

# ADMIRAL EVANS RETIRES

### Closes His Long and Honorable Career in Glory.

### 600,000 SEE MEN OF NAVY

#### San Francisco a Living Panorama of the Nation's Offensive and Defensive Strength.

San Francisco, Cal.—Rear Admiral Bogley D. Evans' flag was hauled down from the main truck of the Connecticut in San Francisco harbor amid a salute of thirteen guns, and the first commander-in-chief of America's first battleship fleet immediately departed for his home in Washington, to remain on waiting orders until the date of his retirement for age on his sixty-second birthday, the 18th of August. Admiral Evans was accompanied by members of his family and his staff.

As the blue ensign of the retiring commander fluttered down to the arbor of the Connecticut, a new flag of similar design was broken out in token of the presence of the new chief, Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas. The bunting of the new commander was saluted by thirteen guns fired from every ship in the fleet, the waters of the bay and the green surrounding hills echoing the signal shots.

On board each of the sixteen battleships, the six torpedo boat destroyers and the auxiliaries of the Atlantic fleet, an address from the departing commander-in-chief was read.

Admiral Evans was not permitted by his physicians to go aboard the Connecticut during the ceremonies attending his relinquishment of active naval service.

Admiral Evans practically closed his official career last Thursday when he participated personally in an imposing parade of soldiers and sailors. The end of his long record of public service was marked by tumultuous applause and mad cheering. He rode the entire length of the route of the procession in a carriage with Mayor Taylor and an aide at the head of his marching sailor boys. The carriage was midway in the line. From start to finish the Admiral was the center of a demonstration frenzied in its enthusiasm.

The people made a veritable hero of him. They seemed to realize what mighty efforts it had cost him to make his final public appearance.

Nearly 600,000 persons saw and cheered him. Most of the time his hat was off in salutation to the crowd or the colors. His face showed pale and drawn, but the firm lines of the soldier of the sea were still there. Distinctly he was the hero of the day. As an electric current moves along leading light, so the passing of "Fighting Bob," as Californians love to call him, drew plaudits the whole length of the five-mile line of admiring hosts.

Next to Rear-Admiral Evans the enlisted men were idolized by the hero worshippers. There were more than 5,000 of these, and their appearance presented something ruggedly suggestive of the fighting spirit as they tramped along, guns on shoulders, brown leggings binding limbs and the little rakish walrus hats, with brims upturned, on their sunburnt heads. It was a day to make the sailors' pulse beat stronger and to let him know that his exaltation by the Pacific coast civilian is not a mere perfunctory matter.

## FIFTY-FOUR "MIDDIES" FAIL

### Physical Examination May Eliminate a Number of Them.

Reports from Captain Charles J. Badger, superintendent of the Naval Academy, on the results of the annual examination for promotion, which have just been received at the Navy department, show that a total of fifty-four midshipmen were found physically disqualified. Of this number thirteen were in the first class, sixteen in the second class, fourteen in the third class and eleven in the fourth class. While the cases have not been definitely acted upon, a number from each class will be compelled to resign. Probably all the thirteen in the first class will be able to make the mental examination for graduation, when they will be given their diplomas, but if their physical ailments is not eliminated within two years their resignations will be compulsory. Defective vision is the most common ailment in the list.

The Navy department declines to make public the names of the midshipmen who failed on this examination.

## RELEASED ON \$50,000 BAIL

### Alleged Defalcation May Reach \$1,000,000—W. Montgomery Accused.

Philadelphia, Pa.—William Montgomery, cashier of the Allegheny National Bank of Pittsburgh, was placed under arrest here on the charge of embezzling \$495,000 from his bank. Montgomery is one of the best known bankers in Pennsylvania, and in the days of United States Senator M. S. Quay was his financial backer and adviser.

Montgomery was liberated under \$50,000 bail, the ball bond being furnished by George E. Tener, brother of the congressman-elect.

