REBEL LEADER SUES FOR PEACE

Carranza Uprising in Coahuila Has Collapsed.

Minister of Agriculture Telegraphs Huerta Asking Pardon for Rebel Governor.

Mexico City—Surrounded by government troops, Venustiano Carranza, the rebel governor of Coahuila, who refused to recognize the Huerta administration and initiated what appeared to be a formidable revolt, is suing for peace, according to official reports. Carranza is declared to have 2000 men.

Manuel Garza Aldape, named as minister of agriculture, who was sent north by the government to effect a reconciliation, has telegraphed to President Huerta asking for a pardon for the rebellious governor. Alberto Guajardo, commander of the rurales, who joined the Carranza movement, is reported officially to have surrendered.

Pascual Orozco, Jr., returned to the capital and was greeted by the men who have been fighting him for a year.

Orozco has signed no agreement of peace, but it is expected he will do so. Suspicious regarding negotiations with others than the principals, he had entered into only partial terms with the commissioners sent north by the government.

The final conferences regarding a peace settlement between Orozco and the government will be held this week, probably at the national palace. Orozco and his advisers will try to exact the best possible terms, but it is believed that the revolution, so far as they are concerned, is ended.

Most of Orozco's army will join the government forces, and it is regarded as not improbable that Orozco himself will be governor of Chihuahua.

FRIEDMANN SEEKS IMMUNITY

German Physician Thinks New Serum Preventative.

Ottawa, Ont.—Dr. Friederich F. Friedmann, of Berlin, discussed before the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis his treatment for tuberculosis, the manner of its discovery and the precautions he took to insure its harmlessness. He said he had spent 23 years in research work to find a tuberculin that was not toxic and virulent, and having found it, tried it first of all on himself.

He discarded human tubercle bacilli, he said, after many experiments, because he feared the results were too dangerous. The end of his research came, he asserted, when he found a bacillus which originated in a cold-blooded animal, the turtle, which bacillus became a-virulent and a-toxic after frequent transplantation.

"When that condition was reached," he said, "I injected it into myself, then into patients infected with tuberculosis, then into healthy children in tubercular surroundings. I have found the remedy invariably harmless."

"I have found this remedy harmless when I used it for patients ranging from earliest childhood to the most advanced age in all forms of application — subcutaneously, intramuscular and intravenous—even in big doses," said Dr. Friedmann, "and equally efficient in all forms of tuberculosis, pulmonary, bone, joint, glandular and skin. Aside from absolutely hopeless cases, whose fates were already sealed, the remedy has proved its efficiency in most instances.

"To obtain the ideal, to eradicate tuberculosis as an epidemic disease, it is necessary not only to cure the tubercular individuals now living, but also to protect by a method following the principle of Jenner's vaccination in guarding the future generations from infection.

"So far I have vaccinated 350 children varying in age from 1 year to 3 years. Most of these children were living in tubercular environments and much exposed to infection from the source. The earliest immunizations were made 17 months ago and all the children are well today and free from all symptoms of scrofula or tuberculosis."

Women Police Provided.

Abany, N. Y.—Authority to appoint 20 patrolwomen, or as many more as necessary, is given the police commissioner of New York City in a bill introduced in the state legislature. The appointees would be between 30 and 45 years old, would be uniformed and would do duty in dance halls, public parks and moving picture shows in regularly protecting women and children. They would draw the same salary as a male member of the force and would share in the police pension fund.

Bible Causes Capture.

Iola, Kan.—Because he halted in his flight to read a Bible sent him by his mother, Edward Barnes, 23 years old, was arrested, charged with the robbery of the railroad station at Tracy, Iowa. Barnes was captured by Marshal Frederickson, of Iola, as he lay reading by the roadside. He admitted having served a term in the Wyoming penitentiary for robbery. "I had determined to be good," said Barnes, "and was reading the Good Book mother sent me for help when the law came along and nabbed me."

Hereditary Lord Doomed.

London—In the course of a debate in the house of commons, Postmaster General the Right Honorable H. L. Samuel intimated that it was the intention of the government in the lifetime of the present parliament to adopt a bill for the reform of the house of lords. He said that the new second chamber would contain "no vestige of the hereditary principle and that under no circumstances would its absolute veto be restored.

