

RAPIDLY REBUILDING

All Efforts in San Francisco Turn Towards Reconstruction

THOUSANDS IDLE WHO CAN'T DIG

Disaster Falls Hardest on Brain Workers—What They Are to Do Is Hard Problem.

San Francisco, May 8.—With the subsidence of the excitement that attended the earthquake and fire comes a more vivid realization of the misery that has been inflicted upon the community. The number of people who have suddenly been cut off from means of earning a livelihood is enormous. The army of clerks, salesmen, stenographers, bookkeepers and tradespeople that poured into the downtown sections each morning and returned to the residential districts and suburbs in the evening finds itself idle and without prospect of employment. Lawyers, doctors, dentists and their assistants are in a like predicament.

But a small percentage of these people are capable of taking up manual labor, the only kind that is now presented, and already upon the streets and on the sites for new buildings may be seen many of this class painfully and wearily engaged in the hardest kind of tasks. What is to be done with the great number of men and women who could not get down to the level of the common workman is a question that the city officials have asked themselves and have been unable to satisfactorily answer.

From this time forward the efforts of the municipal officials and existing citizens' committees will be directed almost solely to the task of reconstructing the city. Active sub-committees have been appointed and plans for practical work and accomplishments will be presented to Mayor Schmitz this week. The construction of temporary buildings continues in the burned portions of the town and there are manifestations that the mercantile element is undaunted by its reverses.

The relief work is progressing smoothly along the lines arranged by the army, but a project is now being considered of substituting for the "bread line" a number of cheap restaurants where hot meals will be served at a low cost.

COST GOVERNMENT \$750,000.

Shaw's Estimates for Repairs to Buildings Earthquake Shook.

Washington, May 8.—Secretary Shaw today submitted estimates to the house of amounts necessary to be appropriated to repair government buildings in California wrecked by the earthquake. The house committee on appropriations has decided to take this matter up tomorrow and bring in a separate appropriation bill covering the items.

The items include \$10,000 for the appraisers' stores building, \$30,000 for the sub-treasury, the lower story and roof of which are damaged; \$65,000 for the mint, \$500,000 for the postoffice, \$6,000 for the revenue cutter storehouse, which was totally destroyed, making in all \$611,000 for San Francisco. The San Jose postoffice was injured to the extent of \$35,000, and the Oakland postoffice \$16,500.

To make the appropriation ample to cover damage not as yet ascertained, the secretary recommends that \$750,000 be appropriated. The estimate is accompanied by photographs of the buildings, taken after the damage. The secretary takes occasion to submit a brief reference to reports on file in his department, showing the heroic conduct of the federal officers.

Turkey Will Fight.

Alexandria, Egypt, May 8.—Advices received here show that the Turkish troops on the Egyptian frontier are being strongly reinforced, and there is grave apprehension here that the sultan contemplates a hostile movement, should the British carry out their expressed purpose of a naval demonstration against Turkey. A battalion of Turkish troops reinforced the garrison at El Rafah Monday and all along the frontier, according to reports received here, the movement of the Turks is in evidence.

Epidemic Breaks Out.

Boston, Mass., May 8.—According to William H. Seabury, agent of the Massachusetts relief association for the relief of California typhoid fever has appeared in San Francisco and an epidemic is feared. The telegram containing the intelligence was addressed to Lieutenant Draper and read by him at the meeting of the executive committee.

That part of Mr. Seabury's telegram dealing with the outbreak of typhoid reads as follows:

"Typhoid fever has appeared; epidemic sure. Collect all money possible. Worst yet to come, I believe."

Labor Relief Carnival Abandoned.

New York, May 8.—The plan for a labor carnival to raise money to send to San Francisco was given up at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union. There was to have been a parade in which American flags were to have been held out for the people along the line of march to three miles into the city. The labor carnival committee recommended that the carnival idea be abandoned, giving as a reason that the international unions had taken up the matter of relief.

