ROCKEFELLER IS DENOUNCED BY THE CONGREGATIONAL CLERGY.

John D. Rockefeller, the donor of $100,000 to the American Board of Foreign Missions of the Congregational church, is shown at the left of the picture; to the right is the Rev. Washington Gladden of Columbus, Ohio, who opposes the acceptance of the donation on the ground that the money was illegally extorted from the people. Rockefeller's gift has aroused a storm of protests, coupled with denunciations of the bitterest kind, from the Congregational clergy. Below are two of these stinging allusions to the Standard Oil magnate:

Rev. Dr. Gladden, pastor of the leading Congregational church of Columbus, Ohio, says:

"The money proffered to our Board of Missions comes out of a colossal estate, whose foundations were laid in the most relentless rapacity known to modern commercial history. The United States government is now engaged in a strenuous attempt to ferret out and punish this injustice. And the people of the United States have a tremendous battle on their hands with the corporate greed, which has intrenched itself in this stronghold and has learned to use the railways for the oppression and spoliation of the people. And now, on the eve of this battle, they are asked to accept a great gift of money from the man who more completely than any other represents the system they have summoned to fight. I hope Congregationalists are not mean enough to take his money and then turn around and fight him. I hope they are not so faithless to their obligations as to take his money and shut their mouths or become his apologists.

"We do not want this man's money. To accept it will be to earn the contempt of millions of honest men; to reject it will strengthen our churches in the affection and respect of millions who are inclined to doubt whether the churches love God more than mammon. Our missions will be richer and stronger without it than with it, and we shall lose nothing by our loyalty to the things unseen and eternal."

In Brookline, Mass., Rev. H. G. Hale, pastor of the Congregational church, says: "Mr. Rockefeller stands to-day under arraignment by the American people. He stands for a system which is among the most pernicious influences in our American life. He is teaching the young men of the nation the doctrine of success at any cost by methods of competition which shoot to kill. This is the lowest materialism. In the nature of the case all money given cannot be investigated. This is a case of unusual transparency. My conscience is arrayed irrevocably on the side of the protest. I believe that the church has a rare opportunity to array itself on the side of disinterested righteousness."

THERE'S MONEY IN IT.

Why American Consulships Are So Eagerly Sought.

Never before at the beginning of an administration has there been such a rush of applicants for diplomatic and consular places as at present, and never before have so few of these places been available, owing partly to the fact that the President has already promised many of them to personal friends and partly to the policy of retaining in office incumbents with good records. Ordinarily, it is said there are from ten to a dozen applicants for each foreign appointment at the beginning of an administration. At present there are twenty applicants for each job.

These positions, especially in the consular service, are rendered attractive by the fees for administering oaths, for acknowledging deeds, etc. These fees at some posts amount to far more than the salary. H. Clay Evans, our consul general to London, receives a salary of $5,000 per annum; but in 1903 his "notarial" fees amounted to $10,368. Thus he received a total of more than $15,000. Consul General Gowdy, at Paris, realized, all told, $13,976, $5,000 of which was salary. Consul Boyle, at Liverpool, received $6,848 in unofficial fees.

Men of wealth among the applicants are many, though they are not looking for the money. The occupancy of an official post, even in the consular service, gives a social standing abroad it is difficult to obtain otherwise. It is for this reason that Americans with social ambition and wealth to back it up are so eager to get these appointments.

Interesting News Items.

A passenger train on the P., W. & B. railroad was wrecked near Northeast, Md. Three persons were injured.

The steamer Spartan, bound from Providence for Philadelphia, ran aground on Block Island in a fog and is a complete wreck.

It is said that the President has decided to offer Edward Addicks a foreign berth so as to enable the Delaware Legislature to elect a United States Senator.

A carriage occupied by the Empress of Germany struck a 6-year-old boy in Berlin and the Empress personally extended first aid to the injured and then summoned the court physician.