FRIEDMANN HOLDS CLINIC

Supervises Treatment of Seventeen Cases of Tuberculosis.

New York — Seventeen tubercular patients were treated by Dr. Friedrich F. Friedmann with the vaccine which he asserts is a cure for tuberculosis at a private clinic late Saturay.

Announcement that this clinic had been held was made by the Berlin physician after it had been known that further tests of his treatment, which were to have been made at the People's Hospital, the scene of his previous demonstrations, had been abandoned. Meanwhile, it was understood Dr. Friedmann was preparing for a meeting with government health officials from Washington, by whom tests of his treatment are to be conducted.

The announcement said that the demonstration took place in the offices of physicians in the presence of a score or more of the medical men, many of whom had brought patients with them. Dr. Friedmann, it was said, acted as a consulting physician, and therefore abided by the law which provides against practice of the profession without a license.

Of the cases treated 11 were of pulmonary tuberculosis, two of tuberculosis of the knee, two of the kidneys and bladder, one of the hip and one of the glands. Of the physicians present several were from distant states. Dr. E. C. Thrash, a specialist in tuberculosis cases, of Atlanta, Ga., one of those who witnessed the demonstration, said the clinic had progressed smoothly, that there was little delay in treating the patients and that the technic in administering the treatment had been correct.

Most of the patients were asked to come back in ten days.

ANNEXATION MUCH DESIRED

Americans on Isle of Pines to Ask For American Control.

Pittsburg — Announcement was made by Thomas J. Keenan, president of the American Association of the Isle of Pines, that a petition directed to President Wilson and the senate, requesting annexation of the island, will be put in circulation in this country and the Isle of Pines.

The petition states that 6000 Americans who reside or have property interests on the Isle of Pines are anxious to have action taken to make the island permanently a possession of the United States. The Isle of Pines has become a distinctively American colony, citizens of the United States owning over 95 per cent of the land and constituting a majority of the population.

PRICE OF FURS IS SOARING

Rise of From 20 to 50 Per Cent Is Noted in London.

London — Furs will be extremely dear next year. A pre-Easter sale in London last week shows that all furs are selling at from 20 to 50 per cent higher than they did last year.

As usual, the highest-priced furs are going to Russia. One of the features of the sale here was a lot of 500 otter skins which probably will be the last consignment for several years, as the otter is to be placed on the prohibited list to prevent its extermination. One skin sold for a record price of $2300, going to Russia.

Silver foxes were 50 per cent higher than last year. One brought $1750. Blue foxes established a new record, one bringing $145.

The only skin which showed a decline was the lynx, which was 40 per cent cheaper than it was a year ago.

McAdoo Is "Swamped."

Washington, D. C.—Secretary McAdoo is being swamped with applications for appointment to the United States Secret service, which guards the President and protects the currency against counterfeiting. With no vacancy existing, 3000 applications have been received since March 4. Such a condition is said to be due to the publication of a story that McAdoo wanted 30,000 applications from which to make 50 appointments. Treasury officials deny the report and declare appointments do not average two a year.

Autos Start for Rescue.

Nogales, Ariz.—To rescue Americans stranded at interior points, three automobiles left here for the south. They were sent in response to urgent appeals from Magdalena, 50 miles below the border. The Americans were passengers on north-bound trains seized by the rebel troops. It is reported that Juan Cabral's rebels intend to attack Nogales, Sonora, after being reinforced by groups from Cananea. Indirect messages report all quiet at Hermosillo, the state capital, but the condition there is critical.

Indian Reclaims Old Gun.

Washington, D. C.—Chief Hollow Horn Bear, an Ogalala Sioux, a powerful bronzed giant, six feet three inches tall, who gave up his gun 20 years ago, when the government ordered all guns taken from the Indians in the Bad Lands, received it back Saturday in the office of Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs Abbott. Hollow Horn Bear recognized his weapon by a rawhide wrapping on the barrel.

Blind Singer Saves Audience.

