

# COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

CHICAGO.

Favorable developments of the past few days are most conspicuous in money, the return of currency from the West being of increased volume, and the failure record including none of special significance. Leading branches of production started up promptly without an indication of diminished activity.

In iron and steel there is the pressure of an unprecedented accumulation of tonnage booked for deliveries running well toward late fall, pig iron and rails making an exceptional showing as to assured forward work. Specifications for structural shapes compare favorably in extent with those of a year ago, due to increased car and ship-building needs.

A slight decline in quotations for hides is not accompanied by falling off in demand for leather, consumers of which remain busy, especially on footwear, belting and novelties. Improvement in receipts of lumber is maintained, but prices hold firmly.

Distributive lines are yet handicapped by difficulties arising from inadequate railroad facilities, and this may interfere with plans to make early forwarding of spring merchandise. Orders coming forward reflect a fair demand for the principal textiles, boots and shoes, clothing and hardware.

Interior advices testify to enlarged sales effected last year. Country stocks are well reduced and the conditions satisfactory for liberal purchases of new goods. Leading retail lines in the city require colder weather to make rapid January clearing sales.

Failures reported in the Chicago district numbered 29, against 17 last week and 25 a year ago.—Dun's Review of Trade.

## NEW YORK.

Quiet prevails in distributive trade, but industrial lines were never so active at this season. Post holiday and weather conditions affect both wholesale and retail trade, the latter line noting slackness in demand for heavy wearing apparel. Clearance sales by jobbers have cleaned up stocks, which were at no time burdensome, and many cities report retailers already beginning to stimulate sales in winter goods by cut prices.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending Jan. 3 number 185, against 161 last week, 229 in the like week of 1906, 278 in 1905, 252 in 1904 and 238 in 1903. Canadian failures for the week number 16, as against 18 last week and 32 in 1906.

Wheat, including flour, exports in the United States and Canada for the week ending Jan. 3, aggregated 4,255,222 bushels, against 2,494,832 last year, 1,411,947 in 1905 and 4,818,471 in 1902. For the last twenty-seven weeks of the fiscal year the exports were 97,923,504 bushels, against 69,020,020 a year ago, 36,757,274 in 1904-'05, and 151,009,774 in 1903-'04.

Corn exports for the week are 1,074,400 bushels, against 1,600,008 last week, 3,265,333 a year ago and 3,184,532 in 1905. For the fiscal year to date the exports are 25,804,088 bushels, against 32,218,281 in 1905-'06 and 14,689,866 in 1904-'05.—Bradstreet's Commercial Report.

# THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$7.15; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 2, 32c to 40c; oats, standard, 32c to 33c; rye, No. 2, 62c to 64c; hay, timothy, \$12.00 to \$17.50; prairie, \$9.00 to \$15.50; butter, choice creamery, 27c to 31c; eggs, fresh, 22c to 25c; potatoes, 12c to 43c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, choice heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.55; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2 white, 41c to 43c; oats, No. 2 white, 32c to 37c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$6.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.55; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, 74c to 76c; corn, No. 2, 38c to 39c; oats, No. 2, 34c to 35c; rye, No. 2, 61c to 63c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.75; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.65; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 74c to 75c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 42c to 43c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 36c to 38c; rye, No. 2, 70c to 71c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.10; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.45; sheep, \$2.50 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2, 74c to 75c; corn, No. 3 yellow, 43c to 44c; oats, No. 3 white, 35c to 37c; rye, No. 2, 69c to 70c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 75c to 77c; corn, No. 3, 38c to 39c; oats, standard, 34c to 35c; rye, No. 1, 65c to 66c; barley, standard, 74c to 55c; pork, mess, \$16.00.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$6.00; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$6.05; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.50; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$8.00.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 73c to 75c; corn, No. 2, 51c to 52c; oats, standard white, 40c to 41c; butter, creamery, 30c to 33c; eggs, western, 22c to 25c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 74c to 75c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 42c to 43c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 35c to 37c; rye, No. 1, 65c to 66c; clover seed, prime, \$8.00.

News of Minor Notes.  
William Pittman of Brown Meadows, Pa., a saloonkeeper, shot and killed Harry Stewart, a farmer from Quakake Valley, at Pittman's home.

