

REBELS ARE STRONG

All Western Cuba Said to Be in Sympathy With Guerrera.

MANY RURAL GUARDS DESERTING

Government Forces Recapture One Town — Attack by Rebels on Pinar Del Rio Expected.

Havana, Aug. 25.—Unofficial advices received from the western part of the province of Pinar del Rio are to the effect that the insurgent forces now concentrating west of San Juan de Martinez are far more formidable and better supplied for camping and a long and aggressive campaign than had been supposed.

A prominent resident of Havana whose word is beyond question, has just returned from a three days' tour in the vicinity of San Luis and San Juan de Martinez. He informed the Associated Press that Pino Guerrera's following in Pinar del Rio is now from 1,500 to 2,000 men. He said the idea of his not having sufficient ammunition was ridiculous, and that he is abundantly supplied with every possible necessity. The behavior of his forces is excellent. He said the insurgents had eight miles loaded with dynamite, but that lately they had received supplies from unknown sources. He positively declared that fully a hundred members of the rural guard had deserted and joined the insurgents since the trouble began, and that practically all Cubans in Western Cuba were sympathizers with the movement.

Word has been received here from Santiago that General Jesus Rabi, with 2,000 men, will come to the Yncierba Abajo to help put down the rebellion. This, however, is not confirmed.

The government's extra expenses since August 19 have been \$270,000.

Aside from slight encounters in the provinces of Havana and Santa Clara, nothing of importance has transpired here. The enlistment of rural guards and volunteers is going on very slowly, in the provinces, but in the city of Havana enlistments are somewhat better. The city council has appropriated \$50,000 for the support of the city militia, of which there are two divisions, the interior and the exterior.

The government expects that the steamer Mexico, which will sail from New York today, will bring eight rapid-fire guns, 10,000,000 cartridges and 12,000 Lee rifles.

The government force in the city of Pinar del Rio consists of 250 artillerymen and 150 guards. The inhabitants of the city of Pinar del Rio are reported to be loyal and it is said that most of them are armed and will assist the troops in resisting an attack on the part of the insurgents.

WHEN AMERICA MAY STEP IN.

Provisions of Platt Amendment for Keeping Peace in Cuba.

Washington, Aug. 25.—The Platt amendment, as the legislation which defined the conditions on which the United States should withdraw from Cuba and turn the island over to the control of the Cuban people was known, provided that a part of the new republic's constitution should contain certain provisions concerning the future relations of the United States with Cuba. The third of these provisions was as follows:

"That the government of Cuba consents that the United States may intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty and for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba imposed by the treaty of Paris on the United States to be assumed and undertaken by the government of Cuba."

Record Crop of Apples.

Chicago, Aug. 25.—The apple crop this year will break all former records for gigantic yields. Never before in the history of the country has there been so great a crop. The record for 1896, which was considered phenomenal, experts say will be more than doubled. Not only is the yield the greatest ever known, but the quality of the fruit is likewise the best ever known. Prices run from \$1.50 to \$2.50 a barrel for early varieties, and by fall it is predicted that choice grades will bring exceedingly high prices.

Date of Convention Postponed.

Salem, Or., Aug. 25.—Notice has been sent out that the date of the interstate convention on the subject of election of senators by direct vote of the people has been changed from September 5 to December 5. The convention is to be held in Des Moines, Ia. The purpose is to adopt a plan of procedure which shall result in two-thirds of the states of the Union demanding that congress call a constitutional convention to draft an amendment providing for popular election of United States senators.

Opposed to Joint State.

Tucson, Arizona, Aug. 25.—The Republican party in Tucson and Pima county, at the primary held today, went on record as opposed to joint statehood. In Tucson the anti-joint ticket received 402 votes against 263 cast for jointure. In outside precincts the result was similar. Great feeling was exhibited between the opposing factions at the polls. There were many challenges and several fist fights before the day closed.

San Francisco Gave First.

Washington, Aug. 25.—San Francisco made the first American contribution to the Valparaiso earthquake sufferers. A dispatch received by the State department today from American Minister Hicks, at Santiago, announced that a donation of \$10,000 had been received from San Francisco.

REVOLT GAINS HEADWAY.

Cuban Insurgents Capture Another Town From Government.

Havana, Aug. 24.—Pino Guerrera, the insurgent leader in Pinar del Rio, today followed up the capture of San Luis, by taking San Juan de Martinez, the terminus of the Western railroad, and by threatening to wreck the railroad and all its property unless the company ceases forwarding troops for the government.