Worcester, Mass.—The coolness of Edward F. Boyle, blind singer, in keeping on with his song while fire spread rapidly in the balcony of a local theater, prevented a panic among the 500 spectators, all of whom filed out to safety. When the last of the audience reached the door, Joseph L. Rogers, the pianist, leaped to the stage and led the blind man out through a rear exit.

Redfield Quits Outside Jobs.

Washington, D. C.—To devote his whole time to his duties as the head of the department of commerce, Secretary Refideld has resigned from his outside business connections, a directorship in the Equitable Life Assurance society, the presidency of the American Manufacturers' Export association and a directorship in the American Blower company of Detroit.

SPECIAL SESSION FOR TARIFF ONLY

Currency Reform Bill to Wait Regular Order.

President Wilson Will Use Department Chiefs Only to Sift Applications for Positions.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson has settled deep enough in office to indicate pretty clearly some of the things that may be expected of him in the near future. He has made no public announcements of policy, but there have been a few developments that seemed to show the trend of the first days of his administration.

The president told visitors that he was inclined to favor the plan of house leaders to confine the special session of congress to tariff revision.

He indicated that while he did not look forward to the passage of a currency reform measure at the special session, such a bill might be whipped into shape in the house while the senate was wrestling with the tariff and could be brought up immediately after congress convened in regular session in December.

The President indorsed the policy of Democratic economy favored by Chairman Fitzgerald, of the house appropriations committee and other leaders.

His attention was called to the needs of the passage of the sundry civil appropriation bill at the special session. This bill was vetoed by ex-President Taft because of its provision virtually exempting labor unions and farmers' organizations from prosecution under the Sherman anti-trust law.

Friends familiar with the President's attitude toward kindred subjects declared that unless it could be shown that the paragraph to which the ex-President objected was not "class legislation" he would use his influence to prevent such a provision from being inserted in the new bill.

Senators found that Mr. Wilson is observing the courtesies usually extended them. He called on several senators and asked if they would object to several appointments he expected to make.

It was pointed out on authority that President Wilson does not intend to turn over to his department chiefs the appointment of Federal office holders, particularly to important posts. His order of Wednesday was for the purpose of allowing department heads to sift out the applications and present him with one or more suitable candidates. Virtually every case eventually will reach the White House, even if the appointees themselves are barred in the preliminary stages.

Harvester Trust Was Aid.

Omaha, Neb. — A variety of witnesses, dealers, farmers, newspaper men, undertakers and general merchandise merchants, all connected in various ways with the sale or purchase of harvesting machinery, were on the stand in the defense of the International Harvester company in the government suit against that company for alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. They came from Western Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota.

Of the witnesses called by the defense, some had vigorously opposed the company for some time after its organization. Among these was Theodore Coffee, of Greenfield, Ia. He admitted on cross-examination, however, that he had refused to handle International goods for four years after the merger, but at the end of that time had "learned I could not conduct a successful business without doing so."

The defense satisfied itself with introducing evidence to show that since the organization of the International Harvester company, the farmer has been benefitted by reason of easy access to repairs, improvement in harvesting machinery, little advance in prices and general conditions.

Oil Inquiry Will Go On.

Washington, D. C.—The Standard Oil investigation begun under the Taft administration will be continued by Attorney General McReynolds to discover whether the decree dissolving the giant trust has been violated, it was learned here Saturday. A tentative report by Charles B. Morrison and Oliver E. Pagan, the attorneys in charge of the inquiry, is before the new attorney general and within a few days he is expected to give specific directions as to the lines along which he desires the investigation prosecuted.

Amnesty Bill Is Signed.

Havana — President Jose Miguel Gomez has signed the amnesty bill in spite of an energetic protest handed to the Cuban government by United States Minister Arthur M. Beaupre. The protest against the general amnesty bill is taken as an indication that whatever the policy of President Wilson in regard to the other Latin American republics, there is not likely to be any relinquishment of the responsibility for the administration of law and order in Cuba under the terms of the special treaty.

Marshall Seeks Advice.

Washington, D. C.—Vice President Marshall did not want to assume too much wisdom as president of the senate when he convened that body and asked for advice before ruling on several communications which had been received. "The communications," he said, "probably will require action by both houses and for that reason I think they should not be laid before the extraordinary session of the senate."

