BIALYSTOK SCENES

Horrible Details of Butchery of Jews Given Out.

BODIES ARE MASHED INTO JELLY

Troops Helped Mobs—Bullet and Bayonet Wounds Betray Work of Brutal Soldiers.

St. Petersburg, June 19. — The embargo on news from Bialystok was lifted today, and the Associated Press staff correspondent was for the first time allowed to telegraph directly from the sacked city a picture of the scene of ruin and desolation left in the wake of the mob. According to frequent bulletins, order was restored this morning.

The story told by the Associated Press correspondent is a dreadful one, but there are indications that he has been prevented by the censorship from relating further details about the condition of corpses, the utter bestiality of the mob and the inability of the troops to cope with the excesses during the first days of the rioting.

It is evident from the dispatches that the excesses assumed the character of a three cornered fight between the military, the mob and armed members of the Jewish Bund, who, instead of submitting passively to slaughter, as their unarmed co-religionists have done heretofore, carried the war into the enemy's camp and fought bravely.

"Merely saying that the corpses were mutilated," the correspondent writes, "fails to describe the awful scenes. The faces of the dead have lost all human semblance and the corpses simply are crushed masses of flesh and bone, soaking in blood. It is impossible to conceive of such bestiality. The corpse of Teacher Aptstein lay in the grass with the hands tied. In the face and eyes had been hammered three-inch nails. Rioters entered his home and after fearful outrages killed him and murdered the rest of his family of seven. When the corpse arrived at the hospital, it was also marked with bayonet thrusts.

"Beside the body of Aptstein lay the corpse of a child of 10 years, whose leg had been chopped off with an ax. Here also were the dead from the Achlacter home, where, according to witnesses, soldiers came and plundered the house, killed the wife, son and a neighbor's daughter and seriously wounded Achlacter and his two daughters.

"I am told that soldiers entered the apartments of the Lapidus brothers, which were crowded with people who had fled from the streets for safety, and ordered the Christians to separate themselves from the Jews. A Christian student named Dikar protested and was killed on the spot. Then all the Jews were shot."

OHIO'S GOVERNOR DEAD.

Bright's Disease Carries Off John M. Pattison Suddenly.

Cincinnati, June 19.—John M. Pattison, governor of Ohio, died of Bright's disease at 4:20 yesterday afternoon at his home in Milford, 15 miles east of this city. On a beautiful hillside near his home his body will be laid to rest on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock after services in the Methodist church.

His death came suddenly and was unexpected even by his physicians and family. Early Sunday evening the governor suffered considerable acute pain, but later he sank into a quiet sleep. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning Dr. Belt made his usual visit and found his patient in a comatose state. The governor never rallied and death came peacefully at 4:20.

Andrew H. Harris, lieutenant governor, who, under the constitution, becomes governor during the rest of the term for which Mr. Pattison was elected, is a Republican. He was born in Butler county, Ohio, November 17, 1835. He was admitted to the bar in 1865. He was elected lieutenant governor both times that William McKinley was chosen governor.

Cannot Enter Conspiracy.

Pueblo, June 19.—Holding that a corporation cannot enter into a conspiracy or commit a crime, District Judge Dixon today sustained a motion to quash the indictment returned by the grand jury against the Colorado Fuel & Iron company, and the Colorado Supply company, charging them with the violation of the law bearing on the "truck system." Judge Dixon stated that the indictment was fatally defective in that it failed to state connection Frank J. Hearne, D. C. Mann, J. C Schenck and others had with the companies.

Insists on Direct Answer.

Carson City, June 9.—The message sent by Insurance Commissioner Davis to the National Fire Insurance company, of Hartford, calling upon it to pay its San Francisco losses in full, elicited the following reply: "This company is able to pay all its San Francisco losses in full. Any report to the contrary is a malicious falsehood." Mr. Davis replied as follows: "Regard your answer as evasive. Will you or will you not pay San Francisco losses on a basis of 100 cents on the dollar?"

Total of Dead Uncertain.