## MURDERED HER TWO BABIES.

### Mrs. Maxie Peltier Confesses Horrible Crime on Her Deathbed.

Mrs. Maxie Peltier, who was found in a critical condition on the streets of Bristol, Va., confessed on her deathbed to having murdered two of her infants, telling how she threw one of them from a railroad bridge into a stream, drowning it. Three of her children are in the custody of the Children's Home Society of Virginia.

## DOWIE LEFT ONLY \$1,200.

### Appraisers' Report Gives Widow \$400 As Her Share.

Chicago, Ill.—Mrs. John Alexander Dowie was awarded \$400 by the appraisers of the personal property of the late founder of Zion City. They filed their report showing that instead of the great wealth supposed to have been held by Dowie, the total amount was \$1,200. Mrs. Dowie received the widow's share, one-third. She still has a claim on the real estate, whatever it is or may prove to be.

# LA PORTE MURDER MYSTERY.

### Many Victims Found on Farm of Mrs. Guinness.

La Porte, Ind.—The following is a chronology of the many murders connected with the alleged crimes of Mrs. Bella Guinness:

Max Albert Sorenson, Austin, Ill., Peculiar fire destroys Sorenson home, insurance collected.

Widow buys candy store at Elizabeth street and Grand avenue, Chicago, with insurance money. It burns. Insured.

Widow marries Joe Guinness. Moves to La Porte farm. Adopts Jennie Olsen. Guinness killed (1904). Widow says meat cleaver fell on his head. Collects \$2,500 insurance.

Ray Lamphere goes to work for Mrs. Guinness as hired man.

Widow sets dogs on visitors.

Neighbors see lanterns on farm at 2 a. m.

Jennie Olsen disappears. Real parents are told she is in Los Angeles school, but cannot find her (1906).

Andrew Heiglein, Aberdeen, S. D., answers matrimonial ad and arrives at La Porte farm. Loans Mrs. Guinness \$1,500. Disappears with like amount in pocket. Widow says he went to Norway.

Mrs. Guinness (1907) tells sheriff strange man killed a child in woods near farm. Sheriff finds only empty grave.

Ray Lamphere arrested for annoying Mrs. Guinness.

Widow tells lawyer (April 25) that Lamphere intends to kill her. Draws up will.

Home burns April 26th. Bodies of three children and headless woman found in ruins.

Lamphere arrested in hollow tree, hiding.

May 5, A. K. Heiglein finds body of brother buried near house. Jennie Olsen's body also found.

Eight unidentified bodies of men and children are found buried near house. Most of bodies lie on mattresses under four feet of earth.

May 6, Joe Maxwell, farm hand, tells police he dug holes on orders of Mrs. Guinness, but never filled them.

Expressmen tell police of mysterious arrival at farm of many big trunks.

## MEN OF NATIONAL REPUTATION

### Will Speak at Conference of Methodists to Be Held in Atlanta.

Many of the speakers on the program of the educational conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to be held in Atlanta at the First Methodist church on the 19th to the 21st of this month, are men of national reputation, and their addresses on the subjects which have been assigned to them will be interesting and instructive in the highest degree.

Dr. F. W. Hinitz, who speaks at the opening of the conference on the evening of May 19, on "Significant Factors of Christian Education," is the president of Central University, Danville, Ky., which is the leading Presbyterian institution of Kentucky.

Professor W. B. Webb, who speaks at 10 a. m., on the 20th, on the subjects of "The Place and Work of the Academy in Our Educational System," and Professor W. P. Few, who speaks on the same occasion, are both notable men.

Dr. Kirkland, chancellor of Vanderbilt university, is one of the finest platform speakers in the country. He speaks on the "Ideal Junior College" on May 20, at the morning session.

Professor J. L. Cunningham, who speaks at the afternoon session of the 20th, will present a highly interesting paper on the "System of Ministerial Education in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South."

Dr. Snyder delivers an address on the same subject. He is president of Wofford college, South Carolina.

Perhaps the most distinguished man who will speak is Dr. Pritchett, president Carnegie Foundation, New York, who has under his control the enormous sum of \$15,000,000 to administer. He is using his influence to bring the colleges of the country into line and induces them to do better work.

