ARP ON METEORS.

ARP WRITES ABOUT THESE MYS-TERIOUS VISITORS:

Has A Letter From Arkanana, Benerib imy a Phenomenon Out There Last Bonth - Motoors Never Hurt Any-

A friend living in Arkansas writes me about the recent fall of a meteor near his home, and he compliments me by asking some question that I cannot answer. The origin of meteors and their flight and fall is yet the unsolved

problem of the ages.

He says that us the 28th of last month, at 8 o'clock in the morning, when there was a clear sky and not a cloud to be seen, there was a rumbling sound of thunder so weird and unnatursound of thunder so welrd and unnatural that it was alarming. It was like the rolling of heavy trucks over an unevan platform, only immensely louder. It was heard in all the neighboring towns, and they all telegraphed each other to know if a mill had not blown up or a magazine exploded in the air and a dark cloud furmed and material. and a dark cloud formed and meteoric fragments fell at different places in this vicinity. A small piece that weighed one and a half pounds fell in a field near by and was brought to town while it was yet hot. It was powderbinchened on the outside, but inside was a grayish color, and its particles shone like gold dust. Under the microscope they resembled quicksliver.

It was a full minute from the begin-

sing of the rumbling thunder till the explosion came, and the course of the course of the course of The event was so unexpected and so like the mythology of Jupiter tonane throw-ing a bumb from Mt. Olympus that the white people were spell-bound, and the negroes declared it a warning and went

to peager. Philosophers and astronomers have been studying these phenomenas for 2,500 years, and have not yet agreed upon a solution. The archieves of the Chinese empire record the fall of sig-Chinese empire record the fall of sixteen great aerolites from 300 to 000
years before Christ. The Greeke and
Romans record a number, and Aristotle and Diogenes commented upon
them. So did Livy, Plutarch and
Pliny. They have been seen so large
that the estimated weight of the fragments after the explosion was 30,000
pounds, and the light was so brilliant
as to pale the sun by day and obscure
the moon by night. There is, now in
the Yale College cabinet a fragment
that weighs 1,635 pounds. This came
from near the Red river in Arkansas.
Many of the western states haver furnished speciments for the museums of ished specimens for the museums of colleges, and all of them are composed of the same mineral ingredients—prin-cipally from—and include copper, tin sulphur, carbon and other metals known to our own earth. Not a single new substance has ever been discovered. and for this reason theory obtained that they were thrown up from our own volcances with such force as to wander

the earth, and to revolve with the earth, But this theory has long since teen abandoned, for they seem to have an orbit of their own from east to west. an orbit of their own from east to west. Then came a theory that they came from the moon, and they were thrown out with such terrific force as to get beyond the moon's influence and within that of our earth. But this was discredited because these fragments have been falling no doubt, for thousands of years on the land and on the ses, and on all countries, and would cave by this time materially diminished Place and Humbult favored this moon theory for a time. But our modern astronomers, such as Professor Arago and Almstead and Bowditch declare that meteors are simply clouds or nebulae of meteoric planets that have a motion and orbit of their own and that orbit sometimes comes within range of the earth's and produces a the fall of some of their own nebulae.

for a time in the outer atmosphere of

Some of the children got too far away from their mother, I recken. Sometimes meteors are simply luminous and have no body to explode or strike the earth. These have periodic strike the earth. These have p vibrations of thirty-four years. come in showers as thick as thick as snowfiakes, and fall as gently to within a few feet of the earth and are extin-guished. They fell in 1799-1883 and guished. They fell in 1799-1850 and 1867, and each fall was on the 18th of November. But there have been entered is a supersally about the 10th of August. generally about the lute or aug f am old enough to remember well 'failing of the stars' in 1888. father held me in his arms as he stood n the portico, for I was soared. old negro, aunt Misty, was praying and shouting so it scared all us obli-dren. George Lester lived on the op-nesite side of the street, and his posite side of the street, and mother held him in her arms. Home

times in these later days I would get with my old-time friends, Dr. Jim Alexander, or his brother Tom, or George Adair, and we could beast of times in these later days I would the wonderful era in which we had lived, and the advent of steamboats and railroads and cotton gins, and sewing machines, and telegraphs, and we never neglected to say, "eaw the stars fall in 1838.

never saw a night like that—but I recked the Spaniards at Manda thought they did on the lat of May.