# South Dakota Legislature

Machinery in Motion.

The proceedings of the inaugural ceremonies and the reading of the message of Retiring Governor Elrod, and Gov. Crawford took up most of Tuesday afternoon, not being completed until after 4 o'clock. The message of Crawford was a radical document, and as his demands for compliance with the platform pledges were concerned, and his remarks were frequently stopped by the hearty applause given him by members of the joint session, and they showed their approval in the same manner when an immense bouquet of American Beauties was handed him at the opening of the address.

Gamble Gets Full Vote.  
Robert J. Gamble, of Yankton, was endorsed by the Republican joint caucus Tuesday to succeed himself as United States senator. No formal ballot was taken, the choice being by viva voce. The anti-Gamble forces failed to make an attempt to defeat his endorsement. The senatorial election will occur on Jan. 27.

Makes First Appointment.  
Gov. Crawford Thursday made his first appointment, which was at once confirmed by the senate, being E. C. Erickson, of Elk Point, as a member of the board of regents of education to succeed L. W. Goodner, of Pierre, whose term had expired.

As committees neither house were ready to be reported Thursday nothing was done but consideration of resolutions of limit import, and an adjournment was taken to allow the members to listen to an address by Hon. Charles B. Elliott, of the Minnesota supreme court, which was delivered in the hall of the house.

Chairmen of Principal Committees.  
The following are the chairmen of the principal committees of the house and senate which have been agreed upon:

Senate—Agriculture, Merry; appropriations, Byrne; charitable and penal, Thompson; Turner; cities and municipal corporations, Sweeney; counties and towns, Sweeney; elections, Tobin; education, Thompson; Clay; engrossed and enrolled bills, Cooper; federal relations, Robertson; highways, bridges and ferries, Hopewell; banking, Perkins; insurance, Vessey; incorporations, Laxson; irrigation, Wisley; judiciary, Dillon; legislative expenses, Bell; live stock, Erion; mines and minerals, Foster; banks, Erion; English; public buildings, Welch; public health, Danforth; public printing, Greene; Duell; public institutions, Goodsell; railroads, Cook; rules, Shafer; state lands, Houghton; senate journal, Greene; of Hamilton; state affairs, Jenkins; temperance, Johnson; warehouse and grain grading, Doering; ways and means, Lincoln; capital building and grounds, Goodner; apportionment, Leithrop.

The house chairmanships are: Appropriations, Cable; agriculture, Grace; apportionment, Foster; banks, Ince; charitable institutions, Groppe; education, Carley; corporations, Lanum; education, Krebs; engrossed bills, Erion; federal relations, Erion; highways and dairy, Olson; of Clark; highways, Lee; immigration, Whittemore; insurance, Woolley.

Minor Offices.  
The minor officials selected by the two houses were in the senate: Bill clerk, W. VanShack, of Roberts; chief scrivener, Foster; banks, A. A. Rowan; of Turner; assistant, R. E. Grimshaw, of Lawrence; postmaster, Orlando Searls, of Moody; assistant, C. L. Ward, of Meade; watchman, Ole Larson, of Charles Mix; messenger, W. S. Ingham, of Lyman; pages, Louis Rainey, of Woonsocket, Bernard Vessey, of Westington Springs, Earl Bergen, of Pierre.

The chaplainship was one of the difficult places to fill, the candidates being numerous both from the city pastors and the outside. The question was finally settled by dividing the time between the five resident pastors of the city, each arranging as they choose to take succeeding days in the different houses or by weeks, as suited themselves.

The minor house places were: Bill clerk, H. Peterson, of Lawrence; postmaster, A. H. Crawford, of Grant; assistant, P. E. Timney; chief of engrossing force, Edward Palmer, of Yankton; assistant, Ira Jones, of Turner; janitor, Frank Smith, of Pierre; messenger, Thomas Brown, of Pierre.

