NEW OFFICERS ARE ELECTED

For the Several Departments at the Next State Fair.

W. H. DOWNING FOR CHIEF MARSHAL

C. A. Murphhy as Superintendent of the Pavilion—The Outlook for a Successful Fair Good.

(From Daily Statesman, Dec. 15.)

The State Board of Agriculture completed the work of revising the premium lists, yesterday afternoon, and adjourned to meet in Portland today, where a joint meeting will be held with the managers of the state fairs of California, Washington, Idaho and others of the Northwest Circuit, this joint meeting having been arranged for, so as to arrange the dates of the several fairs consecutively and not interfere. This will enable all the exhibitors of stock and owners of race horses to attend all the fairs on the circuit.

During the day the Board filled positions of department officers, left vacant at the time the regular officers were elected, with the following result:

Chief Marshal—W. H. Downing, of Sublimity.

Superintendent of Pavilion—C. A. Murphy, of Salem.

Superintendent of the Dairy Department—Geo. L. Rees, of Albany.

Superintendent Poultry Department—Geo. D. Goodhue, of Salem.

Superintendent Live Stock—Dr. Jas. Withycombe, of Corvallis.

Assistant Superintendent Live Stock—R. Scott, of Milwaukie.

H. T. Bruce, who was chief marshal, and W. H. Savage, superintendent of the pavilion, at the 1900 fair, were not applicants for re-election to the positions formerly held by them.

The board has received much encouragement from various parts of the state, and the members say the outlook for next year's fair is even brighter than it was at last year's annual meeting. From every part of the coast satisfaction is expressed regarding the management of the last fair, and assurances of hearty support are freely coming in.

The committees having in charge the matter of soliciting funds for the State Fair did not work yesterday, but the following voluntary subscriptions were reported as having come to the committees during the day:

A. Bush	$25 00
Thos. Kay	10 00
E. P. McCornack	5 00
Geo. F. Rodgers	5 00
S. S. Goldsmith	5 00
Dr. S. A. Davis	5 00
Salem Water Co.	5 00
J. A. Simpson	2 50

There was also $22.50 subscribed for defraying the expenses of the Farmers' Congress which meets here during the early part of January.

Each package of Putnam Fadeless Dye colors either Silk Wool or Cotton perfectly at one boiling. Sold by Dr. Stone's Drug Stores.

EARTH'S DEEPEST HOLES.

Shafts Sunk on Land Shallow Compared With the Ocean's Abysses.

Near Pittsburg a well has been dug 5,532 feet deep—that is, 252 feet more than a mile. Near Wheeling, W. Va., they are sinking a well which is now within a few hundred feet of a mile deep. At last report they had reached the 4,920 foot level. At Sperenberg, near Berlin, Germany, they are driving a hole in gypsum beds which is already 4,559 feet deep and it is getting deeper every day. At Schladabach, near Leipsic, they are taking salt from a well that is even deeper than the Pittsburg well. This hole is 6,235 feet deep. The Red Jacket shaft of the Calumet and Hecla mine in the Lake Superior copper district is a mile deep and men work in the shaft. Near by, the Tamarack mine has a shaft nearly as deep as the Red Jacket. But at Parnschowitz, in eastern Silesia, there is a well which is now 6,700 feet deep, or exactly 100 feet more than a mile and a quarter. They are still boring and it is the intention to go down 8,800 feet, or one and two-thirds miles, when some interesting scientific experiments will be made. Unquestionably, this is now the deepest artificial hole in the world.

But in this race far into the earth's core there are other competitors, other well holes which are not quite so deep as these big ones, but are pressing them hard. They are mostly in Germany. At Lieth, near Altona, there is a hole 4,388 feet deep. At Eu near Strassfurt they have gone down 4,241 feet. At Lubtheen, in Mecklenburg, they are still digging at 3,949 feet. At Sennewitz, near Halle, 3,644 feet has been reached. At Inowrazlaw, Posen, drills are working at 3,624 feet, while at Friedrichsane near Andersleben, they have punched a hole in the earth 3,543 feet deep. At St. Louis they have a well which will stand comparison with these German wells. It is 3,843 feet deep. All of these wells are more than half a mile deep and several of them have passed the three-quarter mark.

As these wells all get hotter and hotter as they are driven deeper and deeper, the outcome suggested is, that as soon as a sufficient depth is reached, natural steam will be encountered, or if the well be dry, water can be pumped in and returned in the form of marketable vapor. It is pointed out that many buildings in several parts of the world are heated with naturally warm well water. The hospital at Grenelle and large factories in Wurtemberg are notable examples. Also, the geyser shows how heat from the earth's interior may manifest itself forcibly on the surface.