Cost of New Manhattan Bridge.

New York, May 8.—The lowest bidder for the erection of the Manhattan bridge, a structure paralleling the Brooklyn bridge and requiring an estimated 40,000 tons of steel, is the Ryan-Parker Construction Company, with an offer of \$6,483,223.

FIRE PANIC IN BIG HOSPITAL.

Blazing Laundry Causes Patients to Flee Half-Clad.

San Francisco, May 4.—The 700 patients in the general hospital at the Presidio were thrown into a panic at 4:15 o'clock this morning by the cry of "fire."

At that moment flames were discovered in the hospital laundry, which was only a few yards away. The close proximity of the two buildings gave rise to the fear that the hospital would be destroyed.

In anticipation of such a contingency hurried arrangements were made for the removal of the patients to a place of safety.

For a few minutes, until the fire in the laundry was gotten under control and there was no danger of the flames spreading beyond that building, pandemonium reigned among the hundreds of patients.

Those who were not dangerously ill, or could help themselves, jumped from their beds and coats, and, hastily donning what clothes they could find, fled from the hospital out into the cool morning air.

Many of the indisposed men and women did not wait to secure their clothes, but wrapped themselves in bedding and made their exit as quickly as possible.

In more than one instance men and women fled out into the air with nothing but their night clothes. Scores of patients who had the physical strength stopped sufficiently long to assist more weak and unstrung men and women from the hospital.

Within 15 minutes after the alarm was given the majority of the patients had left the hospital building and stood in groups or lay upon the ground upon beds, watching the flames and the soldiers fight the flames in the laundry.

When the flames had been extinguished the nurses, physicians and soldiers turned their attention to the patient-refugees, and assisted in taking them back to their beds and coats in private rooms and wards.

Men and women became hysterical during the progress of the fire, and it was with difficulty that many of them could be induced to return to the hospital. It is feared that the shock to many of the more seriously sick patients will have serious if not fatal effect.

When the fire was discovered in the hospital a general alarm was sounded. Besides the regular post fire department hundreds of soldiers turned out to fight the flames. It was only by hard work that the flames were confined to the laundry, which, with its contents, was entirely destroyed, and prevented from spreading to the general hospital.

The origin of the fire is unknown.

LIMIT OF INSURANCE PAID.

Companies Will Be Generous, but Not Exceed Legal Liability.

New York, May 4.—The Tribune today says:

Representatives of both foreign and American fire insurance companies, who were in the city yesterday, discussed action to effect a compromise in the adjustment of losses by the San Francisco fire.

The great companies express a strong purpose to be not only just, but generous in cases of doubt, but one insurance president said:

"The adjusters for this company will not be allowed to waive the conditions of its policies, nor the conditions and restrictions of its charters. We have no more right to pay a loss occasioned by earthquake than we have to pay a loss of life. We are not an earthquake insurance company, nor a life insurance company."

Insurance men estimate that the companies will ultimately pay from 60 to 75 per cent of the aggregate amount of the risk.

The message from London insurance companies to adjusters in Oakland, Cal., this morning, should have read:

"Under any circumstances, the British offices will only pay the losses for which they are legally liable, since to go beyond their contracts would be illegal."

"They cannot recognize any liability for damage by earthquake where no fire ensued, nor for damage by fire to fallen or partly fallen buildings, nor for damages to buildings pulled down or destroyed by order of the San Francisco authorities."

Heavy Loss in San Mateo County.

San Mateo, Cal., May 4.—The losses in San Mateo County resulting from the recent earthquake can never be even approximately estimated. Practically every building in the county suffered some damage in chimneys, plaster, broken furniture or crockery. Here, as elsewhere, brick and stone buildings suffered the most. The loss of life was small. In Half-Moon Bay a painter and two children were killed in the collapse of an old adobe building. The heaviest losses were in Redwood City, where the new \$150,000 courthouse was almost totally destroyed.

Will Invade New Fields.

