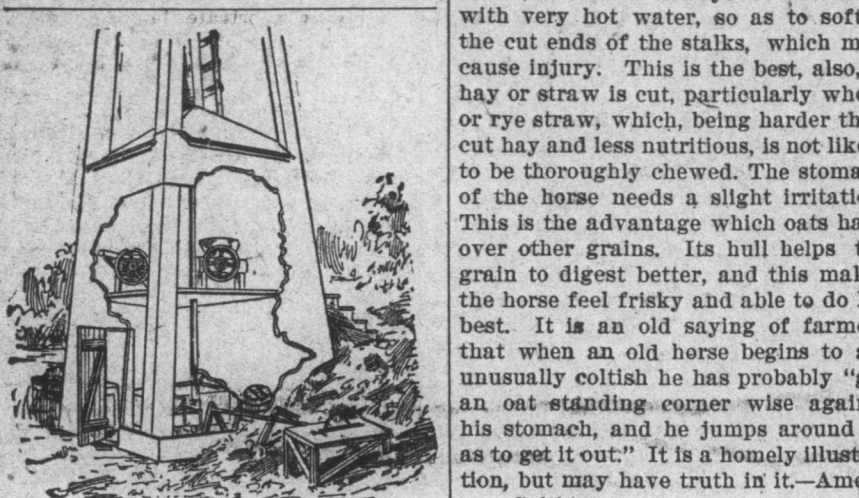
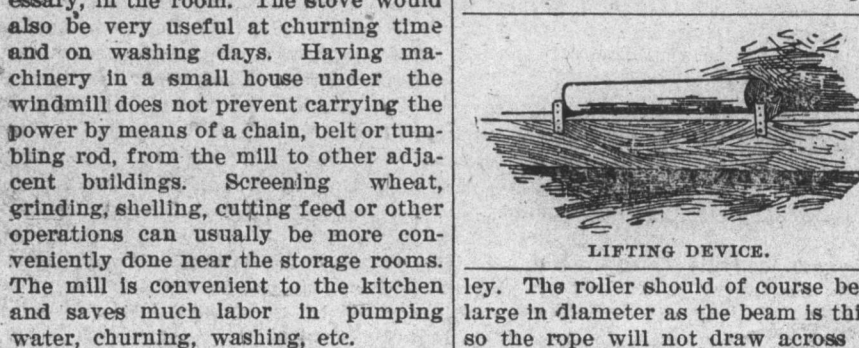


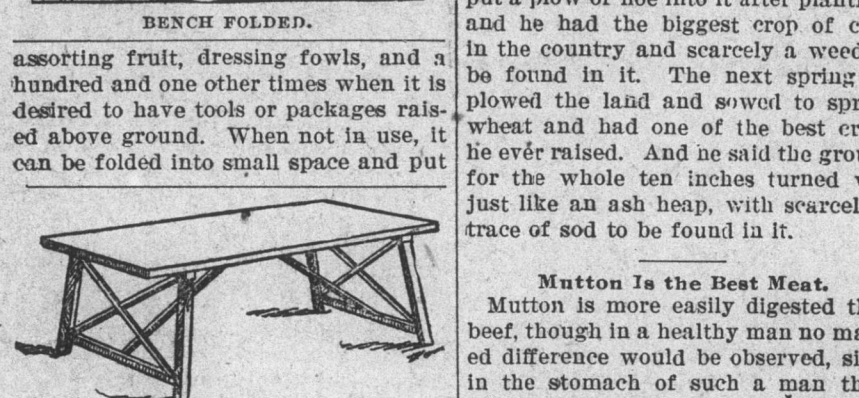
Harnessing Wind for Many Uses.
A sensible arrangement is portrayed by Farm and Home, showing how an ingenious North Dakota farmer makes full use of wind power. The machinery consists of a geared windmill attached to a pump, churn, washing machine, feed mill, wood saw and grindstone. The illustration shows the "pump house." The feed mill is on the upper floor, while on the ground floor is the washing machine, churn, and pump, all so arranged as to be easily hatched to the wind. The deep setting crescent, which is neatly kept, is set in one corner of the pump house. A spout carries water also to a watering tank near by, where cattle and horses quench their thirst. The circular wood saw, the grindstone and the corn sheller, e have been added in making the illustration, as has also a water tank. This last is for use as a reservoir in very cold weather, to supply water to a smaller drinking tank outside the building. The water in this reservoir and in the creamer can be kept from freezing in winter by placing a small stove, if necessary, in the room. The stove would also be very useful at churning time and on washing days. Having machinery in a small house under the windmill does not prevent carrying the power by means of a chain, belt or tumbling rod, from the mill to other adjacent buildings. Screening wheat, grinding, shelling, cutting feed or other operations can usually be more conveniently done near the storage rooms. The mill is convenient to the kitchen and saves much labor in pumping water, churning, washing, etc.



