marks. Here it is repeated on a score of these leaves, 'Sconset Valley mills, 1886.'

"I ton't know anything about that," muttered the Jew at last, gulping down

But the whole roomful could see that

the wretch was only lying—desperately lying. The pencils of the correspond-

ents were flying over their blocks with

furious speed. One excited ambassador of the press had already made a lunge

"Mr. Judge Advocate," said the presi-dent at last, "I fancy you can now ex-

cuse your witness from further attend

ance. Stop, though. Have you any-thing else you would wish to ask, Mr.

Hearn?" And now his manner was all

my witnesses in a few moments.

"Not a word, sir," was the smiling an-

People seemed to draw aside and make

wide lane for the wretched Hebrew

and his crestfallen counselor, as the lat-

ter led his unscrupulous witness to the

outer gallery, whither Lawler said he

desired to retire for a moment's consult-

ation. So entire had been the confi-

dence of the mass of the people in the

guilt of the officer that Schonberg's shady

reputation had not sufficed to warn them

people present there broke forth sudden-

which was taken up all over the room, and for a moment, mingled with angry

hisses on the part of a few pronounced

socialists in the throng, who were fu-

rious at the sudden turn in favor of the

warrant his being subjected to further ignominy, as he would be if the court

allowed such treatment as was accorded

Col. Lawler, ignominy will not inaptly express the idea," was Grace's sarcastic

response, whereat "an audible grin"

be at the post by 1 o'clock this after-noon; and except Welsh, who is under-

stood to be under the especial charge of

the judge advocate and amenable to or-

ders from nobody else, I will not trouble

the court to call on anybody-the others

Lawler shook his head and looked dis-

satisfied. If he could only know the

men whom the defense was introducing,

and could find out what they meant to

"Do you wish to summon witness from abroad. Mr. Hearn?"

'If he is at all like your last witness,

'Not one, sir. Every man I need will

my last witness

spread over the room.

will be glad to come.

after a moment's breathless silence

But

the possibilities in the case.

"I shall beg to submit the list of

through the crowd for the doorway.

I say, explain this if you can.

how

courtesy.

swer.

order.

8

AN ARMY PORTIA.

By CHARLES KING, U. S. A., Suthor of "The Colonel's Daughter," "The Deserter," "From the Ranks," "Dun-raven Ranch," "Two Soldiers."

Depyright, 1800, by J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, and published by special arrange at with the

Kenyon suddenly felt a slim white hand gripping his wrist like a vise. Hearn was just turning down a page after briefly scanning the dates, but rustle at his side attracted his attention? To his amazement Miss Marshall had bent forward out of her chair and was motioning and whispering to him: "Again! Let me see through that

page again."

The court was discussing at this in-stant the question raised by Lawler. Maitland and Thorp protested that Hearn had a right to compare other accounts with his own if he suspected fraud of any kind. Hearn himself, with throbbing heart, could only see and hear her. Obedient to her signal, he again raised the leaf, and would have turned the book so that she could read it right side up, but with imperious gesture she for-

"Hold it as it is," she signaled, as still bending low she seemed studying every line of the paper thus vertically placed between her and the sunshine flooding in at the open barrack window.

'Quick, now! More! more!" she motioned. And wondering he turned several pages, holding each a moment or two. But she shook her head impatient-ly and signaled, "Go on!" until in succession half a dozen leaves were turned: then with eager light in her eyes, again she held up a warning hand, and the page was stopped.

Very well, then." Lawler was saying at this moment, with sarcastic emphasis. "On the principle that misery loves company. I suppose we must accord him the privilege of viewing the accounts of his fellow debtors." And with this fresh piece of civil legal practice on his lips, the judge advocate turned to the group on his left and stopped short in

Hearn, utterly lost to what was going on, was gazing with all his eyes at Miss Marshall, who, flushed, eager, almost radiant, once more was leaning back in her chair, but signaling to close the It was Kenyon now who was half rising and whispering sudden impetuous words to Hearn.

For a moment Lawler knew not what to think or say. Something told him that the cause he represented was in peril. A sense of disaster flashed upon him.

"At least the accused will have the decency to refrain from exhibiting officers' private accounts to the public," he said, with sudden return to his old manner, "and if he be through with the examination return these exhibits to me, that I may close the case, unless, perhaps, he desires to offer something further upon this subject."

