

with the above requirements for filling the vacancy; and it shall be signed and sworn to by the presiding officer and secretary of the convention or caucus, or by the chairman and secretary of the duly authorized committee, as the case may be. The name so supplied for the vacancy shall, if the ballots for the office are not already printed, be placed on the ballots instead of the original nomination; or if the ballots have been printed, new ballots containing the new nomination shall, whenever practicable, be printed.

Sec. 59. The Secretary of State shall furnish upon application, blank forms for the nomination of candidates.

Sec. 60. All certificates of nomination and nomination papers which shall be opened under proper regulations to public inspection, and the Secretary of State shall preserve the same in his office not less than one year.

Sec. 61. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to promulgate within twenty-four hours of the receipt thereof, in the official journal of the State, the names of all persons nominated under the provisions of this act, together with the office for which such nomination is made. In said promulgation he shall state whether the respective nominations are made by certificates of nomination or upon nomination papers.

Sec. 62. In reckoning the number of days mentioned in this act, Sundays and holidays shall be included; provided, however, that if the final day mentioned shall fall on Sunday or a holiday the first day previous to such day or days shall be considered the final day if the period of this act precedes a certain day, act or event, and the first day following such day or days shall be considered the final day if the period of time follows a certain day, act or event.

Sec. 63. Any person who shall falsely make or willfully destroy or destroy any certificate of nomination or nomination paper, or any part thereof, or any letter of withdrawal, or sign any certificate or paper contrary to the provisions of this act, or file any certificate of nomination or nomination paper or letter of withdrawal, knowing the same or any part thereof, to be false, made, or suppress any certificate of nomination or nomination paper, or any part thereof, which has been duly filed, shall be punished in accordance with Article 44 of this act.

Sec. 64. No negro, except such as called and held on behalf of a political party, or other nominating body, which entire votes cast in the district at the general election next preceding the holding of such meeting shall constitute a caucus, or shall be authorized to make a nomination or to choose delegates to a nominating convention, unless qualified voters of the electoral district or division for which it is called participate and vote therein to the number of twenty-five. A nomination for a representative district, if such district or division contains more than one ward of a city, shall not be made by a caucus, but every such nomination shall be made by a convention of the electors or by a nominating convention of delegates representative of a political party or other nominating body, which polled at least ten per centum for governor at the election next preceding may make a nomination for any electoral district.

FORM OF ALL BALLOTS.

Sec. 65. All ballots for use in elections under this act shall be prepared by the Secretary of State at the charge of the State. Every ballot, which shall be printed in accordance with the provisions of this act, shall contain the names of all candidates whose nomination for any office specified in the ballot have been regularly made and not withdrawn, in accordance herewith, and shall contain no other names; except that in the case of electors of president and vice-president of the United States, the names of the candidates for president and vice-president may be added to the party or political designation, the name of the party or division in which the candidates reside shall be added to the name of each candidate on ballots for State municipal or parish officer; and there shall also be added to all the names of candidates their party or political designation. The names of candidates for each office shall be arranged under the designation of the office in alphabetical order, according to surnames, except that the names of candidates for the offices of electors of president and vice-president shall be arranged in groups as presented in the several certificates of nomination or nomination papers. Whenever the approval of a constitutional amendment, or other question is submitted to the vote of the people, such question shall be printed upon the ballot after the list of candidates. The ballots shall be so printed as to give each voter a clear opportunity to designate by a mark in a sufficient margin at the right of the name of each candidate, his choice of candidates and his answer to questions submitted; and on the ballot, and printed thereon, such words as will aid the voter to do this, as "vote for one," "vote for two," etc., or in case of questions submitted "for," "against," "yes," "no," and others.

Provided, that should any clerical or typographical errors occur in the printing of the official ballot or tally sheets, no candidate or measure shall be defeated thereby, but it shall be the duty of the returning officers upon such error being called to their attention, to obtain from the secretary of State a certified copy of the certificate of nomination or nomination paper, if an error should occur in the name of a candidate being voted for, or a certified copy of the measure, if said error should occur in the title of the measure voted for, and shall thereupon cause such error to be corrected and the returns to be promulgated as if no such error had occurred.