Beside the chasms in the ocean bed the holes in the land are as pin punctures, for more than half of the whole sea floor lies two miles below the surface of the water. One-eighth of this latter area is depressed below three miles. This eighth itself is seven million square geographical miles in extent and contains areas or rather basins which dip in places more than five miles below the surface. These last almost unfathomable holes in the ocean bottom occur only in three soundings of five miles or more have been made. There may be others, of course, even deeper, which have as yet remained undiscovered.

The deepest of these holes exists in the South Pacific to the east of the Kermadecs. It is 5,155 fathoms deep or 530 feet more than five geographical miles. The sounding that went to its bottom represents the farthest reach of humankind toward the centre of the earth. Yet what came back with the rod was meager in view of what might have been expected. A little globigerina ooze, a little of that curious red clay which covers nearly half of the sea floor, a few manganese nodules some minute magnetic spherules of cosmic origin—that was all these and the positive assurance of intense darkness and bitter cold.

The ooze was what was left of animal carcasses sweeping downward through centuries; the clay was the plastic remnants of even earlier periods; the spherules were representatives of meteoric particles which had plunged through immeasurable distance from outer dark into inner dark.

Volcanic debris, oxides of iron, zeolitic crystals, manganese nodules and remains of whales and sharks are characteristic of these deep holes. One haul of a trawl in the Pacific brought up from a depth of nearly three miles many bushels of manganese nodules, 1,500 sharks' teeth and fifty fragments of the bones of whales. But beyond these, all other objects which might be expected to drop from the surface are wanting. It is not surprising, however, in view of the terrible pressure of the water at these great depths. Nothing not especially adapted for it could withstand it. It is calculated that one mile beneath the surface the pressure of the water on all sides of an object is one ton to the square inch. In view of this it was formerly supposed that the pressure at the lowest depth must be great enough to turn the bottom to stone. But the dredge shows this to be untrue.

The fish that live in these deep holes are soft and gelatinous, the only condition in fact which would save them from the effects of the pressure. The water permeates their soft structure and counteracts its own pressure.

Forty-three areas have been found on the sea bottom lying deeper than three miles. Eight of these are deeper than four miles. These are: Nares Deep in the North Atlantic, Ross Deep in the Antartic, Weber Deep in the Banda Sea, Challenger, Tuscarora and Sapan Deeps in the North Pacific, and Aldrich and Richards Deeps in the South Pacific. Three of these Deeps contain five-mile holes. They are Aldrich, Tuscarora and Weber deeps. But the Aldrich Deep hole is the deepest, as was stated above. Yet, deep as it is, in spite of the fact that Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world, if dropped into the hole would sink out of sight in the ocean, that little pinnacle called Sunday Island standing squarely in this five-mile hole is able to rear its head 2,000 feet above the surface of the sea. Incidentally this conveys a vivid idea of the contrast nature is able to make in the matter of high hills and deep holes.

WISE IS BOUND OVER

HELD IN $3000 BONDS ON THE SECOND CHARGE PREFERRED.

The Case Grows on of the Silverton Fire Which the Defendant Is Charged with Setting.

(From Daily Statesman, Dec. 15.)

The examination of Benjamin Wise at Silverton yesterday, on a charge of trying to defraud the insurance companies, resulted in the court holding him to appear before the circuit court for trial. The bond for his appearance was fixed at $3000, in default of which Wise was brought back to jail by Deputy Sheriff B. B. Colbath who was in attendance at the trial. It is hardly possible that Wise will attempt to raise the additional bond required, but will remain in jail until the court meets next February, although he says bail will be forthcoming within a day or two.

The case was tried before Justice of the Peace W. M. Ramsby, of the Silverton district. John H. McNary and G. G. Bingham appeared for the state, while Hon. P. H. D'Arcy looked after the interests of the defendant. No evidence was introduced that was not brought out in the trial here last Monday. There were only a few witnesses examined and the testimony was along the same lines as that produced in the first trial.

The attorneys for the state feel confident of their case against Wise but it is the general opinion among those who heard the case tried in the justice court, that additional evidence will have to be secured to connect Wise with the crime beyond a reasonable doubt.

