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Sunday, January 17, 1904.

Among the things used in the street car hold-up business may be mentioned the straps.

The fellow engaged in holding up people for a few dollars is pretty small for a big man.

It is safe to predict that next summer there will not be all the water lawn owners will want to waste.

We shall before long have beautiful, balmy evenings again, when our hoodlums can be out without discomfort.

Even if it is leap year, there are probably some girls who are still old-fashioned enough to appear to be timid.

No one is quite wise enough to tell whether war will ever begin in the Orient or ever end in Carbon county.

It has been generally supposed that the manner of governing Switzerland was all right, but Mr. Bryan indorses it.

With all the other amusing shows it will have this year, St. Louis was very selfish to take the Democratic convention.

Eastern and Western Democrats are at least entitled to credit for good judgment in not having confidence in each other.

War in the far East will have to begin before the baseball season opens if it wants to attract much attention in this country.

Among those best posted on the controversy between Russia and Japan are those who are not reading the reports about it.

If no limbs of pedestrians have been broken of late you cannot blame those whose walks have a nice, smooth crossing of ice.

It is evident that if any of the smokestacks swore off smoking on New Year's they are no better than men in keeping good resolutions.

The practical young man will require a leap-year girl asking for his hand to furnish proof that she is able to support him comfortably.

Out in the quiet residence sections of the city, however, the new policemen on watch could usually feel sure of getting a good night's sleep.

Perhaps Shockley thinks that if people believe his statement that he did the killing, they also ought to take his word for it that he is not guilty.

Sidewalks will soon be free of snow and ice, and once again the confidence of our people in the sun will be shown not to have been misplaced.

The Mayor, it is presumed, will insist on ousting Republicans, and will consider Republican Councilmen who do not aid him narrow partisans.

But how can those Chicago women blame young men for putting their arms about their partners in the dance, when the young fellows want to be popular?

If the relations of the Mayor and the Council are not peaceful, the Mayor wishes it understood that it will be the Council's fault in not acting as he desires.

In these hold-up times, some thoughtful men insure themselves against being robbed of any money on the way home by taking part in a little game down town.

The winter is well advanced without any reports having been heard of suffering in the rural districts, even if the Supreme Court did prohibit dancing in the schoolhouses.

The change of personnel in the Korean Government which is said to have occurred, and which is favorable to Japan, is said to make for pacification. But on this point Russia is yet to be heard from.

In the matter of the insurance of the school buildings, it does not seem that the City Board of Education did precisely the square thing. The offer from an agency of independent companies was instrumental in bringing about the lowering of the rate, and yet the independent companies are barred from all the business, and the risks are given to the board companies. It is stated, to be sure, that the Board did not act on the advantage of the lower rate pointed out to them by the independent agency, but that the lower rate was learned of through the University getting it. But on the other hand it is replied that it was the action of the independent companies that got the University its low rate. It seems to be true, also, that the move for the lower rate came from a suggestion conveyed by an agency of the independent companies. Under the circumstances, therefore, to bar out the independent companies altogether looks like harsh and undeserved treatment.

BUT FEW GOOD SAMARITANS.

Yesterday morning, in this city, a coal-delivery wagon loaded with two tons' weight, was being driven along one of the frequented streets of the town. The horses were not sharp shod, and the driver very naturally was keeping them a little to the side of the ordinary track, where they could get a better foothold than in the slippery, beaten track. But he got a little too near the ditch, and all at once a hind wheel settled, and though the horses pulled true, their feet could get no sufficient hold, they nearly fell in their efforts, and finally gave up the hopeless struggle. To the credit of the driver be it said, he did not lose his temper; he encouraged the horses, used them skillfully and gently, but after a few trials he saw that it was useless to keep on. He needed help, and he knew it.

As he sat there, team after team drove by, many of the drivers of them seeing the effort made by man and horses to get a start. Some of the passers-by could not have rendered efficient help if they had tried; others could easily have helped, and it wouldn't have taken more than about three minutes to do it, and got the distressed driver out of the hole. But every one passed by without the slightest sign of interest, and most of them not "on the other side," either. There was the aristocratic carriage, the humble draft team, but their drivers one and all displayed the utmost indifference. The driver went in search of help, and returned after a time with another coal-delivery man, who had an empty wagon, and the stalled team was helped out. But the driver had to pay.

