



1065—St. Peter's church, Westminster, dedicated by Edward the Confessor.

1170—Thomas a'Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, assassinated in the cathedral.

1278—Injunction issued by Primate of England against public prayer by little girls on Christmas day.

1377—Wickliff divulged his opinion on the Pope's mandate.

1535—Society of Jesuits founded by Ignatius Loyola.

1552—Catherine von Bora, wife of Martin Luther, died.

1591—Pope Innocent X. died.

1594—Expulsion of the Jesuits from Paris.

1601—Kinsale, Ireland, surrendered to the English.

1652—First newspaper sanctioned in Russia.

1661—Earl of Argyll imprisoned for high treason.

1691—Mary, Queen of England, died of smallpox.

1709—Empress Elizabeth of Russia born. Died on this date in 1761.

1714—George Whitefield born.

1737—Singular rising and sinking of land noticed at Scarborough, England.

1765—James Francis Edward, the Pretender, son of James II. of England, died.

1773—Meeting at Philadelphia declared that the Polly, with a cargo of tea, should not land.

1806—Russians entered Bucharest.

1809—William E. Gladstone born.

1812—American warship Constitution captured British ship Java.

1815—Fire in Buffalo, N. Y., destroyed 100 houses.

1814—Schooner Carolina blown up in Mississippi by the British.

1818—Emperor Alexander of Russia granted right to peasants to engage in manufacturing.

1828—Procession of free negroes in Philadelphia escorting an African prince returning to Liberia.

1831—Hereditary peerage abolished in France.

1834—First reformed British Parliament dissolved.

1835—Battle of Tampa Bay.

1837—Imperial palace at St. Petersburg burned.

1845—Texas admitted to the Union.

1846—Constitutional charter of New Zealand granted.

1854—Thomas W. Dorr, leader of Dorr's Rebellion, died.

1857—Bombardment and capture of Canton, China, by English and French forces.

1830—Lord Macaulay died, aged 59.

1870—Marshal Prim executed at Madrid.

1870—Great mass meeting held in Milwaukee for relief of Nebraska grasshopper sufferers.

1874—Alphonso XII, father of the present ruler, proclaimed King of Spain.

1876—Great railroad accident at Ash-tahula, Ohio.

1884—Severe earthquake felt in Austria and Spain.

1894—Ex-Senator James G. Fair died. Several killed in the burning of the Delavan house, Albany, N. Y.

1890—Extradition treaty between United States and Brazil ratified. E. V. Smalley, celebrated journalist, died.

1900—Mrs. Isabel A. Mallon (Ruth Ashmore), author, died. Senator Justin S. Morrill of Vermont died, aged 89.

LOUBET WILL NOT RUN.

President of France Says He Will Not Serve a Third Term. There is soon to be a great fight in France over the presidency of the great European republic. Before long the national assembly will meet at Versailles for the purpose of choosing a successor to President Loubet whose second term is drawing to a close. There are several candidates prominently spoken of as likely to get the great honor thrust upon them. In some quarters it is said there is a well defined movement on foot to force President Loubet to accept a third term as President. He, however, strongly declares he will not serve a third term. In another quarter there is a strong feeling against the Loubet government. It is held by many, and openly pronounced, that the Loubet government is full of "graft." Men have declared in Congress that the President has countenanced much political spoliation; that he has inspired a tremendous amount of persecution which is not in



PRESIDENT LOUBET OF FRANCE.

harmony with the republican tendencies of France; that he has carried his ideas of the expulsion of troublesome politicians to an absurd degree and that he has endangered the peace of the republic in a wanton manner. Therefore, it is thought, a strong element will rise up against the element ready to give Loubet a third term in hopes of continuing the policy of spoliation, persecution and expulsion.

M. Fallieres, president of the Senate, has thus far been considered the leading candidate.

LA FOLLETTE SWORN IN.

Wisconsin's Ex-Governor Now a United States Senator. Robert M. LaFollette was sworn in Thursday as a United States Senator from Wisconsin. Ten minutes before the session began the door of the Republican cloakroom opened and Senator Spooner and his new colleague entered the chamber. This caused a mild sensation, for it was known that there had been bitter



SENATOR LA FOLLETTE.

political feeling existing between them. It was not known in advance whether Mr. Spooner would escort his colleague to the desk to take the oath, or whether Mr. LaFollette would accept the escort. But all this was arranged in the cloakroom.

Mr. Spooner before the session introduced a number of Senators to Mr. LaFollette. Several members of the House from Wisconsin joined the Senators and shook hands with them.

