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VOTE FOR OPEN SCHOOLS.

TOMORROW THE CITIZENS OF SALT LAKE will be given an opportunity to decide whether they want the schools open or closed during the last two months of the school year. The growth of the city and the great increase in the number of school children has made it impossible to keep the schools open during the full term on the present allowance for educational purposes. Thirty thousand dollars additional is required to prevent the school rooms from remaining idle during the greater part of the last two months of the term. It is for the voter to decide whether or not this additional indebtedness shall be authorized.

The duty of the voter is clear. The closing of the schools just at a period when the year's educational work is being rounded out would be disastrous. It would not only debar the children of instruction to which they are entitled, but it would create so long an interval between the closing of schools and the opening of them in the fall that much that had been learned would have been forgotten and pupils, instead of being able to take up new studies, will have to spend their time in rehearsing old ones. Nothing is more important than the education of the young. It is important not only to them and to their parents, but to the community, for it helps to make good citizens of them, just as illiteracy tends to make bad ones. It is therefore the duty of every patriotic citizen to go to the polls tomorrow and vote for open schools. It is doubly the duty of parents who have children attending the schools.

A VERY THOROUGH ABSCONDER.

IN THESE DAYS when a desire to save time has resulted in much carelessness and in slipshod methods, there is no trait which appears more admirable than thoroughness. A laudable example of the exercise of this sterling quality comes from Vermont. The cashier of a bank in one of the towns of that state has absconded. Absconders, in the main, are in such a hurry that they usually do very poor jobs. Not so with this man. He took his time and adhered to the old maxim that an institution that is worth doing at all is worth doing well. The result is that he has managed to get away with more than the combined capital and surplus of the bank. These amounted to $66,000. The cashier secured $90,000.

When our educators are compiling a new set of readers for school children they would do well to get the details and give this story a prominent place among the selections. Absconding bank cashiers and clerks are becoming so numerous a class that embezzlement may well be looked upon as a profession. It flourishes, and is becoming more popular, in spite of all efforts to stop it. It looks very much as if it had come to stay. It is, therefore, well to encourage thoroughness in embezzlement, for it not only gives the embezzler more satisfaction, but it saves the stockholders and depositors the worry and anxiety of wondering whether or not they will get anything out of what is left.

AMERICAN PHILANTHROPY.

THE DISTINGUISHED ENGLISH AUTHOR and philosophical critic, Frederic Harrison, who has been paying a visit to this country, expressed himself as greatly struck by the philanthropic spirit of wealthy men on this side of the water. Speaking to the Authors' club of New York some time ago, Mr. Harrison said:

"One thing that has particularly struck me in this country has been the spirit of philanthropy which is everywhere displayed by your wealthy citizens. Those great gifts to libraries, schools and colleges have surprised me. We have nothing like it in England. Why we have it not would take too long to tell. Our social system is different from yours. There the heir of a wealthy house has to provide the means, through which his son, or it may be his grandson, may take his place in parliament or may become the head of a noble line. Apparently an American college has only to ask and means are given it. Nobody in England ever thinks of bestowing upon our colleges the much-needed endowments which your citizens so freely bestow upon yours."

In this connection some figures prepared by Rossiter Johnson, editor of Appleton's Annual Cyclopedia, for use in the forthcoming volume, are of interest. During the last eight years Mr. Johnson has kept a list of all charitable donations, amounting to $5,000 or more, made in this country, exclusive of the ordinary denominational contributions and state or municipal appropriations. Owing to the extraordinary conditions calling them out, he also omits subscription to the Indian famine fund of $250,000, and the $1,253,710 given to Galveston sufferers. The total amount of gifts made last year in the United States was $47,500,000, the largest of any of the eight years except 1899, when the total reached was $62,750,000. This good showing for 1899 has been attributed to a reaction setting in after 1898, the year of the Spanish-American war, when the contributions to charitable causes dropped to $38,000,000. Mr. Johnson believes from the figures already collected for this year that it will exceed even 1899. The total amount of donations for the eight years is placed at $314,050,000.

This is a record of which any country might be proud, and it is at least cheering to know that while the wealth of the wealthy is increasing, they are not growing stingy.

MASCULINE SHIRT WAISTS.

FROM THE EAST come rumors that the haberdashers are planning a vigorous campaign during the coming season in behalf of the masculine shirt waist. The assault that was made late last summer against the breastworks of the coat is to be followed up by a still more determined attack this year. Suspender makers, builders of belts, designers of neckties and the architects of fancy vests are said to be awaiting the outcome of the fray with bated breath. To belt and cravat men its success means opulence and ease; to the vest and suspender clan it will bring proverty and despair.