And now the next inquiry is from a

young farmer who wants to know if it is good farming to follow grain with grain. He does not say what kind of grain, but I will tell him that fifteen years ago the Courser Journal of Kentucky, offered a prize of \$1,000 for the best essay on practical agriculture. over that got the prize detailed the writer's plan of farming is Kentucky. It was brief, very brief. He laid off his corn rows seven feet apart, drilled his corn eighteen lockes apart, cultivated the ground thoroughly and har-rowed it; sowed wheat early and har-rowed it in. When the corn was ready to gather be drove the wagon in avery sixth row and loaded from three rows

cach side. After the corn was all gathered be went over the cornstocks crossways with a heavy roller and rolled

it all down fist on the wheat. The stocks and the blades covered it like a blanket. When the first good snow fell he sowed clover on the snow. When it raised or thawed the clover seed fell into the ground and took root, and so he had core and wheat and clover following in rotation and made a fine crop of each.

It rejuleces me to see how our midthe rejoices me to see how our mid-dle Georgia 'armers are homing up on wheat culture. Forty bushels to the acre. Ten years ago it would have been declared impossible. This re-minds me of my old English neighbor, John Allan, who asserted that his father was never content in old Hengwith less than sixty busiels o wheat to the acre, and sometimes be made seventy. "Sow wheat in dust and rie in mortar," was his motto. Good old John Allan. I shot his cow in my cornfield, for it was her third offenso, and the old man was grieved. Lie never got mad, but only said : "l know me coow worried ye, but—int major I wouldent have shot your cow. I love you too well for that."

How true it is that "kind words take away wrath."

How Stiver Bines are Made.

In making the little pieces of silver money commonly called dimes the silver builton is first melted and run late bars that weigh two pounds each. These bars are then run hetween great rollers and are thus flattened into strips of the thickness required for dime

The strips, after having been treated with a kind of tallow preparation to keep them from being scratched, are put through a machine that cuts them into the proper shape. The pieces thus prepared are put into the feeder of the printing presses, and they go to the die at the rate of 6,000 an hour, or 10 a

The printing dies are ponderous things, and the smooth pieces of silver when presed between them are slightly expanded. Here they receive the letters and figures designed for them, have their edges corrugated and are

The finished dimes are dropped by the machine into a receiver and are taken charge of by the counter. The machine used by him is simply a tray, having raised edges extending across its surface at such a distance apart that a dime fits exactly between them. To fill the spaces on the tray just 1,300 dimes are required. On to this tray the dimes from the receiver are poured, the tray is rapidly shaken by the counter, and the dimes settle down natifall the spaces between the raised edges are

The counter their brushes the surplus dimes back into the received, emptles the contents of this tray into a box and is ready for more money from the receiver, so he continues his work until all the dimes have been counted.

in all silver coins from the dollar down a variation of 1½ grains is allowed. In silver dimes, however, the deviation from the standard is so insignificant that they are not required to pass through the weigher's hands, as do the larger piaces of silver money.

The Matter of Business

Eleanor Rout, in Standard, Boston

"The sun set, but set not his hope; Stars rose, his taith was carrier up.

