

A DIVINING ROD.

Its Uses in Ancient and Modern Times.

A Famous Spring-Finder's Mode of Operation.

The divining rod, often called the "Wand of Mercury" and the "Rod of Aaron," is a forked branch, usually of hazel and sometimes of iron or even brass and copper, by means of which, it is alleged, minerals and water may be discovered beneath the surface of the earth. The ancient use of a rod or wand as an instrument of magic is known to readers of romance. The use of the rod for mystic purposes is not, however, confined to fairy tales, for in the sacred book of the Hebrews frequent mention is made of the rod or staff. In some passages the rod is represented at the same time as an instrument of miracles in the hands of the Lord and of magic in the hands of the evil one. Jacob agrees with Laban to keep his flocks, and procured a breed of striped younglings by the mystic means of peeled twigs of poplar, hazel and chestnut. The two most memorable events in the escape of the Children of Israel from the land of Egypt were the passage through the midst of the sea and the striking of the solid rock in Horeb, when water sprang forth; both those events were accomplished by the use of the rod.

In profane antiquity, besides the Egyptians, the Chaldeans were skilled in divination by means of a rod. Divination was practised by the Scythians, by the Brahmins of Persia, by the Brahmans of India. In Greek mythology, Minerva and Mercury produced their miracles by the use of a wand. For instance, Minerva, by touching Ulysses with a rod, restores him to youth, or transfers him into an old man covered with rags. The art of divination was known to the Romans, whose priests carried the augural rod. But it was only in the fifteenth century that we find the divining rod turned systematically to the search of metals. It passed successively from Germany to Flanders, thence to England. It has frequently been used for the discovery of hidden treasures, stolen property, and the authors of crime.

It was not, however, until the middle of the seventeenth century that the divining rod was employed in the discovery of water springs. The question of its efficacy for such a purpose was proposed by Robert Boyle, in 1666, to the Royal Society in London as a subject for inquiry, and from that day to this the opinion of mankind has been divided on the question.

The subject of the divining rod has been prominently brought before public attention in the North of England by the presence of one William Stone belonging to Northamptonshire, who is well known in the South as a finder of springs. Mr. Stone is in possession of numerous testimonials as to his mysterious gift. In his own book on the subject, he says: "Hardly anything has caused more disappointment and loss to owners of property and others than boring for water supplies without success. It is therefore desirable that it should be known that by use of the divining rod or dowsing twig, in the hands of Mr. Stone, the location of springs and the direction of their currents can be ascertained and the precise spot for boring indicated."

"The mode of operation is as follows: The divining rod is a V-shaped twig of hazel, or some such wood. This is held by the two ends, one in each hand, the point toward the ground. When nearing a spring, the twig will commence to vibrate, and upon Mr. Stone standing exactly upon the site of a strong spring it will turn over and over until it breaks in his grasp. Mr. Stone can give no explanation of the power he possesses, and the cause of the phenomena must be left to scientists to decide; but this he declares most emphatically—that he is able in the manner stated to find any springs of water that may exist."

—Newcastle, (England), Chronicle.

Buttons on Military Uniforms.

The inter-relation of the buttons on a uniform is just as much a matter of regulation as the cut of a coat. The general wears two rows of buttons on the breast of his frock coat, twelve in each row, placed by fours. The distance between the rows is 5½ inches at the top and 3½ inches at the bottom. The lieutenant general is entitled to only ten buttons in each row, arranged in upper and lower groups of three and a middle group of four. The major general has nine buttons in each row, placed by threes. The brigadier general eight in groups of two.

The colonel, lieutenant colonel and major have nine buttons in each row arranged at equal distances; the captain and lieutenants seven buttons in each row at equal distances.

There are different designs, of course, not only for the buttons of the army, the navy and the marine corps, but for the different branches of the service. There are the infantry, artillery and cavalry buttons, the engineer's button, the ordnance corps button, the button of the marine corps and the navy button. The navy button, by the way, is made in England, because no American manufacturer has been able to make a bronze which the sea air will not tarnish. All of these buttons the army and navy tailor must keep on hand and sew on according to regulation.

