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Frederick Loeser & Co.
BROOKLYN.

Babies Unforgotten.

No danger of that. If you want something pretty, at the same time up-to-date and good, and get it for about half its regular worth, now is the time to buy.

At 19c, Were 35c—Infants' caps, made of fine lawn, one style hemstitched and tucks, the other with turned back piece of fancy lawn.

49c, Were 69c—Infants' caps, made of fine lawn with solid tucking, also embroidery insertion and lace edge.

19c, Were 25c—Infants' summer weight shirts, high neck and short sleeves, in six sizes.

At 39c, Were 49c—Infants' long night slips, made of soft finished cambric, plaited front and ruffle on neck and sleeves.

At 79c, Were 98c—Infants' short dresses in two styles—one of nainsook with round yoke, hemstitched; the other of lawn, with yoke of lace insertion; 6 months and 1 year sizes.

Miles of Newest Carpets and Rugs

Our Most Important Semi-Annual Opening

While it is true that the reasons for this sale are chiefly the same as those of last year, it is also true that the growth of our business, the improvement in our merchandising methods, the peculiar condition of the carpet market and our closer knowledge of your likes give advantages both in price and quality that haven't been equalled any season before, and will greatly simplify your choosing. At best our telling of this great annual sale must be but a broken narrative.

And What Does It Really Mean to You?

It means a convenient time to purchase. It means an early opportunity to arrange for Autumn and Winter before the rush of the season begins. It means time to look around and get reliable information of the market. It means first to see new carpets, new colors, new designs, new ideas for Autumn and Winter. It means

Buying at a Quarter to a Third Under Regular Prices

that will prevail in the Autumn. It means an actual saving on every room you carpet of from $10.00 to perhaps $100.00. It means no worry about disposition of goods you purchase, for we will hold carpets for you if you don't want them laid at once. It means easy choosing, for our Carpet Store is better arranged than ever—larger, lighter, pleasanter and more convenient. It means one of those opportunities that can only happen through the largest and most comprehensive merchandising methods. It means the best carpets made at prices like the following:

90c Best 10-Wire Tapestry Brussels at 69c.

There are a lot of beautiful designs in this lot of best ten-wire tapestry brussels carpets.

$1.50 Body Brussels at $1.09.

These body brussels are the best makes and are in a wide range of choice patterns.

$1.25 and $1.35 Axminsters at 94c.

These Axminster carpets are from the famous Smith mills—handsome parlor patterns.

$1.50 Axminsters at $1.09.

Axminster carpets from the famous Bigelow-Lowell and Hartford mills. The handsomest line ever shown at this price.

65c Extra Super Ingrains at 44c.

And these extra super ingrain carpets are from one of the best makers.

75c Extra Super Ingrains at 59c.

The very best all-wool extra super ingrain carpets, in patterns sure to please.

65c Tapestry Brussels at 44c.

These tapestry brussels have heavy all-wool face and sure to wear well.

85c Double Extra Tapestry Brussels at 59c.

A superb line of parlor, hall and stair patterns of these double extra quality tapestry brussels carpets.

$1.75 Bigelow Axminsters at $1.29.

These are the famous Bigelow Axminster carpets—the best made.

$1.10 Wilton Velvets at 89c.

Wilton velvet carpets from the best makers of these famous long-wearing floor coverings.

$1.50 Wilton Velvets at $1.19.

Extra quality Wilton velvet carpets that look and wear like a Royal Wilton.

$2.75 Royal Wiltons at $1.79.

The very best kinds of Royal Wilton carpets.

30c Mattings at 19c Yard

Extra heavy seamless China mattings, handsome small checks.

35c Mattings at 25c.

These are handsome inlaid Japanese mattings—also at same price the heaviest kind of seamless China mattings.

40c Mattings at 29c.

China mattings of 116 warp, the most durable matting made.

60c Linoleum at 39c per Square Yard.

Heavy Cork linoleums in handsome new patterns.

$1.50 Linoleums at $1.12½.

Both imported and domestic inlaid linoleums, very artistic patterns.

A GOOD WORK.

The Reclaiming of Orphans and Waifs at Charleston, S. C.

"A Northern White Man's View of the Jenkins Orphanage and Industrial Farm and Reformatory." He has the following to say of the Jenkins Orphanage and Reformatory work, after a visit to the reformatory at Ladson, S. C., Tuesday, April 14, 1903. The reformatory is seventeen miles from Charleston, says "The Charleston News and Courier."

The writer recently had the pleasure of visiting the Jenkins Orphanage, which is located at No. 20 Franklin-st., and also the Reformatory and Industrial Farm, situated at Ladson, S. C., about one mile from the depot. The magnitude of this work and its capabilities for the advancement of the moral and intellectual interests of the race cannot be properly described in mere words, but must be seen to be thoroughly appreciated. The writer thinks that the solution of the so-called race problem is to be found only in institutions of this class, where every child is taught to work and to help himself and is equipped so that when he goes out into the world he will realize the full benefit of being a respectable, law-abiding citizen.

