SECOND SECTION.

Our Social Problems BY DABDI SAMUEL HIRSHDERG

Pastor Temple Emanuel. Milwaukee, Wis.

quantity.

Indolence, shiftlessness. lack of

thrift are prolific causes of poverty. But these can be overcome by train-

ing and by discipline. The stern with-

drawal of all alms, the insistence,

Poverty-Its Necessity and Perma-neace in Society. able mistortunes and mischances of life must look to other for their main-

"For the poor shall not cease out the land; therefore I command thee saying, thou shalt open widely thy mand to thy brother, thy poor and to thy needy in thy land." (Deuteron-omy, 15, 11.) "And if thy brother he waxen poor with thee and his hand fallen idle by his side, thou shalt take hold of him and strengthen him, be he stranger or sojourner, that thy brother may live fith thee." Leviti-cus, 15, 35.) "Justice, justice, shalt thou pursue, that thou mayest live and inherit the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee." (Deuteronomy, 16 20.)

These are prosperous times, we are told, in which we are living. Never for such a sustained succession of years, at least in this country, has nature lavished her favors more bountifully or more generously upon the children of men. The crops have never been more plentiful; employment never more abundant; commerce and industry never more busily and wigorously active.

It would seem amazing, fairly inoredible then that amidst such golden prosperity, poverty should stalk abroad wasted and gaunt, piteous and imploring of mien, showing an aching weld of destitution as wretched and miserable as has ever appealed to the but both of these classes of causes sympathies of feeling men. A strange of which the latter are by far the anomaly it is that wealth should be greater and the more frequent,-can heaped up in such fabulous fortunes be remedied and removed.

as it is to-day, and a new race of Croesi be born to the purple, and yet human need be as widespread and the sum of human indigence be as great and grevious, aye! greater and more grevious to-day than it has ever been.

firmly and relentlessly adhered to, And yet such is the melancholy fact, that each man, able of body, must meet a "work-test," must labor or else go hungry and selterless, can Statistics which deal with the hard facts of poverty, tell us a sad story. More than a half million people, one out of each hundred and fifty scarcely fail to act as a powerful reagent and stimulant to sluggish and of the population of the country, it lumbering energies. has been computed, were living in in-

Incompetence, the misplacement of stitutions of a more or less eleemosymen, the election and assignment of nary character at the beginning of last them to tasks and callings for which year, a number largely in excess of they were never intended or fitted by any before similarly housed by pubnature, are again responsible for lic or private benevolence. But these much poverty. But these, too, can be far from represent the sum total of the poor of the land. Added to these corrected by education. A little more must be the countless many more and careful training of the minds and powers of judgment of men, a little thousands of men, women, and childmore encouragement of the habits ren, oharges, outside of institutions, of self-study and discovery of personal in every city, town and hamlet, upon aptitudes and limitations, a little more the charities of relief organizations; and added to them again, must be of developed skill and thoughtfulness in the choice of an occupation, and the vast majority of the working classmany a man who is now a sad misfit In the State of Massachusetts, and failure in his vecation would it has been calculated that eight hundoubtlessly be a glad and a notable dred thousand men are working for their living, and that the average of success.

rices particularly,

their earnings per man is less than \$600 a year, \$568.06 to be exact. The Vices of various kinds, intemperance, licentiousness, cruelty of nature, most of these men moreover are men leading to desertion of wives and of family, with an average of four to abandonment of children, to faithlessfive persons (4.4 per cent. persons) dependent upon each for their sup-port; and so it is readily reckonable ness of every kind to conjugal and parental duty, are further provoking agents of a considerable measure of poverty. But here again the evil con-

