

Japan—the Land of the Chrysanthemum

Modes and Manners in the Island Empire That Seeks Supremacy in the Far East.

WAR between Russia and Japan must bring something like a pang of regret to the hearts of those who have known and lived in the happy land of the moonflower. No one who loves simplicity and the sweetness of nature unspoiled, can contemplate without a sympathetic shudder even the possibility of the conquering Muscovite trampling his unorthodox way across the smiling rice fields, and under the ancient Jorji before the temples of a thousand gods. Japan is the last land of the beautiful left to an over-civilized world. It is also the youngest child of conquest, for scarcely 50 years have passed since its gates were first thrown open to the nations of the west.

Nippon, "country of peaceful shores," in the native speech, is rapidly admitting European customs, ideas of dress, and manners of living, to the destruction of much that was picturesque and had no counterpart in other lands.

But away, tucked close among its hills and valleys, in the very kernel of Old Japan, there still remain to-day quiet little nooks, bordered in cherry blossom and wisteria; happy little cities of sweetness and light; quaint little streets of gray-stone, lichen-covered shrines, and Buddhas-by-the-wayside. And here the mis-



A JAPANESE STREET ON A HOLIDAY.

The Japanese deities are as kindly and gentle-hearted as the people themselves. Their story of the creation is quaint, and wholly without the elements of slaughter and dismemberment which are the groundwork of other mythological accounts of the same event. Two gods (whose very lengthy names may be shortened to Izanagi and Izanami), standing upon the bridge of Heaven, cast grains of rice about to dispel the darkness. They then pushed a spear down into the green plain of the sea, and stirred it round. This spear became the axis of the earth, started it revolving, and by a natural process of consolidation brought about the dry land.

Nothing could very well be simpler or more logical than that! A visitor who has stayed in Yokohama in the middle of October has perfect taken part in the festival of O Sansas. The streets are hung with lanterns, drums are beating everywhere, paper flowers are showered down from the balconies, and a laughing and shouting crowd, thronging the town from end to end will allow no one to hide himself away at a time of general rejoicing. And yet very few people know what it is all about, and that this excuse for general holiday-making commemorates an act of self-sacrifice. Two hundred years ago (so the story runs) the spot where the important and populous settlement of Yokohama stands to-day was occupied by a vast swamp. Immense efforts were made to fill it in, but the

work went on but slowly and with disaster. The quicksands swallowed up the earth and stones as fast as they were thrown in, and, worse still, it swallowed the workmen as well. Then it was that a humble young girl, O Sansas (maid-servant), came forward and offered to be buried alive in the swamp to placate the evil spirits of the quicksand. The sacrifice was accepted, and from that moment the work succeeded and no more lives were lost. And that is why to-day, on every fifteenth of October, the Japanese in Yokohama dance on the site of O Sansas's grave.

Japan has never been priest-ridden, hence the almost marvelous ease with which it has been able to adapt itself to the changing necessities of the times. There is no fanaticism in Japan. Its priests are teachers, mostly peripatetic; they expound the principles of Shinto, or the sacred book of Shaka, but they are not custodians of the Japanese conscience and masters of his actions, as the Guru is of the Hindu. There are thousands of Shinto shrines and temples scattered all over the country, by the side of almost every road. But they symbolize no tenet of fanatical sacrifice or of mental liberty. The religion, like everything Japanese, is one of marked simplicity.

some bronchos, left too long upon the floor, until their wicked ways are fixed by age, can never be broken. "Bronch busting" is a fascinating occupation, and the best man at the trade in a cow country is something such a hero as the king of the ring in bull-fighting countries. But it is killing work, and if no crazy "bronek" fresh from the hills, puts the horse-breaker out of business, rheumatism, settling in racked joints and muscles, does the job before many years.

The Artist—Perhaps when a man is wedded to his art, it is a mistake to think of matrimony. She—I dare say. At any rate, don't commit bigamy until you can afford it.—Puck.

Its blind professors possess some knack of hand or personal magnetism which has subdued the most inveterate cases of rheumatism, and have even conquered paralysis.

Japan is a country alive with legend and myth, but the student of its mythology will be impressed by the one feature which distinguishes it from all others, and particularly from all of eastern origin. Its Olympus is peopled by no vengeful or blood thirsty gods demanding sacrificial atonement and the offerings of immolation.

