

A CHARGE.

Right that for me must die, Down to the blind man's eye, Shine where no path is seen, Show where have dead have been!

A SPECULATIVE ENTERPRISE

By Max Adeler.

"If you only had a little capital to invest," said the young man, as he took a chair and sat down close to my desk, "I might put you in the way of a good thing."

"What about the company?" "Well, you see, the company at once bought up the spring property, and they intend to go into the petrifying business upon a large scale."

"I see." "The company, you know, purposes to have the county poorhouse located near to the spring; and as the president of the board of trustees owns sixty shares, we calculate to solidify papers right along, without intermission, say twenty or thirty a day."

"Then we come down to a basis of utility of once. Sposin' there's a pauper with inflammatory rheumatism in his leg? We petrify him. We sell him to a doctor. That doctor cuts off the leg with a marble saw, and there he has that inflammatory rheumatism right before him turned into granite."

"I don't care for such things myself, but—" "General Bangs, he tried some curious experiments with the water out of that spring. He threw a bucketful on a cat that was jumping about on his back fence one night; and there she is now, fur up, tail elevated, mouth open, picturesque and natural as life! Next night he soured another one; same effect, of course; and now General Bangs has thirteen exquisite statues of cats in various attitudes of grace ranged around on his fence. Ferguson, the sculptor,

told him he couldn't have had those cats done in Carrara marble in Europe under \$5,000. But of course you have to be careful when you have the Columbia water around. General Bangs kept his in a barrel, and the other day his mother-in-law filled a pitcher from it accidentally, and took a drink. One hour later it took six men to carry her to the window so they could lower her to the pavement with a derrick. She weighed nearly a ton, and was so hard you couldn't crack her with a sledgehammer. The general was sorry, of course; and after he had her mounted on a revolving pedestal he kept her in his front parlor for a while, painting her off on his friends as an imported statue of Minerva. But, finally, as she excited unpleasant comments, he had her cut into slabs and put into his cemetery lot as tombstones. He has the gratifying perfection that she is near those who were dear to her. Let me tell you that if our company once gets to work, and paupers are plenty, a man who wants a variegated tombstone can get something that will please his taste at rates that will make the marble-yard people sick."

"It looks like a good thing, but I believe I don't care to go into it." "I'll tell you what I'll do. I'm a little pressed for money now, and if you will buy thirty shares, you may take them at half price, and I'll petrify any of your relations you say for nothing. How's that?" "I have no relations that I want in that condition."

"No aunt, or grandmother, or anything that would work up well into a table top, or a slab, for a fixed wash-stand?" "No." "No." "And you're going to throw away this chance of promoting aesthetic culture and of encouraging the love for the beautiful in your own country?" "I'm afraid so."

"The young man shook his head and sighed, as if he could hardly bear to think of the degeneracy of the times and then he said: "Could you lend me a quarter, anyhow?"

THE OLDEST ATTIC LETTER.

And What It Reveals of Life in Those Days.

A little leaden tablet, tarnished, ugly, and otherwise trivial in appearance, was sent a few years ago from Athens to the Imperial Museum of Berlin. On one side of it was some writing which only recently was deciphered with precise correctness by Adolph Wilhelm, an Austrian savant, who lives in Athens. The tablet is the original of a private letter that was written about the time of the orator Demosthenes.

The writer of the letter lived in a rural neighborhood and wished to send a commercial order to a town. The form of the address was: "To be taken to the pottery market and to be handed to Nausias, or to Thrasykles, or to the son" (perhaps the son of the writer was meant). The weekly market, to which the Attic countrymen had gone to offer their produce and wares for sale, may be imagined as in progress. There the boy who was bearer of the letter was to find the stand or booth of one of the three persons to whom it was addressed, and deliver it to him. The text of the letter says: "Mnestergos greets you cordially, he greets your family with the same esteem and wishes them good health, and he says also that his own health is good. Please be so kind as to send me a mantle, either of sheepskin or of goatskin, and let it be as cheap as possible, for it does not need to be trimmed with fur. Send with it a pair of heavy soles also. As soon as I have an opportunity I will pay you."