Gem Importations Large.

New York—Gem importations for February amounting to $4,229,435 are more than $1,000,000 greater than February a year ago, and the greatest for that month in the history of this port. The big importations are accounted for in part, it is said, by the fact that dealers desired to increase their stocks on the chance that there might be an advance in duties by the new congress.

TEACHERS ENGAGED FOR LIFE

Swiss Pedagogues Receive Small Pay, But Are Persons of Consequence in the Community.

"Nearly 90 per cent. of the teachers in Switzerland are men," says W. K. Tate, supervisor of rural schools in South Carolina. Mr. Tate has just returned from a three months' investigation of Switzerland under the auspices of the national bureau of education.

"Five hundred dollars is considered a good salary for a teacher. After a lifetime of service he may go as high as $800. Living is cheaper there than here, however, and in addition to his salary he is given a dwelling, a certain amount of garden land and wood for fuel. His dwelling is generally in the same building with the school. His position is of considerable local importance. Aside from his duties in the schoolroom, he is often secretary of the local creamery association, leader of the village band, organist in the church and general intellectual guide for the community.

"When a teacher is engaged it is for life or a long term of years. He settles down with the people whose children he teaches, and expects to make that particular job his life work. Changes are rare. Twelve new teachers in one year in a system of 240 was considered very unusual. The record for continued service in the same village is held by a teacher in Thurgau, who has occupied the same position for 65 years. One teacher that I visited has held his position for 24 years, and his father held the same position for 35 years.

"One of the most attractive features of the Swiss schools is the cordial personal relation that exists between teacher and pupil. There is nothing of the military in the discipline of the school; no lining up; no marching to classes When the children go to the classroom, they shake hands with the teacher, greeting him as if they had not seen him for a long time, and are really glad to see him. The whole relation is one of charming naturalness and kindliness on both sides."

At the Top, as Usual.

At the annual banquet of the Michigan Society of Chicago Congressman-at-Large Kelley of Michigan was joked by several speakers upon the pre-eminence of Irishmen in public life.

"That's perfectly true; we always get to the top," answered Mr. Kelley when it came his time to speak. "I remember an example of this that came to my attention a few years ago when I was making a trip through Minnesota. I came to a small town in the northern part of the state. One glance at the signs on the stores showed that Scandinavians predominated. Johnson, Nelson, Gustavson, Hilberg, Olson and like names were all that I could see.

"'Any Germans here?' I asked the man I was visiting.

"'There ban none,' he said.

"'Any Italians?'

"'No,' he answered.

"'And no Irishmen either, I suppose?' I added.

"'O, yeas, there ban two Irishers in town,' came the reply. 'One he ban mayor and other he ban chief police.'"

Old Southern Cooks Passing.

The colored cooks who were a marked type of southern farm life before the war are rapidly passing away. On thousands of plantations these cooks were born on the place and remained in service even after freedom came to them until they were taken to the little family burying ground for final rest.

Occasionally one of these old colored cooks can be found still doing good service. The average pay for colored cooks on southern farms is from $5 to $8 per month. An exceptionally fine cook and one who has been in service many years sometimes gets as much as $10 but such wages are rare.

The younger generation of colored cooks demand much higher wages and southern housewives find themselves compelled to pay from $15 to $24 per month in order to keep first-class servants.

Deal in Trousers.

The village innkeeper had been persuaded to lend a customer a pair of black trousers for funeral solemnities. The sad occasion was long gone weeks had passed away, and still Mr. J— looked in vain for the return of his garments. They became urgently necessary, and he sent a messenger to demand them back again.

Said the messenger to the wrongful detainer of the goods: "Mr. J— must have 'em; he's going to a funeral."

"They won't do for a funeral," was the reply. "I've been workin' at the quarry in 'em."

"What will Mr. J.— do, then?" asked the messenger.

"Why, borrer a pair," replied the other, "same as what I did."—London Tit-Bits.

Maintained Belief in Ignorance.