Moki Beauties.  
The average Moki woman is, perhaps invariably, not large or obese. Short in stature, plump and round of form, of pleasing countenance, with beautiful jet-black hair banded at the eyes, when clad in tasteful and colored blankets she presents a picture fair indeed to see. The manner of wearing the hair distinguishes the married woman from the virgin. The latter wears her black tresses gracefully done up in a large round coil several inches in diameter over each ear and projecting out from the head some what. The effect is delightfully novel, and coupled with the fresh and youthful appearance of the girls makes them special objects of interest. They used to be termed "side-wheelers," from their mode of dressing the hair.—Maxwell's Tallman.

No Faith in the Smittie.  
Mr. Upmore—What is your objection to young Throgmou coming to see our Katherine? I consider him perfectly unobjectionable. He is as clean as a hound's tooth.

Mrs. Upmore—Just about.

His Great and Good Friend.  
The hoodlum threw a stone at the Japanese boy.

"If you do that some more," said the little brown boy, "I tell Mr. Roocoyf on you!"

Ultra-Fashionable.  
Peral Aunt—Fractions, why don't some one tell that pretty girl over there that her hair is mussed up and coming?

City Nice—Sh, aunty, that is the fashionable "automobile tousle."

More Information.  
Tommy—Say, paw, what is the difference between an amateur poet and a professional?

# Popular Public

WARNING TO THE YOUNG.

By Rev. A. W. Snyder.  
Rejoice, O young man, in thy youth, and let thy heart cheer thee in the days of thy youth, and walk in the ways of thine heart, and in the sight of thine eyes; but know that for all these things God will bring thee into judgment.—Eccle. 11:10.

So said Solomon—Solomon the great, the wise, the magnificent. He had drunk to the full of all the "pleasures" that the world could give him and at the last in his old age he could find no pleasure in them. Sated, worn, weary, he said:

"Vanity, vanity, all is vanity."  
Very likely he was thinking of the Solomon that then was and the Solomon that might have been—creating his superb gifts, his magnificent eye-tantrals. Perhaps he had been thinking of the time when as a boy he ascended the throne of David, of the time when God appeared to him in a dream by night, saying: "Ask what I shall give thee." Who ever had such an offer? And yet, with all the world to choose from, the young Solomon said:

"Give thy servant an understanding heart to judge thy people, that I may discern between good and bad."  
Well would it have been for him had Solomon was not always wise. With luxury came temptation; with success came sin; with sin came sorrow. In the end came weariness and a dreary gift of years when he could only say, "I have no pleasure in them."

Looking from his roof garden wall he saw the young men go trooping by and, thinking of the time when he, too, was young and full of the joy of life, he said:

"Rejoice, O young man, in thy youth, and let thy heart cheer thee in the days of thy youth, and walk in the ways of thine heart, and in the sight of thine eyes; but know that for all these things God will bring thee into judgment."  
God had brought Solomon into judgment. In his old age he was paying the penalty that always comes soon or late. The sins of his youth, of middle age, of old age, had found him out at the last. As it was with him it will be with all that walk in wicked ways. What wonder that he said: "Know that for all these things God will bring thee into judgment." So said Solomon. He found it to be so in the days of his standard old age. Yes, for wanted opportunities and sinful self-indulgence God was bringing him into judgment. All literature is full of such confessions.

On his thirty-third birthday—a time when a man should be at his best, the very age when the Redeemer gave his life for us—all—Lord Byron said:

Through life's dull road, so dim and dreary, I have dragged on to three-and-thirty. And what have these years left to me? Nothing, except this memory.

He had sown to the wind. He was reaping the whirlwind. What wonder that still later in his short life he should say:

My days are in the yellow leaf. The flower, the fruit, of love are gone. The worm, the canker, and the grief Are mine alone.

Ah, how many, when it was too late, have regretted vainly the sins of their youth. Hartley Coleridge was the gifted son of a gifted father. He was young, brilliant, highly educated, with every prospect for a great future. He wasted his opportunities, and little by little became a slave to strong drink. While yet young he wrote on the fly-leaf of his Bible, his dead mother's gift:

When I received this volume small My days were barely fifty. Which once, alas! I might have been. And now my years are 25. And every mother hopes her lamb, And every happy boy alive, May never be what now I am. Let us think, however, of the injunction of the text as an incentive to noble purpose and high hopes.