Sec. 66. The ballots furnished by the secretary of State shall be of plain white paper, in weight not less than the best quality No. 2 book paper, which shall be out so as to be rectangular, and each ballot shall be five inches in width, and of such length as may be necessary, provided that all ballots furnished for use in any one precinct shall be of the same length. Before distribution the ballots shall be so folded in marked creases that their width and length will be of convenient size for insertion into the ballot box, and in such manner that only the official endorsement shall be visible.

Sec. 67. The ballots furnished by the secretary of State shall be of plain white paper, in weight not less than the best quality No. 2 book paper, which shall be out so as to be rectangular, and each ballot shall be five inches in width, and of such length as may be necessary, provided that all ballots furnished for use in any one precinct shall be of the same length. Before distribution the ballots shall be so folded in marked creases that their width and length will be of convenient size for insertion into the ballot box, and in such manner that only the official endorsement shall be visible.

Sec. 68. The following directions shall be conspicuously printed on the fact of the ballot: "To vote for a candidate, obliterate with the official stamp the white circle at the right of his name. To vote for a candidate for an office when his name is not printed as a candidate therefor, write his name with a pencil having black lead in the blank space under the printed names of candidates for such office, and obliterate with the official stamp the white circle at the right of the name so written. Any other mark invalidates the ballot."

Upon the face of each ballot, in horizontal lines parallel with the top of the ballot, the names of all candidates nominated for any office shall be printed upon the title of the office, in alphabetical order according to surnames, and in capital letters of uniform type; the face of said type to be one-eighth of an inch in height, provided, that all names shall be printed in type of exactly the same size and style. To the right of the name of each candidate and on the same horizontal line as the name of the candidate, shall be a square hereinafter called a voting space. The voting spaces on the ballot shall measure one-quarter of an inch (three nonpareils) in height and one-quarter of an inch (three nonpareils) in width. Voting spaces on any ballot provided for any one polling place shall be of uniform size and shall be arranged in a vertical column. Voting spaces opposite the names of all candidates for the same office shall be printed as a continuous column. Voting spaces shall be printed solidly in black, except that at the vertex of each space shall be left a circular white space one-eighth of an inch in diameter. Under the title of each office on the ballot and below the printed names of the several candidates nominated for that office shall be left as many blank spaces as there are persons to be elected to such office, and at the right of each blank space shall be a voting space. If, in the case of any office, no nominations of candidates to fill the same have been made, the title of such office shall be printed upon the ballot, and as many blank spaces shall be left below such title as there are persons to be elected to the office, and at the right of each such space shall be a voting space.

On the ballot the blank space left for the insertion of names under the title of any office shall be separated from the printed title of the office appearing next thereafter by a perforated line immediately above such title, which line shall extend across the ballot from right to left.

Upon the back of each part of the ballot between perforated lines, shall be printed the title of the office which appears upon the face of such portion of the ballot. All such titles shall be printed in such manner that when the ballot is partially unfolded for the purpose of the canvass, such endorsements shall be clearly legible.

All of the official ballots prepared for the same polling place shall be of precisely the same size, arrangement, quality and tint of paper and kind of type, and shall be printed with black ink of the same tint, so that it shall be impossible to distinguish any one ballot from the other. At a general election in any congressional district one representative in congress is to be elected for a full term and another to fill a vacancy the ballots containing the names of the candidates shall as a part of the title of the office designate the term or vacancy for or to fill which the candidates are severally nominated.

Sec. 67. All ballots when printed shall be folded as herebefore provided, and fastened together in convenient numbers in packages, books or blocks, in such manner that each ballot may be detached and removed separately.

Sec. 68. There shall be provided for each voting place, at which an election is to be held, two sets of ballots, each of not less than one hundred for every fifty and fraction of fifty registered voters therein.

INFORMATION OF VOTERS.

Sec. 69. The secretary of State shall prepare, for the use of the candidates and of voters, as to obtaining ballots, the manner of marking them, the method of gaining assistance, and obtaining new ballots in place of those accidentally spoiled, and shall cause the same together with copies of sections 24, 25, 36 and 44 of this act, to be printed in large clear type, on separate cards, to be called cards of instruction; and he shall furnish the same for use at each election.