On entering the building at No. 20 Franklin-st. one is struck with the neatness and cleanliness which the building is in, and as one passes from room to room in the educational departments he cannot help but think of the wonderful amount of patience which must be necessary to produce the good order and decorum which are everywhere exhibited by the scholars, and as one goes on into the industrial departments he is compelled to admit that this institution is doing a grand and noble work, and ponder over the fact of the almost unlimited amount of faith which the president and founder, the Rev. D. J. Jenkins, must have had to take courage to inaugurate this wonderful movement for the uplifting of the race. The industrial department consists of a sewing room, where the older girls are taught dressmaking and other branches of needlework, and as one goes on into the laundry, the graduates from which become expert laundresses, and the printing department, from which is issued the weekly paper of the orphanage, "The Charleston Messenger," and which is equipped with a large 3-horsepower electric motor, two large job presses, a big cylinder press, where boys, to the number of fourteen, are taught all branches of the printing trade, book, job and newspaper composition and press work, one sees that the work these boys and girls do would be creditable to many older and more experienced persons. Next, one visits the shoemaking and repairing department, where shoemaking and repairing in all of its branches is taught to a number of boys under the direction of a skilful and experienced foreman, and, lastly, but by no means the least attraction of the orphanage, is its two bands of music—the brass and string—the members of which as musicians are accomplished to an almost incredible degree for children so young in years. The writer then proceeded to the Southern Railroad depot, where he took the train for Ladson, S. C., and after about twenty minutes' walk he came in sight of the Jenkins Reformatory.

The first feature that strikes the eye is the high fence around the reformatory building, which is sixteen feet high and a very substantial looking structure, and one that surely must strike terror to the hearts of the juvenile offenders against the majesty of the law who are committed there from the courts. As one enters within the enclosure he sees facing a gate the large reformatory building, which contains sixteen large rooms that are fitted up as sleeping apartments for the inmates, and also the living rooms of the matron and foreman of the farm, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Kinard, and our attention was called also to an outhouse for stock, tools, etc., and another outbuilding in course of construction. After an inspection of the reformatory building, where cleanliness and neatness were the predominant feature, as it was at the orphanage in Charleston, the writer was given a ride around the large farm of one hundred acres, which had more than fifty acres under cultivation and the balance in woodland.

There are three hundred cords of wood cut and neatly piled, which looked very businesslike, and impressed one with the fact that the Jenkins Industrial Farm and Reformatory was not the place for drones.

The crops, among which are a number of acres of beans, Irish potatoes and other vegetables, are in fine condition, and would do credit to any farmer in the whole State. The stock, consisting of cows, mules, horses, hogs, etc., were all in the same excellent condition which characterizes every other thing around the farm, as were also the farming implements and tools.

As the writer returned from his tour of inspection he could not help but see the grand opportunity which the Rev. D. J. Jenkins was offering to the city of Charleston to have its juvenile offenders given the education and teaching necessary to make them good, respectable and law-abiding citizens and remove youthful offenders from the dangerous contact with the hardened and vicious element which imprisonment in the jail causes. The city should avail itself of this opportunity, as the Rev. Mr. Jenkins has the buildings and everything in readiness, and offers to the city these opportunities free, solely because of his great interest in the welfare of his race, and to establish an institution of this kind, which every fair minded citizen must concede is one of the crying needs of the present age, would entail an expenditure of several thousand dollars at the outset and also an annual expenditure of hundreds of dollars to keep the place going for salaries, food, repairs, etc.

As to the necessity for the institution, for an example we have but to look back on our own childhood days to see how we endeavored to imitate our older companions, and would do and act in every way so as to be called little men. If the example and environment of our childhood were noble and good and thus helped us into noble manhood, then we should thank God for our opportunities. But we should also endeavor in every way possible to make the environments of those less fortunate than ourselves what they should be, for, as we imitated those older than ourselves, so do the children of to-day, and if we compel them to associate with hardened and vicious criminals in the jails we must expect that they will themselves develop into hardened and vicious criminals in later years, for "as the twig is bent the tree will grow," and with the opportunity offered by the Jenkins Orphanage, Industrial Farm and Reformatory the citizens of this community can have no excuse to offer for not raising respectable and law-abiding citizens instead of criminals.

COLOMBIA'S OPPOSITION.

Reasons Why the South American People Are Against the Canal.

Raúl Pérez, in The North American Review.

The popular belief exists that no Colombian can advance a logical excuse for withholding consent to a transaction which is supposed in the United States to be of inestimable value to his country.

The facts as they should be understood may be stated thus:

First—Neither the Colombian Executive nor an ordinary Congress can constitutionally ratify a treaty that involves a cession of territory to a foreign power.