Bialystok, June 9.—Quiet reigns today throughout this devastated town. Firing was heard at midnight on the outskirts of Bialystok, near the cemetery, but no further disorders have occurred. The total figures of the casualties are not available, but 70 bodies were buried today. This is claimed to be less than half the total of the killed. Jewish estimates say that not less than 200 were killed. The number of wounded is enormous.

Counted 290 Jewish Dead.

Odessa, June 19.—The Nevosti of this city published a dispatch today from its correspondent at Bialystok, saying. "I personally counted 290 Jewish corpses, a great number of which were horribly mutilated. Only six Christians were killed."

DRIVE THEM FROM STATE.

California Declares War on Dishonest Insurance Companies.

San Francisco, June 15.—The official of California are agreed, it is said, that the insurance companies which refuse to meet their obligations and pay their losses in full will not only be driven from the state, but ruined before the world, if the widest publication of their methods can accomplish that end. Insurance Commissioner E. Marion Wolf is backed by Attorney General Webb. The attorney general expressed himself forcefully today regarding the proposition made by 60 companies at a meeting in Oakland Tuesday to pay only 75 per cent of adjusted losses.

"Under the law of California," he said, "the state insurance commissioner can revoke the license of any insurance company for the state when there is cause. Certainly the payment of only 75 per cent of losses would be cause. And not only would it be proof of unsoundness and unfitness to do business, but it will be the plainest evidence of dishonesty. It would be cause for the commissioner to revoke the state license of any company standing for such a proposition, and I know that Mr. Wolf, whose heart is in the situation, will take such action toward companies that enter such an agreement.

"This is the limit of his power of punishment under the California law, but he can go much further. The insurance commissioners of all the states stand together. Through them, Commissioner Wolf can advertise to all the world the dishonesty of the companies that refuse to meet their obligations. I am certain that he will use that power against those that give him cause."

There was no change today in the alignment of insurance companies on the proposition to make a general 25 per cent cut, but the companies that voted for full payment still hope to win over many of those that took the stand for a percentage settlement.

LIFE DISGUSTS DOWIE.

Aged Prophet Lay Down to Die Once, But Could Not.

Chicago, June 15.—John Alexander Dowie, on the witness stand in Judge Landis' court today, tremblingly begged for death to relieve him of his sorrows and his defeats. He declared also that should he die he would come back to earth again as Elijah the Restorer.

Dowie, in the course of his testimony, gave the following rules to guide a man who is about to die: "Do things in order—even when you go to die. Don't make a splash and mess of it. Go to your death couch and await the end in calm."

The occasion for the discussion of death came when Dowie, fighting for the ownership of Zion City and reclaiming possession, which is now in the hands of Wilbur G. Voliva, was telling of his first serious illness as part of the testimony on his present competency to rule the city which he built. Dowie made the amazing assertion that after he was first stricken he lay down to die, but awoke two hours later, alive.

"I was never so disgusted as when I awoke two hours later alive," he said, "and I am still alive and disgusted."

MASSACRE AND PILLAGE.

Bomb Flung at Christian Parade in Russia Provokes Riot.

Bialystok, Russia, June 15.—A Jewish anarchist threw a bomb among the Corpus Christi procession, which was in progress here today, and killed or wounded hundreds of persons. In consequence the Christians attacked and massacred the Jews and demolished their shops.

The bomb was thrown from the balcony of a house in Alexandrov street A Russian clergyman named Federoff was among those killed.

Immediately after the explosion Jews began to fire from the windows of the house. Soldiers surrounded it and fired two volleys. Meanwhile the enraged Christians attacked the Jewish stores in Alexandrov and Suraz streets, demolishing the fixtures and windows, throwing the goods into the gutters, and beating and murdering the Jews. Many Jews fled to the railroad station, pursued by the mob, which killed several there.

Hold-Up Must Stop.

Washington, June 15.—Judge James Wickersham, of Alaska, will be confirmed by the senate before adjornment. Notice was served on Senators Nelson and McCumber today by the steering committee that the senate will not permit them to continue their hold-up of this nomination which it is apparent to practically the entire senate that Wickersham has been unjustly accused and that the fight against him is not being made in good faith. It is unusual for the senate to take such drastic measures with its own members.

Lighthouses for Pacific.