Should the crusade prove successful and man be caught in its starchy grip, the results may be disastrous, for it is not probable that the swing of the sartorial pendulum will stop at this. If masculinity yields itself an easy prey to one bit of feminine garb it is sure to be set upon by others. His failure to stand off the shirt waist will make his powers of resistance the weaker and the rest of the horrible work will be easy for the haberdashers.

The next step will be pocketless trousers, forcing man to the chatelaine bag or the hand-carried purse. In time the feminine influences, combining with the Scottish tendencies which golf has brought about, may result in supplanting trousers altogether by an elongated kilt, perchance a kilt with a bustle protuberance. In those days haberdashers may put upon the market a masculine edition of the Lady Teazle curl. Thus will the once proud male finally get it in the neck and fall an easy victim to flower garden bonnets in the springtime and sealskin sacques in the winter. But as man's attire will always be a secondary consideration when brought into competition with the requirements of the fair sex, hubbies are like enough to find themselves in the unfortunate condition of the younger children in a large family, and never know what it is to have new clothes. They will perforce fall heir to their better half's last year's duds. In fact, the farseeing think they discern behind the shirt waist proposition a dire scheming toward this end.

It, therefore, behooves a man to stand firm, and not yield too easily to the seductive airiness of shirt waists. If the shirt waist were all he had to dread it would not be so bad. He might stand that. He might even enjoy it during dog days. But when it comes at the head of a legion of bustles, false curls, corset steels and other ills that woman has brought upon herself, it is a thing to be fought shy of, even as one would avoid the innocent-looking gray ball that contains a hive of hornets.

The plan for the proclamation to the Filipinos is that it shall be prepared by Aguinaldo and submitted to Washington. If it does not suit the government, a new one will be prepared by administration officials and submitted to Aguinaldo, who is expected to sign it. This will make the document very valuable, as expressing the simple, unbiased sentiments of the insurgent chief.

The government has refused to pay for the wine with which General Shafter entertained foreign representatives at Tampa, but it is to be hoped it will not draw the line at the general's headache powders. Our officers should be given some encouragement to maintain the reputation of their country.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who has recently ascended to the throne, reigns without the help of parliament or the restrictions of a constitution. In other words, he is the Mark Hanna of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

President McKinley has contributed $5,000 toward a fund to purchase a site for a hotel in Canton. If this hostelry is to have bar attachments, and Mrs. Nation hears about it, we can see trouble in store for William.

The missing gold bars have been discovered intact by the steward of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. This removes the last shred of suspicion that they had been smashed by Mrs. Nation.

A Chicago woman is reported to have been driven to suicide by hearing a funeral march, but this is probably a story that emanated from the malicious brain of some rag-time fiend.

Senator Clark seems to be having as much trouble securing a right of way for his railroad as he did for his senatorial boom.

The age of romance has not left us entirely. A messenger was arrested for stealing flowers for his lady love.

In the Gould family the court continues to be the B[illegible]

If Venezuela isn't careful the asphalt will fly up and [illegible]

Used by [illegible] **rse**

(Ohio Journal.)

The soldier talk, "pidgin," in use in the Philippines must be classed by itself, as it is neither English nor Spanish nor a mere mixture of the two. In some cases a nucleus was furnished by veterans who had served in the southwest and knew a little Spanish, but this was of little service in the interior, where the natives do not speak Spanish.

Probably the first thing that soldiers asked the natives for was water. Their Red Cross handbooks told them to say "agua," and agua did very well around Manila. But as the lines extended into the provinces we had to learn other words, and in Pampanga we said "tubig," while in Pangasinan we say "danum." A new word is taking root, and in the course of time will prevail—"wate" or "watty." After water, food was of next importance, and for lack of other words the Chinese-English "chow-chow" reigns supreme. From the same language comes the universal word for washing, "washee-washee." Our English "got" serves to express all applications of to have and to be; thus, "got San Fernando" means to be in San Fernando, and "not got Espanola" means "I do not understand Spanish." "Matrimony," being very similar in Spanish, serves for all phases of the martial condition. Thus the state of marriage, the husband or wife, the wedding are all expressed by "matrimony" as a noun and the act of marrying by the same word as a verb. Conversation along this line, however, so far as soldiers are concerned, is more theoretical than practical.