Second—The canal will not be of as much benefit to Colombia as those who are unfamiliar with the situation assume.

Third—Colombians firmly believe that there are other solutions to the problem which, besides being fair and legal, would permanently satisfy both the United States and Colombia.

The most important matter to be settled with regard to opening the canal is that of exactly defining the status of the party that will carry on the enterprise. It is evident at a glance that there is a wide difference between a private corporation, such as the Compagnie Universelle du Canal de Panama, and the powerful government of the United States of America. The company had been doing and was to do business under the protection of the Colombian laws, subject to those laws in every detail, being considered simply as any other "juridical person"—that is, any Colombian citizen—in accordance with the fourteenth article of the constitution, which reads as follows: "Companies or corporations, registered in Colombia as juridical persons, will have no further rights than those granted to Colombian citizens."

If the substitution of the United States Government for the Compagnie Universelle were once effected, and the consequent transference of rights carried out, would the United States submit to be considered merely a "juridical person," with no more rights than any other Colombian citizen carrying on business in Colombian territory, under protection of the Colombian laws and subject to those laws in every respect? Such is not the spirit of the Herran-Hay treaty, and, even if it were, Colombians would have plausible reasons for misgivings or apprehensions on that point. No one willing to consider the situation with absolute impartiality can criticise those who desire that the status of the Panama Canal builders should be most clearly defined, particularly in a case where a world power is to be the builder.

Article 21 of the Salgar-Wyse contract (Colombian law 28 of the year 1878), in full force to-day, reads as follows: "The concessionaries, or those who in the future may succeed them in their rights, may transfer those rights to any other capitalists or financial corporations; but they are expressly forbidden to transfer them or mortgage them, under any consideration, to any foreign nation or government." Nothing could be more explicit, and this legal disposition in itself is enough to invalidate the Herran-Hay treaty.

Only a constitutional convention, whose members should be expressly elected by the people for that purpose, would be empowered to cede territory to another country; but it may be safely stated that in no nation of the world would it be possible to find a set of men to assume such responsibility. The proof of this is that, after the Colombian dictator has himself chosen his own unconditional supporters as members of the Congress about to meet, the feeling exists that these "picked men" will not dare approve the cession of the Panama territory.

The enlightened classes of Colombia believe that in the Isthmus of Panama their country holds something of value for all time, and they feel that such property is not exclusively their own, but that it is the patrimony of all future generations of Colombians, who will execrate their memory should they squander the national birthright.

The $10,000,000 that Colombia would receive as the only compensation is considered inadequate, and the same would be the case if the sum were increased to $50,000,000. This may sound preposterous on first consideration, but not to those who know that the money would be distributed among the dictator's clique and the religious orders, that it would thus serve but to strengthen the fetters that already cut the Colombian flesh to the bone, and that posterity would only contemplate its heritage turned into deeper ignorance and more ignominious slavery in proportion to the larger amount received.

There is also a very erroneous impression to the effect that the canal, when completed, will have a great beneficial influence on our country. The conditions as they exist to-day place Colombia in the position of the owner of a bridge, over which an immense traffic is constantly passing. There are many steamship lines converging on the ports of Panama and Colon that load and unload there enormous quantities of merchandise in transit, while large numbers of passengers are compelled to stop at both ends of the trans-isthmian railroad. All such patronage is very valuable to the isthmus; and, being terminals, both ports have naturally considerable importance. Such will not be the case when the canal is opened. Steamers will go through as rapidly as possible, the passengers dreading the unhealthy climate. There will be no loading and unloading of cargoes; the ports will no longer be terminals, nor perhaps even coaling stations, and they will not have anything else to place on board but the scanty products of their own immediate neighborhood.

What the Colombians would like to do about the canal would be to have their country hold a permanent interest in the enterprise as a partner of the United States, deriving an income that would benefit not a few officials and one political party, but all the people for generations to come. There is no reason why a partnership of that nature could not be successfully carried out, in the same way as a partnership between individuals. All details could be deliberately and safely settled between the two countries to the entire satisfaction of both, bearing in mind that a century in the life of a nation counts no more than one year in the life of a man, and that the canal must be of vast consequence for ages. The desire to cut the canal open as rapidly as possible is praiseworthy, but it is more important to lay first the solid foundations of the transaction and establish the exact limitations of the rights of those concerned, so as to avoid all possible friction in the future.

A LOCOMOTIVE STEAMBOAT.

Unique Craft that Once Navigated the Ohio River.

Many curious looking craft have floated, sailed or steamed down the Ohio River since the eyes of the commercial world were first directed to this historic waterway. Perhaps those to come will be as radically different from the present types as are the latter from the Clermont, once popularly known as "Fulton's Folly," says "The Pittsburg Post." Especially will this be so if it should come to pass that the great tall stacks of the river steamers should be abandoned because much shorter ones will have been found to answer the purpose equally well, which is about the sum and total of one of the points made against present types of river steamboats by a prominent railroad president.