The Common Pleas Court at Columbus, Ohio, recognized the Jewish Sabbath as within the meaning of the statute relating to Sunday observance.

Henry H. Rogers of the Standard Oil Company presented a high school building to Fair Haven, Mass., the town of his birth. This makes a total of $3,000,000 given to Fair Haven by Mr. Rogers.

Miss Rebecca Jones, who was sent to jail in New York twenty years ago because she refused to answer the judge's questions in the Gordon Hammersley big will contest, won by the present Lady Beresford, is dead.

Isaac Selby, the aged preacher from Australia, who several months ago shot at Superior Judge Hebbard of San Francisco, while the latter was on the bench, was sentenced to seven years in prison.

A scandal in the St. Louis fair management is to be probed. It is reported that property of the fair in which the government holds an interest was sold at one-quarter its value and that the transaction was secret.

President R. H. Jesse of the University of Missouri made an apology to the students in agriculture because he ordered them to leave the chapel Saturday when they appeared attired in overalls at the celebration of farmers' day.

NEW RUSSIAN COMMANDER.

General Linevitch Who Succeeds Kuropatkin as Head of Manchurian Army.

Gen. Linevitch, who has been appointed to succeed Kuropatkin in command of the Manchurian army, is a veteran of 67 years, and studied Asiatic fighting among the Turkomans. He first served in the Caucasus and then in the Russo-Turkish war, winning a decoration for personal valor. He also distinguished himself in the Boxer outbreak in China, and again was decorated. For a time he held the military command of Ussuria, the province immediately north of Korea, and when the war opened was in command of the First Siberian army corps and temporary commander in chief. It is alleged that for a long time Gen. Linevitch and Kuropatkin have been rivals.

GEN. LINEVITCH.

When Gen. Kuropatkin resigned from the post of minister of war and assumed command of the Russian forces in the far East, Russia confidently believed that he would turn the tide of battle in Manchuria and wipe out the defeats which had been inflicted upon Russian arms. But although furnished with a splendid army, and in addition having the advantage of choosing his own battlefield, he sustained reverse after reverse—the last at Mukden with the sequel at Tie Pass, being one of the greatest defeats which Russian arms ever sustained. Kuropatkin was clearly outgeneraled by the Japanese commanders and all but suffered the loss of his entire army, estimated at about 400,000 men.

The Russion losses at Mukden were terrible, the aggregate being 156,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. The dead alone numbered 25,000. The Japanese, too, suffered heavily, probably 60,000 to 70,000 men killed or wounded; but they won the fight and inflicted a defeat upon the Russians from which the latter can scarcely hope to recover during the present campaign.

From Mukden Kuropatkin led back his shattered army to Tie Pass, where it was supposed he would reorganize his forces and again offer a front to the enemy. But the Japanese, by a wide turning movement, drove the Russians from the pass, forcing the latter to destroy immense military stores and large depots of food. It was at this juncture that Kuropatkin was superseded.

The army under Linevitch is still a formidable one and with the fresh European arrivals must number 300,000 men. This force, if properly led, should be capable of delaying, if not positively checking, the Japanese advance. Just to what position the Russians are retiring is not known.

Russia is now mobilizing an army of 450,000 men for service in Manchuria. Months must elapse before such a great force can reach the east, and meantime many things may happen. Evidently, however, it is the intention of Russia to continue the war and the fleet under Rojestvensky has sailed from Madagascar to, it is said, try conclusions with the Japanese upon sea.

TEN YEARS FOR MRS. CHADWICK

Appeals Because Judge Sentenced on Each Count Separately.

Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick, convicted on seven counts of conspiracy to defraud the government through illegal deals with the Oberlin National Bank, was sentenced by Judge Robert W. Taylor at Cleveland to serve ten years in the State penitentiary at Columbus.