DELIVERY OF BALLOTS. Sec. 70. The secretary of State shall prepare, separately and at different times or by two different methods, the two sets of ballots, together with a sufficient number of tally sheets and ten of the cards of instructions to the board of supervisors of the several cities or parishes so as to be received by them twenty-four hours at least previous to the day of election. The same shall be sent in sealed packages, with marks on the outside clearly designating the polling place for which they are intended and the number of ballots enclosed, and the respective board of supervisors shall, on delivery to them of such packages, return receipts therefor to the secretary of State. The secretary of State shall keep a record of the time when and the manner in which the several packages are sent and of the number of ballots in each package, and shall preserve the same for the period of one year, together with the receipts of the board of supervisors.

Sec. 71. The several boards of supervisors shall send to the commissioners of each voting place, before the opening of the polls, on the day of the election, cards of instructions, tally sheets, blank forms and one set of ballots as sealed and marked by the secretary of State for such voting place; and a receipt of such delivery shall be returned to them from the commissioner or present, which receipt shall be kept for the period of one year. At the opening of the polls in each polling place the seals of the packages shall be publicly broken, and the packages shall be opened by the commissioners, and the books or blocks or ballots shall be delivered to the commissioners of election hereinafter provided for. The cards of instructions shall be immediately posted at or in each voting shelf or compartment provided in accordance with this act, and not less than three such cards shall be immediately posted in or about the polling room outside the guard rail. The second set of ballots shall be retained by the respective board of supervisors until they are called for or needed for the purpose of voting. Upon the requisition in writing of the commissioner of any voting place, the second set of ballots shall be furnished to such voting place in the manner above provided as to the first set.

Sec. 72. In case the ballots to be furnished to any voting place, in accordance with the provisions of this act, shall fail for any reason to be delivered,

or in any case after delivery they shall be destroyed or stolen, it shall be the duty of the board of supervisors to cause other ballots and cards of instructions to be prepared substantially in the form of the first set, and the ballots so wanting and to be furnished and upon receipt of such other ballots from them, accompanied by a statement under oath that the same have been so prepared and furnished by them, and that the original ballots have failed to be received or have been destroyed or stolen, the commissioners shall cause the ballots so substituted to be used in lieu of the ballots wanting as above. The writ in statement under oath, of the board of supervisors, shall be made part of the returns, and shall be enclosed in the envelope containing the compiled statement of the vote for national, State and parochial offices to the secretary of State.

Sec. 73. The officers whose duty it is to designate and appoint polling places, and if for any reason it is necessary to change the same, shall place in each of more than fifty thousand inhabitants shall cause the same to be provided with voting shelves and compartments known as polling booths, in which voters may conveniently mark their ballots. There shall be in each polling place during each election, a sufficient number of voting booths, not less than one for every fifty voters in the precinct. Each such booth shall be at least three feet square, shall have four sides enclosed, each at least six feet high, and the one in front shall open and shut as a door swinging outwards and shall extend to within two feet of the floor. Each such booth shall contain a shelf which shall be one foot wide, extending across the side of the booth at a convenient height for writing, and shall be furnished with such supplies and conveniences, including black ink, pads, blotting paper and pencils, having black lead only, as will enable the voters to conveniently prepare their ballots for voting. Each polling booth shall be furnished with a sign or flag for making the voting mark upon the ballot, and shall have linking pads with ink of uniform color and quality. Each booth shall be kept clearly lighted while the polls are open, by artificial lights if necessary. A guard rail shall be placed at each polling place at least six feet from the ballot boxes, and the booths, and no ballot box or booth shall be placed within six feet of such rail, and each booth shall be provided with a separate entrance and separate exit. The arrangement of the polling place shall be such that the booths can only be reached by passing within the guard rail, and that the booths, ballot boxes, commissioners, and every part of the polling places, except the inside of the booth, shall be in plain view of the commissioner and of persons just outside of the guard rail. Such booths shall be so arranged that there shall be no access to intending voters or to the booths through any door, window or opening, except by the door in the front of said booth.

