CAUSE FOR SURPRISE

Wan with a Revolver typears to Secretary Shaw in Warilhe Acticude.

One day intely, when Secretary Shaw was dictating a latter, the door leading into his office suddenly swung open, and there stood a man with a 44 caliber Colt's revolver in his hand. The weapon was about a foot long, and was leaded with cartridges the size of a man's thumb. The man's finger was on the trigger, and he seemed ready for business, says the Cleveland Leader. A friend of the secretary was sitting in the office, and it seemed to him that there soon would be "something do-

But there was no shooting. The excretary looked currously at the introder, and the next instant the latter was apologising.

"Did you ring?" he asked.
"No." replied the secretary

The signal went off downstairs, and thought you rung, Excuse me, sin."

All runks and Mr. Shaw, and the

"All right," said Mr. Shaw, and the man with the gun retired. He was a member of the treasury watch. Accidentally the alarm connecting the captain's room and the secretary's desk was sounded, and he hastened uppose to defend Mr. Shaw against a possible assailant.

There is a pearl button at the end of an electric wire at the secretary's elbow, and if he needs assistance against assault: a slight pressure will bring the treasury guard to his aid. This econtrivance was installed three years ago after Frank H Morris, of Cleveland, the war department auditor, was assaminated in his office by a disgruntled clerk. Lyman J. Gage was then the head of the treasury; and Frank A. Vanderlip was an assistant secretary. Threats were uttered against both of them and they immediately prepared for any contingency. Each was "given a big revolver, which reposed on in little shelf upon the lid of his desk, and then the desks were connected by electric wire with the office of the captain of the guard. But no one ever offered to molest either official, and their succespers likewise have been free from anspoyance.

THE DUTY OF PARENTS.

Should Themselves Be in Best Condition to Give Proper Herlinge to a Child.

HARLEY.

Puty to children is not summed up in ofer ding, clothing and sending to a better or worse-at present usually worsepertiool. The parents' duty begins long before, says Woman's Home Companion. It is as necessary that we should live healthfully and happily before our chilgren are born, as that we should clothe !bem afterward. Only by being in the hest condition ourselves can we give the Bieper heritage to a child. To bring a being into the world and handicap him by your own follies and negligences is a spoor trick; and yet it is just the trick that nine tenths of the parents play on Their offspring. Treat your child at Best as well as you would a fellowman. _and be thoughtful of his future. Then, having once given him the good heritage, see to it that his home life shall be such that his mental and moral nature may be rightly developed. Sick or weakly children will in their turn produce weatlings; balting, cowardly natures will have children who grad warfed in the same way, and instead of the race being belped by these, its general average will be lowered. Consider, then, your duty to your children through yourseif. Live in youth and manhood the sanest, cheerfulest and fullest life, and make your home reflect these virtues, So shall your children be in truth the gift of God, and you can say with the pealmis' Happy is the man that hath this quiver full of them."

NOVELTIES IN CERAMICS.

Tretty Bits of Finers Which Add to the Attractiveness of the Table.

Among the attractive novelties this season in ceramics is the graceful little urn for coffee and teadregs. When decorated with a design of blossoms of the tea or coffee plant this urn is as appropriate as it is ornamental. Another novelty in ceramics is the sabot, which comes in several sizes, and is intended for a vase. Flowers look especially well when arranged in it, and violets adapt themselves admirably to its contour, says the Brooklyn Eagle.

Guests finding, at their places at table, a miniature cup and saucer may feel in reme doubt as to its purpose. The cup and saucer which are made in one piece represent the new celery dip. Decorations of timy forget-me nots or arbutus embe ish these little dipe.

The new china spoon holder is a great improvement on the old one. It is much easter to pick up the spoon from this rise shaped receptable that from its predesesor, is who to the spoon law day A pleasing innovation in the landes of saces, cups or an the stacks is that with a simulates a ribbin, having a praceful waying online.

To Destroy Carpet Bugs Take three femilias powers at regio bue-fourth arsenic, mrs. Moscowich, bughts, and use from a soft share. To here the bugs from carp to soft this pew er of the floor on Courtbot a lard from the wall, under the paper it caper is used then half rown the carpet. If non aure been recediled ery prod untithese bugs or moths it would be well to sift time to the wall in the crevices after the his bottom to camput. This is geed also when packing away clothing that is kept in the summer, a way saffting there bottom of the box or chest and orranconally through the box. By ruthing fur the wrong was and sifting this pow-Her through one can keep fura free from bugs or mothes. It is always best to put furs away in paper bags. Woman's

Home Comparion

IRELAND'S HERO, EMMET.

