#### CAUDLE UP TO DATE

#### What Douglass Jerrold Would Have Written Had He Lived Today

"So it's you, at last, Mrs. Neverhome, is it? Oh, I heard you for all that detestiable latch key, you slipping upstairs in your stockings! I haven't closed my eyes yet and the clock just gone half-past 12! What's that you say? Only half-past 11 and I was snor- he was greatly thought of by all the

"Snoring, indeed! Let me tell you there's a limit to everything, Fanny stood it all meekly, but when it comes to downright slander like that-well, I shall leave you, madam, and who'll take care of your children then. I'd like to know, with their unnatural mother gadding off night after night, heaven knows where."

"It was the club and there was so much business-"

"So you say, Mrs. Neverhome. The theatre and the Zinkand afterwards with that disreputable Mrs. Lightwate, more likely! Before I'd let my wife carry on as her poor blind husband permits her to do-I'd set my foot down, Fanny Neverhome; I would in-

"And where did you put the baby's cough medicine? Don't go blundering around now to find it and wake that blessed angel up, after the hours I've spent walking her to sleep, and you off to a club. It's right on the shelf where pou always set it? Nonsense, madam, as if I didn't see you just put it three! Oh, my eyes are good enough yet, in spite of the long hours of sewing I've spent for your children, Fanny Neverhome, and the longer hours I've staid at home and watched and listened for your lingering footsteps.

"Do come to bed and let a person have some peace. I'm so tired and fagged out I could sleep a week if I had a chance! Why don't I then? Well, of all cross wives you beat the deck, I declare. I hardly ever see you in daylight except Sunday, and even then you're off on your wheel or hunting or fishing-anywhere away from your poor husband and children. They hardly know you by sight any more, and as to the neighbors, well, I dread to have them come in, they are all so horrified at your eternal gadding about! And, now, when I want to tell you something really important, you don't listen! What was it, for heaven's sake?

"Oh, never mind, never mind, now, madam. What I have to say isn't really of the slightest interest to you, anyway! Now, if it were Mrs. Lightwate talking you'd listen all day or all night, as you have been doing tonight. Don't tell me you weren't with her. I know by the style of your conversation, madam, that she has been telling you wives were born to rule and husbands to obey and all that 'tommy-rot,' Putting fresh ideas of your importance into your head, as sure as I'm a suffering sinner! "Don't be fool, you say? Thank you, Mrs. Neverhome! I was a darling sweet ducky once, you used to tell me. But you are right. A fool I must have been or I would never have listened to you, my dear. Look at me now and the day you married me, Fanny Neverhome! Then you were all devotion; my lightest word was law; you could not bear me out of sight, and, now-now, you heartless creature, you're asleepand I-and I-"

But here sleep, the all-powerful, conquered even this injured husband's tongue and quiet reigned, broken only by the baby's occasional plaintive wail of "papa, papa."-San Francisco Town

#### Carrier Pigeons in Hawaii (San Francisco Chronicle.)

A carrier pigeon service on a large scale is about to be established on the Hawaiian Islands. Pigeon flying is generally carried on as a pastime, and is the national sport of Belgium, but a company has just been formed in Honolulu to utinze the peculiar traits of the homing pigeons in a business which is set forth in a prospectus as being very remunerative. Birds have already been bought and taken to the islands. The proposition is to establish lofts on all of the different islands in the Hawaiian group, beginning first with Hawaii, Maui, Kauai and Oahu. By means of fast-flying pigeons messages can be sent to all the towns and plantations on the different islands, and vice versa. It is believed that not less than fifty

Kauai and Maul are both but 100 miles from Honolulu, and the most distant point of the islands from Honolulu is but 250 miles. The best record shows that pigeons have flown 614 miles in one day, in a fly from Gainesville, Ga., to Philadelphita. This could not be done regularly, but it is generally considered a feasible plan to fly pigeons over moderate-sized bodies of water at a very fast rate.

plantations will contribute , to the

A very similar scheme to that of the Hawaiians is also being established between Alaska and Puget sound. The distance is \$23 miles by steamer, and is too much for a bird to fly in one day. As a homer makes very slow progress after the first day a system of stages will probably be inaugurated. Congas, Naniamo and Port Townsend.