PREPARATION OF BALLOT FOR VOTING. Sec. 74. Be it further enacted, etc., Any person desiring to vote shall give his name, occupation and registration paper, if such be provided for, to the presiding commissioner, who shall thereupon announce the name in a loud and distinct tone of voice clear and audible, and if such name is found upon the registration list by the commissioner or having charge thereof, he shall likewise repeat the same, and the voter shall then be allowed to enter the space enclosed by the guard rail as above provided. The commissioner shall give him one, and only one, ballot and his name shall be immediately entered upon a poll list, which shall be numbered from one to the end, before he deposits his ballot in the box.

The commissioner in charge of the poll list, immediately after entering the voter's name thereon, and on the same line with the voter's name, shall, by making a cross, indicate that this voter has received one ballot, and should the voter return the first ballot and receive a second ballot, the commissioner in charge of the poll list shall place opposite the voter's name, and on the same line on the poll list, and next to the first cross a second cross. These crosses shall be the record of the number of ballots obtained by the voter. After three crosses have been placed opposite the name of any voter on the poll list, said voter shall receive no more ballots.

Sec. 75. Be it further enacted, etc., Every voter who does not get a ballot delivered to him by the ballot commissioner, shall, before passing outside the guard rail or enclosed space, return such ballot to such officer, who shall stamp the same "spoiled," and deposit it in the box for spoiled ballots and the voter shall not be allowed to return within the guard rail.

No more voters shall be permitted to pass the guard rail than were at the place or taken outside the guard rail. No more voters shall be permitted to pass the guard rail than there are unoccupied booths, provided that where there are no booths provided for in the act only one voter shall be allowed within the enclosed space.

No voter shall be allowed to occupy a booth already occupied by another, or to occupy a booth or enclosed space more than three minutes, or to speak or converse with any one except as in this act provided, while within the guard rail. It shall be unlawful for a voter to deface or tear any ballot or to mark the same otherwise than as provided in this section.

Every ballot voted which is defaced or torn or which is marked otherwise than as in this section provided, shall be treated as a ballot marked for identification.

If a voter tear, soil or deface a ballot so that it cannot be used, he may successfully obtain others, one at a time, not exceeding in all three, upon returning each ballot so torn, soiled or defaced to the commissioner, who shall return such ballot to be immediately marked or stamped "spoiled" across the official endorsement and placed in the box for spoiled ballots and entry of such fact made on the poll lists as required by this act.

The voter shall mark a ballot in the following manner and not otherwise. In marking the ballot in order to vote for individual candidates whose names are printed upon the ballot, he shall obliterate with the official stamp the white circle in the voting space at the right of the name of each candidate for whom he desires to vote.

If he desires to vote for a person other than a candidate for any office whose name is printed under the title of that office he must write the name of such person in the space provided for such purpose, directly under the printed names of candidates for such office, with a pencil having black lead, and obliterate with the official stamp the white circle in the voting space at the right of the name so written.

In marking a ballot upon which is printed the name of a voter, which is printed for the purpose of any question of the adoption of a constitutional amendment or any other proposition or question he shall obliterate with the official stamp the white circle in the voting space after the word "yes" printed at the right of the question, for an affirmative vote upon such question; or he shall obliterate with the official stamp the white circle after the word "no" similarly printed, for a negative vote upon such question.

Sec. 76. No ballot without the official endorsement, shall be herein otherwise provided, be allowed to be deposited in the ballot box, and no ballot provided in accordance with the provisions of this act shall be counted. Any voter who declares to the presiding commissioner that by blindness or other physical disability he is unable to mark his ballot, shall, upon request, receive the assistance of two of the commissioners, who shall be of different political parties or factions, represented among the commissioners, and neither the voter nor said commissioners shall disclose any information regarding the same. The commissioner shall require such declaration of disability to be made by the voter under oath before him and he is hereby qualified to administer the same.

Sec. 77. Any voter or commissioner who shall, except as herebefore provided, allow his ballot to be seen by any person with an apparent intention of letting it be known how he is about to vote, or place any distinguishing mark upon his ballot, or who shall make a false statement as to his inability to mark his ballot, or any person who shall interfere with any voter when said voter is enclosed in space or when marking his ballot, or who shall endeavor to induce any voter before voting to show how he is about to mark or has marked his ballot, or otherwise violates any of the provisions of this act, shall be punished in accordance with section 44 of this act.