This is a typical case of modern traffic and business life. Though we are rated as a Christian people, one as a rule has to pay in order to receive even a little aid and a small bit of encouragement when trouble overtakes him. If there is ever a time in the history of the human race when the practical office of help to others, in small things as well as great, ought to be the rule of men's lives, that rule ought to be in evidence now, after centuries of the acceptance of the Christian faith and life by our branch of the human race, and two thousand years after the leaven of the Master began to work in the hearts of men. Yet the whole lump is far from being leavened yet, and while as of old there are many priests and Levites, the good Samaritans are still very few.

THE "ARIZONA STRIP" AGAIN.

It is now said that the forces are lining up on the Statehood question for the Territories, on the line of consolidating Arizona and New Mexico into one State, and Oklahoma and Indian Territory into another. It's a bad way to settle the question, but whichever way it is settled, Congress should keep in mind the fact that the region north of the great bend in the Colorado naturally belongs in Utah and not in Arizona; that the region can be reached and the laws enforced there from the Utah side, and can't be from the Arizona side.

It is an absolutely plain case that that plateau naturally goes with Utah; and Congress should insist on placing it with this State. If left with Arizona, it will become permanently a land of outlaws; a "no-man's land," a nuisance to the two States, and controlled by neither. It is a mystery of the earth why Arizona wants to keep that "strip," the only way to account for it is that she prefers a straight boundary line to common sense.

A SAMPLE "ARGUMENT."

This is the sort of "argument" that seems to be winning the South to the support of the Panama canal treaty. We find it in the Dallas (Texas) News, which, after deploring the robbery of the province of Panama and the refusal of the President to proceed with the canal on the Nicaraguan route, proceeds to reply thus to a contemporary which had taken it to task:

> There is another consideration which the Journal appears to have overlooked. There is in many sound minds a question as to whether a number of the Republican Senators and other leaders of the Republican party are not at heart opposed to any canal anywhere. They now stand committed to this Roosevelt scheme. They would wreck their political fortunes by standing out openly against a canal, but if they can, with the assistance of Democrats, hang the whole business up in politics they are going to do it. They cannot do this without Democrats to help them. If the Democrats persist in opposing this treaty the result of such opposition will be to land and leave the matter in a hopeless party politics, right where these Republican brokers in high lines want it. Once there, what can a minority of Democrats do toward giving the Nation a canal? Will the Journal please tell us?

And therefore the News urges the ratification of the canal treaty with Panama. It isn't much of an argument, but then even prejudice and venom at times work for righteousness.

The Tribune does not credit the alleged threat of Mayor Morris that he would tie up and stop the whole municipal business if he is not allowed by the Council to pay his political henchmen by quartering them upon the public treasury. Nor do we credit the other story, that Councilmen are disposed to yield to this alleged bulldozing, and allow the Mayor to have his way. Under our system of municipal government, the Council is the only department of the city government which has any actual power, and it would be both idle and damaging for the Mayor to undertake to run a tilt against it. He would suffer the same fate that Don Quixote did when he ran his course upon the windmill; one revolution would knock him out.

A WAR RETROSPECT.

In a very fair and candid review of Gen. Longstreet's military record, the Springfield Republican falls into an error of detail when it says that after Chattanooga "his troops were rendered useless, as Gen. Grant has shown in his memoirs, because under orders they were wasting time and effort in Eastern Tennessee, holding Knoxville, which was of no possible value to the Confederates so long as the Union army held Chattanooga. Had the Confederates taken Chattanooga, they would have had the key to this situation." The latter statement is undoubtedly correct, but that is precisely what they tried to do, and failed in doing. And neither did Longstreets hold Knoxville, though he tried very hard to capture that city from Burnside, who beat him off. If Longstreets could have taken Knoxville, the way would have been open to him for a campaign to the Ohio river, similar to that made by Bragg in 1862. It was good strategy to attempt the capture of that city. And when the Republican adds "It is probable that Longstreet's record will bear examination as well as that of any commander on either side," it is conspicuously right, unless the exception be "Pap" Thomas, that glorious old hero who made no mistakes and met no reverses.