ken in health, and precipitated from one abject stage of want into a low-er and more abject stage. There is that powerty again, which, through tack of means unable to purchase real nutritious food, attracted by the cheapness of adulterated substitutes, feeds upon these; or else replaces the food which it cannot buy, with stim-ulants of the poorest sort which it can, and thus poisoning the system, undermining the health all the while, undermining the health all the while increases only the more, the hopeless and the helpless misery of its indi-gence. Were there here again the life must look to other for their maintenance and support. There will al-ways be the incapacitated from di-verse causes, the infirm and aged, the blind, the deaf, the halt, the crippied, spirit of a right humanity within men, by what a measure might poverty here once more be reduced! Were there men, who instead of seeking to bind, the dear, the half, the crippled, the incurably diseased, the mentally defective, the widowed and the or-phaned, who of their own unaided powers and exertions, could never hope to gain a sufficient livelihood for enrich thmselves to the utmost by excuses of homes, were these men to take the money they have, and not without the expectation of a just rethemselves. Not until all sickness and turn upon their investment at that disease and death then shall be abol-ished, and the possibilities of casuali-ties, of men being helplessly maimed and crippled, shall be coincidentally to build sanitary dwellings for the poor, where some of the comforts, de-cencies and refinements of life the human being is entitled to; could be removed, can we look to see an end known; how much the better and stronger in physical and moral health

Charlotte

of poverty and the occasions it offers for the exertion of the offices of a sympathetic and helpful charity. But true as it thus is, that poverty would these poor be, the more vigor-ously and likely equipped to raise themselves out of their conditions of with its attendant charity can never wholly disappear from among men, yet it is equally true that the amount poverty! Were there again men, who, instead of planning and plotting to corner the market in food products of it can be reduced, until that irreduand advance their prices to the topcable sum which must remain,-the result of the unavoidable of life,-bemost limit, of further taxing their ingenuity to invent cheap, but poisonous comes by contrast a quite negligible substitutes, or what is worst, sham injurious imitations of genuine foods Poverty, is after all nothing else than a disease, and as a disease, is

to sell at the equal cost of the genuine-were these men to give the curable. It owes its presence to a pathological condition either within service of their thought and energies placing within the easy purchasing the individual himself, or the society power of buyers even of the most limof which he is a part. A man is poor either from causes within himself ited means, good, substantial, nourishor from causes without in other men,

ing foods, as they might still do with

how much again would the poor know the powers of a strenger and more vigorous manhood, and be once more the sturdler prepared to battle the's way out of their impoverished estate!

more vigorous manhood, and be once more the sturdler prepared to battle the's way out of their impoverished estate! Poverty then,—this is the substance of my thought,—while it cannot be entirely abolished, still can be reduced to an approximately negligible, an ap-proximately vanishing point. And this can be done only by following the method and spirit of that kind action, bearing a name in the old Hebrew. bearing a name in the old Hebrew, which for the lack of a better English equivalent we are accustomed to desig-nate charity. The ancient Hebrew, we are aware, had no term for what, precisely defined, we know as charity. The only term it had any ay near suggesting this, was "Zedakah." "Deeds of Justice," "Acts of Right-eousness." Let then charity in this sense, let, but "Zedakah." "Justice" be done between man and man; let them but deal "in Righteousness" one with the other, and how near would mankind come to the blessed realization of a time when, despite the contrary statement of the 'ancient world, "the poor should cease in the land!'

Letter Walts Seventeen Years for Traveler.

The Heavens in March

By Prof. Eric Doolittle

like a message from the dead." **Oxen** Against Railroads. Rhodesia Herald.

In the Cape of Good Hope Colony Louisville Courier Journal. many of the short railroad branches "I often had heard other people and extensions do not pay on account tell how it felt to receive a message from the dead," said C. M. Browning, of ox wagon competition.

a Cleveland traveling man, "but never In the report for the year 1905, experienced it myself until about recently issued, the traffic manager of three months ago. one of the lines reports in regard to a new nineteen mile branch that as "One day about three months ago I walked up to the desk in the old there was a very plentiful supply of Warner House, at Chillicothe, Ohio, wagons and an abundant supply of

the first time that I had been in the grass during the season ox wagon hotel for nineteen years. The morates ruled low and the railroad seadvantage and profit to themselves, ment I scratched my name on the cured little general traffic.

register I became aware that the clerks behind the counter were ove-

been awalting you here for some time.' I asked for the letter, and after about an hour's search in the attic of the hotel they found a letter

yellow with age and covered with dust. I quickly recognized the handbeen gazing at the fire, apparently without seeing anything. And when writing on the envelope as that of my father, who died fifteen years ago. "I opened the envelope. The encloged letter contained nothing but information regarding family matters.