Frank Knox shipped one of his Poland China pigs Tuesday to the B. S. and L. Co., of Crook county, the largest full-blood stock breeders in Oregon. The pig is one of the litter that took the premium last month at the Antelope fair, eight of which he has sold since the fair at fine prices. Frank is an enthusiast on the question of fine stock, and makes the raising of it pay. He is of the opinion that it would be money in the pocket of every farmer and stockman in the country to have at least one thoroughbred male in every kind of stock they handle, from poultry up.—Fossil Journal.

Mr. Gibson, of Richardson precinct, who lives about six miles west of Eugene, shipped 600 wild ducks, dressed, to Portland last Friday. The ducks were killed in the Long Tom the preceeding two days. Gibson regularly feeds the ducks all winter long and uses blinds while shooting. It is no unusual thing for him to kill 80 ducks at a shot. Thus far this winter he has killed fifteen hundred ducks.—Eugene Guard.

Some Reasons

Why You Should Insist on Having

EUREKA HARNESS OIL

Unequaled by any other.
Renders hard leather soft.
Especially prepared.
Keeps out water.
A heavy bodied oil.

HARNESS

An excellent preservative.
Reduces cost of your harness.
Never burns the leather; its
Efficiency is increased.
Secures best service.
Stitches kept from breaking.

OIL

Is sold in all Localities

Manufactured by Standard Oil Company.

The Eminent Kidney and Bladder Specialist.

The Discoverer of Swamp-Root at Work in His Laboratory.

There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deceptive. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure or apoplexy are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidney-poisoned blood will attack the vital organs, or the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell. Then the richness of the blood—the albumen—leaks out and the sufferer has Bright's Disease, the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root** the new discovery is the true specific for kidney, bladder and urinary troubles. It has cured thousands of apparently hopeless cases, after all other efforts have failed. At druggists in fifty-cent and dollar sizes. A sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling about Swamp-Root and its wonderful cures. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. and mention this paper.

At Bed Time

I take a pleasant herb drink, the next morning I feel bright and my complexion is better. My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. It is made form herbs and is prepared as easily as tea. It is called Lane's Medicine. All druggists sell it at 25c. and 50c. Lane's Family Medicines moves the bowels each day. If you cannot get it, send for a free sample. Address, Orator F. Woodward, Le Roy, N. Y. 5.

FOUR DEEDS RECORDED

Filings of Instruments in the County Court House Yesterday.

(From Daily Statesman, Dec. 15.)

Two mortgages aggregating $1100 were released yesterday in the county recorder's office. There were deeds recorded as follows:

D. G. Clark to Peter M. Pherson, 121 acres of land t 8, s. r. 3 w., w. d.	$3000
Geo. G. Bingham and wife to F. M. Brooks, lots 1 and 2 in block 7 of Brown's addition to Silverton, w. d.	1000
Geo. W. Whitney and wife to John Whitney, 40 acres of land in t 5 s r 2 w, w. d.	1000
W. A. Gleason and wife to Theresa Arnold, a lot in block 9 of Freckey's Railroad Addition to Salem, w. d.	200
Total	$5200

Legal blanks. Statesman Job Office.

A HEAVY CREDITOR.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 14.—A receiver was today appointed for the Minnesota Thresher Manufacturing Company, of Stillwater, on a suit of the Massachusetts Loan & Trust Company, a creditor for $692,000.

Contagious Blood Poison

There is no poison so highly contagious, so deceptive and so destructive. Don't be too sure you are cured because all external signs of the disease have disappeared, and the doctor says you are well. Many persons have been dosed with Mercury and Potash for months or years, and pronounced cured—to realize when too late that the disease was only covered up—driven from the surface to break out again, and to their sorrow and mortification find those nearest and dearest to them have been infected by this loathsome disease, for no other poison is so surely transmitted from parent to child as this. Often a bad case of Rheumatism, Catarrh, Scrofula or severe skin disease, an old sore or ulcer developing in middle life, can be traced to blood poison contracted in early life, for it remains smoldering in the system forever, unless properly treated and driven out in the beginning. S. S. S. is the only antidote for this peculiar virus, the only remedy known that can overcome it and drive it out of the blood, and it does this so thoroughly and effectually that there is never a return of the disease to embarrass or humiliate you afterwards.

Like Begets Like. **The Sin of the Parent.**

SSS cures Contagious Blood Poison in any and all stages; contains no mineral to break down your constitution; it is purely vegetable and the only blood purifier known that cleanses the blood and at the same time builds up the general health.

