www.ww

Peru can certainly report progress. It has seated a new President with no

It must be bargain day when the assessor cal's, because fortunes are always marked down.

Mr. Peary will make another dash for the pole and then another dash for the box office receipts.

What would the nation be without women?" frantically asks a magazine writer. That's easy. Stag bation.

A German missionary has been attacked by Chinese pirstes. Another big chunk of territory for Wilhelm. Land grabbers have shown a con

temptuous disregard of "Keep off the grass" signs in the Indian Territory. Buenos Ayres has come to the front with 900,000 inhabitants. It seems

that there are others besides us after It will never do to again speak of Vesuvius as "she" or "her" after learning that it has thrown rocks a distance

of 600 feet. In reply to "Please Answer." we would say that the Sublime Porte is so called because of its sublime nerve and sublime indifference.

President Roosevelt condemns the use of profaulty. In the President's estimation no stronger swear than "bully" is ever necessary.

All the powers have agreed upon it that the Sultan is to be reformed, but it is doubtful if they will succeed in convincing the Sultan that such is the

A London sospmaker is clamoring for the next chance at racing for the tave actually seen the things they are cup. The excellence of Saudy Hook writing about. This is an age for the as an advertising medium is being properly recognized.

A man slipped on a banana peel, fell under a train and lost a hand. If people generally realized the peril that lurks in the innocent-looking banana peel they would make their wills and carry accident insurance.

tributed \$900,000 in dividends. This existence. This does not mean that a sum represents 90,000,000 sticks of good minister must preach about womgum at the retail price of a cent a stick. How many million other sticks The title of his sermon may be "The were sold to yield that profit is an interesting problem which the reader may try to solve if he choose,

Taught to play ball, Latin-Ameri cans would forego rebellion and bull-fights and expend their energies in that he has lived in the hearts of perthree-base hits and home runs. Al- sons of the twentieth century. ready it has pacified whole provinces such a man, skilled in the knowledge take a hint and send, not more teach- love of the human race, and disciplined ers, soldiers and alleged statesmen to by study and meditation, there will alour colonies, but teams of professional ball players.

Examination of the pupils in the pub He schools of Boston has shown that are oblivion only by the observer's nearly all the children cuter school momentary laughter. In the church the with normal eyes. In the higher man who thinks he can preach be-grades one-fourth are found to be cause he has studied Newman's figures myopic, and in the colleges from 80 of speech will have the same fate. to 70 per cent are said to be thus af- The sermon writer needs an even deepfected. In other words, near-sighted- er acquaintance with common things axes steadily from th mary school upward—a bald statement of fact which makes evident the necessity of every possible care.

The New York newspapers have discovered a young man, an employe for eight years of a street railway comwho, by his own admission, has worked sixteen hours a day, at an average wage of ten cents an hour, ever since he has been with the company the face of it, here is provocation for lurid oratory; but before indiguation rises to too high a pitch, let it be added that the young man was appointed general manager the other day Perhaps his willingness to work long hours had something to do with his

The longest distance a man has ever thrown a baseball is a little more than The record for women was held, until recently, by a Vassar cham pion, who threw a ball 181 feet. There has now arisen in Tacoma, Wash., a young woman who beat that record by twenty-four feet. Anatomists have frequently explained that the formation of a woman's shoulder-blade prewents her from throwing straight and far; but the Tacoma record, 205 feet. is just about the distance from the leep outfield to the home plate. Evolution seems to be at work producing shoulder-blades that will enable the ish punishment by flagellation alto-American girl to share the delights of gether.-Leslie's Weekly. the national game.