Only the picture of the czar! The portrait of Senator Leo Mecklin has been hanging in the hall of the city council of Helsingfors. But at the request of Governor Dobrickoff the czar has decreed that only pictures of the busts of the imperial house of Russia shall be found in rooms used by the government, the courts or local institutions.

New York, Feb. 22.—At a mass meeting of the Finnish-Scandinavian society of Greater New York last night, it was decided to send within three weeks a corps of trained nurses to Japan. A hospital ship will also be purchased and sent to the seat of war to aid Japan. A subscription was raised and considerable money raised.

The czar has decreed that the Latin text of the official seal of the senate of Finland shall be replaced by a Russian text. Bjornson, the Norwegian poet, wrote the following stanza to the Runeberg festival of the Finlanders in Stockholm: The struggles of his valiant sires, in Finland's youth anew a fires. And Finland's power grows apace. Him they can fetter nevermore, Him they make only stronger than of yore, And Finland wins her awful me.

A motion has been introduced in the rigsgad to deepen the Drogden, the channel between Amager and Saltholmen, so as to admit vessels having a draft of 24 feet. The present depth of the channel is 21 feet. Danish butter is still gaining favor in England, while the Swedish exports complain that they are unable to keep their old customers. Mrs. Elizabeth Ploug, the widow of Carl Ploug, the poet, died in Copenhagen at the age of 70 years. She leaves three married daughters and one son, Hother Ploug.

A horse used for hauling the mails at Stege kept track of the days of the week. A trip was made every day of the week, but no mails were delivered on Sunday at the Ebbehoes chool. The driver noticed that there were many men in the barracks. Rev. Bergqvist entered the largest one, and found a lot of men engaged in playing cards. He told them who he was, and urged them to attend the services.

When he was asked to do so, they replied: "Maybe the pastor will do down on the pallet until we have finished the game?" For a moment the minister felt like being offended on behalf of his high calling as a clergyman. But he soon overcame this feeling and sat down. It took quite a while to finish the game and settle up, and afterwards the minister had the opportunity to practice the virtue of patience. But as soon as they were ready they followed the minister to a man, and listened to his sermon very attentively. When Rev. Bergqvist told this to some of his friends he added: "These men are really a fine lot of people, but one must know how to treat them properly."

GOSSIP FROM SKANDINAVIA

The government introduced their great suffrage reform bill in the riksdag Feb. 9. It is a compromise document, and is certainly a credit to its authors, no matter what its fate may be in the riksdag. Its most momentous provision is the one that gives every honorable Swede of the age of twenty-five years the right to vote for members of the second chamber of the riksdag whether he is a taxpayer or not, and without regard to his annual income. But the most curious part of the bill is that which provides for proportional representation. A brief explanation of this part of the bill would fill about a column of this paper, but even that would make it the very reverse of an explanation to the average reader. In fact, the only guaranty of the soundness and practicability of the whole scheme of proportional representation as embodied in this bill must be sought in the emphatic declaration of the minister of justice, who assures us that the work of the committee on this particular point is "singularly fortunate." In justice to the committee and to the Swedish cabinet it may be said that this part of the bill deserves to be carefully studied by all free countries.

The bill provides that a man shall be disqualified if he is placed under a guardianship, is insolvent, has received public aid during the year before election, has failed to pay his taxes for three years past or has not performed his regular military duties. The country shall be divided into three or four electoral districts, and a number of members of the second chamber of the riksdag shall be two hundred and thirty. They shall be elected in September, and shall serve three years from the first of January of the following year. The number of members from each of the 23 districts is based on the population of the district, and it may vary from time to time. The different parts of the bill are so well knit together that its opponents will find it a difficult task to measure as a whole will be dangerous to anyone having political aspirations, for the great mass of the Swedish people are taking this matter very seriously.

A man at Kingsbro won \$90,000 in a German lottery. Berlin, Feb. 20.—Sweden is following the example of Denmark and arming a council of state was held Tuesday, when the cabinet decided to strengthen the fortifications on the island of Gotland. It was also decided to mobilize the coast artillery. It is further proposed to bring a fleet from Karlskrona to Stockholm and concentrate troops in north Sweden.

Fishing by means of trawl nets is becoming very profitable along the southern coast of Sweden. It is plain that Rev. Olaf Bergqvist of Gellivare is the proper man for the people living in the mining districts of the far north. Last summer he announced that he would preach in the open air at Kiruna. There were many railroad laborers in town just in the nick of time, and few persons had turned out to hear the sermon. Being told that there were many men in the barracks, Rev. Bergqvist entered the largest one, and found a lot of men engaged in playing cards. He told them who he was, and urged them to attend the services.

