HEADQUARTERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

Entire Amount for the Y. M. C. A. Building Furnished by One Man.

OPPOSITION TO THE ELECTION.

Bishop Vincent Will Speak at Northfield—Criticism of the American University—General Religious News.

BISHOP JOHN VINCENT
(Who will be the Principal Speaker at Northfield.)

One man has made an offer of the entire amount of money needed to erect an administration building for the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association. This building, if erected, will be headquarters for Association work in the United States and Canada. It is to be located in New York, somewhere between Twenty-third and Fortieth Streets, and Fifth and Lexington Avenues. Several sites are now under consideration. None are in the very high-priced sections, the desire being to keep the cost down, and the building will not be extravagant in design and finish. The lower floor will be rented for business, the second and third will accommodate the Association offices, and the fourth will have rooms for the use of visiting secretaries who are coming and going to and from the headquarters, and who are now compelled to go to hotels. Rooms in headquarters will, if provided, save considerable expense annually. The name of the donor is withheld for the present.

Considerable opposition to the erection of the building is developing. This opposition comes from conservative men on the committee and interested in the Association. The experience of the Presbyterians and of the American Tract Society is pointed out, and the argument is made that if this wealthy friend is willing to erect a building costing $250,000, he is probably willing to give in securities one-half or two-thirds of that sum. These securities, say some members of the International Committee, yielding an income for the support of the general work, are better than a building. The present quarters, which are one entire floor of a New York office building, are ample in size and richness. The donor of the proposed building has been told of this sentiment, and the matter is under discussion. An endowment of $1,000,000 is raising, and to date about $75,000 is in sight. This does not include the offer involved in the administration building.

GO TO CONFERENCE.

Association secretaries of North America are going this year for their conference, June 6th to 10th, to Thousand Island Park. Under the new plan these conferences are now biennial, held on alternate years of the International Convention. About three hundred secretaries will be present. Physical directors are to meet at the same place, and this year there is to be something new in the shape of a conference of wives of secretaries, which is being arranged by Mrs. E. E. Stacy, of Indiana; Mrs. L. W. Messer, of Illinois, and Mrs. John R. Mott, of New Jersey. Don O. Shelton and Dr. W. G. Ballantine are to conduct the Bible study lessons, and among the speakers will be the Anglican Bishop of Huron, Canada; J. B. Sleman, Jr., Washington; J. F. Oates, Chicago; D. A. Budge, Montreal; E. M. Robinson, Boston; Augustus Nash, Cleveland, and Robert E. Speer and R. C. Morse, New York.

The practical good resulting from the Student Conferences at Northfield has made the city, town and railroad associations feel for some time that they ought to hold similar conferences at the same place. So one is to be tried this year, June 30th to July 8th, and all associations are being urged to send their presidents and their Bible class teachers. Conferences on subjects of special interest to city and railroad associations are to be held mornings, and evening sessions are to unite with the student gatherings. "The Need of Greater Evangelistic Spirit," "Hindrances to the Reaching of Young Men," and "The Lesson of Mr. Moody" are among the topics. Bishop Vincent will be one of the principal speakers.

AT CHAUTAUQUA.

At Chautauqua this summer the educational is to receive the emphasis over the mere entertaining in even greater degree than usual. The management find this feature in their publications to be the favorite one, and will follow what seems to be a popular lead. Among the lecturers are to be Professor Moses Coit Tyler, Professor Homer B. Sprague, Hon. N. C. Schaeffer, Professor George A. Coe, Dr. John Dewey, the Rev. Dr. S. Parks Cadman, Captain Charles McIlvaine, President G. Stanley Hall, President Benj. Ide Wheeler, the Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, and President Birdsall, of Swarthmore College. The Sunday preachers this season are to be the Rev. Dr. Henry C. King, the Rev. Dr. H. L. Willett, the Rev. Dr. J. W. Chapman, Professor Graham Taylor, Bishop Thoburn and Bishop Vincent. There are many going abroad this summer, but Chautauqua managers say indications are that attendance at their meetings will equal, perhaps exceed, recent years.