So much for the letter, to the motive of which the reader can point with as much precision as the author. Apparently it was written in winter, poor Mnestergos having been surprised out in the open country by one of those icy snowstorms which sometimes even at this day cover the temples of the Acropolis with a mantle of snow. Therefore he desired to receive as quickly as possible the heavy and warm garment of the poorer countrymen, a goatskin, which could be bought for four and a half drachmas, and the strong soles which were worn under the ordinary sandals on the rural plains and hillsides. A good pair of the latter could be bought for four drachmas, as a well-preserved bill of that date shows.

A noteworthy feature of this artless letter is the formula with which it begins, the very formula that may be found used in very numerous letters that were preserved by the Greek literature of later times. Even at the present day every letter written by a rural Greek begins with the same cordial inquiry about the health of the person to whom the letter is written and with the brief information about the health of the writer.—Scientific American.

But Why the Tastes? The unwisdom of employing bank cashiers with automobile tastes at street car salaries is still being occasionally emphasized in the business circles of the country.—Christian Science Monitor.

While the number of violent deaths a thousand among miners has undergone in European countries a decided decrease, in this country it is steadily increasing.

Horrors of Slave-Grown Cocoa

By Joseph Burt



have traveled for hundreds of miles along the ancient slave route through the Portuguese colony of Angola, and have seen shackles, skeletons and corpses, and I know that slavery includes, and must include, every crime. It would be easy to give stories illustrating them all—false witness, theft, adultery and murder.

These so-called "contract laborers" are gathered from various districts of Angola, but some come from the far distant regions of the Congo. One must travel through dreary plains and uplands to realize the sufferings of a slave who walks a thousand miles or more to the port from which he is shipped to San Thome. There are bitter, dewy nights, when the cold forces him so close to the log fire that he burns himself—I have seen the pink scars on his brown body—and his ankles are chafed by the heavy wooden shackles that secure him for the night. There are days, with the merciless sun overhead, when his sore feet toll "in measurable sand"—ill-fed, thirsty, fevered, in his heart a dull despair that saps his life, and before his imagination the vague terror of the ignorant facing the unknown.

I have before me a photograph, taken by a friend of mine, of a young slave lying dead. They found him in one of the little grass huts such as the natives use in the dry season when traveling. The large shackle, the staff he had used to aid his painful steps, the lean, shrunk limbs, from which the prominent joints protrude, make a striking picture of what slavery means. This is only one case.

It is impossible to say what proportion of natives actually reach the plantations. A slave once admitted that he did well if six out of ten lived through the march from the far interior—sometimes only three survived; and though now slavery is carried on with less open cruelty, it is probable that, for the 4,752 landed in San Thome and Principe in the year 1901, as many more were raised or betrayed—or, in other words, for every laborer that reached the cocoa plantations in that year, one other died of despair, sickness or violence.

And these are but the things that one can see. The results of the suspense under which the people live it is impossible to estimate—the distress of losing friends, the separation of children from parents, the fear of being caught while working in the fields. The vague sense of overshadowing evil nuns them. Districts once well peopled are now almost depopulated.

English, German and other firms of cocoa manufacturers have now expressed their disapproval in the most practical terms, namely, that they will not buy slave-grown produce. Now let the United States do her share and demand that the raw cocoa used in her factories shall be grown by free labor.—Leslie's Weekly.

The Temptation of The State University

By Henry S. Pritchett

URING its fifty years of history the state university has also suffered, as to its standards and ideals, from the same causes which have affected other universities—the prevailing American superficiality and the rage for numbers. In this matter the state institutions have sometimes found themselves under stronger temptations than even the privately endowed colleges. The strongest appeal to the legislator has hitherto been on the score of numbers. When the members of the legislature has been told that the state university, or the state school of agriculture and mechanic arts, was overcrowded by the hundreds of students which thronged its halls, he has not generally given any thought to the methods by which these students were brought there; still less has he appreciated that in many cases they were obtained by the "ranked advertising and by openly robbing the high schools. For the purpose of impressing the legislature, a student has been a student, whether he happened to be studying elementary arithmetic in the sub-freshman classes or scientific agriculture in the college. The registration lists of students in some of these colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts remind one of the inventory of the Kansas farmer, who, in advertisement of an auction sale, announced thirty-two head of stock. When the stock came to be sold, the thirty-two head were found to embrace two horses, one mule, one cow, and twenty-eight hens. No institution which approaches a legislature with such an argument can reasonably object when the politicians seek to play the same game with the college.—The Atlantic.