Two very remarkable words of the vernacular are "upshecomes" and "jawbone." The first of these was adopted by natives from hearing the cry of the chuck-a-luck man, "All down—up she comes," and is the generic and universal game of every kind of gambling. "Jawbone" also originated in gambling or betting without money, but has extended until it is used by every one for every kind of credit or debt. And the amenities of a "jawbone" business are very nicely conducted between paydays.

The average soldier can order an extensive dinner at a restaurant by using three or four languages. Thus he asks for "babuy" (pig, Pangasian), or "manuk" (chicken); but if his desire extends to beef or eggs he resorts to Spanish. These are staples—if he should require anything else, he would probably have to draw a picture of it. When he has nished he asks, "Quanto vale?" and pays of many "peos," "pesetas" or "centavos." The last mentioned coin is copper or iron and in this province is called "sakke balug."

"Boom-boom is a word commonly heard in this language and is applied to every appurtenance of battle—rifles, cannon, cartridge, pistol, or to the battle itself; although combate is more commonly used for the last. Combate also means a fight, personal, or even a quarrel. "Manuk-combate" is a chicken fight.

"Vamoose" is probably more used than any other word. It means to go or to come, and, transitively, to bring, take, remove, steal or carry. Thus a conversation between a soldier and a native might run as follows:

Donde got you?	Where were you?
Me vamoose you casa, habla you matrimony donde you.	I went to your house and asked your wife where you were.
Matrimony she habla you vamoose up she comes up she comes manuk-combate. Me quire jawbone dos pesetas para tobacos, etc.	She said you went to gamble on the cock fight. I want cerdit for 20 cents' worth of cigars, etc.

HIS IDEA OF THE PHILIPPINES.

North Carolina Boy's Description of the Home of Aguinaldo.

(Henderson (N. C.) Gold Leaf.)

The Gold Leaf is in receipt of the following unique combination of humor, sarcasm, truth and irony about the Philippine islands, written by a Vance county man doing service in that far-off land as one of Uncle Sam's boys in blue. The author is Mr. John H. Burwell. He says:

"The Philippine islands are a bunch of trouble gathered together on the western horizon of civilization. They are bounded on the north by rocks and destruction; on the east by typhoons and monsoons; on the south by cannibals and earthquakes; on the west by hoodooism and smugglers. The climate is a combination of electric changes well adapted to raising Cain. The soil is extremely fertile, producing large crops of insurrection and trickery. The inhabitants are very industrious, their chief occupation being trench building and the manufacture of bolos, knives and reloading Remington cartridges. Their amusements are cock fighting, monte dealing, thieving and cheating. Their diet consists of rice—boiled rice, stewed rice, fried rice, cooked rice and rice.

"The Filipino marriage service is very impressive, especially the clause wherein the wife is given the privilege of working as much as her husband desires. The beasts of burden are carabous; on a three-mile journey only ten days' rations need be taken, but if the journey is 100 miles the driver would die of old age before reaching his destination. The rivers are serpentine in course, the current running in opposition to all known laws of gravitation. Manila, the capital and principal city, is situated on Manila bay, a large, land-locked body of water, full of filth, sharks and Spanish submarine boats. Cavite, the next city of importance, is noted for its natural facilities for a naval station and for its large number of saloons and Chinamen.

"The principal exports of the islands are rice, hemp and war bulletins. The principal imports are American soldiers, arms, ammunition, beer and tobacco.

"Malaria is so prevalent that on various occasions the islands have been shaken with a chill. Luzon, the largest of the group, resembles a cast-off boot. Communication has been established between the numerous islands by substituting the mosquito for the carrier pigeon, the mosquitoes being much larger and better able to endure the fatigue of the journey. The native costume consists of a flour sack tied around the waist. The native drink is bino, concentrated tarantula poison, cactus juice, barbed wire and forked lightning. The Philippines are an appropriate present for a deadly enemy. The natives are friends at the point of a gun. The climate, pleasant and healthful for roaches, tarantulas, alligators, scorpions, centipedes and snakes. The soil, adapted to raising foul odors and diseases. The islands, a God-forsaken, cannibalized, Aguinaldo infested blot on the face of God's green earth."

THRIFTY MR. HULL.

Iowa Statesman Who Can Care for Himself.

Washington.—The Hon. John A. T. Hull of the Seventh congressional district of Iowa, is a citizen who, when he sees a thing he wants, does not hesitate to ask for it. Mr. Hull is chairman of the house committee on military affairs. He is a friend of Speaker Henderson and he is on the inside of that close corporation of so-called "leaders" of the house, who, with the speaker, practically control all legislation in the lower branch of the national legislature.

