

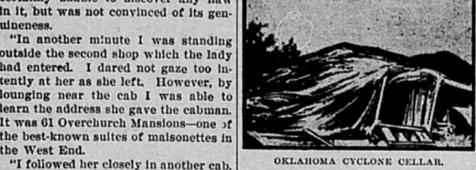
PATTERING FEET.
Something's a-foot; beware, beware!
Something is climbing the bedroom stair,
With here a stumble and there a slip,
Into the passage—trip, trip, trip.
Sharp little footfalls queer and quick,
Never a careful step they pick.
Quietly marking a morning song,
Flurry-scurry they rush along.
Tipping bright on the passage floor,
Up they come to your bedroom door,
Never was music half so sweet
As the pit-pat patter of their feet.
Dear little voices, high and clear,
Ring like a bell in the sleeper's ear,
Small hands pick at his tousled head,
"Daddy, oh, Daddy, get out of bed!"
Keeping the rules—it's all a game—
But they patter as if they came
And somehow the song moves rather slow,
As down the passage and off they go.
And it's oh for the years that have passed away,
And the feet that pattered at break of day.
Now they are heavily booted feet,
And they tramp and stamp in the busy street.
And some of them seemed to tire of fun,
So they wandered away till they met the sun;
But he sends them sliding along his beams,
To patter again in your morning dreams.

WHY I RESIGNED.
WHY did I retire from the force?
The speaker was a well-knit, clean-shaven man, whose face, without being handsome, revealed the possession by its owner of intelligence and a sensitive nature. His eyes were frankly observant, and his demeanor was one of alertness and vigor.
"Yes," proceeded ex-Detective Morrison, "I suppose it will ever be a bit of a mystery to my late colleagues of the Criminal Investigation Department that I who had confessedly done much excellent work should have renounced my career when my prospects were most promising. 'What! Going to resign?' exclaimed the Commissioner. 'You who largely assisted to secure the arrest of the authors of the De Mallin-crone paste-jewel frauds, who discovered the Hampstead poisoners, and who successfully traced the international banknote forgers to their den?'
"It certainly did seem strange, and I dared not explain. Are you listening? Well, what mystified Scotland Yard shall be made clear to you.
"Early in life I became enamored of the idea of a detective's career. I was eternally picturing myself as an avenging instrument of outraged justice, rescuing innocent beauty from the grasp of remorseless scoundrelism, winning the plaudits of the world and the smile of virtuous goddesses, and doing things that springs from the imagination of sensitive youth.
"My sister and myself had been left orphans. We had been given into the custody of a half-brother of my father's, as good and generous a fellow as ever lived, considerate as a father, and naturally less exacting in checking any of our original sin. He had a daughter, Ethel; and it was Ethel, sweet Ethel—here the narrator made an emotional pause—"who unconsciously veiled herself into all my imaginary acts of heroism.
"I lived the ordinary life of a young man, helping my uncle in his business and taking part in no more escapades than do most fellows of twenty. I wasn't what's termed a mollycoddle—not at all; but the mere presence of Ethel and my sister Rose was a restraint upon any extravagant foolishness.
"They were a strange contrast in appearance. Rose was as dark as any Egyptian, with heavily-arched brows, eyes that sparkled with vitality, hair that nestled low upon the forehead; she was impetuous, eager, a child of impulse. Ethel was as fair as the morning sun—a clinging, easily-moved, trusting maid who seemed to lean for support on Rose.
"Rose was my elder, and she lavished a passionate affection upon me. Ethel apparently reflected it in a less vehement and in a more regulated manner.
"When I quitted Northampton to join the force I little thought that Rose's passion must have another outlet, and that in its turbulence it might overwhelm my darling Ethel, now secretly half-plighted to me.
"Yes, Morrison, said my chief, "these are the cutest and cleverest friends we have had to deal with for some time. The notes are so accurately executed as to deceive even the smartest of bank-clerks. Of course a thorough expert, if he were to examine them closely, would detect a variation in the water-mark and in the typographical peculiarities of a genuine note; but that variation is so minute that even he might be deceived. By the way, not a few of these notes have been in circulation at your native place, Northampton. However you have got charge of the case."