To the faithful, eager soul, engaged the work which it loves, there is no such word as fail. Such a soul can not, will not let go. It keeps on through obstacles and privations, simnatural thing for it to do. There is no strenu-ous endeavor to be faithful, to let no opportunity 'slip," Faithfulness un-folds itself in such a life as a matter of course, just as a flower unfolds its pet-als under the genial influence of sun

and rain. It has been said that genius is nothing but a great capacity for persever-ance. It would be more exact to say that a great capacity for perseverance is the outward and visible sign of genius. The very fact of the existence of perseverance in any given aim is a prophecy of the fruition of the powers thus seeking their legitimate expres-sion for the powers of the soul is the explanation of a wast majority of fail-

People do not find their niche.
They are engaged in work which does not call into play the faculties in the exercise of which they would take the exercise of which they would take the most delight. The part of their nature most needing to be "seasonably watered," runs to weeds. The result is deplorable. There is a realization, if only a dim one, that the best part of themselves is belog made naught of; there is consequently discouragement, loss of smaltion, frency.

"If a man leve the labor of any trade apart from any question of auceess or fame, the gods have called him," says some one. Joy in one's work—that is, indeed, the test of one's fitness, for it; the secret of perseverance, happiness and ultimate access.

Four traveling men sat on the side walk in front of the Windsor the other might telling stories. The man who smoked stogies had just floished a som-nambulist tale.

Reminds me of what the pickpocket

said to his fellow prispper," comment-ed the man with the nasal blossom. "What was that ?"

"I am bece, gentlemen," he said, as the result of a moment of abetiac The pun fell with a dult slokening thud. But the man who smoked ato gles came to the front again.

"Like the incondiary ets? There is some similarity. He was there because of his habit of making light of The blossomy man refused to be "But did you hear about the

"No. Why ?"
"He was there on account of a sim-

forger ?"

UNCLE SAM'S PAPER MONEY.

National Bank Notes Are Severely Plain,

The people of this country will be spending several new kinds of money within a couple of menths from the present time.

Already a few specimens of it have been printed in Washington, but the treasury will be prepared to issue it for a while yet, because it takes a good many milions of notes and certificates.

many millions of notes and certificates to fill the demand, and after they have to fill the demand, and after they have gone through the presses, they have to dry for weeks very slowly, so that the ink on them may not blur in bandling. Beside, only the \$1 and \$2 silver certificates are finished; the first design for the \$5 has been rejected by the secretary of the treasury and the other denomination are to come.

The reason for preparing these new designs for the paper currency is sim-

designs for the paper currency is sim-ply that those which adorn the bills now in circulation are not considered satisfactory.

A couple of years ago the government bureau of engraving decided that

what the country really wanted was artistic money, and it hired some well known artists to execute designs for the various denominations of certifi-cates and notes. It was a beautiful ides, but somehow it has not proved a

success.

'A money note is a piece of work purely technical," said the treasury official above quoted, "and the purpose of its design is as far as possible away from the idea which an artist has in mind when he sits down to make a pretty pleture "

pretty picture "
The design on a bill requires, Grat of all, the quality of enduring wear, with least possible injury. It has to pass through the greasy hands of the butcher and across the sloppy counter of the beer seller; it is crumpled in the pocket of the car conductor, and there is no sort of abuse that it is not liable to undergo. Accordingly every element in the make up of the pittern ought to have special reference to durableness. The principal lettering should be bold and black, so as not to be easily obliterated, and a good strong portrait is not only hard to obscure, but is the best safeguard against counterfeiting.

About 50 per cent of the surface of the new bills on both sides will be left blank-firstly, in order to show the durës of the paper better, and secondly, because this arrangement brings out the engraved designs more clearly.

One trouble with "art notes" is that their designs confuse the eye, making it more easy actually for a counterfeit

The paper money about to be issued on the other hand, is almost severely plain. A engle with outspread wings is the principal ornament of the face of the \$1 sliver certificate, a portrait of Lincoln being engraved beneath it. The figure 1 and the treasury seal are in bright blue, and both seel and de-

in bright blue, and both seel and de-nominational number will be of this color on all of the new certificates, so that the latter may be distinguishable at a glance from United States notes and bank notes. The \$2 certificate has a head of Washington.