Sec. 78. Any person who shall, prior to or during an election, willfully deface, tear, soil, or destroy any ballot printed or posted for the instruction of voters, willfully remove or destroy any of the supplies or conveniences furnished to enable a voter to prepare his ballot, or shall willfully hinder the voting of others, shall be punished in accordance with section 44 of this act.

Every commissioner of election or other officer or person having the custody of any record, register of votes or certificates, poll list or any paper, document, or evidence of any description in this act, directed to be made filed or reserved, who is guilty of stealing, willfully destroying, mutilating, defacing, falsifying or fraudulently removing or secreting the whole or any part thereof, or who shall fraudulently make any entry, erasure, or alteration therein, except as allowed and directed by the provisions of this act, shall be punished as if he were guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof, be punished in accordance with section 44 of this act.

And every person not an officer, who is guilty of any of the aforesaid acts or who advises, procures, or abets the commission of the same, or any of them, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished in accordance with section 44 of this act.

Sec. 79. As soon as the polls are opened, the returning officers shall, in strict accordance with the provisions of the act, compare the same with the poll list, writing out beneath the said ruling the number of votes contained thereon and shall seal up and mark on the wrappers with the ward and precinct numbers all unused ballots, including all ballots that have been spoiled and defaced by voters in attempting to mark the same, and shall endorse thereon the number of ballots therein contained. The officers in charge of the poll boxes shall, in the presence of the other officers, and the public, count in a distinct and audible voice the names checked on said list, and announce the number thereof, and compare the same with the poll list, correcting any discrepancies between them and noting the same at the bottom of the poll list before proceeding with the count. The ballot box, without being removed from the public view, shall then be opened by the presiding officer, and the commissioners shall commence by counting the ballots found therein without unfolding them, except so far as to ascertain that each ballot is single, and by comparing the ballots found in the box with the number shown by the poll lists to have been deposited therein. If the ballots found in any box shall be more than the number of ballots as shown by the poll list, the deposited therein such ballots shall be replaced without being unfolded in the box from which they were taken, and one of the commissioners shall, without seeing the same and with his back to the box, thoroughly mingle the ballots together and another commissioner shall, without seeing the same, and with his back to the box, publicly draw out as many ballots as shall be equal to such excess, and without unfolding them, the commissioner shall forthwith mark the same "unaccounted in excess of poll list," and attach a signed statement of the number of ballots so unaccounted, which statement, and the unaccounted ballots, shall be made up into a separate package and deposited in the ballot box prior to its being sealed up in accordance with the provisions of this act. If two or more ballots shall be found in a ballot box, so folded together as to present the appearance of a single ballot, they shall not be counted if the whole number of ballots of such ballot box exceeds the whole number of ballots shown by the poll list to have been deposited therein. No ballot that has not the official endorsement shall be counted, except such as are voted in accordance with the provisions of this act relating to unofficial ballots. All such unaccounted ballots shall be endorsed and deposited in the ballot box when it is finally sealed up in accordance with the provisions of this act.

If any ballot, the voter has not marked with the voting mark, as required, in the voting space opposite the name of a candidate for any office, or if he has made such voting mark opposite more names than there are persons to be elected to such office, or if he has

not made such mark opposite both the answer to any question submitted, or has made such mark opposite both the negative and affirmative answers to it, it is impossible to determine the effect of a voter for any office or his vote upon any question, his vote upon such question shall be counted as a blank vote.

Any commissioner may declare his belief that any particular ballot has been marked for identification, and may object to any decision to count or not count any vote. When a commissioner shall, during the canvass of the vote, immediately after the completion thereof, declare his belief that any particular ballot has been written upon or marked in any way for the purpose of identification, the commissioner shall write on the back of such ballot the words: "Objected to because marked for identification," and sign their names thereon. Each such ballot shall be counted by them the same as if not so objected to. All such ballots shall be placed forthwith in a separate pile, and all such pile shall be enclosed in a securely sealed package, which shall be endorsed "ballots objected to because marked for identification," and with the signature of the commissioners, and such package shall be attached to their written statement of the result of the canvass. Every ballot which a voter has defaced or torn or which he has marked in any manner save as provided in section 75 of this act, shall likewise be enclosed in a separate package, which shall be endorsed "ballots objected to because marked for identification," and shall likewise be enclosed in the package so marked.