His position on the committee on military affairs in the nature of things, brings him constantly in touch with Secretary Root, the head of the war department, and Adjutant General Corbin, whose influence in the distribution of army patronage is second only to that of the president. When the amendment to the army appropriation bill advancing the adjutant general of the army from the grade of brigadier general to that of major general, came up in the house last June, Mr. Hull's eloquence was raised in tribute to General Corbin's valuable services during the war. What was [illegible] was the quiet [illegible] in support of the [illegible] passed. In [illegible] happened it [illegible] Gen[illegible]ce

captain John A. [illegible] Hull's son, Coug[illegible] commission long [illegible] appointment with [illegible] later on April 1[illegible] to the judge ad[illegible] and became a lieu[illegible] given his commis[illegible] 23 years old. He served [illegible] a few months [illegible] preferred to the de[illegible] California. He has since [illegible] Shafter's headquarters [illegible]o. Last Saturday, under [illegible] of the army reorganization [illegible] appointed a judge advocate [illegible] army, with the rank of [illegible] the youngest major in the [illegible]ficers in Washington, who have [illegible] his chances of promotion, say in the course of about fifteen years he will become the judge advocate general of the army. His appointment and every step in his promotion were accomplished by his father's influence with General Corbin. It was only necessary for Mr. Hull to ask these things. So far as known he did not hesitate to do this.

A year ago, and while Major Hull was in the Philippines, the Philippine Development & Lumber company was organized, with a capital of $5,000,000, [illegible] with these officers. Representative [illegible] A. T. Hull, president; John Bradford, vice president; Stewart Spalding, secretary; John Gibson, treasurer; Frank S. Bourns, representative of the company in Manila; B. B. Devener, member of congress from West Virginia, attorney for the company.

Just before congress adjourned Senator Pettigrew asked a friend, said to be Representative Champ Clark, to visit the Hull Philippine Development offices and secure a prospectus. This was done. Mr. Pettigrew's friends learned from the persons in charge of the offices that the company had immense timber rights in the Philippines, embracing large quantities of mahogany, ebony, logwood and other valuable timber. He also learned that it had plenty of money and that Representative Hull, Representative Babcock of Wisconsin and other prominent members of the house and senate were interested. One of the inducements held out to prospective purchasers of stock was the statement that through political influence the company could obtain land grants of great value, and that by the same means they would secure large contracts for lumber for government work in the Philippines. The prospectus told a cheerful story of the humming of sawmills and the millions to be made in developing the lumber resources of the archipelago.

On the last day of congress Mr. Pettigrew spoke in his usual vein concerning the administration's Philippine policy, and as an incident thereto referred to Mr. Hull and his lumber company.

"The company's mills," said he, "are running exclusively for the government. So, it would appear that there is some relation between the officers of the government and this enterprise. Of course, the enterprise can succeed, because of the appropriation bill prepared by the military affairs committee in the house.

"I do not care to comment upon it at all, but it seems to me a deplorable state of affairs when these things can exist and are satisfactory to an Iowa constituency. The larger the army in Manila, the more money appropriated, the greater the profits of the Philippine Lumber & Development company, the more roads built the more shekels pour into the pockets of the people who vote the appropriations out of the treasury of the United States."

As to the land grants Mr. Hull's lumber company holds in the Philippines, some interesting stories are told. One of these stories is that Mr. Hull's son, Major Hull, while on duty in the Philippines, applied for and was granted leave of absence for several weeks which he spent in traversing the islands and inspecting the forestry.

Representative Hull is now on his way to San Francisco, where he will take a government transport for Manila. He will not return to this country until well into the summer. He stated just before he left Washington, a few days ago, that his trip to our new island possessions was for the purpose of studying the people and the conditions prevailing there."

Mr. Hull has another son at the National Soldiers' home at Leavenworth. He came as an assistant surgeon, was transferred to a national home in Illinois and then sent back to Leavenworth as chief surgeon. He is in medical charge of 3,000 veterans and of a hospital containing 400 or 500 aged patients. Mr. Hull has also found places for two or three relatives in the departments in Washington.

GHOST STILLED CURFEW BELL.

Boys and Girls of Bigelow, Pa., Played Prank on the Constable.

(New York Evening Journal.)

The lawmakers of Bigelow, Pa., some time ago enacted a curfew law, which empowered the town constable to arrest all the unmarried men and women who were on the streets after 9 o'clock without a legitimate excuse. The young people rebelled and protested, but a few arrests and fines filled them with respect for the law.