Miss Marshall's fingers were twisting a tiny slip on which she had hurriedly penciled a word or two. One instant more and it was with Hearn. She had bent forward to pick up a fluttering scrap of paper; her deft fingers had but for the instant touched his drooping hand. Opening it he read, "Recall Schonberg instantly." Surprised, he glanced at her, but purposely she had averted her eyes. Kenyon was vehemently nodding.

"I must ask that Mr. Schonberg be recalled," said Hearn. "There is new matter here upon which I need to question him."

The accused has already had oppor tunity to cross examine the witness, and has no further right," said Lawler. "I repeat that there is new matter be-

fore the court in the introduction of e exhibits, on which I have a perfect

There was a silence as of solitude in the great heated room. Obedient to the clumsy formality of a military court. Mr. Hearn slowly wrote his question on a slip of paper and handed it to the judge advocate; the latter read it, threw it down, and pettishly exclaimed:

'This is mere waste of valuable time, I say. The witness has practically answered this all before."

'What is the question?" asked the president.

'The accused asks the witness to state to the court what reason he has for being so positive about the time these entries were made. So long as my witness is positive I conceive it to be no affair of the defense why or how he is.

"Oh. I see no special object in the question," said Grace, "yet there is no impropriety in asking it. At all events. I am entirely willing to bear the responsibility. The witness will answer." Could he but have seen the flash of

gratitude in Miss Marshall's eyes! It was only a flash. Almost instantly again they were fixed on the pudgy features of the witness.

Why, certainly, gentlemen, I can wer. Mr. Braine died in the spring answer. of '85, and couldn't have told me to make those entries after he was dead, could he? No. They were made, just as I said, in the winter of '83 and during the year of '84, just when he told me to make them.'

"Are you satisfied?" asked the judge advocate, turning sharply to Hearn.

'One moment." answered that young gentleman placidly, as his pencil rapidly copied another question on the slip before him. Finishing this he arose. "I beg to ask the especial attention of

the court to this question," he said. There fell a hush as of death upon the throng. With parted lips Georgia Marshall again bent eagerly forward until she could see the Jew's twitching face. Schonberg turned a shade paler glanced half appealingly up at the lawyer, who, with a sneer of assumed conmpt, held forth his hand for the slip. But Hearn looked straight into Lawler's eyes. The judge advocate took the paturned it carelessly over, elevated his nose with apparent indifference, leaned back in his chair, glanced at it, started. "Let me see that book"' he exclaimed.

as he sprang to his feet, holding forth an eager hand.

"Presently, sir," answered Hearn, holding the volume behind him. "Kindly put the question first."

"Don't let that book go!" whispered Miss Marshall hastily, her words aded to Kenyon, yet meant for and heard by Hearn. Mabel Lane's face was flushing with excitement. Every eye in

the room was intent on the s "What is the question, Mr. Judge Advocate?" sharply inquired Col. Grace.

"Why do you seek to suppress it?" "I protest against the insinuation, sir I simply seek to protect an honest man from insult. I ask the accused for a book that I may satisfy myself he has reason for a question otherwise unjustifinble.

"Mr. *resident, I demand the question right!" exclaimed Hearn in tones thrilling with excitement and ringing through the court. "The witness has sworn he made these entries in '83 and Look, gentlemen, look at this page, '84. one and all, and compel the answer He sprang forward and laid the book

"Hold it to the light, sir. Look at the water mark. I demand an answer to "True to" Trembling with emotion, his blue eves

ablaze, his fingers working nervously young soldier towered above the heads of the court. Every breath in all the great room seemed hushed, though hearts beat and hammered like und. and hammered like mad. All eyes were on Grace now as he adjusted his glasses, held the page aloft and scrutinized the paper. Then, with a quick gleam in his sharp old eyes, he beckoned excitedly to Maitland, pointed with his forefinger to the waving lines of the water marks, and dropped the book upon the table.

the paper itself was not made until 1886. thundered Grace; "and the court is THE LOAF OF BREAD. waiting for your answer." "The paper vasn't made until 1886?" faltered Schonberg.