The words of the Republican recall that campaign of Chickamauga, to which the coming of Longstreet was the decisive factor. But it was so only because of mistakes on the Union side. Gen. Rosecrans had scattered his army, to join in what he called "the pursuit" of an unbeaten enemy, which was not in retreat. He was unable fully to concentrate his forces before the battle. Gen. Granger, for example, did not get to the battlefield till the afternoon of the second day of the fight, when he was useful chiefly in preventing the utter rout of the forces which Gen. Thomas had rallied at Rossville. But had Granger and all the rest of Rosecrans's forces been on hand and concentrated two days before the battle of Chickamauga, as they could have been as well as not, but for that mistaken order for pursuit, and had then made their attack, Bragg would have been badly beaten, and Longstreet would not have arrived in time to prevent it being a rout. Or, if Burnside had been ordered to the scene with his army, then idly holding Knoxville, he could have got there easily in time to join Rosecrans, even if he had not started until the latter crossed the Tennessee on his advance. Burnside's coming would have offset Longstreet's, and the result must still have been a victory for the Union cause, especially as his natural line of march would have brought him on to the battlefield precisely at the point of greatest need on the first day of the battle.

But there! We have sworn off on this sort of thing time and again, and it does no good to ruminate on "what might have been." All the same, however, the facts and speculations are sound, and the propositions as stated are perfectly reasonable and accurate.

The interests of Americans in Korea are said to be greater than those of any other foreigners, save Chinamen and Japanese. This is no doubt why the American legation is reinforced with another detachment of sixty marines. But it is a good thing to have ample force in Seoul, for the nations don't want any more barbaric sieges of legations, and the Korean army is said to be in an ugly mood. It is a case where a carload of precaution is worth many trains of relief expeditions and vengeance for atrocities committed. A prudent foresight in dealing with benighted races is the best possible policy.

We believe that Mr. W. P. Read, superintendent of the street railway, has the right idea, and the only one that will permanently solve the bathing proposition in the lake. He says the thing to do is to locate the resort on the west shore of Antelope Island. A resort favorably located there would undoubtedly last. But there should even then be as little piling or building as possible out into the water, for anything of the kind inevitably causes the sand to drift in and fill up the bathing place.

The time is prolific of suggestions meant to minimize the danger of fire in theaters. The latest is by a theater manager, who would have the beams, crosspieces, rafters, etc., punctured as for a shower bath, and hollow; then have them connected with a water-tank so that the touching of a button would open the valve and drench the stage and everything on it, the moment an alarm is given. It ought to be effectual, if practical.

The query is made, if a Mayor appoints a good Board of Public Works, is he not entitled to praise? For that, yes; but a Mayor is not to be judged by one act alone, whether it be good or bad, but for his general course, and after he has been in office long enough to allow an opinion to be formed of his words and deeds.

The Board of Education committee to investigate the schoolhouses of this city, with a view to their safe condition as to liability to fire, reports favorably, with one exception, the Union school, and the blemishes there are to be at once corrected. The new structures were known to be excellently built in this respect; but it is reassuring to the public to have official report made to this purport, now that there is so much uneasiness in the matter caused by the disaster at the Iroquois theater, Chicago. Salt Lake City is exceedingly fortunate in this respect. Few cities in the country could make such a showing; that only one of its school buildings needs attention on this point, and the change required easily made.

PRESERVING AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

Congress is being asked by petition to enact a law to provide for the protection of the historic and prehistoric ruins of the United States. The Records of the Past Exploration Society, Washington, is furthering the movement, and sending out the blank petitions for signatures. The petitions set forth the importance and desirability of preserving the prehistoric ruins and relics, and preventing their being destroyed and scattered by curiosity hunters or commercial speculators; and the passage of laws is asked to prohibit the exportation of such objects; to withdraw from settlement or private acquisition so much of all lands belonging to the United States as will assure the protection of its archaelogical monuments, ruins, pyramids, mounds, tombs, buildings, or other fixed objects illustrative of the history of the primitive races of America; that all such relics be declared to belong to the Government and the public; that their removal from their environment be prohibited; that it be declared a misdemeanor to deface, destroy, or take away any such relics, and that the articles taken be forfeited to the United States; and that permission to meddle with or move such objects be granted only to experts for the benefit of National, State, municipal or incorporated museums.