"What kind of a story do you It was written two years before my father's death. Of course, I saw my want?" father many times between the time "A war story, grandpa," eagerly

Obserber.

of his writing the letter and his death, replied the boy. The November wind walled mournbut he never mentioned having sent fully around the house and then went it to me, and you can see, therefore,

rushing away, seeming momentarily to send a chill through the warm why the receipt of it seemed to me coom, and causing the old man and his little grandson to draw nearer the fire.

"Ah, that is strange," said the old Captain. "I was just reading in today's paper an account of the death of the Colonel of my old regiment. He was a fine man and all of us in

him. His death has recalled to my mind an incident behind which lies a sad story. Since you want one, I will

tell you that story." "Yes do, grandpa," urged the boy, impressed by his grandfather's houghtful air. Assuming a more comfortable po-

sition in his easy chair the Captain began.

"In September, 1861, while the Twenty-Sixth North Carolina was staioned at Fort Macon, a young Alabamian named George Somers joined our company. He was a fine looking young fellow, tall and well built, with dark hair and flashing dark eyes. I took him to be a true Southerner of the old type. George made a good soldier. He was the best shot in our company, and was as brave as a lion, always setting the soldiers a good ex-

Fig ample in battle. He and I soon became fast friends. I was then a lieutenant. When not on duty we stayed together as much as possible. When I wasn't in his tent he was in mine. We played drafts, told stories, and read together. But notwith- "George was impatient to standing our friendship there was one thing I could never get out of George. He would never tell me anything about his past life. Try as hard as I might, he would always get around me with a joke. One day I asked him how he came to join a North

Carolina regiment instead of an Alabama regiment. "'Oh,' said he, his dark eyes twink-

thought it best not to join an Ala- onel, bama regiment."

didn't say so.

"The fact that George's past was

"Ah, it is a story you want, is it?" cap. George's countenance bespoke said the old Captain, aroused from his reverie by the request of his grandson, that night.

The Captain's Story

By O. H. Rand.

SECOND SECTION.

a youth of twelve. The old Captain, had been silent and thoughtful during the last half hour. His paper laid aside he had how the to me to m gave it to me to wear during the batthe. The memory of those dear eyes and the thought of the tender little his little grandson asked for a story hands that made it shall be an in-he was slow in coming out of his spiration to me on the field of battle,' he added, his dark eyes flashing.

"I could not refrain from smiling at his enthusiasm and his determination.

"'Frank,' he continued earnestly, with such women behind us we cannot fail.'

"I can never forget the earnestness with which he said this, and I believe at that moment I caught some of his inspiration.

"'No, George,' I replied warmly, we cannot.

"It was on the morning of the foureenth and the battle was on. The He was a fine man and all of us in his regiment were greatly attached to right of the Confederate army. The enemy were shelling us preparatory to an assault. The air was filled with smoke from the bursting of with smoke from the bursting or shells. Huge missles whistled through th air and burst with deafening explosions above us. One huge shell burst just over the trenches and killed five men. Another dismounted one of our cannon. A shell fire is something to be dreaded, as its moral effect on troops is great. Presently the artillery fire slackened and the Federals feinted on the position held by the Twenty-Sixth. They were easily repulsed. It was evident that the main

attack was not to be here. "Then it was that the colonel. George, and I, climbed out of the trenches and stood looking at the Yankee lines some five hundred yards away. The shell fire had about ceas-ed. The enemy seemed to be preparing for a general movement."

Lower still shrunk the flame, and the little boy shivered slightly as a scarcely perceptible chilliness seemed

"George was impatient to charge the enemy," the old Captain went on. "His eyes had in them the light of battle. He was a fine type of the Confederate soldier, as he stood there with his tall form, his dark eyes aflame, and in his uniform of gray. The men cheered him when they saw his little flag waving in the breeze. We were speculating on the next move of the enemy.

ing mischlevously, 'I got in trouble "'I believe that they are preparing in Alabama and had to leave, so I to attack our centre,' said the Col-"'I believe that they are preparing

" 'That is just what they are going "I knew the rascal was lying, but I to do,' remarked George. 'See, they are massing'-