White Slave Dealers

By Nora Blatch De Forest

SURELY no greater proof is necessary to convince us that the opinion and the influence of women are not reflected in the man-made laws of today than the present law bearing on the traffickers in white slaves. A lenient Judge could, if he wished, let off the offender with the scandalously small punishment of one year in jail or he may impose a fine of but \$1,000. This horrible crime, therefore, of forcing innocent girls into a life which statistics show leads to death in five years on an average—this crime is considered by our law makers of today less than murder, less than manslaughter, less than larceny, less than theft.

But our men law makers go one step further than this. The law further provides that "no conviction shall be had under this section upon the testimony of a female." So if the mother or sister of the girl that has been wronged rises up to accuse the guilty, her testimony is swept aside by men as of no account. And you men say that we are well protected under the present laws and that they can preserve the purity of the home without our active public help.

The Value of Thoughtful Habits

By Clayton Sedgwick Cooper

I N the last analysis, perhaps the most abiding benefit of college life is that influence which is crystallized into habit during these formative days. The college man may forget his college enthusiasms and his emotions. Much of the "college spirit," whatever that may be, of undergraduate days evaporates in contact with the practical and serious world. Habits of these early days, however, are persistent and usually permanent in after life. These Bible studies now used by students are arranged with a view to assist college men in the formation of habits of daily study and meditation. As a reminder of the things that are most worth while, this habit has become valued by thousands of students. I was greatly impressed to find that one of the most representative leaders in an institution in the Middle West was rising at five o'clock in the morning in order to spend an hour a day in thoughtful meditation and study relative to one of these student courses. His room-mate said to me: "I attribute the splendid equilibrium and balanced judgment of this busy man to this thoughtful habit which he has practiced for more than two years."—From The Century.

AMERICAN VICTORY IN GERMANY

Prosecutor Finds Oil Company Has Committed No Wrong.

Berlin—The long and venomous campaign waged by German newspapers and rival industrial interests against one of the German branches of the Standard Oil Company—the Deutsche Vacuum Oil Company—has just been brought to a victorious end for the Americans involved.

A well known Hamburg newspaper for months printed such a series of attacks on the "American graft methods" alleged to have been practiced by the vacuum company in the conduct of its German business that the public prosecutor of Hamburg felt constrained to make an official investigation with a view to eventual indictments. The prosecutor has now concluded his investigation, especially of the work of E. L. Quarles, American manager of the German company's sales department, and announces that no necessity exists for pursuing the inquiry further.

No evidence of anything warranting prosecution was found against Mr. Quarles, and the costs of the entire inquiry will be borne by the State. The result of the investigation constitutes a notable triumph for American interests in Germany. It is not the first time that Germans finding themselves unable to compete with Americans on ordinary terms have resorted to slander.

For the first time in four years, the union men of Pittsburg will participate in a Labor day parade. The demonstration in 1901 was of more significance than any other heretofore, as on that day the Union Labor Temple, at Washington street and Webster avenue, recently purchased by the various trades councils of the city, will be dedicated. Labor men of national repute will be invited to make addresses. The day's celebration will be brought to a climax with a ball in the evening in the temple.

Plans for the celebration this year were formulated Sunday afternoon in the temple at a meeting of delegates from all labor unions of the city. About 125 persons were present. Each part of the day's program was discussed at length, the question as to whether the marchers in the parade should wear uniforms exciting the greatest interest. It was finally decided to recommend to each union that they refrain from wearing uniforms in the parade, although all the persons participating will have a badge.

The union trades council does not have the power to regulate the actions of the various unions in the matter of their dress in the parade, consequently a number of the marchers will probably don special garb. The general opinion Sunday was that the uniform idea should be abolished, a number of the men saying that after wearing working clothes and overalls all year, they liked to put on "decent" clothes on the day set aside for a labor demonstration.

A general committee consisting of one representative from every union in the council will arrange the details for the day, and will set the hours for the parade and dedication exercises. Edward A. Maginn, of the steam fitters' union, was chosen chief marshal of the parade after a spirited election. There were five candidates for the honor. The men were compelled to go upon the stage where the delegates might "look them over," and comment on how each one would appear on a horse.