SUPERSTITIONS OF MANY LANDS CON-NECTED THEREWITH. 'No. sir!" fairly shouted the wrathful

old soldier in the president's chair. "No, sir! You failed to study the water Origin of the Signing of the Cross-What a Crack Across the Loaf Means-The Oven a Sacred Object-Omens Relating to

One morning last summer, when I

"Don't you know," she said, with an air of surprise, "that when bread cracks across the top it means misfortune to some one in the family? I would not

As I left a few days after this mishap to the bread I never learned whether the sign was a true omen or not. However, the housewife had contributed to my stock of information and had given me an item of folklore that led to further

One of my German friends tells me that in many parts of his native country the housewife still believes that cracks on the top of the loaf of bread indicate the death of some one in the household, or perhaps misfortune to a dear friend. while cracks on the lower side of the bread are taken to indicate a birth.

the sign of a cross upon the dough before placing it in the oven. The reason for making this sign becomes plain when we know the origin of the custom. Almost all our superstitions about bread date back to old pagan days, though they have been greatly modified so as to conform to Christian beliefs. With the ancient Romans the baking of bread and cakes was often invested with a religious significance, especially the cakes of such a reaction. Then he rapped for offered to the gods and goddesses. These cakes were prepared in a particular way, and after being marked with the symbol ceed with your defense?" said Lawler a moment after as he re-entered the room offered they were supposed to possess

phant, and in place of a pagan symbol the early Christian housewife not only used to make the sign of the cross when she began to knead the dough, but she placing it in the oven. Why? Simply because the sign of the cross is the rec the cross is supposed to be witchproof, fortunate trooper has already suffered will bake all right, not crack across the

A ROWING INVENTION. Walter B. Peet's New Device For the

Coaching of Crews. Rowing is now getting down to such

a fine point that the introduction of new devices toward aiding the coaching are always of the greatest importance in turning out winning crews. Walter B. Peet, Columbia's noted coach, has just taken out a patent for an invention that he tried on last year's Columbia varsity with great success. It is an appliance that enables the coach to see the position of the sliding seat upon the outside of the shell. The seat ordinarily is completely hidden from view, and thus the amount of slide it covers, which is of

vital importance in coaching, can only be approximately determined. The new device consists of an indicator attached to the back of the seat and reaching over the side of the shell. The indicator, which is black, can be easily seen when it moves over the white scale on the outer surface of the shell. The scale is graduated so as to enable the coach to note exactly the position and various movements of the sliding seat. By means of this invention it is very easy to coach a crew to a uniform length of slide, and it is an accurate device to detect the slightest error in regard to the use of the seats.

Peet's invention is of the greatest importance to rowing from the fact that the proper use of the sliding seats in a shell by the crew has considerable to do with fast rowing, and in order to teach a crew well the manner of sliding it is necessary that the conch shall always know exactly what the men are doing with their seats .- New York Sun.

HYPNOTISM IN SURGERY.

A Case Showing How It Can Be Made to Supersede Anæsthetics. A striking example of the efficacy of hypnotism as an adjunct to surgical science was demonstrated within the past few days at the Johns Hopkins hospital. This case-a difficult one of long stand ing and obscure symptoms-was that of a young lady, into whose side an incision was made and a diseased kidney was treated. The incision was then sewed up, and she is now recovering, suffering pain or inconvenience whatever. This difficult and painful as well as

dangerous operation was done while the patient was under hypnotic suggestion, being hypnotized by one of the med-ical staff. The patient was in the hypnotic state for about half an hour, and when seen at the hospital was delight-ed with the success of the experiment, declaring she felt no pain or consciousness whatever when the operation was in progress save that she had a confused and not unpleasant impression that some one stood by her side and was cutting paper with a pair of scissors. After consciousness had returned she

said she felt the natural pain consequent to any surgical operation done while under ordinary anæsthetics. Hypnosis, in her case, was limited only to the time it required for the operation. It is, however, possil & to continue the suggestion until the patient is out of all pain .--Baltimore American

A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

Another Bill Introduced In Congress For That Purpose.

Another bill to establish a national university at Washington has been introduced in both the senate and the house. It provides for a university of the highest type; vests the government of the university in a board of 16 regents, with the president of the United States at its head, and a university council embracing said board and 12 eminent educators representing as many institutions of high rank and belonging to as many states, the regents to have

BECAUSEOFANERRO

LIFE IMPERILED THROUGH MISTA IN IDENTIFYING A CORPSE

asting of William Smeldeth Estat B His Identity-Columbus B. Sykes Sen a Life Sentence Through Circun Evidence.

A most remarkable and romantica of mistaken identity by which the of a man was almost placed in the m has been brought to the attention Governor McIntire of Colorado. matter was brought to light a few a since by the receipt of a package of ters and affidavits from Florence, G and they all relate to a peculiar sta affairs which was responsible for lumbus B. Sykes being in the pen tiary under a life sentence for me in the second degree, the second de being only changed from first degre a slight doubt which existed in minds of one or two jurymen.