"He reeled and would have fallen unknown to me did not keep us from had I not caught him and let him being great friends. We were almost down gently to the ground. My heart inseparable. George had a guitar stood still and a deep grief mingled and knew some of the prettiest love with rage seized me. A bullet had Nearly every entered his mouth while he. night after supper I would go to his speaking and had gone through his tent or he would come to mine, and neck. An orderly was instantly disas I listened to him, while I didn't patched for a surgeon. A large pool of blood was forming under his neck and I could see that the wound was The first engagement in which we mortal. I leaned over him. "'My dear George, are you much hurt?' I cried, hardly knowing what "A faint smile lighted up his features. He clutched the flag with company losing one-fourth of its men his stiffening fingers and murmured: tain 'Carry . Evelyn. Tell . I . . . the wore . . for . . her.' The smile dis-a appeared, and his features relaxed, a his left arm shudder passed through his frame and he was dead.

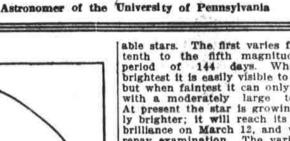




Fig. 3. Showing the shape and position of the Zodiacal light after

nearer to the brilliant winter stars. fashes out with unusual brilli Already he has so nearly overtaken

brilliance on March 12, and will well surround the sun in a lense-shaped repay examination. The variation of figure, stretching out at both pyrathe star in Lepus is far less, for this mids have been seen at once, one varies only from the eighth to the the west and the other in the esat.

...

LEPUS .

REGULUS

B respectively.

· ORION

RIGEL

LEO

Fig. 2. The Red Stars in Leo and

markable that it changes its

of the stars which surround it.

the fine meteoric dust with

space is supposed to be filled.

THE PLANETS.

when opposite the sun.

from month to month. In January

it is small and elongated, in Febru-

ary and March very large and round,

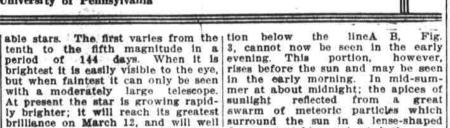
etc., while in June and December .it

5

greatest brightness on March 2, and it is remarkable that when brightest the star is least red. At present it is only of an orange color, but if the observer will examine it from time to time as it fades away he will see it change to the deepest red.

These stars are suns, surrounded by dense metallic vapors. For some

position of the Zodiacal light after sunset in March. The sun in his slow eastward jour-ney around the sky is drawing ever



sixth magnitude and occupies 424 days in the change. It will attain its THE COUNTER-GLOW. If the cause of the Zodlacal Light is not positively known that of the counter-glow is far more obscure. This is a faint little patch of light

much of the case and comforts of life they can expect on such recompense to command for themselves and theirs. Such a wage can scarcely suffice to supply the barest necessities of existence! And what is true of Massachusetts, where conditions of labor are no less favorable than elsewhere, it is apparent, must be no less true of the toiling masses in the other States of the Union. Then as an additional item toward

this era of high

obligations incumbent upon him as a the total of poverty, account must be man of recovered honor and right taken of that large army of young resentiment. cruits, drafted, in what should be the But when all this is said, trace as free and glad play time of their life, we thus may, poverty in no small part to the direct personal responsiinto the ranks of toil,-the child workers whom Mrs. Browning had in bility of the individual himself, there such tender regard when she so touchremain the causes for a much, much ingly beseeches us,-

"Do ye hear children weeping, O my

brothers, where than to the individual Salf Ere the sorrow comes with years produced as much poverty doubtlessly They are leaning their heads against their mothers,

And that cannot stop their tears. The young lambs are bleating in the

meadows; The young birds are chirping in the

nest: The young fawns are playing with the

shadows;

The young flowers are blowing toward the West-

But the young, young ohildren, O, my brothers,

They are weeping bitterly!

They are weeping in the play-time of the others,

In the country of the free."

John Sparge, in his "Bitter Cry of the Children," estimates that there are no less than two million and a quarter of these children here in this "country of the free," under the age of 15, ranging thence to the tender age of six or seven, laboriously employed in eking out the sparse family wage, or bearing upon their frail shoulders, like that lad in this city of whom we read the other day, the burden of the family support by the tense, injurious straining of their immature energies.