"Rejoice, O young man, in thy youth." You may, you should. Know that in doing it you have the sympathetic interest of all good men and good angels, yes, and of your Lord and Savior, Christ, who said: "I am come that ye might have life and have it more abundantly." He would not rob you of any real true joy in life. Rather He would add to every pure pleasure the crowning joy of all—the knowledge of God and the peace of God, which passeth all understanding.

THE POWER OF RELIGION.  
By Rev. Henry Knott.  
Text—"Be ye therefore perfect even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect."—Matthew 5:48.

The sermon on the Mount contains the sum and substance of Christianity. In other words we find it to be the very heart of the Gospel; its divine precepts transcending in moral grandeur the loftiest conceptions ever thought or spoken by mortal man. Great souls affirm with the sacred fire of inspiration have but mirrored the shadows of the tremendous realities of the future, and the mind of genius searching for truth apart from revelation has failed to discover the meaning and the end of life. Here we have a command altered by One who gave to humanity the key to perfection. The Christ has drawn the veil aside and disclosed the way, the truth, the life. By revealing the character of God—a holiness radiant with love—we are brought face to face with the possibility of attainment of Calvary's cross. By imitating the example of holy self-sacrificing we shall grow into that glorious perfection of the Father manifested in His only begotten Son.

True religion forms an upright mind; it elevates the judgment above prejudice, and creates a noble purpose to receive knowledge through all legitimate channels. It endows a man with sincerity and a quality of fair dealing which no university can teach. It breaks down the barriers of set opinions and destroys the bitterness between sects and parties. It opens the heart to conviction and a ready candor to confess error. The intellect is never intended to be bound to set rules or encompassed with man-made regulations. Its density is an upward, onward march toward truth, and true religion fosters all our inquiries and investigations with reverence and ever leads us to the feet of Him, "with whom there is no variableness nor shadow of turning."

# HYMNS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW

JUST FOR TO-DAY.

By Ernest R. Wilberforce.  
(The author of this hymn is a descendant of the great William Wilberforce, the philanthropist, and a son of Ernest Wilberforce, the Bishop of Oxford, and later of Winchester. He was born in 1858 and became Canon of Winchester in 1878 and later, Bishop of Newcastle. This is his only hymn which has attained popularity and this has been of recent growth. It was written for a morning prayer at private devotions.)

Lord, for to-morrow and its needs I do not pray; Keep me, my God, from stain of sin Just for to-day.

Help me to labor earnestly And duly pray; Let me be kind in word and deed, Father, to-day.

Let me no wrong or idle word Unthinking say; Set thou a seal upon my lips Through all to-day.

Let me in season, Lord, be grave, In season pray; Let me be faithful to thy grace, Dear Lord, to-day.

And if, to-day, this life of mine Shoulds wither and decay, Give me thy sacrament divine, Father, to-day.

So for to-morrow and its needs I do not pray; Still keep me, guide me, love me, Lord, Through each to-day.

mate channels. It endows a man with sincerity and a quality of fair dealing which no university can teach. It breaks down the barriers of set opinions and destroys the bitterness between sects and parties. It opens the heart to conviction and a ready candor to confess error. The intellect is never intended to be bound to set rules or encompassed with man-made regulations. Its density is an upward, onward march toward truth, and true religion fosters all our inquiries and investigations with reverence and ever leads us to the feet of Him, "with whom there is no variableness nor shadow of turning."

# THE LORD'S SUPPER.

Text.—Luke 22:19.  
When a friend is setting out on a long journey, or when, perhaps, he is passing away from earth forever, he likes to put into our hands his portrait, or something he has used, or worn, or loved, and he is pleased to think that we shall treasure the keepsake when he is gone. So our blessed Lord, on the eve of His death, wished that His friends should have a memento by which to remember Him. The dying gift of a friend becomes very dear and sacred to us, and when we gaze at the portrait or touch the very pen worn smooth by his fingers, we then remember very vividly the happy times we spent together and the loving words and the wise counsels that fell from his lips. Just so the Lord's Supper is very sacred to Christians, and by means of it we remember our Redeemer more vividly, and all He did for us and His precious words of grace. It is a memorial or remembrance of our Savior's dying love.