On four of the counts a penalty of two years each was imposed. Upon two counts a sentence of one year each was given and on the seventh no penalty was imposed. By good behavior Mrs. Chadwick can reduce the penalty to eight years and four months.

Her attorneys took exceptions to the penalty upon each count except the first. The defense will contend the court cannot impose a separate sentence for each count; that the law applied to the general charge instead of each incident of a general charge. This will be contested in the higher court, as will the other points which resulted in the conviction. If by any remote possibility the woman wins the appeal six other indictments are hanging over her.

Mrs. Chadwick, after consulting with her attorneys a half hour, was taken to the jail. She did not seem to be affected greatly by the sentence.

RUSS NEWSPAPERS FOR PEACE.

Talk of Intrigue in Far East—Plan to Increase Taxation.

The St. Petersburg papers are supporting the campaign for peace and are beginning to print quite openly the history of the intrigues in the far East for the protection of private interests, devoting special attention to M. Bezobrazoff's connection with the Yalu timber concession. The publications include a secret memorandum of Gen. Kuropatkin pointing out that war would be inevitable if Russian interests were extended into Korea.

The necessity for increased taxation to meet the expenses of the war is recognized and the minister of finance has submitted projects to the council of the empire, including taxes on beer, matches, etc., and a graduated tax on the salaries of government officials beginning with 1 per cent on salaries of over $300, which altogether will realize about $11,000,000. There is also a proposition for a general income tax, which undoubtedly would prove the most popular form of raising money, as it would bear heaviest on those able to pay.

Notes of Current Events.

Miss Elizabeth A. C. White, a New York beauty expert, has discovered that sleeping on the face tends to reduce flesh.

John Frayland was struck by a train near Mine Center, Minn., and killed. Circumstances point to murder, as it is believed he had been drugged and robbed.

John H. Onderdonk, brother of Andrew Onderdonk, the contractor, died at New York at the home of his brother, who was the trustees of his shattered fortune.

Horace C. Starr of Richmond, Ind., national president of the Travelers' Protective Asociation, announces that Col. John R. Harwood of Richmond, Va., will deliver the memorial address at the national convention in Savannah, Ga., in May.

President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, in a speech in Baltimore declared that the strike of subway and elevated road men at New York failed because the men violated their agreement and contracts with the company.

The consolidated Nevada National Bank and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s bank will be known as the Wells-Fargo Nevada National Bank of San Francisco and will have a capital of $6,000,000 and a surplus of $3,500,000, some of the officers of each of the old institutions being retained.

One Hundred Years Ago.

The amusement of bull bating was abolished in France.

Aaron Burr started on his trip west to Louisiana and Blennerhassett's Island.

Nine American seamen were released from a British brig in New York harbor.

The British House of Parliament went into committee on the subject of a commercial treaty with the United States.

Two hundred and fifty letters of marque were issued for privateers against the English at various Spanish ports.

Congress ordered the clearance of all armed merchant vessels.

Seventy-five Years Ago.

There were but seven navy yards in the United States.

American indemnity claims were settled with Denmark.

One of the combatants in a prize fight which took place in Manchester, England, was killed before he could leave the ring.

Turkey paid its second installment of $800,000 stipulated by the treaty of Adrianople for indemnity of the Russian subjects.

Navigation by steam was introduced on the Mediterranean, vessels making weekly trips from Venice to Genoa.

Peace was concluded at Buenos Ayres between Buenos Ayres, Santa Fe Entre Rios, and Corrientes.

Fifty Years Ago.

The State prison at Nashville, Tenn., was burned.

The closing sale of the estate of Daniel Webster took place at Marshfield, Mass.

An unsuccessful attempt at revolution was made in Hayti, with the intent to recall ex-President Paez.

Twenty-three persons lost their lives in the fire which destroyed the steamer Bulletin on the Mississippi River, near Vicksburg.

Castle Garden, New York, was made an emigrant depot.

Twelve men were arrested in Philadelphia who had enlisted for foreign service.