Dr. Daniel L. Anderson and Dr. Wainright, the one from China and the other from Japan, are notable men. Dr. Anderson is well known as president of Soochow university. Dr. Wainright is so popular in Japan that whenever it is known that he is going to speak in any city in that empire the people of all classes, irrespective of the church, crowd out to hear him.

Dr. McCoy of Alabama, who speaks at the afternoon session of the 21st, is noted in Alabama as a speaker of unusual gifts. He made one of the most striking speeches that was made at all at the last session of the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Birmingham.

## LAW TO PROTECT CHILDREN.

### House Passes Child Labor Law for District of Columbia.

Washington, D. C.—The house, under suspension of the rules, unanimously passed a child labor law for the District of Columbia. Its provisions are as follows: "No child under 14 to work in factory or store, or anywhere else during public school hours, or before 8 o'clock a. m., or after 7 o'clock, p. m."

"Between 14 and 16, children employed in any factory or shop must procure school certificates."

"No child under 16 to work more than eight hours a day, or forty-eight hours a week."

## Friends Seek His Pardon.

### Steps are now being taken by friends of Thomas Battle, Confederate veteran, serving time in the federal prison at Atlanta for murder, to have him pardoned by President Roosevelt.

Battle killed a man working on the new government building in Macon last spring and has been in prison since October last. Postmaster Harry Edwards and many other prominent Macon men are working in the interest of Battle.

## District Attorney Jerome's Defense.

District Attorney Jerome, of New York, testifying in his own defense in connection with the charges of dereliction which have been preferred against him, said that the nearest he ever came to sending a wealthy man to jail was in having one of them committed to an insane asylum.

Blackie, the only cat in the world with a private fortune of \$40,000, died at Wilkes Barre, Pa. The late B. F. Dille left the income from his fortune to this feline during its life. He also left \$5,000 to erect a fountain for human beings, animals and birds.

# ATLANTA'S GREAT FIRE

### Destroys One Solid Business Block in Terminal District.

### LOSS MORE THAN A MILLION

### Among the Buildings Destroyed Were Many of the Best Storehouses in the City.

Atlanta, Ga.—As a result of the disastrous fire which swept Atlanta at 2:45 o'clock Friday morning, thirty-one store houses were destroyed in the section of the city adjoining the terminal station, the total loss on buildings and stocks being conservatively estimated at \$1,250,000.

One whole block, bounded by Mitchell street, Forsyth street, Madison avenue and Nelson street, and the north side of Mitchell street were left a mass of smoking ruins.

The insurance on property destroyed is \$824,550.

Forty-two firms were burned out and as a result over one thousand people have been thrown out of employment.

Great damage was done to trolley wires; many telephones were burned up, gas mains were broken by the falling of buildings and street cars were put out of business for many hours.

The Terminal Hotel, which was immediately in the path of the fire, was totally destroyed. It had on its register 200 guests when the fire started a block away, but all escaped as did the guests of several other small hotels which were destroyed.

The fire started in the candy department of the Schlessinger factory, at the corner of Nelson street and Madison avenue, and was under full headway before it was discovered and the alarm given. How the fire originated is not known.

The section where the fire occurred had recently been built up since the terminal station was erected.

Samuel M. Inman was the largest individual loser by the fire. He owned one of the blocks destroyed with the exception of one storehouse. His loss is estimated at \$400,000, with an insurance of about 80 per cent.

## A YEAR AHEAD OF TIME.

### Governor Glenn Fails to Designate Year of Peace Convention.

Trenton, N. J.—Appointed by Governor Fort as New Jersey delegates to the North Carolina arbitration and peace conference, Judge James B. Dill, Justice Francis J. Swayze and ex-Judge Howard Carrow went last week to Wilmington, N. C.

On their arrival they learned that the convention is to be held in 1909 and not 1908. They came home by the back way and are now trying to find out who is to blame for sending them south a year too soon.

It is said that Governor Glenn, of North Carolina, neglected to name the year to the governor of New Jersey. Wilmington people gave the Jerseyites a great reception for two days and promised them even a better time next year.