Hicksite Friends take up the Chautauqua dates immediately the regular August season closes and hold their biennial religious conference. This conference idea took root four years ago at Swarthmore, and proved so popular that a more ambitious plan for this third meeting has been entered upon. This year a series of conferences will be held, taking up education and labor as well as religion. Some of the ablest leaders in the Hicksite body will be there. This body is the liberal one among the two larger divisions of Quakers. Its chief strength is in Philadelphia and Baltimore, with scattering meetings in the West. The great body of Ohio, Indiana and Kansas Quakers are, however, members of the Orthodox branch. Among the Chautauqua Conference speakers this year will be Howard M. Jenkins, editor of the chief Hicksite periodical; President Birdsall, of Swarthmore, which is the Hicksite College; Principal Walton, of the Friends' Central School, Philadelphia; George L. Marsh, Iowa; Wilson S. Deane, Indiana, and Martha Schofield, founder of the Schofield School at Aiken, S. C. These Friends maintain most of the old-time customs in their meetings, quite unlike the Friends, both Orthodox and Hicksite, of Indiana and the West, and their meeting at Chautauqua will have a novelty and interest beyond what their speakers say.

The Roman Catholic Diocese of Omaha will, it is said, be made the Archdiocese of Omaha at a consistory soon to be held in Rome, and its province be made to include Wyoming, taken, like Nebraska, from the Archdiocese of Dubuque, and Kansas, taken from the Archdiocese of St. Louis. The Right Rev. Richard Scannell, D. D., will be raised to the Archbishop's rank. A new diocese of Altoona, in Western Pennsylvania, will be erected, it is said. It will be created out of the Dioceses of Harrisburg and Pittsburg, and placed in the Archepiscopal province of Philadelphia.

American Zionists from thirty States are to meet in New York June 10th and 11th to discuss the progress of the movement and to name delegates to the World's Zionist Convention at Basle in August. Rabbi Gotthell, who is retiring from Temple Emanu-El, New York, will preside, and the principal addresses will be made by the Rev. Dr. S. Schaffer, of Baltimore; Leon Zolotkoff, Chicago, and the Rev. Dr. J. H. Herz, of South Africa.

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

The American University, Washington, is coming in for a good deal of criticism from those who ought to be its friends, if it is ever to be completed. Nominally a national institution, it is really fostered by Methodists and has a Methodist bishop at its head. Yet Methodists are, when not laboring for it, going out of their way to work against it. The claim is made that it interferes with sources of income of institutions that are avowedly Methodist; that it announces courses of study this fall, when its accumulations for plant and endowment are far less than the amount agreed upon before classes should be formed, and that with the death of its present chancellor, who is well advanced in years, there is no Methodist to take it up. Some reliance has been placed upon Bishop McCabe holding himself ready to take up the work, but that bishop moved in the Chicago Convention, still sitting, that Bishop Hurst be instructed to abandon it. The point of the matter is that Methodists, as they gain in experience, more and more stoutly oppose one of their bishops taking up any special work of this kind, and especially undertakings in which finances are involved. They maintain that their superintendents should superintend spiritual matters.

The Rev. Dr. John G. Paton, the venerable Presbyterian missionary from the New Hebrides, who came to the United States to get Congress to compel by law American traders to refrain from selling rum and firearms to converts and natives in the South Seas, has seen President McKinley and Secretary Hay, and reports them as unwilling to take up the matter diplomatically; indeed, as being of the opinion that the United States can and ought to do nothing, and from diplomatic reasons. The famous missionary maintains that thousands of natives in the South Seas are killed annually in petty wars provoked by American gunpowder and bad rum. Great Britain has stopped the sale of these articles by English traders, and missionaries claim that the United States can stop their sale under the American flag if it wants to do so.