It is not often that an officer is transferred from one branch of the service to another, so he does not often change his buttons, but passing from one grade to another he frequently has to have their arrangement altered. This is one of the smaller expenses incidental to a change in rank. In the navy every change in rank means a new shoulder strap, which costs \$5. Every additional stripe on a coat sleeve costs \$5, and as there are three uniform coats in every outfit, the stripes add \$15 to the cost of being promoted. A change in the bar on an epaulette costs from \$3 to \$4. For every two grades, a new full dress belt must be bought at a cost of \$15. The gold lace on a full dress suit will not last more than five years and it is renewed at a cost of \$15.

The glory of gold lace and gilt buttons is gratifying, but it is expensive. —Washington Star.

Early Use of Sugar.

The sugar cane and its uses have been known in India, its native home, from time immemorial. It is perhaps the earliest source from which sugar was produced, and all other modes of manufacture have been borrowed from or based on it. The early classical writers knew sugar vaguely as "honey of canes." To the Greco-Roman world the sugar cane was the reed which the swarthy Indians delighted to chew, and from which they extracted a mysterious sweetmeat.

It was the Arabs—those great carriers between the East and West—who introduced the cane in the Middle Ages into Egypt, Sicily, and the South of Spain, where it flourished abundantly until West Indian slavery drove it out of the field for a time, and sent the trade in sugar to Jamaica and Cuba. Naturally, you can afford to undersell your neighbors when you decline to pay any wages to your laborers. Egyptian sugar was carried to London in Plantagenet times by the Venetian fleet, where it was exchanged for wool, the staple product of medieval Edgeland.

Early in the sixteenth century the cane was taken from Sicily to Madeira and the Canaries. Thence it found its way to Brazil and Mexico, to Jamaica and Hayti. Cane sugar was well known in Italy about the second century, and has been common in England since the Tudor period. The spacious days of great Elizabeth had sugar for their sack; and ginger was hot in the mouth, too, as we all well remember. —Cornhill.

Taking No Risks.

"Waiter," said the cautious guest, "I see you have canvasback duck on the bill of fare. Can you warrant it to be canvasback duck?"

"I can, sir," replied the waiter. "I don't believe it. I see you also claim to serve tenderloin steaks. Are they really tenderloin steaks?"

"They are."

"It is simply impossible. There is only one real, genuine tenderloin steak in a beef, and you can't kill a cow for every man who calls for a steak of that kind. Hum—let me see: Broiled red snapper. Sure its red snapper?"

"Yes, sir."

"I doubt it. You can easily make Mississippi River buffalo look like red snapper. Um—spring lamb, mint sauce. Old mutton, without a doubt. Waiter?"

"Yes, sir."

"Bring me some fried liver." —Chicago Tribune.

A Drink for His Highness.

If the baby seems fretful without reason, try giving it a drink of water. The water given to a baby ought to be boiled and put fresh every morning in a corked bottle, then set in the ice-box to keep cool; the same might be said for what adults drink, but it is a waste of breath to tell them so. The baby should be given a spoonful of cold water a dozen times a day. It gets thirsty just as often as older people. —New York Journal.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

ROSES IN YOUR BONNET.

The fashionable headgear has taken a sudden turn. Feathers and plumes are gone completely out, and roses have come in. Bonnets are now nothing but a flower wreath on gauze and lace. —New York Journal.

MAKE YOUR OWN DIMPLES.

Making your own dimples is the latest fad. The woman who must have dimples or die has only to invest in the dimple producing machine, patented by a woman with an eye for beauty and with a speculative turn of mind. She, of all others, ought to be rewarded with one or more of these fetching marks of beauty, providing she can endure the torture of her own device, which is a kind of mask arranged with screws and wooden points that press upon the cheek or chin where the dimples ought to be. This is worn at night, but just how long it must be applied to produce the desired impression is not said. —New York World.

A WOMAN CHEMIST.

One of the largest wholesale drug houses in this country has in its employ a woman Ph. G. as buyer, paying her an annual salary representing three ciphers with a fair sized numeral before them. She travels all over Europe in their interest, and is reported to be one of the shrewdest buyers in the foreign trade. She is the first and as yet the only woman to fill such a position.

Several manufacturing chemists employ women pharmacists in different capacities. Much of the analytical work, such as testing for the purpose of ascertaining the identity, purity and strength of the drugs and preparations named in the pharmacopoeia, is now being done by women, who beside their regular course of study, have paid special attention to gravimetric and volumetric methods of analysis. —New York Mail and Express.

HOW TO TREAT FEATHERS.

