

JANUARY—1896.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

GREAT BRITAIN has now turned the 8,000 mark in its number of Christian Endeavor societies.

NEARLY every army has now a bicycle corps. In Germany six men of every regiment are mounted on wheels to act as scouts.

REV. JOHN JASPER, of Richmond, Va., will insist that it is the earth that stands still and that the sun revolves around it.

FOR Christmas, California had an ice palace in one end of the state and a flower show in the other. Wonderful lands this is ours.

IT is computed that there is \$200,000,000 worth of gold and jewels at the bottom of the sea on the route between England and India.

JIM CASH-CASH, one of the richest and most influential of the "civilized" Umatilla Indians of Oregon, brought suit in the Tuleton court last week for a divorce from his wife on the ground that she paints her face.

OLD ORCHARD, Me., has a woman painter of a new kind. She paints houses, barns, and fences, and makes a very good living at it. She gets the same wages as men in the trade, which is reasonable evidence that she does the work at least every bit as well.

IN Albany, N. Y., a man sold his wife for 25 cents; a Pittsburgh (Pa.) woman her husband for \$20 in cash and jewelry. This wide variation shows the usefulness of market quotations and even of the stock market. There ought to be some kind of steadiness in these transactions.

THE owner of a pin factory in Seymour, Conn., recently hauled away several tons of defective pins and made a sidewalk in front of his house. He expects, as soon as these useful implements rust and are pounded down, to have the finest pavement in the United States.

SILVER coinage is stopped entirely, but the government is kept busy turning out cent pieces. At Philadelphia the product of the mint is 15,000 pieces a day. There are now 780,000,000 of these pieces in circulation, and of these 504,700,000 have been minted since 1880. The demand is yearly increasing.

A MAPLE on the farm of Mendel Wood, of West Bethel, Vt., spreads its branches over the territory of four townships and two counties. It isn't a particular big tree, but the towns of Bethel, Royton, Randolph and Tunbridge and the counties of Orange and Windsor adjoin at the spot where the tree grows.

THE phantoscope is a new invention. It combines the principles of the kinetoscope and the stereoscope, and the result is a machine that will throw life-sized pictures on a screen and impart to them the motions of living beings. One of these machines has been made so small that it can be put under a silk hat. The pictures to be reproduced are taken upon a continuous strip of sensitive film at the rate of 25 or 30 a second.

THE newest antiseptic is one discovered in Germany, and called potassium-orthodinitroresorcinate. To those who may be dissatisfied with the requirement to use so long a name it is proposed that they may employ the alternative antiseptic. It is said that one part of the substance in 1,500 to 2,000 parts of soap, or Pa. all the common parasites of plants, and that it destroys all bacteria, preserves for a long time yeast that is treated with it, and is very cheap, besides having the desirable property of being odorless.

STATISTICS furnished by the Railway Age show that only 1,782 miles of new railroad were built in the United States during 1895. This is the lowest point reached in any of the last 25 years, and only twice since 1865 has so small a mileage been constructed, while the total is but about 100 miles in excess of the record for 1855, which is 60 years ago. The decline in activity of new construction has been great and continuous since 1887, when 12,983 miles of new track were laid. The railroads of the United States aggregate a trifle over 181,000 miles at the close of 1895.

A PROBLEM which has puzzled railroad companies for years is the selection of some means of properly protecting express cars against the attacks of train robbers. This question has been solved at last by an Indiana conductor named Doctorman, who succeeded in putting to flight a half dozen armed men. The weapon employed by Doctorman was a poker, one end of which had been well heated. So well did this succeed that the railroad companies may hereafter arm all their employees with similar weapons. Verily, the poker is mightier than the gun.

BROADSTREET gives the total number of business failures in the United States for the full term of 12 months ending a few days ago as 13,013; which is an increase of 2.2 per cent. over the 12,721 reported for the corresponding time one year earlier. This is the largest number of failures ever reported since the record was begun, with the single exception of 1893. The aggregate then was 15,500, compared with which the decrease in 1895 was 18 per cent. The total number of firms, corporations and individuals having a record of business failure is about 1,054,000, against 1,047,000 a year ago.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Proceedings of the First Session.