St. Petersburg, May 4.—Later developments increase the importance of the Russian expedition to Mongolia under Colonel Nevitsky, which is to leave St. Petersburg the middle of May to survey the hitherto unexplored region between the Manchurian frontier and Unga. It is now announced that the expedition will consist of not less than 60 officers, and that its first work will be to make further surveys for a railroad from Kalkita to Kalgan, and another route from Unga to Kirin, by which the eastern region of Mongolia will be thoroughly surveyed.

Germany Refuses Help.

Constantinople, May 4.—It is reported here that the Sultan has decided to give way to the British government on the Egyptian boundary dispute, having been influenced to that decision by a hint from the French, Italian and Russian Ambassadors, who have told him that he could not expect any sympathy from them. France, it is understood, took a positive stand for Britain and has paid out the Sultan that in any act on that question.

China Hates to Admit Fact.

London, May 4.—A dispatch from Peking to the Times today says that the only thing delaying the settlement of the French claims growing out of the Nanchang outrage of last February is China's reluctance to issue an imperial edict admitting that the magistrate committed suicide.

President Signs Appropriations.

Washington, May 4.—President Roosevelt today signed the bills passed by congress making appropriations of \$100,000 for Mare Island navy yard and \$70,000 to meet emergencies in the post office department in California.

MONOPOLY IS FOUND

President Sends Message to Congress on Standard Oil.

IS PAMPERED PET OF RAILROADS

Garfield Tells Many Devices by Which Monopoly Crushed Competition. Remove Defects in Law.

Washington, May 5.—President Roosevelt today transmitted to congress the report of James R. Garfield, commissioner of corporations, giving the results of his investigation of the subject of transportation and freight rates in connection with the oil industry.

In his message the president expresses the view that the report is of capital importance, because of the enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission as will confer upon the commission power in some measure adequate to meet the clearly demonstrated needs of the situation. The facts set forth in the report, he declares, are for the most part not disputed.

That the Standard Oil Company has benefited enormously up almost to the present moment by secret rates, many of which were clearly unlawful, the president says the report clearly shows. The benefit thereby secured amounting to at least three-quarters of a million dollars a year.

The statement is added that the department of justice will take up the question of interstate commerce in at least certain of the cases, and the hope is expressed that congress will enact into law the bill of Senator Knox to correct the interpretation of the immunity provision rendered in Judge Humphrey's decision.

The president calls attention to that feature of the report regarding the manner in which the law is evaded by treating as state commerce what in reality is merely a part of interstate commerce. He says it is clearly shown:

"That this device is employed on the New York Central Railroad, as well as on many other railroads, in such fashion as to amount to thwarting the purpose of the law, although the forms of the law may be technically complied with."

It is unfortunately not true, he says, that the Standard Oil Company is the only corporation which has benefited and is benefiting in wholly improper fashion by an elaborate series of rate discriminations.

The sugar trust, he adds, according to the results of the investigation now in progress, rarely, if ever, pays the lawful rate for transportation. He declares that in the effort to prevent the railroads from uniting for proper purposes, "we have very unwisely prohibited them from uniting for proper purposes; that is, for purposes of protecting themselves and the general public against the power of the great corporation."

He favors as an element of competition the passage of some such law as that which has already passed the house, putting alcohol under the free list and keeping the free list and coal lands of the Indian tribes or on the public domain in the government, the lands to be leased only on such terms and for such periods as will enable the government to entirely control them.

CARRIED 300,000 REFUGEES.

Southern Pacific Says Few People Left City Permanently.

Chicago, May 5.—According to official figures, the Southern Pacific Company, during the exodus from San Francisco following the earthquake and the great fire, carried 300,000 free passengers. This total is for the nine days from April 18 up to and including April 26. Of these passengers, 67,000 were carried to interior California points, 7,850 to other states and 226,000 to suburban points around San Francisco bay. The value of these free transportations is estimated at \$456,000. This comprises only the movement of passengers; figures as yet not having been compiled on the free transportation from Santa Rosa, Vallejo, Sacramento and Stockton.