As Other Country Has Had a Patriol
Martyr Win Was Quite
Like Him.

The one hundredth anniversary of the execution of Robert Emmet for high treason in Dublin has just passed. In England, Germany, France and other European countries in which patriota have made great sacrifices for the cause of human liberty these heroes have been, in almost every case, men of mature, if not advanced years. Robert Emmet, who suffered at the age of 23, is the almost solitary exception.

Yet Emmet's memory has been perpetuated in, perhaps, a greater variety of ways than has that of any other national patriot. The recitation which describes his trial has been a standard for elocutionists for more than half a contury. His address in the dock after sentence has been a standard for orators for over a hundred years. Innumerable songs have been written to the patriotic memory of Robert Emmet, and frequent plays with Emmet as their chief feature have met with specess. He is a national/patriot who has not only evoked, the enthusiastic applause of the men and women of his race, but has inspired the criticism and antipathy of no.

What may be described, perhaps, as the Emmet vogue, is due to the fact that two women, widely separated, became a part of his memorable history—Miss Curran, his sweetheart, and Anne Devilin, the sturdy and faithful Irish woman who refused to betray his place of hiding when sought by the English authorities and preferred to go to prison rather

than reveal it.

The preparations being made for the celebration of the anniversary of his execution are by no means limited to New York. In almost every large city in which Irishmen are numerous there will be a like celebration this year, and throughout Ireland preparations are under way for similar observances, notably in Dublin and in Cork. There are no factions among Irishmen in the case of Robert Emmet.

SAVED THE WHOLE FAMILY.

Mother Mallard's Touching Exhibition of Love for Her Feather-Ball Brood,

Two-huntsmen were out on a lake, rowing. From the rushes emerged a mallard surrounded by a brood of tiny balls of feather, and the mother duck headed the way across an arm of the lake One of the observers tells the story in Forest and Stream:

"When they were too far away from their hiding-place to turn back we closed in upon them, drawing closer and closer; and with every stroke of our oars the mother bird quacked encouragingly to her brood to harry along, the little ones giving out plaintive peeps that no doubt went deep into the mother's heart.

"Wondering whether on our approach the mother bird would abandon her brood, we rowed close alongside of her, when we could easily have dispatched her with an oar; but with one eye upon us and the other upon her brood, she swam along in the lead, simply unmindful of the danger to herself. By this time the little ones began to string out, until they formed a thin, feathery peeping line behind the mother

"There was one little fellow who could not keep up, and who was a yard or more behind the rend of the line, and who struggled and peeped bravely but slowly and weakly along. Upon him the attention of the mother was bestowed. Her voice seemed directed toward him, and her gaze, as she turned her head, concentrated upon him. It was such a sight as one but seldom has the opportunity to witness."

"Allowing our boat to rest quiet, we kept close watch on the mother, who took the opportunity to spring clear of the water and fly to the bittle one. In a moment the feeble and tired duckling was snuggupon its mother's back, and with a gladsome quacking faintly schood by the peeping of the rest of the brood, she once more led the aquatic procession: In a few moments they were within the welcome rushes, and we saw them no more."

Fruit Consumed in New York. : "The inspection of fruit and vegetables by the New York health authorities, Mr. Frank W. Hawthorne asserts in on article on "Feeding a Great City,," contributed to Pearson's, "is intelligent, systematic and very rigid, and the transportation companies; too, report that they exercise a sort of supervision in this direction. A chief inspector and one assistant cover the wholesale trade on the lower West side, while the retail trade all over the city-but chiefly on the lewer East side where Greeks, Russian Jows, Slavs and a forde of Italmans are in the business--requires the almost constant services of 13 additional inspectors. One day in last July a whole cargo of bananas were sent back to sea by the chief inspector and dumped overboard. Transportation officials, conempers and inspectors all agrees that careful proking and expedially careful packing by the gr wer- and shippers constitute an all important factor in securing good returns on frints and veg-

Mens Change.

Botom Potentie confla New York brogenian whose your when he took his present charge were far in advance. of those about him. By degrees new deas rept in and a young minister, ther subligations a will these advanced. notions, was called in to assist him. Said the young man one day . "Doctor, I have always been fold that you were a high hare Liman, but I den't think you are high church at all. The elder preacher replied. My dear young brother, when I first took up my resitence in New York, I fived way uptown Now I live way down town. and yet I have been diving in exactly the same house all the "ima."