A Convenient Farm Bench.
The illustration herewith, taken from the American Agriculturist, shows a bench easily made in the home workshop and very convenient in many operations about the farm—when planting the garden, grafting in the orchard, etc.



assorting fruit, dressing fowls, and a hundred and one other times when it is desired to have tools or packages raised above ground. When not in use, it can be folded into small space and put away, as shown in the first illustration. The construction is so plainly shown in the cut that little explanation is needed. The braces running from the middle to the bottom of the legs are hinged to the legs and go into slots a, underneath the bench near the center. The bench ready for use is seen in the second picture.



Some Careless Farmers.
A Western grange officer who has been traveling through the rural districts, was impressed with the careless habits of many of the farmers. He says: "I have been much over the country during the last two years, and when I see a plow standing in the corner of the fence, a binder under a tree, wagons, carriages and implements standing promiscuously about the yard, it always attracts my attention, and I have been very much surprised at the lack of care and thrift which a ride over the country will disclose."—Ohio Farmer.

Burying Apples for Winter.
Most cellars are too warm to keep fruit well. They are also subject to frequent changes of temperature, in which the fruit suffers almost as much as it does by being kept too warm. We have known farmers to put apples in pits as potatoes and roots are pitted, spreading a layer of straw over them in order to keep them from contact with the earth. Such apples come out with very little loss in spring, where crops are taken that none which are specked were put up in the fall.—Ithaca World.

Warning the Poultry House.
While there are many ways by which a poultry house may be made warm, yet but few make it an object to provide heat. As we have before suggested, the cheapest method is to hang a lighted stable lantern in the poultry house, suspending it from the middle of

RELIGION OF WORKS.

DR. TALMAGE DESCRIBES IT IN HIS SUNDAY SERMON.

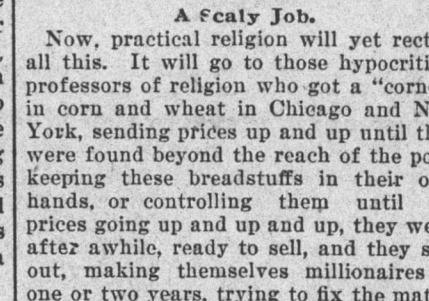
Practical Religion the Kind that Is Worth Something—The Rectifier of All Mechanism and All Toil—Faith Without Works Is Dead.

The Washington Preacher. This subject of Dr. Talmage cuts through the conventionalities and spares nothing of that make believe religion which is all talk and no practice. The text chosen was James ii. 20, "Faith without works is dead." I have often spoken to you about faith, but this morning I speak to you about works, for "faith without works is dead." I think you will agree with me in the statement that the great want of this world is more practical religion. We want practical religion to go into all mechanism. It will supervise the working of the world. It will allow a man to say that a thing was made in a factory when it was made in another. It will not allow the merchant to say, "That watch was manufactured in Geneva," when it was manufactured in Massachusetts. It will not allow the merchant to say that the watch came from Madeira when it came from California. Practical religion will walk along by the store shelves and tear off all the tags that make misrepresentation. It will not allow the merchant to say, "That is pure coffee," when dandelion root and chicory and other ingredients are put into it. It will not allow him to say, "That is pure sugar," when there are in it sand and ground glass.