A unique craft steamed out of the Pittsburg Harbor about thirty-five years ago, bound for the Blue Grass State of Kentucky. And what is more, this locomotive steamboat, if you will allow the phrase, safely and creditably reached its destination.

Along in the 60's a locomotive building firm was doing business on the South Side, Pittsburg. The title of the firm was Smith & Porter, since evolved into the H. K. Porter Company, which has become one of the most widely known firms of this city. The early plant of Smith & Porter was located on the South Side, between Carson-st. and the Monongahela River, a short distance above South First-st.

J. Y. Smith was superintendent of the plant during the period covered by this story, the summer of 1868. At that time a railroad twelve miles long was in operation, running south out of Greenupsburg, Ky. Incidentally the name has since been changed to Greenup. It is a river town, 333 miles down stream from Pittsburg. The firm of Smith & Porter had contracted with the owners of the road to deliver a locomotive by a certain date. The engine in due time was built at the South Side works, and Mr. Smith was ready to ship the machine South, but the towboats were all tied up, the river was low, a long dry spell was on, and it was something of a question just how the terms of the contract could be carried out and the locomotive delivered to the Kentucky line.

The firm was young in those days, transportation facilities were not of the best, and, besides, it was not good business policy to fail to deliver the goods. Superintendent Smith realized all this and more. Mr. Smith procured a flatboat of adequate capacity, and, with Engineer James M. Schooley, along with the aid of several machinists, converted the locomotive into a steamboat for the time being. After the engine was properly "lined up" on the hull the front ends of the side rods were disconnected, the rods thrown over backward, coupled up with a temporary crank shaft, placed across the boat and to the rear of the locomotive, and having on each end a paddle wheel. The rear end of the engine was "jacked up" to permit the rear or main pair of drivers to hang clear. The arrangement of main and side rods and wheels at this juncture—the front pair of drivers excepted and which, of course, were not in use—was not unlike that of an "American" or "eight wheel" passenger locomotive.

A supply of coal was placed on the front end, the engine fired up, the steersman or pilot summoned to duty at the steering oar, and with the steam gauge indicating 120 pounds pressure to the square inch Engineer Schooley opened the throttle. Steam rushed to the cylinders, the paddle wheels began to revolve, and under the skilful guidance of the man at the wheel the locomotive headed for midstream. This is probably the only time on record that a locomotive successfully navigated the Monongahela or Ohio River. Every once in a while some engine on the front end of a fast mail-express train headed for Pittsburg and "coming in" over one of the low grade river roads will grow ambitious and make a beeline for the Ohio at most unexpected moments, but the attempt at navigation is always attended with disastrous failure.

NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

Unusual interest is being taken in the annual rifle matches for the New-York National Guard, to be held at Creedmoor next Thursday, Friday and Saturday. In the individual competition for the Governor's Cup over one hundred marksmen from all over the State will compete as skirmishers, over distances of 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards. In the team matches there will be teams of three, twelve and sixteen men from different organizations of the guard and Naval Militia. Among the teams to compete will be those from Squadron A, 7th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 22d, 23d, 47th, 69th and 71st regiments, 17th Separate Company, and the 1st and 2d Naval battalions.

Teams will contest for the headquarters and the First and Second Brigade prizes on Thursday, and on Friday the matches for the major general's, adjutant general's and Governor's trophies will be shot. The contest for the State prize will be shot on Saturday. The conditions in the latter contest have been changed so that teams will shoot over ranges of 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, instead of 200, 300 and 500 yards, as before. The 12th Regiment holds the Governor's cup and the major general's trophy, and the 69th Regiment holds the adjutant general's trophy. Last year the brigade prizes were won by the 71st and 23d regiments. The headquarters prizes will be competed for next Thursday for the first time.

A reception to the American military rifle team, which succeeded in bringing back the Palma trophy from England, will probably be given in October at the 7th Regiment Armory.

Secretary Root of the War Department is among those who are to be on the reception committee, and it is intended for him to present medals to each man of the winning team.

Lieutenant Monson Morris, of the 12th Regiment, assistant inspector of small arms practice, has been appointed a battalion quartermaster. It is understood that Colonel Dyer has in view the appointment of one of the best riflemen in the State to the position vacated by Mr. Morris.

Captain Edward H. Snyder, of the 47th Regiment, who is fond of yachting, has received the offer of the position of commanding officer of the first division of the 2d Naval Battalion. It is considered probable that he will accept.

Company B, 23d Regiment, has offered the nomination of second lieutenant to Quartermaster Sergeant James S. Anderson. The same company has unanimously elected Second Lieutenant Matthew G. Addison first lieutenant, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lieutenant P. P. Pope.