"My heart throbbed at the thought of Northampton. My sister Rose had been suddenly married to a gentleman whom I had never seen, but whose name did not impress me. It was Hubert Featherstone Maitland. I had not been able to attend the wedding because I was in Paris inspecting into the De Mallin-crone frauds. Rose was wildly enthusiastic about her husband; she rhapsodized over his goodness, generosity, affection for her, and his unvarying devotion. How had she met him? He was staying at the county hotel and so ingratiated himself with the eyes of the townsmen that he got invited to the annual bachelors' ball. Within five months he and Rose were married. Didn't I know something about his family? Well, Rose wrote enthusiastically about his brother, Hugh Featherstone Maitland, and somehow I began to fear for Ethel.
"I did not go to Northampton, for on arriving at my lodgings I had a meeting with the chief, I had a interview with Rose—or rather from Mrs. Maitland—saying that I might expect a call from her at any moment. She was then in London. Besides, news had come of these notes circulating in several West End establishments. Rose's wife gave no address. It was a bald note announcing her arrival, and was dispatched from Charing Cross.
"I was in Bond street, where as yet the forger had not commenced his operations. I was persuasion, I was told, would not relinquish so happy a meeting-ground, but was moody over my non-success.
"Don't forget I shall want some change!"
"These words fell on my ears. They



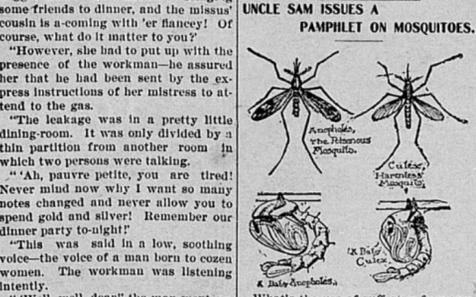
ATHLETIC CONTEST FOR PARLOR FROLIC.
Here is a good game for an evening party. Let a line be drawn across a certain portion of the room and then let the players stand on either side of it. They may draw the longest line with a piece of chalk without moving their feet. They must assume the attitude shown in the picture, namely, they must rest their hands on or beside the knee and must only use the right hand. This seems an easy thing to do, but let anyone try it and he will soon find out that it is extremely difficult.

had been uttered by a well-dressed, handsome man, who was just getting into a cab from which a lady had only a second before alighted. He drove away, and the lady entered a jeweler's shop.
"I always act upon impulse. I was attired in fashionable clothes, and I too went into the shop. The lady bought a pair of links for her husband and gave a ten-pound note in exchange. She received seven shillings and sixpence from the cashier. I had completed my inquiries as to the price of a hunting-watch which I did not want. When she left her close veil had never been raised—her very movement was restrained. Who could she be? I saw her enter another shop which the lady had entered. I dared not gaze too intently at her as she left. However, by lounging near the cab I was able to learn the address she gave the cabman. It was 61 Overchurch Mansions—one of the best-known suites of maisonettes in the West End.
"I followed her closely in another cab. She had not entered the mansion ten seconds before I had resolved to make some inquiries at the office on the ground floor.
"She was actually leaving the office as I approached. I heard an obsequious clerk say, as she entered the lift, 'I can assure you that to-morrow a man shall come and see what is the matter with your gas service. We cannot understand it.'
"The lady still left an impression on my mind—impressing that her form and manner were not new. I vaguely dismissed the notion from my mind, for I had now a scheme in view. I hurried back to the jeweler's; he had in the meantime taken the note to the bank. After very careful examination the expert had come to the conclusion that it was a flash note. I went to the other shop—a similar note had been passed there. The manager laughed to scorn the idea that it was not a genuine one.
"The housemaid at 61 Overchurch Mansions was in a very unpleasant mood.
"Ere's the missus says as 'you wasn't comin' till to-morrow! It's most 's-gravatin'! An' mister's bringin' his friends to dine, and the missus' cousin is comin' with 'er fancy!' Of course, what do it matter to you?"
"However, she had to put up with the presence of the workman—he assured her that he had been sent by the express instructions of his mistress to attend to the gas.