# Japanese Journalism

"Japanese journalism," says a missionary's wife, "is a singular profession in many of its features. There is practically no such thing as freedom of the press in Japan. Whenever a newspaper publishes something unfriendly to the government, it is suppressed, and the editor is sent to prison. The real editor is never imprisoned, though Every newspaper has what the Japanese call a 'dummy editor,' and it is his sole duty to go to jail everytimethepaper is suppressed for offending the mikado. Then the real editor changes the name of the paper, and keeps on publishing it. Dummy editors spend most of their time in prison."-New York Tribune.

### A Marine Invention

One of the recent marine inventions is a multi-keel vessel, a form of ship with a flat bottom, provided with five or seven keels. The inventor claims greater carrying capacity and increased floating power, with higher speed, than any other form of ship. The bow noblest ambition, as it was the most and stern are spoon-shaped, the vessel fatal, was to crush the Russ into imhas two sternposts and two rudders, potency. linked together so as to move simulclaimed for this model that it can be turned in its own length, and will, in smooth water, steer equally as well whether runing ahead or astern.—New tween Russia and England.—Atlanta Bauschy had left it. The two men have York Tribune.

Essays on Abraham Lincoln President Roosevelt had the following extracts taken from essays on "Abraham Lincoln," written by unsuccessful applicants for appointment to

the police force: "Abraham Lincoln was President of the United States he was a very smart and endrust man he was very kind to all the people who he had control over

officers that were in office while he was a very brave man all thrue the war of 1862 he did nearly all he took in his Neverhome. I've borne your neglect head to do he trust in God a grate deal and seen your love grow cold and he was at the head of many battles and fought very bravely in all battles he was in when he died he was regarded by many Offaces whom thought grately of him is picture is now in menny building and grately thought of he done is duty in all he undertook to." "He was shot while at a theater by Deacota (De Soto?) He had been Presi-

dent for a year and six months." "Abraham Lincoln was elected for the seound turn but only served a part of it being shot and killed by a man named Guitar who was afterwards caught and imprisoned."

"He was a good President but he was kill and we did not have one so good sense it was to bad to have him kill it he had to live he would be good Presented hewas trying to make a good Country for us when he shot but for the war we would be slaves so Peoples Regards him for that, so I don't think I no very much about Lincoln for I. went to work at nine years of age."

"Abraham Lincoln was to the best of my knowledge the Commander in Chief of the fighting forces of the North during the battle for supremacy between the North and South in the year eighteen hundred and twelve."

"Started life on a ferry boat on the Mississippi river, and from there he went to Lincoln, Nebraska, to run a flat boat and after that he started in the Dry Goods business and in this he went Bankrupt and after that the people thought so much about him that they nominated him for United States Senator."

"Was President for one term after the sivil war, in which he served and gained great distinction."

"He did not died immediately after he was assassinated. He lived April 14, 1865, and died at his home in Long Branch. It was he who issued the proclamation that freed the negroes and that entitled them to citizenship He er Florida at Bahia by the United was in power during some of the principal battles of the Civil War. He was shot entering a Theater and his assailant it was said was insane."

"He was the President that freed the South and let the Dorkey go fred and he was shot by Garfield this all that I renber of presented Lincoln so I will close hoping that I will pass."

"We have sertinly had very few like unto Lincoln, as far as I can find out he was a tall lathey man a great rail splitter true to his Country true to his

"Waas assassinated by Booth at Chicago 1864." "He was a man of good moral character have you a copy of His life if so pliase lend to me for a week or so."