Nor must we overlook as a further item in the sum, the young girls obliged to to work for a pittance that yields them but a scant cheerless subsistence, and scarcely that, and of whom, oft beset by sore temptation, we have that, painfully, tearfully graphic portrait of the poet:

'A motherless girl whose fingers thin, Push from her faintly want and sin." How many of these poor 'unfortu-

nates there are, whose honor goes down under the stress of a hard, heavy anguish of existence, we cannot tell; but we do know that there are thousands and thousands of young girl operatives and clerks in our stores, work shops, and factories, recaiving a weekly pay of from \$3.00 to \$5.00, out of which they are expected to provide board and lodging, and to slothe themselves as to present a neat and agreeable appearance, not to mention the defraving of other incidentals of existence. How they do it, as we know the most of them heroically do to the everiasting honor of womanhood, is indeed a profound marvel to

Citations then such as these, which we could multiply by still others, bring vividly before us a sense of the wast proportions of the poverty which stfil obtains in our day.

But vast as these proportions are, even perhaps, as has been sugvaster gested, than ever before, are we to take from this the conclusion that they must ever remain so; that thereis no cure and no help, but that we must ever have poverty in the equal easure as now with us?

In a certain sense I know, it is and lamentably must remain lastingly true, as our text word has it, thet "The poor will not cease out of the fand." There will always be those who by the uncentrollable and unprevent-

is, there is much more that is socially produced. "Thy brother shall live with thee," is the bidding of the ancient earnest word of Leviticus. "He shall know and enjoy a life which is really life, such life as thou wouldst recognize and choose for thyself to be life." But how little is this bidding observed in the practical dealings of man with man to-day? How much of the poverty in this world is due to an inhumane failure to pay a "living wage?" A life to be life presupposes above all else just

dition is not remedyless. No man is

so utterly a slave of his appetites and

passions, no man so absolutely lost

to all sense of a decent manhood, that

some trace of a sound manliness is not

left-within, which, susceptible to wise

influence | wisely applied, may not

bring him to a chastened realization

of his blameful conduct, and the de-

termination to live it down and to re-

suggested, that are to be assigned else-

this,-a living wage. But here are the vast cohorts of men in every pursuit obliged by the rigid iron law of supply and demand,-another name for the hard heartless selfishness and rapacity of other men,-to drag out a mean, miserable existence on the minimum pittance, not to what their toll is worth, but of what the extreme necessities and exigencies of their lives force them to take. Were men and wo

men more fairly and honestly compensated for their labors; were their interests as justly and considerately regarded by their employers as the latters' own interests are, there would be less, much, much less of the accusing cry of the impoverished ascend ing to the skies. Were there the proper living wage paid, ther would be no occasion, as there is to-day,-a

criminal blot upon our humanity,-to amploy children in our mines, our mills, our factories, on wearing, dwarfing, hazardous occupations, that the pay of their elders might be supplemented by the little, yet so necessary little!, which they may add to it, Were there the honorable living wage paid, there were none of those haples young women driven to sell themselves to lives of shame and pitiless social ostracism, in order that their wretched earnings might be still more wretchedly enlarged to admit of a few comforts otherwise denied them. Were

there the humane living wages paid, cided difference between the bluish white color of Sirius and Rigel (R) there were none of the aged worn out workers, struggling all their days to get just a little shead in the world to and the orange red star at A. smaller dog-star at B is neither steely ay by a little for the day of need, but white nor orange, but of a yellowish finding it ever impossible, and so fortinge. ced, when now they can work no longis analyzed it is found that this star. which is more brilliant than our sun, er and are the useless hulks of men into the poor houses to spend the sors surrounded by an immense atmos phere of hydrogen gas. The yellowrowful remainder of tehir days. Let ish stars like Porcyon the right, the justly earned compen-

nearly in the condition of our sation, the full measure of the worth of men's work and services be renderwhile the reddish stars like the one at A are surrounded by heavy meed them, and how largely, how quick-by would the ranks of the poor totallic vapors and may be approaching extinction. day be diminished! The star Rigel at R has a minute companion which is itself double. Then there is the poverty, which primarily the outcome of the cause just named,-the lack of living wage, louble companion, which is of a deep blue color and is easily visible in a is primarily the outcome of the caus imail telescope. In striking con-There is that poverty, which, untrast to this are the red star in Leo and the deep crimson star in Lepus

able, by reason of the scant wage given, to afford better quarters, is obliged to house inself in unhealthful and un-wholesome dwelling places, and abid-ing in some illy-ventilated, unlighted and noisome hovel for which it must pay an excessive rent, finds itself ex-

only to die slowly away again. the magnificent Taurus and Orion that THE ZODIACAL LIGHT.