Washington, Dec. 31.—In the senate yesterday the republicans carried their resolution for reorganization by a vote of 30 to 28, the six populists, who held the balance of power, declining to vote, and the list of committees was announced. A bill was introduced prohibiting the issuance of bonds by the United States unless congress shall by resolution declare the necessity for them. Senator Lodge (Mass.) spoke at length upon the Monroe doctrine, and closed by predicting that the Venezuelan question between England and the United States would be peaceably settled. The house was not in session.

Washington, Jan. 2.—In the senate on Tuesday Senator Sherman (O.) offered a resolution for the restoration of the gold reserve, which thereafter should be held sacred for the redemption of the greenbacks and treasury notes, the former to be reissued only in exchange for gold coin and bullion. No action was taken. Adjourned to the 3d.

Washington, Jan. 4.—In the senate yesterday Senator Sherman (O.) spoke at length on the bond question, saying that additional revenue is needed, that the gold reserve should be kept intact, and that free coinage was the most dangerous of policies. Senator Elkins (W. Va.) resolution directing that all bond issues be advertised and the bonds offered to the public caused a vigorous debate, but no action was taken. Adjourned to the 7th.

FROM WASHINGTON.

In 1895 the losses by fire in the United States aggregated \$131,578,206, as compared with \$115,590,842 in 1894, an increase of \$15,987,364.

In the United States the number of legal executions in 1895 was 132, the same as in 1894, as compared with 126 in 1893 and 107 in 1892.

As nearly as can be estimated 4,102 lives were lost in 1895 upon the ocean, 184 upon inland waters, 3,600 by railroad accidents, 22,364 by disasters abroad and 7,730 by disasters at home. Adding to these 157,968 by battle and 79,461 by epidemics, the total sacrifice of life was 275,321.

The statement of the public debt issued on the 2d showed that the debt decreased \$11,779,349 during the month of December. The cash balance of the treasury was \$175,027,200. The total debt, less the cash balance in the treasury, amounts to \$947,298,202.

The coinage executed at the mints of the United States during December, 1895, was as follows: Gold, \$8,097,145; silver, \$73,592; minor coins, \$107,836; total, \$8,280,573.

President Cleveland gave his first state dinner of the season, thus inaugurating the society gayeties of the winter.

The receipts of the United States during the month of December aggregated \$26,288,937 and the expenditures amounted to \$25,814,317, leaving a surplus for the month of \$474,620.

Excelsior in the United States during the week ended on the 3d aggregated \$1,620,042, against \$1,448,282 the previous week. The increase, compared with the corresponding week in 1895, was 7.4.

THE EAST.

The failure was announced of the H. W. Ladd company, one of the largest dry goods firms in Providence, R. I., for \$227,500.

In the year 1895 immigrants to the number of 229,607 arrived in New York, an increase of 61,944 over the year 1894.

At the age of 70 years Alfred Ely Beach, editor of the Scientific American, died at his home in New York of pneumonia.

The Illinois Steel company to prevent a strike closed their shops near Chicago, throwing 4,000 men out of work. Thomas R. Bebb's two baby boys were burned to death at Palmyra, O., and the mother lost her reason in consequence.

Near Akron, O., Mrs. John Brumer and her two girls went down an embankment in a wagon and were fatally injured.

John H. Hibbard and his wife and two children and Miss Fay Hibbard and Mrs. Grace Hibbard Lee, his two sisters, were burned to death in a fire at Columbus, O.

William Penn, Anthony Huber and John Strong were fatally crushed while working in a box car near Cincinnati.

During 1895 the flour output at Minneapolis was 10,851,000 barrels, the largest ever made by 800,000 barrels.

In St. Louis four persons were killed, one fatally injured, four more were missing and 31 received injuries more or less serious as the result of an explosion in a building. The money loss was \$100,000.

Flames swept over ten square miles of valuable territory in Boulder county, Col., causing a loss of over \$300,000.

In the United States district court at San Francisco Judge Morton decided that every Chinese born in the United States is a citizen thereof.

In Chicago fire destroyed the hammer shop of the American bridge works, the loss being \$100,000. Two men were fatally burned.

In the northwest intensely cold weather prevailed, the thermometer ranging from 12 degrees below zero in Illinois and Iowa to 24 below in Wisconsin.

Advices reached Knoxville, Tenn., that seven men were killed in a battle between moonshiners and officers near the Tennessee and North Carolina line.

The governor appointed Charles G. Hilt, of Chicago, to succeed Alfred Orendorff as adjutant general of Illinois.