When he was asked to do so, they replied: "Maybe the pastor will do down on the pallet until we have finished the game?" For a moment the minister felt like being offended on behalf of his high calling as a clergyman. But he soon overcame this feeling and sat down. It took quite a while to finish the game and settle up, and afterwards the minister had the opportunity to practice the virtue of patience. But as soon as they were ready they followed the minister to a man, and listened to his sermon very attentively. When Rev. Bergqvist told this to some of his friends he added: "These men are really a fine lot of people, but one must know how to treat them properly."

An international congress for the combatting of tuberculosis will be held in Copenhagen May 26-29. The Leftists and the Social Democrats of Fredericksberg put up a fusion ticket, and carried the city elections. The Copenhagen Handelsbank has added \$1,000,000 to its capital stock. The death rate for the year 1902 was 1 per 1,900 in Copenhagen and 14.1 per 1,000 in the rest of the country.

In the Sinesholm forests, Skane, there are found "wild" meadows that are almost tame, being seen by the farmers of the neighborhood almost every day. They are doing considerable damage to the ryefields, but the laws seem to afford no remedy. Rev. N. Widner, pastor of the Swedish congregation in Copenhagen, has resigned \$2,700 for a church building in that city.

By the tenth of February Sweden had contributed over \$50,000 to the Aalesund fire sufferers. The Swedish government has sent two army officers to Japan to make personal observations on the battle of Mukden. There were 2,863 clergymen in the state church of Sweden at the beginning of the year. Their pastor is A. J. Bjork of West Vram, in the diocese of Lund, who was born April 11, 1812. Eggs imported from Russia are far inferior to the domestic product. They are also much cheaper. This difference in price is a constant temptation to palm off Russian eggs as Swedish ones, and Count Lewenhaupt proposes to protect the latter by stamping every imported egg with some indelible color. The Swedish bar association has 142 members, of whom 36 reside in Stockholm, 22 in Gothenburg and 13 in Malmo. Only three members reside in rural communities. At the request of the railwaymen's total abstinence association the king has permitted total abstinence in the service of the railway department and the post office department to wear their temperance badges on their uniforms while on duty.

The government introduced their great suffrage reform bill in the riksdag Feb. 9. It is a compromise document, and is certainly a credit to its authors, no matter what its fate may be in the riksdag. Its most momentous provision is the one that gives every honorable Swede of the age of twenty-five years the right to vote for members of the second chamber of the riksdag whether he is a taxpayer or not, and without regard to his annual income. But the most curious part of the bill is that which provides for proportional representation. A brief explanation of this part of the bill would fill about a column of this paper, but even that would make it the very reverse of an explanation to the average reader. In fact, the only guaranty of the soundness and practicability of the whole scheme of proportional representation as embodied in this bill must be sought in the emphatic declaration of the minister of justice, who assures us that the work of the committee on this particular point is "singularly fortunate." In justice to the committee and to the Swedish cabinet it may be said that this part of the bill deserves to be carefully studied by all free countries.

The bill provides that a man shall be disqualified if he is placed under a guardianship, is insolvent, has received public aid during the year before election, has failed to pay his taxes for three years past or has not performed his regular military duties. The country shall be divided into three or four electoral districts, and a number of members of the second chamber of the riksdag shall be two hundred and thirty. They shall be elected in September, and shall serve three years from the first of January of the following year. The number of members from each of the 23 districts is based on the population of the district, and it may vary from time to time. The different parts of the bill are so well knit together that its opponents will find it a difficult task to measure as a whole will be dangerous to anyone having political aspirations, for the great mass of the Swedish people are taking this matter very seriously.

A man at Kingsbro won \$90,000 in a German lottery. Berlin, Feb. 20.—Sweden is following the example of Denmark and arming a council of state was held Tuesday, when the cabinet decided to strengthen the fortifications on the island of Gotland. It was also decided to mobilize the coast artillery. It is further proposed to bring a fleet from Karlskrona to Stockholm and concentrate troops in north Sweden.

Fishing by means of trawl nets is becoming very profitable along the southern coast of Sweden. It is plain that Rev. Olaf Bergqvist of Gellivare is the proper man for the people living in the mining districts of the far north. Last summer he announced that he would preach in the open air at Kiruna. There were many railroad laborers in town just in the nick of time, and few persons had turned out to hear the sermon. Being told that there were many men in the barracks, Rev. Bergqvist entered the largest one, and found a lot of men engaged in playing cards. He told them who he was, and urged them to attend the services.