This host was the Lord Jesus, and He tells His guests, "With desire I have desired to eat this Passover with you before I suffer." He availed Himself of the bread and wine on the table as fitting memorials to recall His death. The bread is "My body broken for you," the wine is "My blood shed for many." In this Sacrament we are helped to recognize Christ as an actual living person, who, by His body and blood, saved us. When Christ is said to be present in the bread and the wine, nothing magical or mysterious is meant. It is meant that He is spiritually present to those who believe. These signs, the broken bread and poured-out wine, which God puts into our hands to assure us of His gift of His Son to us, help us to believe that Christ is given, and make it easier for us to rest in Him.

Short Meter Sermons.  
Forced piety is hypocrisy. When the heart dries up religion soon leaks out. Human evolution may be but divine revelation.

It is always better to lead a man than to carry him. Power in life is simply putting our passions into harness. The force of great deeds rests on small personal fidelities. The glory of the cross does not depend on your being cross. Many a man is missing a spiritual meal by choking on the letter. Capacity for heaven depends on the creation of happiness here. There is no service of the real without recognition of the ideal. He who never has worked at religion is always sure it is worn out. Some men would not recognize their own religion if they met it alone. The water that gets into the milk of human kindness is not the water of life. No words of prayer ever arose from those whose prayers were always words alone. There's a world of difference between buying gold bricks and having faith in men. The more discontented a man is with others the better satisfied he will be with himself. A lot of folks who think of faith only as a ferry to heaven are going to get their feet wet. We become slaves to habits by counting an occasional indulgence as a demonstration of liberty. You cannot tune up your life to the divine unless you will at some time shut out the din of daily business. Every time that life seems wintry take it as evidence that the Gardener meant you for more than a summer squaw. Many a man would feel a good deal more confident about his interview with St. Peter if he was sure his wife wouldn't be there.

# WORK OF CONGRESS

The Senate was not in session Friday.

The "omnibus" claims bill, so-called, carrying appropriations for claims under the Bowman and Tucker acts, and miscellaneous claims on which the committee have been made by the war claims committee, was before the House, and for nearly five hours the merits of the measure were exploited. Speaker Cannon announced the appointment of Engess of California to a place on the committee on mines and mining, vice Williamson of Oregon, removed. The Speaker based action on the ground that Williamson had failed to attend a single session of the Fifty-ninth Congress. He has been co-defendant of participation in land frauds in Oregon.

The Brownsville affair occupied most of the time in the Senate Monday, the principal discussion being on a resolution offered by Senator Lodge providing for an investigation by the President to take the action he did in dismissing colored soldiers. Senator Garza made an address on the Japanese question, advocating a resolution directing negotiations for a revision of the treaty with Japan. The House passed a bill providing for a judicial review of orders excluding persons from the use of United States mail facilities. A day in February was set apart for eulogies on the life and public service of Rockwood Hoar, late member for the Third Massachusetts District.

The Senate occupied itself Tuesday in discussing a more limited extent of the unusual Brownsville affair. Senator Daniel of Virginia introduced a speech in support of the President's action. Senator Foraker said that other speeches were to be made and indicated that he would defer closing the argument he began until a later date. Senator Overman of North Carolina spoke in opposition to the proposed federal child labor laws, his opposition being based on the broad ground of State rights. The bill limiting the hours of service of railway employees, which is the "unfinished business" was discussed for an hour. The House began consideration of the military appropriation bill. Chairman Hull began general debate by a comprehensive statement of the contents of the army budget, which carries \$2,500,000 more than last year. Other speeches were by Mr. Snyder of Texas on his bill to discontinue the enlistment of negroes in the army; by Mr. Zener of Indiana, against the ship subsidy bill, and by Mr. Gaines of Tennessee, who spoke in commendation of the thirty-second anniversary of the battle of New Orleans.