Mrs. LaFollette, accompanied by several friends, was in the Senators' gallery and many other Wisconsin people were in the public galleries.

Sod House Heated by Steam.

A steam heating plant in a sod house is one of the latest signs that the star of civilization is gradually wending its way westward. The home of Frank Gillespie, a farmer near the city of Bonestell, S. D., is now heated with a thoroughly modern plant, just installed by an eastern heating appliance manufacturer. Gillespie is well to do, and says he has not had time to erect a brick home, but does not intend to go without the comforts of steam heat in his seven-room sod house.

Fatal Crop Totals.

The final returns to the Department of Agriculture show the following totals of the principal crops for the season of 1905: Corn, 2,707,933,540 bushels; winter wheat, 428,462,234; spring wheat, 224,516,853; oats, 953,216,197; barley, 133,651,020; rye, 27,610,045; buckwheat, 14,586,082; flaxseed, 28,477,753; rice, 12,933,436; potatoes, 290,741,194; hay, 60,531,611 tons; tobacco, 636,033,710 pounds.

An offer of \$50,000 toward a fund of \$100,000 for the relief of aged Presbyterians in Ohio was announced at Cincinnati, although the name of the donor was withheld. William Moore and Elmer Waldron, employees of the Mahoning Gas Fuel Company at Youngstown, Ohio, were nominated in a natural gas pit. They had entered to make some repairs.

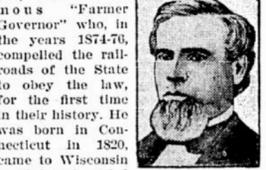


IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

Herbert H. D. Peirce, who has been selected by the president to be the first United States minister to Norway, has for several years been Third Assistant Secretary of State at Washington. His most recent work that came to the notice of the public was as representative of the State Department at the Portsmouth conference, As Third Secretary, the consular service has been under his immediate charge, and in 1904 he made a trip around the world inspecting United States consulates. The results of this trip, which are found in the recommendation for the improvement of the consular service, are regarded as of great value. Mr. Peirce has held secretarial posts in the diplomatic service, including that of first secretary at St. Petersburg, where he was charge d'affaires. In the absence of the Secretary of State he has frequently been in charge of the State Department.

Dr. Plehn, who was a speaker at the recent German colonial conference, criticizes the brutal exercise of certain German and Belgian officials when sent to govern black men to "tropicalizer," or tropical frenzy.

Ex-Governor William R. Taylor of Wisconsin, who has become an inmate of the Old Peoples' Home near Madison, was the famous "Farmer Governor" who, in the years 1874-76, compelled the railroads of the State to obey the law, for the first time in their history. He was born in Connecticut in 1829, came to Wisconsin in 1848 and settled at Cottage Grove, Dane County, where he has lived on a farm ever since. Though a Democrat, in a strongly Republican district, and in a Republican State, he has been elected to nearly every office in his village, county and State, from school director to Governor. The pathos of the old man's retirement to the "home" comes from the fact that he lost his parents when only a child and was reared wholly by strangers, so he closes his long and useful life in loneliness and among strangers, as he began it.

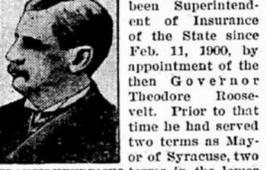


W. R. TAYLOR.

When Dr. Nansen goes to London as Norwegian minister he will take with him material for a new book he is to write on antarctic exploration. Francis Hendricks, who took his turn on the rack before the Insurance Investigating Committee in New York the other day, has been Superintendent of Insurance of the State since Feb. 11, 1900, by appointment of the then Governor Theodore Roosevelt. Prior to that time he had served two terms as Mayor of Syracuse, two terms in the lower house of the Legislature, three terms in the State Senate, and from 1891 until 1895 was Collector of the Port of New York. He was born at Kingston, N. Y., in 1834, had a meager education, because of the early death of his father, and for many years was engaged in mercantile pursuits at Rochester and Syracuse. From the inception of the insurance inquiry he has been under the severest criticism for alleged laxity.

M. Rostand is said to have declined an offer of \$20,000 for a single magazine publication of his new play, "Chantilly." He believes he can get a larger amount from the play in book form.