The buman mind, since it began to think and believe, has thought of and believed in immortality. Mankind early divided into races widely separated in vastly different climes and conditions, from Shakspeare, and, that there wherever the buman mind is that thought and belief is also. Is it any ended with the words, "as the divine wonder that when primitive man first learned that by standing upon his hind a full in the conversation at the time legs and wielding a stone with his fore- and the remark was audible to every paws he could best off an enemy, he one, the Emperor included. Turning t should invest the stone with reverential awe? Is it any wonder that when he found out that by striking two pieces of flint together he could start a fire to save him from the cold of the steadily-encroaching ice period, he should worship fire? Is it any wonder that when he discovered that grains sown upon the tumuli of the dead sprouted and produced again he should conclude that the grateful ghost beneath thus repaid him an hundredfold the offerings he had made? Is it any wonder that the dog, the first friend easters to come to man and lend him warmth crews.

and companionship and devotion, and the cow, the next animal to be domesticated and to give her milk, should have been held sacred? The history of civilization is a development of wor-ship. By superstitions—if you care to call them that—man has been lighted on his way to progress. Yet we know no more about immortality to-day that the first cave man did in the beginning The Indian still bopes for a land rich Nome's gold output will be small this in game, the Turk for a celestial havear, but its graveyard keeps growing rem, the Christian and the Jew for gates of gold and streets of jasper, the Asiatic for reincarcations on earth. The scoffer, noting these contradictions pretends they are all but misty superstitions. Maybe they are. Perhaps they are only shadows of the truth. But the truth itself-the firm belief in immortality—has been through count-less cycles of generations inbred in the human mind; it is the very core of all civilization, the nu I us of all development, the force of all progress, and it can no more be cast out of a single mind than can the difference between a human brain and that of a monkey. The proof? The world is full of it. The whole history of the development of man is proof of what the belief has done for him. The whole vast difference that lies to-day between mankind and apedom is proof.

If chairs of common sense will bring young ministers into contact with com mon things and common people, let us have chairs of common sense in all the theological seminaries in the country. We are all tired of the ministers who know so little of common things and of nmon people that they have to preach about Assyrian cuneiform inscriptions, or about Shakespeare's hero ines, or about Huxley's mistakes. Archaeology, metaphysics, poetry and science can all be made interesting and illuminating to a congregation, but only by a man who knows how and where to apply them to the lives of his are the books that people read now. Years.—Brooklyn Eagle. adays? They are not usually the books written by recluses. They are not usually the books written by men who have received a purely literary and academic training, and who have lived purely literary and academic lives. They are the books written by men like Mark Twain, Bret Harte, George Ade, Stephen Phillips, Lincoln J. Steffens, Jack London, Rudyard Kipling, and many others, great and small, who ords. What is true of books is true of sermons. We have no time for the minister who reads all the week and Sunday morning disgorges himself of his reading. What we want is a ser-mon permeated, it is true, with supe-The chewing gum trust recently disen's hats or about the latest murder Stigmata of St. Francis." As he dis-cusses the stigmata of St. Francis, nowever, one will perceive in his fliustrations and in his applications that he has spent many days and many nights For oriental archipelago. Let us of the human heart, consumed with ways be an audience. In literature the man who thinks he can write because he has studied Ruskin's construction of sentences is rescued from immedi

> point every day and never talk too much.

writer. The story writer simply shows

us things and people. The sermon writer has to show us things and peo-

professor of common sense in a theo-

logical seminary could talk on this

ple in their spiritual possibilities.

It was sixty years ago that England bolished flogging at sen; it has long been abolished in our army and navy and now the Czar of Russia has abol ished the harshest remnants of the barbarble punishments of former lmes, namely, castigation with cudgels and ent-o'-nine talls, chaining t the car and shaving the head, which vere still inflicted for certain offense on persons exiled to penal settlements or to the mines. Castigation with the cat-o'-nine tails and even with cudgels not infrequently ended in death, and was one of the harshest forms of th death penalty, being death by torture The abolition of the cudgel and of the "cat" does not, however, mean the prohibition of corporal punishment altogether. The revised statute of June 15 prescribes chastlement with birch rods up to 100 blows. Barbarle punishment can be inflicted by birch rods. if not as severely as by "cat" or cudgel. The better way would be to abol

Kaiser Wilhelm's Modesty. At dinner one night when the En peror was staying with Lord Lonsdale a guest talking to another across the table quoted a little known passage should be no mistake as to its source, William said." There happened to be his host, the Emperor said, with a pursled expression: "Curiously, I de remember that my sainted grandfather ever said that!"-M. A. P.

Serenade and Illumination. Tom-Wasn't it lonely out in the country 7

Jerry-Lonely? We had crickets and ightning-bugs in our bedroom every night.-Detroit Free Press.