"The leakage was in a pretty little dining-room. It was only divided by a thin partition from another room in which two persons were talking.
"Ah, pauvre petite, you are tired! Never mind now why I want so many notes changed, and never allow you to touch gold and silver! Remember our dinner party to-night!"
"This was said in a low, soothing voice—the voice of a man born to cozen women. The workman was listening intently.
"Well, well, dear!" the man went on. "Don't you know that on the continent we can't change notes easily? Why, what a time we shall have! We shall have to play the roles of an old staid couple in the presence of the bride and bridegroom!"
"What?" stammered the workman—"a marriage?"
"Reely, now," said the supercilious housemaid to him a minute later—"you can't finish the job to-night, eh? You must go and get some piping? Well, of all the hoggraving creatures—"
"And the angry little cockney shut the door with a bang.
"I told the governor we want to see him," said the Inspector, in a quiet, surly tone, to the housemaid at No. 61. "We shan't keep him a second."
"We had followed the girl to the dining-room, but she had been so well framed by the doorway.
"I arrest you," said the Inspector, "on suspicion of having passed a number of forged notes on the Bank of England."
"There was an exclamation from the inner room followed by a scuffling noise. Evidently a confederate was about to bolt. I bounded into the room, followed a retreating form into a second apartment, and caught him as he rushed into the passage leading to the lift.
"I brought him to the Inspector. A woman confronted me like a pythoness. "You liar and blackguard, Richard Morrison! That man never circulated forged notes! He is my husband—an honorable gentleman! If notes were passed, I passed them!"
"Oh, Richard," wailed a woman over my feet, "don't hurt him—don't kill me! Let Hugh come with me! We were to be married the day after to-morrow!"
"I staggered back. This was Ethel—my Ethel! The man I had caught was Hugh Maitland. He was to have been her husband.
"They were two of the greatest scoundrels, sir, who ever played upon the credulity of women. They are now expiating their crime in several West End establishments. Rose's wife gave no address. It was a bald note announcing her arrival, and was dispatched from Charing Cross.
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CYCLONE CELLARS.
Means of Protection Against Storms by People in the West.
The cyclone is by far the worst form of disaster that visits this country, coming at unexpected times and dealing death and destruction in such widespread manner.
When the summer days bring waves of heat across the stretches of hot sod, then the residents of the prairie west begin to cast their eyes to the windward. They are watching the formation of the clouds, and he who could not distinguish a cyclone bank from any other cloud is indeed a tenderfoot. Then the cry of warning is carried across the plains, and the members of every family take refuge in their cyclone cellars. These cellars differ in various communities.
In Oklahoma every farmhouse is built up by a cave, a hole dug into the ground and covered by an earthen roof. Some farmers have gone so far in protecting themselves against cyclones that they have a small caucan loaded with salt and buckshot, which is fired into the whirling clouds as they approach. This has been known to turn the course of a storm. It is a common event to dismiss school on the plains of Oklahoma when a bank of clouds begins to arise in the southwest. These wind and rainstorms are becoming more uncommon every day, and it is believed that the planting of trees and settlement of barren sods has had much to do with it.
In the Russian communities of Kansas these cyclone houses serve as the family residence the year around. They are about seven feet high and built of exceptionally strong. The roofs are slanted, and the houses are set to the wind—that is, the ends are faced toward the east and west.
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UNCLE SAM ISSUES A PAMPHLET ON MOSQUITOES.
Some person known to the authorities placed a stick of dynamite on the street car track at Fort Dodge and a car running at a high rate of speed struck it. The car was completely wrecked and three passengers more or less injured. No arrests have been made.
Brief State Happenings.
About thirty gamblers arrested at Des Moines pleaded guilty and were fined \$10 each.
It is assured that the Burlington road will build a new passenger depot in Des Moines.
The Farmers' and Merchants' State Bank of Washington has incorporated; capital \$50,000.
The contract has been let for the construction of Clarksville's opera house. The cost is \$125,000.
A factory for the manufacture of cotton horse collars and other leather goods will locate at Waterloo.