Forty Years Ago.

Residents of Wisconsin, in the vicinity of Edgarton and Stroughton, were excited over the reported discovery of petroleum.

Reports sent from Mobile Bay via Cairo, Ill., reached the North telling of the attack by Union monitors on the city of Mobile.

Three men robbed a bank in Louisville, Ky., in the early afternoon, getting away with $45,000.

Fort Stedman was taken by the Confederates and retaken by the Union troops, who captured 2,700 prisoners.

A member of the North Carolina Legislature declared that body was ready to take the oath of allegiance and to ratify the slavery abolition amendment to the constitution.

Thirty Years Ago.

The announcement was made that Gen. Spinner was to be succeded as National Treasurer by John C. New of Indianapolis.

Kossuth was defeated in a contest for a seat in the Hungarian diet.

The Cook County (Ill.) Commissioners engaged the architects for the courthouse, now crumbling to pieces.

The Ohio Senate passed a bill forbidding railroad officials or employes from being connected with so-called "fast freight" or transportation companies.

Twenty Years Ago.

The Reichstag adopted a measure providing for the subsidizing of steamship companies.

Chicago real estate men declared that flats were becoming unpopular and that rents would be cut.

The people of France were thrown into a panic by reports of Chinese victories over the French soldiers.

The report of the first bloodshed of the rebellion led by Louis Riel in the British Northwest Territories reached Ottawa.

A system of fast freight trains between Chicago and New England points was inaugurated.

Ten Years Ago.

In Chicago the mercury stood at 76 degrees above zero and ranged from that up to 90 degrees in various parts of Illinois.

Li Hung Chang, Chinese peace envoy to Japan, was shot in the face and painfully injured by a Japanese at Shiminoseki.

The United States ordered a warship to Peru to look after American interests, the country being convulsed by a revolution.

The government of Manitoba defied the Canadian government to enforce its order to restore to Roman Catholics the separate schools.

Four persons were killed, many injured, and property was damaged $60,000 by the burning of the St. James Hotel at Denver, Colo.

New York was struck by a 65-mile an hour gale, which rocked the sky scrapers and damaged shipping.

WAR LOSSES IN THE "MANCHURIAN ADVENTURE."

Appended are the appalling figures of the fighting from the Shakhe river to Tie pass, the outcome of which was the capture of Mukden by the Japanese, the resignation of Kuropatkin, and the accession of Linevitch to the position of commander-in-chief. Incidentally the battle showed the utter inability of Russia to stem the tide of defeat:

Number of days occupied in battles around Mukden (Japanese attacked Haba Pass Feb. 19 and the fleeing Russians reach Tie Pass March 12).	22
Russians killed in the fighting	27,000
Russians wounded in battle	92,000
Russians taken prisoners	50,000
Japanese Spoils.	
Field guns captured	120
Rifles	65,000
Ammunition wagons	200
Army wagons	1,200
Shells	250,000
Small arm ammunition, rounds	25,000,000
Cereals, bushels	75,000
Value of Russian Store Lost, $1,750,000	
Light railway materials, miles	46
Light railway wagons	300
Horses	2,500
Clothing (Chinese cartloads)	1,000
Bread rations	1,000,000
Fuel, pounds	150,000,000
Horse allowances, bushels	223,000
Hay, pounds	5,000,000
Japanese Losses.	
Killed	20,000
Wounded	35,000

Russia's Pecuniary Loss.

The Son of the Fatherland, a Russian newspaper, recently declared that what it called the "Manchurian adventure" had cost the nation as follows:

Chinese Eastern Railroad	$250,000,000
Port Arthur and Dalny	250,000,000
Cost of the war	500,000,000

The paper added that if this total of $1,000,000,000 had been expended at home for schools, sanitation and lighting, it would have given to each province approximately $10,000,000.

BOARD IS OUSTED.

Canal Commissioners Quit at Request of the President.