Washington, June 15.—The omnibus lightnouse bill agreed to in conference today will carry the following appropriations: Light vessel for use at the mouth of the Columbia river, $130,000; lightkeeper's dwelling, Robinson Point, Washington; $5,000; fog signal, Ediz Hook, Washington, $10,000; new tender for inspector 13th lighthouse district, $110,000; light and fog signal, Cape Hinchinbrook, Alaska, $15,2000. The committee struck out Senator Piles' amendment for a steel light vessel for Swiftsure bank.

Tours of Mutinous Garrisons.

Odessa, June 15.—Generals Kaulbars, of Odessa, and Soukhomlinoff, of Kiev, start tomorrow, accompanied by large staffs, on tours of inspections of garrisons in the southern and southwestern provinces, where the disaffection of numerous regiments is increasing in gravity. The seriousness of the agrarian situation is enormously enhanced by this military discontent, which independent testimony avers is purely political.

Major Scott To Be Superintendent.

Washington, June 15.—Major Hugh L. Scott, Fourteenth cavalry, now in the Philippines, has been selected by Secretary Taft to succeed Brigadier General A. L. Mills, as superintendent of the military academy, who is to be given charge of an army department, probably in the Philippines.

DRAWN BY PACKERS

New Meat Inspection Bill Was Their Suggestion.

REPRESENTATIVE WAS IN CHICAGO

Member of Committee Submitted Substitute to Packers—Changes Accepted in Full.

Washington, June 16. — President Roosevelt has yet to play his trump card against the men in congress who are endeavoring to render ineffective the Beveridge meat inspection amendment to the agricultural bill. It became known today that the house committee substitute for the Beveridge amendment was actually drawn by the Chicago packers and was reported by the committee exactly as requested by the men whom the president proposes to place under government inspection.

The house committee last Saturday morning reached an agreement to report its substitute and immediatly Representative Lorimer left for Chicago with a copy of the committee bill. He spent half a day Sunday in conference with the leading packers of his home city, submitting to them the substitute drawn by himself and Chairman Wadsworth and accepted by the majority of the house committee. The packers went over this proposed legislation very carefully, wrote in many changes which they desired, and asked Mr. Lorimer to do his best to have their ideas carried out.

Mr. Lorimer hastened back to Washington, submitted the packers' ideas to the committee, and the majority of the committee actually adopted every suggestion that was made to Mr. Lorimer, reporting a substitute for the Beveridge amendment identical with that which was endorsed by representatives of the packers in Chicago on Sunday. These facts are vouched for by two members of the house committee, and they have reported them to the president.

Such evidence as this is the strongest kind of a club for the president, and will do more than anything else to defeat the committee proposition and force the house to accept something very similar to the original Beveridge amendment; to do otnerwise, the house would have to acknowledge that it was legislating at the direction of the beef trust and few congressmen care to go into the campaign this fall with any such record to their credit.

WANT APPEAL TO COURTS.

Victims of Postal Fraud Orders Want Cortelyou Curbed.

Washington, June 16.—Effort is being made to curb the power exercised by the Postoffice department in issuing fraud orders against mail. The house committee on judiciary has reported favorably a measure granting appeal from department fraud orders to the courts, where the petitioner shall be insured the right to a full judicial hearing on the facts and judicial judgment as to whether the postal laws and regulations are being violated.

Department rulings on use of the mails, especially on the point whether fraud is being committed, have been the subject of many sharp controversies.

The plenary powers of the executive officials have been as frequently established. Accumulated disappointment of those denied access to the mails is offered in explanation of the present movement. Since the removal of Tyner, there have been no charges of wilful abuse of the powers of the department, but the purity of purpose conceded to officials has not removed the sting entirely for those who have suffered.

There is little prospect that the measure will be passed by the house this session, but assurance is had that a serious effort will be made to put it on the statute books before the close of the Fifty-ninth congress.

Ready to Reduce Navy.

Rome, June 16. — In the chamber of deputies today, Signor Brunialti interrogated the government relative to the proposal of the British government at The Hague conference for reduction of armament. Foreign Minister Tittoni replied that he was glad of the opportunity to publicly express Italy's adhesion to the humanitarian proposal of Great Britain, adding that Italy always was ready to co-operate sincerely with initiatives aiming at the simultaneous reduction of armament to avert the dangers and disasters of war.