The funeral of the late E. A. Kellogg, the well-known C. & N. W. Railway employe, was held at Boone, Iowa, yesterday.
The government has forwarded to Clinton sixteen head stones to mark the graves of departed Union soldiers.
Herman Kroger of Davenport was arrested by C. R. I. & P. train and received a sentence of one year for forgery.
Secretary of the Treasury Shaw has taken a cottage for the summer near Burlington, Va., the State of his birth.
Fred S. Holstein of Burlington was among the 412 graduates of Yale College, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws.
Mrs. Sarah C. Owens, who lived near Corning, committed suicide by cutting her throat with a razor while temporarily insane.
Judge Platt of Waterloo, has rendered another decision in the tax forest case, in which he upholds the limitation clause. The case will be appealed to the Supreme Court for final decision.
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AROUND A BIG STATE.
INTERESTING ITEMS OF LATE IOWA NEWS.
Storm in Southwestern Part of State.
A general storm, accompanied by a windfall for State Treasury—Sale of Des Moines Telephone System.
The worst storm of the year visited southwestern Iowa the other evening. In several towns it amounted to a tornado, and fears are entertained that there has been a loss of \$400,000. The damage to corn and unharvested small grains has been very great. In some places the rain which followed the storm amounted almost to a cloudburst. At Okmank and Algona a deluge of water, accompanied by a heavy fall of hail, which did much damage. A number of other places seen in reports of destructive storms. At Anthony, Iowa, the grain was entirely demolished, and it is feared a loss of life occurred. At Whiting half a dozen buildings were demolished and Mrs. I. W. Sampson, an Iowa woman, was seriously injured. A number of live stock were also killed. Trees were blown down in all directions and crops were badly damaged. The grain in the fields was entirely destroyed, and a loss of life was reported. At Whiting half a dozen buildings were demolished and Mrs. I. W. Sampson, an Iowa woman, was seriously injured. A number of live stock were also killed. Trees were blown down in all directions and crops were badly damaged. The grain in the fields was entirely destroyed, and a loss of life was reported.
Crops Are Promising.
Director Sage of the State crop service has issued a statement to the effect that the present acreage in Iowa has decreased 504,780 acres from the year 1905 to 1906, account of the excessive rainfall. June 1 the report showed an increase of 521,500 acres over the area planted with corn last year. The gain in acreage, therefore, is 16,700 acres. The loss of account of the wet weather has been about \$5,000,000. The condition of the corn, however, is better than last year at this time. The yield of corn is being given as 92 per cent. Winter wheat is 96 per cent of a crop and spring wheat 97 per cent, which is better than the condition last year. The condition of the other crops follows: Oats, 85 per cent; rye, 98; barley, 97; flax, 99; potatoes, 108; hay, 99; pasture, 107; apples, 65; grapes, 50; grapes, 65. The potato crop is 16 per cent better than last year. It is much better than the average of last year. Hay is 23 per cent better than last year and pasture 27 per cent.
\$450,417.80 for Iowa.
Gov. Cummins has received a warrant on the United States Treasury Department for \$450,417.80, the amount of the Iowa tax claim, which was appropriated by Congress just before adjournment. The collection of this money is largely due to the efforts of Senator Shaw, of the Treasury and Senator Allison, Capt. J. S. Lathrop of Sioux City made the compilation of figures that was sent to the department at Washington, and will be compensated by the executive council. The amount becomes part of the general revenue, thus dissipating any fear of a deficit in the State's finances.
Force Sale of Phone System.
The Mutual Telephone Company at Des Moines, heretofore an independent system, has been sold to a private company. The sale was occasioned by the strike of central girls, electricians and linemen. The management has issued an ultimatum to the strikers, and the latter declare for a fight.
Street Car Is Blown Up.
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A sashery factory may locate in Des Moines.
St. John's Lutheran Church at Davenport is completed.
William H. Vier, a Boone jeweler, has made an assignment.
A large sum will be spent in improving Clinton's public parks.
A new brick and tile factory will be erected at Des Moines.
Well drillers at Ankeny have struck gold in large quantities.