EDUCATING FILIPINOS.

Tale Teachers at Work Among the Malays Have Their Own Troubles.

The letters sent home by the Yale teachers in the new possessions of the United States are full of interest, says the Naw York Tribuna. They tell mere clearly than de the usual official reports the conditions in the islands which the Americans have to face, and in general they have been sanguine of the ultimate success of American educational occupation. A few excerpts from a letter received by the Yale bureau of self-help and by the families of the Yale men in the islands, in this city, show how the Yale teachers are living. Says one of the Yale men in writing home:

"The first impression which I received on reaching my district was a mighty unfavorable one as far as school teaching went. All of us American college fellows are distributed throughout the towns, where we were all usually the only Americans in the place. What schools there were had natives for "maestros," and these (they were equally divided among young men and women), were, on the whole, ignorant, and unable to get out of their ruts. In the school where I was placed, for instance, I had several experiences right away that showed me the difference between a fagged out Spanish civilization and what I had been accustomed to in America. The native teachers were honelessly ignorant. I was going to say illiterate. When I first talked with my assistant-a dandy young fellow who paid more attention to his patent leather shoes, white cotton suit and long finger nails than he did to his own education-I found that he was unable to answer even simple questions in arithmetic or geography. A map was a nuzzle to him: My first assistant was just like all the rest I have known since. and he could not point out any country of Europe on the map or even tell where his own town was situated. Instead of jumping right into the education of the school children I had to begin with the teachers, and all of the fellows say that the normal schools for teachers they have carried on have had to come first."

ANCIENT HAWAIIAN DAME

Passed Away as the
Age of 12H,

There has just died at Kamehame, Kula, on the island of Maul, Kaona, a native woman at the age of 118 years, says a Honoluiu report. Her first husband fought in the battle of "Ke Paniwal o Iso," in 1790, and she herself had some faint remembrance of the event. She had been married several times, but neither husband nor children survived her. Report says that the woman retained her faculties to the last and could see clearly without the use of glasses. She lived most of the time in the open air and smoked a pipe to within a few weeks of her death

There are any number of women in Hawaii well over 90 years of age. Most of them are natives, and, as a rule, they retain their faculties to the end. Mother Gulick, who is now the oldest living white woman in the island, is reported to be seriously ill. In six months sho will celebrate her one hundredth birthday. Her present illness is due to an accident which occurred a few months ago, in which she injured her shoulder and hip. Up to that time she had been taking daily trips on the cars and ran her own sewing machine. Mother Gulick was born in 1804 at Lebanon. Conn., and came here more than 50 years ago with the missionaries.

Mother Parker is another of the old "missionary gothers" in the islands. She is 95 years of age.

Latin-Imerican Trade.

Fears that the greater republic will wrest from them control of their own countries is an ever present and powerful influence against the American. More was done by the Spanish-American war to strengthen that feeling than by all that had gone before. That squall convinced Latin America that the United States was actually brave enough to declare war, and strong enough to punish even Spain herself. Amazement was natural, for had not all Spanish America to struggle desperately for many years before it could break the shackles that bound it beneath the banner of blood and gold? Before that skirmish which freed Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines probably nine tenths of even the more in relligent of Spanish-Americans be lieved that the deliberate inquiry by the United States into each case, before demanding reparation for alleged wrong to Americans, must be caused by timidity alone. It is said! that even the best-informed classes there find it difficult to believe that any nation will take time to be just if it dares to be dictatorial -- Cham bers Journal

Artificial Marble,

A new process for making imitations of statuary marble, only and other multicolored stones has been devised in Europe. About 1 000 parts of ainm to from 16 to 100 parts of heavy span (bartum sulphate) and 100 parts of water are mixed with the requisite pigments, and the liquid mass is boiled hown and cast in a mol! The amount of heavy span used varies with the degree of transitioned duried. After being molded and dried, the artificial stone thus produced can be polished and dnished as desired.—Industrial Johnnai.

Sold by Quart.

"Say, Parker, why aida't you move out in Mossville?"

"Too much maiaria"
"Ind you have substantial proof?"
"Should say so I asked the grocer
the price of some white peas nutside
in a hamper and he said they were
granine pills."—Chicago Dany News.

MONOGEMY IN TURKEY.