In the opinion of Traffic Manager Fee, the most one, the greatest feature of the situation is the fact that not only are most of the refugees staying in California, but that three-fourths of them have found temporary homes within easy reach of the city.

Rates Raised Wantonly.

Chicago, May 5.—Declaring that the railroads were oppressing and discriminating against its members, and had been so doing for the past six years, the American Shippers' Association today at the Auditorium Annex and decided to enlarge its scope and influence. The association at present includes a majority of the large shippers of the country, and it is probable in the near future the interstate commerce commission will be petitioned to make a thorough inquiry into the railroads' actions in arbitrarily increasing the freight rates on a number of classifications in the last six years.

Operators to Stand Pat.

Philadelphia, May 5.—Representatives of ten of the principal coal and coke companies in the Central Pennsylvania district, by a unanimous vote, today declared that they have taken in favor of an open shop and the abolition of the check-off system, and will fight it out at whatever cost. The operators are making preparations to open their mines next week.

More Time for Smoot Case.

Washington, May 5.—The senate committee on privileges and elections today considered the Smoot case, but in view of statements of several senators that they desired to review certain features of the testimony, a vote was postponed until May 18. It was agreed, however, that a vote shall be had on that day. During the discussion Dubois offered the following resolution: "Resolved, that Reed Smoot is not entitled to his seat as a senator of the United States from the State of Utah."

Mint Paid Out Over \$7,000,000.

San Francisco, May 5.—The United States mint, which is being used as the general clearing house for the banks, has paid out since February 7,000,000 and \$800,000 to depositors since it opened Tuesday last.

WIT OF THE YOUNGSTERS.

Tommy—What is the guest of honor at a dinner? Johnny—He's the fellow who gets both drumsticks of the chicken.

Teacher—Can you tell me what a gentleman is, Harry? Harry—Yes, ma'am. A gentleman is a grown-up boy that used to mind his mother.

"Mamma," said little Elmer, "I don't think I ought to study 'rithmetic.' 'Why not, dear?' 'Cause,' explained Elmer, 'it's full of horrible examples.'"

Sunday School Teacher—If angry with another little boy, what should you do before speaking, Tommy? Tommy—Sit on him and then count a hundred.

Little Elmer was saying his prayers before retiring, and having got as far as "if I should die before I wake," he hesitated. "Well, what's next?" asked his mamma. "Why," replied Elmer, "I suppose a funeral would be the next thing."

Small Bobby hurt his finger while playing, and his mother caught him up in her arms, kissed him and began to dry his tears with her handkerchief. "Don't you weep, my eyes yet, mamma," sobbed the little fellow. "I ain't done crying."

The father of 4-year-old Bessie is a traveling man, and during his absence recently a new baby arrived. Upon his return home a few days later Bessie met him at the door and exclaimed: "Oh, papa, you can't guess who was born while you were away!"

Little Leland and Jeannette are cousins and live in the same home. Jeannette went to Waukesha on a visit. On her return Leland asked her if she had been to Sunday school. "Yes," she answered, "and a little boy there winked at me, but I didn't wink back."

"Huh!" said Leland. "I know why. It was 'cause you didn't know how!"

SHORT CRY TO COLUMBUS.

Only Four Lives Between a Story of One of His Sailors.

"Oh, that is a matter of tradition," said the man who had been doubting every statement made in the course of the luncheon, "and a story passes through too many people to be reliable when you get it a couple of hundred years late."

"Tradition," said another man. "Are you aware how few lives it takes to bridge over the centuries? For instance, the discovery of America seems a long time ago, and I suppose traditions concerning Columbus and his crowd would consider of no reliability; yet do you know, only four lives intervene between me and a sailor of Christopher Columbus? Yes, sir, I am in possession of a story told by a sailor of the Santa Maria, which passed through only four people before it got to me, and yet it spanned the centuries from 1492 to the present time. The story was told me by Christopher Harmsworth, who died in 1885, at the age of 95—a clear-headed old man with an excellent memory, especially for things he had learned in youth—like most old people."