When he was asked to do so, they replied: "Maybe the pastor will do down on the pallet until we have finished the game?" For a moment the minister felt like being offended on behalf of his high calling as a clergyman. But he soon overcame this feeling and sat down. It took quite a while to finish the game and settle up, and afterwards the minister had the opportunity to practice the virtue of patience. But as soon as they were ready they followed the minister to a man, and listened to his sermon very attentively. When Rev. Bergqvist told this to some of his friends he added: "These men are really a fine lot of people, but one must know how to treat them properly."

An international congress for the combatting of tuberculosis will be held in Copenhagen May 26-29. The Leftists and the Social Democrats of Fredericksberg put up a fusion ticket, and carried the city elections. The Copenhagen Handelsbank has added \$1,000,000 to its capital stock. The death rate for the year 1902 was 1 per 1,900 in Copenhagen and 14.1 per 1,000 in the rest of the country.

In the Sinesholm forests, Skane, there are found "wild" meadows that are almost tame, being seen by the farmers of the neighborhood almost every day. They are doing considerable damage to the ryefields, but the laws seem to afford no remedy. Rev. N. Widner, pastor of the Swedish congregation in Copenhagen, has resigned \$2,700 for a church building in that city.

By the tenth of February Sweden had contributed over \$50,000 to the Aalesund fire sufferers. The Swedish government has sent two army officers to Japan to make personal observations on the battle of Mukden. There were 2,863 clergymen in the state church of Sweden at the beginning of the year. Their pastor is A. J. Bjork of West Vram, in the diocese of Lund, who was born April 11, 1812. Eggs imported from Russia are far inferior to the domestic product. They are also much cheaper. This difference in price is a constant temptation to palm off Russian eggs as Swedish ones, and Count Lewenhaupt proposes to protect the latter by stamping every imported egg with some indelible color. The Swedish bar association has 142 members, of whom 36 reside in Stockholm, 22 in Gothenburg and 13 in Malmo. Only three members reside in rural communities. At the request of the railwaymen's total abstinence association the king has permitted total abstinence in the service of the railway department and the post office department to wear their temperance badges on their uniforms while on duty.

ROUND ABOUT THE STATE.

Mr. and Mrs. George C. Swain of Winona, have just celebrated their golden wedding anniversary.

H. C. Carson's lively barn at 1014 Fifth avenue south, Minneapolis, was first totally destroyed by fire. The first child to be born in the new town of Aurora was a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Engas, Feb. 14.

There are five members of H. G. Williamson's family, St. Paul, poisoned from eating bread, it is supposed. A club for newboys will probably be established by the St. Paul assembly of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

Miss Ethel Ross, of Mazeppa, aged about 17, took a large dose of corrosive sublimate with suicidal intention and died.

The Winona Telephone company will construct a new line leading out into the country for many miles, to serve patrons.

An ordinance has been introduced in the Crookston council providing for the increase in the saloon license from \$50 to \$75.

A state officer, by whom claims for horses killed on account of glanders must be approved, estimates the value of a glandered horse at about \$5.

The 7-year-old daughter of a farmer named Delp, residing south of Cyrus, was accidentally shot by her 14-year-old brother, while the parents were away.

The output of the Minneapolis flour mill showed an increase of 152,000 barrels last week according to the current number of the Northwestern Miller.

Louis Goodkind, a member of the firm of Mannheim Bros., St. Paul died at his residence, 215 Nelson avenue, St. Paul, at the advanced age of 79 years.

A village hall at Howard Lake was completely destroyed by fire. Besides containing offices for the town officers and a large room used for entertainments.

The somber event in connection with the Federation breakfast held at the university armory was the death of Mrs. R. S. White of 706 Marshall avenue, St. Paul.

Maj. Harry L. Rogers has been appointed paymaster of the department of Dakota, to succeed Maj. William L. Gilbert, the latter retiring from active service.

Peter John, a section man on the Wisconsin Central railroad was killed at Gladstone by an engine. He was a single man, about 30 years old and lived on Phalen Creek, St. Paul.

The state oil inspector reported to the state auditor that the oil inspection fees for January were \$2,905.30, of which \$2,001.80 were paid out for expenses, leaving a balance of \$903.50.

The North Shore Fishermen's association will ask the next legislature for the repeal of the law fixing the size of the mesh in the nets used in fishing for herring on Lake Superior.