March 3, 1894, a charred and bu body was found in the ashes of al stack on the ranch of William Sme at the little town of Dallas, near 0 Smeideth could not be found, and was believed that he had been mun and his body placed under the m which was then set afire. An exam tion of the corpse showed what deemed sufficient proof for beli that it was Smeideth's. A peculiar on the left side of the head and ab twisted leg from a poorly set fracts the bone which had been broken identified as the same peculia which had been noticeable in the mi man. There were hundreds of pe who were willing to swear and swear that the body was that of the ranchman.

Suspicion of foul play was at confirmed by other marks on the h and it was found that the man hadh murdered by stabbing, and that his had been placed under the stack evidence seemed to point to Colu B. Sykes as the murderer, and he arrested. Circumstantial evidence n y gathered which seemed to prove be a doubt that if the body was three Smeideth Sykes was the murderer, if the body was that of some other then Sykes was innocent.

The trial went on, and witnesses lentiful who wanted to swear the body was that of Smeideth, and 8 was finally convicted of murder in second degree and sentenced to in onment for life. He protested his cence and made application to the of pardons for an investigation in case, maintaining that the body wa that of the man whom he was an of murdering. The case was invested by the board, and relief was made the imprisoned man.

Several days ago a laborer anit Florence looking for work, and number of newly found company related a peculiar tale. He sail down in Oklahoma he had meta who, one night while drunk, had h ed that out in Colorado there was a in prison for killing him. Theight thought it was such a funny joketecep man should be accused of killing when he was alive and bad bijised chuck full of tanglefoot. Herdiffecti however, to give his name or pody false one. More about the circu he also refused to relate, and theainist the circumstance remained in thend gr

of his hearers. On reaching Colorado the manth he would investigate the matter a ntil and he told some people about also described his informant, the scription tallying precisely with Smeideth, Sykes' brother lives in ence, and the matter came to hi tion. He looked up the man and charge of all business affairs and the that the story was apparently to he at once took steps to lay then before the governor. But while laying out his plans he came into ! sion of another important bit of mation. At Brookside, near Florence, Mrs. Bumford, a lady who knew deth very well and the Sykes bo incidentally. This lady had never of the murder and the disappear Smeideth, and she was very mo prised when she learned that Syl in jail. Then she recollected ap tant circumstance. During the part of March, 1894, her boy is away from home, and she had a Canon City and brought him She had remained at Canon Cit April 13, when she finally ind young man to accompany her b Soon after she entered the knock came at the door, and and a man there whose appearance miliar, yet she did not at once m him. After he had called her she found that it was William Sn and that he had altered his app by letting his beard grow and co ustache in a peculiar mannet. deth told her that he had been Dallas for some time, and that then on his way south, where not tell, as he did not seem to! communicative. Mrs. Bumfer him dinner, and he remained house possibly half an hour, stranger came to the door, and denly took his departure, saving to his hostess. This was just after the murder, and Mrs. B from the fact of her arrival from City that day with her boy, is t tive about the date. As soon as Mrs. Bumford be Sykes was in jail and the circ of the crime she at once co with the brother and told him had last seen Smeideth and u circumstances. This put a on the matter, and the facts gathered together and put is of affidavits and the whole car to the governor, who will at of tute an investigation. Should be found to be true the man wi be liberated, for his whole cas ed on whether the dead man not Smeideth. - Rocky Mounts

Birth, Marriage and Death.

the big lump that arose in his throat. "I was spending a few days at a farmknow when I made those entries, any house in eastern Ohio, the good house wife showed that she was troubled. Naturally I inquired the cause. "Oh. she said, "I'm afraid something dreadful will happen. This morning I put a batch of bread into the oven, and all the loaves except one cracked across the

top."" "What if they did?" I replied in tones of curiosity.

have had it happen for the world."

investigation.

among educated and better informed As many of us know, our bakers mark a ripple of applause that speedily swelled into a joyous burst of hand clapping hated official class, the clamor was un-checked. Stern as he was, old Grace could not deny the audience the right 'You are not ready. I presume, to pro-

and glanced nervously around. All his supernatural virtues. airy, confident manner was gone. He looked almost dazed. The old domestic practice was modi-fied when Christianity became trium-"Certainly," was the prompt reply. "Have the goodness to call in Private 'May it please the court," said Lawler, 'I submit that the accused should marked that sign upon her loaf before furnish the list of witnesses he desires to summon, in order that it may be detertermined for what purpose they are ognized Christian protecting mark called, and whether the expense will be against the attacks of evil spirits, witches justified," said Lawler in response. "And and the like. Hence bread marked with as for Welsh, I maintain that that un-

too much at the hands of the accused to warrant his being subjected to further Just as the Jews have passover cakes and other peoples have had specially prepared food for their religious festivals, so the Christians have cakes for certain seasons. Our hot cross buns on Good Friday are simply modern representatives of the cakes used at some old pagan festival. In days gone by the cakes and buns baked at Easter were supposed to possess great virtues. Thus an old belief that the observance of eating cross buns on Good Friday insures, so to speak, the house from fire for the coming year.