Berwind is Not Pleased.

Philadelphia, June 16. — E. J. Berwind, head of the Berwind-White Coal Mining company, and his brother, John E. Berwind, were before today's session of the Interstate Commerce commission here. The latter was examined by Mr. Glasgow, who stated, however, that he was not ready to call E. J. Berwind This was not pleasing to Mr. Berwind and he criticised the investigation and said that the results would be reached more rapidly by calling officials of the company who are familiar with the details of the business.

No Liquor in Federal Buildings.

Washington, June 16. — The house committee today authorized a favorable report on the Terrell bill, prohibiting the sale of alcoholic liquors in buildings or on premises loaned or leased by the United States government. Besides applying to all government soldiers' homes, this bill will prohibit the sale of liquors in the hotels on the government reservations at Old Point Comfort, Va., and Hot Springs, Ark., and in several hotels in Yellowstone Park.

Denied to the Women.

Helena, Mont., June 16. — Holding that upon constitutional grounds women cannot hold notarial commissions in this state, Governor Toole today revoked all outstanding commissions held by women, seven in all, and denied as many applications.

PASSING OF CHINATOWN.

Nature Solved the Problem Which Has Puzzled San Francisco.

For many years the law abiding and decent element of San Francisco has urged the blotting out of its Chinatown. Nature has solved the problem. It was too involved for human solution, but the earthquake and the fire accomplished it so thoroughly that no doubt remains. There may never be another San Francisco Chinatown on the old site. When the new city rises out of the desolation which has fallen upon the old one there will be little to recall the alien, albeit alluring glimpse of Asiatic life that once stood out so vividly amid the rush and insistence of Western progress.

The earthquake and the fire revealed to the shuddering world the depth of the infamy that had found lodgment there. Thirty thousand Chinese inhabited this unsavory quarter, ten city blocks, only six squares from what was known as Newspaper corner. They had converted the frame buildings which covered the district into plague spots, in which they lived the strange, discordant lives of the Oriental lower classes. Their daily walk was fashioned after a pattern quite unknown to those of the West, and they gave allegiance to laws and customs entirely distinct from those of their near neighbors. For years they have been a mystery even to those whose business it was to know them intimately. They have defied successfully all the efforts of San Francisco's police force to find them out. It has taken nature to pen-

MARKET IN CHINATOWN.

etrate the mask, to make positive the dreadful suspicion.

When the high winds which came after the fire scattered the piles of ashes that covered the surface of Chinatown the mouths of numerous yawning tunnels were disclosed. The entrances to these subterranean passages had been concealed so carefully that the existence of a Chinatown underworld was not known to many San Franciscans. It is certain that very few white men have ever explored these underground lanes.

In this underground Chinatown hundreds of men and women went to their deaths yearly without a inkling of the manner of their taking of being known to the police. Some of the tunnels were 100 feet below the surface, and it was easy to conceal all evidences of crime committed in them. Members of the constantly warring tongs, or secret societies, who were slain left friends who sought revenge in these secret and far-away chambers of horror. Men who were suave and discreet Chinese merchants above ground conducted dens of infamy and slave markets in the lower regions. Gambling in its most depraved forms was the chief occupation.

It will never be known how many human beings perished in this underworld during the earthquake upheaval. It is certain that there were scores of men overcome by opium, women incarcerated in their noisome dungeons and helpless children who were overtaken by the sudden tremor and the shock which tumbled the structures overhead into a shapeless dust heap. No attempt will be made to investigate the matter. The gaping mouths of the tunnels will

A VEGETABLE PEDDLER.

be filled with earth, and further exploration of the subterranean plague spot will be left to future generations.

But the external Chinatown that has helped so unmistakably to make San Francisco one of the places which the traveling American must see will not be forgotten soon. It was one of the most unforgettable spots under the sun. It was the very treasure house of color. The tiny shops, both inside and out, were fairly ablaze. The decorations were lavish and wholly Oriental, and the wares in them were even more than that. It was a strange and heathenish aggregation—vases inwrought with fanciful pictures in gold and silver, carvings of ivory that rivaled the delicate work of the patient Hindoo, grotesque moldings of bronze and figures of brass beaten with the cunning skill known only to the Cantonese. There were argosies of silk such as a queen might wear and lace that was fit to garnish it.