Alarmed by these insurgent successes, the government has ordered from an American arms manufacturing company four rapid-fire guns and that these pieces be manned by ex-members of the artillery branch of the American army now here. If these guns prove to be effective, four or more additional guns will be ordered, and it is expected that experienced gunners will be procured in the United States to man them. The United States has not been asked to do anything in the premises.

The subject of American intervention is not much discussed here, and is regarded as a remote possibility, there being general confidence that the government will be able to restore order in a short time.

The killing of the insurrectionary leader, General Quentin Bandera, today in an engagement between rural guards and a band of his followers is regarded as dealing the insurrection a heavy blow.

Public opinion appears to vary according to locality, from enthusiastic adherence to the government to open rebellion. In this city the general attitude is one of loyalty, but there has been nothing which could be fairly described as a general rising of the people in defense of the government.

NOT ENOUGH MONEY FOR ALL.

Deficiency in Appropriations for Maneuvers of State Troops.

Washington, Aug. 24.—After a month of hard work, Assistant Secretary Oliver of the War department, concluded that he had finally made a satisfactory adjustment of the many difficulties in apportioning the appropriation of \$700,000 for pay of the militia at the maneuvers in different camps throughout the country, but it appears that all is not satisfactory. In some cases more state troops than had been given in the schedule were sent into the camps and more expense was thus added. This caused a deficit in the allotment of funds, especially in the matter of pay for the state troops. The pay department of the army decided to pay the troops as long as the funds lasted, those who came last going unpaid. Another adjustment may be made after the camps have finished their work, as some camps may not use all the money allotted to them and the funds can be used to make up the deficit elsewhere. It is possible that congress will be asked to make an appropriation to cover the deficit and the state troops paid next winter.

GET-RICH-QUICK FIRM OUT.

Postal Department Arrests Operators of Fake Mexican Companies.

Chicago, Aug. 23.—The operations of the Tabasco-Chiapas Trading & Transportation company and the Lu Me Ha Mills company, Mexican investment concerns, with offices at 16-20 River street, were stopped today by the United States postal authorities. Henry D. Bushnell, president, and I. B. Miller, secretary and treasurer, were arrested and held in bonds of \$2,000 each.

It is alleged by the postal authorities that the operations of Bushnell and Miller, which have covered a period of five years, have netted them \$350,000 from innocent investors. The two companies were capitalized for \$2,000,000 and according to their literature operated large coffee plantations and owned several lines of steamers. The postal authorities declare that such is not the case, and that Miller and Bushnell have been paying dividends to investors from the money taken in for stock in the concern.

To Educate Russian Children.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 24.—With a view to submitting to the next session of the council of the empire and the lower house of parliament a bill for universal primary education, the cabinet, at a session held on Tuesday, decided that such a bill should be drafted by a special commission. The ministry of public instruction submitted statistics showing that there are in the empire 12,738,000 children of school age, of whom only 5,389,000 are receiving primary education. There are less than 90,000 primary schools in Russia.

Americans Prey to Brigands.

Washington, Aug. 24.—Brigandage is so common near Smyrna, Serbia, that Americans have appealed repeatedly to the American consulate there for protection in the licit root fields and tobacco plantations adjoining the city, and the foreign population is moving into the city from the suburbs because of the fear that the brigandage which has been visited only upon the Ottoman subjects so far will be extended to the foreign populations. Americans have been advised that travel in the interior is unsafe.

Negotiates Treaty With Colombia.

Bogota, Colombia, Aug. 24.—John Barrett, United States minister to Colombia, has left here for Guayaquil for a conference with Secretary Root on the proposed treaty with the United States concerning Panama. The government has received a proposition from a French syndicate for opening the mouth of the Magdalena river. English capitalists offer to open Cartagena harbor. Both projects are favorably considered.

Another Purchase of Silver.

Washington, Aug. 24.—The director of the mint Wednesday purchased 100,000 ounces of silver at 67 cents an ounce to be delivered at New Orleans. The price paid last week was 66.62 cents.

DEAD EXCEED 2,000

Valparaiso At Last Learns Extent Of Loss of Life.

HALF THE POPULATION LEAVING

Steamers Carrying Thousands From Ruined City—Every Church, Hospital and Theater Destroyed.

Valparaiso, Aug. 23.—Plaza de la Victoria as far as the plaza in the section called Las Delicias, five-fifths of the houses are completely destroyed by the earthquake, and the remaining one-fifth are badly damaged. From the Plaza de la Victoria down to the custom house only about one-third of the houses sustained damage. The banks of the city and the customs warehouses were not damaged. With the exception of Espiritu Santo, all the churches in the city were destroyed, as were the hospitals and the theaters.