In truth, to study the superstitions about bread is to take a wide lesson in folklore. These superstitions relate to the kneading trough, the oven, bakers and bread. For instance, in many parts of France the arche, or kneading trough, is more than a rude kitchen utensil. It is often a pretty bit of furniture. M. Sebillot, who has collected many of the testify, it might still be in his power to superstitions of the French folk relative to read, quotes the story of a thief who entered the window of a house with intent to commit burglary, but refused to step on the trough still containing the dough, believing that to do so would be an impiety.

right to question," replied Hearn

"It is timply delaying matters." per-ted Lawler. "When the accused said sisted Lawler. he had no further questions to ask, yes-terday, I excused the witness, and he is now miles away, and cannot be had un-til morning, if he can then."

"The man is not fifty feet away at this moment," said Kenyon with sharp emphasis and a voice that rang through the room.

'When did the gentleman become counsel in this case, I beg to know?" sneered the judge advocate. "I protest against this disorder and interference with the court."

"Maj. Kenyon gives us important information, Col. Lawler," said Grace, and if the man is here the court desires that he be recalled at once.

Lawler reddened with wrath. "If you know where he is, call him in," said he to Kenyon. And all eyes were turned to the door, where presently, escorted by the orderly of the court, Mr. Schonberg appeared, hat in hand, bowing profusely and politely to the court, yet looking, as Martin expressed it, "rather pasty at the gills." He was scuttling down about the gills." the back stairs when headed off by the provost sergeant. He had doubtless heard the summons for his recall and had hoped to get out of the way. eyes but Hearn's and Kenyon's, Mabel Lane's and Georgia's were upon him.

With lightning speed the latter was writing a little note, and this, too, a moment later was in the young lieuten-ant's hand. He read it. A wild light of

wonderment and incredulity leaped into He hastily raised the volume his face. between him and the opposite window, held a leaf between him and the sun shine, gazed quickly and earnestly, and then laying the book once more on the table turned with swimming eyes and ooked full upon her, his lips quivering. his face aglow with joy, hope, gracilude and a fervor of admiration and worship no woman on earth could fail to see; but orgia's downcast face was hidden; she had drawn her fanlike Spartan shield between her glowing cheek and the kindling eyes she dared not meet.

It was Lawler's tasping voice that re died the young foldier to his senses: called the young Well, sir, the witness is here."

his finger between the leaves, a threat-

ening frown on his brow. "Put the question, Mr. Judge Advo-cate," his stern voice was heard through

the room. "And you, sir, answer." Lawler hesitated one minute, glanced dubiously around. Then, as though seeing the hopelessness of resistance, he read in accents that trembled despite

his efforts these words: "How was it possible for you to write in '83 and '84 on paper that was not man-ufactured until two years afterward?"

CHAPTER XVL

Malcolm Brent Raw-"And you ar ling, his son.

When, half an hour later, Col. Lawler announced that, in view of circumstances to which the court appeared to attach so much significance, he would rest the case for the prosecution, he had, despite every effort and the professional bravado assumed for such occasions, all the air of a whipped man. For half a minute after hearing that stunning question Mr. Schonberg had sat glaring at the judge advocate, his eyes protruding, mouth wide open, his face ghastly white. Then he mopped his forehead, recalled to himself by Grace's sharp tones as the president again demanded answer, and faltered ont:

"I ton't understand the question."

"You are called upon to explain to this court how it was possible for you to have made those entries in '83 and '84, as tites. you have solemnly sworn you did, when carry a cart load of lead in him."

avert at least public catastrophe. Shrewd enough to see the evident antagonism he had created, and knowing that matters were going topsy-turvy at the moment, he bethought him of a ruse by which he could get rid of the crowd:

"I beg the indulgence of the court. 1 have allowed the case for the prosecution to rest rather than infringe on time that is so valuable, but 1 find myself unable to proceed at this moment, and I beg that you take a recess until 2 p. m."

The court demurred. It was utterly adverse to a recess. Hearn's with were all ready to proceed-four or five at least.