"Now, Harmsworth—was born, of course, in 1790, and when he was a boy 10 years old, in England—that is, in the year 1800—his great-grandfather, then a man of 85, used to take him on his knee and tell the story to him. The great-grandfather, as you will see, must have been born in 1715. And the great-grandfather used to tell my friend Harmsworth that the Columbus story had been told to him when he was a boy of 9—that is, in the year 1724—by an aged great-uncle of his, who was nearly a hundred at the time, having been born in 1624. This great-uncle used to tell Harmsworth's great-grandfather that he had first heard the story when he was about 10 years old from the lips of one William Sutcliffe, a retired sailor who was then in his 98th year, having been born in 1536. Sutcliffe went to sea when he was a boy of 12, shipping as cabin boy in a brig bound to Vigo, Spain, and there he fell in with an old sailor 72 years of age, one Marco Guzman, who, as a lad of 16, had sailed with Columbus to discover the new world. And Marco, the sailor, told Sutcliffe the story—New York Press.

Man vs. Beef.

The lunch counter man walked in alrily, took his usual place and gave his customary order. "Fine day, gentlemen," he said, gayly. "I've got a poser for you to-day. See who'll guess first. Why is a man like beef?"

"Always wanted," panted the waiter, slapping down the portion before him.

"And wanted worst when it can't be had at all," added a young man who had several maiden aunts and whose recollections of the strike menu were vivid.

"Generally tough," growled a man with his elbows in the air as he struggled valiantly with a refractory steak.

"Often gets too much done," ventured the duke, hunting in all his pockets for a coin to match his check.

"Variable in price," offered the politician.

"Greatly improved by a good roast," laughed a stout farmer who was rapidly disposing of a huge red slice.

"Very ingenious, gentlemen, all of your answers, but not quite right. My answer is, a good one—roast, steak or man—is very rare."—Lippincott's.

Great Snakes.

Her lip quivered. She rushed up stage.

"Serpent that you are!" she cried. Though he shuddered at the cruel words, the love-light in his eyes neither faded nor grew cold.

"Dear," he murmured tenderly. "If I'm a serpent, you're a snake charmer."

But the audience, regarding the joke as old, hissed.

Translating the Definition.

Johnny—Papa, what does precocious mean?

Papa—It means—a—it is a term applied to children who know more than is usual at their age.

Johnny—Oh, yes; it means a fresh kid.

When riches come in at the window friends flock to the door.

EDITORIALS

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

GAMBLING AND HORSE RACING.

MOST if not quite all the States have laws against gambling, and the laws apply to all kinds of betting on games of chance and on horse racing. But the laws have not been rigidly enforced. The Western Union Telegraph Company until recently maintained a bureau of racing news, which supplied to all who paid the price the result of horse races on all the tracks in the country.

This news was sold to what are known as pool rooms. Now a pool room is not a place where the game of pool is played with a cue and balls, but a place where clerks and laborers and messenger boys and other persons of small income assemble to pool their bets on the result of a race. The money goes to those whose wagers were laid on the winning horse.

Demoralizing as pool rooms are, and forbidden by law, it is difficult to suppress them. Indeed, those who are interested in horse racing have been so influential that they have secured laws in some States which permit betting within a race track enclosure, but make it a punishable offense outside. The Governor of New York has lately announced his intention of trying to secure the passage of a law which will make betting as much a misdemeanor within the race track as without.

Many persons maintain that there would be no great race tracks in the outskirts of New York, Washington, St. Louis, Chicago and New Orleans if it were not for the money made by the gamblers; in other words, they believe that the race tracks are gambling places, and little else.