The number of dead is more than 2,000. The office of the Havas agency, although seriously damaged, are still being used for the company's business. The tragic scenes of the San Francisco disaster were reproduced here. There was a fight against fire, the lack of water and robbery and pillage. The authorities are now beginning to get in provisions, and water again is being supplied. All the fires have been extinguished. The first shock lasted four minutes and a half and the second two minutes. Most of the houses were thrown down by the second shock.

Estimates of the damage range from \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000. The Alameda quarter has been absolutely destroyed. The people are still camping on the surrounding hills and in the streets, and only today are calm and courage returning.

A few weeks ago Lechiel, chief of the Cameron, married Lady Hermione Graham, daughter of the Duke of Montrose. A part of their wedding journey was performed on foot through the Highlands, along the paths which their famous ancestors had trod in their battles for the king.

TO KILL GOVERNOR.

Assassin Makes Attempt on Life of Cuban Official.

Havana, Aug. 23.—An attempt was made this evening to assassinate General Emilio Nunez, governor of the province of Havana. His identity as assassin was arrested. He is white and was well dressed.

A telegram to the government late tonight stated that Major Laurent, with his detachment of rural guards, fought Guerra and his 300 men for three hours completely defeating him, killing or wounding many of his followers and taking three prisoners. The dispatch adds that the rebels dispersed in all directions, being chased long distances. None of the rural guards were hurt.

General Jose Miguel Gomez, who was arrested Tuesday, was formerly governor of Santa Clara province and was the Liberal candidate for the presidency last year. He is expected to arrive in Havana early tomorrow. The government always suspected Gomez along with other Liberal leaders of conspiring or conniving at insurrectionary schemes, but there was no definite evidence until it developed that he was planning to take the field at the head of the Santa Clara insurgents. Had General Gomez taken the field, it would have had an immense influence, as he is a strong, magnetic military leader.

Captured Over the Sea.

Chicago, Aug. 23.—"Paul O. Stenland is in custody. He will be brought to Chicago within a short time. He was captured across the ocean." This statement was made this afternoon by Marine Kirby, secretary of the Milwaukee Avenue State bank. He left a meeting in President Foran's office in the First National bank to make the announcement. "The directors have just subscribed \$1,000 to have the fugitive brought back here. Secrecy as to the place of capture has been demanded by the detective agency."

Uncle Sam for Banker.

Chicago, Aug. 23.—A movement to secure more than 1,000,000 petitioners for the establishment of postal savings banks was started tonight by the North Side Turner society, many of whose members suffered by the collapse of the Milwaukee Avenue State bank. The plan contemplates that the National association of turners shall turn each one of its 37,296 members into a canvasser for signatures. Every candidate for congress throughout the country will be urged to state his attitude, and all political parties asked to assist.

Oppose Monroe Doctrine.

San Juan, Costa Rica, Aug. 23.—At a preliminary meeting of the American club today, the views and objects of that organization were formulated. It is declared to be the purpose of the club "to work for the union of Latin America and to be prepared to oppose the United States in its work of annihilation of Latin-American commercial independence." The Monroe doctrine is declared to be a menace to all Latin-American countries.

China Will Open the Door.

London, Aug. 23.—A correspondent at Tokio, of the Daily Telegraph, reports that the United States and Great Britain and Japan have reached in China promising to establish customs on the Russo-Chinese frontier. Not until this is an accomplished fact, the dispatch adds, will Japan consent to the establishment of customs houses at Dalny and Antung.

CROW AND JAP TONGUES AKIN.

The Two Languages Have Many Words in Common—How is it? "It is not generally known that the Crow Indian language is very much akin to that of the Japanese," said Col. S. C. Reynolds, government agent at the Crow Indian Agency. "That an Indian tribe 2,000 miles from the coast should have many words in common with a nation on the other side of the earth is most remarkable and opens a line of theory and research upon which ethnologists and linguists can spend much time and study."

"Over on the Crow reservation, near the Custer battlefield, lives a negro named 'Smoky.' Smoky was born on the reserve and has been adopted into the Crow tribe, so he is an Indian. He talks the Indian language better than he speaks English. Smoky always works at the agency, and usually for an Indian agent."