"What is the need?" asked Thorp and Maitland, neither of whom felt like giv-ing Lawler an inch of leeway. But courtesy to the staff officer of the division commander prevailed. It was barely 11 o'clock when the

throng came pouring forth from the court room, and Lawler hoped that, rather than wait three hours, the mass of people would depart. But his hopes were vain. If anything, the number seemed augmented. The noon train brought a couple of car loads from the eastward towns. It also brought a ser-geant and private of infantry escorting dilapidated looking party in shabby civilian dress whom old Kenyon, the adjutant, and a file of the post guard The stran ere at the station to meet. ger was bundled into an ambulance and trotted up to the guard house, inte which he slouched with hanging head and an air of general dejection: and while the men were at their soldier din-ner Kenyon was busily interviewing his tough looking prisoner, a squad of excited newspaper men meantime kicking their heels outside and raging at the military assumption which gave the post commander precedence over the press. The word had gone out all over the crowded garrison that the escaped prisoner Goss was re-captured, and the commanding officer's orderly had been rushed with a note to the provost sergeant.

"You bet he'll not get away," mnttered this veteran of Brodie's company. as he glanced along the lively mess room, where the hig bowls of bean soup were being emptied by rare soldier appe-tites. "You bet he don't, unless he can

TO BE CONTINUED.!

A writer in one of the recent num bers of an English magazine says that in Gottland the cross is still signed before the oven fire is lighted or the dough kneaded. This practice is very common in the country districts all over Europe. In Brittany the housewife makes the sign of the cross with the right hand while she places the left hand in the trough. After the dough is kneaded, the lid of the trough is shut, and so is the door, for if the cat should enter the room the bread would not rise. Certain charms or invocations are used to cause the bread to multiply itself. Thus the asant housewife adjures the dough to imitate the leaven, the wheat the miller and to rise. She would be very angry if any one should sing or whistle in the room while she is making the loaf.

In some parts of Europe the bake oven a sacred object. In certain almost places of Brittany, for example, it is dedicated with ceremonies. The wood is sprinkled with blessed water. The proper heat is attested by the melting of a bottle, and finally an egg is broken for luck. Besides there are certain days on which bread must not be baked, as on Holy Friday or during the night of All Saints, when the ghosts would be sure to eat it.

The loaf of bread itself is connected with a whole crowd of superstitions. A long time resident in France informs me that the custom of marking the bread with the sign of the cross before cutting it is very general. Sometimes the first mouthful of bread is used to make this According to an old English susign. perstition, if a loaf accidentally parts in the hand while an unmarried lady is cutting it this may be taken to indicate either that she will not be married during the next 12 months, or, what is worse, that there will be dissensions of me kind in the family. Some folks have a fear of turning a loaf upside down after cutting it. Of course it is everywhere regarded as bad luck for a piece of bread to fall on the buttered side - New York Post.

ouncil of all else

It further authorizes the university to establish co-operative relations with other institutions of the country, prohibits partisan and sectarian prefer in any form, makes admission depend on competency only, and so guards the degrees to be granted as to protect the interests of all collegiate institutions entitled to recognition.

In consideration of the financial condition of the country it appropriates for

the fiscal years of 1897 and 1898 barely enough to enable the board of regents organize and do such preliminary work as should not longer be delayed. at the same time opening the door to all such as may desire, in imitation of George Washington, to contribute in any way to the great enterprise originated by him.

Venezuela's Capital.

Caracas, the capital and chief city of Venezuela, has a population of 70,000. or less than that of Fall River. It is built on an elevation of 3,000 feet above the sea level. It was founded in 1567. Caracas is an Indian name, the name of the Indians of the neighborhood which the Spanish pioneers affixed to the original title of the new town. Santiago de Leon. In 1812, the year of the latest American war with Great Britain, an earthquake in Caracas buried 12,000 persons in the ruins of a part of the city. The date of this earthquake was March

To Execute by Carbolic Acid.

In Germany the view obtains that the execution of criminals should be by some means more certain even than the electric chair. Dr. E. Cuhmann, a celebrated chemist, suggests the use of carbolic acid. According to his plan, the criminal would be carried to a cell which can be filled noiselessly with carbolic acid in gaseous form from floor to ceiling. When the gas reaches the delinquent's month and nose it causes instant paralysis of the lungs and unconscionsness, and life departs without previous pain.

The Tie That Binds,

The bonds which bind us to England draw an average interest of 4 per cent per annum.-Illinois State Register.