When any commissioner shall object to any decision of the commissioners to count any vote, the commissioners shall immediately fold the ballot and write in ink upon the back thereof a number to identify the ballot, and the words "objected to by." They shall then endorse below such words a signed statement of the precise decision objected to. The commissioners concurring to the decision shall thereupon sign their names to such statement and the commissioner objecting to the decision shall sign his name and address after the words "objected to by." All such ballots shall be placed forthwith in a separate pile, and shall be enclosed in a securely sealed package, which shall be endorsed "ballots objected to as improperly canvassed," and with the signatures of the commissioners, and each of such packages shall be attached to their written statement of the results of the canvass.

REPEALING CLAUSE. Sec. 80. All laws or parts of laws contrary to or in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

S. P. HENRY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. R. H. SNYDER, Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate. Approved July 9, 1895. MURPHY J. FOSTER, Governor of the State of Louisiana. A true copy. GEO. SPENCER, Assistant Secretary of State.

Some one has discovered that there are 682,191 Mullers in Germany; that is, one German in seventy-three is called by that name.

The cab drivers of Berlin are angry at the increase of bicyclers, and their organ, the Kutscher-Zeitung, proposes a tax on them similar to that which brings nearly \$600,000 into the French National purse every year.

The new \$1 silver certificate mark a departure in the system of designing paper money, notes the New Orleans Picayune. They bear portraits of a number of eminent Americans, instead of being limited to a single one, as heretofore.

A meeting of newspaper men was held in St. Louis recently to arrange for the collection of a fund for a monumental tribute to the memory of Eugene Field. It was agreed that the contributions of newspaper men should not exceed \$5 each, while the entire fund should not be less than \$1000. Public acknowledgment is to be made of each contribution.

It is small things that indicate a condition of barbarism or tyranny. Most Russian newspapers have to support a nominal editor at a salary of perhaps \$1000 a year, and who has absolutely nothing to do with editing, and whose duty it is to be the man of straw who shall appear when the newspaper is charged with disloyalty, and who shall suffer the imprisonment imposed. Thus the famous Novoe Vremya lately had its man of straw sent to prison for four months; the first piece of work he had done for some years, although he had been on salary all the time.

A new theory why men of Caucasian stock need change of air is advanced by Dr. Louis Robinson. His idea is that as the progenitors of the Indo-Germanic peoples were nomads, a change of location at intervals is "craved by a deep seated hereditary instinct." To prove his theory he takes up the case of wild animals in menageries and shows how much better is the condition of those in traveling shows than that of the unfortunate beasts in permanent zoological gardens. The same thing is seen in reservation Indians. Those who have freedom to range over large territory will be in good physical trim, while those confined to the same location fail rapidly. Among civilized people it often happens that a man will gain who exchanges good air for bad air, simply because his system craved change. Dr. Robinson holds that the nomadic age of the world was far longer than scientists have estimated, and that the effect of centuries of wandering life can never be eradicated from civilized men. It is an ingenious theory, which can be enforced by a large amount of proof.

Now is the time to subscribe

STORY OF A SONG.

ORIGIN AND PUBLICATION OF "SWEET BYE AND BYE."

A Doctor Wrote the Verses and a Despondent Musician Worked Out the Tune, All Within Forty Minutes.

HERE recently appeared in a Western newspaper an article regarding "The Sweet Bye and Bye," containing many absurd statements, writes Silas G. Pratt in the New York Sun. Now the interest in this song is awakened, I wish to make public the circumstances of its inception and subsequent publication and the way in which it became popular.