For Financial as Well as Sectal Reasons It is coming into Some Payor.

Although of late years, among Turks highly placed, it has come to be considered as far more chic to have only one wife, yet this laudable increase in the practice of monogamy does not tend to a complete emancipation from certain well-established Moslem traditions, writes Anna Bowman Dodd, in "The New Women in Turkey" in Century. The mention of one's wife to a foreigner is nowadays made the easier when one may truthfully speak of herinthe singufar number. A turk mar, after some months of semi-intimacy, talk somewhat freely, indeed, of his domestic life, provided always his household is modeled after the European plan of life. The social line is drawn at the point of asking even a lady to call. Frequent visiting between European and Turkish wives, when these are in the singular number, is possible only after a somewhat prolonged residence and much friendly intercourse.

To the casual visitor there is an unexpected embarrassment in finding almost all the Turks one mosts in society married to one wife only. The singularity of this singleness is trying, apparantly, to the Turk, on certain occasions, as it is eminently disappointing to the European.

"I do so hope the Minister of may grant me the honor of visiting his harem," an American lady remarked with the charm aplomb characteristic of the American woman.

"F— Pasha would be too delighted. I am sure; only, as it happens, his excellency has no harem in the sense in which. I presume, most foreigners understand our word," was the courreous reply of the minor official to whom this remark was addressed. "He has but one wife, as, indeed, we mostly all

"Hasn't anyone a harem?" the cry was almost tearful. "F---- Pasha has a great many children," continued the disappointed investigator of Turkish

"Yes, he has II children. His wife is very fond of children."

"Is she Turkish?"
"No: she is a Circassian lady of very

good family."

"Ah-h, a Circassian! She must be very beautiful; the boys are so handsome." the pretty American remarked in a modified tone. From a romantic traveler's point of view, if Turks persist in marrying as virtuously and dully as every one else, at least to find them marrying a Circassian slave was a trifle more solacing than to have found the single wife of correct Turkish descent.

The young aide-de-camp smiled as he made answer: "Yes, you are quite right; we mostly marry Circassians and almost all our children are beautiful"

There are still enough barems throughout Turkey sufficiently equipped with a plurality of wives to satisfy the most exacting of travelers in search of sensation. Even in Constantinople there are pashas and effendis rich enough to keep up the old Moslem marital pomp. The majority, however, of the upper ten thousand practice, at least outwardly, the European fashion of monogamy

OUR VAST CORRESPONDENCE.

United States Takes the Lend in the Number of Letters Mailed Every Year.

Postal and telegraphic statistics for 1900 which have just been printed in the Statistical Yearbook for the German empire, show the following figures, says Simon W. Harauer, deputy consultgeneral at Frankfort, in a report to the state department.

Germany had in that year 44,775 post offices, following next to the United States, which had 77,957. Great Britain had 22,184. France (including Algeria), about 11,900; Italy, nearly 8,000; Austria-Hungary and Russia about 6,000 each. In the number of persons employed in European postal departments, Germany stands first with 222,800; Great Britain, 173,184; France, 77,245; Italy, 74,958.

67.584
Letters and postal cards forwarded by the public mails in 19% were taken, in round numbers, as follows:

Russia, 56.217, and Austria-Hungary.

f"ett (# States	Taranan man
Prince States Great Britain and Germany s about	a h
about	
Fr. 150"	220 9 40
Austria-Hungary	1.600 (en.90)
falv	73. 44. 40
Jar 11'	7.260-01-010
R 145. 4 i.e	Fee: (441.400
It is the second and a second a	
Nearly one-third of the	toral for Ger-
many consisted of postal	cards, while
only 1-12th of the total fig	gures for the
United States were postal	

difference is attributed to the saving spirit of the Germans.

The number of telegraphic dispatches transmitted in 1900 was:

Gran Beltain Storem Common Control Storem Storem Storem Storem Storem Granton According Today William C. Toole, who lives at

Judge William C. Toole, who lives at 809 North Fourth street, St. Joseph, Mo., has several claims to distinction. He is the oldest living citizen of St. Joseph. having moved there in 1839. He is the oldest lawyer in Buchanan county, and, pertiaps, in Missouri, having been admitted to practice in 1848. He is the only man living who witnessed the first Indicial proceeding in Buchanan county, and also the oldest living man who has sat as judge in that jurisdiction, having been elected to the court of common pleas in 1953. He used to be a local preacher and has preached in St. Joseph more years than may other man.