White or light colored feathers can be washed in benzine without losing their curl or color. They should be swung in the air until dry. Another plan for white feathers is to wash them in warm water and castile soap, rinse three times to remove fully all the soap, pass through a warm solution of oxalic acid and then lightly starch. Dry in a warm room by lightly beating each feather against the hand or near the fire. To curl ostrich feathers have a dull knife, with the top hollowed out near the point, if you are going to make a business of it. Hold your feather over a fire, but not sufficiently near to scorch it, shaking it gently until warm; then holding the feather in left hand, place the fiber of the feather between the thumb and knife edge, and draw it along quickly, curling the end only. If feathers are damp at any time the curl may be retained by holding the hat over the fire and waving it until dry; then place in a cool room for the fibers to stiffen. Feathers may also be curled over a knife held near a hot flatiron, the heat making the curl more durable. A little blue in the water in which white feathers are washed improves the color. —New York Advertiser.

WHEN A GIRL VISITS.

When you are packing your trunk try to put everything that you will need so that you will not have to borrow from your hostess, writes Ruth Ashmore in a timely article on "The girl who goes a-visiting," in the Ladies' Home Journal. You might require the silk or cotton matching your gowns, your needles, scissors and thimble, and if you are adept at artistic needlework I would suggest your doing a pretty piece while you are away—one that may be left as a souvenir of your visit with your hostess. You must have with you your own brushes, your letter paper and pens, and when you open your trunk you must put your things in their proper places, giving them the same care which you would if you were going to be in the house a year instead of a week. Besides your clothes there must be some virtues packed in your trunk, virtues that you will take out and use all the time. One is consideration. You will find that a visitor well equipped with this will be much liked. Another is punctuality, that king of virtues. And still another is neatness, a dainty little virtue specially adapted to young women.

THE SLEEVLESS JACKET.

A sort of jacket which has not yet appeared on the streets is sleeveless and has buttons on the shoulders. These are shown in velvets or heavy cloths of dark colors or natural shades that

are lighter. Sometimes a couple of frills are set at the top of the armholes. These garments fit closely and are left without ornament. They are calculated for wear with the exaggerated gigot sleeve which is now waning in its advance, and they suggest the only outside wear possible with any comfort if these sleeves are to be. For making capes and jackets some of the first houses are using cloth, the outer side of which may be black, brown, stone color or grey, and the under some bright tint, such as fuchsia ruby, deep ripe maize, terra cotta, apricot, sage or moss green. This double-faced cloth is particularly well adapted to coats and jackets, as it avoids the necessity of lining, which must to some extent increase the bulk. A full figure closely incased in a double-faced cloth coat is seen to special advantage. The edge of the cloth is left raw. It is closely woven and does not fray. —New York World.

FASHION NOTES.

Yokes seem to be the feature of the common summer dresses and mantles. With the exception of the new tableware in silver gilt, there seems to be few changes in silver.

Pretty gingham and zephyrs in crinkle and lace effects are being shown in bright, yet delicate, colors.

The shortened open jacket and Eton suits will be more than ever favored for travelling and outing costumes.

A handsome black grenadine recently seen had wide moire stripe effects beautifully woven into the material.

Tiny jeweled combs, to be worn at the side of the hair cloaked in old-style manner, are being widely introduced.

The newest belts are made of canvas girthing with leather fastenings, or with deep silk striped galon in the same way.

White and pale yellow evening gloves are being sold for wear with long-sleeved gowns. These have stitching in black, white or yellow.

Velvet or satin ribbons, with heavy guipure lace, are used as trimming on light challee gowns. Silk-figured challees will be much used for both street and house gowns during the summer.

On odd, open-work Japanese fans are seen "spider's web" decorations. Japanese fans with spangle effects are being used as lamp screens, and the rich shading of the ornaments comes out beautifully against the light.

It is difficult to discover a real novelty in fans, but a pretty and inexpensive kind when closed resembles a series of colored, rounded frills, edged with tinsel. These accord with the gown and give much effect at little cost.

Treat jet by dipping a linen rag in spirits of wine, cleaning the beads and then polishing. Stains on textiles must be treated according to their nature, milk with soap and grease with benzine or turpentine rubbed in on flannel.

A frayed skirt is woman's greatest evil. Nothing looks worse than untidiness at the feet. New hem linings gives a fresh look. Broad military grade makes a good hem frill with resistance that keeps out the hem from the feet.