Probably it is better late than never, to take this step. But it is to be deeply regretted that the action was not taken years ago, when the relics and antiquities were many and widespread. As it is, the great mass has been destroyed or scattered, and much irretrievably lost. There is no doubt, however, that a good deal is left that is worth preserving; and it is worth while to take hold of the matter, even at this late day. Much could be found and preserved in Utah, and all through the mountain country. We urge all who feel any interest in this matter (and all should feel it) to send to the Records of the Past Exploration Society, 215 Third street, S. E., Washington, D. C., for further information about the movement, and copies of the publication.

BRYAN IS RIGHT FOR ONCE.

We believe that all sound-thinking Americans will agree that W. J. Bryan, twice candidate for President on wrong ideas, is right, emphatically so, in his talk about what the country should do for its Embassadors. He points out, what had been known and discussed years ago, that this country treats its foreign representatives shabbily, and that none but rich men can afford to take the positions. The suggestion had been made long ago, that the United States should buy land, erect legation headquarters and living quarters for the Embassadors or Ministers, and make certain allowances for subsistence. But it has seemed as if Congress would rather give up the diplomatic representation altogether than do this, or else that it preferred to keep that representation altogether and permanently for rich men, who could afford to spend two or three times their salaries, for the personal gratification it affords them to get into public stations, which many of them never could do in any other way.

That this is a fundamentally wrong idea for a republic to act upon, is now clear to Mr. Bryan, as it has long been clear to many who have seen the operations of the system. Accordingly, he urges that the United States Government should buy land convenient to the Foreign offices in the different nations of Europe, and build legation homes, so that this country would be on a par with the greatest of the nations, and so arrange the economy of the quarters that men not rich might be able to stand the expense of being a United States Embassador or Minister. He is right about it; the country's prestige is sadly lowered by comparison with other nations, when its diplomatic representatives have to retire to obscure, inferior and remote quarters, rented for their cheapness or because nothing better is available.

The proposition, carried out properly and with no niggardedly hand, would amount to a revelation in our diplomatic service. Proposed by a Republican, it would have been met with the cry of extravagance and class advantage, though the very purpose of it is to destroy class advantage. Proposed by Bryan, the Populo-Democrat, the outcry against it will be in a measure headed off. But no matter by whom proposed, it would be the eminently appropriate and wise thing for the United States to do.

A discredited politician in Nebraska grumbles at "the modern Republican plan of referring disputed questions to commissions that make places for discredited politicians." But even granting the false premise with respect to this being the Republican plan, why should one discredited politician "knock" because another discredited politician gets a job?

New York business men are anxiously casting about for means to reinstate that city in its primacy for grain exports. But New York has the matter in its own hands. If the railroad magnates, who live and do business there, impose such rates for transportation that the grain seeks cheaper and easier access to other seaboard ports, New York alone is to blame, and must suffer the consequences. Even the thousand-ton barge canal which the people of New York State have just voted by way of enlargement to the Erie canal, at an estimated cost of a hundred million dollars, will not secure the city in its control of the grain trade if the railroads promptly raise their grain rates as soon as the canal freezes up in the fall. It is New York's railroad men that are killing New York's grain trade.

BUSINESS, TRADE, AND FINANCE.

The seasonable dullness is upon us in general trade. The reaction after the very lively holiday buying, together with the betwixt-and-between season, the winter trade having been measurably satisfied and the spring trade not yet begun, contribute to make the business situation one chiefly of routine. Clearing out sales are the general order, so as to get rid of stock while there is demand for it, preparatory for the stock that will be required with the coming of spring.