Sidney McWhorter will erect a new and modern home at Waterloo.
Algona is agitating the question of building a county hospital.
Waterloo musicians are planning the organization of a concert band.
Benjamin Greene, a pioneer settler of Dallas county, is dead. Aged 84.
The miners at Keokuk \$100 to aid their striking Michigan brethren.
The total indebtedness of Blackhawk County June 1 was about \$175,000.
Seven students comprised the graduating class at the school for the deaf.
John H. Episcopal congregation at Clinton will erect a \$4,000 church.
A class of eighty-seven graduated from the Still College of Osteopathy at Des Moines.
Des Moines capitalists propose to build an electric line from that city to Guthrie Center, Iowa.
The fourth annual meeting of the Iowa Osteopathic Association was held in Des Moines.
Nearly 100 head of stock were killed in the recent storm in the vicinity of Marshalltown.
The Morgan Jewelry Company of Des Moines has been placed in the hands of a receiver.
Woodbury county may vote this fall on the proposition to erect a \$40,000 court house.
A movement is on foot for the organization of a county editorial club in Harrison County.
The First District Democratic congressional convention will be held at Burlington, Iowa, July 20.
The shoe store of Martin Van Draska at Grinnell was burglarized of a quantity of goods.
The loss to Blackhawk County by recent floods is estimated at \$200,000 in damaged property.
Clyde Morrow of Ottumwa received serious injuries by falling from a Milwaukee train.
A number of visitors to the Dubuque Elks' carnival had their pockets picked of various sums.
The July race meeting at Des Moines has been abandoned on account of the scarcity of entries.
Sanborn's water works system has been completed, giving every portion of the town fire protection.
Lower Central Railway employees held their annual picnic at Okaloosa. The attendance was large.
Mrs. Martha Pinkerton of Tabor died from burns received while at work near a gasoline stove.
Charles Pitts, a 10-year-old Albia boy, lost a foot while attempting to board a moving freight train.
Dr. Orin P. McDonald, one of the oldest physicians of Keokuk, died suddenly at his home in that city.
Forty union garment workers employed by the Schaeffer factory at Davenport struck for higher wages.
The steamer Ravenna, sunk at Dubuque by a tornado, has been successfully raised and will be repaired.
John Borne, who had been a resident of Keokuk since 1895 and was 83 years of age, was found dead in bed.
The eleven miners who took the examination before the State examining board at Ottumwa were all successful.
Ed Essler, a Davenport motorman, has been killed by the collision of a street car with a trolley car.
Hugo Gyllenhammer of Ottumwa was struck by a Rock Island train and received serious injuries. He will recover.
Ephraim Mills, a Delmar youth, lost an eye while celebrating the glorious Fourth. A cannon firecracker caused the injury.
The contract has been awarded for the construction of the new Carnegie library building at Marshalltown, the price being \$23,087.
Donath Bros., general merchandise dealers at Lamont, have filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities \$5,000, assets \$4,000.
Ottumwa expects to send a large delegation to the national convention of the Knights of Pythias to be held in San Francisco beginning Aug. 11.
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THE TEMPLE OF DIANA.
ONE OF THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE ANCIENTS.
This Colossal Structure Was Erected at Ephesus, Asia Minor—Was 220 Years in Building, and Has Stood for Several Centuries.
The Temple of Diana at Ephesus was one of the seven wonders of the ancients. Ephesus was a city of Asia Minor, thirty-eight miles from Smyrna, founded by Ephesus, son of Croesus, and first peopled by Carians and Lelleges, islanders of Asia Minor. It became great, the trade emporium of the east, and was called the "Eyes of Asia." The original object of worship for its inhabitants was a small statue of Diana, a beautiful goddess, made of ebony, and sculptured by Canathias. Diana, a daughter of Jupiter and Latona, to whom many temples were dedicated, was a fair-skinned, youthful, perpetual child. To avoid the society of men she devoted herself to the chase and other sports, and she contrived to have with her a number of other virgins who had also adorned marriage. She wore a crescent on her head, carried a quiver and was attended by dogs. She was in the latter style of feminine beauty. Her limbs were bare, her feet covered with buckskin as worn by the huntresses of the ancients, and her power extended over heaven, earth and hell. Ephesus liked her because its prayers to Diana were generally granted. When she failed to give the desired result, she was accused of being unfaithful to Christianity, which yielded better results.