President Roosevelt has asked for and received the resignations of all of the members of the isthmian canal commission. He is now at liberty to reorganize the commission upon any basis that the exigencies of the work to be performed upon the isthmus may seem to require, and the announcement is made that the President has selected as the head of the new commission Theodore P. Shonts, president of the Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railway, which is more widely known as the "Clover Leaf" line.

Whether he will reappoint any of the members of the existing board will depend upon themselves and circumstances. He would be glad to have Messrs. William Barclay Parsons, William H. Burr, Benjamin M. Harrod and Carl Ewald Grunsky, who are civil engineers of high attainment, resume their old positions with the understanding that instead of devoting themselves to the executive and financial details of the enterprise they shall proceed to the isthmus of Panama forthwith and assume personal supervision of certain sections of the canal, which are to be created hereafter. This will involve a complete surrender of their present authority as commissioners and submission to Chief Engineer Wallace, who is to be a member of the reorganized board.

It is understood that Messrs. Parsons, Burr and Grunsky already have signified a willingness to accept reappointment under terms which the President will dictate, and that hereafter they will be prepared to take up their several residences on the isthmus, where they can personally look after the engineering details of the work of constructing the canal.

The selection of Mr. Shonts does not imply that he is a $100,000 man, a Washington correspondent says. His salary will be $25,000 per year, the same as that of Chief Engineer Wallace. The fiction about the President seeking to employ as chief executive of the canal enterprise a man of sufficient executive talent and experience to justify payment to him of a salary of $100,000 per year was not conceived by the President. He never said that he would pay any man so large a salary, but on the contrary, has concluded negotiations for the services of several ex-railway presidents upon the theory that they would be willing to work for $25,000 per year. It is no violation of confidence to state that the President could have employed any one of a dozen successful railway men for that salary.

The Comic Side of The News

It is about time to name some good race horse after Kuropatkin.

President Roosevelt doesn't find it necessary to throw the big stick into the plum tree.

And yet, only a year or so ago, President Castro was hiding under Uncle Sam's coattails.

How many of the 100,000 Russians saved from Mukden broke the world's running record?

Those French bankers might lend Russia the money if it could get Japan to go on the note.

According to report a Russian warship is patrolling the Red Sea. She may be looking for blood.

Maybe the idea is that the Japanese will be too chivalrous to fight an army led by a grand duke.

It is to be hoped that that Denver religious revival will boil over into Utah before it simmers down.

There are liars, worse liars, statisticians, circulation managers and the Weather Bureau experts.

Labor leaders note that the President gets a salary of $50,000 a year, but has to have a Union to do it.

"Santo Domingo" means "Holy Sabbath." Live up to your name, Santy, and give us a day of rest.

Judging from Hoch's portraits, it was an exceptionally smooth and persuasive tongue that did the business.

The Kansas Legislature has adjourned, but the beef trust and the Standard Oil are still in executive session.

The tobacco trust has no need to worry. Until the beef trust is made to toe the mark it may rest perfectly easy.

Once more the Ohio river is executing one of its celebrated flanking movements on the people along its banks.

Having done its fighting without assistance, Japan proposes to conduct the peace negotiations in the same way.

Undeterred by the reports from Denver, the Kansas House of Representatives has passed a female suffrage bill.

Judging from the extent of the land frauds, those Oregon people must have been trying to steal the face of the earth.

No one need worry about accommodations for visitors at the Lewis and Clark fair. There are 40,000 available rooms. Let the owners of the rooms do the worrying.

EDITORIALS

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

Wireless Telegraphy in Railroading.