The special feature of interest here at this time has relation to the agricultural and crop outlook. We had a good season last year, with top prices for products. But though the scarcity of water was not felt to the degree that it had been the season before, there was still a scarcity. In order to do away with that shortage, and to cure it permanently, the farmers of this valley are moving to secure the Utah Lake reservoir improvement by the Federal Government, under the National Irrigation law. Chief Engineer Newell is to be here on Wednesday, to confer with the farmers, and to receive their requests for the inauguration and carrying on of the improvement. There is every indication that they will meet this Government representative in the most harmonious and friendly spirit, and that the work will be undertaken and carried to a successful and highly-beneficial conclusion. The Governmental examinations have shown that the project is entirely feasible, at a moderate cost, and that the land to be benefited can well afford to repay in ten years the cost of the work to be done. The conference with Mr. Newell is to be at the East Jordan schoolhouse on Wednesday. In this issue of The Tribune is a summary of this Utah Lake proposition with a statement of what has been done to date.

The general outlook for the year is very cheerful for the farmer and the stock raiser. The snowfall began early, and a good foundation was laid in November for the deposits which have since come.

The mines of Utah continue their large output, and the smelters are doing excellent work in handling the ores. The mining industry is the great lubricator of the wheels of trade and commerce, and with an output of more than twenty million dollars last year, it was a powerful stimulant in every direction.

In this city, the week has shown lethargy in trade, with a few deals worth mention, that have been reported as they occurred. The realty situation is quiet, with considerable inquiry. The building operations, so conspicuous last year, bid fair to be well continued the ensuing season.

In the country at large, there are manifest signs that the financial disturbances are gradually being adjusted. The money market is easier, and many of the labor difficulties are being settled. But as to the latter, it is noteworthy that about as soon as one is adjusted, another begins. The Eastern war cloud has caused uncertainty in the markets, especially in the grain and provision trade. But there is a decided improvement in the iron and steel trade, and many furnaces are blowing in.

Bradstreet reports a livening up of spring trade, with a large volume of clearances by the retailers; the industrial situation is improved, particularly in iron and steel mill resumptions and putting more coke furnaces into operation. Little or no friction attend the numerous wage reductions, and an active spring trade is looked for. "While war talk and weather conditions have operated to raise prices of food products, the unquestionable improvement in the tone of trade is the mainspring of the upward swing in prices of iron and steel." Failures are much more than normal.

Dun reports an irregular situation, but that reports of improvement in business outnumber the unfavorable dispatches. As the money market eases, postponed work is more likely to be resumed. "Only fair reports are received regarding the leading manufacturing lines. Many iron and steel plants have resumed, but the prevailing curtailment is very severe. Textile fabrics are as badly unsettled as ever, lower prices for new lines of woolens proving a disagreeable surprise to many small operators, and speculation in cotton rendering forward contracts for goods an impossibility. Distribution of merchandise increases with more normal weather, and clearing-houses report liberal orders for spring goods from salesmen at the West and South." In the demand for iron and steel products there has so far been but moderate improvement, though this resumption by idle plants has attained encouraging proportions.

The International Mercantile agency reports the improved demand for pig iron, wire nails, and steel products as the event of the week, with brisk orders for goods from the West and Southwest.

The bank clearances of the week, compared with the corresponding week last year, show a decrease of 27.8 per cent in New York, and an increase of six-tenths of one per cent in the cities outside of New York. The weekly statement of the New York banks, issued yesterday, shows very great increase in deposits, in specie, in reserve, in reserve required, in surplus, and in United States deposits; but the large increase in loans, though only about half the amount of the increase in deposits, destroyed the effect on the street of the generally remarkably favorable statement.

It is a time generally of waiting; the stock-taking and business settlements of the old year are mostly completed, and there is a period of consideration and planning for the trade and operations of the new year. That this can be undertaken with such a favorable outlook, and with the reasonable assurance that the business community has recovered from its recent excesses and will engage in no more for a while, is the most encouraging thing that can be said.

At last the housesmiths' and bridgemen's union in New York City shows signs of sanity. It has expelled Parks, McCarthy and Devery, and has abolished the blackmailing walking delegate. It will now proceed to negotiate with the employers on a basis whereon they can conduct their business. It is a sign of the new year that ought to form a shining precedent.

THE BOY.

From the New York World.

"There is something about a boy that I like," said that delightful apostle of wholesomeness, Charles Dudley Warner. When the boy is joined to a sled and both find a "bully coasting place" the combination is irresistible.