The Renewed Temple.
To give the statue of Diana, which was something of a miracle worker, the prominence it deserved, the Ephesians resolved to erect a gorgeous temple wherein the goddess could be safely placed. So they planned and carried forward an imposing pile, which was completed during the reign of Servius Tullius, 400 B. C. This temple was destroyed by fire. A second one, surpassing in size and splendor the first, was begun thirty years after the first one was leveled. This was partially burned soon after its completion, and on the notable day Socrates was poisoned. It was restored with a grandeur surpassing anything previously expended upon it. Then, for a third time fire razed it to the ground. This second destruction occurred on the night of the birth of Alexander the Great, 350 B. C. The incendiary was Erastrotus, a publicist, who confessed the deed and said the reason was to gain immortality. He was promptly executed. His restoration was not allowed to be completed. An even grander lines was it to be reared, excelling anything ever attempted by man. To its rebuilding the pagan world contributed most generously.
The site had a morass and required an enormous foundation for the superstructure. This was so extensive that it needed as much money for the building below ground as for that above. The building was 425 feet long, 220 feet broad, and its roof supported by 127 columns of Parian marble, each pillar being 60 feet high and weighing 1500 tons, and each of the 24,000 stones in the temple was so large that 40,000 persons could be accommodated standing in the temple at the approaches. In its ornamentation cedar, cypress, different colored marbles and gold were employed lavishly. So much money was expended for the building that all the quarries were exhausted for miles around the city. All told, it was 220 years in building. The interior was magnificently adorned.
While Xerxes, the Persian King, overran Asia Minor he laid waste the every idol temple except that which sheltered Diana at Ephesus. He was so greatly impressed with its noble architecture and its magnitude that he ordered it spared. He, however, carried off much of the treasure he found inside, "but spared the figured pediment."
The city, however, which had grown great by the millions of pilgrims attracted to it by the statue of Diana, was captured and sacked by the Goths 292 A. D., and the great temple destroyed. From this on Ephesus declined until it was a mere collection of huts, and has long since disappeared for a city. Even its site was for long a mystery, but explorations made recently have unearthed its whereabouts. Not only the temple, but the remains of the great city have been found 22 feet below the present surface, pieces of which can now be seen in the British museum.
Ephesus, after the destruction of the temple, gave up idolatry for Christianity. St. Paul first preached to the Ephesians and St. Mark and St. John co-operated with him and with wonderful success. Three Christian churches were erected by these apostles in the city. Finally the country was overrun by the Mohammedans and the Ephesians were obliged to adopt the faith of Mahomet or be put to death. A few stood out, but the many yielded before the sword and Christianity was extinguished. Desolation and misery were its lot thereafter, and decay set in and continued until Ephesus was no more. Where it stood bats and owls, snakes and lizards now hold sway. A few heaps of stones are all that remain of the once proud metropolis. Even the sea level has risen, and the scene of desolation, and in its place is a pestilential morass covered with mud and rushes, where once ships laden with the merchandise of every country found anchorage. The poison from this swamp quickly poisons anyone who ventures near during six months of the year. Goats and cows thrive there, but nothing else. Utter desolation marks the ruins, and the visitor is glad to get away after a brief inspection of the sunken city.
Every woman who is a victim of the afternoon party habit is also a victim of the sick headache habit. Cake and salads, and sick headache, are cousins.

MIRE!
The unfortunate animal is getting in deeper and deeper.—Chicago American.
The illustration shows a man on a horse, with the horse sinking into a mire. The man is holding a sign that says "MIRE!". The horse is struggling, and the man is looking back over his shoulder. The scene is labeled "MIRE!".

PHILIPPINE ATROCITIES.