"He received his education reading Blble and a speller." "Was born in Kentucky St. Alaly age his father moved the family to Ohio

float down the Mississippi." "I hereby try to pass a mental examination for the position as patrolman and hoping to hear your request. I have learn Common education and willing to learn more if it is convenient I think I could fill position to your sat-

isfaction." "He was a poor boy assisting his father at work in the year 1863 when the war broke out. Mr. Lincoln was one of first to the front, he made such rapid progress that he received the honor of generals of the United States army. Mr. Lincoln had many engagements in war and was bound to be victorious, especially at the battle of Gettysburg when he swept all before him."

thir strett by a man whoum did not like him." "He was killed and taking to thir house nearby wair he was picked up I due not know much about him becaun I did not have very much schoolin-

"He hasbin shout while walkin doum

send me to a hie school." "he was a Farmer by occupation when elected to the Presadency of United States and it is through him that we would enjoy our united peace and that the war of Rebellion was con-

# Russia's Ambition

quered."-New York Post.

There is not in all the world a more cunning, a more grasping or more dangerous power than Russia.

For centuries she has been steadily aggressing, incessantly plotting and continually grasping. She is the constant terror of England and the nightmare of Europe.

The young Russian for twenty generations has bee taught that the manifest destiny of his country pointed out the way to supreme power among the nations. This aim for dominion has been and is clothed in a so-called holy purpose, and Russia is the self-constituted patron and guardian of the Greek animal life as regards moving objects, Stations may be established at Juneau church throughout the world. The the power of observation of the comor Dugolas Island, Fort Wrangel, Fort Turk himself, with his consecrated posite eye is inferiorin its aplication to banner, is not a viler conspirator against the rights of men or one-half so dangerous a foe to every idea of liberal government as the power which crouches, schemes and strikes under

the mask of "Holy Russia." The immediate aim of Rusia is the possession of Constantinople. This hope has been cherished for centuries, but never more fondly held or more clearv revealed than now. The autonomy of Turkey and the virtual protectorate of England over that government bars Russia's progress into Asia and shuts

Russia into a closed sea. With the mouth of the Bosphorous sealed Russia's fleet for nearly half of the year can neither leave home nor return. Time and time again she has endeavored to break through this barrier, and has hitherto failed disastrously, beaten back by the torch-bearer and champion of representative government, the Anglo-Saxon.

The lesson of of Crimean war did not appail Russia. She is today courting another contest of like character with an audacious confidence in the result which compels admiration as much as it inspires dread. Napoleon saw plainly the aim of Russia and his

But the power which hurled Napotaneously, and two propellers. It is also leon to his ruin on sea and land is still in the struggle.

may be of the early future, will be be-

# LESTER A. BEARDSLEE.

#### The Rear Admiral Astonished Japan's Representative in Hawaii

Rear Admiral Lester A. Beardslee, U. S. N., is at present in command of the Pacific station, the Philadelphia being his flagship. Admiral Beardslee is the man who sailed into the harbor of Honolula the other day, went ashore, met the Japanese consul-general and diplomatic agent to the re-

public of Hawaii, and to him said: "Look here, Mr. Shimuzi, we want you people to keep your hands off this country."

The remark had reference, of course, to the action of the Japanese government in sending a warship to Honolulu. If one can imagine the commander of a British warship sauntering into the Yildiz Kiosk and casually remarking to the sultan that England wanted him to keep his hands off Crete, one may, perhanps, imagine the surprise of the Japanese consul-general when he heard the remark of Admiral Beardslee. After pulling himself together, Mr. Shimuzi asked:

"Shall I repeat what you say in my despatches to Tokio?" "As you like about that," the admiral is reported to have answered; "only say that the remark was made in the course of a social chat."

Lester A. Beardslee is one of the most interesting characters in the navy. He was born at Little Falls, N. Y., February 1, 1836. Received a common school education, he was appointed acting midshipman March 5, 1850. and from May, 1851, to January, 1855, he was attached to sloop Plymouth, which cruised among the East Indies. While attached to the China station he participated in one battle and several skirmishes with the Chinese army at Shanghai. Returning to this country in the spring of 1855, he entered the Naval Academy the following October and remained until June, 1856.