A boy named Walters, while playing at Millidgeville, Ky., secured a revolver and fatally shot his two little cousins, aged four and eight, and then sent a ball through his own head.

In St. Louis the bodies of two more men were found in the ruins of the residence explosion, making a total of six lives lost.

Flames that originated in the basement of Horton Donilon's furniture store in Hoston, Ia., caused a loss of \$150,000.

The firm of Singer & Wheeler, wholesale dealers in drugs at Peoria, Ill., failed for \$130,000.

Fire destroyed the Thornton Burgoyne's house at Des Moines, Ia., the loss being \$100,000.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

An armed force of the British South Africa company, numbering 800 men, invaded the Transvaal territory.

In a coal mine at Wragel, Prussian Silesia, an explosion caused the death of 21 men.

COMMISSION IS NAMED.

Men Who Will Decide Upon Venezuela's Boundary Line.

Short Sketch of the Careers of the Appointees—Public Opinion in England Will Record What Diplomacy Must Ignore.

Washington, Jan. 2.—The president has announced the composition of the Venezuelan commission which will consist of five members as follows:

David J. Brewer, of Kansas, associate justice of the supreme court of the United States.

Richard H. Alvey, of Maryland, chief justice of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia.

Andrew D. White, of New York, Frederick R. Coudert, of New York, Daniel C. Gilman, of Maryland, president of the Johns Hopkins university.

The commission is regarded here among those who had an opportunity to see the list of names, after they were made public, as a very satisfactory one, whose opinions and conclusions will

be received by the American public with that confidence which the standing of the members of the commission in the public eye inspires.

Associate Justice Brewer.

David Josiah Brewer, associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, was born in Smyrna, Asia Minor, June 28, 1837. His father, Josiah Brewer, was laboring at the time as a missionary among the orientals. His mother was a sister of David Dudley, Cyrus W. and Stephen F. Field. Justice Brewer received his education at the Wesleyan university and at Yale, from which he graduated in 1856. He studied law in the office of his uncle, David Dudley Field, in New York city, and subsequently graduated at Albany law school.

Andrew D. White.

In 1858, he was admitted to the bar in New York city. He did not immediately enter upon the practice of his profession, but for a year after his admission carried on the law in his native country. In 1859 he moved to Kansas City, Mo., and subsequently located at Leavenworth, Kan. In 1862 he was elected judge of the district court of Leavenworth county, Kan. From 1865 to 1868 he was judge of the district court. In 1869 he was elected judge of the supreme court of the state of Kansas. He was re-elected in 1872 and 1876, and held the position until he was elected justice of the supreme court of the United States in 1890.

Judge Alvey.

Judge Richard Henry Alvey, who President Cleveland has appointed as a member of the Venezuelan commission, is a native of Maryland. He was on the judiciary committee of the constitutional convention of 1862, and was elected chief justice of the Fourth circuit under the new constitution and was re-elected in 1882. He was designated by Gov. Hamilton as chief justice of

the court of appeals of Maryland to succeed Judge Bartol. This place he resigned to accept the office of chief justice of the federal court of appeals in the District of Columbia. This court had just been created by act of congress, and President Cleveland strongly urged Judge Alvey to take the place of chief justice and organize the new court.

President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins.

Daniel Colt Gilman is distinguished as an educator. He is a graduate of Yale college, and has been a professor of history in Europe, where he gave great attention to the social, political and educational condition of various countries. He was the first president of Johns Hopkins' university in Baltimore. Among the many works that he has written is a memoir of James Monroe, which was prepared for the American Statesman. His fame as a scientist and historian is world wide. Mr. Gilman is said not to be afflicted with any political party, but his tendencies are inclined to the republican organization. He is a native of Connecticut, and in his 64th year.

Frederick R. Coudert.

Frederick R. Coudert is the head of the law firm of Coudert, Brothers, of New York city. He has world-wide reputation as an advocate and an authority on international law. He served with distinction on the French republic for his speech before the commission, and was entertained at the Manhattan club for several years, and is now a member of nearly a dozen promi-

nent New York clubs. He is a democrat and is classed as anti-Tammany. He presided at a mass meeting at Cooper Union in 1884. He is a brilliant orator and a shrewd advocate. He has been one of the leaders of the New York bar for many years, and has been engaged in many famous cases. His firm administers the affairs of many French estates and investors in this country.