In the Senate Wednesday much time was devoted to the bill limiting the hours of railway employees. The Brownsville matter was postponed until the suggestion of Senator Foraker, who gave as the reason that Senator Tillman, who is indisposed, desired to make an address on the subject. The House began the consideration of the army appropriation bill by sections under the five-minute rule. A point of order was made against the paragraph abolishing the grade of lieutenant general, with the retirement of the present lieutenant general, Arthur McArthur, which point was sustained. By a vote of 77 to 70, the committee of the whole refused to strike out the appropriation of \$1,000,000 to defray the expenses of national guard organizations attending encampments in conjunction with regular troops, although the maneuverers were severely criticized by Representative Grosvenor of Ohio, Hepburn of Iowa and Hay of Virginia. Mr. Smith of Iowa reported the fortifications appropriation bill.

After five hours' debate on the subject of limiting the hours of service of railway employees, the Senate on Thursday passed a resolution providing for the extension of the La Follette, limiting the time of train employees to sixteen consecutive hours of service, to be followed by ten hours of rest. Senator Tillman gave notice he would address the Senate Saturday afternoon in opposition to the Senate. Foraker announced he would endeavor to get a vote on the investigation resolution on that day. The House was the center of a threatened personal encounter between Representative Gaines of Tennessee and Representative Malton of Pennsylvania, growing out of Mr. Gaines' bill to "dock" members for chronic absence. The army appropriation bill was passed and consideration of the fortifications bill begun.

National Capital Notes.  
Senator Lodge introduced a bill to improve the consular service by filling the higher positions by promotion from the lower grades.

The sword of John Paul Jones now rests in the library of the Navy Department, where it has been placed by Commander Reginald Nicholson. The last bid for government land in the Kiowa and Comanche reservation, known as the "big pasture" bill, was received. The total number is 7,621. With a view to securing action at the present session, Senator Beveridge reintroduced his general child labor bill as an amendment to the District of Columbia child labor bill.

Senator Foraker gave notice that he would ask the Senate to consider resolutions commemorating the life and character of the late Senator Arthur Pue Gorman on Saturday, Jan. 26. Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock declared that his withdrawal of 4,000,000 acres belonging to the five civilized tribes, which was criticized by a Senate committee, will stand unless the investigation now in progress shows that he exceeded his authority. The War Department has issued a circular to recruiting officers urging redoubled efforts to secure men to fill vacancies in the army. It is said a great many men refuse to re-enlist because of the lack of a cauteen, while the general prosperity and labor scarcity keep away new recruits.

Baron Hengenmuller, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador, denied the rumor that he will resign the Washington mission. The baron communicated with his government concerning the report. Senator Dewey introduced a bill authorizing any national bank to be designated as a depository of public moneys. Under existing law no bank with less than \$50,000 capital can be so designated. George Daniel, claiming to be a naturalized citizen, though a native of Turkey, asked the State Department for redress for alleged ill treatment by Persian officials while he was teaching a school at Oroumlah.

# MEMORIES OF THE WAR

While lying at Rome, Ga., in 1864, our rations needed a little replenishing, and one of our mess discovered a calf, too big for one to handle, which was hoisted by a guard of two soldiers. It was a rule of our mess that any one discovering such a "find" must report it at mess and was accordingly reported, and our mess determined, in spite of the guard, to raise that calf.

Old Plak led the party. It was in the eastern part of the village, and the inclosure in which the calf was confined was surrounded by a picket fence. A few pickets were taken off quietly, and then the fun began. Such a love of home as that calf manifested would have done honor to Barzillea of old. He would not see, nor find, nor pass out without that hole in the fence, notwithstanding we drove him back and forth like a wheel's shuttle time and time again. At last Old Kit (a brother of our leader) out of all patience, determined to try force; and, grabbing at the calf's neck, and missing by a couple of feet, grasped him around the body, whereupon the creature began to run with all his might. Old Kit clinging the tighter. The calf was about eight months old, in good condition, and the way he drew that seven-footer through the dog-fence and cherry sprouts was too funny for a Sunday school class. Had the brute kept his mouth shut we should have been all right, but unable to shake off Old Kit, he began to bellow around and around the inclosure, which aroused the guards, and bang! bang! went their muskets; whereupon all but Old Plak and myself lit out, and the guard, thinking all had gone, became quiet again, we lying close to the cherry sprouts meanwhile. After a while we tried the calf again, and had little difficulty in conducting him out through the fence and in the direction of the camp. At about half way our calf became shy and showed a decided inclination to contribute nothing more toward the transportation of his own carcass away from his native field of dog-fence and cherry sprouts. If he wouldn't be wouldn't, and, as we were determined to own that calf, we had to accept the situation and abide by it. Catching the calf by the hind foot, Old Kit handed me the hatchet with the curt command, "Kill him." The first blow only started that siren bellow again, but a second blow laid him insensible at our feet. Old Kit saw showed himself a good deal of a butcher, for a few moments that calf's head was severed from his body and we were dragging the latter up the sidewalk to the hilltop, when Old Kit, out of mere bravado, returned to where we killed the calf, and, taking the head, pitched it through the window to the second pair of guards. We suppose they breakfasted upon it.