As a result of the series of experiments made with wireless telegraphy, the Lake Shore and the New York Central railroads have decided to equip their lines with a complete system. The object of the installation is to increase the safety of operation. Wireless telegraphy stations are to be erected outside several of the larger cities located on these railroads, which will be kept in constant touch with trains in motion. With the devices which have been invented for the purpose, the train dispatcher will be able to communicate direct with the engineer of a moving train in his cab, showing him just how the signals are set for him along the track. The value of this is apparent. Under certain conditions of the weather the signals are so obscured that the engineer cannot see them until he reaches the place where they stand, and it may then be too late for him to take the right action to avoid disaster. With a reproduction of signals before him in the cab, nothing short of personal inattention can prevent him from executing his orders correctly. Against neglect of duty and carelessness the most perfect means of communication will avail nothing to the engineer or the train dispatcher.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Value of Appreciation.

Do you appreciate the good qualities of your wife, your children, your neighbors, your friends? Very likely you do not. If you should lose your wife, your neighbor or your friend by death, then you would realize that you had not appreciated many of their good qualities. I will ask you to pause a moment now, and ask yourself this question: Do I appreciate the many good qualities of the members of my own family and of my relatives and friends? If you do appreciate their good qualities, why not encourage them by words of appreciation and commendation? Why not say to your wife to-day: "Jane, you have been a good wife, you are a good cook, a good housekeeper, you are industrious; you have helped me to save money and to make money; you have made my home attractive for many years. I appreciate your good qualities, your many virtues." Or, if your children and servants are doing fairly well, why not encourage them to-day in some way? Possibly instead of encouraging them, you are constantly finding fault. Life is short, the journey is soon over; life is too short to be wasted in finding fault. True, there are occasions when it would seem necessary to call attention to certain shortcomings, since we are all imperfect, but it is a great mistake to be continually finding fault. I often think of the good things that are said about people after they are dead that might more appropriately and helpfully have been said while they were yet alive to hear and be rejoiced with words of appreciation.—Green's Fruit Grower.

Fickle Fame.

General Stoessel, if he reads the newspapers, will be struck by the fickleness of popular fame. As the first moment of surrender he was, paradoxical as it may sound, the hero of the hour. The praise of the victors was almost drowned in that of the valiant defenders, and the General was acclaimed on all hands as the life and soul of the defense. But already another current has set in. It started from St. Petersburg, where the remark was made that General Stoessel said little of some of his subordinates, and yet that one or other of them had really borne the heat and burden of the day. And now from Port Arthur itself the correspondents begin to tell us—not only of grave neglect of duty on the part of subordinate officers, but also of a feeling that the commander himself fell short. "General Stoessel," we read, "is much blamed for what is characterized as a disgraceful conclusion to a splendid defense, which practically ended with the death of General Kondratenko." We know not where precisely the truth may be; but, however the popular breeze may blow, General Stoessel has one sealing distinction which nothing can take away from him. We do not mean his order "Pour le Merite;" for after all the German Emperor is a man who acts on impulse and first impressions. We are thinking rather of the tributes of respect which have been paid to the Russian commander by those who have the best means of appreciating rightly the character of his defense—namely, the Japanese themselves.—London Chronicle.

School Books and Curvature of the Spine.

The city superintendent of schools in New York recently warned all concerned that children are liable to get curvature of the spine from carrying books between the school and their homes. He describes the number and weight of the books and suggests that various precautions should be taken, especially the provision of a knapsack specialy designed for the purpose.

Two replies have been made to the warning, one by a mother of a large family, who pointed out that American children have always carried their books in any way that suited them, and that the race is not lop-sided, and the other by a physician, who said:

A healthy youngster of 7 or 8 can carry, I would say, twenty pounds for a short distance, and in any position he pleases, without injuring his spine, and certainly he ought to be able to do that much twice a day.

It is also a well-known fact that a normal child of 5 years can carry without detriment to himself anything he can pick up and sling over his shoulder. A child who is not normal, who is predisposed to disease, will not attempt to lift or sling anything he can't comfortably carry.

There are boys and girls in this city with such weak spines that they can't, and don't try to, carry more than two pounds, but such cases will not be found in the public schools, or any school, for that matter. If they are not in a hospital, they are kept at home.