Thorough brushings and cleanings of all dresses and their trimmings are quite necessary. Tinsel trimmings can be cleaned by powdered alum used dry. Beaded gimps now show so little cording that they can be cleaned with little trouble.

A new kind of Chiffon, which looks like crepe, is made up in the most exquisite of light shades to fit about the neck and hang loose in front, finished with lace ends. This adornment is very perishable, and is not appropriate excepting for very dressy occasions.

An effective way of making toilet articles is to use dotted Swiss and embroider daisy petals around each alternate dot, making these flower heads all over the cushion or mat, and finishing it with long and short stitch in the same embroidery silk for a border.

Jet ornaments are as plentiful as ever and jet flowers are used. Large daisies in cut jet are seen, utilized as a centre for wreath capotes. Thus a big jet flower poses on a little frilling of lace that partly veils a border formed of alternate bunches of pink and crimson Chinese primroses.

Many of the pretty designs in made-up neckwear shown in the stores have odd, light cape arrangements. These are made of colored gauze, chiffon, crinkled crepon or lace. Some of these capes extend to the waist line. One of the handsomest designs seen showed a cape of butter-colored tanned lace, finished at the waist line in deep Van Dyke points.

SOLDIERS' COLUMN

LINCOLN TO SICKLES.

There was Glory Enough at Gettysburg to Go all Around.



There are so many claims for the honor of saving Gettysburg that I must confess I am getting a little mixed. Strange as it may seem, each claim is well fortified with good reasons for being allowed.

The friends of Gen. Buford claim that he saved Gettysburg, because when he moved forward to the support of the First Corps he left a part of his force on Cemetery Hill, on which to fall back in case of defeat in front; that force prevented our men from being driven pell-mell over it, and the loss on the ridge would have been the loss of the battle.

The friends of Gen. Hancock claim that when he arrived on the field the first day of the fight the scene of confusion, wreck and ruin was appalling. But his commanding presence and energetic leadership of the time being to a reinforcement of thousands of men. The stream of fugitives was turned back to their regiments, which were soon formed in line-of-battle on Cemetery Ridge, and such was their bold and formidable appearance that when viewed by Gen. Lee, although with half his army well in hand, he dare not attack, and that delay saved Gettysburg. The fate of these claims depends very much upon whether the judge happens to wear Jeff Davis or Abraham Lincoln spectacles.

It was not the loss of the battery that Gen. Hancock feared when he ordered that battery to charge the 1st. Minn., the loss of the battery was nothing compared with the loss of this noble regiment of men. But he instantly saw it was a desperate crisis in the battle that could only be met by the charge of that regiment. And it saved Gettysburg.

The friends of Gen. Sheridan, of the Sharpshooters, are doubly fortified by testimony of both friend and foe that he saved Gettysburg, because Gen. Longstreet says he delayed his attack just five minutes too long; if the delay had been five instead of 40 minutes, he would have taken possession of Little Round Top, the key to our position, and our defeat would have been inevitable. The principal witness in this claim was one of our principal officers in the war, and we will not be surprised if his claim be promptly allowed, as the judge and witness wear "spex" of the same pattern.

The friends of Gen. Warren, of the Engineers, claim that to him is due all honor, because he was the first man on our side to see the enemy was about to take Little Round Top. Five minutes later Lee and Richardson's Brigades, of Hood's Division, would have been holding it, and on their cannon's rattling order our men would have had to give up the position.

The friends of that tough old hero, Gen. George S. Green, say that with a single brigade he held Cal's Hill and saved the right of the Union army from being turned by the repeated assaults of Stewart's Division.

Last, but not least, the whole State of Vermont is ready and willing, regardless of party, to rise and affirm that to the best of their knowledge and belief Gen. Stannard saved Gettysburg, because on Friday afternoon he saved two batteries from instant capture and retaken one and captured a rebel battery and a thousand prisoners. On Saturday afternoon, during the tremendous artillery fire, the position of his forces on the left center was in advance of any other in the part of the field, and in the last grand charge Gen. Pickett's right wing melted away before the deadly fire of his Vermonters, delivered at close range. They captured over 3,000 prisoners. The bayonet charge of the 16th Vt., under the gallant Col. William H. French, by which the superb brigade, under Gen. Wilcox, was captured, is worthy of particular notice. As to the merits of Vermont's claim I very much doubt whether the united wisdom of Col. Disbrow, Hon. Dink Elliot, Judge Pol. Edmunds, Hon. Hope Edes, and Hon. John Smith will be able to find the least flaw in the claim.