Chinese Crews on Board. Over 1,500 British vessels plying in eastern waters are manned by Chinese



OPINIONS OF GREAT PAPERS ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

Fuel of the Future. was recently calculated that the visible coal few weeks reports of remarkable discoveries of new beds have been brought from the Mid-

die West, where anthrucite is alleged to have been discovered, from the South, especially in Tennessee, about 70 miles from Knoxville, and in the Peace River region of Athabasca, where it is claimed that 250,000,000 tons are "in sight." The supplies in China are also considerable and it Grant Land and Grinnell Land can be reached more easily in future, there are deposits in those Arctic regions that may be worked at a profit.

And in spite of the activities of forest choppers and orners, farmers, and others who utilize the products of the soil, the world is still putting forth so considerable a quantity of vegetation that the making of new coal may be going on, unconscious to us, and not to be completed for ituries. Every bog is a possible peat bed, and peat is but unhardened coal. The great fern forests and marshes calantus that we are burning now under our boilers and in grates no longer exist, but we have certain of their anaogues, and no attempt has been made by scientific authoriles to estimate the mass or value of potential fuel that is

ing stored in odd corners of the earth to-day. But possibly the fuel of the future will be water. That we shall not turn much of it, but we shall use it for heating purposes by converting the force of its fall into electric currents, as they are doing siready at Niagara and on the upper Hudson. For our posterity the blazing hearth shall not burn; the family will collect about a steel plate, on cold nights, and do the cooking over a metal basket. Most from M. Danglers. It is entirely unprecedented. Nothing of the wood will be obliterated by that time, and with them of course, the streams will go; hence we must look to where to apply them to the lives of his auditors. Therefore the minister must know the lives of his auditors. What

forms and farmers.



a long and thoughtful editorial, the Chicago American lines. Statistics are marshalled to Weekly. show convincingly that the percentage of farm-

ers who own and operate their land has been stendily diminishing for years, tenant farming showing a corresponding increase. In 1880, 74.4 per cent of the farms were operated by their owners. In 1800 the per-centage had fallen to 71.6, and by the census of 1900 is man who knows the world about him shown to have dropped to di 7. Coincident with this decline and not for the man who draws his has been a gradual but very perceptible growth in the averspiritual sustenance from written recage size of farms. It was 130.5 acres in 1890 and 140.0 agree in 1900. There can be no mistaking the trend. It is in the direction of larger holdings and an increase of the

landlord class. All this is to be expected by one who has studied the tendency of our people to flock into the towns and cities.

The strength of this tendency is amply exhibited in census figures. Away back in 1790 only 3.4 per cent of the population.

The strength of this tendency is amply exhibited in census figures. Away back in 1790 only 3.4 per cent of the population. tion lived in towns of 8,000 people or more. By 1860 this proportion had risen to 16.1 per cent. It was 22.6 per cent in 1880, and no less than 33.1 per cent in 1900. There is thus outlined what almost amounts to a revolution in the last twenty or thirty years. Our farmers, having secured a competence, retire to the cities, where they may enjoy advantages not to be had in rural communities. Their land is rented to tenants, and whatever of surplus income ac crues is forthwith invested in increasing their holdings. Their children, bred to city life, cling to it, so that farming more genial clime. The healthy people, how-is more and more given over to the hands of those who have ever, are not the health cranks, not the people who run to not the intelligence and energy that characterized the the doctor every time they feel an ache. They are the peofarmer of twenty years ago or more. It is not difficult to ple who walk a great deal in the fresh sir, who live in the see in all this the operation of the same economic and open as much as they can, and who take a vacation in the social laws that have developed conditions in the Old country every year.—San Francisco Bulletin.

World. They have been retarded by our institutions, no doubt, and in case we adhere to present ideals, their fursupply—which is never visible till it is brought ther action may not be destructive to personal liberty and supply—which is never visible till it is brought to the surface, hence the real meaning is the calculated supply—would last the world for about a hundred years longer. But within a

Money in Fact and Fiction.