The suggestion of the mother is so much to the point that the confirmation by the physician may be taken only as corroborative.—Hartford Times.

Character in Business.

Success is character. Character is success. Whichever way it is put, the truth of the two declarations is the same. The greatest thing in the business world is credit. It is more than money. And the basis of credit is character. Men may succeed for a time by trickery and deceit, but not permanently. When a business man loses his character he loses his credit, and therefore loses the larger part of his capital. The vast transactions of commerce are carried on by faith in fellow men. What are checks, drafts, exchanges of every sort, but evidences of men's honesty?

But to take a step higher: Character is success because it brings larger returns than dollars. It brings satisfaction. The man who builds a character that is like a stone wall before the assaults of temptation; the man who, successful, does not become sordid; who is kind to his employes, helpful to his neighbors, remembers the poor; the man who is broad-minded, charitable and public-spirited—this sort of man is doubly successful.

Ignoble success is only successful failure. Noble success is successful success.

Character puts a man above and not below his dollars; while making money he makes a life; while saving dollars he saves a soul. Success is character. Character is success.—Kansas City World.

WHEN THE PIPES ARE FROZEN.

Of all sad words of tongue or pen the saddest, when spoken on a winter morning in a suburban residence, says the New York Sun, are, "Please, ma'am, the pipes is froze." A chill like that which gripped the pipes entered the heart of a householder who heard the fatal news one cold morning. Forthwith he sent an humble solicitation to the king of winter, the plumber man. Until the plumber came the household went about in fear of a momentary deluge from broken mains.

The plumber was a big, brawny chap, covered with grime and with icicles on his mustache. He was cross and tired, for he said he had been busy since daybreak, and saw no end to the work cut out for him.

But there was something in the way he stalked into the kitchen and threw his eye around the corners, down to the range and boilers and over to the sink, that gave the household courage and hope again.

They poured a tale of woe into his ears, but he said not a word. In the middle of their discourse he left them talking, opened the door to the cellar and went down. He was gone about five minutes.

"Well," said the man of the house when he came up, "do you think you can thaw out the frozen place in the main cellar?"

"Ain't any frozen places," said the plumber. "Thawed it out a'ready with a match and a handful of this oily cotton-waste I have in me pocket."

"Then will you attend to the pipes in the laundry?"

"They'll be all right in a minute. Couldn't burn the waste against the laundry pipe, for the frozen place was against the woodwork. I took the hot waste that was left from the little bonfire I had in the cellar and wrapped it around the frozen laundry pipe, and put paper around it to keep the heat in. There she goes now," he added, as a sound of trickling water came from the laundry taps.

"Now what more's the matter wit' ye?" demanded the autocrat of winter.

"The bathroom pipes are frozen."

The plumber tramped up stairs, leaving flakes of ice along the way, which the grateful housewife minded not at all, for surely he was a man who knew his business. In the bathroom he took a wrench from his pocket and tapped along the pipe till he found the frozen place.

"Here 'tis," he said. "Get me a candle, or a kerosene lamp."

A woman of the house flew for one. When she returned, the plumber shoved her hand and the lamp together in under the pipe.

"Now you hold that right there while I go down stairs and look over the pipes."

"Can't I hold it?" asked the man of the house.

"No, you can't," said his majesty. "You're too nervous. You might set the house afire."

He had hardly started for the kitchen when there was a crackling and trickling, and water began to run through the pipe into the bath tub. The household was welcoming it like delighted children when the plumber came back.

"The waste pipe in your kitchen was not froze at all," he said. "A little proddin' with a wire fixed that. Tell your servants to be more careful about that sink. What more is wrong?"

As it happened nothing was, but the household told what a fright they had for fear the boiler in the kitchen would burst if they drew the water from the pipes.

"Who told you such nonsense?" snapped the weary plumber.

"The agent."