The treasury people say that the val-ue of the portrait as a safeguard against counterfeiting lies in the fact that we are all of us more familiar with human faces than any other obwith human faces than any other objects in the world, We are accestomed to recognize our friends, and very soon we become so well acquainted with a face as to notice the smallest alteration in its expression.

A steel engraved; retrait cannot be eucl by fire and applied to that portion of the preallelogram where the bit of of a line will produce a change expression which any one will perceive

at glance.
The 'art notes' have portraits on their backs, but these being printed in green, are comparatively obscure, and the face of a bill, any way, is the side

Experts admit that a note can be made handsomer by engraving it all over, but they say that a few scattered fragments of design, very elaborate, are most difficult to counterfelt.

The new bills have comparatively dimple patterns on their backs, but the geometrical lathework used is at the same time very complicated in its traceries, so as almost to defy imita-

All denominational figures are made arge and plain, especially at the cor-ners of the face, so as to render counting easy. In some of the "art notes" these all important figures are actually obscured in an attempt to make them

ecorative.

The fibre paper will be retained in the new hills, notwithstanding objec-tion made to it by some experts, who urge that it is practically worthless as protection against counterfeiting. It was used long ago for a considerable time by the government, but was dis-continued because the people who owned the patent for it demanded an exorbitant royalty for the privilege of

employing it.
In the issue of United States notes of 1860 the ingenious scheme was origi-nated of placing a band of colored fibrs on the left-band side of the denom-inations under \$30 and on the rightinstina under \$30 and ou the right-hand side of the higher denominations, the object of this beat that autorprising Peta McCurtney, who had the object of time continue massifizing gentleman, Pete McCurteey, who had developed a fad for washing the ink off of small bills and printing big ones on the blanks thus obtained. In this way he sould get real transury paper, fibre and all, at a relatively cheap rate.

indeed the practicableness of this ire paper, and it is a serious one, in-McCartney plan acquires a superior versimilitude through the help of the fibre.

However the fibres can be, imitated

quite perfectly by making a few irregu-hit estatobes on a steel plate and print-ing from the latter with colored links upon the otherwise complete compter feit bill.

It used to be supposed that the brown

luk with which the backs of the national bank notes are printed could not be washed out, but this notion was

rudely disturbed not long ago by the

rudely disturbed not long ago by the appearance at the treasury of a marly new \$5 bank note with the back perfectly blank. Some chemist with a taste fer practical joking had dose it. The patent for fibre paper ran out in 1880, and then the treasury took it up again. All of it is made at a factory in Dalton. Mass., where it is turned out under the eyes of government agents. Every sheet is counted by a machine as it is produced, and the utagents. Every sheet in counted by a machine as it is produced, and the utmost imaginatic care is taken that not a scrap of the paper shalf get away; it is considered as precious as if it were so much money. Defective cheets are destroyed, and every perfect one sent to Washington is accounted for by number. The fibres are simply silk threads bought from a New York importing firm, out into quarter inch lengths and fed into the paper-making apparatus.

apparatus.

The production of a new set of notes and certificates, running through all the denominations, is not so difficult as one

uedominations, is not so diment as one might imagins.

At the bursau of ungraving, where the paper money is printed, the chief artist and his assistant designers use their odd moments of leisure in making drawings of parts of bills, bits of bor-

drawings of parts of bills, bits of border, vignettes, etc. These are reproduced on steel by the engravers, and little proofs representing them are pasted into a large scrap blok.

If a design for a note is wanted in a larry, the bead man holes awer the scrap book to see what he has in stock. He draws on a sheet of paper a parallelogram precisely the size and shape of the bill that is to be, and inside of this be pastes a section or two of border an orosamental bit for each corner, a pertrait—he has plenty of purtraits of historical personagus ready engrave!—some large numbers where they are wanted, and the words composing the "atory" of the note.

"story" of the note.

The "story" of a place of paper money is the legend which it bears. For example, a national bank note tells what institution issued it and mentions the fact that it is a legal tender; a sliver certific its declares that two dollars payable to bearer have been

deposited in the treasury.