## A DASTARDLY CRIME.

### Man Alleged to Have Fired House and Burned Children.

Montgomery, Ala.—Five children of James Kennedy, were burned to death Saturday and two others so badly burned that they will die.

The crime is charged to the father, who, the mother says, locked the little fellows in and then set fire to the house. The police are looking for Kennedy, who has not yet been located. The man and woman were separated, and had been litigating over children. The woman says she was at a neighbor's, and saw Kennedy go to the house, lock the doors and then set fire to it. It was a mass of flames before the department could put it out, and the five children taken out dead were so badly mutilated as to be unrecognizable. Those alive were horribly burned. The scene was one to inspire the greatest pity, as well as the most pronounced horror.

## State Mutual Objects to Findings.

Following a protest filed by President Porter of the State Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Rome, Ga., in regard to the report submitted to the comptroller general, that there were several inaccuracies in this report as made by Actuary S. H. Wolfe, the commissioner has held up the report, and will not promulgate it until a second examination can be made and one or the other statements verified.

## SAYS STANDARD DIDN'T KNOW.

### Menaced by \$29,240,000 Fine, Oil Trust Pleads Ignorance.

Chicago, Ill.—The Standard Oil company of Indiana has commenced a new fight to escape the payment of the \$29,240,000 fine levied by Judge Landis.

Attorneys for the company appeared before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals to argue the appeal from the judgment of the lower court.

The opening argument of the company was made by John S. Miller. Mr. Miller declared that a reversal should be granted because, according to his statement, the oil company did not know that it was using illegal rates.

## CAPT. EDGEWORTH EYE DEAD.

### A Well Known Confederate Veteran Passes to Great Beyond.

Captain Edgeworth Eve died at the Albion hotel Sunday at Augusta, Ga. He was a well known Confederate cavalryman under the command of General P. M. B. Young, and had been active in Confederate survivor circles. His wife is the daughter of Dr. Tutt of Augusta, and he was related by blood and marriage to some of the most prominent people in the state.

## 100,000 BALES OF COTTON.

### Being Held in Alabama According to Official Statement.

Montgomery, Ala.—On April 25th last there were stored in the 207 public warehouses in Alabama 11,611 bales of cotton, held off the market. In addition to this are perhaps half as many again in farm houses, so that the actual staple held in the state will be something over 100,000 bales.

As the statistical department of the state was organized only last fall there are no figures of other years to compare with.

# LATE NEWS NOTES.

### General News.

In a battle between the Brown and Mitchell factions on the Perder river, in Kentucky, Isaac Brown, a leader of the Brown faction, was killed. Bob Brown was more or less seriously wounded, Will Mitchell, a leader of the Mitchell clan, was desperately wounded.

Charles Ferrillat, cashier of the Merchants' National bank, New Orleans, La., shot and killed himself. It is alleged that he was short in his accounts with the bank.

Charles Matthias, a journalist of prominence and for a number of years editorial writer of the Chicago Chronicle, and recently on the staff of the Chicago American, committed suicide at a local hotel in Hot Springs, Ark. Matthias had been suffering from nervous troubles for years, and was often despondent. He left the following note to his wife: "Can't stand the nerves any longer. God bless you, sweetheart."

At Jersey City, N. J., in view of hundreds of people, a woman named Sabino Mallico, aged 34, in hand, pistoled the 27-year-old and chopped him to death. Jealousy over the attention of another woman was the cause of the tragedy.

A child was roasted to death on a fire escape in a New York tenement house fire which was fatal to three others.

The Massachusetts State Democratic convention declared for Bryan, but did not instruct.

James Taylor, once an eminent actor, who with Booth, Forrest and Barrett, stood at the head of the dramatic profession, died at Roanoke, Va., Saturday, aged 71 years.

A schedule of the debts of the cotton firm of Gussoni & Co., of New Orleans, La., filed in the United States district court, shows the liabilities of the firm to be \$738,340, with assets amounting to \$114,857.50. The firm was adjudged bankrupt by an order of the federal court several weeks ago.

Alexandria, Va., had a \$50,000 fire which was of an incendiary origin.