Our little book on contagious blood poison is the most complete and instructive ever issued; it not only tells all about this disease, but also how to cure yourself at home. It is free and should be in the hands of everyone seeking a cure. Send for it.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

A BRANCH CREAMERY

GEORGE D. GOODHUE TO ESTABLISH ONE AT MONROE.

Arrangements Are Being Made to Put in a Plant at Monroe During This Winter.

(From Daily Statesman, Dec. 15.)

George D. Goodhue manager of the Salem Creamery Company, is still branching out, and is now arranging to establish a creamery at Monroe in Benton county, where the prospects for a paying plant are very promising, while the people in the surrounding country are enthusiastic and promise active support. The Corvallis Times, of last Tuesday, in discussing the matter, says:

"George D. Goodhue, manager of the Salem Creamery company, was in Monroe last Saturday in the interests of the ceramery business. He met many of the farmers of that section, and after mature deliberation and a canvass of the surrounding territory, decided to locate a creamery at that point.

"A three days' meeting of farmers has been called early in January, for the purpose of completing final arrangements for buildings, and for instruction in the proper care of dairy cattle, feeding, etc. Dr. Withycombe of the O. A. C. C. H. Markham, of the Southern Pacific Company, and other prominent men will be on hand to talk on the different subjects.

"The creamery will be in operation on March 1, 1901, and separated cream only will be used. The cream will either be separated by the patrons with hand separators, or the milk will be brought to the creamery. No skimmed cream, nor that raised by the graduate process will be used.

"Manager Goodhue stated today that a creamery will be built and in operation early in March. His plans are to make the Monroe station, a branch of the Salem Creamery company, under the management of the capital city's concern. However, $2000 stock in the business may be taken by citizen of Monroe, should they so desire, yet this is not necessary for the location of the enterprise at that point, since the Salem people have financial backing sufficient to meet all demands in the case.

"No skimming stations are to be established in connection with this plan, it being considered much better to run creamery wagons, and collect in one central location than to have several skimming stations in various locations.

"The local people who are interested in seeing the creamery located at Monroe are, A. Wilhelm & Sons, M. M. Waltz, Coffey Bros. W. and Ed. Belknap, M. L. Barnett, C. Zierolf, Wesley Hinton, Ed. Williams, R. H. Hewett and George A. Houck. Others have signified their intention of furnishing a few cows each, but as yet, no contracts have been made binding anyone to furnish a certain amount of cream. Mr. Goodhue returned Sunday to Salem and before leaving Monroe, left blank contracts for cream to be furnished and these will be filled and signed by the farmers of Monroe during the next three weeks, so that nothing will be left to be done in that line, by the date upon which the January meeting is to be held."

AND THE EARTH TREMBLED

Mehama Shaken by an Earthquake at Noon Yesterday, Lasting for Several Minutes.

(From Daily Statesman, Dec. 15.)

A telephone message, received from Mehama last night, conveyed the information that at 11:58 a. m. yesterday, a severe earthquake shock was felt at that place lasting nearly two minutes. Windows rattled and small articles on shelves and tables were moved and in some cases fell to the floor. The movement seemed to be from east to west. No great damage was done, but the residents of that place were considerably excited for a little time, and some of them somewhat alarmed.

MORE PRUNES.—H. S. Gile & Co., yesterday received two car loads of Italian prunes from Shaw which will be graded and packed by the firm buying them for the eastern market.

PORTLAND CRIMPS.

Are the Subject of Discussion in the House of Commons.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Gerald Balfour, president of the Board of Trade replying to a question in the House of Commons today, said the board had received several communications regarding the extortion of "blood money" from seamen at Portland, Oregon. The matter had been brought to the attention of the foreign office.

PLEAD NOT GUILTY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Cornelius Alvord Jr., the defaulting note teller of the First National Bank, was arraigned before Judge Thomas, in the criminal part of the United States circuit court today and plead not guilty. The trial was set for December 26th.

ROD AND GUN CLUB MEETS

Will Receive Eighteen Pairs of English Partridges to Be Released in the Valley.

The Salem Rod and Gun Club held a meeting last night, to take action on several important matters demanding attention. The club was notified that eighteen pair of English partridges, recently ordered, would arrive in about two weeks, and a special meeting of the club was called for next Tuesday evening, at which time steps will be taken for the proper protection of these birds, and it will be determined where they shall be liberated.

The club withdrew the standing offer of a reward of $25 for the arrest and conviction of the violators of game laws. The club has paid this reward in every instance where, during the past season, violators have been convicted.