As predicted in this column last Sunday, important changes have occurred on the staff of Colonel Morris, of the 9th Regiment. Former Captain Henry E. Evans, of the 69th Regiment, has taken service with the 9th as inspector of small arms practice, vice Captain A. G. Winterroth, who has been appointed quartermaster. Dr. W. G. Hudson has been appointed assistant surgeon. Both of the new appointees are skilled riflemen, and it is the aim of Colonel Morris to get a rifle team that will prove the equal of any in the State. Companies D and K will unite in a camp at Long Branch on September 5, 6 and 7, and will arrange for an entertainment at the horse show grounds. Quartermaster Sergeant E. C. Damseaux has been promoted regimental quartermaster. Lieutenant George E. Conley, of Company A, a popular member of the Old Guard, has offered a prize of $50 for recruiting.

A joint outing to Princes Bay, Staten Island, has been decided on by Companies A, D, I and G of the 47th Regiment, for September 5, 6 and 7. Tents will be taken. Lieutenant Francis J. McCann, of Company I, has been nominated for captain of Company D.

Those close to Colonel David E. Austen, of the 13th Regiment, express the opinion that the efforts of the officers and men to get him to withdraw his resignation will prove futile.

Private G. W. Brown, of Company F, 69th Regiment, on the recommendation of Lieutenant Maguire, commanding his company, was dishonorably discharged some weeks ago by Colonel Duffy, for failure to attend military duty and pay the fines in accordance with the Military Code. He appealed to general headquarters, on the ground that he had not received the required notice. General George M. Smith, commanding the First Brigade, investigated the claim of Private Brown, and reported that Brown received seventeen days' notice, instead of the ten required. It was shown that the notice had been taken to Brown's residence, and that the envelope containing it was refused, although, it is said, he was still residing at the address given. Private Brown, it is understood, will take his case to the civil courts.

KHAMMURABI'S CODE.

Remarkable Provisions Devised by the Father of Laws.

"In that day, I, Khammurabi, the glorious Prince, the worshipper of my God, justice for the land for witness, plaintiff and defendant; to destroy the tyrant, and not to oppress the weak like unto the Sun god, I promulgated." With these astonishing words opens one of the most remarkable historical monuments that has ever been recovered from the buried cities of the ancient world. As we read this record of a king who must live for all time as the Father of Laws, it seems impossible to believe that we have in this carefully drawn series of laws a code a thousand years older than the Mosaic age, older than the laws of Manu or Minos, or any system of ancient legislation. Not only is this the fact, but there are ample indications that the laws which this great Oriental ruler so carefully codified are many of them of far greater antiquity than his reign, somewhere about B. C. 2,200, says "The London Times."

The monument and the circumstances of its discovery are alike remarkable. The monument itself is a pillar of black diorite, eight feet high, was found by M. de Morgan at Susa, in the Acropolis mound, on December and January, 1901-'02, and the whole has been carefully photographed and published, with a translation by Father V. Schiel, O. P., the Assyriologist of the expedition, by order of the French Minister of Public Instruction, by Messrs. E. Leroux et Cie. The obverse of the column is surmounted by a plaque in bass-relief which represents the King standing before the throne of a seated divinity, from whose shoulders flames of fire proceed to form wings, who is dictating to the king the laws. Dr. Schiel would identify this figure with the Sun god, but it is more probably the old Bel or Ellu, the god Sadu-rabru of the "great Mountain" or El Shaddai, who figures prominently in the text as the god who inspired the king. In the opening of the inscription he is called "the Supreme God, the King of the Spirits of Earth, the lord of Heaven and Earth, who foretells the destiny of all." And the great prominence given to Nippur, the holy city of Bel, and his temple, "the Mountain House," would confirm this conjecture. The old Bel was the god who dwelt on the mountain of the world and gave laws to men and wore on his breast the tablets of destiny. So here we have a curious proof of the existence of the tradition of the mountain-given law long before the Mosaic reception on Sinai.

The inscription which covers this stately monolith is the longest Babylonian record ever discovered. It contained originally about three thousand lines of writing, divided into forty-nine columns; but five columns on the front have been erased by some Elamite king, probably Sutruk Nakhunti, who served the stele of Naram-Sin in a similar manner. The writing is a very beautiful type of the best archaic script, a kind of black letter cuneiform, long used by kings for royal inscriptions, after the cursive writing was invented—as, for example, the Cyprus monolith of Sargon II, 721 B. C., in the museum at Berlin. The inscription opens with a long enumeration of the King's titles, of his installation as King by the gods and of the elevation of Babylon to the position of capital. This portion of the inscription, if not eclipsed by the code, which follows it, would be regarded as one of the most important historical records ever discovered, for it abounds in references to public works and historical events of the period. We must, however, notice one most important passage which throws great light upon the history of Assyria at a much earlier period than hitherto known. In one of the letters of this King recently published there is the reference to moving troops from Assyria, but the new find is more explicit. We read—the King is speaking of himself—"(I am) the settler of the tribes, the director of the people, who restored its propitious genie [winged bull] to the city of Assur, who caused it to shine with splendor; the King who in the city of Nineveh, in the temple Dubdub (?) has made brilliant the adornments of the goddess Istar." Hence not only Assur, but Nineveh also was contemporary with the time of Khammurabi. Is the passage in Genesis x, 11, based on this spread of Babylonian rule?