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POLITICS OF THE DAY

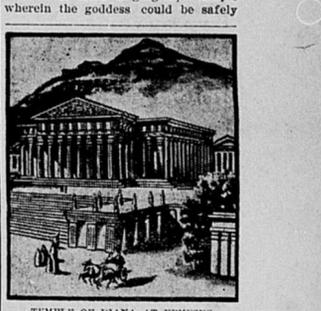
The Tariff Reform Issue.
One of the most significant developments bearing upon the issue of tariff reform as that issue is being pressed by the national Democracy is the fact of the radical minority of that party which insists upon the view that the Dingley tariff is too sacred to be changed in the slightest degree.
There are now but two or three Republican organs in the United States which stubbornly forbid their party to entertain any other view save that which absolutely prohibits tariff reduction, says the St. Louis Republic. The majority sentiment of the Republican party is against this radicalism of spirit. The late President McKinley was plainly that tariff revision was in favor of himself the apostle of protection, he clearly sounded to his party the note of tariff reform. To his utterance as much as to any other one influence is due the fact that the Republican majority is to-day contemplating an abandonment of the Dingley tariff.
From the Republican standpoint, the embarrassment of the existing situation is found in the difficulty of making a graceful retreat from the high tariff citadel. The extreme high protectionists contend that this retreat means a surrender of the whole Republican position on the tariff issue. This argument is having its effect. Uncertainty of purpose accompanied by an apprehension



which amounts almost to dismay, is apparent in Republican movements. The approach of the Congressional election campaigns seems to add to the Republican confusion. Whatever is to be done by that party with regard to the tariff issue must be done quickly. And the party is not prepared to act quickly.
The national Democracy must press the issue of tariff reform with all the vigor and aggressiveness possible to a harmonious party spirit and an excellent organization. Upon the Democratic party falls the duty of arousing the people to a full realization of the bunko nature of high protection which protects manufacturers who are selling their manufactured products cheaper in Europe than in this country, thereby underselling the European competitors against whom the Dingley tariff is supposed to afford them a needed "protection." The time is near when the protection issue will point not from that of the protected trusts, but from that of the protected trusts.
The protectionists, in their mindless greed, have struck a blow at the vitals of protection. A system that yields such fruit as the refusal of justice to Cuba cannot endure. It orders itself out of the court of ordinary morals. Justice will be done Cuba by the people who freed the island from Spain, over the wreck, if need be, of the political party which has sacrificed the good faith of the Republic at the behest of tariff-fattened favorites.—Chicago American.
Not Much of an Investigation.
Labor Commissioner Wright, who has been "investigating" the coal strike for President Roosevelt, says: "I have secured all the information I desired. It will not be necessary for me to go to the coal fields." A newspaper reporter, who could secure "all the information desired" without going to where the information was to be had, would be a wonder—but he would not last long enough to make a second investigation.—Albany, N. Y., Argus.
Pernicious Activity in Ohio.
Federal officeholders in Ohio would be amazed, indeed, should President Roosevelt order an inquiry into their relations with partisan factional controversies in the Buckeye State. The Ohio idea in politics is to get office and fight hard for continuance therein. No secret is made of activity in party service, which is both creditable and necessary, from the practical worker's point of view. Investigate, forsooth!—Philadelphia Record.
The Ohio Officeholder.
There is a complaint made by the Foraker element of the Republican party in Ohio that the Federal officeholders in that State have been perniciously active. The President has promised to inquire into the matter with a view of correcting it. Now he is up against it, sure enough, to use the expression of the street. Any Ohio officeholder would rather give up his office than to fall to go into campaigns.—Dallas News.
Tariff and Trusts.
Democrats may differ on the subject of expansion and imperialism, but they can all unite in the fight against trusts and a high tariff, which has been largely instrumental in building up vast empires of wealth. The Democratic

THE TEMPLE OF DIANA

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ONE OF THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE ANCIENTS.
This Colossal Structure Was Erected at Ephesus, Asia Minor—Was 220 Years in Building, and Has Stood for Several Centuries.