When practical religion gets its full swing in the world, it will go down the street, and it will come to that shoe store and that clothing store and that many a fine looking pair of shoes and show that it is pastebored sandwiched between the sound leather. And this practical religion will go right into a grocery store, and it will pull out the plug of all the adulterated sirups, and it will dump into the sea the adulterated coffee, and it will come to that bank that is sold for cinnamon, and the brickdust that is sold for cayenne pepper, and it will shake out the prussian blue from the tea leaves, and it will sift from the flour plaster of paris and bone dust and soapstone, and it will by chemical analysis separate the quart of water from the few honest drops of cow's milk, and it will throw out the live animalcules from the brown sugar.

The Age of Adulteration.
There has been so much adulteration of articles of food that it is an amazement to find that there is a healthy man or woman in America. Heretofore it was what they put into spices, and into the sugar, and into the butter, and into the apothecary drug. But chemical analysis and the microscope have been wonderful revelations. The board of health in Massachusetts analyzed a great amount of what was called pure scummary after analysis it was found to be pure scummary.

A Feat of Lifting.
It is often desirable in the stable, barn or other buildings, to raise some article from the floor for weighing, or other purpose. This is usually done by sheer strength in lifting. The simple device figured herewith will save much strength exerted in this way. On the top of a beam or crosspiece of the framing, mount a wooden roller, as suggested in the sketch. Whenever a weight is to be lifted it is only necessary to throw a rope over the roller and raise it as one would with a pulley. The roller should of course be as large in diameter as the beam is thick, so the rope will not draw across the corner of the beam.



Breaking Prairie.
A Kansas correspondent gives the experience of an Iowa farmer who wanted to raise a crop without waiting a year for the sod to rot. He proceeded as follows: He first turned a four inch sod and followed in the same furrow with stirring plow and turned six inches of dirt on top of the sod. The next sod was turned into the bottom of the furrow and another furrow on top of it, and so on to the end. The piece was then planted to corn, and he never put a plow or hoe into it after planting, and he had the biggest crop of corn in the country and scarcely a weed to be found in it. The next spring he plowed the land and sowed to spring wheat and had one of the best crops he ever raised. And he said the ground for the whole ten inches turned was just like an ash heap, with scarcely a trace of sod to be found in it.

Mutton Is the Best Meat.
Mutton is more easily digested than beef, though in a healthy man no marked difference would be observed, since in the stomach of such a man there arises no inconvenience from the digestion of beef. However, mutton will be found to tax the stomach of a dyspeptic person less than beef does. Lamb is not nearly so nutritious as mutton. The tissue is soft, gelatinous and rich in water. Lamb should not be selected for those whose digestive organs are weak.

Leaving the Farm.
It is generally a mistake for the farmer's boy to leave the farm, and in quite as many instances it is also a mistake for the old man to leave and move to town. It is a mistake for the boy to think he knows as much as his father. The latter may not be the more intelligent of the two, but he at least has the benefit of a great deal of experience that the boy has not acquired.

Plenty of Clover.
Plenty of clover will go a long way toward making a farm profitable. Think how many ways it can be utilized—for pasture, for hay, for feeding the stock or for feeding the land, sometimes serving the double purpose of feeding the stock and then going back to the soil in the manure product. Fear not raising too much; it will always find a market.

Land-Poor Farmers.
Many farmers are land poor. Others have poor land. Both may be said to be robbers. The one robs his tenant and the other robs his soil and himself. The remedy is to sell a part of the farm in the one case and to add fertility and to adopt a wise rotation in the other.