In Central Park yesterday, and wherever else nature has provided hills and snow, the boy and his sled were very much in evidence. With what zest did he plunge down the slippery declivities, and make sport of the hard climb back, laughing, shouting and rollicking as only a healthy and happy boy can!

The sight of this winter carnival of boyish fun—yes, and girlish fun too—warmed the heart of many a graybeard who watched it, thinking of the long white hills, the clear, crisp air, the old red sled and the happy winter holidays in his village or country home so long ago!

Next to being a boy it is a great thing to have been a boy and to keep a living remnant of boyishness in the mind and heart!

TURF RECORDS.

From the Philadelphia North American.

The magnates of the American trotting turf have given mechanical record-breaking a black eye. Presidents of the leading trotting associations, in high conclave assembled, scout the notion that real records can be made by horses trotting behind wind shields. Even the records made with pacemaker and dirt shields must be "starred," with a note stating the facts.

This is plain horse sense, apparent to all men. Its exercise in the trotting situation a few months earlier would have saved valuable time, and checked an unsportsmanlike propaganda of mechanical racing improvement.

A WIFE'S STRATAGEM.

From the London News.

"V. C." tells an admirable story of beauteous Kesa, who loved her husband, but who was herself sought by her wicked and powerful cousin, Molito. Knowing that Molito would take her husband's life unless circumvented by guile, she laid a terrible plot. Summoning Molito, she told him that on a certain night her husband would be sleeping in a certain room and that she intended to unloosen his hair so that under no circumstances could he be mistaken for another man. On the night in question Molito entered the room, severed the sleeper's head with his sword and, holding it up to the moon by the hair—beheld the face of Kesa herself.

RHYMES OF THE DAY.

All owe the debt to nature,
But if we got a chance
We'd not accept the discount
For payment in advance.
—Philadelphia Press.

* * *

This life we are living seems often
At the pace of a snail to go;
But turn round and start for the bottom—
You will find that it's not so slow.
—Baltimore American.

* * *

MR. BULL TO JAPAN.

Go for him, little Jappy,
And clip his ugly claws;
You have the ships, you have the men,
Why stand in doubt about it, then?
There's justice in your cause.

Go for him, little Jappy,
And while you're occupied
I'll take a look around and see
What things worth grabbing there may be
For me upon the side.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

* * *

SHE READ MY PALM.

She read my palm and from her eyes
I would have sworn that she was wise.

"Fear not," said she, "though long you drop,
Some day you'll shine 'way at the top."

For weary years I toiled away;
I worked by night; I strove by day.

Yet fame and wealth seemed just as far
Ahead of me as any star.

All else I bore, nor thought to grieve
Until my hair began to leave.

O! then I wept and cursed the day
That palmist maid had crossed my way.

When at the glass I chanced to stop—
Behold! I shone upon the top.
—Chester Firkins, in January Lippincott's.

NOTES ABOUT MEN.

Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, the emin[ent] Presbyterian divine of Brooklyn, has [just] celebrated his eighty-second birthd[ay]. He is still in excellent health and officiates weekly at the Lafayette Avenue chur[ch] of which he has been pastor for nearly half a century.

* * *

On the United States pension roll of [the] Topeka agency is the name of a man who has served in three wars and is 100 years old. He is Thomas E. Seals of Wa[...] City, Mo., where he conducts a little [...] shop and makes a living in spite of [his] 100 years. He was born in Tennessee [in] 1803. He was a soldier in the Seminole, the Mexican and the Civil wars. In the Civil war he was a sergeant of the [...] Kansas cavalry. That was after he [had] passed 60. After the Mexican war he [re]presented the county of his nativity in [the] Tennessee Legislature. While he lived [in] Tennessee he was a lawyer. His pension is $30 a month and was granted by a spe[cial] act of Congress.

