

Warning Notes Calling the Wicked to Repentance.



Individuality is immortality. Death is deliquescence back into the mass.

A missionary is one sent, who went. A tipping Christian is a teacher of tipping.

Election day is the cross-examination of the prayer meeting.

We could well spend less time persuading men and more illustrating Man.

In doubt, stay put and do your stunt as if it were the finishing-touches of the universe.

Until Christianity shows a stronger grip on Christians, it only plays tag with the world.

A wrong in the hands of men who are true to it will beat a right thing in hands that are untrue.

Stand by your own opinions. The world does not need missionaries more than it needs stationaries.

God can doubtless read the human heart, but He elects to judge men by their effect on the neighborhood.

Government is the lamp. Public opinion is the oil. Leadership is the light. The mystery of the combustion belongs to God.

Prayer is worth precisely what the prayer will redeem it at, in worth, according to his light, ability and opportunity.

Respect yourself. The first diamond separated from the carbon majority, right where it was, and set up in business as a crystal then and there, and announced a new code for matter—the crystalline.

Do your own thinking. The greatest failure of the church is due to swarms of backward souls that want their decisions ready-made by parent, pastor, pope or party.

But the separators are on the increase—the hope of the world.

ONLY THEIR CAPS.

Lady Dorothy Nevill, in her recent reminiscences, tells an amusing story of the Misses Charlotte and Fanny Walpole, her cousins, and the granddaughters of Lord Clive, who lived to be nearly a hundred.

Nothing of the sort! exclaimed Miss Fanny, making a dash at her sister's head. "Your cap's on fire, and I'm going to put it out!"

Miss Walpole, despite her ruined lace, was doubtless pleased that it was fire rather than fever which afflicted her. Sir Humphry Davy, although he lost but a plain peaked night-cap, was less satisfied under similar circumstances.

He had been studying one evening, in comfortable negligence of dressing gown and nightcap, at a little table in his chamber, when he became aware of a curious phenomenon. A bright, dancing circle of light appeared upon the ceiling. It was unsteady, yet persistent, and he was unable to account for it.

He extinguished his lamp, but it only appeared the brighter. It was accompanied by an odor—a scorching odor—and also by a slight sound of sizzling.

It Made a Difference. Tomson—I hear your engagement with Miss Boodle is off. How did it happen?

Janson—In strict confidence, my friend, she got mad because I stole a kiss.

"I don't see why that should provoke her—when you were engaged."

"Well, you see, I stole the kiss from another girl."

The Nurse's Part. "Why do so many people insist on having nurses for their children?" asked the motherly woman.

"That is easily explained," answered the unpleasant man. "A nurse enables a woman to send a crying baby out of her own hearing and let it stay on the sidewalk to annoy the neighbors."

Twilight Marmarages. "I love a dim, religious light," she murmured.

"I was brought up in Pittsburg, too," he said.—Judge.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1492—Columbus discovered the island now called San Domingo and Hayti.

1512—The British admiralty office established by Henry VIII.

1650—Penn. colonists met at Chester to organize the territory.

1754—Prussians defeated the Austrians and Saxons at battle of Lissa.

1775—American force appeared before Quebec.

1777—New Jersey's first newspaper issued at Burlington.

1780—Gen. Nathaniel Greene assumed command of the Southern army.

1783—Washington took leave of the officers of the army.

1787—Delaware, the first State, ratified the constitution.

1796—Washington delivered his last address to Congress.

1804—Napoleon I. crowned in the Cathedral of Notre Dame, Paris.

1810—Mauritius taken by the English.

1814—Gen. Jackson took command of American forces at New Orleans.

1820—Suttee, the Hindu rite of burning a widow on the funeral pyre of her husband, abolished in India.

1828—French evacuated Vera Cruz.

1850—Gen. Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, arrived in New York.

1855—Railway communication opened between Hamilton and Toronto, Ontario.

1859—John Brown executed... Province of Queensland, Australia, established.

1861—Secretary of the Treasury Chase recommended a rearrangement of the national banking system.

1863—Gen. Longstreet raised the siege of Knoxville.

1865—United States protested against the French occupation of Mexico.

1889—Great reform demonstrations by London trades unions.

1868—Israeli ministry resigned and Gladstone became premier.

1873—Serious riots at Vicksburg, Miss.

1875—President Grant recommended non-sectarian and compulsory education in his message to Congress.

1876—Daniel H. Chamberlain sworn in as Governor of South Carolina.... Several hundred lives lost in the burning of the Brooklyn theater.

1881—Electric street lights introduced in Philadelphia.

1882—Royal Courts of Justice opened by Queen Victoria.

1880—Panic on the Stock Exchange in San Francisco.

1889—Henry M. Stanley arrived at Zanzibar on his return from an exploring expedition to central Africa.... John J. Ingalls introduced the Chicago World's Fair bill in Congress.

1891—Great damage by forest fires in California.

1893—Senate called upon President Cleveland for all correspondence in the Hawaiian matter.

1894—U. S. Treasury reserve reached its highest mark in years, standing at \$111,142,000.