The sixteenth annual national conference of Episcopal Church clubs of the United States was held in St. Louis, Mo., at which divorce and remarriages were condemned as a great wrong. Clubs from Spokane, Wash., Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Fla., were admitted to membership.

West Virginia democrats have endorsed William J. Bryan for president.

Sixteen and a half miles of tunnel work, composing the Pennsylvania railroad's underground system of approaches to the center of New York city were completed Saturday.

Kentucky's republicans in convention at Louisville adopted resolutions binding the delegates to the national convention to vote for William H. Taft until "he shall be nominated."

Utah republicans have instructed their delegates to vote for Roosevelt first and Taft second in the national convention.

A ban has been declared against rats and mice on the Panama canal zone in efforts to prevent bubonic plague from gaining a foothold there.

Washington.

The senate has passed a bill appropriating \$5,000 toward the erection of a monument to Pocahontas at Jamestown, Va.

Under suspension of the rules in the house of representatives bills were passed placing the Porto Rico regiment of infantry on a permanent basis and authorizing additional aids to navigation in the lighthouse establishment.

The officers and enlisted men of the army have won their fight for increased pay. An appropriation of \$7,000,000 has been made for the purpose, \$5,000,000 of which will go to the enlisted men. Nine hundred and forty-two officers on the retired list will also benefit by the increase.

The house passed the sundry civil appropriation bill, carrying a total of \$106,956,369.

Foreign.

At Odessa, the failure on account of over-production of two of the largest sugar manufacturing and refining firms in the world, is announced.

At Guayaquil, Ecuador, Robert B. Jones, of New Jersey, the American vice consul-general, was injured in a serious railroad accident. The total number of dead and wounded is large.

The government of Peru has arrested and caused to be sent before a military court ten prominent members of the opposition parties, supposed to be involved in the revolutionary movement.

Garibaldi's second son, Ricciotti, has been sentenced in Rome to three months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$60 for insulting a carabinieri officer in Sardinia.

At Madrid, in commemoration of the birthday of his son, the Prince of the Asturias, who was born May 19, 1907, King Alfonso has pardoned three of the anarchists who were imprisoned for their part in the attempt made to assassinate him and in a serious railroad accident. The total number of dead and wounded is large.

The political situation in Guatemala shows no improvement. Many arrests of alleged offenders against the government continue to be made daily at the instance of President Cabrera and the prisons at Guatemala City and San Jose are rapidly being filled with these political prisoners.

In Madrid the senate has passed a law against anarchism and terrorism, providing for the creation of special tribunals which shall have the power to expel from the kingdom persons suspected of aiding the anarchists' propaganda. The law provides measures for the repression of newspapers publishing articles relating to anarchism.

A criminal court in France has given judgment in the case of a butcher, charged with supplying unsound meat to the army. He was condemned to one year's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of \$100 and \$600 damages.

Word comes from St. Petersburg that two women were killed and fifty persons injured in an attempted massacre of Baptists planned by the priest of an Orthodox church in the Novokhopper district. The Baptists were invited to discuss religious differences and found the Orthodox members armed with axes and scythes; the priest led the onslaught, striking down men and women alike. The Baptists fled and the others pursued them to their homes.

R. E. Oliver, the railroad contractor, is now in Havana with part of the outfit for building the million dollar road in Pinar del Rio province.

# HEALING WATERS OF THE EARTH

### A Picturesque Ride to the Hot Springs of Virginia.

At Covington, on the main line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, one is near the summit of the Alleghenies and embayed on every side by mountains, says the New York Post. If the traveller, undaunted by the noise and smoke of the great manufacturing plants, alights there, he finds on the other side of the track an engine attached to a combination chair car and smoker waiting to take him to the famous Virginia Hot Springs, north, twenty-five miles further into the heart of the mountains.