With the advent of the warm spring evenings came a stratagem by which the vicious law was set at naught. The girls held a secret meeting and on the following night the curfew constable encountered a ghost while on his way from the town hall. He gave chase, but the spirit outfooted him. The young men in the town were let into the secret and in a few days ghost stories were rife.

The ghost appeared nightly for a week, but as the constable continued obdurate a coup was planned. One of the young men of the town who had read the story of Ichabod Crane, volunteered to do the headless spirit act and take chances with the constable's gun. That night, when the grim official entered the town hall tower to ring the curfew, a headless apparition confronted him in the doorway. The curfew was not sounded that night.

Next day every one in town was laughing. Even the staid city fathers, moved to merriment by the jest, modified the rigor of the law, and now the girls and boys stay out as late as they choose.

GETTING RICH ON SALARIES.

Capital Combinations Pay Big and Adequate Wages.

(Leslie's Weekly.)

One effect of the great combination of capital in our day is to make it possible to pay fair and adequate salaries to the men who have the brains and the special capacity required to manage a great business undertaking. It used to be said that no man grew rich in this country on a salary, that the only way for a capable, ambitious and energetic man to lay up a fortune for himself was to take his chances in an independent business career.

In no salaried position, however important it might be, or how profitable for his employers, could he hope, it was said, to save enough to become a rich man, according to Wall street standards. If this was true in the past, it certainly is not true now, when salaried men, such, for example, as George W. Perkins, the new member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., is assured an income of $250,000 a year, and Mr. Schwab of the steel combine, is to have, it is said, not less than $1,000,000 a year for his services.

Men who cannot save enough out of such incomes to put themselves on the top shelf, so far as the possession of money goes, deserve to die in the poorhouse. As for that matter, we have been inclined to the belief that men receiving salaries of from $25,000 to $100,000 a year, as some of the presidents of our great insurance companies, railroad corporations and banks have been receiving in recent years, might grow rich even at these figures after a while if they tried hard, rich enough at least to be happy and comfortable.

A Shirt Waist Class at Pratt.

(New York Times.)

A shirt waist class is one of the latest innovations at Pratt institute, Brooklyn, and she who will may learn to make those very necessary garments for herself. The first lesson was given on April 2, and the course will last for three months, with two lessons a week, from 1 to 3 on Tuesdays and Fridays. The cost for the entire three months will be $5.

It is not stated what the styles of shirt waists will be, but the summer girl who appears mounted upon a sheet of gray cardboard, to illustrate the shirt waist class, wears a waist of some pretty figured material with a bishop sleeve. Each young woman who takes the course will make up whatever material she desires.

Brooklyn girls have been picking up bargains in shirt waist lengths in this material for the past month, ready to begin work on the 2d. New York girls are not debarred, and there are a number of them, it is expected, who will become each girl her own shirt waist maker.

THE STATE PRESS.

Swell Times in Sanpete.

(Mt. Pleasant Pyramid.)

There's lots of school boys, and girls too, for that matter, in Mt. Pleasant this season who are having a deal swell time. They have the mumps.

No Occasion for Alarm.

(Payson Globe Header.)

The new star recently discovered in the heavens is 1,000,000 miles away, so managers of the Standard Oil company and electric light companies can rest on, secure from competition.

Graham Still Faithful.

(Bingham Bulletin.)

Has practical, every-day, sound Republicanism won you back, friend Graham? Do you now see clearly that some of the finest spun theores are disproved by practical demonstrations, and that, after all, it is best to give to Democracy the field of day dreaming, while you throw your influence on the side of applied business acumen and common sense as founded in the Republican party? If you have, we will kill the fatted calf.—Ogden Standard.

Don't kill that calf on our account. Because Democratic newspapers have suddenly dropped Mr. Bryan, and about the only notice he is attracting just now is expressed in sneers by those who fear and hate him, is why the Bulletin ventured to remark that with him the candle of fame had apparently burned low. But the principles he espoused, and which Democrats accepted in accepting him, have not changed and will live and yet triumph. This writer has never wandered away from "sound Republicanism." Certainly he does not look for any of its lofty inspirations in the so-called Republicanism of today; and, veal or no veal, respectfully declines to sit at the feast of those who think that imperialism, gold worship and the prosperity of trusts is the embodiment of the principles advocated by Lincoln.

A Fortunate Man.

(Price Advocate.)