1896—Defeat of the Cuban insurgents and death of the rebel leader, Maceo.

1897—German marines took possession of Kiao Chan, China.

1905—Massacre of Jews at Kiev, Russia.



RAILROADS

Members of the Railroad Conductors' Order and of the Brotherhood of Trainmen are working together in formulating demands which they expect to make, and a vote on the proposition to ask an increase in wages is now in progress.

In the Federal District Court at Los Angeles Judge Welborn imposed a fine of \$330,000 upon the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad upon its conviction last July for granting rebates to the Grand Canyon Line and Cement Company of Arizona.

The series of locomotive speed tests conducted by the Pennsylvania Railroad at Clayton, N. J., ended Wednesday, when electric engine No. 928, owned by the New Haven road, attained a speed of a little over ninety-two miles an hour.

This was, however, still short of the record of ninety-nine miles made by a steam locomotive last week.

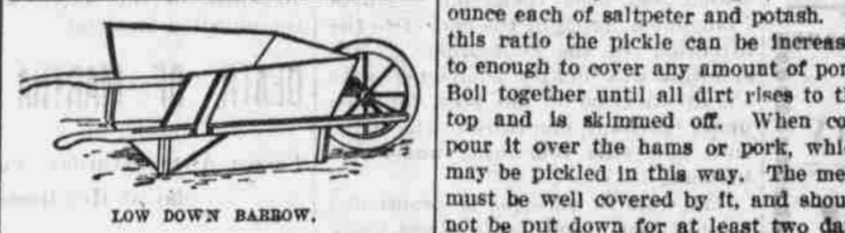
FARMS AND FARMERS



Low Down Barrow for Capacity.

The drawing shows a low down barrow in sufficient detail to enable any one to make a similar one. We think that next to the low down cart it is the handiest thing around the buildings and garden that we have, says a writer in Farm and Fireside.

For the framework get two pieces of hardwood two by two inches will project to form handles on one end and for the wheel frame on the other. At front end of box in rear of wheel a piece of the same dimensions is mortised into the frame to hold it rigidly and to make the front end of box frame.



LOW DOWN BARROW.

foundation for the floor, which should be of three-quarter-inch boards. The legs are mortised into the shaft or handle pieces, the front ones resting about three inches from the ground and the rear ones securely braced, as shown in the cut.

If desired the sides may be built from the floor solid and straight up, but we find it better to have a permanent bed from floor to top of handles, with removable side boards to slip on for use in handling bulky stuff.

Heavy material, such as bags of fertilizer, large stones, etc., are easily handled with this type of barrow, as they may be loaded between the handles directly from the ground.

Fruit Trees and Grass.

Extended experiments recently conducted in England have shown clearly that fruit trees suffer very materially, and are often killed outright, when grass is allowed to grow under the tree and close up to the trunk.

On the other hand, it is a well-known fact that in many instances considerable difficulty is expressed in obtaining a growth of grass under trees. There is a distinct evidence that plants produce toxic conditions in the substance in which they grow; as a rule the excretions given off by the roots of a certain plant are more toxic to the same or a nearly related plant than to plants not so closely related.

Animals exposed to the frosts and storms of winter are almost sure to catch cold, if not contract some other disease that will either enfeeble them or prove fatal.

Truly it has been said that the merciful man is merciful to his beast, and the man who is not is not only unfit to have the care of animals, but deserves to lose them.

A singular and very interesting and useful institution has been established in the little city of Tarare, near Lyons, France. It is a mycological bureau where expert judgment is furnished concerning mushrooms, many of which are poisonous.

When comfortable quarters are provided for fowls, says Prof. Watson, the nutritive ration of the food should be about one-fifth; that is, one part protein or muscle-producing compounds to four parts of carbohydrates or heat and fat-producing compounds.

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GRAIN CROPS SHORT, BUT WORTH FAR MORE

Government Final Estimate Shows Great Decline in Cereal Production.

PRICES MAKE FARMERS HAPPY. They Will Get Half a Billion of Dollars More This Year than Last.

The government report shows a shortage of 785,987,000 bushels in total crops as compared with the crops of 1906, which were the largest ever raised in this country, and a shortage of 377,287,000 bushels as compared with the yields of 1905, which were also very large.

The chief shortage is in the corn crop, with 335,000,000 bushels, oats with 211,000,000 bushels and wheat with 101,000,000 bushels.

There is something of an offset to the big losses in the feeding grains in the increase of 6,431,000 tons of hay as compared to that of 1906, and of 3,045,888 tons as compared to the crop of 1905.

Prominent features of the final revision of its crop estimates for the year by the Department of Agriculture were the increases made in the reports of area seeded to spring wheat, corn and oats.

In each of these particulars as well as in the estimated weight of spring wheat and oats the official re-

CROPS OF UNITED STATES FOR THREE YEARS.

Table with 4 columns: Crop Name, 1907, bu., 1906, bu., 1905, bu. Rows include Winter wheat, Spring wheat, Total wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Buckwheat, Flaxseed, Potatoes, Total, and Hay, tons.

ports ran more or less counter to the general impressions of speculators. In a few instances, such as the weight of oats, the figures given were at variance with all the experiences of the trade for the year to date.