After being promoted to a passed midshipman, June 20, 1856, he was detailed for special service on the steam frigate Merrimac. His promotions to be master and lieutenant followed soon afterward. On July 16, 1863, he was made lieutenant commander and was attached to the monitor Nantucket. He participated in the attack of the ironclad fleet upon the defences of Charleston Harbor, April 7, 1863. and in the capture of the rebel steam-States ship Wachusett. After the Flbrida's capture Lieutenant-Commander Beardslee was detailed to take the prize to Hampton Roads. When the Wachusett was abreast of the Florida Beardslee called out to one of the seamen:

"You tell your captain to surrender without any fuss, or we'll send your damned craft down among the sharks. Understand?"

From 1867 to 1868 he commanded the steam gunboat Aroostook, and after that, in succession, commanded the steamer Saginaw of the Pacific squadron, and the steam sloop Lackawanna on the same station. He was commissioned commander June 12, 1869. For a year after that he was attached to the Hydurographic Office at Washington. From May, 1872, to April 1, 1875, he was in comand of the Washington navy yard. During the next four years he was a member of the United States board for testing iron, steel and other metals.

In November, 1880, Commander Beardslee got his captain's commission and with it a leave of absense for two years. He commanded the receiving ship Franklin during 1883 and 1884, when he was transferred to the steam frigate Powhatan. Later he was stationed at the torpedo station and on the receiving ship Vermont naval station at Port Royal, S. C. On August 24, 1894, Captain Beardslee was transferred to the Pacific station, where he has been ever since. He was made commodore June 27, 1893, and Rear Admiral March 1, 1895.-New York Sun.

#### Thirty-six Thousand Eyes Thirty-six thousand eyes in one head

This may appear a little like exaggeration, but it is a fact. Science, backed My Pipal is very por and Kood not by the microscope, says so, and science never stretches the truth; should it do so, it would cease to be science. Argus was fabled to have a hundred eyes, but Argus would be a very insignificent curiosity compared with the latest discovery in the insect kingdom. There are numbers of insects with 100 and even 500 eyes, but when the number of optics allotted to a single insect reaches up into the thousands, the idea is startling. Naturalists have recently been engaged in the study of this most interesting subject. Each succeeding day brings more marvelous results, until the astounding discovery has been made that the comon dragon fly or mosquito hawk, while seemingly possesed of only two visual organs, really has as many as 36,000, each of the two visible to the ordinary observer being subdivided into 18,000 separate lenses, each eyelet having a distinct nerve connecting it with the brain, and acting entirely independently of its myriads of companions. The theory most generally adopted by scientsts is that. while far superior to the eye of higher stationary things. The reason is this: The moving object is first observed by one of the thousands of facets, which a second that it takes to get out of the arc of vision of that particular lens and pass into that of another, each movement being separately telegraphed to the brain by the facet on duty. But with a stationary object it is different, since for some reason the minor organs fail to focus accurately, and so render the object less distinct than when viewed by eyes of only one lens each.-The Churchman.

#### Boy Cruelly Tortued There is extreme indignation in

northern Berks county, Pennsylvania, over the most cruel torture inflicted upon Harry Miller, a boy, to make him confess that he stole a purse and \$17. when he was innocent. Alvin Greenwait's servant, Mrs. Amos Bauschy. missed the purse at her employer's home in Albany Township. The lad, who had always been honest, was charged with, but denied stealing it. Two men then took him to Ontelaunee creek, grabbed him by the heels and ducked him till he confessed. They demanded that he restore the purse. He could not, for he hadn't seen it. They then held him over backward and pumped water in his face till he strangled and again confessed. Then the purse was found just where Mrs. disappeared.