Profitable Cows.
It seems doubtful whether large, coarse cows are more profitable, even when giving a heavy milk product. They are always very heavy eaters, and hard to keep in a rough pasture. A moderate sized cow, active and vigorous, will thrive better in rough pastures and upon coarse fodder.

that holds on until you read the third chapter, spavined horses, by skillful dose of jockeys, for several days made to look spry; wagon tires poorly put on, horses poorly shod, plastering that cracks with out provocation and falls off, plumbing that needs to be changed, imperfect car wheel that halts the whole train with its hot box. So little practical religion in the mechanism of the world! I tell you, my friends, the law of man will never rectify these things; it will be the all prevailing influence of the practical religion of Jesus Christ that will make the change for the better.

All Will Feel It.
Yes, this practical religion will also go into agriculture, which is proverbially honest, but needs to be rectified, and it will keep the farmer from sending to the city market to get that too young to kill, and when the farmer comes to the market will keep the man who does the work from making his half three-fourths, and it will keep the farmer from building his post and rail fence on his neighbor's premises, and it will make him shelter his cattle from the winter storm, and it will keep the old man from the new ground every afternoon in the new ground where nobody sees him. And this practical religion will hover over the house, and over the barn, and over the field, and over the orchard.

Yes, this practical religion of which I speak will come into the learned professions. The lawyer will feel his responsibility in defending innocence and arraigning evil and expounding the law, and it will keep him from charging for briefs he never wrote, and for pleas he never made, and for percentages he never earned, and from robbing widow and orphan by being too ready to defend an apple. This practical religion will come into the physician's life, and he will feel his responsibility as the conservator of the public health, a profession honored by the fact that Christ himself was a physician, and he will make him honest, and when he does not understand a case he will say so, not trying to cover up lack of diagnosis with ponderous technicalities or send the patient to a reckless drug store because the apothecary happens to pay a percentage on the prescriptions. And this practical religion will come to the schoolteacher, making her feel her responsibility in preparing our youth for usefulness and for happiness and for honor, and will keep her from giving a sly box to a dull head, chastising him for what he cannot help and sending him away to the factory to work the years of a lifetime. This practical religion will also come to the newspaper men, and it will help them in the gathering of the news, and it will help them in setting forth the best interests of society, and it will keep them from putting the news in larger type than the virtues, and its mistakes than its achievements, and it will keep them from misrepresenting interviews with public men and from starting suspicions that never can be allayed and will make them stanch friends of the oppressed instead of the oppressor.

White Lies.
Yes, this religion, this practical religion, will come and put its hand on what is called good society, elevated society, successful society, so that people will have their expenditures within their incomes, and they will exchange the hypocritical "not at home" for the honest explanation "too tired" or "too busy to see you" and will keep innocent reception from becoming intoxicated conviviality. Yes, there is great opportunity for missionary work in what are called the successful classes of society. In some of the cities it is no rare thing now to see a fashionable woman intoxicated in the street or the rail car or the restaurant. The number of fine ladies who drink too much is increasing. Perhaps you may find her at the reception in most excited company, but she has had too many visits to the winery, and now her eye is glassy, and after awhile her cheek is unnaturally flushed, and then she falls into fits of execrable laughter about nothing, and then she offers sickening flatteries, telling some homely man how well he looks, and then she is led into the carriage, and by the time the carriage gets to her home it takes the husband and the coachman to get her up the stairs. The report is she was taken suddenly ill at a German. Ah, no! She took too much champagne and mixed liquors and got drunk. The work is all.

Yes, this practical religion will have to come in and fix up the marriage relation in America. There are members of churches who have too many wives and too many husbands. Society needs to be expurgated and washed and fumigated and Christianized. We want this practical religion not only to take hold of what are called the lower classes, but to take hold of what are called the higher classes. The trouble is that people have an idea that they can do all their religion on the sabbath, and that they can pray book and liturgy, and some of them sit in church rolling up their eyes as though they were ready for translation when their Sabbath is bounded on all sides by an inconsistent life, and while you are expecting to come out from under their arms the wings of an angel there come out from their forehead the horns of a beast.