Disciples of Christ seek to raise funds with which to support a preacher of their faith in Paris throughout the summer. In one of their denominational papers the announcement and appeal are made in words that imply there is no English service in Paris, and the statement is made that there ought to be such during the Exposition at any rate. As matter of fact, almost all of the various religious bodies of England have preaching places in the French capital, where the services are in English, and there are two American chapels there, not to mention the great McAll work. The evangelist whom it is proposed to send, if funds be forthcoming, is the Rev. Z. T. Sweeney, of Columbus, Ind., who hopes to spend July, August and September in Paris. He is well known among Christians.

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HISTORY OF THE VIRGINIA INSANE

An Interesting Address Delivered by Dr. Preston.

STATISTICS AS TO THE RACES

Insanity Has Rapidly Increased Among the Colored People Since They Were Set Free a Third of a Century Ago.

Dr. R. J. Preston, superintendent of the Southwestern State Hospital, delivered the following address before the American Medico-Psychological Association Wednesday:

It has seemed to me that it would be exceedingly appropriate at this time, when this capital city of the Old Dominion is being honored by this meeting together here of distinguished alienists from all parts of our country and from other lands, if we present a complete history or review of the insane in Virginia from her colonial period down to the present time. It is a source of regret that the time at my disposal and the available data at hand are entirely insufficient for the undertaking of such a task. I can only hope at this time to give, as indicated in the title, "Some Statistics and Partial History of the Insane in Virginia," and leave it to others to perfect and complete the same.

The ravages of two wars (the War of the Revolution and the War between the States) have sadly marred and scarred the bosom of this old "Mother of States and Statesmen," and destroyed many valuable statistics and records in this and other departments of State history which can never be replaced.

THE FIRST HOSPITAL.

We, as Virginians, claim as a matter of State pride, the honor of having built the first hospital exclusively for the Insane on this continent. In Colonial days, the House of Burgesses incorporated "The Hospital for the reception of idiots, lunatics, and persons of insane or disordered mind," which was opened for the reception of patients September 14, 1773.

Said Hospital is perpetuated to-day as the Eastern State Hospital, at the old Colonial Capital, Williamsburg, Va. We would at the same time accord to our sister Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, every mead of praise for original and prior efforts in providing wards for the insane in a general hospital in 1752, and also to our sister Commonwealth of Maryland for like efforts in this direction inaugurated in 1774 and carried into effect in 1797 in the establishment of the Maryland Hospital. It may be said, too, on the word of Governor Gilbert C. Walker, in his centennial address at Williamsburg in 1873, that "Virginia in her deep poverty, in the days of reconstruction, established the first asylum for the poor colored man ever organized," established first at Richmond, Va., as "Howard's Grove Hospital" and 1885 permanently established as the Central State Hospital, near Petersburg, Va., where to-day nearly one thousand colored insane are cared for in magnificent buildings, splendidly equipped, under the able and skillful management of Dr. Wm. F. Drewry, in a manner that reflects great credit upon this old Commonwealth and upon this age.

I have endeavored to prepare the following statistical table showing the number of insane in the State Hospitals at the end of each census decade (as far as obtainable) from the opening of the hospital, in 1773 at Williamsburg, down to the present time and also the population of the State (white and colored) for each census, with the percentage of increase, comparatively, of the insane and the population.

The statistics have been compiled at considerable labor, owing, as before said, to the destruction and loss of many valuable records.

I have been unable to fill out the earlier census statistics of the Eastern Hospital, though I have had much correspondence and research, aided by the superintendents of the other State Hospitals and others, to whom I wish to render thanks and acknowledgements.

In these statistics only the insane in the State Hospitals are considered, but it is probable that the number of insane outside the hospitals has varied but little each year; as many perhaps are improvided for to-day in the State as at any previous time.

The first two insane patients were admitted into the Eastern Hospital October 12th, 1773, by the Court of Directors, who met once a week for this purpose.