Comments of English Journals.

London, Jan. 3.—The Westminster Gazette, in an article on the subject of the appointment of the United States Venezuelan boundary commission, says: "Great Britain should treat the Venezuelan commission with perfect politeness and give them all possible informal assistance, though not admitting their jurisdiction, but should not allow British officials to give evidence of their public capacity."

The St. James Gazette regrets the absence of ex-United States Ministers Lincoln and Phelps from the commission, but highly commends the appointment of Messrs. White and Gilman. The Daily News says that the nominations will command general respect in England, where public opinion will readily recognize a commission which diplomacy must necessarily ignore.

The Morning Post says: None of the members of the commission except Justice Brewer and Hon. Andrew D. White has any claim to occupy the great position assigned to him, while Mr. Frederick R. Coudert, on any principle of fair play or common sense, is disqualified by his past decisions. The position of the gentlemen appointed is in complete harmony with the overbearing language of President Cleveland's Venezuelan message.

THE YEAR IN TRADE.

R. G. Dun & Co. Present an Interesting Review.

New York, Jan. 4.—R. G. Dun & Co. in their trade review for a year say:

"The commercial failures during the complete year 1895 numbered 13,885 in 1894, but the aggregate of liabilities is slightly greater—\$173,196,000, against \$172,000,000. The highest number of failures was a large decrease in the first quarter was followed by a small increase in the second and third quarters and a large increase in the last quarter. The aggregate of liabilities, also, the deferred liabilities to each firm in business increased, and also the proportion of deferred liabilities to payments through clearing houses.

"The effects of unreasonable speculation in materials creating an advance in prices out of heavy purchases ahead of distribution and enormous increase in production clearly appear in the returns. Produce markets have been the theater of sustaining changes which have influenced all business. The acreage in cotton was wisely restricted, in order to give producers a better chance for higher returns, and the crop was further reduced to some extent by injury, but growers were injured still more by frantic speculation, which checked exports and by false information and advice. Wheat producers suffered in like manner from wild speculation, which prevented the exporting of many million bushels of wheat, reports which encouraged farmers to keep back their grain until the cereal had been taken off the market by speculators.

"The inevitable consequence has been a very low range of prices, the yield being clearly in excess of all demands. The great crop of corn has materially affected the prices of meats. The course of industries during 1895 has been materially affected by speculation in materials. Midsummer business was depressed, and with a rush to buy far exceeding the ordinary demand for consumption. Prices rose beyond all reason, excepting still more anxiety to buy beyond actual needs. Thousands of producers strangely mistook the extraordinary buying for a vast increase in consuming ability and extended plants, opened mills, increased force and rushed production in many lines far beyond actual consumption. Inevitably the goods were piled up in warehouses, and the distributing power, hence the general shrinkage in prices for the past three months, and though in scarcely any department did prices rise higher than in former years, they were found out of relation to existing demand.

"Railroad earnings show decided improvement over last year—4.5 per cent. for the year and 6.9 per cent. for December, though 4.6 per cent. smaller than in 1892. The rapid outflow of gold, with high rates of interest caused anxiety which was checked by decision to issue clearing-house certificates at New York, Boston and Philadelphia and by prompt attention to financial questions in congress, but at the close another issue of bonds is expected, and already exceeded the gold of the year proposed. The recent decrease in imports of merchandise and some increase in exports warrant hope that trade balances may be more favorable hereafter, but much depends upon the course of securities which foreign holders are selling to some extent in order to share in the expected profits on bonds. Rarely has there been a situation so complicated, and the near future is difficult to forecast, but it is the widely prevalent impression that a large sale of bonds will speedily revive confidence and activity."

THE COLD WAVE.

Mercury Ranges from 25 to 40 Below Throughout the West.

Washington, Jan. 4.—The present cold wave made its first appearance in the far northwest in the Canadian province of Alberta, on the morning of the 1st. From that time until Friday morning the temperature steadily fell in Alberta and the adjacent Canadian provinces, reaching a minimum temperature of 30 to 40 below zero.