For the last 30 years I have been a resident of one of the noblest thunderbolts of our civil war, the State of Illinois, but I shall remember with pride that I am a native of that glorious little Northeastern star—and, by the way, the only one on Old Glory that has never descended beneath the horizon—an eagle in the pride and strength of her morning. Never has she been so brightly displayed either by the howling of dogs or howling of mourning political owls; but staid, steadfast and true, without variability or shadow of turning.

An anecdote of the brave but rough old Gen. Stannard I have never seen in print. We were on guard on the Orange & Alexandria Railroad between Bull Run and the Happaanook, when we were ordered to move in pursuit of the enemy. On June 23 we were in the northern part of Maryland, and hot, thirsty and weary, under a blazing noonday sun, when we got a welcome order to halt, break ranks for hard tack. The job was finished within the hour allowed, and as Uncle Sam was not very much in the habit of paying the northern part of Maryland, and desert, of course the boys were on their own resources to supply the deficit. Their success on that day was eminently satisfactory, but proved to be the Waterloo of about a dozen magnificent cherry trees standing in the yard of one of "Maryland, My Maryland's" most loyal citizens. However, there is no doubt about the loyalty, or perhaps the lawlessness, of the boys that soon filled his trees inside and out. Happiness without a break reigned supreme in and around those cherry trees for about five minutes, when who should put in an appearance but old General Stannard himself.

The boys know well enough that he could swear when he was mad, and some wicked people say the Gen. Washington could too. Stannard instantly opened fire at short range, and the blast he delivered was a sulphurous terror that seemed to bubble right up from the very belly of steel, but, greatly to the relief of the boys and disgust of the old general, who had hardly time to un-muzzle the half of his brimstone blessing, when the order came to fall in. The boys and the best part of those cherry trees obeyed the order promptly. For a moment the old General seemed to be dumfounded, and then put spurs to his horse and was off like a shot. —James Tarbell, in National Tribune.

Canada's Coal.

Some years ago an enormous deposit of anthracite coal was discovered in Canada, and it was thought that if a duty was not placed upon it our miners in Pennsylvania would be driven from the field. Somebody secured a specimen of the Canadian anthracite and sent it to a savant at Yale, who was asked to give his opinion upon it. He made an examination of it, and wrote back: "My opinion, after a careful examination of this coal, is that the man who sits upon it on the day of judgment will be the last to burn."

KEYSTONE STATE CULLINGS

SUICIDE IN THE COUNTRYHOUSE.

A YOUNG BEAVER COUNTY FARMER SHOTS HIMSELF.

FEARER.—Wm. Seawright, a farmer from Moon township, committed suicide by shooting himself in the forehead. The suicide occurred in the basement of the courthouse, and created a great excitement. Seawright was about 21 years of age and unmarried. He lived with his grandmother, Mrs. Mary McCoy, near Belleville. He had been about the courthouse but nothing strange had been noticed in his conduct. Janitor James Fagg heard the shot and was the first to reach the side of the dying man. He lived about 15 minutes. By his side lay a sheet of newspaper on which he had written: "Notably my grandmother, Mrs. Mary McCoy, and E. S. Weyand."

NEEDRO BURGARS LOGGED IN JAIL.

UNIONTOWNS.—Horse thieves are operating in Dunbar township. Charles Shroom lost three horses worth \$275 and has found no trace of them. The thieves took the harness with them. Peter Perkins, colored, is in jail charged with two burglaries. He was recognized at Feey as the man who had broken into and robbed Dr. Smith's residence at Percy a year ago and arrested. Later it is learned that two colored men had broken into the house of Isaac Henderson, in Franklin township, close by, in the afternoon before while all the family were absent and robbed of \$30 worth of goods. Jack Work, a neighbor, identified Perkins as one he had seen about Henderson's house.

UNION GLASS WORKS MAY RECOVER.

The creditors of the Pennsylvania Plate Glass Company, at Irwin, which failed, met at the Hotel Anderson, Pittsburgh, recently and discussed the project of running the works in the interest of the creditors, as the only way of getting their money back. A committee of five, including H. Sellers McKee, one of the heaviest creditors, was appointed to represent the creditors. Philip Semmer was present for the glass company.