From this table it will be seen that in the early decades of this century, up to 1860 (the war between the States) the white population had increased a little over 100 per cent., while the colored population had increased about 50 per cent.

CONDITION DURING WAR.

At this time there were about 500 white insane hospitals, and possibly not over 50 or 60 colored insane. In other words, there were in 1860 (prior to the said war) one white insane person to 1,810 white population, and one insane colored to about 6,000 or 8,000 colored population.

During the war the old Commonwealth of Virginia was cruelly dismembered and the State of West Virginia was unjustly separated from the old Mother State (I would fondly hope to see the day when the old landmarks were restored and her original boundaries re-established, but I fear hoping would be in vain.)

This cut off from Virginia nearly one-third of her population, and the percentage of increase in total population in this decade, counting both States, was much less—only about 4.4.

At the end of the seventh decade (1870) we find one insane white to 1331 of white population, and one colored insane to 3,500 of colored population.

During the eighth decade (1880) we find that the population (white and colored) had increased at about the same ratio, 23 per cent. At this time there was one insane white to 1,080 of white population, and one colored insane to 1,937 of colored population.

INCREASE OF INSANITY.

During the ninth decade, or in 1890, we find that the white population had increased 35.7 per cent., while the colored population had increased only 6.7 per cent., and that the white insane had increased 55 per cent. and the colored insane about 77 per cent.; in other words, in 1890 there was one white insane to 813 of white population, and one colored insane to 1,100 of colored population.

We regret that we cannot as yet have the full returns of the tenth census, but up to 1899 increase in the white and colored insane in the hospitals has been about the same ratio—about 50 per cent.

These statistics show for the last decades of this century, since the civil war, a remarkably increased ratio of insanity over and above the increase of populations, both in the white and colored races, much more marked among the colored.

This may be accounted for in part by the greater freedom of access to the State Hospitals, the improved methods of management, and gradual popularizing, so to speak, of these institutions; but other causes have contributed to this in much greater degree.

While we cannot attempt to give at this time a detailed history of the management of the insane, and of the many noble men who have devoted their lives to this specialty, in this State (this has been done to a large extent by our distinguished ex-president, Dr. T. O. Powell, in his address before the association in 1897 in Baltimore, Md.) it may be of interest to give the names of those who have been in charge of these State institutions from their establishment up to the present time.

EASTERN STATE HOSPITAL.

The Eastern State Hospital, from its opening in 1773, was in charge of keepers up to 1841, and visiting physicians only attended the patient when sent for by said keepers. The keepers were James Galt, 1773 to 1801, succeeded by his son, William F. Galt, 1801 to 1825; Jessie Cole, for a few months; Dickie Galt, 1826-1837; Henry Edloe, a few months; then Philip Barziza, 1837-1841, when he was elected steward.

The visiting physicians were Dr. Jno. Siqueyra, 1773-1795; Dr. John Galt and Dr. Barraud, 1795-1808; Dr. Alex. D. Galt, Jr., aged twenty-two, was made superintendent and held office until 1862. Thus the Galts—father, son, and grandson—all eminent physicians and philanthropists, were associated with the Hospital from its foundation, in 1773, up to the Civil War, in 1862. During the war, the Federal authorities took charge and Dr. Wager, of the Fifth Pennsylvania, was superintendent until the end of the war. Then Dr. Henly, Dr. Garrett and Dr. Petticolas were successively superintendents for short periods, succeeded by Dr. Brower, 1867 to 1875; Dr. Harvey Black, 1875 to 1882; Dr. Wise, 1882 to 1884; Dr. Moncure, 1884 to 1898; Dr. L. S. Foster, 1898 to present time.

It is worthy of note that the first institution on this continent was incorporated and established as a hospital.