HESE are strange times in the accumulation of fortunes—stranger than any fiction could ever have made them. Think of it for a moment Andrew Carnegie, a canny little Scotch boy, came to this unknown land a few decades ago barefooted, and last year offered to settle the Venezuelan imbroglio between Germany, Eng-

land, France, and Italy and the South American republic by loaning Venezuela the entire sum of these international debts. And yet a fortune so huge as to permit of such offers is as nothing to the power of another man. Mr Rockefeller, personally a quiet American citizen from Cleveland, a simple liver, with few habits of luxury, could easily buy half a dozen of the independent kingdoms of Europe; could without feeling it to any great extent in his pocketbook take up the debts of all the republics of Central and South America

Again, in 1844, Alexander Dumas published a book alied "The Count of Monte Cristo," the basis of which is the fabulous wealth of an individual. The Count finds a cave full of almost priceless jewels. He buys men's lives; he spends money everywhere; he comes to Paris with a notice from his Italian bankers giving him unlimited credit like it was ever known before. He draws five millions of francs, and rulus the banker, and still no complaint from then by and by he leaves Maximilian on the island of Monte Cristo with his bride and sails away. As Maximilian sees his ship disappear on the horizon, he finds Monte Cristo's will leaving him his whole fortune. This fortune, Dumas suggests in two or three places, was one hundred million Tribune of recent date dwells upon one feature france—\$20,000,000. It is the greatest private fortune the in our agricultural situation that is far from Frenchman could conceive of in 1844—It is considerably less eassuring to the man trained to think along than the income of John D. Hockefeller in 1903.—Harper's

> Hard Working Human Heart. OME one with an aptitude for statistics has



been doing a little calculating on the subject of the human heart and its activities. The normal heart, it appears, beats about seventy-five fimes in a minute, so that an hour's record would be semething like 4,320 beats. Supposing that a man lived to be 50, his heart would have beaten 1,802,100,000 times. If a son of this man, more robust than his father, should fill out the Scriptural allotment of threeore years and ten his heart beats would number 2,649,-

Fresh Air and Sound Health.



HERE are many persons who seem afruid of the fresh air. A little rain, a little wind, a little fog, a little chill in the air will keep them within doors. Going out, they bundle clothes so thickly that one would think they were tender shrubs transplanted from some more gental clime. The healthy people, how-

STURDY AMERICAN FIGURE Thomas Ewing, Our First Secretary

of the interior. Certain events in the Indian office have directed attention to that department and have caused comparisons to



THOMAS EWING

be made between the present head thereof and the first secretary, Ewing, In sterling integrity they were allke; in the experiences of their lives wholly unlike. Ewing is one of those interesting figures of whom the student of American history finds so many.

Born near West Liberty, Ohio County, Va., Dec. 28, 1789, he was the son of a revolutionary father. It was in the region of Athens County, Ohio, then unsettled, that he was reared, His sister taught him to read, and in the evenings he studied the few books at his command. In his 20th year he eft his home and worked in the Kanawha Salt establishments, pursuing his studies at night by the aid of the furnace fires. He remained there till he and earned enough money to clear from debt the farm his father had bought in 1792, and had qualified himself to enter the Ohio University at Athens, where, in 1815, he received the first degree of A. B. that was ever granted in that section. He then studed law in Lancaster, was admitted to the bar in 1816, and practiced with success for fifteen years. In 1831-87 he served as United States Senator from Ohio, having been chosen as a Whig. He supported the protective tariff system of Clay, and advocated a reduction in the rates of postage, a numbers of stage people who return recharter of the United States Bank, and the revenue collection bill, known of the season? How do they live?

as the "force bill." Senator Ewing opposed the removal ager of the theatrical agency mortal for the abolition of slavery.

ments only in gold, silver or treasury certificates, except from certain classes of persons for a limited time. Senator Ewing brought in a bill to annul this circular, and another to make it petite figure in the ceaseless stream of unlawful for the Secretary to make applicants. such a discrimination, but these were enough to last her until the season not carried. After the expiration of opens and a bit to spare. They call

portfolio of the interior, under Taylor, mer and have to wear their winter and organized that department. Among the measures recommended in his first report, Dec. 3, 1849, were the estab-summer clothes, of the newest patishment of a mint near the California tern, and promenades in Broadway gold mines, and the construction of a like a queen. When she's signed, and

railroad to the Pacific. retary of the Treasury in 1850, Ewing try and enjoy berself. Dresses well, was appointed to succeed him in the Senate. During this term he opposed she'll pay her botel bills, with no inthe fugitive slave law, Clay's co. mise bill, reported a bill for the establishment of a branch mint in California, and advocated a reduction in postage, and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. He retired from public life in 1851 and again resumed a delegate to the Peace Congress of