This San Francisco Chinatown was a complete city within itself. Its inhabitants acknowledged no allegiance to any other municipality and had no interest in the "foreign devils" outside that was not strictly commercial. They issued from their burrows in the early morning and went soberly in pursuit of their various callings of house servants, laundrymen, vegetable and fruit peddlers and all the other things that they do so well, returning to their cramped and sin infested quarter at nightfall. There the real living day of Chinatown was just dawning, and the narrow lanes were beginning to gleam alluringly beneath the soft light of colored lanterns, and the shops, theaters, joss houses and restaurants were making ready for the daily harvest.

The old Chinatown will never be restored, writes G. H. Picard. The flat has already gone forth, and hereafter all Celestials in the vicinity of the Gold-

IN A SWELL RESTAURANT.

en Gate will be urged to settle only at the southern extremity of the county on the bay shore, near Fort Mason.

Didn't Want Too Much Leeway.

Counsel for the defense in a murder trial in Chicago recently had been trying to bring out testimony along a certain line to which the Assistant State's Attorney, who was conducting the prosecution, had in each instance objected and been supported by the ruling of the court. Finally after an unusually spirited tilt between the opposing lawyers, which had been terminated by the court's ruling in favor of the position taken by the prosecution, the attorney for the defense addressed the presiding judge with some heat, intimating that sufficient leeway in the introduction of evidence had not been given him.

"I think you have had a proper degree of freedom with regard to the introduction of evidence, Mr. Attorney," remarked the court mildly.

"I have not had too much, certainly," replied the lawyer, warmly.

For a moment the affair appeared serious and the courtroom was silent. Then the judge said quietly, "Do you want too much?"

The attorney saw the point and proceeded with his case without remark.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

WEARY WITH THEIR INCOME.

Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Would Prefer Thousands to Millions.

Mrs. John D. Rockefeller shrinks even more from personal notoriety than her husband. Although she might easily spend $5,000 a day if she chose, Mrs.

MRS. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

Rockefeller does not spend $50, and says that even to do that is a burden to her, says a Philadelphia newspaper.

She can't understand what in the world anybody should want with so much money as her husband possesses.

"Every wish I have in life could be gratified with a fortune of $100,000," she once said. "I don't care for more than $100,000. Anything above that amount is merely a trouble and an annoyance."

Mrs. Rockefeller never goes to a theater, never rides in an automobile, or plays golf, or cards, or tennis. She has given up trying to spend her income, and says, wearily: "Take it away. Don't bother me with it."

Act of Spartan Mother.

The wife of a well-known official in Washington holds some novel ideas with reference to the punishment of refractory children. Physical chastisement is most repugnant to this lady's mind, but she has evolved a unique system that has proved successful.

On one occasion a friend was visiting her when one of the boys had surreptitiously appropriated an orange belonging to his younger brother. The misdemeanor was discovered before the culprit had disposed of his spoil; so the youngsters were summoned to the judgment seat.

"James," was the stern command of the mother, "take this seat; and you, Thomas, that one. Now, Thomas, give James the orange you have stolen from him."

When the lads had done as they were ordered, the mother added:

"James, I want you to take as long as possible to eat that orange. You, Thomas, are to sit there and watch him eat it. Under no circumstances are you to leave the room."—Harper's Weekly.

The Early Eras.

In the early days of Christianity many styles of dating were in vogue, and eras were established with the annunciation, the birth, the transfiguration, the ascension and other events in the history of Christ as starting points.

The Barber's Art.

The barber's art in Europe dates from the time of Alexander the Great, B. C. 330. He ordered every soldier to shave, lest the beard should give a handle to their enemies.

The woman who can argue should be man-like enough not to cry.