these constellations are low in the West in the early evening, while the This is the best time of the year beautiful Dog-stars have passed the for observing that strange phenommeridian and are just beginning to enon known as the Zodiacal Light move downward out of the evening The night must be very clear and sky. The one bright spring group the moon absent, when just sky, it Leo, or the Sickle, with the brilliant will be seen as a faint pryamid of King star Regulus, is high up in the light whose base rests on the western horizon where the sun has set and South, while east of this Virgo, the tions, is just beginning to appear. Above Leo the Great Dipper fills up nearly as intense as that of the deem it through the discharge of the first of the faint summer constellations, is just beginning to appear. almost the whole of the Northeastern Milky Way, but of a far more unisky. Below this is seen Bootes, who form radiance. It is brightest near-with upraised arm is driving the est the sun and fades gradually Bear before him. Below Leo there is away as we approach the blunted apex the Watersnake which just emerged of the pyramid, until it becomes too from the ground three months ago faint to be seen. Peculiar flashes remain the causes for a much, much and of which even now but little resembling the aurora have been larger share of poverty, as has been more than half is visible. Not until in it when the air was unusually next May will the whole of this very clear. Its base is sometimes of a redlong constellation be seen in the early dish color, and sometimes it is so



Fig. 1. The Constellations March 1, 9:00 p. m.

are more

star Regulus at D siso has a

both of which the observer can read-ily find in a small telescope from the

STARS

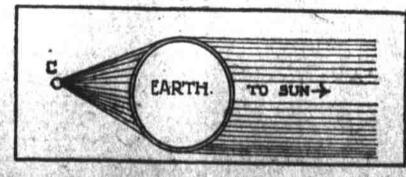
charts of Fig. 2

bright as to efface the, fainter stars, The bright stars in the Southwest though usually the stars appear to present a fine contrast in color. shine through it with undiminished Even the untrained eye can see a debrilliancy.

sunset. It is not yet surely knewn what the Jupiter, the most brilliant object cause of this strange light is. It is in the heavens, is moving slowly east-The certain that the light surrounds the ward in the constellation Gemini. The position of Neptune is shown sun, because its base is always at the When the light from Sirius

sun and it is carried continually east-ward as the sun advances among the The other planets are morning ward as the sun advances among the The other planets are morning stars. It is known also that it shines stars and cannot be seen in the early

sunlight. The por- evening. reflected



TWO REMARKABLE VARIABLE Fig. 4. The most probable cause of the Counter-glow. The rays of fight out the sun are bent downward by the atmosphere of the earth and il These are both remarkable vari-00 at 0,

songs I ever heard. have a sweetheart, I wanted one mighty bad.

took part wos a severe one. The Twenty-Sixth was detailed to capture a Federal battery which was giving I was saying.

some trouble. We captured the battery but suffered heavily, our own in killed and wounded. The captain of our company was among the killed, and George received wound ín flesh George distinguished himself by his bravery in the charge and was promoted to the lieutenancy, I having been made captain. "Soon after this our regiment was

Confederate ordered to Newbern re-enthe force force stationed there, 8.5 an attack on that place was apprehended. "During the winter following a

number of balls were given, in which the Confederate officers acted as partners for the girls. That was one of the most pleasant winters I ever spent. At those gatherings might be seen the flower of Southern beauty and Southern chivalry. Brilliant in-Lepus These are shown at A and deed was the scene when handsome young officers went careering over the which may always be seen in the sky floor with lovely Southern belles. on a dark night exactly opposite the And patriotism was there too, for

During this month it will move when the dancing was over the band along the ecliptic from the constel-lations Leo to Virgo. It is very re-South. would play the war songs of the The wave of enthusiasm form which surged through our young veids when the thrilling notes of 'The Mocking Bird' or the stirring strains of 'Dixle' rang through the blood flow faster hall makes my has reached the Milky Way and is when I think of it.