It is not possible for any law to prevent a man from backing with his money his opinion as to the speed of his horse, or to prevent a test of speed; but it is possible to prevent the maintenance of betting rings on the race tracks, and thus remove from the way of those of weak moral stamina the temptation to squander on their ignorance of horseflesh the money which they should use for their families.—Youth's Companion.

HANG ON TO YOUR POLICIES.

THE reports of the lapsing of life insurance policies make unpleasant reading. Apparently thousands of policy holders scattered all over the country are refusing to pay any more premiums. They are either throwing away their policies altogether, and thus are losing all the money they had paid to the companies, or are making a settlement with the companies on the basis of the premiums which they have already paid, and are getting out. In that case they sacrifice a little, but they save something out of the wreck.

These policy holders are unwise. Vast amounts of crookedness have been revealed in the big companies, and some policy holders fear that the rest of the companies are also honeycombed with graft. This is an unsafe deduction. The companies which have been run chiefly for the benefit of their leading officials and friends are probably very few. And a general housecleaning has taken place in those few. Corrupt and extravagant officers have been thrown out and men who will run the companies in the interest of the policy holders—have been installed. A great improvement has been forced in the personnel and the management of the big companies. This change, it is likely, will be permanent.

Under the new conditions a policy is worth more in

PA JONES'S

of the exercised Ma. "Do you suppose that I am going to let you make a fool of yourself without a kick? Do you suppose that I am going to stand quiet by and let you smear up the house and ruin everything in it without a yelp? You just bet that I won't, Mr. Yap! You just bet that I won't! I have seen some of your artistic work! I have seen you make a monkey of yourself before! I have—"

"What's the matter with you, woman? What's the matter with you, ducky dear?" roared Pa, in a thunderation voice. "What's aching you, anyhow? Can't I do as I please in my own house? Can't I improve my own property without calling a conference of the sniveling Smiths? Must I ask your permission every time I want to do a new turn? Must I consult your dear mother every time I want to change my diet? No, precious treasure! Emphatically no! I want you to distinctly understand that I am the only high priest in this synagogue! I want to tell you right here that I am the only one on the nest! What I say goes, and I don't want any Smith help to push it along! Do you understand, Mrs. Jones? Do you understand? I am going to do just what my conscience dictates! I am going to paint the interior of this peaceful dove cote, and what is more the procession will start in the sitting room in just fifteen seconds!"

With this fiery assertion of his lordly rights Pa Jones picked up the package of paint and hustled for the sitting room, closely followed by Ma, and notwithstanding her strenuous objections, was soon opening cans and unwrapping brushes.

"Now then, madam," said the exasperated Pa, as he mounted the step ladder. "Just look this way and see a real thing paint! Observe your Uncle Henry and get wise to the ways of artistic skill! Notice the delicate touch of a master hand! Cast your searchlights on—"

"Shut up, you simple snorer!" retorted Ma, angrily. "I don't want to talk to you! I don't want to hear your musical bark! You haven't got sense enough to dodge the trolleys! You don't know enough to steer clear of live wires! You don't—"

"Don't be peevish, pretty Polly! Don't be peevish!" broke in Pa, tauntingly. "Don't sit there and make a valentine of yourself! Why don't you eat honey and try to look sweet? Why don't you pull the trolley out of your face and—Madam, can't you see that dog? Can't you keep him out of that paint? Do you want him to eat that indigestible stuff and become as dyspeptic as the rest of the Smiths? Get out of that, you infernal knoodle! Get your snout out of that can, or I will slam you clean through the tin roof, and bang you up against a starry constellation! Sneak, or I—"

Pa got no further, for at that unhappy moment the step ladder yielded to the vigorous disturbance at the top, turned a sudden flip-flop, and the exasperated Henry took the most direct route to the sitting room floor.