Opposition to state education in the past was due largely to a belief that too much learning was not good for the masses. The worthy Hannah More even, who was one of the most earnest supporters of the movement for the establishment of schools for the poor in England, had very definite ideas as to how far the children should be educated. The curriculum, she declared, should comprise only reading the Bible and the catechism, and "such coarse works as may fit the children for servants," adding decisively, "I allow of no writing for the poor."

Modern Astronomy.

The popular idea of the astronomer, says a writer in the World's Work, as one who spends his time in sleeping by day and peering through the small end of a telescope by night, must be dismissed. "The greater part of the modern astronomer's time," says the article, "is spent in studying photographs," often with a stereoscope. "Paradoxical as it may seem, an astronomer today gazes more often through a telescope."

PLANNING TO AVOID WASTE

Careful Housewife Tells How She Practices Small Economies in Her Kitchen.

A careful housewife, telling of her economical methods, says:

"I have learned that the whites of eggs may be kept a week in a cool place, so when making dressings or anything which really requires only yolks, I place the whites in a bowl, and find I get enough together for white cakes or dessert before I realize it. Yolks may be kept by covering with cold water. If I serve a salad, when entertaining, I always serve white cake, so my eggs serve a double purpose. I have a list of recipes for yolks alone and whites alone; also some in which I use sour milk, others for sweet, eggless cakes, and desserts.

"I also keep a careful list of just how many sandwiches can be made from a loaf of bread, how many pieces I can cut from one of my cakes, how many portions of chicken salad I may expect from one chicken, etc. This simplifies planning and eliminates waste."

CARE IN SELECTING PAPER

General Effect Must Be Considered Before the Choice Is Made and Work Begun.

In papering any room it should be remembered that light is the first consideration, and that the paper must be chosen accordingly.

Pure white is the best choice when a specially-light room is wanted, as it absorbs only about 15 per cent. of the light thrown upon it. Dark green, on the other hand, is the greatest consumer of light, absorbing about 85 per cent.

Next to white as a light producer are the soft pastel tints and light blues, which absorb from 20 to 25 per cent. of the light; then comes orange at 30 per cent.; apple and gray greens, almost 50 per cent, and the popular brown is almost as bad as dark green, as it takes up about 66 to 70 per cent of the light it should throw out.

Here and There.

To prevent frying fish from becoming greasy and sodden, have the fat in which it is to be fried almost boiling hot before putting the fish in the pan. A blue smoke will be rising from the fat when it is in the proper condition.

A delicious and cheap dessert is made by pouring the juice of grape fruit over sliced bananas. They should be well chilled and served in tall glasses with powdered sugar One large grapefruit will serve eight people. Of course no cream or lemon juice is needed with this.

In providing for a small family, as a rule, one wishes to have fried ham often, and the cut ham soon deteriorates in flavor. To keep it as good as when first cut, slice as much as desired and pack down in a stone jar Melt some pure leaf lard and pour over the slices, covering deep enough to exclude all air. Take out and fry as neded and the last cut will be found as delicious as the first.

Experienced Cooks Say.

Less sugar will be necessary for sweetening sour fruit if a pinch of carbonate of soda be added to it when it is stewed.

When cutting new bread dip the knife in hot water, and the bread can then be cut as smoothly as stale.

To peel apples quickly and easily pour boiling water over them. The skins will then come off readily.

To have boiled potatoes fluffy, pour the water off when they are done, then let them stand in the dish they were cooked in on the back of the stove for a few minutes, giving them an occasional shake.

Boiled rice must always be lightly handled. It should not be stirred with a fork or spoon.

When making soft custard, if the custard curdles when it is done set in a pan of ice watetr and beat with a Dover beater, and the custard will become smooth and creamy.

Orange Cream Pie.

Beat thoroughly the yolks of two eggs with half a cupful of sugar; add one heaping tablespoonful of flour, one even tablespoonful of cornstarch dissolved in a little milk; pour into one pint boiling milk; let cook about two minutes; cool and flavor with extract of orange and pour into a baked crust; beat the whites of two eggs to a stiff froth; add half a cupful of sugar; flavor with orange extract; spread on top; put in oven and let brown slightly.

Good Tea Cake.