Words to make up such money.

stories are kept in stock always, ready engraved like other pieces of designs.

Thus the chief artist is able within a few minutes, if necessary, to make a complete gattern of a brand new bill. no portion of which has ever been used before. The back of it is chiefly geom-etric lathework and plenty of stuff of

that sort is on hand.

When the chief artist is satisfied. with his design he hands it over to the chief of the bureau of engraving and printing, who sends it to the secretary of the treasury. The latter is the only authority qualified to decide whether or not it shall be accepted and used. However, not being necessarily an ex-pert in such matters, himself, he is likely to ask the advice of the treasurer

and of other officers.

The first question is considered whether the bill can be easily counterfelted; next durableness is thought of and various technical points follow. If the design is approved, it is sent back to the bureau of engraving and printing, and the sogravers set to

Work to reproduce it on a steel plate. To engrave it thus would require year or more if the work had to be tackled newly, but as has been suid, all the parts of it have already been out in steel piecemeal. A parallelogram ex-actly the size of the note is drawn upon a pla e of soft steel. Then a roller of soft steel is passed under great pressure over a piece of the original engraved pattern. The roller is therepon hard

design is wanted. Repeating this method with the other parts—vignette, "atory," etc,—the complete pattern, as shown in the approved drawing is alon transferred to the plate. Next the plate is fire-bardened, and its completed design is taken up on a soft roller. The roller in its turn is bardened, and by applying it under pressure to one blank of soft steel after another, as many duplicates

are produced. In this way an enormous amount of labor is saved, for of course a large number of plates have to be used simultaneously for printing any given piece of money in order to turn out the

pies fast enough. As the notes are printed, four of

As the notes are printed, four of them on each abest of fibre paper, a piece of brown paper is put between each two abests. Mocessarily, there must be two plates for each note—one for the front and another for the tack and two impressions are thus required. The printed sheets are placed between ciled pastaboard and subjected to a pressure of 3,800 pounds to the square inch, to make them smooth. Finally they are numbered by machine and sent over to the treasury, where Finally they are numerical by ununtue and sent over to the treasury, where the notes are cut spart and stamped with the treasury seal. Then they are

ready to go out into circulation.

Paper money of small desconfunctions requires more successful excution than is necessary for larger bills. Insecuent as it must stand so much wear and as it must stand so much wear and tear, passing oftener from hand to hand. The faces of notes are printed in black, because it does not blur as easily as colors. Green is preferred for the backs because it suduras use better then any other color. Half a dozan years ago the treasury authorities thereby the faces of instinct a series with ties thought of issuing a series with sky-blue backs, but this idea was re-

"I wish to express my thanks to the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Colle, Cholera and Diarrhoes Remedy, for having put on the market such a won-derful medicioe," says W. W. Marsin-gill, of Beamont, Texas. There are many thousands of mothers who children have been saved from attacks of dysentery and cholera infautum who must also feel thankful. It is for sale by J. E. Curry & Company, Draggets.

When a man brings his wife an unexpected present it makes her fear he has bought himself something extrava-

in dealing with the farmer. There is yet to be corrected the evil of baying gueno on cotton notes and making these notes fall due at a time when the cotton orop is liable to be giutted, that is, in the shape of over supply, at a given point. Remedies are suggested by different plans to overcome this evil. The plan the Sunny South has will be not forth in time, and at present is withheld for more mature delib-

ent is withheld for more mature deliberation and consultation with men who are entirely free from all political ambittons and monetary schemes.

Six weeks of the present fall have gone, and what do we and? The price of cotton going to not only eight but to nine cents! We see from every report of the agricultural departments of all the states of the south that the grain crop is large, that there is ample forage, that crope have been diversified and stock improved, that many of the farmers are selling meat and have a surplus from which to lay saids money from their sales of crops, that the southern farmer is in himself the king of the situation.