The ride to the springs is picturesque. In about two miles one leaves Jackson's River and the main line of the Chesapeake and Ohio, and comes upon Cedar Creek, a brawling stream that flows through an immense gorge to join the larger river. At first the valley is of some width, and one sees the whitewashed, clapboarded cabins of the mountaineers, with cattle and sheep grazing nearby. But in three minutes the scene changes. You are in a rock-bound glen, with only room for the foaming torrent and the railroad, the mountain wall so near that you might stretch out your arm and touch it. There is a mingled odor of rock, fern and mosses, and the trickling water is pleasant to look upon. A few moments more and you come into another basin, and so it goes, with frequent stops at mountain hamlets and cross-roads, the creek dwindling in volume, until one is within a mile or two of the springs.

Then the train turns sharply to the left and begins to climb the bed of an even smaller brook, known as Hot Springs Branch, by a steep grade. In ten minutes it stops at a fine station, devoted to a long range of buildings, apart to shops, with a hotel above. This is Hot Springs. It is like rubbing Aladdin's lamp with a "presto, change." Here are no mountaineers' cabins and withered fields, but green lawns covering a hollow in the mountains, with a stream of limpid water flowing through its lowest part and vapor rising from its surface—the outflow of hot springs.

The hot springs are the chief attraction and usually first engage the attention of visitors. There are six of them within a stone's throw of the hotel, bubbling up one after the other in a little hollow on the east, one flowing into the outlet of the other until, combined, they form the Hot Springs Branch before mentioned.

Two and one-half miles south of the Hot Springs are the healing springs, with waters almost identical in thermal analysis to those of the famous springs of Ems and Schlangenbad. Five miles to the north are the Warm Sulphur Springs, a charming summer resort connected with Hot Springs by a fine boulevard.

Another famous chain of springs are those of Arkansas. They are forty-four in number and discharge more than 1,000,000 gallons of water every day, at a temperature of 150 degrees. These waters, as far back as the beginning of the last century, were found to possess healing powers. They attracted the attention of Congress, which finally took possession, in 1832, and set them apart "as a sanitarium for all time—dedicated to the whole nation—to be forever free from sale or alienation."

The government's reservation consists of about 1,000 acres. Four mountains are its chief topographical features, and in their valleys and ravines have been built the houses and business streets of the city. The mountains are about 1,400 feet above sea level, and 700 feet above Hot Springs. Around and across their sides the government has constructed a system of broad drives of a total length of fifteen miles, and has built miles of footpaths, which lead more directly to the summits.

Hot Springs, Ark., is a stopping place for many travellers, who make a winter tour of Mexico, which is becoming better known to Americans every year. Mexico is a country of picturesque ruins, of splendid buildings, erected by the Spanish conquerors, of structures that suggest the spirit of progress. The climate and scenery are varied. Within a half day's journey one may find in Mexico on mountain, tableland, or plain, almost any desired temperature.

## MAINE INDIAN FUND.

### Remnants of Old Tribes Suffer from Financial Stringency.

An eternal obligation binding the State of Massachusetts, and later assumed by the State of Maine, to care for the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy Indians in return for their patriotism and loyalty to the colonists in the days of the struggle for independence with Great Britain, has come to prominence in considering means for the relief of the remnants of these two tribes now living within the boundaries of the state.

The Indians have passed through a hard winter. Clever in basket making they have made considerable profit for many summers from the sale of their products, but last summer the trade was unusually poor and, there being fewer calls than usual for the services of Indian guides in the hunting season last fall, a drain was caused on the state's Indian fund, with the result that the Indians have been obliged to pass through the winter in less luxurious ease than heretofore.

The Indian fund of the State of Maine had its origin indirectly in an act of the Legislature of Massachusetts in the time between the Decla-

# PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

### Courtesy is the bond of all society.

### Hope is the dream of the man awake.—Cato.

### Let him who has deserved the palm bear it.—Nelson.

### Jesters must be content to taste of their broth.—Latin.

### Humility is the A. B. C. of a spiritual life.—St. Vincent de Paul.

### To lose one's self control is like giving one's sword to the enemy.—Home Notes.

### Conscience is the voice of the soul, the passions are the voice of the body.—French.

### Educate men without religion and you make them but clever devils.—Wellington.

### Many a true word is spoken in jest, but the majority of lies are uttered in dead earnest.—Judge.

### It is not the strength, but the duration of great sentiments that make great men.—Friedrich Nietzsche.

### Nothing is more annoying than to see others despise what one would give one's head to possess.—Home Notes.

### The colors on the artist's palette makes no show, but when they are spread on the canvas we see their beauty.—Geitke.