# Camp Life With Gomez

Harper's Weekly is printing some let-R. Dawley, Jr., who recently succeeded in joining Gomez's army. Mr. Dawley went to Cuba last year as a correspondent, and was arrested and imprisoned for a time. Here is a picture of historical letter, written by an-Presicamp life with Gomez which he sends to Harper's Weekly of this week:

I reviewed the army (unofficially.) It our country's history. seemed to be forming into three divisions. Smith rode off and took his place with the body of horsemen called the escolta. This was the commanderin- chief's body-guard, consisting of clouds that culminated in the storm of seventy men, armed with carbines and fairly well dressed, although no particular uniform was observed. These men formed line in double rank, facing the general's headquarters on the right. On the left of the escota another line of armed men formed, and I learned that this body constituted a regiment bearing the name Victoria. Many of these men were in undress uniform-that is, they were scarcely dressed at all-and. although bearing the formidable title of Victoria regiment, they counted just

sixty horse. In the rear of these two bodies of armed horsemen there formed another and much larger body of mounted men. without arms, and in the absence of an abundant supply of soap and water, it would be hard to say whether the majority of them were white or black They constituted the pack-train and non-combatants, designated generally as impedimenta, and consisted of cooks, mule drives, camp servants, and such like. Their dress frequently consisted of a sort of skirt made out of an old sack, and while some were clad in a half of a trousers all on one leg, letting the other limb go bare.

As these three divisions formed, the commander-in-chief (the "old man." as he is called) came out from his clump of bushes under the palm tree. He wore an ordinary soft, narrow brim, gray felt hat, with a ten-cent Cuban coat of-arms pinned on the front of it. A pair of tan-colored boots covered his black trousers half-way up the leg, and a bark-colored blouse completed his attire. He was surrounded by his staff, a dozen or more well-dressed and intelligent-looking men. And this was the staff and impedimenta, constituting the liberating army which Weyler had been pursuing for some months past, ostensibly with 30,000 Spanish soldiers. Gomez, mounted on a handsome

white horse, rode off with his staff, his escort following. Then the Victoria regiment dropped into line, and the irregular-looking impedimenta came shuffling on in the extreme rear. There was no rear-guard-neither an advance guard, for that matter-and thus we rode, no one knowing where, except the 'old man" himself. The ride was a short one-perhaps

distance of two miles. Gomez halted, and pointing to a clump of bushes, signified his intention of stopping there. Then he blew his whistle, and the individual members of the escolta and the Victoria regiment scattered over the savanna and selected camping places, under the trees when there were trees to be found, and those who could not find trees waited for their servants to drive down stakes, between which they hung their hammocks.

The impedmenta came up and dispersed, each servant or asistente seeking the spot selected by his officer. Horses were tethered in the grass without being unsaddled, and so were the cargo mules, only their loads being removed. The few who were fortunate enough to have a strip of cloth or oilcloth and a hammock were soon pro-Others went without.

I found camp life with Gomez usually monotonous affair. It consisted chiefly of eating, drinking, and sleeping, until notified that the Spaniards were coming, and then it was a question of getting up and getting out.

Every officer and every soldier belonging to the escolta has an assistant; some of them have two, and even four. Their duties are to go for water, to do the cooking, and packing up, and to get out of the way first when the Spaniards come, though they are always last when on a march. They carry no arms, unless it be a butcher knife, and they constitute the bulk of the so-called impedimenta. As none of them is in this special branch of service by force, the most of them belong to that class of patriots who would rather make an at