Not Forgotten.
Brings-The old man out off Pacer

without a cent.

Griggs—1 see He remembered him even in his will —Detroit Free Press.

DANGER FOR TRACKMEN.

Their Hearing Affected by Constant
Stooping and "Engine Transes"
In Often Patal.

The number of fatal accidents reported in the papers to rail layers that
occur every year on the various systems throughout the country are not
in every case due, as is generally supposed by the public, to negligence or
carelessness on the part of the workers themselves, says a New York physician and surgeon employed by the
New York Central railroad, according
to the New York Times.

"The fact is; the hearing of these men in time becomes affected owing to, the constant stooping position which they are obliged to assume in laying the rails, putting the bolts in, etc., and that renders them often oblivious to approaching trains, notwithstanding the fact that they work in gangs and have lookout men near at hand. Another fact which is accountable in many instances for fatal accidents to rall layers is what is known among the men themselves as 'engine trance. This I might describe more clearly as a temporary sort of paralysis which affects simultaneously both the mind and the body. The 'stroke' lasts only a few seconds-but those few seconds mean life or death when a fast train is approaching.

"A rail layer who may be in perfect physical condition is not proof against the powerful fascination as he gazes along the metals and sees an engine with its row of cars coming toward him at express speed. Although he has been warned by the lookout and the shouts of his fellows of the approaching danger, he will pay no heed, but stand spellbound for an instant. And that instant's delay is generally fatal, or if not it results in the amputation of a leg.

"There are few rail layers who have not, they will tell you, experienced this peculiar trance at one time or another during their careers on the track. Animals are also subject to lengine trance, particularly does and cats, and that no doubt accounts for the large number of them as well as other animals that are killed on the railroad."

THE LOWER MOTIVE

Preservation That Was Pleasing to Car Passengers Association by Crying Child.

The child was screaming lustily on the elevated train. Unreasonably it insisted on getting off and going home between stations. The passengers wore that look of patient endurance which so frequently overspreads murderous desires. Vainly the mother appealed to the child's regard for the suffering public, to its duty to itself in such phrases as "Folks don't like to hear a little boy cry," "Be a good child and listen to mamma." But each appeal seemed to be a stimulous to renewed vigor, says a writer in Scribper's Magazine. At length the mother announced that doubtless there were bears at the next station that are no little boys who cried. The youngster ceased instantly, apparently as much through interest in outwitting the bears as through fear. He became cheerfully curious, and pressed his tear-stained face to the pane. To the afflicted passengers never was there a more- pleasing prevari-ation Those who had frowned now smilingly shared the little one's interest in the alleged fact in natural history A happy contented air prevaded the car, The ethics of the situation distressed

no one But need we fear to discuss it, Here was one young child pitted against a car fill of people, some doubtless bank presidents, perhaps a judge or two, astimable women going to read papers It was a contest too ridiculous to be tolerated. Plainly, the important thing was to still that one strong young throat, even if it became necessary to disturb its tender young ethical standards-for the time must come when it would learn the truth about those bears, and perhaps pause a moment or two at other of its mother's statements But in any case the greater immediate good to a number of innocent people certainly overbalanced the lesser, remoter evil to one young, unreasonable

Told to the Sarber.

After mixing up a light, frothy lather and distributing it around a customer's fave the barber began.

"Speaking about names," he said, "reminds me of a little incident which occurred to a friend of mine and which he told me yesterday. My friend is a drummer for a big concern and visits all the larger firms with a view of selling his line of goods. One day he drifted into an office and the man he wanted to see was busy. So, he sat down and while he was waiting struck up a conversation with the typewriter.

The girl wasn't very much disposed to talk and my friend remarked that she looked very tired. If ought to be tired, she said. Twe been setting here for three hours copying off two hundred foreign names and they almost drive me crazy. My friend was just about to say that it must be a horrible thing to have a peculiar name, when the office boy popped his head out of the door and said: 'Say, Miss Guiderbrandersensky, der boss'd like to see you.'

"Want a close shave?"—Philadeiphia Press.

Despite the greatest watchfulness on

the part of all concerned, accidents will occur on railroads, and lives and property be lost. It is the constant aim of railway companies to minimize that risks, and, when an unavoidable accident has occurred, to clear away the debres and save any lives or property possible in the most expeditious manner possible.—Pearson's.