We now pass to the code, which occupied nineteen columns, and is divided into about two hundred and eighty clauses, and which is introduced by the words: "Law and justice I established in the land. I made happy the human race in those days." How little King Khammurabi thought of the truth of his words uttered some four thousand years ago, for from this code came the basis of the Mosaic code, and by that the races of mankind are largely ruled. One other important point remains to be noticed. What was the reason of the erection of this monolith and its inscription? The King tells us: "The law of the land as to judgments, the decisions of the land as to decisions, my precious decrees for the information of the oppressed upon this stone I wrote and placed in the temple of Merodach in Babylon." Were it not for the evidence of the King's letters in the British Museum, which show how he concerned himself with the humblest of his people, this would seem a vain boast. The remarkably simple wording of the text, the purest language—freedom from ideograms—show how it was evidently intended to be consulted by all who were "poor and afflicted." Surely such a monarch has a just title to use the remarkable words, "I was a master who was unto my people as the father who had begotten them."

The code is a remarkable document; it shows a most careful and systematic order, beginning with witchcraft, which, perhaps, connects it with a religious code; it passes through all grades of social and domestic life, ending with a scale of official wages for all classes of workmen, even the lowest in the scale. In this notice it is impossible to deal with more than a small portion of the work, sufficient to show the general principles on which it is based. As the laws of witchcraft are rather outside of the general scope of the code, but preserve a most curious custom—namely, the "ordeal of water"—we may just notice them.

> If a man has placed an enchantment upon a man, and has not justified himself, he upon whom the enchantment is placed to the Holy River [Euphrates] shall go; into the Holy River he shall plunge. If the Holy River holds [drowns] him he who enchanted him shall take his house. If, on the contrary, the man is safe and thus is innocent the wizard loses his life and his house.

The same ordeal was applied to a wife for unfaithfulness or extravagance, or to a wine seller who sold drink too cheap.

The three essential features of the code may be clearly defined. First, it is based on personal responsibility and the jus talionis, and tempered with the law of ransom; next, the belief in the sanctity of the oath before God, as in the Hebrew code, and also the absolute necessity of written evidence in all legal matters, as became a nation of scribes. Judgments in the law courts required a "sealed" document; an agent must take and give receipts for all money or goods intrusted to him; bonded goods required a deposit note. One of the most interesting series of clauses relates to officers or constables employed on active service; the estate of such a person could be intrusted to management, must not be sold or mortgaged, but he must depute a representative, or three years' absence and neglect forfeited hef. Substituted service was not allowed. As might be expected in a land so rich in cultivation, the agricultural laws are most explicit. Land must be cultivated, and if neglected the owner had to pay the same as neighboring land. Damage to crop by storm excused the payment of interest on loan. There are very stringent laws as to the tending of the irrigation canals and ditches, and any damage to adjacent land by neglect had to be made good. The commercial laws are extremely important, as showing a highly developed system, such as we might expect from the trade activity of the Babylonians. Especially curious are the clauses relating to agents or peddlers, commercial travellers of the period. The name for the agent means one who carries "the stones (weights) in the bag," a phrase used for traders in Isaiah (xlvi, 6) and Proverbs (i, 14). To quote some passages:

> If, on the road on his business, the enemy the property he bore have caused him to lose, the agent by the name of God shall swear and he shall be quit. If a merchant gives goods to an agent to trade with, the agent shall write down the money, and to the merchant he shall render, the agent a sealed (receipt) for the money he gave to the merchant shall take.
>
> Money for which no receipt was taken was not to be included in the accounts. In case of dispute all witnesses and documents must be produced. Among the commercial laws are some of much interest at the present time relating to licensed premises. It is curious to note that all wine merchants were females.

> If riotous persons assemble in the house of a wine merchant and those riotous persons she seizes not and drives to the palace tha. wine merchant shall be put to death.

Curious, too, is the following: "No votary or woman not residing in the cloister might open a wine shop or enter one for drink on pain of being burned." Have we here a Nazarite law?