A delicious cup-cake to serve with afternoon tea or with the frozen dessert is this: Beat up two eggs very slightly and add a cupful of brown sugar, half a cupful of flour mixed with a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt and a cupful of pecan nuts cut into small pieces. Fill small buttered patty pans two-thirds full and place in a moderate oven for a quarter of an hour. This will make fifteen cakes.

Baked Finnan Haddie.

Select a thick, meaty haddie. Wash and wipe dry. Butter a dripping pan and lay the fish in it skin side down. Scatter bits of butter over it and add half cup of milk. Bake in hot oven from twenty minutes to half an hour, according to size. This method eliminates much of the smoky taste, which is disagreeable to most people.

Good Floors.

Well-made and well-kept varnished floors, whether finished natural or stained, are highly desirable for the principal downstairs apartments. Not only can they be cared for with a minimum of work, while possessing highly satisfactory wearing qualities, but they impart an air of distinction to the rooms in which they are laid.

Caramel Custard.

Put one cup of sugar in small frying pan, stir until it melts, then pour into one quart of hot milk when [illegible]

IN THE WILDS of HONDURAS

Tegucigalpa, Capital of Honduras

ARMINIUS T. HAEBERLE of St. Louis, who as American consul to Honduras traveled about the mountainous country accompanied by his wife, sleeping under the stars and under forest trees, to attend to the duties of his office, has been promoted through the merit system to the office of American consul to Siberia.

Instead of sitting in his office to attend to routine duties, he set about to acquaint the natives with American ideas, and in doing this he aided them to seek better means of living, better methods of cultivating their farms, and in many ways helped to improve their condition.

Mrs. Haeberle visited the natives, made them feel that the consul's home was always open to them and many took advantage of the hospitality, some after a journey of 200 miles. In this manner the consul and his wife became acquainted with the natives.

Mr. Haeberle's efforts were recognized by the government of Honduras, and progressive articles which he wrote were circulated by the government.

Camped at Roadside.

Mrs. Haeberle was Miss Ida Wieneke of California, Mo. She accompanied her husband on many arduous trips.

Sometimes the couple would accept the hospitality of the people along the roads, and swing their hammocks in front of their houses, and sometimes they would camp along the road.

Speaking of his trips, Mr. Haeberle said: "A saddle mule is needed to make the journeys into the interior, as there are no railroads. In addition to the saddle mule, a traveler must have a pack mule and a 'mozo' or guide. The guide does not ride, and the traveler does not have to worry about the guide becoming tired. The only concern is to obtain a mule which will keep up with the guide.

"The riding is rough, being along mountainous trails and near precipices. The usual day's journey is 37 miles.

"The journey to the north coast is a trip of six days, and to the south coast requires two and one-half days. Some of the fancy mules travel 20 leagues a day.

"Most of the houses are modest, and with few accommodations, but great hospitality is shown, and the natives give freely of their food, which consists principally of coffee, eggs, rice, beans, and the native corn cakes.

"Eggs, by the way cost about 20 cents a dozen in the capital, but they are fresh, as there are no cold storage plants in that country

"The name of the capital, Tegucigalpa, interpreted, means 'The Hills of Silver,' and the name is properly applied, as the hills and mountains are rich in mineral wealth, silver and gold.

"The old Spanish mine of Santa Lucia, near the capital, is still worked in a small way. In the seventeenth century more than $1,000,000 was sent to the king of Spain as one-fifth of one mine's output for the year. The king sent a wooden image of Christ to the city, as a token of his appreciation, and this wooden image occupies a place in the church at the present time.

"In the southern part of Honduras was the largest Spanish gold mine in Central America, located at Clavarico. Nuggets have been taken out so large and the virgin gold was so coarse that King Philip called them 'My Royal Tamarinds,' tamarinds being a tropical fruit.

"As American consul I always received the co-operation of the Honduras authorities, which made it possible to obtain interesting data on the country. I always received great attention from those in authority having early demonstrated that I sought to aid them wherever and whenever possible.

"I was not trying to teach them anything, simply showing how they could benefit by making use of modern appliances.

"When I first went there the old Spanish plow, made of a wooden beam, on the end of which was a piece of iron, with which the ground was only scraped to a shallow depth, was in general use.