tempt at working than fighting. After breakfast, it was the custom for all hands to crawl into the shade and go to sleep. Gomez was no exception to this rule. While I was with him, he spent most of his time in his hammock His clerk attended to his official corre spondence, and when required to sign i he did so without leaving his recum bent position. Sometimes he received a batch of newspapers, and these h would look over with careless interest Some of our camping places were very pretty spots, situated on the bank of a river, and dotted with the beauti ful royal palm, a tree which, when necessary, will furnish a dozen men with a substantial meal. There are some twenty-six varieties of the palm system and out of it a sufficient amount in Cuba, any one of which, I believe, furnishes a food, Yet Weyler proposes to starve the rebels into submission. The Liberating Army, however, seem to enjoy their rustic life, and entertain no fears of being either whipped or starved. They get along admirably well say that they will eat jutias. This is a species of raccoon somewhat resembperceives it for the inflitestimal part of ling a rat, but very large, which abounds throughout the island. there are hogs in the vicinity of the camping ground, pig hunting on foot or There are sad stories of Greek deon horseback is the order of the day.

# She Was Prepared

A certain minister always felt it to be his duty to give each young couple a little serious advice before he performed the mariage ceremony, and for this purpose he usually took them aside, one at a time, and talked very soberly to each of them regarding the great importance of the step they were to take, and the new responsibilies they were to assume, says The Dundee Times. One day he talked in his most earnest maner for several minutes to a young woman who had come

hope you will fully realize the extreme importance of the step you are taking, and that you are prepared for it." ,'Prepared," she said, innocently. "Well. if I ain't prepared I don't know who is. I've got four common quilts ! and two nice ones, and four brand-new with a pair of boots when the buyer feather beds, ten sheets and twelve observed that he had but one objection The great war of the future, and it they had him arrested, and meanwhile pairs of pillow slips, four all-linen table to them, which was that the soles were cloths, a dozen spoons and a good six- too thick. "If that is all," replied Crisquart tea kettle. If I ain't prepared no pin, "put on the boots, and the objecgirl in this country ever was."

### AN HISTORICAL LETTER

#### ters from Cuba by its correspondent, T. | By Ex-President Pierce Written to Jeffer son Davis at Washington

(The Raleigh Tribune.) Captain Sheppard, of this city, is the possessor of a rather interesting and dent of the United States to one who was subsequently more conspicious in

The letter purports to have been written by ex-President Franklin Pierce to Jeff Davis, the Confederate chieftain, just prior to the gathering of the warbattre.

Captain Sheppard purchased the letter at Carrollton, Ky., after the war, of an ex-soldier, who claimed to have taken it from the home of Jeff Davis durmg the civil conflict. Following is a copy of the letter, which is written in a rather peculiar style, on rather pecu-

liar paper.

"Clarendon Hotel, January 6, 1860. "My Dear Friend: I wrote you an unsatisfactory note a day or two since. I have just had a pleasant interview with Mr. Shipley, whose courage and fidelity are equal to his learning and talents. He says he would rather fight the battle with you as the standard in 1860. than under the auspices of any other leader. This feeling and judgment of Mr. S. in this relation is. I am confident, rapidly gaining ground in New England. Our people are looking for the 'coming man.' One who is raised by all the elements of his character above the atmosphere ordinarily breathed by politicians-a man naturally fitted for this emergency by his ability, courage, broad statesmanship and patriotism.

"Colonel Seymour (Thomas H.) arrived here this morning and expressed his views in this relation in almost the identical language used by Mr. Shipley. It is true that in the present state of things at Washington and throughout the country no man can predict what changes two or three months may bring forth. Let me suggest that in the running debates in congress public justice seems to me not to have been done to the democracy of the north. I do not believe that our minds at the south have any just idea of the state whole outfit, 130 armed men, besides the of feeling prompting at this moment to the pitch of intense exasperation between those who respect their political obligations and those who apparently have no imputing power but that which fanatical passion on the subject of domestic slavery imparts.