"Last year I had a Japanese cook at the agency. Several days after he came to work for me three 'Jap' railroad men from the Burlington railroad's gang came one evening to see my cook. They were in the kitchen jabbering away when Smoky came in. A few minutes later the negro came into my library and told me the 'Japs' were talking Crow instead of their own language. At that time I could speak Indian only in a limited way, but I went into the kitchen and asked my cook (who could speak English) about it. To my surprise I found that Smoky was partially correct, and that many of the Japanese words were used in the Crow language with identically the same meaning. I am not enough of an ethnologist to say where these identical words came from, or whether or not the Crows and the Japanese had a common origin, but it is curious fact that these languages are very much alike."—New York Times.

THE HEART OF MONTROSE.

Three of the most famous names in Scotch history have recently been linked together. The chain is hung with ornaments of song and story, generalizations of daring and loyalty and self-sacrifice and deathless honor.

A few weeks ago Lechiel, chief of the Cameron, married Lady Hermione Graham, daughter of the Duke of Montrose. A part of their wedding journey was performed on foot through the Highlands, along the paths which their famous ancestors had trod in their battles for the king.

From Loch Arkalg, so celebrated in all the stories of Prince Charlie, a boat carried Lechiel and his bride to Achintarra, where a piper, clad in the red tartan of the Camerons, blew the wedding home for the handsome pair. At their wedding was announced the engagement of the bride's brother, the young Marquis of Graham, to Lady Margaret Douglas Hamilton. The marquis is the eldest son and heir of the Duke of Montrose. Lady Mary is the only child of the late ninth Duke of Hamilton, and the richest single woman in all the United Kingdom.

She is a direct descendant of James II, King of Scotland, as well as great-granddaughter of the ill-starred Empress Josephine. She possesses magnificent estates and residences in different parts of Scotland and England, her favorite of which is Brodick Castle on the island of Arran, over which she rules as a virtual queen, with the feudal title of the Lady of Arran.

The Duke of Montrose, father of the brother and sister participating in these two romantic marriages is still in the prime of life. His ancestors were elevated to the Scotch peerage in the fifteenth century, and the first Marquis of Montrose was probably the most brilliant soldier Scotland ever produced. Everyone knows how well he fought for his royal master, Charles I, and perished on the scaffold for his loyalty.

Last summer the Duke of Montrose visited the United States on a singular quest, seeking the heart of Montrose. The great marquis, before his execution, bequeathed to Lady Napier his heart, which she had embalmed and inclosed in a little steel case made of the blade of the hero's sword. A gold filigree box and a silver urn further protected the precious relic.

Generations later the urn and its contents were sold to a Madras chief, and became famous as a talisman. By a curious coincidence, the life of the son of this chief was saved from death by a descendant of the Napier, who availed himself of the chief's gratitude to regain possession of the heart of Montrose.

His family was restored in France during the French revolution, and for many years the Dukes of Montrose have sought to trace in some private collection to rest in some private collection in the United States.

Got Down the Big Bed.

For the first time in its history the adjustable bed which has been stored on the eleventh floor of the Planters' Hotel for many years was pressed into service Monday night to accommodate Sybrant Wessels, a former railroad commissioner of Michigan, who is shortly below seven feet in height and weighs more than 300 pounds.

When he registered Monday afternoon Mr. Wessels informed the clerk that he would require an unusually large bed. There was a hurry-up call for the janitor, and he was dispatched to the garret. The sleeping apparatus was stretched to the limit. The head of the bed touched the north wall of the room and the foot pressed against the washstand on the opposite side. Stretched out for sleeping, Mr. Wessels covered easily three-fourths of the couch.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

A False Alarm of the Future.

The Captain of the Alys Fairy—I'll shoot the first man who lays hands on a parachute! The ship is not on fire, I tell you! We are merely passing over Pittsburgh!—Puck.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

PLAY IS A FACTOR IN EDUCATION.

By W. H. Winch.

We cannot long maintain ourselves in the heights; we descend for rest to the lower slopes, keeping, if we can, out of the valleys beneath. The problem for us is to use play as a relief from work without descending into the morass of the process; to use play as a means of maintaining the physical strength to which modern suggestive of mental development, so that we may find the easiest lines of approach for adult work and thought and to supersede the play which too markedly exhibits primitive action, primitive beliefs, primitive ethics.

The upward movement of men in the whole, which was to diminish the sphere of government and make democracy safe, does not seem to be taking place. Nature, nor nurture, has again become the dominant partner, but Nature, no longer as a beneficent mother working wholly for good, but as a stern taskmaster whom we must obey that we may live; but from whom, if we study him carefully, we may snatch here and there a little victory for our own ideals.