The husband of Mrs. Carrie Nation has given a stock breeder permission to name a Hereford calf for his wife.

The action not only reveals the fact that there is a Mr. Nation, but enables the ordinary man to catch a glimpse at the privileges enjoyed by the husband of a great woman.

Mr. Nation evidently has free access to the storehouse of his wife's fame and may any time gratify his appetite for notoriety by the selection of such morsels as may suit his tastes.

Marriage is not a failure. Had Mr. Nation remained single, it is possible that his name would not have been heralded in print, unless by the laggard courtesy of a delinquent tax list.

He may have to answer to his wife for the absence of buttons, the loss of safety pins, the dilatory action of the laundry man or the irregularity of meals, but ample compensation is found in the untrampled right to dispense the family name, and to bask in its effulgence.

The effect of the honor on the growth and disposition of the calf will be watched with interest.

The "Last Days."

(Manti Messenger.)

"Wars, and rumor of wars" are plentiful these days. We must be living in the "last days" so frequently spoken of from the pulpits; some people will no doubt realize that all that is written and spoken is not idle gossip.

Wanted, a Lumber Yard.

(Wasatch (Heber City) Wave.)

Nearly every class of business is well represented in Heber now except the lumber busines. Who will start a first-class lumber yard here? The Wasatch Manufacturing company is fully equipped for doing all kinds of wood manufacturing, but it does not keep on hand a supply of lumber such as the trade is likely to demand this year. There seems to be a good opening for a business of this kind.

A Pertinent Inquiry.

(Ogden State Journal.)

The prosecuting force in the Cuban mail frauds has been reduced and further reductions are probable. Let's see, what did Rathbone say about pulling down the pillars of the Republican temple if he was prosecuted too vigorously?

Mining Near Ephraim.

(Ephraim Enterprise.)

The mining fever has struck this neighborhood hard this spring. With oil on the east side of the valley and precious metals on the west side, the present season will witness the greatest activity in mining this county has ever known. The people are beginning to realize this fact and there is more systematic prospecting being done than ever before.

Boys Arrested.

Officer Randolph arrested A. L. Bartlett, aged 8 years, and Arthur Moyer, aged 9 years, yesterday afternoon for breaking windows in the Foster planing mill, just off Main street, between Second and Third South. Another youngster was with the boys at the time, but made his escape. It is charged that the boys broke the windows maliciously, and this is not the first time they have given the police department trouble. They were taken to the station and their parents notified, who promised to appear with them before Judge Timmony this morning.

THE EX-PRESIDENTS.

Facts About Them Recalled by the Death of Benjamin Harrison.

(New York Sun.)

On Jan. 1, 1862, there were living five ex-presidents of the United States—Van Buren, Tyler, Fillmore, Pierce and Buchanan. Now the death of Benjamin Harrison leaves only one ex-president—Grover Cleveland. General Harrison spent just eight years as an ex-president.

When John Quincy Adams retired from the presidency, after serving as senator, minister to England and secretary of state, it was suggested that he become a member of the house of representatives. He replied that to be chosen a selectman by the vote of the people would be an honor; and for sixteen years until the time of his death he represented his district in congress. He died with the harness on his back, for his fatal illness attacked him as he arose in the house to address the speaker.

Andrew Johnson was elected a senator from Tennessee some time after the end of his presidential term, but he lived to serve only a few days of the special session of the senate.

Most of the presidents have retired to lives of comparative idleness. George Washington led the life of a country gentleman on his estate at Mount Vernon. He gave a certain amount of time to the reorganization of the army when war with France threatened, but he contented himself with the management of his plantation and the simple amusements of a country life.

Martin Van Buren retired to his country seat in Columbia county, New York, and became almost a hermit. There have been several instances like this. The most recent was Chester A. Arthur, who, like Van Buren, was disappointed at his failure to achieve a re-election and secluded himself from all but his intimate friends.

Buchanan was a recluse for seven years after his return to private life. He had been much abused toward the close of his term, and he sought the quiet of absolute retirement as soon as he returned to his home in Lancaster, Pa. Pierce lived eighteen years an ex-president. His home was in New Hampshire, but he was a southern sympathizer during the war and so much out of sympathy with his neighbors that he spent many of his later years in travel abroad.

John Adams was the first hermit ex-president. He was twenty-five years an ex-president, but he was so disappointed at his defeat for re-election that he secluded himself for a quarter of a century, compiling historic records, and came out of his hole only once, when in 1820 he acted as delegate to a state convention. The fact that he retired did not mean that he did not take an active interest in public affairs.