New Work for the Old Gospel.
There has got to be a new departure in religion. I do not say a new religion. Oh, no; but the old religion brought to new appliances. In our time we have had the daguerotype and the ambrotype and the photograph, but it is the same old sun, and these arts are only new appliances of the old sunlight. So this glorious gospel is just what we want to photograph the image of God on one soul and daguerotype it on another soul. So this electric gospel is just what we need to new work. In our time we have had the telegraphic invention, and the telephone invention, and the electric invention, but they are all children of old electricity, an element that the philosophers have a long while known much about. So this electric gospel needs to flash its light on the eyes and ears and souls of men to become a telephonic medium to make the deaf hear, a telephonic medium to dart invitation and warning to all nations, an electric light to illumine the eastern and western hemispheres. Not a new gospel, but the old gospel doing a new work.

Now you say, "That is a very beautiful theory, but it is possible to take one's religion into all the vocations and businesses of life?" Yes, and I will give you some specimens. Medical doctors who keep their religion in every day. Dr. John Abercrombie of Aberdeen, the greatest Scottish physician of his day, his book on "Diseases of the Brain and Spinal Cord," no more wonderful than his book on "The Philosophy of the Moral Senses," and often kneeling at the bedside of his patients to commend them to God in prayer; Dr. John Brown of Edinburgh, immortal as an author, dying under the benediction of the sick as he sat in his study in Edinburgh talking to me about Christ and the hope of heaven; and a score of Christian physicians in Washington just as good as they were.

Lawyers who carried their religion into their profession: Lord Cairnes, the Queen's adviser for many years, the highest legal authority in Great Britain; Cairnes every summer in his vacation preaching as an evangelist from the porch of his country; John McLean, judge of the Supreme Court of the United States and president of the American Sunday School Union, feeling more satisfaction in the latter office than in the former, and scores of Christian lawyers as eminent in the church of God as they are eminent at the bar.

Religious Merchants.
Merchants who took their religion into everyday life: Arthur Tappan, devoted in his day because he established that system by which we come to find out the commercial standing of business men, starting that entire system, decided for it then, himself, as I knew him well, in moral character. Al. Monday mornings the clerks of his establishment, asking them about their worldly interests and their spiritual interests, then giving out hymn, leading in prayer, giving them a few words of good advice, asking them what church they attended on the Sabbath, what the text was, whether they had any special troubles of their own. Arthur Tappan. I never heard his eulogy pronounced. I pronounce it now. And other merchants just as good. William E. Dodge, in the iron business; Moses H. Grinnell, in the shipping business; Peter Cooper, in the glue business. Scores of men just as good as they were.

Farmers who take their religion into their occupation: Why, this minute their horses and wagons stand around all the meeting houses in America. They began this day by a prayer to God, and when they got home at noon, after they have put their horses up, will offer a prayer to God at the table, seeking a blessing, and next summer there will be in their fields a dishonored ear of rye, not one dishonest ear of corn, not one dishonest apple. Worshipping God by the way up among the Berkshires hills, or away down amid the lagoons of Florida, or away out amid the mines of Colorado, or along the banks of the Potomac and the Haritan, where I know them better because I went to school with them.

Mechanics who took their religion into their occupations: James Brindley, the famous millwright; Nathaniel Bowditch, the famous ship chandler; Elihu Burritt, the famous blacksmith, and hundreds and thousands of strong arms which have made the hammer and the saw, and the adze, and the drill, and the ax, and the grand march of our national industries. Give your heart to God, and then fill your life with good works. Consecrate your house, your shop, your factory, your home, your life, your factory, your home. They say no one will hear it. God will hear it. That is enough.

Short Sermons.
Judgment.—The time God's final judgments and the dispensing of rewards and penalties has not yet arrived. The Lord Jesus Christ does not formally and finally judge the quick and the dead until the last great assize at the end of the world. We are not now through with life, nor is God through with us. To judge men at present is to prejudice them. Judgment is not the matter which God has now in hand.—Rev. Henry Swetzel, Episcopalian, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pure in Heart.—Many who declare that their hands are clean and their hearts pure tell an untruth. Their hands would be repulsive if we could see them as God sees them. Many things in society and business are condemned. There is a great deal of sham, which, according to an unwritten law, is looked upon by the world as right and fair. There is, however, a standard of honesty, and all should live up to it. We can not have clean hands if we have impure hearts.—Rev. R. F. MacLaren, Presbyterian, San Jose, Cal.