And this view, as I take it, has an exact application to the school work of to-day. Let us by all means study the spontaneity of play; no instructive work in this department can be thrown away, but to erect our inspiring conclusions into pedagogical imperatives is fatal.

HOW TO KEEP BOYS AT HOME EVENINGS.

By John A. Howland.

The idea that the evening is a time for amusement alone is by no means conducive to success in life. The fact that enormous numbers of young men and women seize on their evenings to qualify themselves by study and hard work for better positions in life may convince others, who pin their faith to the notion that they will certainly die if they exert themselves too much, that it really is not a fatal proceeding.

Those who have no necessity to work or study in an evening are apt to be the most miserable of all. Most people seem to imagine that recreation requires no management. It is a mistake. It wants a plan. If you resolve to read in your evenings, why not first give one evening to drawing up a scheme of reading to give you the greatest pleasure and advantage? If you want novels, why not find out the best?

Why will not people play games in a reasonable fashion? The games should be thought over. There is no doubt that they can be made excellent or bad for one. There is no cheaper mental recreation that is to be got by means of chess or checkers. You can make any one of these games uninteresting and wearisome by playing

FINEST IN THE WORLD.

Great Legislative Hall Shows the Russian Douma Seat.

By one of those strange freaks of history the Tauride palace, St. Petersburg, in which the Douma sat, happens to be one of the most characteristic whims and extravagances of that extraordinary woman, Catherine the Great, empress of autocrats, the Cleopatra of modern times. She built it in 1783 to bestow upon her most enduring favorite and lover, Prince Potemkin. He was an able general. He subdued the Tartar Khan of Crimea and added that beautiful peninsula to the Russian empire. The territory was then called Tauride, and Catherine christened the palace in honor of "the hero of the Tauride" when she gave it to him as his reward with a fortune as well as her own robust but fickle affections.

With Potemkin as her escort she made the journey from St. Petersburg to the Black Sea to inspect her new possessions, and in order that she might be properly impressed with the value of the conquest the prince hurriedly built model villages along the route which she stopped to admire. Some of them have since become places of importance, and several, like Katerinoslav and Katerinodar, were named in his honor.

After taking possession of the palace Potemkin gave his empress one of the most sumptuous entertainments ever contrived by human hands. He rivaled Belshazzar, Nero, Caligula and other ancients in prodigality and splendor. He invited 600 guests and received them standing at the side of the Empress in a uniform that was almost covered with diamonds and other jewels. It weighed as much as a coat of mail; and his golden helmet studded with gems was so heavy that it could not be worn, and an aid de camp carried it upon a cushion at his master's side. The banquet was served on dishes of gold, and in the middle of the feast a ballet was danced by the Grand Duke Alexander and Constantine and 200 of the daughters of the nobility and the most beautiful young women of the court. The banquet occurred and the ballet was danced in the very room occupied by the Douma at its sittings.

Potemkin lived in Tauride palace for six years until his death in 1791, when Catherine bought back the property from his heirs at an extravagant price and occupied it herself for a time. When she died her crazy son and successor, Paul, who hated Potemkin, had the place stripped of its decorations, and has perfect light, ventilation and acoustics.

MEETING PLACE OF THE DOUMA.

It is a splendid square room of perfect proportions, the ceiling between thirty-five and forty feet high and the corner rounded so as to furnish sound-boards. The roof is supported by arched iron girders, resting upon massive pillars of stuccoed brick, with simple Doric capitals, and the walls are painted a perfect white. At the end toward the garden is a large bay extending the entire width of the chamber and about fifty feet deep with walls of glass. This is used as a lobby exclusively for members. Floods of light come through these windows and

every other parliamentary chamber in Europe. It is twice as large as the hall of representatives in Washington, and has perfect light, ventilation and acoustics. It is a splendid square room of perfect proportions, the ceiling between thirty-five and forty feet high and the corner rounded so as to furnish sound-boards. The roof is supported by arched iron girders, resting upon massive pillars of stuccoed brick, with simple Doric capitals, and the walls are painted a perfect white. At the end toward the garden is a large bay extending the entire width of the chamber and about fifty feet deep with walls of glass. This is used as a lobby exclusively for members. Floods of light come through these windows and

them badly and never trying to play them better. On the other hand, by taking them up and deeming them worthy of putting some brain work into them, they can be made not merely first class recreations but brain sharpeners, too.

AMBITION AND PRIDE NATIONAL FOES.