Van Buren yearned for another term, but could not present himself to the people of his party, because he was opposed to the annexation of Texas. From his seclusion he wrote letters which resulted in his nomination for president in 1848 on a Free Soil ticket, but he received no electoral votes.

Rutherford B. Hayes took no active part in public affairs after his retirement, but he had been so severely criticised that it would have taken more than a lifetime to vindicate his record and make him again a presidential possibility.

John Tyler was one of the active ex-presidents. Like Washington, he pursued the life of a country gentleman; but he afterward became very much interested in the doctrine of secession and took an active part in all the events which led up to the civil war.

Fillmore lived twenty-one years after his retirement. He was nominated to succeed himself by the American party, but was not elected. He traveled a great deal abroad and took a great interest in public affairs.

Thomas Jefferson devoted himself to educational interests and founded the University of Virginia after his retirement from the presidency. He personally superintended the erection of the university buildings.

Monroe had his own ideas on the subject of the occupations of ex-presidents. He held that "an ex-president should not be a party leader." He was a local magistrate for a time and was a delegate to a constitutional convention. He lived only seven years after his term ended.

General Grant was the greatest traveler in the list of ex-presidents. His trip around the globe has been described in two large volumes and it is a matter of familiar history. General Grant did not take any part in business or public affairs, but he was the silent partner in the firm of Grant & Ward, and his later days were embittered by his experiences in Wall street. Everyone knows that his famous book was written while he was on his deathbed to provide a living for his family after his death.

Grover Cleveland, since the close of his second term, has delivered some lectures at Princeton and furnished some autobiographical contributions to periodicals, but this has been a matter of courtesy and not of business.

General Harrison was the first ex-president to die of pneumonia, although George Washington was killed by a cold, and so was Harrison's grandfather, William Henry Harrison. Washington's cold developed into laryngitis and the other Harrison's into pleurisy. John Adams died of senile debility. He expired at Quincy, Mass. Thomas Jefferson's death occurred a few hours before that of Adams, and, singularly enough, both died on the Fourth of July.

James Madison at 85 died of old age. Adams had lived to be 91. Monroe died of general debility, though he was only 73. The second Adams was stricken with paralysis in the hall of the house (now Statuary hall), and died in the rotunda of the capitol. His body was taken to Quincy.

Andrew Jackson died of consumption and dropsy at the age of 78 and was buried on his estate, The Hermitage, near Nashville. Van Buren died of catarrh of the throat and lungs and was buried at Kinderhook. He was the only president who died at his birthplace.

Tyler died of a bilious attack and was buried at Richmond. Taylor was stricken with cholera morbus after drinking a quantity of iced water and iced milk and eating some cherries. Polk's death was caused by cholera. Polk was buried at Nashville and Taylor at Louisville.

Fillmore died of paralysis and was buried at his home in Buffalo. Pierce died of inflammation of the stomach and was buried at Concord. Buchanan's death was due to rheumatism and gout. He lived to be 77 and was buried near Lancaster.

Andrew Johnson died of paralysis and was buried at Greenville. Grant died of cancer of the throat at Mount McGregor and his body lies in the magnificent tomb on Riverside Drive, New York. Hayes died on his farm in Ohio of paralysis of the heart and was buried at Fremont. Garfield, assassinated by Guiteau, was buried at Cleveland. Arthur died of apoplexy and was buried at Albany.

GAVE THE YACHT TO HIS COOKS

Eugene Higgins' Celebration When His Chef and Helper Found Brides.

(New York World.)

Paris.—Eugene Higgins' yacht Varuna has been the scene of a very strange jollification.

The vessel's chief cook and his first assistant, since their arrival at Monaco, where the Varuna is now anchored, met and fell in love with twin French girls, who conducted a neat stall in the public market. A fortnight ago both men begged Mr. Higgins to grant them an honorable discharge, because they wished to marry simultaneously and then return with their French wives to the United States.

Mr. Higgins went to see the girls, found them honorable and comely and said to his cooks:

"Mary if you must, but I object to losing you. If you wish, take your wives along on the yacht as additional ladies' maids."

Not only did Mr. Higgins pay all the wedding expenses, presenting a substantial trousseau to each bride, but on the wedding day he turned the yacht over to his employees, organizing a splendid banquet in honor of the occasion.