Money—Money Is of God. It is one of his most benevolent provisions. But it belongs to him. Every dollar a man has he borrows. He can no more claim ownership over it than he can over the air he breathes, or the sunlight that guides his steps. It is only given to man in trust; God is the real owner. When man moves out of the world he does not take a dollar with him of the money he has been calling his own. Man has but one thing which is peculiarly his own, and his forever, and that is his character.—Rev. Frank H. Hargate, Baptist, Columbus, Ohio.

The Bible and Progress.—No real progress of the race ever started from infidelity, or was ever helped to success by men who cut themselves loose from the historic influences of Christianity. All remedial, preventive and redemptive philanthropy has always been rooted in the Word of God, and the men who have wrought the most for their fellow men have been guided and empowered by the force embodied and made radiant in the historic events and noble lives of the church of God all time, for all real progress will always be based on the principles of the Bible.—Rev. T. Beeber, Presbyterian, Norristown, Pa.

The True Hero.—The true hero puts no faith in charms and nostrums, but believes only in hard facts and in immovable realities. He believes in immutable laws, natural, economic, commercial, financial, social. He believes in an iron chain of cause and effect, which for good and evil binds all things and all men and nations. He looks at things and men with clear and keen eyes. He weighs all matters in the balance of sober judgment. He decides whatever questions and problems come before him only after considering the ripest experience of mankind.—Rabbi Moses, Hebrew, Louisville, Ky.

Revival.—We wait for prosperity. What we need in order that prosperity be restored is a revival, a revival of faith, or confidence in the business world. For this we pray. But if it be true that the church is the body of Christ, through which he brings tokens of his power and grace to the nation, what we need most of all is a revival of heart, religion in the church. A return to God in repentance and obedience, and a revival of common honesty with God, which will result in our bringing the tithe into his storehouse and laying our offerings upon it altar. If we would have God open his treasury we must open ours.—Rev. J. K. Montgomery, Presbyterian, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Divine Architecture.—A gentleman who was walking near an uncompleted building one day saw a stonecutter chiseling patiently at a block of stone in front of him. The gentleman went up to him. "Still chiseling," he remarked, pleasantly. "Yes, still chiseling," replied the workman, going on with his work. "In what part of the building does this stone belong?" asked the gentleman. "I don't know," replied the stonecutter. "I haven't seen the plans." And then he went on chiseling, chiseling, chiseling. And that is what we should do. We have not seen the great plans of the Master Architect above, but each of us has his work to do, and we should chisel away until it is done.—Rev. S. H. Haines, Episcopalian, New York.

BIG BANKS GO DOWN.

NATIONAL OF ILLINOIS CAUSES OTHERS TO FAIL.

Reckless Scores Officials—Comptroller Says the Suspension Is Due to Reckless Methods—Managers Received Warning.

Three Banks Closed.
The National Bank of Illinois at Chicago failed to open its doors to the public Monday morning. This action was the sequel to the step taken by the committee of the Clearing House Association, which Saturday evening decided to suspend the bank from clearing-house privileges. As a result of this suspension, E. S. Dreyer & Co. and Wasmann & Co., two private banks clearing through the Illinois National, were forced to make application in court for a receiver. So far as can be ascertained by Chicago advisers, the trouble is not likely to reach beyond these three banks, and in every case it is stated that depositors will be paid in full or nearly so.