The dwelling house of Peter Morrey, occupied by G. A. Olson, at Kimball, was totally destroyed by fire. The loss will be about \$1,500, which is partly covered by insurance. Origin of the fire is not known.

It is regarded as among the possibilities that Charles M. Start, chief justice of the Minnesota supreme court, will retire on account of ill health. He is at present in Florida recuperating from an illness which threatened his life three months ago.

The Duluth & Iron Range railroad has remitted its 1903 gross earnings partly covered by insurance. The earnings were \$5,773,778.64, and the 2 per cent tax \$167,213.56. The earnings for 1902 were \$5,946,220.51, and the taxes \$178,295.62.

The raft boat C. W. Cowles has been purchased by George Winans of Washburn and will be remodeled and run out of St. Paul as an excursion boat next summer. A large jerry will be constructed for use with the boat.

The Exchange Bank at Grand Meadow has been the victim of a fruit growing business on a small scale. Governor Van Sant has inspected the "orchard" in the window of the bank, and a large ripe lemon has been sent him. The tree is 15 years old and is fore eight feet high.

There were 10,000 licenses to hunt issued this year in Minnesota. 12,000 deer were killed there. It is estimated that there are 200,000 deer in the state and the ravages of the wolves are more feared than the popping of hunters.

Forty-three timber and stone applications and eleven homestead entries were recorded at the Duluth land office at the opening of the new town of Northern, in Douglas county, five miles southwest of International Falls, by the long line of applicants, most of whom held their places since Wednesday evening.

James A. Wilson of the state dairy and food commission has begun a series of farmers' meetings in the Red River valley to encourage the establishment of creameries and cheese factories and to teach the best methods of farming, including proper rotation of crops and the care and feeding of cows.

By being caught by a slippery cant hook, Thomas Lafayette met with an accident at Two Harbors, that will disfigure him for life. His lower front teeth were cut out, his lip and all the flesh on the right cheek cut away, and a portion of the right cheek cut away.

A farmer, named Levang, living seven miles north of Kensington, was found in the bottom of his sleigh in an unconscious condition, he having spent the night on the ice in the center of Lake Oscar.

Commander G. A. Eaton of Duluth is pushing Minnesota naval militia's interests at Washington.

Word was received in Minneapolis from New York of the death in New York of Frank B. Semple, vice president of the wholesale hardware firm of Janney & Semple. While Mr. Semple had been ill for nearly a year, the news of his death came as a surprise to his friends and associates in Minneapolis.

Company G armory at Austin caught fire from an over-heated stove and was badly burned, the roof falling in. It is a large wooden structure opposite the post office. The loss is placed at \$15,000. The room was being prepared for a railway men's ball.

MISFORTUNES OF THE GREAT.

Men of Genius Afflicted with Mental Disorders and Physical Imperfections.

In a recent number of the Northwest Medicine is printed an interesting article by Dr. Ernest Crutcher, of Montana, on "The Penalty of Genius," which, if answering no other purpose, says the Chicago Tribune, is consolation to the soldier in the great army of the mediocre who makes a "carcase of his body and a jelly of his brain."

The geography of his abiding place may have something to do with the maxim with which he begins his reflections. "Genius, in one respect, is like gold—numbers of persons are constantly writing about both who have neither." A study of the biography of the intellectual geniuses of all history seems to indicate that possession of great talent is had at fearful price. The most cursory examination of the list of great men will manifest an appalling number of epileptics, insane, neurotics, moral perverts, misanthropes, hypochondriacs, or misshapen bodies.

Nor is the list limited to poets, authors, statesmen and soldiers, for there is scarcely a musician whose name has not come down to us as famous who was not likewise in some way afflicted.

"Great wit to madness sure is close allied," said old Dryden, and he spoke truly. Macaulay declared "all poets insane." The writings of some of the great intellects of history plainly avow uncontrollable impulses to insane acts and many toward suicide. The roster of self-destruction of letters is a long one, nor was there any reasonable excuse for it except an uncontrollable impulse to such an act.

Swift, Johnson, Southey, Cowper, Byron, Shelley, Goldsmith, Luther, Lamb, Poe, Socrates, Richelieu, Goethe, Cromwell, Rousseau, Jean of Arc, Mozart, Chopin, Tasso, Beethoven—how long the list might be made!—all exhibited insanity in active forms or were afflicted with hallucinations. Caesar, Mohammed, Paul the apostle, Byron, Napoleon, Charles V., Cambryses, Peter the Great, Moliere were epileptics. Pope was a little "crooked thing" and a prey to hallucinations.