Figures of the Report. The report gave final estimates of acreage, production and value of farm crops, showing winter wheat acreage to be 28,132,000, production 409,442,000 bushels and value per bushel \$8.2 cents.

Corn acreage was 99,931,000, production 2,592,320,000 bushels and value \$1.7 cents.

Oats acreage was 31,887,000, production 754,443,000 bushels and value \$4.3 cents.

It was announced that the total value of the farm crops for 1907 was \$3,404,000,000, an increase of \$428,000,000 for 1906.

The farm value on Dec. 1 of the four crops already mentioned follows: Corn, \$1,340,446,000; winter wheat, \$861,217,000; spring wheat, \$103,220,000; oats, \$394,568,000.

The comparative prices for the grain crops for the past three years follow:

Table with 4 columns: Crop Name, 1907, 1906, 1905, 1904. Rows include Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Buckwheat, Flax, Potatoes, and Hay.

Aeroplane's Circular Flight. Henry Farman has continued his marvelous flights at Paris with his famous aeroplane, built by the Voisin brothers on the general plan of the Chanute soarer.

Before a great and wildly enthusiastic throng of people he repeatedly maneuvered his machine one kilometer in a complete circle, returning to the point of departure. This was regarded as a demonstration of practical aerial flight by machines heavier than air or without the aid of gas bags.

INTERESTING NEWS ITEMS. President B. F. Winchell of the Rock Island at Guthrie, Okla., said his road would accept the 2-cent fare provision of the Oklahoma constitution.

Gov. Vardaman of Mississippi was prevailed upon to take a ride in Baldwin's airship at Jackson, Miss. Ten feet above the ground was the limit and the trip was very short.

William E. Shiebler, the telegraph operator who received the first message over the Atlantic cable sent to President Buchanan by Queen Victoria died in Brooklyn, N. Y. He also received the message from the front announcing the fall of Richmond at the close of the Civil War.

UNCLE SAM A CAPITALIST.

As a Shipbuilder Outranks All Others in the United States.

The United States government maintains nine navy yards, representing a capitalization of more than \$60,000,000 and employing nearly 15,000 men, including officers. The total wages paid in the navy yards of the government is approximately \$10,000,000 annually, the cost of materials used being about \$7,000,000 annually and the value of the products, depending upon the number of vessels built, runs well up into the millions every year.

As a shipbuilder the government outranks all other ship owners in the United States. In 1904 the government launched 170,000 tons of battle ships of more than 1,000 tons burden each. While only 3.7 per cent of all vessels launched that year were the property of the nation, these vessels constituted 27.7 per cent of the total tonnage launched that year.

All told, the government owns fifteen dry docks where vessels of the navy undergo most of their repairs. All but two of these are located on the Atlantic coast. Another dock is being completed on Puget sound, giving three on the Pacific coast.

HALF A MILLION A DAY.

That Is the Amount Which Chicago Puts Into Stimulants.

Chicago's consumption of stimulants is amazing, according to a correspondent. The money spent in saloons alone total up between \$120,000,000 and \$130,000,000 annually.

If tobacco can be classed as a stimulant it may be said that there are between 35,000 and 40,000 places in the city where cigars and tobacco are sold.

At the lowest estimate, taking alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and all manner of drugs into account, it is impossible to figure that Chicago spends less than \$500,000 per day on stimulants of various kinds, and the chances are the amount is considerably higher.

Of this enormous sum, how much does the worker spend? Fully 75 per cent, if all business men, officers of corporations and all men who work with hand or brain are included.

But for the worker, the saloonkeepers themselves say, they would have to close up shop in a few days. The remaining 25 per cent of the \$500,000 must be set aside between women who lead domestic lives and non-workers of all kinds.

Women perhaps are the heaviest of all users of drugs.

News of the Churches

The Universalist general convention at Philadelphia listened with approval to the plea for closer fellowship between their denomination and the Unitarian, made by Rev. Lewis G. Wilson, secretary of the American Unitarian Association.

The Evangelical general conference, at its recent session at Milwaukee, took a decisive step toward the union of the Evangelical church and the United Evangelical church, adopting the report of the committee on revision, which recommended the appointment of a commission from each church to arrange details of the union.

It was also decided to open negotiations with other Protestant churches, including the Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists and Congregationalists, with a view to a federation on all lines of church work into which denominational differences do not enter.

Under the direction of Rev. Hugh Birkhead and his associates of St. George's Episcopal church, New York, a club has been started on lines similar to that maintained by Emmanuel church, Boston, and Christ Presbyterian church of New York, namely, its membership made up entirely of persons having incipient tuberculosis.

Each member promises to care for his health, to give up all work, stop worrying, live an outdoor life and obey all the rules of the club. All are supplied with a tent attachment to be fastened to the window sills so that they may sleep with their heads in the open air.

Weekly meetings are held, when all tell of their progress.