"I told them of the modern plow, which would greatly benefit crops. I wrote articles setting forth the advantages of modern machinery for the benefit of the small farmer. There are many agriculturists in Honduras well acquainted with the most modern farming methods, and it is also their desire to see improved machinery introduced among the poorer class.

"These articles were translated into the Spanish language and printed and sent out by the government in its official paper. The Hondurans gladly read and commented on the articles.

"The government co-operated, and a farmer in the interior, who had purchased an American plow in some manner or other, confirmed my statements of the depth that it would cultivate the ground, and of the benefit such cultivation was to the crops. Finally, a consignment of plows was received and distributed to the farmers. Many were anxious to receive them and they are now reaping the benefit of large crops.

"This is simply an instance of how a consul may create a demand for the products of his country, while at the same time aiding the natives.

"Mrs. Haeberle accompanied me and made many friends. I believe we enjoyed the confidence of all with whom we came in contact. Mrs Haeberle has served as a judge in needle and art work at the schools, and has otherwise mingled with the Hondurans."

Thawed Him Out.

"Oh, yes," replied the hardware drummer, "men in this profession are bound to meet up with cranks and curmudgeons, and we must do our best to smooth them down."

"Have you been smoothing any one lately?" was asked.

"I have. On this trip I have smoothed down a retailer who has held me off for the past four years. I tried in vain to get close to him, but he wouldn't have it. He didn't like the looks of my face and the tone of my voice."

"But you have got him all right, now?"

"He's as smooth as velvet."

"How did you accomplish it?"

"I found that he believed the sun moved around the earth, and so I agreed with him that all the rest of the world was mistaken."

"And how do you know you thawed him out?"

"Because he invited me to go through the state idiot asylum with him, and we spent a very pleasant half day together."

"Justice" Openly Bought.

Removal of an unjust judge from the United States bench reminds the London Chronicle that centuries ago justice was not administered nearly so impartially as it is now. There were the "basket justices" who received their nickname from the presents openly handed up to them in court by suitors. And in more recent times there were the "trading justices" satirized by Fielding in "Amelia." Townsend, the celebrated Bow street runner, in his evidence before a parliamentary committee in 1816, described how these justices used to issue batches of warrants every day "to take up all the poor devils on the streets, so as to charge them two shillings four pence each as bail. Only the penniless offenders were sent to jail, and a morning's work would sometimes produce £10 ($50)." After which the worthy magistrate and his clerk would adjourn to a neighboring hostelry for refreshment.

BRITISH MUSEUM'S TREASURE

Arabic Book, of Which There Is No Other Copy in the World, Acquired by That Institution.

The trustees of the British museum have just acquired a manuscript of the Fadalih al-batiniyah, an account of the doctrines of the Karmathians, Ismailis and other esoteric and unorthodox sects of Mohammedanism, by the famous theologian, Muhammad ibn Muhammad al-Ghazzali. This is apparently a unique Arabic MS., as no other copy is on record. In it the author systematically sets forth the doctrines of the various sects and refutes them. The work is of great significance, as it supplies a very early account of these sects, some of which are very important. Ghazzali was born in A. D. 1059, and spent his early years in Tus, Khorassan. He studied under the great Imam al-Haramain, in Nishapur, where he became a pupil of Abu Ali al-Fadhil al-Sinjasi, a philosopher of the Greek school, whom he followed to Mecca. Returning to Tus after the death of his master, he spent some years in order to overhaul his own studies and effect a satisfactory concordat of orthodoxy, reason and mysticism. He died in Tus in A. D. 1111. His influence upon the later developments of Islam has been enormous. Suyuti, a famous author, says: "If there could be another prophet after Mahomet, it would certainly be Al-Ghazzali." The present MS. was copied in A. D. 1266, and is perfect except for a few pages at the beginning.

Hint Was Wasted.

Mother (at 11:30 p. m.)—What's the matter, John? You look disturbed.

Father—I thought I'd give that young man calling on our daughter a vigorous hint it was time to go, so I walked right into the parlor and deliberately turned out the gas.

Mother—Oh, my! And did he get angry?

Father—Angry? The [illegible] napes said "[illegible]