THE PUBLIC EYE

Dr. Hunter Corbett, of Chefoo, China, who was elected moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, at Des Moines, is one of the greatest preachers and strongest missionaries in China. He was born in Leatherwood, Pa., in 1835, and settled as a missionary in Chefoo in 1863. His constantly growing influence in gospel successes has spread throughout the whole of the great province of Shantung. He is the most indefatigable traveler and the greatest evangelistic preacher among the Presbyterian missionaries in the Middle Kingdom. The prominent feature of his long career is his great faith in the usefulness of native preachers, of whom there are now forty and fifty attached to the Chefoo station. When Dr. Bradt persuaded his Wichita church that it should have a foreign pastor, the board assigned Dr. Corbett to the church's support, and the appeal which the personality of the man made to the Wichita people helped greatly in increasing the gifts of the congregation, which now maintains not only Dr. Corbett but many of his native helpers. Though now well past the age of 70, the stalwart missionary speaks, as he works, with a young man's intensity.

DR. HUNTER CORBETT.

George E. McNeill, who died in Boston after undergoing an operation, was widely known as a lecturer and writer on economic subjects. He was popularly known as the "father of the eight-hour work day movement" from the part he took in advocating the eight-hour work day. Mr. McNeill was born in Amesbury, Mass., in 1836. As a boy he worked in the woolen mills and later learned the shoemaking trade. Fifty years ago he was an active advocate of the shorter work day, and with Ira Steward, had much to do with the establishment of the ten-hour law in Massachusetts. With the support and co-operation of Wendell Phillips and Governor Claflin he was instrumental in founding the Massachusetts bureau of labor statistics, the first board of its kind to be created in this country. In 1883 he joined the Knights of Labor, but later severed his connection with that organization because he did not approve of its policy of mixed assemblies. In 1896 he was elected fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labor to the British Trades Union Congress.

GEORGE E. M'NEILL.

Privy Councilor Goremykin, who succeeds Count Witte as Russian premier, for some years has taken a conspicuous part in Russian political affairs. He was minister of the interior from 1895 until 1899, and a year ago was made head of a commission to counteract the agrarian movement in the Caucasus. In a general way he is considered to be a reactionary and incompetent to deal with the present crisis, but his administration has not been marked with any undue harshness. Count Witte has won a name in history for his negotiation last year of the peace treaty with Japan at Portsmouth, N. H. He is 57 years old, and has had official connection with the Russian government since 1877. He has been at the head of the railway and finance departments, and from August, 1903, until the establishing of a "responsible ministry," was president of the committee of ministers. He was born in 1849, of German origin.

M. GOREMYKIN.

M. Lepine, prefect of the Paris police, and on whom fell the biggest portion of the burden of maintaining order during the recent disturbance has been in the police service of the French capital since 1888 and has been prefect since 1901. His fitness for the office, with its multitudinous duties, is shown by his reappointment to the office by the various presidents elected since he first became prefect. He has 15,000 men under him, reinforceable by foot and mounted troops of the republican guard.

M. LEPINE.

A monument is being designed in Richmond, Va., to be dedicated to the memory of Edgar Allan Poe.

Carolus Duran, the famous portrait painter, is about to paint a portrait of Pope Pius X., taking his inspiration from Titan's portrait of Pope Paul III.

A London paper is responsible for the statement that Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, when they visit London in June, will make a stay at Buckingham palace as the guests of King Edward.

Theodore A. Cook, brother of Dr. Frederick A. Cook of Brooklyn, is building three motor cars at his home in Callicoon, N. Y., for the use of the south pole expedition, which is to start in 1907.

Didn't Feel Sure of Himself.

The Flirt—Congratulate me.

The Bachelor—Really?

"Yes; I'm going to be married."

"I'm so glad."

"Are you, really?"

"Yes, really! You know I was always a little afraid of you!"—Yonkers Statesman.

LIBEL LAW OF AUSTRALIA.

Inhabitants Who Have Little Pride of Ancestry Are Protected.

The libel law of Australia is the queerest in the world. He who is sued for libel there must not only prove that the accusations he published were true, but also that to publish them was for the public benefit. Elsewhere the truth of the accusation alone needs to be proved.

An Australian sheep raiser explained this queer libel law at a wool sale.

"Australia was practically colonized by convicts," he said. "There is no use denying this. The colonizers of Australia were convicts in the main.