Not since '73 has Chicago banking circles been shaken up as they were when the news of the closure of the National Bank of Illinois was made known. It has always been considered the second strongest national bank in the city. It was organized in July, 1871, passed safely through the Chicago fire, the panic of '73, the troubles of '77, and the troublous times of '93 with a clear record. According to Comptroller Eckels, "the failure is due to injurious, reckless and imprudent methods followed by the officers and not checked by the directors, though their attention had been individually called to the same and over their individual signatures they had promised to remedy the weak points in the bank's condition."

The essence of the trouble with the National Bank of Illinois was that the entire capital, \$2,000,000, and surplus, \$300,000, was practically loaned in one or two hands. The bank had advanced some \$1,500,000 on Calumet Electric Railroad stock, a property of momentary value, at least, doubtful security, while nearly \$500,000 was loaned to E. S. Dreyer & Co., who in turn had spread their capital over an expense completely out of their power to handle. Other large loans to individuals more than completed the sum of the bank's capital and surplus. When these facts were brought to the attention of the clearing-house, a week or so ago, a committee was appointed to investigate, in order if possible to discover some means of averting the failure. The result of the committee's investigation was to demonstrate that the management of the bank had been drifting into methods which no amount of bolstering could offset, and that however willing the Chicago clearing-house might be to go to the assistance of the Illinois National, the most honest, safest and best policy would be to make a clean breast of the whole business and for the credit of the clearing-house itself, to suspend the bank from membership pending a report by the government bank examiner.

S. W. WOODWARD.

Something About the Probable Head of the Inauguration Committee.
S. W. Woodward, who is likely to be chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the inauguration of President McKinley next March, is one of the leading merchants of Washington. He was born in Maine and began his business career as a young man in the dry goods store of Frank H. Converse, a merchant



In his native place of Damariscotta. In 1855 he went to Boston, where he was employed as a clerk in the houses of Shepard Brothers and Cushing & Ames. In 1857 he formed a partnership with Mr. Lothrop and started in business for himself in Chelsea, Mass., where the firm remained until the removal to Washington in 1880. Though a Democrat in politics, Mr. Woodward's selection for the trying task of arranging for the inaugural parade and ball and the entertainment of the hundreds of thousands of guests who are expected in the capital in March is indorsed by all classes.

CITIES MUST HIRE WATCHMEN.

Decision by Indiana Supreme Court as to Railway Street Crossings.
The Indiana Supreme Court, by deciding that an incorporated town or city has not the power, by ordinance, to compel a railroad company to keep a watchman and erect gates at its own expense at points where tracks cross a street, upset a local police regulation that has been exercised in nearly every town and city in the State for many years. The case in which the decision is announced came from Crown Point, where the Pennsylvania Company refused to obey the ordinance. Judge Monks, who wrote the decision, holds that the watchman and gates, if maintained, must be paid for by the towns and cities. He maintains that a railroad company in crossing a street is on an equality with a citizen.



The National Wool Growers' Association unanimously adopted a resolution favoring an extra session of Congress. A bill was introduced by Representative Bull of Rhode Island, appropriating \$50,000 for the erection in Washington of a monument to James G. Blaine. "Gen." J. S. Coxey, of Commonwealth fame, is in Washington to receive his effort to secure Congressional action on his schemes for good roads and non-interest bearing bonds. Members of the House Ways and Means Committee say that the reports from Washington outlining an elaborate scheme for a duty on silver in the new tariff bill is merely a fiction.

LEGISLATIVE GOSSIP.

SUBJECTS THAT WILL COME UP THIS SESSION.

Ballot Law Will Receive Early Attention—Liquor Legislation Will Also Be Prominent—Effort to Abolish Teaching German in Public Schools.

Work for Hoosier Solons.
Indianapolis correspondence. So far as is known, no new laws are to be proposed in the coming session, but there are many important amendments to existing ones suggested, and some of these amendments are likely to be bitterly opposed.