Six weeks of the present fall are gone. and from Virginia and Marriand to Kansas on down through the vast empire, the Lone Star state, Texas, over the Atlantic south states to the blue waters of the far southern sees of Flurwaters of the far southern seas of Fibrida, one song of prosperity is sung to
the praise of Rim who doeth all things
well for His people. Each state has
held or is preparing to hold their county
and state fairs, and every soul is inappy
in the land of plenty. These fairs give
way to peace, plenty and a gratitude
that beams from every man, woman
and oblid in the land of Dixis as they
look whom the good things. God has look upon the good things God has given them as the result of their labor in the lands He favors so treely. Then, two, since the fall begun to close the hour of this fading opitury, the men of the south have met to device plans for the future prosperity as far as men may plan. Conventions have been held all over the south that called to them the men who feel deaply the needs of their people, and while some of these men have played upon the loose string of personal ambition, yet in the aggre-gate the south will be served. The gate the south will be served. The press of the south has given its respiendent and most glorious light to the labors of these weeks and filled every inhabitant in whom the pride of native lands exist with new life and fresh hope. Pulpits have told their story to the happy people and lifted their eyes on high and bowed their souls in prayerful thanks to Illin who gave them this land. Our poets have called to press varies of a tenderer strain to witness the south's triumph over the disasters of a terrible war that tore the dissaters of a terrine war that fore the south assunder during the century closing, while our authors have told the story of the south in a hundred books that now charm the whole world for the expulsite tenderness and pathetic romance and tale of a land that

knows how to love and suffer. Our craters and statesmen have heralded the south's new dawn and sweng a the south's new dawn and awang a fame of glory about our people, while her nobbe soldiers in response to the call of the president for men to defend the honor of America have given all southerners freeb cause for the pride they have ever held in southern value. These some of the neuth investmally scaled the mouths of these blatant same-area who have for marine country sheet. ains who have for nearly a century tried to belittle southern patriotism and trabelittle southern patriotism and tra-sed the men of the south. We find at the end of a long century the south at the front is educational, social and relig-lons affairs, and second to no purtice

OBER 26, 1899.

THE PARL OF 1895.

THE PARL OF 1895.

THE PARL OF 1895.

THE Wonderful Improvements in the enword March of the South, when
Amen's well for user Pater.

W. C., in Stanor Botch.

We can remember when autumn in
the nouth meant cotton, corn and pithe south meant cotton, corn and pithe corn, to present the pear, was
C. Jahon factors, commission and other
michanis made out their ascender
with their planter-patrons, farmer
and planter, who, through the year,
had relied upon them for supplies for
their entire farms and plantetions,
often including the whole some of a
year's perchase for all out the planter
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sort and third of such propert broom and handle factories. In Texas book and shoe factory, fiver, sotton seed oil and corn mills, brisk, cold storage, sawmills, outon and wholen factories, etc. Virginia and West Virginia mutus and manufacturing iron, on seed. I ad, since and copper, barrel and wood sporting plates, necktive, change and pants factories, paip paper mills, sawmills, glass works, putroleum, and oil plates, etc.

Thus it will be earl that meanly every resource of the great south is being developed and thus present fall shows an unlimited activity in southern enter-

improvements, and the towns that have not these advantages are moving to The states are alive to the impor-

ance of having good toads, bridges, Hotel accommodations are gord in mearly all the towns, and liquor traffic is under better control than in any part of the Union.

of the Union.

The railroade take a lively interest in the south and offer induscements to all who wish to settle in the south.

Noarly every town has no industrial board, chamber of examerce and improvement company, and all towns offer induscements to the right kind of seasons while the mountry at large omer inducements to the right kied of people, while the country at large offers every advantage man could wish, soil, climate, pure water, good society and praceful homes among law abiding whole-couled and happy, cordini and

ociable p-opic.

The present is a great autumn for all the south, and is a time for the general rejoining one bears from all parts of the over glorious old southland, the mainstay of America in the past and the ambier of home for the greatest

Boom Married Wine Timem.