In due time we arrived in camp, and while dressing our beef in a dump of elder bushes at about the hour of midnight, the owner of the calf and the guards came prowling about hunting the calf, just then covered with elder bushes. Never was a quieter place than that camp at that hour. It was peculiarly quiet. Every soldier was asleep, save the two we were hunting for, and didn't see. They finally departed, and we were glad to see them go, and then we finished our butchering and stored our beef.

The camp guard each got a good slice, and we—why we had meat to sell at twelve and one-half cents per pound.

How His Wife Saved Him.  
During the raid of John Morgan through Ohio in 1863, he halted a part of his command at Senecaville to rest while the advance proceeded to Campbell's station to burn the warehouse and cut the telegraph wires of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Morgan, who was a man of splendid personal appearance, stepped in front of a milliner's shop that was presided over by a strong-minded, patriotic lady whose husband and two brothers were in the Union army at the time. Her husband had presented her with a fine revolver before he went away, and she had promised to shoot the first rebel with it that put himself in reach of its contents, but little dreaming that such an event would occur in less than a fortnight afterward. She stepped to a window, and parted the blinds enough to see Morgan and not be seen by him. As the lady slipped the large silver star that Morgan invariably wore on the lapel of his coat, she concluded it would be a good target to shoot at. She stepped back to a drawer where she kept the pistol, took it out, cocked it, and took deliberate aim through the aperture in the blind at that silver star; but, just when she was ready to touch the trigger, she thought of Mrs. Morgan and what her anguish would be when she heard of his death, and how grateful she would be if her own husband's life had been spared. The revolver was lowered, and the lady stepped to the door, and was engaged in conversation by the raiding chieftain. She courageously told him or what she had done, and was told by Morgan go home humbly that he had no doubt but his wife was praying for him at that time, and that it was not the first time Mrs. Morgan's prayers had saved his life. Morgan then bid the lady a hearty farewell, and passed on as though he had not just been in imminent peril at the hands of a woman.

The Rev. W. A. P. Bliss, who was the Socialist candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts in 1857, had resigned the rectorship of a church in Andover, N. H., to become secretary of an association organized to found and develop cities for laboring men, an English idea.

"Down at Springfield, Ohio," said the Captain, "I heard a new story of Lincoln. This was at the reunion of the One Hundred and Tenth Ohio, which went into the service with J. Warren Keifer as Colonel. Among these present was Samuel Frank, who was the long-armed man of the regiment. His arms were so much longer than those of other men that the blouse made in army sizes were all too short in the sleeve. Frank complained to his company officers and the quartermaster about the blouse sleeves that came only a little below his elbow, but was laughed at, and was advised by the boys to save off his arms.

"Finally, Frank, in desperation, wrote to President Lincoln, stating his case, with a good deal of emphasis, and asking the President if he couldn't order proper blouses for long-armed men. He marked this confidential, and sent it on to Washington. In a few days a letter came from the President to the proper officers, directing them to provide Samuel Frank with a proper fitting blouse. If this could not be done in the field, the officers were instructed to send Frank's measure to the quartermaster's department at Washington, where a blouse to fit the case, with a good deal of emphasis, and asking the President if he couldn't order proper blouses for long-armed men. He marked this confidential, and sent it on to Washington. In a few days a letter came from the President to the proper officers, directing them to provide Samuel Frank with a proper fitting blouse. 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