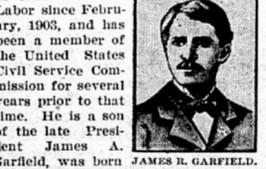
James R. Garfield, the star witness in the case against the beef packers, has been commissioner of corporations in the Department of Commerce and Labor since February, 1903, and has been a member of the United States Civil Service Commission for several years prior to that time. He is the son of the late President James A. Garfield, was born James R. Garfield, at Hiram, Ohio, in 1865, and was educated for the law at Columbia Law School. As a partner in the law firm of Garfield, Garfield & Howe he has maintained his offices at Cleveland.



JAMES R. GARFIELD.

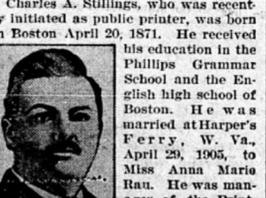
John Jacob Astor's income is estimated at \$30,000 a day. Andrew Carnegie plays golf in moderation, but is extremely fond of trout and salmon fishing. Lieut. Gen. Chaffee contemplates taking up a permanent residence in either Berkeley or Piedmont, Cal. L. White Buzby, secretary to Speaker Cannon, is said to be one of the best dress makers in the capital, capital, which is the converse of the man from Danville. Judge Bond of Brownsville, Tenn., candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket, is an old-fashioned citizen, who refuses to wear either necktie or coat.

Capt. Frank Fritz, who will receive his commission as Governor of Oklahoma in January, is only 32 years of age. Senator Pettus of Alabama wears shirts made by his wife and socks which she has knitted. They live in Selma, Ala., when not in the capital. Congressman Graham of Pennsylvania has whiskers of the intermittent sort. He passed two of his colleagues the other day in the capitol building, and one of them remarked: "In my opinion Graham's whiskers are punctuated too liberally."



SENATOR PETTUS OF ALABAMA.

Horace E. Burt, president of the Union Pacific, has been visiting his boyhood home at Racoon, Ind. Forty years ago, it is said, he was known around the town as "boy no account." Representative Longworth, who will make his first collection of violins which include a Stradivarius, a Guiliams formerly belonging to Yassie and an Amato, once the property of Theodore Thomas.



REPRESENTATIVE LONGWORTH.

Secretary Taft has traveled 100,000 miles since May 24, 1904, when he became governor general of the Philippines. In the five and a half years since his call from the federal bench he has spent 300 days on the ocean.

ENGLAND IS ACCUSED.

Rojestvensky Says John Bull Was Ready to Aid Togo. From Admiral Rojestvensky's own account of his tactics in the battle of the Sea of Japan, published in the St. Petersburg Novoe Vremya, the reader is almost convinced that the Russian commander's outmaneuvered Admiral Togo at every point and was himself the real victor. He declares he knew Togo's exact whereabouts two days before the battle, made his dispositions accordingly and entered the fight with his eyes open. The admiral only casually states in the course of his letter that the minister of marine is investigating the causes of the catastrophe to determine whether the commander shall be court-martialed for the loss of his ships.



ADMIRAL ROJESTVENSKY.

The charge that the British admiral concentrated his ships at Wei-hai-wei, expecting to receive an order to destroy the Russians in the event of Admiral Togo's proving unequal to the task, has caused a sensation in diplomatic circles, all the more so as Admiral Rojestvensky's letter was published with the permission of the minister of marine, and no doubt is entertained that it will be made the subject of diplomatic representations to Great Britain. Referring to the absolute secrecy of Admiral Togo in regard to the disposition of his forces, Rojestvensky declares that "this was unknown even to the admiral of the British fleet allied with the Japanese," who concentrated his forces at Wei-hai-wei in expectation of receiving an order to annihilate the Russian fleet if this, the final object of Great Britain, was beyond the power of the Japanese."

There have been seven marriages performed at the White House, where it is, of course, inferred that the Longworth-Roosevelt nuptials are to be celebrated. The first was that of Miss Maria Monroe, the youngest daughter of President Monroe, who was married in March, 1820, to Samuel L. Gouverneur, of New York. The ceremony was held in the famous east room. The most brilliant wedding ceremonies in this room were those of Miss Elizabeth and Miss New Grant and Alexander Sartoris. The last wedding to be held in the east room was that of a niece of President Hayes, President Cleveland and Miss Frances Folsom were united in the blue room. The only other President married during his term of office was President Tyler, whose second wife was Miss Julia Gardner. The ceremony was performed at her home in New York.

THEIR AIM IS A REPUBLIC.