"Aw, him! That sounds just like him." For about five minutes he gave the household a very effective lecture on the care of pipes in cold weather. When he was gone they wrote it down for future reference. He was in the house fifteen minutes, had wasted not a stroke, and had done with a minimum effort all he came for. It was evident that as a plumber he was born, not made.

"KING" WATTS' TURBULENT LIFE

Chief's Conflicts with Cherokee Nation Over Claim to Lands.

Governor Watts, in relating the life of "King" Jeff Watts, who died some time ago, according to a Vinita (I. T.) special to the St. Louis Republic, said that it would be a difficult thing to ascertain what were the most turbulent times in the life of the great Cherokee intruder. The governor said:

"All of the times he was fighting for his rights in the Cherokee Nation were more or less turbulent. There are two events which nearly resulted in an open conflict with the Cherokee sheriffs. The first was in 1869 or 1870, when Sheriff Albert Johnson of Sequoyah district, who was subsequently killed by Frank Morgan, undertook, under an order from the tribal authorities, to evict Jeff Watts from the Indian Territory for trying to hold lands in the Cherokee Nation after the authorities had decided his claim to Cherokee citizenship adversely and had classed him as an intruder. This same right after his first assertion to his claim had been contested.

"Watts was then living in the vicinity of Pawpaw in the Cherokee Nation, not far from Fort Smith, Ark., and the sheriff started with deputies to evict him. At Cottonwood, I. T., the sheriff and his deputies met Dr. Moorehead, who asked where they were going. He was told of their intentions and he warned them against it. He told the officers that Watts had been warned of their advance and that he was prepared for them and would use all the means at his command to resist them and that if the attempt was made it would result in bloodshed.

"After parleying the sheriff and his crowd returned and reported to the tribal authorities. Things went along with more or less trouble after that. Lawsuits followed, but Watts lived in the midst of turmoil and strife, still asserted his right in the Cherokee country.

"The next open attack was in 1883, when the Cherokee and his deputies were up in arms and were going to evict Watts if they had to resort to extremes. The tribal authorities had again decided that the intruder chief must leave, and George Gunter, who was then sheriff of Sequoyah district, with a force of deputies, was directed to remove Watts.

But Watts had been warned of the sheriff's intentions and had gathered about twenty-five friends and neighbors, armed with all kinds of guns and gathered at Watts' place and awaited the coming of the sheriff, who had about equal forces.

"They advanced within about seventy-five yards of Watt's home and called on Watts to surrender. The sheriff told Jeff of his mission and his intentions if he did not submit peacefully. Jeff listened, and when he finished he said to the sheriff:

"'We hold this land by rights; our claims have been approved by the secretary of the interior, and we think we are rightfully in possession of these holdings and propose to hold them until the end. Now, you go back to the men who have sent you and tell them we intend staying here until our claims are refused by higher powers, and then, if we find we are holding them wrongfully, we will vacate."

Why Your Mouth Waters.

In the Journal de Psychologie M. Mayer treats of the influence of the mind on bodily secretions. We know that a tempting morsel of food makes the "mouth water" and that stories or memories can bring tears to the eyes. Observations on dogs have shown that the nature of the saliva secreted at the sight of food depends on the nature of the food. The stomachal secretions of the dog are also excited by the sight of food. Some dogs, however, of a "cold, positive temperament," not illusioned by chimeras or what is out of reach, patiently wait until the food comes to their gullet before their mouths water or the gastric juices are provoked.

It is assumed that what holds for dogs probably holds for men. The observations appear to show the importance of eating food that pleases and avoiding what displeases or disgusts. They also run counter to the psychological theory of the emotions, according to which the psychological phenomena are caused by organic changes. This may be the case with some "emotions," for example the feeling of hunger, but for emotions properly so called it is rather the other way about.

When you read that anything is sold on "easy payments," remember there is only one way to buy on "easy payments," and that is cash down.