By the Most Rev. Patrick F. Ryan.

Marvelous as has been our progress in a single century, there is the greater need to preserve what we have gained and to correct where we have been deficient. Some have stated that our leading radical fault is, love of money, amounting to national avarice. But I cannot believe that love of money is the predominant fault of the American people. They are too noble and generous a people to be a nation of misers. They freely give what they freely get. I believe that ambition, pride and inordinate independence and self-reliance are our most dangerous foes. Humility is becoming a name for pious weakness, and ambition is no longer a sin, and the desire to be unknown is considered foolishness. The profound sense of unworthiness, and the deep seated, genuine desire to remain unknown and serve God in silence, the world of our day little understands. Now, if the future is to be truly Christian, it must be truly humble and dependent upon God. Motives inspired by the religious element within us will be the strongest, as religion is the deepest and most sacrifice producing power of our nature. A consciousness of our limitations is the result of religious thought and sentiment, and produces sobriety of judgment and dependence on the Most High.

OPPORTUNITIES AS GREAT AS EVER.

By Andrew Carnegie.

I am an individualist and think the state is doing as much as it should. If I were a young man and alone in the world I would work for a dollar a day if necessary, and I don't think I'd ask any one to help me. There is always room for the man who is willing to work, and when I hear to the contrary it seems hard to believe. I know of manufacturers who are willing to pay \$3 a day for men, and they tell me they have difficulty in securing labor. Socialism of a sort seems to be growing in this country. I see evidences of it everywhere, but to me it is not the real solution.

With health and good habits and the willingness to work the chances in America are as good as they ever were. The man who is always complaining that he has no chance is the man who is himself to blame.

THE ARMORED AUTOMOBILE.



An important means of conveyance in business and pleasure, the automobile has also taken its place as an adjunct to the field of carnage. The German Kaiser has introduced it into his armies and is well pleased with the possibilities. In the bush and in the mountain passes, of course, the horseless carriage would be useless, but in the open and especially where good roads prevail as they do throughout a greater part of Europe the automobile is to take the place of horses in conveying officers from one part of the field to another. Its use will enable a commanding general and his aides to cover a much wider territory than would be possible with horses. In all German army maneuvers the automobile finds a prominent place. The machines used are heavily armored, carry quick-firing rifles to be discharged through loopholes, and are provided with cases of revolvers for use at close quarters. In actual warfare even the wheels would be protected by armored casings. Our illustration, from the London News, represents a group of officers traveling from one point to another and protecting themselves in a hot attack.

Tauride was practically prepared for that purpose. Behind the palace is a large garden and grove, beautified with fountains and statuary, which has been open to the public for half a century and is now used as a playground for the children of the better classes who live in the surrounding residences, one of the most aristocratic quarters of the city. The American ambassador has rented a palace only two or three blocks distant, and at least two members of the imperial family reside in the neighborhood.

The legislative hall, although erected for an entirely different purpose, is altogether the finest, most convenient and appropriate ever seen. It surmounts in every way our own hall of representatives, or the House of Commons, or the German Reichstag and

On either side of the chamber are immense withdrawing rooms, with long tables, desks and comfortable chairs for use of the members and such friends as they chose to admit to this privacy. They were audience chambers in Catherine's time. These beautiful rooms and the legislative chamber open into an enormous hall elliptical in form, 400 feet long and 80 feet wide, which is used as a lobby. The ceiling is the same height as that of the legislative chamber, and from it hang twenty or thirty massive gilded chandeliers. The semi-circular ends are entirely lighted and glazed which admits light and plenty of ventilation. No legislative body in the world has such splendid accommodations, no parliamentary chamber has such an ante-room.

A southeast wind hurried tumble weeds and Russian thistle through the air at a twenty-nine-mile gait, and the gait went, too. Many staves were drawn out of the chimneys; the strong wind blew in at the neck of a bottle and blew the bottom out. Nebraska wagon tracks passed over the town by the thousands.

The strain on the wire fences was so great that staples were drawn out of the north sides of the posts. A keroseene barrel standing in front of a grocery store was sucked out of the bung-hole and turned inside out, like a lady's slipper. The dirt blew from a post-hole in the hillside and left the hole sticking out of the ground about two feet high with no dirt around it.—Estelline (S. D.) Bell.

Adam and Eve should have gotten along better than they did considering that there was never any dispute about one leaving no room in the closet for the other to hang his clothes.

If the attention of those you are talking to wanders frequently, that is a sign you are not talking well and are talking too much.