Weeley James, an old wagro, whose bome is in Charlotte, has one of the most remarkable histories we have ever board of. He has been married nine times. Eight of his wives are dead, He is 75 years old and is bale and hearty. His oldest children, twing, are 85 wages and and his comment. dren and many of them he has not heard from in years. The old segro lives in Rhyne's alley, between Re-verd and Celdwell streets, and he is the authority for these stamements.

On the 10th of Dacember, 1897, Rev. 8. A. Donahoe, pastor M. R. Church, South Pt. Pleasant, W. Va., contracted a severe cold which was attended from the b-graning by violant coughing. He says: "After resecting to a sumbor of so called 'specifics,' manify kept in the house, to no purpose, I purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which acted like a charm. I steel chearfully volumented is to the public." For onle by J. R. Curry & Gompany, Dranguette.

One of the queer things is is that the

randals.

The tailine are considering ward and treases of entering their areas of entering their appropriate their section of the line appropriate areas and appropriate areas and appropriate areas and appropriate and their organization a title to the protect of their organization a title to the protect of the appropriate and appropr

Omeha Sun.

A man was sitting in an easy obsirat the lier Grand the other overlag in company with several others, and the talk gradually drifted around to the trust conference that has been in section at Chicago. After the matter has been in the close, the man action back in his of vow, this man action back in his clier, took two or three puffs at his olgar, contied a little and then said.

"All this talk about trusts reminds me of a man i thed to know over in lows. He lived a neighbor to me were there, and he belonged to the Grange, the forecomer of the populies party. This man was dead ast against trusts. He hated the very name of trusts were thus a transp lates were, and was always haranguing upon the orise of memphilis.

"Now it happened that one spring all the farm "H in that heighborstood had trouble in gotting their seed over as usual, but hardly a kernel of it would once up. There was consternation among them smill it was found than the man who hated trusts so navagely, but a proulier sert of ours that would grow. At soon as this feet, men

tie, choose and punts factories, pulp paper mills, sawmills, giass works, putroleum, and oil plants, etc.

Thus it will be errathet manify every resource of the great south its being developed and this present fall shows an unlimited activity in southern enterprise, a part of the southern character almost unknown a half century ago. The past six weeks indicate a mighty awakening all along the line, and it is easy to see the result—the south has no man impotus that will carry it to suprescolented success and anormous wealth.

There is sourcely a town in the south but has its bank, building and loss would be it bank, building and loss outpany, light plant, water and los wurks, street ear facilities, good roads, aldewalks, draining and up-to date improvements, and the townstat has been and I obe get \$1 per bushel for it. I hauded out the message and it over, but as I did so I siply asked it over, but as I did so I styly asked him if he did not consider that he was operating a managedy. He isolated down his ness a little, and then ginness up, with the remark: 'Mebbe so; but I am injerested in this trust manel, and it makes a difference.' He never preached against trusts to me after that."

Loss Opp

John Grant Cra John Grant Crabbs,

Some results of losing opportunities:

1. They are torever loss. Others may come; but this one more.

2. Loss of desire. Continual rejection of, God's Spirit means final quenching of the Spirit means final quenching of the Spirit, And thesam desire may remain, we may be like Essas, who "open when he desired the blessing," was rejected, finding no place of repetation. "though to conget it carefully with tears."

8. Loss of power to enine apportunities. We august chance after obsesse. Habit western and makes our will-muscles fields.

4. Loss of courage. A natural sequence.

5. Somebody suffere: (a) We unified by points just cannot; (b) others suffer the penalty of neglect, being deprived of our help; (c) Christ's cause sediers.

6. Lost opertunities are open graves in our five. We must moure, as did flass, over dead hopes. Our house is left desciate. And in first reckroning of our service, test opensity alties will hang about our next libe unlistence.

not used this are but to be a 1, 4, 4