### The grand essentials of happiness are: Something to do, something to love and something to hope for.—Thomas Chalmers.

### Education is a better safeguard of liberty than a standing army. If we retrench the wages of a schoolmaster, we must raise those of the recruiting sergeant.—Everett.

### Faith and trust, and the pledging of ourselves to the infinite will and love, are qualities that cannot be created in us by the Almighty as natural forms of our inward constitution. They are results of the spiritual powers set in opposition to hardness, perplexity, sorrow and the sight of things seeming to drift wrong.—Star King.

## PAYING BY CHECK IN ENGLAND.

### The Kind of References Required to Open a Bank Account in That Country.

"I like the American custom of carrying money loose in the pocket," said D. H. Lieban, a retired banker of London. "In England gentlemen and business men carry very little money with them. Nearly everything is paid for by check, except, of course, money enough to pay the small incidental expenses of a day."

"If a man goes into a store to buy a hat he does not pay money for it but gives a check. If he is dining at a public place he very likely pays for his meal with a check. The system of credit in England is different from that in this country, and the mere fact that a man has an account in a bank serves to give him standing."

"One cannot open an account with a bank in England merely by carrying money to the bank and depositing it. He must have two first class references before a bank will accept his account, and when reference is given it would endorse or stand for the person to whom it is given."

"A reference in England means more than a mere phrase. Checks on banks in England cannot be obtained for the mere asking, and a man must have an account in order to get checks from any bank. They cannot be picked up on bank counters or in public places."

"Private accounts in English banks are not accepted unless they are paid for, the general charge being £10 a year. There are one or two banks in England which discriminate so carefully in the accounts they accept that when a person is fortunate enough to be permitted to open an account with them he can get credit in any city in England or the continent of Europe."

—Washington Post.

## A Whole Village Makes Violins.

There is a little town named Markneukirchen in Saxony, where nearly every inhabitant is engaged in the manufacture of violins. The industry gives employment to nearly 15,000 people, who live in Markneukirchen, and the surrounding villages. The old men make the ebony fingerboards, screws and stringholders, and the younger ones, with strong, steady hands and clear eyes, put the pieces together, which is the most difficult performance of all. The women attain marvelous skill in polishing the violin after it is fitted up, and almost every family has its own peculiar method of polishing, which is handed down from mother to daughter—some exceeding in a deep wine color, others in citron or orange color. The more expensive violins are polished from 20 to 30 times before they are considered perfect and ready for use.—Detroit News.

## Working for Better Corn.

Luther Burbank, the vegetable wizard, who was recently granted a special \$10,000 appropriation by the Carnegie foundation, is to spend part of the amount in study to improve the common American corn. His seedless apples and spineless cacti have become famous and the public will watch with much interest his efforts to develop maize to greater commercial value. The American corn, on which much of the nation's agricultural prosperity rests, is one of the few cultivated vegetable growths of which the California investigator has been unable to find the original in the wild state. He thinks it came from a grass and that the Central American teosinte is now its nearest wild relation.

The ear of corn originally grew at the top of its stalk as the head of wheat or oats does now. By crossing species Burbank has produced a grass that he believes is similar to the ancestor of the corn. By studying the origin of this great American staple he hopes to secure a basis of investigation from which to evolve a corn of still greater general utility. The first task is to supply the missing link in the evolution of the ear.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Frequent use of the microscope is said to prevent near-sightedness. Watchmakers are seldom afflicted with it.

A campaign of publicity to counteract the effect of the present prohibition wave was decided upon by the trustees of the United States Brewers' Association in Chicago.

Close.

"Is Howard stingy?"

"Is he stingy? Why, that man won't even buy a calendar, for fear he may not live the year out to use it up!"—Philadelphia Inquirer.

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