Special telegrams show that the cold weather is general throughout the west. At Lacon, Ill., the thermometer is below zero; at Virginia it is two degrees below; at Hillsboro the drop was 25 degrees; at Mowague it is ten degrees below; at Decatur eight degrees; at Wabash, Ind., it is ten degrees below, with snow plows out to clear the railroad tracks; at Marquette, Mich., it is 12 degrees below, and at Benton Harbor the fall was 30 degrees in 24 hours. In Wisconsin, Janesville reports 18 degrees below, Marshfield 23 degrees below and Lac du Flambeau 25 degrees below.

AGAINST THE SYNDICATE.

The New York World Declares a National Scandal Is Impending.

New York, Jan. 3.—The World prints a long editorial article reviewing the bond situation, declaring that the syndicate manipulations not only must result in enormous loss to the government, but will lead to great national scandal, the moral effect of which upon the country will be more disastrous than any financial loss could possibly be. It calls upon President Cleveland to reject absolutely the proposition of the syndicate and to leave the result to the people. There can be no doubt, it assures him, that the people, once awakened to the peril of the situation, will pour out their gold from banks and vaults to recoup the \$40,000,000 deficiency in the reserve. As an earnest of its confidence in this and of its own sincerity the World offers to lead with \$100,000 the subscription to an issue of three per cent. bonds or four per cent. bonds upon a three per cent. basis.

SHERMAN'S CURE.

Ohio Senator Presents a Remedy for Financial ills.

His Speech in the Senate—Declares That More Revenue Is Necessary—Free Coinage the Most Dangerous of Policies.

Washington, Jan. 4.—The resolution offered by Senator Sherman (rep. O.) in relation to the reserve fund was laid before the senate and Senator Sherman addressed the senate.

Senator Sherman opened his speech by a reference to the two recent messages of the president of the United States in relation to the Monroe doctrine and to the condition of the national finances. As to the former, he remarked that congress had "perhaps too hastily" with entire unanimity supported the president in maintaining the interests and honor of the country against the policy of diplomacy, but as to the latter congress had not approved and would not approve his recommendations as to the financial policy and especially as to the currency. The president had mistaken the cause of the present financial condition in attributing it to the president of the United States, and the remedy was not in the deficiency of revenue caused by the legislation of the last congress, thus placing the effect before the cause. And he had proposed as a remedy the conversion of United States notes and treasury notes into interest-bearing bonds, "thus increasing the public debt nearly \$50,000,000."

The president had proposed a line of policy that would produce a sharp contraction of currency, and greatly to the burden of existing debts, and arrest the progress of almost every American industry that competed with foreign productions.

In these views the president was supported by the secretary of the treasury. It was with diffidence that he (Senator Sherman) ventured to controvert the opinions, but his convictions were so strong that they were in error that he hoped to convince the senate by the facts which he would submit that the true line of public policy was to supply the government with ample means to meet current expenses and to pay the public debt, and to the public debt. The only difficulty in the way of an easy maintenance of United States notes at par with coin was the fact that the government had not sufficient revenue of the government had not been sufficient to meet the expenditures.

"It is humiliating to read in the newspapers of the day that our government is negotiating for money from associated bankers and, like a distressed debtor in view of the fact that the government is a friendly power its accumulated debt to relieve us from our supposed financial distress. The true remedy is to supply by taxation in some form additional revenue, and until this can be effected to borrow from the people of the United States enough money to cover past and future deficiencies.

"Congress," Senator Sherman continued, "has neglected to cure the defects pointed out by me as secretary of the treasury in December, 1880, but I hope will correct them now at the request of the president. Notes once redeemed should only be reissued for gold coin and such reissues should be mandatory when coin is deposited in the treasury.

The resumption fund should be segregated from all other moneys of the United States and paid out only in redemption of United States notes. With such provisions in the law the resumption fund could not be invaded to meet deficiencies in the revenue. They should be provided for by bonds or certificates of indebtedness, of such denominations at a low rate of interest which would be readily taken by the people through national banks, sub-treasuries and post offices.

Further in his speech Senator Sherman spoke of the president's complaint that notes presented for redemption had been paid and again, making a continuous circuit. When he asked, had that circuit commenced? It had commenced when this administration (supported by the last congress) had created a deficiency, and it continued because the deficiency continued.

The free coinage of silver he regarded as the most dangerous policy of all. There was scarcely a doubt that the present conditions of trade or finance (except the contingency of war), the whole mass of United States notes and treasury notes now in circulation could be easily supported by a reserve of gold or bullion, or silver bullion in the proportions, equal to one-third or one-fourth of the amount of such notes.