Naturally the pot of paint followed as quickly as possible, and lost no time in

1906 than it was in 1905, or in any previous year since the grafting began. The man who holds a term policy is likely to realize more on it when it matures than did those whose policies expired in recent times. The expenses of running the companies are being lowered. The absurdly large salaries of the heads of the companies and the big commissions allowed to favorites of the insurance chiefs have all been abolished, so far as the general public has learned. The steals of various sorts which seem to have been perpetrated with considerable freedom in the past few years have ended. In the absence of all these drains much larger sums will necessarily be left for division among the policy holders. Pay up your premiums regularly. Hang on to your policies. This is the advice which should be heeded by every insured person in the United States.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

PHONETIC SPELLING.

PARENTS of children subject to modern methods of instruction, or rather lack of instruction, in spelling, will be interested in the plea of Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews for the adoption of phonetic spelling. Truly it is a timely subject.

Dr. Andrews means well, but he is wholly inconsistent? Is there any good and sufficient reason why the doctor should spell "teacher" with an "a" and "feeding" with a double "e"? Why should the "a" be preserved in "instead" and dropped from "pleasure" and "ready"? What necessity or advantage in spelling it "come" when "cum" will serve the purpose, or "backed" when "bacted" or "bakt" would seem to fit any emergency? These are the puzzling questions that come up to confound and perplex the skeptic who is willing to be convinced.

The trouble seems to be that phonetic spelling as at present urged is a hit-and-miss, a go-as-you-please, affair. Johnny has his own idea of the way a word sounds, Jimmy has his and the good Dr. Andrews has; and so it goes down the line that stretches out to the crack of doom.

It may be that phonetic spelling is coming as surely in the future as the air ship and the eight-hour journey to New York; but meanwhile its advocates should get together and settle on a few plain and easily absorbed rules which will give the proverbial verisimilitude to an otherwise bald and unconvincing method.

Dr. Andrews is an able man and capable scholar. Let him perfect his system and give it to us for consideration. Otherwise we must consider it what Artemus Ward, that great master of the phonetic school, called a "gook."—Chicago Post.

SECRET DIVORCES.

THE whole State of Indiana has recently been startled by the manner in which divorces are granted. The secret divorce between a prominent citizen and his wife, in which even the papers were taken from the court room to avoid publicity, is the latest sensation. In this case the whole proceeding occupied less than half an hour. It is a burning shame that the people of the Middle West should regard this question as lightly as they do. The sacred relations of the home are apparently very lightly regarded. All that makes life worth living is in this way publicly trampled under foot, and no one seems willing to undertake to stop it.—Farm and Fireside.

COLORED FARMERS OF SOUTH.

Considerable Land in Virginia Is Now Owned by Them.

Collectively the colored people make a good showing in Hanover along material lines. Colored men own considerable land and are often good farmers, according to the Southern Workman. The past year, for instance, a negro received the highest price for tobacco in the county.

The following will give some idea of the size of the farms owned by colored people, using Henry district as fairly typical of the county. Here there are 496 colored owners; 242 of them have less than 10 acres each; 100 have from 10 to 25 acres each, and 58 have over 25 acres; 23 of the last group range from 55 acres to 252 acres each. Out of a total of 289,332 acres in the county, exclusive of the town of Ashland, colored people own 20,307 acres.

Of the total real estate of the county assessed at \$1,741,107.44 negroes own \$139,780.05. But their individual holdings are in most cases too small to enable them to earn a living upon them alone in the present state of agriculture in the county. They either rent more land or work for larger land owners in addition to tending their own crops.

So far most of the efforts of the colored people at acquiring property have gone into land getting. They seem to have paid little attention to their homes. The absence of good houses is especially noticeable when the comparatively large land holdings are considered. Many of the older men do not seem interested in having better houses. Their homes are often unnecessarily small and bad.

Two Kinds of Trouble.

"What are you so gloomy about?"

"I am unable to keep out of debt."

"My boy, you don't know what trouble is. I can't get anybody to trust me."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

But few girls are as homely as they sometimes act.</