A. P. Webster, the composer of the music, was by no means unknown to the public at the time the song was published. He had won great popularity with his "Lorenz," "Paul Vane," "Little Maud," "These had been published at Chicago by H. M. Higgins, who, with the writer, then a boy of twelve years, created a sale for them by singing them for acquaintances and customers who came to purchase music. At that time, in the early sixties, Webster lived at the little town of Elkhorst, Wis., and about twice each year he would come to Chicago with a roll of manuscript songs. These were usually written with a pencil, and in a hasty, scrawling manner, though the notes were always legible. The songs he offered for sale at \$25 each, and the publisher would select what he thought would sell, and either pay him, or agree to pay royalty. My recollection is that "Lorenz," "Lorenz," and "Little Maud" were published on the royalty plan. Webster's appearance as he came into the store was most uncommo. He wore his hair hanging to the shoulders. It was light brown, and his complexion was florid. He had clear blue eyes and heavy eyelashes. He was of medium height, rather slender, and walked with a gait that suggested humility. It has been said that Webster was intemperate, and that he used to drink heavily, but I never saw him under the influence of liquor.

In 1896 or 1897 a young physician, Samuel Fillmore Bennett, then lately graduated from Ann Arbor University, had become an intimate friend of Webster. They were in fact almost inseparable. One day Webster came to his office in a most despondent frame of mind. "What is the trouble now?" his friend asked. "It is no matter," Webster answered with a sigh. "It will be all right by and by." Like an inspiration the idea flashed upon Bennett, who had written several war poems, to write some verses, and he said: "Why not make a song of the sweet bye and bye?" Webster answered: "You write the verses and I'll make the music."

Turning to his desk Bennett hastily scribbled line after line, and in less than half an hour the verses were completed. He then handed them to Webster, who raised his violin just as two friends entered. Not waiting to greet them he drew his bow and without any hesitation played the tune which since has been sung by millions. He hastily jotted it down on waste paper, and in less than ten minutes from the time he began the composition the four men were singing "The Sweet Bye and Bye." Thus originated the words and music of a hymn which has given consolation and hope to the whole Christian world. The characters in the drama are few and humble, the surroundings most simple—the poor despondent musician, the young physician, two friends and a common office in a Western town.

The composer, with his manuscript songs under his arm, appeared in Chicago soon afterward. He hoped and expected to sell the manuscripts for \$25 each; this meant \$150 or \$200 to take home. He went to the music store of Root & Cady, who had made a fortune with "The Battle Cry of Freedom" and other war songs. They examined his manuscripts and took all except "The Sweet Bye and Bye." That they did not think worth publishing.

Poor Webster! The song he had counted upon most was rejected! He could not go to Higgins again, for Higgins had hurt his feelings and had refused to publish any more of his songs. He finally thought of a new firm of young men lately from Boston, Lyon & Healy. They had treated him courteously, though they had published nothing of his. Thus he came to Lyon & Healy's store, where I was then in charge of the retail department. Having known him for several years I greeted him warmly, and at once took him to Mr. Healy, who gave him his immediate attention. I remember so well the whole attitude of the man as he came in and approached Mr. Healy. He awakened a keen all hope; and I think it was this feeling which moved Mr. Healy, after listening to the song on the piano, to offer him \$20 for it. This Webster accepted and seemed thankful for. Little interest was shown toward the song, Webster's popularity had waned greatly and had been overshadowed by the enormous success of George R. Root's war songs. Thus the composer of "Little Maud" and "Lorenz" was no longer sought and little attention given him. After Webster had gone Mr. Healy turned the manuscript of the song over to me, and I played it and hummed it with perfect indifference, not to say contempt, for its simplicity offended the little knowledge I had acquired by studying Johnson's "Harmony and Thorough Bass." Mr. Healy said with a sigh: "Oh, yes! we'll have to get it out," and then added, "Poor fellow! I didn't have the heart to send him away without taking it."

So we got the song out with the least expense possible, the cheapest little page we could get made, and the lettering so bad that we all felt ashamed to show it. I placed it upon the counter, and there it was permitted to lie friendless, for I never recommended it, feeling its poverty and insignificance in comparison with the gorgeous lithograph title pages and elegantly colored lettering of the other sheet music by which it was surrounded.

Finally, without the sale of a dozen copies, it was consigned to the wholesale shelves, where Mr. Healy and myself mentally created a tombstone inscribed "Sailed to the memory of a poor musician." About a year passed, when a Mr. Whittemore, a music teacher in the public schools of Chicago, came in and asked me if I thought Mr. Healy would let him use "The Sweet Bye and Bye" in a Sunday-school book he was then compiling. I said: "Certainly, without doubt, for the song is of no use to us. It has no sale whatever."