At the meeting of the club on Tuesday evening officers for the ensuing year will be elected, and the present officers urge all members to attend and participate in the proceedings.

KILLED BY A RELATIVE.

A BUTTE, MONTANA, MAN MEETS A SUDDEN DEATH.

He Called on His Wife with Intent to Kill Her, When He Was Shot by Her Brother.

BUTTE, Mont., Dec. 14.—J. V. Cunningham, proprietor of a lodging house was shot and instantly killed this afternoon by Louis L. Feltner, his brother-in-law. The shooting took place in Cunningham's wife's bedroom. Appearances point to the conclusion that Cunningham went there to kill his wife.

The couple had not been living happily together. Each accused the other of infidelity. Two weeks ago during a quarrel, Cunningham stabbed his wife twice. He gave himself up, claiming it was done in self-defense. Pending the woman's recovery he was kept in jail. Yesterday he was released on bail. Today he went to see his wife, with the result as noted above.

WASHINGTON CITIES.

Some More Figures Given Out by the Census Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The population of certain incorporated places in Washington, having a population of more than 2000, but less than 25,000, is as follows:

Aberdeen, 3747; Ballard, 4568; Colfax, 2121; Dayton, 2216; Everett, 7838; Fairhaven, 4228; Hoquiam, 2308; New Whatcom, 6834; North Yakima, 3154; Olympia, 4082; Port Angeles, 2321; Port Townsend, 24443; Republic, 2050; Rosslyn, 2786; Snohomish, 2101; Vancouver, 4006; Walla Walla, 10,049.

FIGHTING IN AFRICA.

The British and Boers Engaged in a Bloody Struggle.

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 14.—The battle still continues within a few miles from Krugersdorp. General Clements has asked for reinforcements and mounted men under General French have already gone. There have been many casualties on both sides. It is estimated that the Boers number 2800.

PADDY RYAN DEAD.

Was Once the Champion Pugilist of the World—He Met Sullivan.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—A special to the Journal and Advertiser, from Albany, N. Y., says:

Paddy Ryan, at one time the champion pugilist of the world, who was defeated by John L. Sullivan in their famous fight in Mississippi, died at his home in Glens Falls, N. Y., this afternoon.

The first lot of Eastern Oregon wheat ever received in Corvallis for milling purposes arrived last night. It was the initial shipment in a lot of 10,000 bushels recently purchased b the Fischer flouring mills people. It was grown in the fields of Sherman county. It will at once be ground into flour for shipment abroad, and to supply such of the local demands as there may be for flour manufactured from Eastern Oregon wheat. The mills pay a round trip rate of $2.40 per ton between Corvallis and Portland, or $1.20 per ton one way.—Corvallis Times.

Mme. Ceraski of the Moscow observatory has at various times contributed valuable data to the science of astronomy. Two years ago she first discovered a valuable star of the Algol type—that is, having its light diminished at regular intervals by a dark companion revolving around it—and still more recently a second Algol variable has been discovered by her. No telescope, however, is powerful enough to show the planet which causes alternating brightness and faintness of this star.

Potato digging is finished hereabouts. The market at present is "off," there being no demand. It is thought this will be but temporary, and that the price will not decline, some even predicting that it will advance to 50 cents per bushel. From 28 to 31 cents has ben the ruling price this season and that figure leaves a handsome profit for the grower.—Jefferson Review.

Oregon pays annually $350,000 for Eastern eggs and the demand increases yearly. Not because Oregon is unadapted to successful poultry raising, but because producers have not been compelled to engage in the business in a systematic and practical way. Oregon needs more experienced poultrymen who will engage in the poultry industry, raising fowls and more of them. The demand for good eggs and poultry has always been beyond the supply, and the present stimulation in the mining industry and increasing immigration must create a greater future market.—The Dalles Chronicle.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE

Or Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys is a very common ailment. Like all chronic diseases the symptoms come on insidiously. If proper treatment is obtained in its early stages, Bright's Disease may be cured. HUDYAN will cure it if it is taken in time. HUDYAN will relieve all the symptoms. Do not delay too long. Don't wait until your case becomes incurable. Begin the use of HUDYAN now, while you may be cured.

THE EARLY SYMPTOMS ARE:

1. CHRONIC SICK OR NAUSEOUS HEADACHE. HUDYAN taken as directed will relieve the headache instantly.

2-3. PUFFINESS OF THE SKIN UNDER THE EYES, due to a collection of fluid—in other words, DROPSY. HUDYAN will cause the extra amount of fluid to be taken up by the blood and be eliminated by the Kidneys.