Passing now to domestic legislation, the most striking feature is the high position and legal protection extended to women. If a man caused a votary or the wife of a man "to have the finger (of scorn) pointed at her and has not justified himself," he was to be branded on the forehead. To justify herself from scandal a woman could claim the ordeal of plunging into the sacred river. The method of marriage "taking to wife" was not sufficient, for "if a man married a woman and executed not her deeds that woman is no wife." Divorce law is most fully given—a childless woman could be divorced. If divorced without cause the husband must allow alimony and custody of her children, and a portion of the estate equal to a son, and the woman was free to marry. The woman could get divorce, but must justify her right to do so. This is one of the most interesting clauses in the code. Thus we read:

> If the wife of a man who dwells in the house of that man has set her face to go forth, and has acted the fool, and wasted his house, and impoverished his house, they shall call her to account. If the husband shall say, I put her away, he shall put her away. She shall go her way; for her divorce he shall give her nothing.

If the husband insisted, such a wife could be drowned. There is, however, a kindlier tone in the law as to a sick wife. "If a man has married a wife, and sickness has seized her, he may take a second wife, but the sick wife he shall not put away; in the home she shall dwell; as long as she lives he shall sustain her."

Space will not permit of our dealing with the laws of property, which are most full and based on a most equitable system, but one clause certainly comes as a surprise, when we remember the antiquity of this code. It relates to the re-marriage of a widow with young children, and might be present day law:

> If a widow whose children are young has set her face to enter into the house of another, without the consent of the judge, she shall not enter. When she enters into the house of another, the judge shall inquire regarding the house of her former husband. The house of her former husband to that woman and her future husband he shall entrust and cause them to deposit a deed. They shall keep the house and rear the little ones, but furniture for money they shall not sell. A purchaser that has bought any furniture from the children of the widow shall forfeit his money and return the property to its owner.

Here we have all the essential features of the modern ward in chancery. The temple in Babylonia was the heart of the city. It was there in the Surinam, or judgment hall, that cases were tried; the court of the temple was the modern chancery court administering intestate or disputed estates. The treasury of the temple was bound to pay the ransom of a captive official.

We now come to the important question of the relation of this code to the Law of the Covenant and the Deuteronomy laws of the Hebrews. At once we find an astonishing agreement. Both are laws based on the jus talionis. The Hebrew is emphatic on this (Exodus xxi, 23-24). So the Babylonian Code (Clauses 196-201). A curious parallel is afforded by one clause on unintentional assault. "If a man has struck another in a quarrel and caused him a wound, and that man shall swear 'I did not strike him knowingly,' he shall answer for the doctor" (compare Exodus xxi, 19), where the assailant is "to pay for loss of time and cause him to be thoroughly healed." The Hebrews punished an assault on the father by death, the Babylonians by loss of the hands. The most striking example, and an almost undoubted proof of connection, is found in the clauses relating to goring by an ox. "If a man has a savage ox in his charge and it has gored a man and caused him to die there is no claim." So also the Hebrew law (Exodus xxi, 28). But if the ox has pushed a man, and by pushing him has made known his vice, and he has not blunted his horn, has not shut up his ox, and the ox has gored a free man and caused him to die he shall pay half a mana of silver (thirty shekels). The Hebrew penalty was death, or a redemption at a fixed penalty, fixed by the judge. It is curious to find doctors coming under a penalty of jus talionis—an unsuccessful operation was drastically punished by cutting off the hands. We find also the barber surgeon practising chiefly for the branding of slaves.

Many other close similarities between the Babylonian code and the Hebrew might be traced, but sufficient have been noticed to show that the Law of the Covenant at least must have been influenced by this code. It was during the time of the dynasty of Khammurabi and the subsequent Kassite line—that is, for some seven centuries—that Babylonian influence was predominant in Palestine and Syria, and, although the Ramesside conquests and the Israelite invasion obliterated much of it, such a code would not die out, and, indeed, much of it exists to this day in the land laws of the Palestinian fellaheen.

One last remark: This code shows the wonderful organizing faculty of these ancient Arab rulers of Babylon, who laid the foundations on a basis which endured, we might say, to all time—for their work is with us unto this day, and the words which occur in the opening column are, after all, no vain boast—"Of Babylon they proclaimed its noble name and exalted it among the nations; within it he established an everlasting dynasty, which like heaven and earth is its throne." And no one did more to exalt the name of Babylon than this mighty king-lawgiver, the father of his people, who but a few years ago was unknown to us even by name.

A MOUSE MILL.

How a Thrifty Scotsman Put the Small Animal to Work.

Thrift is generally acknowledged to be one of the leading characteristics of the natives of Fifeshire, and it never was more forcibly exemplified than in the person of David Hatton, a native of Dunfermline, who actually proved that even mice, those acknowledged pests of mankind, could be made not only to earn their own living, but also to yield a respectable income to their owners, says "The Scotsman."

About the year 1820 this gentleman actually erected a small mill at Dunfermline for the manufacture of thread—a mill worked entirely by mice. It was while visiting Perth prison in 1812 that Mr. Hatton first conceived this remarkable idea of utilizing mouse power. In an old pamphlet of the time, "The Curiosity Coffee Room," he gave an account of the way in which the idea dawned on him.