On the wedding night the Varuna's ball deck was lighted with Venetian lanterns and the ship's own orchestra furnished music for dancing. Invitations had been issued to the crews of all the other American yachts now in the Riviera, including the Vanderbilts' Valiant, the Drexels' Marguerita and many others. The Higgins party remained away from the Varuna two days.

THE DEEPEST HOLE IN THE WORLD

(New York World.)

Where should you suppose the deepest hole in the world would be? At the bottom of some western mine, perhaps, where cool American heads are planning new tracks for dynamite to explode and eager American hands are busy gouging up the precious ores revealed in the track of the explosive?

On the contrary, the deepest hole in the world is in Silesia—possibly you may even be obliged to locate it on the map.

Its depth is 8,800 feet—in other words, one and two-thirds miles.

Which makes this Silesian hole very much of a record breaker, inasmuch as the next deepest hole—which happens to be an American oil well—measures only 5,000 feet, or about a mile in depth.

Though it may seem easier to build than to dig, man has so far succeeded in boring into the earth eight times as far as he has built up into the air.

The highest tower, as all the world knows, is but a trifle over two thousand feet in height. The next highest, the monument in Washington, is but 555 feet, a mere trifle in comparison. The great skyscrapers are seldom more than 350 feet high.

The deepest hole dug by man is a mere pin prick in comparison with the depth of the ocean. A hole has been plumbed in the South Pacific which is 5,155 fathoms deep, or over five nautical miles. There are many places in the sea which cannot be measured by the longest lines.

Setting Him Right.

(Short Stories Magazine.)

It is said that during one of Mr. Moody's meetings a worker approached a young man with the question: "Are you a Christian?" The young man looked up, smiling good-naturedly, as he replied: "Oh, no, sir! I am one of the choir!"

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Current Time Table.

LEAVE SALT LAKE CITY.

No. 5—For Grand Junction, Denver and points east ..... 8:30 a.m.
No. 2—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points east ..... 3:15 p.m.
No. 4—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points east ..... 8:20 p.m.
No. 10—For Bingham, Lehi, Provo, Heber, Mt. Pleasant, Manti, Marysvale and intermediate points ..... 7:50 a.m.
No. 8—For Eureka, Payson, Heber, Provo and intermediate points ..... 5:00 p.m.
No. 5—For Ogden and the west.. 9:45 a.m.
No. 3—For Ogden and west ..... 11:00 p.m.
No. 1—For Ogden and west ..... 1:00 p.m.
No. 42—For Park City ..... 8:00 a.m.

ARRIVE SALT LAKE CITY.

No. 5—From Provo, Grand Junction and the east ..... 9:30 a.m.
No. 1—From Provo, Grand Junction and the east ..... 12:45 p.m.
No. 3—From Provo, Grand Junction and the east ..... 10:50 p.m.
No. 9—From Provo, Heber, Bingham, Eureka, Marysvale, Manti and intermediate points ..... 6:00 p.m.
No. 6—From Ogden and the west 8:20 a.m.
No. 2—From Ogden and the west 3:05 p.m.
No. 4—From Ogden and the west 8:10 p.m.
No. 7—From Eureka, Payson, Heber, Provo and intermediate points ..... 10:00 a.m.
No. 41—From Park City ..... 5:45 p.m.

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**For Garfield Beach, Tooele and Terminus ..... 7:45 a.m.
For Tintic, Mercur, Provo, Nephi and Manti ..... 7:55 a.m.
For Ogden, Butte, Helena, Portland, San Francisco and intermediate points ..... 9:45 a.m.
For Ogden, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis and San Francisco ..... 12:30 p.m.
For Ogden, Denver, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and Chicago 6:30 p.m.
*For Provo, Nephi, Milford and intermediate points ..... 6:05 p.m.
For Ogden, Butte, Helena, Portland, San Francisco and intermediate points ..... 10:50 p.m.

Arrive.

From Ogden, Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City and Denver ..... 5:30 a.m.
From Ogden, Portland, Spokane, Butte, Helena and San Francisco ..... 9:10 a.m.
*From Milford, Nephi, Provo and intermediate points ..... 9:35 a.m.
From Ogden, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver and San Francisco ..... 3:30 p.m.
**From Garfield Beach, Tooele, and Terminus ..... 4:00 p.m.
From Preston, Logan, Brigham, Ogden and intermediate points. 5:55 p.m.
From Tintic, Mercur, Nephi, Provo and Manti ..... [illegible] p.m.
From Ogden, Butte, Portland, San Francisco and intermediate points ..... 8:15 p.m.

*Trains south of Juab do not run Sundays.
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