4-5. PALE, DOUGHY COMPLEXION. HUDYAN will restore the circulation to its normal condition and cause the cheeks to become red and rosy.

6. WEAKNESS OF THE HEART. HUDYAN will strengthen the nerves and muscles of the heart and make it strong and regular in its beatings.

7-8. WEAKNESS AND PAIN IN THE REGION OF THE KIDNEYS HUDYAN will cause the kidneys to perform their functions properly, thereby relieving the pain and weakness.

Get HUDYAN at once and take it regularly. HUDYAN is sold by all druggists for 50c. per package, or 6 packages for $2.50. If your druggist does not keep it, send direct to the HUDYAN REMEDY COMPANY, San Francisco, Cal. Remember that you can call and consult the HUDYAN DOCTORS FREE. Call and see them. If you cannot call, write to the doctors and they will advise you. The advice will be given free. Address

HUDYAN REMEDY COMPANY,
Cor. Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts.,
San Francisco, Cal.

My White Rose.

It was peeping through the bramble,
My little wild white rose,
Where the hawthorne hedge was planted
My garden to inclose.
All beyond was tern and heather,
All within was sunshine and shelter,
And the wealth of beauty's store,
But I did not heed the fragrance
Of flowret or of tree,
For my eyes were on that rosebud,
And it grew too high for me.

In vain I strove to reach it
Through the tangled mass of green;
It only smiled and nodded
Behind its thorny screen;
Yet, through that summer morning
I lingered near the spot—
Oh why do things seem sweeter
If we possess them not!
My garden beds were blooming,
But all that I could see
Was that little mocking white rose
Hanging just too high for me.

So in life's wider garden
There are buds of promise too
Beyond our reach to gather,
But not beyond our view
And, like our little charmer
That tempted me astray,
They steal out half the brightness
Of many a summer day.
Oh hearts that fall with longing
For some forbidden tree
Look up, and learn a lesson
From my white rose and me!

'Tis wiser far to number
The blessings at my feet
Than ever to be sighing
For just one bud more sweet.
My sunbeams and my shadows
Fall from a pierced hand;
I can surely trust His wisdom
Since His heart I understand.
When His blessed face I see,
He will tell me why my white rose
Grew just too hight for me.

My Own.

Brown head and gold around my knee
Dispute in eager play,
Sweet childish voices in my ear
Are sounding all the day;
Yet sometimes in a sudden hush
I seem to hear a tone
Such as my little boy's had been
If I had kept my own.

And when oftimes they come to me
As evening hours grow long
And beg me winningly to give
A story or a song
I see a pair of star-bright eyes
Among the others shine,
The eyes of him who ne'er has heard
Story or song of mine.

The years go fast, the children soon
Within the world of men
Will find there work and venture forth
Not to return again;
But there is one who cannot go,
I shall not be alone—
The little boy who never lived
Will always be my own.

"Peace Is of the Nature of a Conquest."

"If you only knew the things I did not say!" was the mental retort of a wife, acused by a crabbed, fault-finding husband of "answering back." He had found to his dismay that at last the down-trodden worm must turn in self-defense.

In one of Jerome's stories a wife says to her husband: "You don't know how I long to be able sometimes to put on my bonnet and go out with nobody to ask me where I am going, why I am going, how long I am going to be, and when I shall be back. * * how I sometimes long to order a dinner that I should like and the children would like, but at sight of which you would not put on your hat and be off to the club; * * * how much I feel inclined to invite some women here that I like and that I know you don't; to go and see the people that I want to see, to go to bed when I am tired, and to get up when I feel I want to get up."

The sacrificers for the sake of peace are not weak, vacillating natures who are easily brow-beaten and trod upon, with no strength of character to assert themselves. They are persons of spirit and nobility who, while writhing under the rod, have mastered the lesson of self-repression.

The spirit may fret and fume at the actions and words of another, but for the sake of peace, silence is golden, and heart desires are unattained.

We hear of rewards in heaven, and perhaps when the final call comes to those who have sacrificed inclination, pleasure, money, health and even love on the altar of peace, their message will be pax vobiscum—"peace be unto thee."

"I like to have my husband go hunting."

"Does he hit anything?"

"I don't think so; but, as I never ask any questions about the game he brings home, he always buys me a handsome present of some kind."—Detroit Free Press.

When outside preparations for trouble are going on Uncle Sam always does a thriving trade in the live stock business. Mexico is now purchasing cavalry horses by the carload in this country.