"Without discussing the question of right—of abstract power to secede—I have never believed that actual disruption of the union can occur without blood, and if through the madness of northern abolitionism that dire calamity must come, the fighting will not be along Mason and Dixon's line merely. It will be within our own borders, in our own streets, between the two classes of citizens to whom I have referred

"Those who defy law and scout constitutional obligations will, if we ever reach the arbitrament of arms, find occupation enough at home. Nothing but the state of Mrs. Pierce's health would induce me to leave the country now, although it is quite likely that my presence at home would be of little service I have tried to impress upon my people, especially in New Hampshire and Connecticut, where the only elections are to take place during the coming spring, that while our union meetings are all in the right direction and well enough for the present, they will not be worth the paper upon which their resolutions are written unless we can overthrow political abolitionism at the polls and repeal the unconstitutional vided with a comfortable shelter. and obnoxious laws which, in the cause of 'personal liberty,' have been placed upon our statute books. I shall look with deep interest and not without hope for a decided change in this matter. Ever and truly, your friend,

#### "FRANKLIN PIERCE, Hon. Jefl Davis, Washington, D. C."

# Flooding Out Disease

Water, much as men may dislike it, is good for men to drink. It is possible to prevent many diseases and cure others by drinking large quantities of water. An eminent French physician says that typhoid fever can be washed out of the system by water. He gives his patients what would amount to eight or ten ounces an hour of sterilized water. Experiments have been made with disease caused by bacteria which demonstrate the curative value of water. In cases of cholera, where the system secretes a large amount of fluid, enormous quantities of hot water are of great benefit and will cure many cases without other medicines. One doctor says that perfectly sweet cider, taken in large quantities, has been known to cure cases of bowel complaint. The acid kills the bacteria which are speedily thrown out of the system. Hot water in fevers is of great use, and an ordinary tumblerful of water as hot as can be taken once an hour is one of the very best remedies. The important thing is to get into the of water to prevent accumulations of ptomaines and toxins within the body. New Orleans Picayune.

# The Greeks in Battle

It is evident that within the last few days sympathies with Greece are in this country less outspoken than the were. The reason is not far to seek The American public has discovered that the Greeks are more eager to bring on a war with Turkey than to fight the Turks after it has begun. moralization, panic, and flight. These stories seem to be thought true even in Athens. The flight of the Greek army is there attributed, however, not to want of valor among the soldiers, but to want of skill among the leaders. The crown prince is singled out for blame. He was at the head of his troops, say some of the dispatches, only when they were retreating. The headlong flight of troops who see that they are being sacrificed by the incompetence of their commanders is no new thing in war.-New York Herald.

# Odd Fellows' Indigent Fund

The Odd Fellows of the state have made another progressive move by starting a fund for the establishment to be maried to a bright-looking young of a home for indigent Odd Fellows and the widows of poor Odd Fellows, to be "And now," he said, in closing, "I conducted in connection with the orphans' home at Goldsboro. This, it seems, is a step in advance of any other southern grand lodge.-Charlotte News.

> A shoemaker was fitting a customer tion will gradually wear away."

#### Economy a Lost Art

There is great depression throughout the country, and people of all classes and conditions are suffering from reduced incomes while many who depend entirely upon their labor are without employment and of necessity without bread. This condition has enforced economy among the people and it should logically enforce economy in the administration of public affairs.

Instead of enforcing economy in either state or nation, both congress and our state legislature seem to regard public economy as one of the lost arts of the republic. There is a large deficit in the national revenues, chiefly because of the increased expenditures put upon the government by congress when prosperity was unknown in any of our leading channels of industry and trade, and the present congress seems to be increasing taxation to meet present profligate expenditures, and even to increase them instead of seeking to reduce public expenditures and enforcing practical economy in the administration of the government.

The present revenues of the state would be sufficient for all legitimate government expenses if administered with reasonable economy, but neither branch of the legislature has exhibited any disposition to curtail public expenditures even in the face of the threatened deficit in the treasury. Instead of adjusting the government to the severe conditions which must be accepted by the people the legislature seems to be devoting its chief efforts to find new sources of revenue. A direct inheritance tax has already been passed that promises increased revenue variously estimated from one to two millions annually, and a number of additional revenue laws are now pending in various stages in the legislature. If all of them were passed the revenues would be larger, even with business severely crippled, than they have ever been before, and it goes without saying that the appropriations are likely to be quite equal to or even surpass the revenues.