1861. During the Civil War Ewing gave through the press and by corre ence and personal interviews, his coun sel and influence to the support of the national authorities, While he devoted much of his time to political subjects, the law was his favorite study and pursuit. He early won and maintained throughout his life unques tionable supremacy at the Ohio bar, and ranked in the Supreme Court of the United States among the foremost lawyers of the nation.

In 1829, just after his father's death General William T. Sherman, then a boy of 9, was adopted by Mr. Ewing. who afterward appointed him to the United States Academy, and in 1850, Sherman married Ellen, the daughter of his benefactor.

STAGE PEOPLE IN SUMMER. Some of Them Have a Hard Time in

Tiding Over. In summer what becomes of the

These questions were put to the man of deposits from the United States Broadway. "Induigent landladies, Bank, and introduced a bill for the friends in the country, and parents settlement of the Ohio boundary ques- in the city solve the summer problem tion, which was passed in 1886. Dur. for hosts of theatrical people," replied ing the same session he brought for the agent. "An actor would soone ward a bill for the reorganization of starve than be seen by his mates the general land office, which was working at an other trade. About 75 passed and he also presented a me- per cent of those who remain here get trusted for their summer's board In July, 1830, the Secretary of the and lodging. They pay up, in most Treasury issued what was known as cases, in the course of the next seather "specie circular." This directed son, sending from week to week to receivers in land office to accept pay- the landlady sufficient to cancel their summer's indebtedness.

"Of course," went on the agent, "they're not all improvident. See that little girl going out?" He pointed to a "Got plenty of money-Treasury in 1841, under Harrison, and her side now. Many of 'em come here out a bit."

In 1840 accepted the newly created without a ray to their bucks for sum-

the hot weather is on to stay, she'll When Thomas Corwin became Sec. go down to the shore or into the coun

"That one over there, the seedy one, ouldn't buy a clear at a cut-rate store. He'll come out all right, though. Never has a cent, but always at work. He's just in from a long tour. Pretty late for stock, but he's an old his law practice in Lancaster. He was stager and may land. A good many eke out the year's income by playing summer engagements at various theaters throughout the country. Nearly every city of any size has from one dozen stock companies this mmer; the summer-stock business has grown enormously in the last two or three years, and gives employment to hundreds. Not enough to go round, though. The best people, as a rule, don't play summer engagements, although there are exceptions. paratively few of the best play sumer stock, unless driven to it."-New York Evening Post.

Wordsworth and His Neighbors. The worthlest of Wordsworth's vil- be a woman's. lage in the lake country of England had their own ideas of his value as a man who were in sickness or need. They could count on him on a pinch. But he did not hobnob with his neighbors. "He did not notice them much," said

asked by the author of "Lake Country Sketches." "A Jem Crow and an auld blue cloak was his rig." continued the old man. "And us for his habits, he had poan, Niver knew him with a pot I' his hand or a pipe I' his month." After deep probing the author

rought out: Yes, Wordsworth was fond of a good dinner at times, if you could get him to it; that was t' job," Then the poet's aloofness was again

touched upon. "He was forever pacing the roads and his own garden walks, and always composing poetry. He was ter'ble throng in visitors and folks ye mun ken at times, but if he could get awa fra them a spell, he was out upon his

walk "And then he would set his head a bit forrad, and put his hands behint his back. And then he would start a bumming, and it was bum, bum, bum, and go on bumming for long enough, right down and back again. his term he resumed the practice of her stingy on the road, because she law. Ewing became Secretary of the won't spend her money. Laugh is on pose, ye ken, the bumming belied him. There is no tone to such a roam pose, ye ken, the bumming belied him.

THE AMERICAN GIANT IS

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL CHILD



The American giant is the American school child. Under instruction in the public schools of the United States are 15,603,451 children. Of these 7,841,570 are boys and 7,761,881 girls.