The Western State Hospital for the first eight years of its existence, 1826 to 1836, seems to have been under the charge of a physician, Dr. Boys, 1836; Dr. Francis F. Stribling, aged twenty-two, was made visiting physician; Samuel Woodward was keeper, and his wife matron. Dr. Stribling was afterwards made superintendent—probably the first medical superintendent—and had charge of the hospital until 1874; Dr. Robert T. Baldwin was superintendent from 1874 to 1879; Dr. A. M. Fauntleroy 1880 (January) to 1882; Dr. R. S. Hamilton, 1882-1884; Dr. A. M. Fauntleroy, 1884-1886; Dr. Daniel B. Conrad, 1886 to 22d April, 1889, when Benj. Blackford, the present worthy superintendent, was elected.

CENTRAL STATE HOSPITAL.

The Central State Hospital was under charge of Dr. J. J. De Lamater from its organization, 1869 (as Howard's Grove Hospital) till June, 1870. Dr. Daniel B. Conrad, superintendent from July, 1870, to September, 1873; Dr. Randolph Barksdale, superintendent from September, 1873 to March, 1892; Dr. David F. May was superintendent under the Readjuster State Government from March, 1892, to April, 15, 1894, when Dr. Randolph Barksdale was reinstated as superintendent, and held office till October, 1896. Dr. Wm. F. Drewry, superintendent, 1896 to present time.

In the Southwestern State Hospital Dr. Harvey Black was superintendent from March, 1887, until his death, October, 1888. He had previously served on the committee appointed by the Legislature for the selection of a site for this hospital, and had also been chairman of the Building Committee. Dr. Ro. J. Preston, superintendent from November 18, 1888, to present time.

Many of these who devoted their lives to this specialty have gone to their reward, and time and space would fail me, even if I could do justice to their memory. When we compare the decades at the beginning and prior to the present century, when the characteristics of asylums in many places throughout the world, in the language of another, were "chains, darkness and stripes, hideous cries and fool orders," with the present decade, when so many of the appliances of health, comfort and pleasure characterize these institutions with their spacious mansions and handsome grounds, with well-ventilated, lighted and heated apartments, with pure air throughout the premises, and wholesome food in abundant quantity, with the regular hours for recreation, food and rest, with the needful but mild restraint; where added to these the stately trees, the smiling flowers, the splashing fountains, the shining grass adorn the scene, arrest the eye, and distract attention from the dismal present, and awakens hope, where the reading-room, with its voice from the outer world arouses sympathy with the animating pursuits of men and stirs the love of pleasure and ambition; where music, too, the earliest remedial agent of insanity, with its voice of harmony exercise the demon of madness, and last, but not least, among these curative agencies, where the place of divine worship allures to brighter world, where sorrows cease. When we consider these things which science and humanity and Christianity have brought about, we can but wonder at the change.

CAUSE OF HUMANITY.

While Franklin spoke for humane treatment, in 1750, and Pinel broke the chains from the insane in Paris in 1772, and Luke advocated non-restraint in England in the same year, and Rush, of Philadelphia, showed that insanity was not a curse but a disease and required buildings specially devised for its care, with skilled physicians in charge, the Galts and Stribling and others in Virginia raised their voices in behalf of the gentle treatment and abolition of harsh and cruel methods of restraint. These noble physicians and humanitarians were in advance of their age, and, while they could not educate public sentiment up to this high standard in their day, they all did noble work for the cause of humanity and the cause of God, and have impressed their names and their influence indelibly upon psychiatry. We would not in this partial history ignore or pass over the efforts and marvellous work of that noble woman, Miss Dora L. Dix, whose wonderful influence in ameliorating the condition of the insane was felt in Virginia and all over the South in bringing about these marvellous changes.

While all the State hospitals are to-day endeavoring to keep up these improved methods in the care and treatment of the insane, yet straitened finances necessitating lowered per capitas, have of late years restricted efforts along many of these lines of treatment. Many of the means and facilities for investigation and research into neuro and psycho-pathology, enjoyed by many States, have as yet been unimproved in this State, or at least to a very limited extent.