Chief among these are the proposed amendments to the Australian ballot law. One of these will seek to prevent fusion of parties in the way it was accomplished between the free silver wing of the Democrats and the Populists in the recent campaign. A second amendment will seek to do away with the rubber stamp and ink and substitute in its stead a pencil, to be furnished by the election officers. Still another will provide that each of the parties having tickets to be voted for may appoint one or more of its members to watch the count of the vote, a privilege that only the two dominant parties now enjoy. The change from the rubber stamp to the pencil is on the score of convenience and economy of votes, for the law is so strict regarding distinguishing marks on the ballot that many votes have been lost because the careless voter answered or blotted the ballot through the useless use of the stamp, especially as the ink stained other parts of the ballot when folded. A fourth amendment will provide for indicating a vote for a straight ticket by placing a cross in the square at its head, with exceptions to be made for those opposed to the names of candidates on other tickets.

Recent experience of shareholders in building and loan associations has demonstrated that the law incorporating and protecting these institutions needs radical amendment, and one of the first duties to which the Governor, however, was authorized to appoint a commission to investigate and report on some feasible plan of reform, and this has been done and its report will be submitted as soon as the session opens.

Among the laws passed by the last Legislature was one permitting special verdicts to be returned in all cases where the suits were to recover damages. This will no doubt be repealed at the coming session, as it has proved extremely burdensome to persons who have sustained injuries and suits for damages. It is said by competent attorneys that some of whom were in the Legislature and voted for the law, that it has proved the most unjust measure in its practical operations that was ever enacted in Indiana. It seems to have passed through all the stages of legislation without weakening a thought of its hidden sting, and those who voted for it two years ago are now anxious to vote again on its repeal. Corporations have profited by it and that class will no doubt attempt to perpetuate it, but the discussion it has evoked and the abuses that have arisen in regard to its repeal. It appears to belong to that class of hasty and ill-considered legislation which is enacted by one body only to be repealed by another.

Considerable interest is being manifested by both the liquor and the temperance element in regard to certain proposed amendments to the Nicholson temperance law. The Liquor League has determined to ask its friends in the Legislature to relieve the saloon element from some of the most burdensome features of the measure, while many of the temperance people believe that the saloon should be thrown around the liquor traffic. The local option feature, which enables residents of a ward or voting precinct to prevent the sale of intoxicants in that locality if a majority sign a petition asking for it, is not granted, is the most objectionable feature of the saloon element and one that it desires repealed. On the other hand, the advocates of the law say that this feature should be perfected by changing the signing of petitions to the opening of polls in places where it is desired to test the sentiment of the voters and allow the majority to vote to control the issuance of licenses. The reason for this change lies in the fact that so many, after having signed a petition against an applicant for license, withdraw their names, a thing that would not occur under a voting system of this kind. It is urged that many who refuse to sign such petitions would vote against licenses if they could do so under such a protection as the Australian ballot system affords.

E. B. Reynolds, member-elect from Wayne County, who introduced a bill, an amendment to the common school law to do away with the teaching of German in the public schools. This measure will occasion a good deal of discussion, and as there is a large German constituency in Indiana it is hardly probable that either party will take the responsibility of fathering such a measure. From time to time within the last few years there have been efforts to do away with this branch of study in the schools, but the sentiment in its favor, when the question came up for arbitration by the people, has generally been pronounced and the language is being taught in all the city schools in the State. It is probable that a law against trusts, combines and monopolies will be enacted, and if this expectation is realized it will be in the shape of original legislation in Indiana. The people are more prominent members-elect feel that some law of this kind should be passed and one Senator particularly is at work upon it. The coming Legislature will also attempt an amendment to the law, this being the sixth year since the State was legally restricted for legislative purposes.

Wouldn't Be Safe.
A corpulent theatrical manager, who has had more than his share of law-suits, was annoyed recently by a young attorney who has taken a claim against him. There were several unsatisfactory interviews, and then the manager received the following note: "Dear Sir—My time is valuable, and unless you call on me at my office before 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, I shall begin suit against you. My office is room 1945, tenth floor of the — Building." "N. B.—Take elevator." Manager Blank sent, in reply, this dispatch: "John Doe, Tenth Floor. — Building—Decline to take elevator." JOHN BLANK.