rendered invisible by the brightness "But to hasten on with my story. Soma It was at one of these balls that have thought its source is to be look-George, ever a great ladies' man, met ed for in the shining of millions of little bodies revolving about the sun beautiful young Evelyn Hadley. It outside the orbit of Mars, each of was soon a hopeless case, for George which shines just as a little full moon lost no time in falling desperately in Others be- love with her. She was a beauty and lieve it due to sunlight which is bent no mistake. Her slender figure, exdownward as it passes through the quisitely rounded form, dark hair and air about the earth and so lights up soft brown eyes with their long eyewhich lashes, and her little mouth with its While imperious curve,-she was a queen," still others believe it to be a regular

said the Captain, reflectively. tail of the earth formed of the light-The fire leaped up with a cheerful er gases which are constantly being glow that sent a brightness throughrepelled by the sun. Whatever its cause may be, there is scarcely any out the room, and the Captain went on with his story. study for observers without telescopes "The long and short of it was that which promises such valuable results

in less than six weeks they were enat present as systematic observations of the counter glow. gaged to be married. During this time George's nightly visits to my quarters were rare. I knew where he Mercury is further from the sun on was, however, and sometimes teased darch 1) and may be seen for a few him about it. He did not try to keep days before and after that time. It it from me, but made me his conshines out lown down in the west fidant. The day for the marriage had from 30 minutes to an hour after been set and George was the happiest

man in the regiment. "Late in February, 1862, word was received that General Burnside with large force was approaching New-General Branch, who combern. manded at Newbern, immediately began making preparations for receiving him." The old Captain paused as the

gust of wind wailed mournfully around the corner of the house. The flame seemed to shrink at the sound of the gust and to lose some of its

brightness. "Ammunition was served out to the men, guns were burnished until their barrels shone in the sunlight, and every morning and evening the troops

were drilled. "Two nights before our engage-ment with the enery, on the four-teenth of March," continued the Cap-rain, "George called on Evelyn. It tain, "George called on Evelyn, was late when he returned and came over to see me before retiring. I noticed in his cap a very small Con-federate flag, perhaps four inches long and three linches wide. It was held in position by the band of his

"'My God,' I cried, 'that flag was the cause of his death. A sharpshooter saw it in his cap and singled him out.'"

The flame flickered and went out. The old Captain's eyes were moist and a mist seemed to gather before them as he ended his story.

"The saddest duty it was ever my lot to perform, my boy, was that of carrying the news of his death to I went to her after the bat-Evelyn. tle and told her how he met his death. I did not tell her that I thought the little flag caused him to be singled out by a Yankee sharpshooter. I did not tell her this, for I was afraid it would kill her. When she saw me coming with the little flag she at once divined what had happened. She turned very white and trembled a little.

"'He died like a soldler,' I said, with his face toward the enemy. He asked me to bring this to you, and said tell you he wore it for you."

"'I am glad,' she said, simply. that when he dled it was in the uniform of gray, and beneath the stars and bars.'

"With this she raised the little flag to her lips and turned and went into the house. I was glad she did so, for I was afraid to trust myself with another word. I, too, turned, and went back to my regiment, resolved never to reveal to her my terrible suspicion, a suspicion which in my mind amounted almost to a certainty."

Gives College One Hundred Cais. Calorado Springs Dispatch to The New York World,

Colorado College has been endowed with 100 pedigreed cats by Mayor Henry C. Hall, of this city. They are all valuable, declares Mayor Hall, and no joke is intended, although some of the friends of the city's chief execu-tive do not look at it in a sober light.

Mayor Hall wants the cats used for propagation to keep up the supply, the surplus to be turned over to the biological department of the college for dissection and research work Mayor Hall became interested in the feline family several years ago, and has added specimens to his collection until it became the largest in the West, including specimens of Manx, the Angora, the Slatefur Maltest, the Cornish eat and the Char-

treuse. Queen Helena's Courage,

Rome Correspondence London Telegra A little hunting incident of Queen Helena, of Italy, was the has leaked out some days aft after

avent. She accompanied the Kin Porsiano to shoot. The weat tensely cold, so a hig bonh around which the royal part around which the royal part

accompanied the k ino to shoot. The we y cold, so a hig bon d which the royal na enly the Marquis equerry, as a joke ju e plie. His garnies I) present loss their lacen, who threw h is, tore the burning is tore the burning

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