The Temple of Diana at Ephesus was one of the seven wonders of the ancients. Ephesus was a city of Asia Minor, thirty-eight miles from Smyrna, founded by Ephesus, son of Croesus, and first peopled by Carians and Lelleges, islanders of Asia Minor. It became great, the trade emporium of the east, and was called the "Eyes of Asia." The original object of worship for its inhabitants was a small statue of Diana, a beautiful goddess, made of ebony, and sculptured by Canathias. Diana, a daughter of Jupiter and Latona, to whom many temples were dedicated, was a fair-skinned, youthful, perpetual child. To avoid the society of men she devoted herself to the chase and other sports, and she contrived to have with her a number of other virgins who had also adorned marriage. She wore a crescent on her head, carried a quiver and was attended by dogs. She was in the latter style of feminine beauty. Her limbs were bare, her feet covered with buckskin as worn by the huntresses of the ancients, and her power extended over heaven, earth and hell. Ephesus liked her because its prayers to Diana were generally granted. When she failed to give the desired result, she was accused of being unfaithful to Christianity, which yielded better results.
The Renewed Temple.
To give the statue of Diana, which was something of a miracle worker, the prominence it deserved, the Ephesians resolved to erect a gorgeous temple wherein the goddess could be safely placed. So they planned and carried forward an imposing pile, which was completed during the reign of Servius Tullius, 400 B. C. This temple was destroyed by fire. A second one, surpassing in size and splendor the first, was begun thirty years after the first one was leveled. This was partially burned soon after its completion, and on the notable day Socrates was poisoned. It was restored with a grandeur surpassing anything previously expended upon it. Then, for a third time fire razed it to the ground. This second destruction occurred on the night of the birth of Alexander the Great, 350 B. C. The incendiary was Erastrotus, a publicist, who confessed the deed and said the reason was to gain immortality. He was promptly executed. His restoration was not allowed to be completed. An even grander lines was it to be reared, excelling anything ever attempted by man. To its rebuilding the pagan world contributed most generously.
The site had a morass and required an enormous foundation for the superstructure. This was so extensive that it needed as much money for the building below ground as for that above. The building was 425 feet long, 220 feet broad, and its roof supported by 127 columns of Parian marble, each pillar being 60 feet high and weighing 1500 tons, and each of the 24,000 stones in the temple was so large that 40,000 persons could be accommodated standing in the temple at the approaches. In its ornamentation cedar, cypress, different colored marbles and gold were employed lavishly. So much money was expended for the building that all the quarries were exhausted for miles around the city. All told, it was 220 years in building. The interior was magnificently adorned.
While Xerxes, the Persian King, overran Asia Minor he laid waste the every idol temple except that which sheltered Diana at Ephesus. He was so greatly impressed with its noble architecture and its magnitude that he ordered it spared. He, however, carried off much of the treasure he found inside, "but spared the figured pediment."
The city, however, which had grown great by the millions of pilgrims attracted to it by the statue of Diana, was captured and sacked by the Goths 292 A. D., and the great temple destroyed. From this on Ephesus declined until it was a mere collection of huts, and has long since disappeared for a city. Even its site was for long a mystery, but explorations made recently have unearthed its whereabouts. Not only the temple, but the remains of the great city have been found 22 feet below the present surface, pieces of which can now be seen in the British museum.
Ephesus, after the destruction of the temple, gave up idolatry for Christianity. St. Paul first preached to the Ephesians and St. Mark and St. John co-operated with him and with wonderful success. Three Christian churches were erected by these apostles in the city. Finally the country was overrun by the Mohammedans and the Ephesians were obliged to adopt the faith of Mahomet or be put to death. A few stood out, but the many yielded before the sword and Christianity was extinguished. Desolation and misery were its lot thereafter, and decay set in and continued until Ephesus was no more. Where it stood bats and owls, snakes and lizards now hold sway. A few heaps of stones are all that remain of the once proud metropolis. Even the sea level has risen, and the scene of desolation, and in its place is a pestilential morass covered with mud and rushes, where once ships laden with the merchandise of every country found anchorage. The poison from this swamp quickly poisons anyone who ventures near during six months of the year. Goats and cows thrive there, but nothing else. Utter desolation marks the ruins, and the visitor is glad to get away after a brief inspection of the sunken city.
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