Senator Mills (dem. Tex.) took issue with the statement of Senator Sherman that the tariff act of 1893 was the cause of the present financial difficulties.

Senator Mills said the burden belonged to the 51st congress, and Senator Sherman was partly responsible for the legislation of that congress. The democrats had turned over to the Harrison administration in 1893 \$230,000,000. How was it, he asked, if the claim that the McKinley act had produced sufficient revenue was true, that in 1893, when the democrats again assumed control, all that surplus was gone, consumed and dissipated?

SAYS THEY ARE CITIZENS.

Judge Morrow Renders a Decision of Importance to Celestians.

San Francisco, Jan. 4.—United States District Judge Morrow, has decided that every Chinese born in the United States is a citizen thereof. The case was that of Wong Kim Ark, who was born in this city in 1873, went to China in 1894 and returned in August last. Collector Wise refused to land him, a writ of habeas corpus was sued out and the case was submitted on briefs to Judge Morrow. The court based its decision on the 14th amendment of the constitution. The government will appeal.

HAVANA IN A PANIC.

Insurgents Within a Few Miles of the Capital City.

Havana, Jan. 4.—The authorities confess the grave condition of affairs by proclaiming martial law for the provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio. Maximo Gomez has declared his purpose to penetrate into the province of Pinar del Rio. Although his forces have not reached the borders of that province, the action of the authorities is understood to indicate they have no hopes of preventing him from carrying out his threat.

Atlanta Exposition Closed.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 1.—The Atlanta exposition is no more. The grounds on the closing day were thronged with people, and the buildings full. Mr. Inman, of the finance committee, said the exposition, when all the debts are paid, will have cost Atlanta about \$200,000, or less than ten per cent. of the money expended on the fair. The total paid attendance during the fair has been 750,000. Gate receipts have amounted to less than \$400,000. Visitors have left, it is estimated, about \$5,000,000 in the city.

Coinage for December.

Washington, Jan. 4.—The monthly statement of the director of the mint shows coinage executed at the mints of the United States during December, 1895, to have been as follows: Gold, \$8,097,145; silver, \$73,592; minor coins, \$107,836; total, \$8,280,573.

Keep Quiet About a Good Thing.

Duluth, Minn., Jan. 4.—It has been learned that a well-paying gold mine has been in full operation almost within the city limits of Duluth for the last few months and that the owners have taken out many thousands of dollars' worth of metal.

The Importer of the Alphabet.

Of course I've studied spelling, but it really seems to me

We have too much importance to the crooked letter "c."

We seem to get and pamper it, although it should be known

It's often next to useless, lacking standing of its own.

We use it for an "m" at times, we use it for a "k."

It stands for one in "city," and the other one in "clay."

In both it's but a substitute, and rather poor at that.

Annoying and confusing till it finds a place in "chat."

In this one combination, with the "h" and that alone,

It gets a little standing that, perhaps, may be its own.

Wherever else it may be seen, it shows upon its face

It's really an impostor and is sadly out of place.

—Chicago Post.

Diverse.

My world grows narrow; all its different ways

Are only one; that leads to where thou

Where thou art not, light dies from all the days;

No take me as I am, and keep—sweet—heart

O brave new world, outstretching free and wide!

O wonder that it holds such joy for me!

The glory, and the pity, and the pride—

Here am I, crack. What wilt thou have me be?

—Anna C. Brackett, in Harper's Magazine.

The Scriptural Parallel.

"For what is your life? It is even a vapor."

"We all do fade as a flower."

A vapor breathed on the eternal sky.

A rain upon the parched fainting grass.

A thousand rills that through the meads we pass

To rise a cloud again—to change, not die.

A leaf that loosens from the reluctant tree

And falls—to die? Nay, but to feed the root

From which it sprung, and rise again as a fruit

Or leaf of stem—As leaves do fade, so we.

—Gertrude Buck, in Youth's Companion.

Do You Ever Think?

Do you ever think as the horse drives by

That it won't be long till you and I

Will both ride in the big, plumed hack

And we'll never, never, never ride back?

Do you ever think as you stive for gold?

That a dead man's hand can't a dollar hold?

We may tug and toil and pinch and save

And we'll lose it all when we reach the grave.

Do you ever think as you closely clasp