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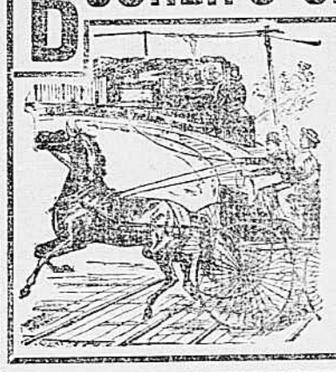

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THE SMART SET IN WASHINGTON

Prince Dolgoroukoff in Love With the Ambassador's Niece.

MISS M'COMAS' EMGAGEMENT

She Will Wed a Young Man From Detroit—Some Gossip About the Lanes and the Cushings—Miss Wilson Writing a Book.

WASHINGTON, May 26—Special.—Some of the most jingoistic of Wasanington's fair would-be diplomats are disposed to criticise Assistant-Secretary of State and Mrs. Hill for making the German Ambassador guest of honor at their house last Friday evening. I wonder if the jingoes would like to boycott Germans simply because it pleases Secretary Root to hint darkly and Senator Lodge to suggest fearfully that Germany has designs upon the Monroe doctrine. Happily they are not able to persuade Uncle Sam always to go around with a chip on his shoulder. Governor Roosevelt was present at the Hill's German evening, where he came directly from the White House, having sat beside Mrs. McKinley at dinner.

The red fezes of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine who gathered in the Oasis of Washington for the occasion of the twenty-sixth annual session of the Imperial Council of that Order, were conspicuous during the week on the thoroughfares, in the public buildings, at places of interest, in the hotel lobbies and everywhere through the city. Many of the ladies of the Nobles, distinguished by white fezes, accompanied the Shriners.

NO AXE TO GRIND.

"It is a mistaken idea that I have any property interests in South Africa, statements to the contrary, notwithstanding," said Gen. James R. O'Bierne, of New York, at the Ebbitt to-day. "My interest is purely sympathetic. I am quite hopeful that the mission of the Boer Commission will not fail of its object. The President and Secretary of State have extended every courtesy, shown every attention and given evidence of the kindliest consideration in my interivews with them to arrange for the reception of the peace envoys with their credentials. The commissioners are provided with exceptional powers, approaching those of ministers plenipotentiary and envoys extraordinary. What these powers actually permit the commissioners to treat for they will not at present disclose."

Mr. Bourke Cockran, of New York, is registered at the Arlington. Mr. Cockran is in Washington to aid in the movement of sympathy for the Boer cause. He delivered an address at the mass-meeting held in the Grand Opera House, at which the envoys of the South African Republic were present.

Mr. Mondel, of New York, correspondent of the "Paris Nouvelles," is a guest at the Arlington. Mr. Mondel desores to note for his paper the trend of public sentiment in this city for the Boer cause, and the attitude of the Administration.

IN LOVE WITH HIS NIECE.

The presence of three guests—Prince Dolgoroukoff and Baron and Baroness Heyking—has caused unusual social activity at the Russian Embassy the past week. Baron and Baroness Heyking are old friends of the Russian Embassador, for, at the time when Count Cassini was Russian representative at Pekin, Baron Heyking was the German envoy there. The Heykings are on their way to the City of Mexico, where the Baron will represent his Government. St. Petersburg gossip, which has not yet reached the ears of the social elect in Washington, insinuates that Prince Dolgoroukoff has one particular reason for lingering long in the Capital of America; it credits him with love for the fascinating niece of the Ambassador. I have been informed upon credible authority that Prince Dolgoroukoff will delay his departure for the Continent until the Cassinis leave. He is a member of a wealthy and noble St. Petersburg family, and is a man in whom are blended tact and charm.

At a dinner given last Saturday by Representative and Mrs. Olmstead at the Chevy Chase Club, the engagement of Miss Mary McComas, daughter of Senator and Mrs. McComas, of Maryland, to young Mr. Edgar, of Detroit, was announced. Both Miss McComas and Mr. Edgar were members of the party at the Mattingly-Breckenridge wedding last year. Their romance began then. Miss McComas was a debutante last winter. The wedding is set for early autumn.