We have had four years of industrial and commercial depression with increasing severity from the time it begun until now, and yet there has been no attempt made by congress to enforce the economy in public expenditures that would have been naturally suggested by the conditions which oppress the whole people. The government should be an exemplar in economy when necessity dictates it, and especially should both congress and the legislature avoid increased taxation at a time when all business and property interests are least able to bear such exactions. In view of the present paralysis in industry and trade the appropriations of the present session of the legislature should be reduced to the lowest point consistent with the duty of the state to the various charitable institutions which are chiefly or wholly dependent upon the treasury. The governor has thus far devoted his time chiefly to the veto of measures increasing public expenditures, and but for his heroic interpositon a most profligate capital scheme would have been carried into effect chiefly for the benefit of those who devised it.

This attitude of congress and of our legislature is not creditable. It is not in accordance with the spirit of our free institutions. When the people are suffering and are compelled to enforce the severest economy, and many even wanting the necessaries of life both state and nation should bow to the conditions which are felt by the people, and enforce economy until increased revenues by reason of increased prosperity would give additional revenues and warrant additional expenditures.-Philadelphia Times, gold organ.

# The Nighingaie

The nightingale does not sing everywhere; yet it is a great mistake to consider the bird shy as to immagine its song is chiefly reserved for the night. He will sing continually from one of the oaks of the bordering the wayside while the village folks pass and repass. The village couples may rest upon the foot-stile or linger to listen beneath the very tree on which the bird is stationed. Still the full burden of melody goes on unchecked, without pause or intermission. And what a glorious outburst it is! What a perfect casade of thrills and shakes and semi-quavers! Suddenly it is pierced by a single note that shivers in the ear with the sharpness of a file. Immediately after comes the wondrous waterbubble, to be followed by a delicious warble long drawn out and soft as could be breathed from the richest flute. Another prolonged trill, and then a far-off sound, that almost seems to come from another songster half a mile away, serves to throw into relief the passionate tremolo issuing from the same very throat; and all the time the wings are quivering with excitement, and the whole copice seems to vibrate. The song is, indeed, a whole orchestra of bird music. Expressive of every shade of ecstacy, we are at times startled by the succession of deep, plaintive tones that thrill like sobs. No wonder the nightingale's singing season is brief-six weeks only of the entire year. Nay, it is doubtful whether any individual bird sings for so long a period. The redwing, another fine singer, is a similar instance of the limited period of song. Its voice in this country is confined to two notes, and these by no means musical. Yet the redwing is the nightingale of Norway, to which land he returns for breeding purposes each succeeding April. So with our nightingale. From the day the eggs are hatched he becomes gradually silent, until of the marvellous voice that stirred a mile of woodland, naught is heard save a dismal croak hardly to be distinguished from the hoarse cry of the bull-frog.-St. James' Gazette.

#### Religious Thought The miserable wrecks of manhood and

womanhood one meets every day once had a chance almost equal to the best.— Bishop Potter, Episcopal, New York. We have all been at the boiling point

of indignation at the massacres of Armenians by the Turks. When many people discovered the Armenians were sly. crafty and overreaching, that some of them were remorselessly revengeful, the enthusiasm in America cooled down. That does not mean that any of us sympathized with the Turk.-Rev. Reuben homas, Congregationalist, Brookline,

The business of today crushes the man; it kills his life. His soul at last has its life squeezed out. There is no vision in business, and it perishes. Not that business is not good, but because man has sinned against his own soul. Business has become a huge claw, reachng out for the man. It is like the sloth. that no doubt at one time had great possibilities of existence, and what might have been a splendidly developed power became at last a loathsome, hideous thing, one broad, wretched, big claw.—
Rev. W. S. Rainsford, Episcopal, New