"The descendants of these convicts are now Australia's leading families, the richest, the most influential, the most intelligent, the most respected. And yet these excellent people were in the past at the mercy of every editor. Let them get into the smallest squabble or dispute with some editor and the man would bring them into general ridicule and contempt by printing their ancestry, by showing that Sir John Smith's great-grandfather had been sent out for robbing an old woman of $7, or that Judge Brown's great-aunt, while employed as a servant girl, had tried to poison her master's son, with whom she was in love.

"It is undeniably true that the best Australians have convict blood in their veins. The newspapers that they quarreled with used to taunt them with their convict blood. Hence the present queer libel law, which protects them, for of course it can never be for the public good to publish that the grandmother of Judge So-and-So or the great-uncle of Dr. Blank was a convict."

THE PLAGUE OF FLIES.

Of all the annoyances of the housekeeper, there are few, if any, more troublesome than the common house-fly. So prolifically does he breed and so quickly mature that he would be a nuisance if no more serious charges lay against him. But more serious charges do lie. Like the mosquito, he spreads disease, especially typhoid fever, and other intestinal disorders.

In the temperate zone the Musca domestica, or common house-fly, matures from the egg in from ten to fourteen days. As the female lays about 120 eggs, and as from twelve to fourteen generations develop in a single season, to penetrate every room of every house, the danger from this insignificant pest is no small matter.

The favorite breeding-place of the house-fly is stable manure, particularly the manure from horses; but open outhouses, such as are common in the country, are also favorite places for depositing the eggs. It is here that the most serious danger arises, for flies which have alighted upon the excreta from typhoid fever or cholera patients may afterward convey the disease-germs to food.

From knowing the source of a danger, the next step is to prevent the evil. In the case of flies, certain simple measures ought everywhere to be taken, not merely to avoid a personal annoyance, but for the protection of life itself.

First, every door and every window should be carefully screened, and sticky fly-paper should be generously distributed.

Secondly, stable manure should be removed every day, and placed, not in an open pile, but in a screened bin. This method, pursued by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, gave immediate relief, after treatment of the stable manure by chemicals had been abandoned as unpractical, because of the expense.

Thirdly, all open vaults should be kept carefully screened; and,

Lastly, food should be always protected by covers of wire netting—an old-fashioned country practice which deserves to be revived.—Youth's Companion.

The First Newspaper.

The honor of having produced the first newspaper has long been disputed by Italy, France, Germany, England and Holland, and for years the British Museum exhibited a paper called the English Mercury, said to have been printed in 1588, but which proved to be a practical joke of Lord Hardwicke. As the first German paper only appeared in 1615, in Frankfort; the first Dutch paper in 1617, the first English paper, the Weekly Gazette, in 1622, and the first French paper in 1631, the priority of Antwerp in the field now seems to be established by exhaustive researches, which show beyond a doubt that the printer, Abraham Verhoeven, of Antwerp, obtained in 1605 from the Archduke and Duchess Albert and Isabelle the privilege of printing the first regular newspaper.

Bore on Too Heavily.

"This won't go for only one stamp," said the village postmaster to old Uncle Kiah as the latter handed him a bulky and much sealed missive.

"Whuf for? What's de maddah wi dat?"

"Too heavy," replied the postmaster, balancing it on his hand.

"Umph! I tole dat boy so when he was a-writin' of it. I tole him he was writin' too heahy a han', but he kep' on a-bearin' down an' a-bearin' down on de pen, lahk a load o' hay. I'll take it back, sah, an' mek him write wid a pencil. I ain't gwine spen' no mo' two censes jes' fer his pigheadedness."

Her Suggestion.

"Sing me something very sweet—
Of earth's brighter, happier lives."
And he said: "If sweet's the thing,
How'll it please you if I sing
Of the honey in the hives?"

At her full height then she stood—
Beautiful she was to see:
"Honey in the comb's no good—
Wouldn't have it if I could;
S'pose you make a song of me?"
—Atlanta Constitution.

You don't know anything about work unless you have witnessed house cleaning in a lawyer's office.

All the letters a married man gets are short ones, if he is a perfectly proper man.