In Chicago, according to the census of 1902, there were 220,421 children in the schools, making an average yearly increase of 15.871. The increase this year is much greater, the estimates of attendance ranging from 250,000

The statistics for 1908 show that the entire German army, while on a peace footing, is composed of 605,811 men, while the army of the United States in 1902, while on a peace footing, numbered only 63,686 men.—Chicago

in South America.

Aided by oxygen carried in cans and gown she is wearing.



man. She has acfeat of ascending Mount Sorata, In Bolivia, whose beight is estimatnlayas.

nor of having accomplished this will

countain climber and is known social. niture people or neighbors. Let time and poet. When questioned after his ly in Chicago and other large cities of be a factor in the development of a death as to his personality, they read. the country, was accompanied on the lip admitted that he was kind to those trip by President W. A. G. Tight of complete every room at once. A home the University of New Mexico and furnished for the mere idea of getting three guides, one of whom is Antoine It finished always shows the earmarks Maquiguas, who guided Sir Martin of the effort.-The Household. Conway, the noted English explorer, an old man, in answer to questions when he attempted and failed to do what Miss Peck has accomplished.

The ascent of Mount Sorata crowns remarkable career of mountain climbing by a woman who in a few years has ascended the highest peaks of Europe and America, including Mount Orizaba in Mexico, which is 18,600 feet high, and, next to Mount McKinley, is the highest peak in North America, Mount McKinley being 20,000 feet. Miss Peck is a graduate of the University of Michigan and formerly was professor of Latin at Smith Col lege.

FURNISHINGS OF A HOME.

Resence of Etegance Lies in Simplicity and Good Taste.

There is no idea more erroneous han that it requires a liberal expensiture of money to have a comfortable and artistic home. The very essence of elegance lies in simplicity. It is not art to make a parlor the duplicate of ban carry. an exhibition room in a furniture re. That simply calls for an outlay of money without any extrelse of taste. air of repose, no comfort, no individuality. It speaks for what it is-an ex- false toeth,

ASSENDS THE HIGHEST PEAK. | hibition. A room of that sort annoya Miss Peck Performs Remarkable Feat bred woman was as dose an ill-

Furniture has a voice just as well as ther carefully selected heips to the hodern mountain climber, a woman—Miss Annie S.
Peck of Chicago

Miss Aunie S.
Peck of Chicago -the adoption of an idea here, another —the adoption of an idea here, another there. The development requires time and cultivation. No house worth living in can be complete at one time. A man. She has ac-complished the speak, and unfolds slowly. True improvement comes in this way, and in

no other way. Everything about a home depends upon the way its possessors start. A ed from 21,000 to beginning made without due thought 25,000 feet, and is given to what we are buying means exceeded only by waste; it means buying things which the unconquered before long we are certain to find are peaks of the Him not what we wanted, and of which we are sure to become tired. Buying Some scientists in haste means repenting at lelaure. believe Sorata to Where the income is limited, there parbe even higher ticularly must be exercised delibera-

than the Hima- tion of choice. lays peaks, and it | We must let our home speak our own MISS ANNIE S. PECK. is possible that likes and dislikes. The home should when the measurements made by Mias speak its owners' tastes, their ideas, Peak's expedition are received man and not the tastes and ideas of their will be known to have reached the neighbors or friends. What suits one highest point in the world, and the house rarely is in place in another.

Let the start be made on the basts of one's own originality, and not a de-Miss Peck, who is well known as a pendence upon the ideas of either fur-

Rain and Disease Germs. In Chicago in May, at a time when there had been no rain for three weeks, six glass plates two and one-half inches square were exposed in as many streets for one minute. The plates were then incubated, so that each particle of dust to which a germ was elinging would soon be surrounded with a colony of germs which could be seen and counted. The average per plate was 1,050 colonies. On the ay following nearly an inch of rain fell, and on the next day similar plates were exposed at the same street corers, which after development, showed but 270 colonies. A good rain had diinished the number of microbes more

than 80 per cent. Means of Transportation.

The railrold car will carry as much as twenty teams of horses could haul and the great ocean steamers will transport as much as 400 railway cars

It is a good sign when a community ndorses husbands and wives being in love with each other.

No one ever tooled the people with