* * *

In a lecture on longevity delivered bef[ore] the Royal College of Physicians Sir [...] mann Weber, himself an octogenarian, gave official support to the doctrine [that] brain work does not kill, but rather the reverse. A few of his instances are Socr[a]tes, Plato, Galen, Cicero, Xoltke, Bis[]marck, Mommsen and Gladstone, [to] whom we might add Hobbes, Carlyle, Spencer and Telvin. The facts are [that] brain work increases the supply of blood to the nerve cells and promotes their nutrition and health. Mosso, an Italian, [on] a man on a delicately balanced table [...] showed that the head end sank when the subject did a mental sum or any other brain work. The increased weight of the head was due to the life-giving blood.

* * *

With a view to dispelling the notion [that] a preacher has very little to do but [be pi]ous, Rev. J. E. Davis, pastor of the [...] Baptist church in Moberly, Mo., has [pub]lished a statement of the work which [he] did in 1903. It shows that a preacher [on a] country circuit may lead as strenuous [a] life as a president. "During the [year] 1903," writes Mr. Davis, "I preached [...] sermons. In addition to this I attended eight religious conventions and gave [...]en addresses. I conducted eleven [wed]dings and officiated in twenty-two [fun]erals. I baptized six converts here, [one] at Cairo and thirty-six for the pastor [at] Sedalia. I assisted in four meetings—[Se]dalia, Huntsville, Waldron, Ark., [and] Macon—in which there were over 50 [con]fessed conversions. Besides this I [con]ducted meetings in Cairo and here."

NOTES ABOUT WOMEN.

Mrs. James Huff, who recently died [at] Woodbine, Ia., at which place she [served] as station agent of the Chicago & Northwestern road for twenty years, was a [sis]ter of Marvin Hughitt, the president [of] the Northwestern system.

* * *

Queen Carmen Sylva has opened a printing office in her palace where her [...] will be printed in the blind man's alphabet for the benefit of the blind of the whole world. Her Majesty has seen the latest printing presses and hopes to be able to present a copy of her [fa]mous books to every blind man's library [in] the world.

* * *

Mrs. Cecilia I. Yale and her two daughters have filed articles of incorporation [for] the Yale Manufacturing company of [Hart]ville, Conn., and will run a concern [for] playing about seventy skilled machines [for] turning out spoons and tools. The mother and daughters, who own the entire capital stock of $50,000, have taken over the plant formerly owned by another firm.

* * *

Mrs. Mamie Bonds has filed suit for [di]vorce in the District court of Beaumont, Tex., alleging that she recently became converted to the Baptist faith, and [that] her husband, J. T. Bonds, persistently and without any valid and legal reason, refuses to permit her to [...] causing her great mental anguish on [account] of losing her soul, causing her to be estranged from her husband by reason of his scoffing remarks, and that life [with] him is unbearable and a persecution.

* * *

Senora Rosa Ahreu, the richest [woman] in Cuba, is a handsome, intelligent, aristocratic looking widow worth $2,000,000 with no incumbrance. She lives in [El] Cerro, a fashionable suburb of Havana, was born in Cuba, as was her late husband, and all her interests and sympathies are entirely non-Spanish. La Senora is very democratic in manner and takes great interest in a society organized by American women to aid the poor. Her plantation, one of the largest in Cuba, consists of 150,000 acres of magnificent coffee land.

SPICE.

Mabel—Did Gladys have a fashionable wedding?

Maude—Very. Why, her wedding dress was nearly torn off before she got into the church.—Judge.

* * *

Bilker—My sakes! Here's a story of a man going to marry a woman he doesn't know.

Enpeck—That's nothing. The only difference between him and the others who marry is that this fellow isn't deceived to the point of thinking he knows he's a Baltimore American.

* * *

"What would you do," said the meddlesome person, "if a fire were to break out in your apartment-house?"

"I'd go right downstairs and thank the janitor," answered the man who is never dissatisfied.—Washington Star.

* * *

Bill—I see they are talking of having a chair of football in one of our colleges.

Jill—I suppose it will be in order to have a broken back and a fractured leg.—Bankers Statesman.

* * *

"Strange how Mrs. Woodby-Swell hates everybody who is in trade."

"O, it's not so strange. People do generally love their creditors, you know."—Philadelphia Press.

* * *

Frugal Aunt—Well, Tommy, haven't you anything to say, after eating a nice dinner like that?

Tommy—Yes'm. I hain't had enough.—Chicago Tribune.

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