RESULTED IN MURDER.

JOHNSTOWN.—Thomas Cosh, the young man who was shot by a tramp, died here. Harry Marsh, alias George Arthur, who formerly worked at the Soho mills, Pittsburgh, is in jail charged with the crime. He does not deny the shooting. Cosh was of a good family, and was a popular man. He leaves a wife and one child.

A BOY CRUSHED TO DEATH.

BROWNSVILLE.—Edward Leaser, aged 12 years, was crushed to death at the Chalfant mines in the cog wheels of an engine. When his brother, who is the engineer, went to start the engine, the boy climbed on the fly wheel. The machine started so suddenly that he was thrown into the cog wheels.

ASSAULTED WITH HIS WIFE'S MONEY.

SHARON.—Samuel Soragis, aged 70, assaulted taking with him \$350 of his wife's money. He obtained the money by instigating his wife to draw her earnings from the bank, as he expected an embezzlement of that institution. Soragis is the proprietor of a restaurant.

MINERS BEAT AGENTS.

MOSKOWITZ.—Frank Palinski and Andrew Lasotta, Slavs, who came here from Marion county, W. Va., and offered striking miners \$3 a day to work there, were transported, were beaten by the strikers at Manow and Iril mines.

WARREN'S LIGHT PLANT BURNED.

WARREN.—An explosion in the works of the Warren Gas Light Company set fire to the building, destroying it and the electric light plant. Loss \$6,000; no insurance. The town is in darkness.

CLAIMS AMOUNTING TO OVER \$700,000 WERE filed against the Eclipse Lubricating Oil company and the Atlantic Refining Company, at Franklin, Pa. They grew out of the Oil City flood of June 5, 1922. It is alleged the defendant companies negligently placed a tank containing 17,000 barrels of benzine in an improper location, and that it caused the great fire and loss of life.

H. A. TORRENCE'S store at Birdstown, Indiana county, was robbed by burglars Wednesday night. Among the articles taken were the silver watch Mr. Torrence carried in the army, and 24 pieces which Mr. Torrence had carefully preserved for many years they having been used by him and his comrades during the war in playing checkers.

HARRY ROBINSON, 12 years old, was caught by two tramps near Bolivar stripped of all his clothes and then a pint of whiskey was poured down his throat. He may not recover. The tramps, Harry Williams and Charles Howard, were arrested.

ELLA MCCOY, a catholic, who lost her position as school teacher in Frankstown township, Blair county, because of her faith, sued the school board for seven months' salary. The court at Hollidaysburg awarded her one month's salary.

TEST wells are being bored near Beaver Falls to see if a sufficient supply of water can be secured from underground currents to supply the place with water, and if successful the city will erect a water works.

FARMERS near Irwin are complaining of the ravages of the cut worm. John Ayers had a field of 4,000 cabbage plants destroyed, while several other farmers have had to replant their corn.

DR. SAMUEL WAKEFIELD, of West Newton, who is 96 years old, felt cutting his head and injuring his arm and hip severely. Because of his age, it is believed he will not survive his injuries.

While a party of strikers were returning from Greensburg on board a freight train, one of them, Harry Graham, fell from the train at Irwin and was fatally injured.

Mrs. HEALY, living near Waterford, Westmoreland county, was thrown from a buggy Monday and had her skull fractured. She may die.

GEORGE P. A. WILT, of Pittsburgh, took out a patent at the department of internal affairs at Harrisburg for 195 acres of land in Blair county.

A MAN named Gardner, of Mutual, near Greensburg, accidentally shot and fatally wounded a 2-year-old child while handling a revolver.

GREAT devastation is reported to be wrought in the corn crop in the Beaver and Shenango valleys by cut worms.

JOHN DELIBAC, a Hungarian, was shot in the leg, near Loyalhanna, Monday night, by some one in ambush.

CATERPILLARS by the million are destroying orchards in Lawrence county.

Costly Metals.

The most costly of all metals, save only gallium, which is worth \$3,000 an ounce, is germanium, which is quoted at \$1,125 an ounce. Rhodium is worth \$112.50 an ounce; ruthenium, \$90 an ounce; iridium, \$37.50 an ounce; osmium, \$26 an ounce, and palladium, \$24 an ounce. The last is about equal in value to gold. These metals are of no great commercial importance.

THE man who knows that he has God's love, will always believe that he has His help.