

THE INN.

"My door stands always open! You weary souls, come in— You that are tired of music, here silence doth begin!

My Approaching Marriage

I HAD just heard the whistle of the postman at the door, and leaned over the banisters to inquire of my landlady if there were any letters for me.

There was no immediate answer to my query, and I inferred from the suspicious silence that either Mrs. Metcalf or her daughter was inspecting my letters, probably reading the post-cards, if there were any.

"Coming, sir—coming!" replied Matilda, her daughter, as the latter slowly ascended the stairs, gazing very interestedly at a post-card.

In a few moments Mrs. Metcalf arrived at my landing, on the second floor, and gave me a letter, two post-cards and a newspaper.

One card from my tailor, to notify me of his removal; one from Louis Durand, to tell me that he could not keep a certain engagement with me, and a letter from Percy Cresmer, who had warmed his slippers at the same college as I, and who had written me a letter.

"Dear Belton—I claim your congratulations. I am to be married, next week, to the sweetest girl the sun ever shone upon! There's a surprise, number one for you, and I wish you'd go to Silverman, the jeweler, and get the wedding ring, surprise number two. Seriously, old fellow, it will do me a great favor, for business matters here are complicated in such a way that I cannot hope to get to the city a day before the event, and, of course, I know that I can trust your taste and judgment, equally with my own.

Amateur Photography

How to Make a Dark Room. The want of a suitable dark room robs amateur photography of a great deal of its pleasure.

Mark off a square in the corner of the space to be utilized and set up five strips of 2 by 3 inch lumber in the manner shown. Put a "header" across between two strips for a doorway and cover all the rest of the wall space with black tarred paper.

Hyde Park when I unexpectedly came face to face with him. "Hello!" said Mr. Jessup, turning upon me the moony glare of two spectacled eyes.

"Dear me, Mr. Belton, is it you?" said Pauline. "Congratulations, you are a man!" "I congratulate you, I am sure."

"Upon what?" I demanded, growing desperate. "Upon your approaching marriage, to be sure," said Pauline, with a smile, like auroral lights hovering over a snowbank.

"Do you mean that you don't believe me?" "How can I believe you?" retorted she. "Driven to a sort of frenzy, I dragged Percy Cresmer's letter from my pocket. Her face cleared up as she glanced over the contents of poor Cresmer's ecstatic missive."

Easy Lessons in City Life. When Moses K. Armstrong was elected delegate to Congress from the Territory of Dakota, he made an experimental trip to Washington to accustom himself to metropolitan ways.

Down at the corner of the next block I heard an auctioneer crying out, "Going for fifty cents!" I struck straight for his voice, and as I entered the

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

The battle of Gettysburg was fought on July 1, 2 and 3, 1863. It was the greatest battle of the Civil War, not only as regards the number of men engaged and the casualties, but in its decisive character.

The several army corps marching northward were on June 30 much scattered. The First was at Marsh Run, about five miles southwest of Gettysburg on the Emmetsburg road.

At about 4 p. m. Longstreet made a sudden and vigorous attack, forcing the salient at the peach orchard and driving in the successive regiments and brigades from the left toward the right of the Third corps, pushing them back across the wheat field, gaining the Devil's Den, and threatening to take Little Round Top.

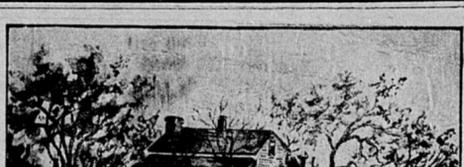
Head's division, advancing on the morning of July 1 by the Chambersburg road, approached the line held by Buford with his dismounted cavalry upon McPherson's Ridge, and at about 8 a. m. Buford's artillery opened fire.

Howard's division, which had been ordered to take Little Round Top, was saved by the timely action of Warren, who, leading Vincent's and Weed's brigades and Hazlett's battery up the north slope, reached the summit in time to repulse the Confederate assault.

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GENERAL MEADE'S HEADQUARTERS. Eleventh (Howard), and Second (Hancock), extending the line along Cemetery Hill and Round Top, with the Fifth (Sykes), in reserve on the Baltimore pike near Rock creek.

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LOAN COMPANIES IN IOWA.

Business Greatly Reduced Under Operation of New Law. The law passed by the last General Assembly enacting legislation for the government of building and loan companies and associations already has forced many out of business and has made material change in that branch of investment in the State.

Because of the wide agitation of what were claimed to be building and loan evils the Legislature decided that the new law should go into effect upon publication.

The building and loan associations claimed that to make the new law operative at once would embarrass seriously all companies doing business in the State and practically ruin many. They wanted time in which to conform to the demands of the new law and while this was refused, largely because of the showing made by the Attorney General, who had prepared the building and loan bill and appeared before the House and Senate committees and argued for its passage, many members of the Legislature and others who had watched the course of legislation doubtless wondered in their own minds what the result would be and whether or not severe hardship had already been imposed upon these concerns.