The brilliant success of the Corcoran House garden party, which netted something over $1,300 for the Girls' Friendly Home, caused the Woman's Exchange to give a similar party to-day, also at Corcoran House, by kind permission of Senator Depew.

TO QUIET RUMORS.

The departure of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lane for Europe has served to quiet the persistent rumors of a serious disagreement in the family. Mr. and Mrs. Lane went together, and will be joined later in London by Mrs. Clinton Cushing. The friendship between Mrs. Lane and Mrs. Cushing has sold as well as sentimental grounds. Mrs. Cushing possesses wealth, and Mrs. Lane a certain position, which will be improved by the return of her father—Senator Blackburn—to a seat in the Senate.

Mrs. Cushing's social fortunes will advance more rapidly when she outgrows her present circle of acquaintances. She has incautiously been a guest, on several occasions, of the Nicaraguan Minister—Mr. Corea—who has a large entertainment fund at his disposal, and is said to be a most charming host. His bosom friend is the Chevalier Trentanove, who is still new enough to America not to have imbibed the American prejudice against persons not of pure Caucasian descent. This prejudice on the part of Washingtonians keeps not only Mr. Corea, but also the still darker Minister from Hayti and Mrs. Leger, socially in the background.

IS WRITING A BOOK.

I understand that the daughter of the Secretary of Agriculture is writing a book on Washington society, to be published after her father's retirement from office. I should, however, not advise any novice to take too seriously anything Miss Wilson has to say, for she has her own ideas as to what is socially permissible. At the dinner given by the Hills for the Secretary of Agriculture the Secretary arrived a quarter of an hour late, with the news that his daughter had gone down the river on an excursion, and at the time he left his house had not returned. The guests went into dinner half an hour late. Miss Wilson did not come at all, nor did she hasten to apologize for her absence.

How Does It Seem to You?

It seems to me I'd like to go
Where bells don't ring, nor whistles blow,
Nor clocks don't strike, nor gongs don't sound,
And I'd have stillness all around.

Not really stillness, but just the trees'
Low whispernigs, or the hum of bees,
Or brooks' faint babbling over stones
In strangely, softly tangled tones.

Or maybe a cricket or katydid,
Or the songs of birds in the hedges hid,
Or just some such sweet sounds as these
To fill a tired heart with ease.

If 'tweren't for sight and sound and smell,
I'd like a city pretty well.
But when it comes to getting rest
I like the country lots the best.

Sometimes it seems to me I must
Just quit the city's din and dust
And get out where the sky is blue,
And say, now, how does it seem to you?
—Eugene Field.

The city of Newark is planning a State industrial exposition, to be held in that city in 1902, and it is hoped to make it larger than anything of its kind ever seen in New Jersey.

Altogether Too Sensitive.

First Politician: Clubbs ain't just the right stuff for a police captain.

Second Politician: Not much! He's worryin' because the grand jury censured him. Brooklyn Life.

Nearly Broke Up the Procession.

Mack: What caused all that commotion in the jungle section of the circus parade?

Luke: Why, some woman along the route hung her tiger-skin rug out of the window.—Chicago News.

Trusts and Wages.

"Did you say that trusts were the means of raising wages?"

"Certainly," answered Senator Gorghum. "I know the president of a combination who has raised his salary four times in the last two years."—Washington Star.

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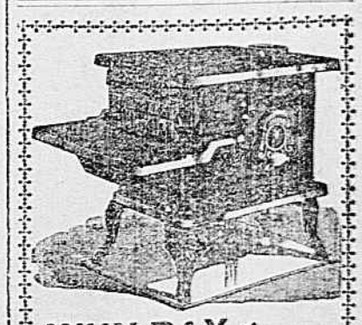

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