A debate ensued as to the characteristics of each candidate. Finally a committee skirmished around the temple looking for a horse. No animal of the kind was in sight, but a "prop" camel was found. The "ship of the desert" was brought on the stage, and after one delegate had moved the camel he given a drink of water, the candidates for chief marshal lined along side the animal to show how they would look at the head of the parade. The delegates decided Mr. Maginn would fit the bill best.

Every delegate was urged to work hard among his fellow unionists to have every member of the unions, if possible, turn out for the parade and other features of the day's celebration. Another meeting to arrange the final details for the day will be held in the temple on the afternoon of the second Sunday in August.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

A new Danish Cabinet was formed, with Klaus Bernstein as Premier. A record breaking number of American travelers have arrived in London. Pressure was brought to bear on the State Department to stop the war in Nicaragua. The social season is dull and the opera is suffering from lack of patronage in London. Secretary Nagel, of the Department of Commerce, is reorganizing the Lighthouse Board. Prominent European financiers assert that the prospect of a boom in American securities is excellent. King George is expected to follow his father's policy in making his reign marked by pomp and ceremonial. Charles K. Hamilton announced that he "was through" with the biplane and was having an aeroplane built. Washington suffered from a scourge of caterpillars, which appeared in greater numbers than for twenty years. Japan is emerging from her financial depression. Money is plentiful and business development is progressing favorably. Work was pushed rapidly on the Panama Canal during June. Operations show a material advance over the preceding month. The Vatican has protested against the Spanish bill prohibiting religious orders from entering Spain until the dispute between Church and State is settled. The Treasury Department at Washington, D. C., estimated that the imports of gold from Europe would approximate \$40,000,000 before the Christmas holidays.

FINANCE AND TRADE REVIEW

QUIETNESS CONTINUES INTRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Operations Are Limited by Vacations and Shutdown of Mills.

New York—"Broadstreet's" will say: "Quiet still characterizes most lines of trade and industry, with operations limited by vacations and summer shutdowns. The first of the fall buyers are in the leading markets, but their operations are conducted with caution or conservatism pending clearer views of crop outcome. Trade as a whole is claimed to be equal or in excess of last year at this period, but except where hot weather demands or clearance sales have resulted in broken stocks, shipments of goods are light.

"Collections are generally classed as from fair to slow. Increased moisture in the Northwest has led to a more optimistic feeling as to spring wheat, which has tended to dispel some of the crop scare talk current for some weeks past in that section, encourage some fall buying and restrict cancellations, though much damage is conceded done. In the Southwest the better than earlier expected results of the winter wheat harvest and satisfactory progress by corn have made for a better feeling as to future trade, though immediate demand has not yet picked up materially.

"At the South the trade is quiet. At the larger Eastern markets trade is still largely of a waiting character. Curtailment is still largely in evidence in the iron and steel, cotton, woolen, coal, lumber and coke trades. The labor situation is rather more disturbed, owing to strikes of clothing makers at New York and the threats of strikes for higher wages on the Pennsylvania system east and west.

"Business failures in the United States for the week ending July 14, were 202, against 182 last week, 206 in the same week of 1909, 258 in 1908, 177 in 1907 and 188 in 1906. Business failures in Canada for the week number 24, which compares with 16 last week and 36 in the same week of 1909."

MARKETS. PITTSBURG.

Table with market prices for various commodities in Pittsburg, including wheat, corn, oats, flour, and butter.

BALTIMORE.

Table with market prices for various commodities in Baltimore, including flour, wheat, and butter.

PHILADELPHIA.

Table with market prices for various commodities in Philadelphia, including flour, wheat, and butter.

NEW YORK.

Table with market prices for various commodities in New York, including flour, wheat, and butter.

LIVE STOCK.

Table with live stock prices for various types of cattle and hogs.

BUSINESS CARDS.

- List of business cards including E. NEFF, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Raymond E. Brown, Attorney at Law, G. M. McDonald, Attorney at Law, Smith M. McCreight, Attorney at Law, J. B. E. Hoover, Dentist, Dr. L. L. Means, Dentist, Dr. R. Devere King, Dentist, and Henry Priester, Undertaker.