Polish Patriots in This Country Linked in a Great League. All over the world Poles are watching the course of events in Russia and asking one another, "What does it mean? They do not say what that is not necessary. To Poles the phrase has but one meaning—the independence of their country. But their leaders, the Secret Central committee of the Polish League, are playing a waiting game. This Secret Central Committee is really a wonderful organization—a government within a government. It consists of the ablest men in the National League, a vast society that numbers nearly every adult male Pole and many women as well. The league is based in every place where there are enough Poles to form a club of some sort or other. No matter whether the club be social, literary, dramatic, political or athletic, it is first of all patriotic.

There is a secret committee at the head of the various organizations in every country where the Poles have extensive interests. There is one here in New York; which governs the 45,000 members in America. There is another in London, and others in Paris, Berlin and even St. Petersburg and Warsaw. From these sub-committees delegates are chosen for the highest committee of all, the Central Committee, whose word is law. These delegates are usually men of considerable wealth, and it is pledged to the cause, and, without exception, of high personal integrity. This is vital, because they have undisputed control of the funds of the league, and are answerable to no one for their expenditures.

Nearly all Poles are firmly determined that if they ever become an independent nation they will have a republic on the plan of our own and with a constitution based on ours. All parties—Nationalist, Agrarian, the three Socialistic parties and a couple of others—make this the chief plank in their platform. The league in this country has 45,000 members, of whom 1,500 are women. At its last conference, held at Buffalo about a month ago, some \$90,000 was appropriated for different expenses, among them being a statue of the Czar to be erected in Washington and presented to the American people, and the establishment of a higher Polish school in Pennsylvania. Among the activities of the New York branch is a fund for the relief of Poles fleeing from the Russian army who flee to this country.

Hitherto the department heads have had full power of removal of employees, but were required to give to the person sought to be removed a copy of the charges against him, and to allow him a reasonable time in which to make reply. Under the new order, when misconduct is committed in the presence of the President or the head of a department, the person offending may be summarily removed from the service without a statement of reasons. In other cases the head of a department must file a statement of the grounds of removal, but need not give notice to the person who is to be removed.

American farmers have been raising macaroni wheat from seed secured in the first place by the Department of Agriculture. Secretary Wilson says that these farmers will send six million bushels of their crop to France, Italy and other parts of Europe this year. Half of this amount goes to the macaroni-makers of France. Six million bushels is a small amount in comparison with the total wheat exports, but six years ago this country exported no wheat of this kind, and it was only five years ago that the first seed was distributed by the Department of Agriculture. Results of this kind amply justify the existence of the department.

The boundary in the Great Lakes between the United States and Canada cannot be marked by a chalk line, nor by stone monuments. But it is important that the boundary be marked in some way to avoid the frequent disputes as to fishing rights. It is now proposed to anchor buoys in the lakes along the line, and also along the Canadian coast on the Atlantic, three miles from shore, so that the fishermen may know when they are trespassing in foreign waters. This is more sensible than the act of the traditional numskull, who cut a notch in the side of his boat to mark the place where he lost his watch overboard.

Representative Brownlow of Tennessee holds the record so far for introducing bills at the present session of Congress. In thirteen days he introduced 34 bills. The total number of bills introduced in the House in the thirteen days was 30,061, as against a total of 19,209 for all sessions of the last Congress.

The new dry dock of the Navy Department which was built in this country and is to be towed to the Philippines will be carried through the Suez Canal, the largest floating object which ever made the passage. The expense of getting the dock from Chesapeake Bay to its final station is estimated at a quarter of a million dollars.

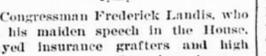


WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Dr. H. W. Wiley of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture is making inquiry into the sanitary conditions of cold storage. It stands to reason, he says, that there must be a limit to the period during which meat and poultry will keep in storage in a state fit to eat. The cold-storage companies are on the side of the investigators, for obviously it is to their interest to know under what conditions food spoils, and to be sure of the state of perishable goods which they are sending out to their customers. The department has the use of a cold-storage plant in Washington for purposes of experiment, and will ultimately publish its conclusions in a pure food bulletin. It is interesting to learn that although at present the standards of this department have no legal force, yet by the natural authority which popular sentiment accords the work of the bureau, they have gained something of the effect which adequate legislation would give them.

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Congressman Frederick Landis, who in his maiden speech in the House, flayed insurance grafters and high financiers, is serving his first term in Congress and is one of the youngest members in that body, being just 31 years of age. He was born at Seven Mile, Ohio, in 1872, went to school at Logansport, a law graduate in law at the University of Michigan.