"In the summer of the year 1812," he wrote, "I had occasion to be in Perth, and when inspecting the toys and trinkets that were manufactured by the French prisoners in the depot there my attention was involuntarily attracted by a little toy house with a wheel in the gable of it that was running rapidly round, impelled by the insignificant gravity of a common house mouse. For a shilling I purchased house, mouse and wheel. Inclosing it in a handkerchief, on my journey homeward I was compelled to contemplate its favorite amusement. But how to apply half ounce power, which is the weight of a mouse, to a useful purpose was the difficulty. At length the manufacturing of sewing thread seemed the most practicable."

Mr. Hatton had one mouse that ran the astonishing distance of eighteen miles a day, but he proved that an ordinary mouse could run ten and one-half miles on an average. A halfpenny's worth of oatmeal was sufficient for its support for thirty-five days, during which it ran 736 half miles. He had actually two mice constantly employed in the making of sewing thread for more than a year. The mouse threadmill was so constructed that the common house mouse was enabled to make an agreement to society for past offences by twisting, twining and reeling from 100 to 120 threads a day, Sundays not excepted.

To perform this task the little pedestrian had to run ten and one-half miles, and this journey it performed with ease every day. A halfpenny's worth of oatmeal served one of these threadmill culprits for the long period of five weeks. In that time it made 3,350 threads of twenty-five inches, and as a penny was paid to women for every hank made in the ordinary way, the mouse, at that rate, earned 9 pence every six weeks, just one farthing a day or 7 shillings and 6 pence a year. Allowing 6 pence off for board and allowing for wear and tear of machinery, there was clear yearly profit from each mouse of 6 shillings.

Mr. Hatton firmly intended to apply for the loan of the old empty cathedral in Dunfermline, which would have held, he calculated, ten thousand mouse mills, sufficient room being left for keepers and some hundreds of spectators. Death, however, overtook the inventor before his marvellous project could be carried out.

OLIVE GROWING IN SPAIN.

During recent years efforts have been made to improve the quality of the olive oil produced in this country, so as to enable it to compete in foreign markets with the French and Italian oils, which are so universally appreciated, say the advance sheets of consular reports. Some measure of success has already attended these efforts, and this has encouraged the leading Spanish oil crushers to spend money on improvements in their machinery, with every prospect of a good return.

A few particulars about the production of oil in Spain, and especially the preserving of the olives, may prove of interest to olive growers in California, as it has been found that Spanish olives keep longer and are better preserved than those from that State.

The pickling of green olives is an important branch of industry in Spain. Besides the home consumption, which is large, some 6,000 to 7,500 tons, valued at about $800,000, are annually exported. The olives are packed either in bottles or kegs. For pickling, the green olives are carefully selected; all those that are in the slightest degree bruised or damaged are rejected, as only the perfect fruit is capable of being preserved. The selected olives are then placed in fresh water to soak for several days, care being taken to change the water frequently; they are then put into the pickling mixture, which is a solution of common salt and soda, the olives being entirely covered. This is the general method adopted, and though some manufacturers may slightly alter the solution used, and add to it certain aromatic substances to flavor the olives, the basis of the preparation is invariably common salt and soda.

Ripe and half-ripe olives are preserved only in small quantities, as there is little demand for them.

As already mentioned, until quite recently little attention has been paid to the method of extracting oil in Spain, and consequently in many parts the most primitive means are still in use.

It is usual for the small grower himself to extract the oil from the olives grown on his land; and, as he frequently does not own the necessary appliances, he borrows them from the great men, paying for their use either money or oil. These machines are of the most primitive description. The olives are first crushed in a mill turned by a horse or bullock; they are then placed in lever presses and the oil thus extracted, boiling water being generally used in the process. These wooden presses, though powerful, are very slow, and it often happens that the olives have to be stored until the presses are available, with the result that fermentation sets in, and this naturally detracts from the quality of the oil. It is said that there are between three thousand and four thousand of these presses in Spain. Formerly the pulp remaining in the presses was used as fodder or fuel, but now it is sold and a second extraction of oil is made from it. There are sixty-three mills in Spain for extracting oil from this pulp.

WOMAN OF THE ALPS.

From The Chicago News.

Somewhere in the French city of Lyons is a little cocoa shop kept by a woman who has won a record in the Alps which veteran climbers may well envy. For years she has followed the French Alpine troops with her basket, marching with them on their manœuvres with her walking stick as support and her basket of cocoa as excuse. Within a few days this wonderful woman has scaled a mountain twenty-five hundred feet high, crossed another covered with snow, ascended another to a height of twenty-eight hundred metres, climbed with the troops to the top of Mont Cenis, and finally left the regiment at the summit of the Frejus, a height of twenty-seven hundred metres. Soldier after soldier fell out of the ranks, but the cocoa woman marched on, up the Alps and down the Alps.