IMPROVEMENTS IN PORTO RICO

The "Trumley" and the Astobabile
American Inventions That Arm
Duly Appreciated,

Every year shows the advance of American industries and civic reform in Porto Rice. A writer in the Outlook describes the big, yellow electric car swinging along under the ruined walls of Fort Cristobal. Here one has the aid and the new together: The Spanist building and the American "trolley." The trowley' to more change Ponce

to America," says a prosperous native merchant, "than all the Americanos." During the week in February when Admiral Higginson's fleet lay at anchor in the harbor of Ponce, one-third of the population rode on the electric cars to

the Plays, or port, two miles away. The automobile, too, has inverted from to Rico. A transinsular express and passenger service of automobile wagons has been operating between Power and San Juan for a year.

Every visitor than Juan delicas the clean, well-pave I streets. Your years ago the rain was the only street-cleaning department, and did its work only on the slopes. In Ponce and other cities gangs of prisoners in brown canvasioniforms keep the gutters clean, and there are the beginnings of a thorough sewerage system.

Three years ago ice was a luxury; now, every fown of importance has an ice-plant, and many private enterprises, like the large American sugar "centrales," or rolling-mills, have refrigerating systems

Electric lights make the streets brilliant, and nearly all Porto Rican houses are lighted by electricity. Telephones are in operation in Ponce and San Juan, and the attendant at the Spanish cantral exchange answers: "Hello"

Since the bureau of insular telegraph received the telegraph system from the signal corps in February 1991, the number of offices has increased from tento 40. Moreover, business men who never used the old, untrustworthy. Spanish tape instruments appreciate the prompteness, and efficiency of the new service. It is natural that the inland to during the

It is natural that the island industries, which are the whief interest of Americans should have improved. New machinery rolls the sugar-cane, and where,

s. (w.) dragged small loads of cane to the old Spanish mills, narrow-gague, railroads have been put in, and American locomotives haul trains of ten-ton; cars all day and night to the great sugar-limills of the American companies

Most promising of all aspects of the new Porto Rico is the cooperation as business of Porto Ricans with Americans. They unite in banking, shipping and manufacturing enterprises. More than that the Porto Ricans not only welcome the Americans on commercial grounds—they might do that and still hate them—but they show in dress, is little habits of life, and in their eagerness to learn the English language, that their intercourse with Americans is not merely superficial, not merely a matter of business convenience. The American spirit has struck deeper than the state.

EVENT IN ORANGE TRADE.

Early Receipts of Porto Rico Fruit May Drive Out That feom Jamaica.

The arrival of Porto Rico oranges of this year's crop five weeks earlier than the first receipts last year was an evolut of more than usual interest to local fruit importers. Owing to the damage to be Jamaica crop by the recent hurri and and to the lateness of that crop because of insufficient sunshine, the importers of the Porto Rico article believe that the latter fruit will come into increased favor this season and compete more seriously than heretofore with Jamaica and even Florida oranges, reports the

New York Sun.

The trade in Porto Rico oranges start i only two seasons ago, following the removal of the outy. As there is a duty of about 75 cents a barrel on Jamaica oranges, the importers of the Porto Rico fruit say it is only a quintion of time before the latter will virtually drive the Jamaica oranges out of the market

Only a few scattering boxes of oranges which have some from Porto Rico is the course of a season are cultivated fruit, practically all the oranges growing wild. They are gathered by the natives in the interior and sold to the shippers for a few idollars a thousand. Within the last few years, however, many groves have been set out, and, beginning with the next season, cultivated fruit is expected to come here in constantly increasing quantities.

Solar Eclipse in Chium

Some days before the recent solar eclipse occurred the mayor of Shanghai assign a pro-lamation, the purport of which was that all citizens should do their utmost to appeare the beavenly powers while the phenomenon was in force The proclamation began as follows "On the first day of the third mouth of the second year of the reign of the Emperor Korang Son, a great dog will begin to decour the sun." Enigmane this statement seems to us, but in China it is well understood, as is proved by the fact that on the day of the eclipse large crowds gathered in various places, and by threats and should did their less to prevent the ravenous dog from divouring the sacred sun - N. Y. Herald.

The Pittsburg district has more industrial superlatives than any other similar area on earth. It has the greatest iron and steel works, the greatest electric plants, the largest glass houses, firebrick yards, potteries, and at the same time is the center of the world's greatest coal and coking fields—Descript Free Press.

CLARENCE S. DARROW.