F. LANDIS.

represents the Eleventh Indiana District, and his older brother, Charles B. Landis, represents the Ninth District. Judge Kenesaw M. Landis, judge of the United States District Court in Chicago, is another brother.

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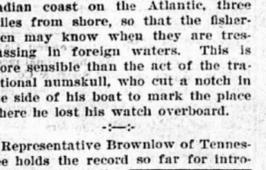
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GOOD Short Stories.

During his late campaign in New York, W. R. Hearst told the story of a man in an automobile who, having run down a pedestrian, clapped on his brakes, and, looking over his shoulder, shouted: "Hey, there, get out of the way!" The man who had been knocked over, yelled back: "Great heavens, you're not coming back, are you?"

A school teacher instructing her classes in grammar wrote this sentence on the board for correction: "The horse and the cow is in the lot." No one seemed to know what was wrong with it, till at last a polite little boy raised his hand. "What is it, Johnny?" asked the teacher. "You should put the lady first," corrected Johnny.

A man entered a restaurant, took a seat, and, after a little deliberation, asked the waiter for a plate of fly-specks. The waiter reported the uncomplimentary request to the proprietor, whereupon the latter approached the customer and informed him that they did not "serve fly specks." "Then," was the reply, "why don't you take them off the bill of fare?"

A man came up to a lecturer in a hotel in Kansas City, saying with enthusiasm: "Well, sir, I enjoyed your lecture very much last night." "I didn't see you there." "Oh, I wasn't there." "Well, what do you mean by telling me you enjoyed my lecture, and you were not present?" "Oh, I bought tickets for my girl's father and mother, and they both went!"

When Ralph Waldo Emerson was sitting to D. C. French, he rose suddenly one day and walked over to where the artist was working. He looked long and earnestly at the work, and then, with an inimitably droll expression, said: "The trouble is, the more it resembles me the worse it looks." After the sculptor had finished the bust, he asked Mr. Emerson to inspect it. "Well," he said at last, "that is the face I shave."

A young lawyer received a call from a farmer in need of legal advice. The lawyer looked up the statutes, and told the farmer what he should do. "How much?" said the farmer. "Well, let's call it three dollars," said the lawyer. The farmer handed over a five-dollar bill. The lawyer seemed embarrassed. After searching his pockets and the drawers of his desk, he rose to the occasion and pocketed the bill as he reached for a digest. "I guess, neighbor," he remarked, as he resumed his seat, "I shall have to give you two dollars worth more of advice."

An honest and stupid Irishman, who had worked for a coal dealer half a year, and shown no capacity to learn his duties, was finally discharged. "Go to the office and get your money. I've been patient with you, but you are too thick-headed to learn anything," said the proprietor. "All right, sir," answered Barney, "and the Old Nick-headed, as yez say, but O'Ve learned wan t'ing, anyway." "If you have, and learned it well, I'll not discharge you," said the proprietor, bluntly; "now, what have you learned?" "O'Ve learned, sir, that aiventeen hundred makes a ton in this place," replied Barney, and he went back to work.

MINING OF QUICKSILVER. How Moving Metal Is Distilled from Solid Ore. Quicksilver, the familiar, but always fascinating mercury that rises and falls in the thermometer tube, has established a postoffice and built a town in Oregon. Black Butte is the name of the town and postoffice, and the mountain Black Butte, from which the name comes, is a mountain of mercury. It is claimed by the owners that this mountain has the largest exposed body of quicksilver ore in the world. A vein 400 feet wide has been opened for more than a mile along the mountain and to a depth of 1,000 feet below the crest. More than three miles of tunnels, raises, etc., have been made, and everywhere the rich cinnabar ore from which quicksilver is taken appears in great quantities.

In the Oregon mining section at the Lewis and Clark exposition the visitor may see in operation a miniature quicksilver distilling plant, modeled after the one at Black Butte. The little engine runs all day and attracts much attention. Near by is the condenser and under the spout an iron bucket of quicksilver, showing just how the moving metal runs out of the condenser after being liberated from the ore through a scientific process.

The process ordinarily is called distillation. First the ore is crushed and then it is dumped into furnaces, where it is roasted at the fierce heat of 1,200 degrees Fahrenheit. When the ore reaches a temperature of 680 degrees the quicksilver begins to pass off in the form of vapor. The mercury vapor passes into large chambers built of wood or brick called condensers. These are coated by water jackets and other devices, and in them the vapor soon changes into metallic form, the quicksilver being precipitated in fine globules on the walls and floors. The globules collect and run out in troughs, ready to be marketed. Quicksilver is put up for shipping in flasks of wrought iron, weighing fourteen pounds each and holding seventy-six and one-half pounds of the metal. The present market price of quicksilver is about 53 cents a pound wholesale.