He went out to the office and presently Mr. Healy called to me to give Mr. Whittemore a copy of the song. Nothing more was thought of the matter until nearly a year afterward, when we began to have calls for "The Sweet Bye and Bye." I remember my surprise the first time it was asked for. A little schoolgirl, not more than twelve or fifteen years old, came in very timidly, evidently unused to trading "by herself," and, standing off from the counter as if afraid to come nearer, said: "Have you a piece of music called 'The Sweet Bye and Bye'?" It is in Mr. Whittemore's book.

It is thus fair to state that to Mr. Healy's tender nature and to Mr. Whittemore's recognition of the merits of the song the world owes its knowledge of Webster's inspiration.

An Oregon Snake Den. The largest rattlesnake, captured in Yamhill County, is now the worse for its experience. The original home of this snake is, no doubt, in the famous Thurber snake den, near which it was captured. The Thurber den is on the farm owned by A. W. Rees, in a rocky knoll covering about two acres. The knoll is covered by a low growth of oak scrubby and will grass. The snake home is really a rock quarry. On the surface are rocks in endless numbers, and the regularity of the shape is remarkable. Nearly all are perfect cubes, varying in size from six inches to two feet and more. The crevices between these rocks are a natural home for the reptile family, and it is said to be no uncommon sight to see scores of snakes sunning themselves on the rocks in the early spring.

It is no rattlesnake alone that haunt this den. There are blowsnakes and blue snakes. Many of the latter have been killed in the vicinity that have attained a length of six feet. Then there is the stupid snake, which is one of the most interesting of the family. This snake has a head on each end, and runs either way. One head is about one-fourth as large as the other. It is of a yellowish color. It generally lies in a loop, and is frequently observed running in an apparently stupid condition on a rock or log. There are other varieties, such as the garter, found around the den, but the bite of none except the rattlesnake is known to be fatal. Several sheep and some cattle have died in the vicinity of the den from snake bites. —Portland Oregonian.

Higi Pay. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland receives \$100,000 for his services and expenses.

The Prince of Wales gets \$200,000 a year for the labor of being heir-apparent.

Italy pays her King \$2,500,000 a year, in spite of the fact that she lost 10,000 in Abyssinia.

The German Emperor receives about \$4,000,000 a year besides the large revenues from estates belonging personally to the Royal family.

Though the United States is such a wealthy Nation our President receives the small salary of \$25,000 a year, and till 1873 it was but \$2,000.

The British Government pays the Royal family of England \$3,000,000 every year and of this the Queen receives nearly \$2,000,000 besides her quarter of a million income from the Duchy of Lancaster.

The President of France receives \$240,000 a year—a large salary, when it is remembered that the Government is struggling under a debt of \$9,000,000,000, which is the largest debt ever incurred by any Nation.

The Czar of Russia owns in fee simple 1,000,000 square miles of cultivated land and has an income of \$12,000,000, although, as he is a despot, he can command the resources of the whole Nation.

If the King Alfonso of Spain saves as he should he will be one of the richest monarchs in Europe when he comes of age, as the Government allows him \$1,400,000 a year besides \$400,000 additional for family expenses.

How to Treat a Wound. Three useful things to have in the farmer's home as a provision in case of wounds not sufficiently serious to necessitate the calling in of the medical attendant, are a spoon of adhesive plaster, some iodoforn gauze and a package of carbolated absorbent cotton. Cleanse and dry as nearly as may be the cut surface with a wa of the cotton, using moderate pressure, and elevating the part if necessary to check the flow of blood. Do not apply any water. Bring the cut surfaces together as accurately as possible, and re-fasten them with as few and as narrow strips of the plaster as will suffice, cutting them of a good length. The pressure of a string is hurtful. Keep the part moderately elevated, and take care that there is no constriction of the limb above the wound, by a garter or otherwise. —Rural New Yorker.

A Pitiful Industry. "For one's wits to go wool gathering" is an allusion to a pitiful industry sometimes seen in older countries. In parts of France, Germany and Spain very old people are sometimes employed in gathering wool from bushes in sheep pastures where it has been plucked from the fleeces as the animals pass too close to the branches. —Spingfield Republican.