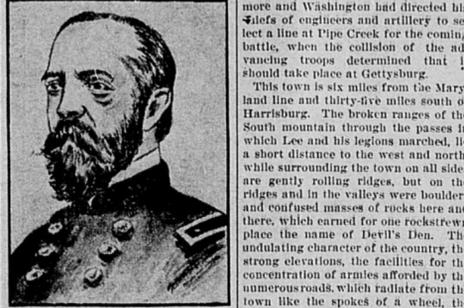
The new law went into effect on May 3, 1900, so that the State auditor's biennial building and loan report, which appears at this time, profiles detailed information as to the workings of the new law.

State Auditor Merriam's report gives receipts and disbursements and assets and liabilities of the building and loan associations for the years ending Dec. 31, 1899, and 1900, with tables and comparisons for the year 1900 with the year 1899.

It is found that the number of companies doing business at the close of the biennial period in 1898 was 107, there being twenty-seven domestic, seventy-nine domestic local, and one foreign, and that at the present time there are 149, of which four domestic and sixty-three domestic local, making a total of eighty-seven, or a decrease of three domestic, sixteen domestic local, and one foreign, and named having withdrawn from the State.

All the retiring companies have gone into voluntary liquidation, taking advantage of the means provided by the new law, and closing up business in accordance with the old plan and conforming, if they desire to do so, to the new conditions.

As showing the minuscule shrinkage in building and loan business since the new law went into effect, it may be said that there has been a decrease in total receipts of these companies and associations of \$1,272,940, and a decrease in total assets of \$3,800,400.



AFTER the battle of Chancellorsville (May 23, 1863), the Union and Confederate armies maintained their positions on the Rappahannock near Fredericksburg.

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COURAGE OF THE DARK RECESSES. Some Are Brave and Others Cannot Be Induced to Fight. In India there are races, like the Bengalees and some of the tribes of Madras, who cannot by any provocation be induced to fight, or be trained as soldiers, and they live side by side with others, like the Ghoorkas—secured for us by the intellectual acumen of one man, Brian Hodgson—and the Mohammedan converts in Madras called Mohpals, who are both probably braver than the very bravest of the white races.

Why are the former such exceptional soldiers, while it is fancied that their close kinfolk in the Shan States and Indo-China are rather timid? Is the cause merely the Rajpoot cross in the Ghoorkas, who physically show no signs of it, but look like rather fat stout Mongols, or is it, as we half suspect, that the Indo-Chinese are not cowards at all, but men who have lost so everything, not so much of their nerve as of their self-confidence? The whole future of the French occupation of Indo-China, or of ours if we should ever invade them, depends upon the response to that question, to which no

THE WHEAT FIELD AND PEACH ORCHARD, BATTLEFIELD OF GETTYSBURG. Along this road at an acute angle, and at a short distance down the hill toward the low ground lying north and east of the village of Gettysburg.

In this part of the field ended with the close of the day about 5 p. m. Ewell attacked the right center at Cemetery Ridge and Culp's Hill. Early gaining a temporary foothold on Cemetery Hill in Howard's front, from which he was soon driven; but on Culp's Hill a considerable extent of the earthworks, from which a part of the Twelfth corps had been withdrawn to strengthen the left, was occupied and held during the night.

The Third Day. At dawn on July 3, with Hancock in command of the Union army in the field, fighting for the recovery of the works on Culp's Hill began and continued until nearly noon, when the Confederates were driven out, the line re-established, and the Union right and rear again made secure. The Confederate losses in this part of the field were severe, and the Federal losses also large.

At about 1 p. m. Lee opened upon the Union center with about 150 guns, and Meade replied with about eighty. This grand artillery duel continued without intermission for two hours, and the very earth quaked under the tremendous explosion from more than 200 cannon.

At 3 p. m. Pickett's division of Longstreet's corps advanced to the charge. The division was composed of 18,000 men and they were of the flower of the splendid army. The advance was made in three lines across the valley for a distance of about 1,400 yards, over most of which it was exposed to a converging artillery fire, and after passing the Emmetsburg road to the full fire of the infantry and infantry. The Union infantry fire was reserved for close action, at from 200 to 300 yards. The attacking force advanced most gallantly, and at the center reached and drove back the first Union line to the second, where the assault was stopped and the Confederates beaten and driven back with great losses in killed, wounded and prisoners. This was the culminating end of the battle on the main line. Pickett's charge will live in history as one of the most desperate and brilliant assaults recorded in the records of war.

NEARLY SIX BILLION CIGARS MADE. 5.770.934.369. The total production of cigars in this country for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, was 5,770,934,369, the largest quantity produced in twelve months since the industry was founded.