Quicksilver is found in veins of rocks, like gold, silver and other metals. Sometimes the dry globules of the mercury appear in the interstices of the rock, but usually it is found in the form of cinnabar, a chemical compound containing 13.8 per cent of sulphur and 86.2 per cent mercury. When pure and reduced to a powder it is a bright red color.

The principal uses of quicksilver are for removing free gold and silver in placer and quartz mining, for manufacturing vermilion paints and dyes,

for backing mirrors, for making thermometers and many other scientific instruments. The distilling plant shown at the Portland fair is a new invention, and it is claimed that the time required in getting the quicksilver out of the ore has been reduced by its use from about thirty-six hours to four hours.—Chicago Chronicle.

TALE OF LOVE AND WAR.

Indian Tradition Regarding Early Days in Territory. Over in the Cherokee nation, where the postoffice of Black Gum now stands, are thirteen black gum trees, that stand in lonely silence like sentinels at vigil in the sweeping prairie. There is an interesting legend concerning this group of trees, says the Kansas City Star. Back in the early days, when there was little civilization among the tribes, there was a band of Otee Indians who went on from their homes in the territory far up on the plains of Kansas to hunt buffalo. They remained on the trail for weeks. It finally was discovered by the Kansas tribe of Indians that the Otees were intruding on their hunting grounds. That meant an immediate declaration of war, though the two tribes had hitherto been on friendly terms. The daughter of the chief of the Kansas Indians was the sweetheart of the young chief who led the band of hunters. Weeks of warfare followed the outbreak between the tribes. The Otees were outnumbered and were not prepared for war, but when they found they had to fight there was no hesitating. Day after day they fought and retreated, losing more of their men. This continued until the brave little band was driven into the Cherokee nation, near where the black gum trees now stand. There were just a dozen hunters left. They took their last stand in a swale in the prairie and over its low shores they ran into the Kansas Indians. But it was an unequal fight and the result was certain. The daughter of the chief came out to join her tribesmen. When she looked at the foe she saw her sweetheart fighting alone. His comrades were all slain. Without a word she sprang forward and ran with open arms to him amid a shower of arrows. She reached him and threw her arms about his neck, but it was too late. An arrow from her own tribe pierced her body and entered the heart of the young chief that she would protect. They died together.

AN APPITUDE FOR BUSINESS.

One Woman Who Learned Too Much About It to Stay Her Factor. In his secret soul the man had a longing. He wished his wife could understand business. He tried to teach her. He told her all about steel and insurance and government bonds. The woman listened patiently, but she never learned anything. At last the man got desperate, says the New York Herald. "There is only one way to make her understand," he said. "I must arouse her jealousy. I will talk business to some other woman, and then Sallie will put her mind on it." About that time Sallie's friend, Elizabeth, paid her a visit. Elizabeth was a college graduate. She had a right number of degrees, and could see right through the thickest problem that was ever propounded. The man saw his opportunity. He told Elizabeth all about steel and insurance and government bonds. He talked with one eye on Elizabeth and the other on Sallie, hoping to detect in his wife's face the latent flame of the jealousy he had expected to kindle. But it never appeared. Sallie didn't get jealous worth a cent. She only said: "I am so glad, dear, that Elizabeth is here. It gives you a chance to talk with somebody who has sense enough to understand what you say." But the man was not discouraged. There was one matter in which he was particularly interested just then. He had been appraised of a prospective vacancy in a railroad office, and with the aid of a little pull he hoped to get the position. With the exception of his own aspirations, the man explained the situation to Elizabeth and she, with her acute intellect, grasped it with amazing quickness. The vacancy finally occurred and was immediately filled. The man did not win out. He went home that night blue and out of sorts. Sallie was smiling and happy. "Just guess what has happened to Elizabeth," she said. "She has a position. It is a splendid position, too. The managers say they never employed a woman in that capacity before, but that Elizabeth has such a wonderful mind and shows such a perfect comprehension of the duties that they are anxious to give her a trial. She is very grateful to you. She says she owes it all to your faithful coaching." The man did not care a rap for Elizabeth just then, but he asked with perfunctory politeness, "What firm is she with?" "The X. Y. Z. railroad," said Sallie. "She got that position you have been talking so much about." "Heaven above," groaned the man, "that is the last time I will ever talk business to a woman."