To undertake to catalogue all the noted men and women in the world of letters and music who suffered from nervous complaints, melancholia, or delusions of special sense would stretch the list out to startling length. In nearly every instance of extraordinary mental power, either of authorship, invention, or music, there seemed attached or consequent some nervous affection or strong disposition to insanity. Suicide has been the commonest ending of the great men of the world. Standing out almost alone as a well balanced man is the name of the greatest of them all—Shakespeare. Balzac, his nearest approach in scope and power of genius, died at 53 of brain trouble.

Emerson looms out in the sky of literature as an army of workmen. His strong disposition to insanity. Suicide has been the commonest ending of the great men of the world. Standing out almost alone as a well balanced man is the name of the greatest of them all—Shakespeare. Balzac, his nearest approach in scope and power of genius, died at 53 of brain trouble.

Emerson looms out in the sky of literature as an army of workmen. His strong disposition to insanity. Suicide has been the commonest ending of the great men of the world. Standing out almost alone as a well balanced man is the name of the greatest of them all—Shakespeare. Balzac, his nearest approach in scope and power of genius, died at 53 of brain trouble.

Emerson looms out in the sky of literature as an army of workmen. His strong disposition to insanity. Suicide has been the commonest ending of the great men of the world. Standing out almost alone as a well balanced man is the name of the greatest of them all—Shakespeare. Balzac, his nearest approach in scope and power of genius, died at 53 of brain trouble.

Emerson looms out in the sky of literature as an army of workmen. His strong disposition to insanity. Suicide has been the commonest ending of the great men of the world. Standing out almost alone as a well balanced man is the name of the greatest of them all—Shakespeare. Balzac, his nearest approach in scope and power of genius, died at 53 of brain trouble.

Emerson looms out in the sky of literature as an army of workmen. His strong disposition to insanity. Suicide has been the commonest ending of the great men of the world. Standing out almost alone as a well balanced man is the name of the greatest of them all—Shakespeare. Balzac, his nearest approach in scope and power of genius, died at 53 of brain trouble.

Emerson looms out in the sky of literature as an army of workmen. His strong disposition to insanity. Suicide has been the commonest ending of the great men of the world. Standing out almost alone as a well balanced man is the name of the greatest of them all—Shakespeare. Balzac, his nearest approach in scope and power of genius, died at 53 of brain trouble.

Emerson looms out in the sky of literature as an army of workmen. His strong disposition to insanity. Suicide has been the commonest ending of the great men of the world. Standing out almost alone as a well balanced man is the name of the greatest of them all—Shakespeare. Balzac, his nearest approach in scope and power of genius, died at 53 of brain trouble.

Emerson looms out in the sky of literature as an army of workmen. His strong disposition to insanity. Suicide has been the commonest ending of the great men of the world. Standing out almost alone as a well balanced man is the name of the greatest of them all—Shakespeare. Balzac, his nearest approach in scope and power of genius, died at 53 of brain trouble.

Emerson looms out in the sky of literature as an army of workmen. His strong disposition to insanity. Suicide has been the commonest ending of the great men of the world. Standing out almost alone as a well balanced man is the name of the greatest of them all—Shakespeare. Balzac, his nearest approach in scope and power of genius, died at 53 of brain trouble.

Emerson looms out in the sky of literature as an army of workmen. His strong disposition to insanity. Suicide has been the commonest ending of the great men of the world. Standing out almost alone as a well balanced man is the name of the greatest of them all—Shakespeare. Balzac, his nearest approach in scope and power of genius, died at 53 of brain trouble.

Emerson looms out in the sky of literature as an army of workmen. His strong disposition to insanity. Suicide has been the commonest ending of the great men of the world. Standing out almost alone as a well balanced man is the name of the greatest of them all—Shakespeare. Balzac, his nearest approach in scope and power of genius, died at 53 of brain trouble.

Emerson looms out in the sky of literature as an army of workmen. His strong disposition to insanity. Suicide has been the commonest ending of the great men of the world. Standing out almost alone as a well balanced man is the name of the greatest of them all—Shakespeare. Balzac, his nearest approach in scope and power of genius, died at 53 of brain trouble.

Emerson looms out in the sky of literature as an army of workmen. His strong disposition to insanity. Suicide has been the commonest ending of the great men of the world. Standing out almost alone as a well balanced man is the name of the greatest of them all—Shakespeare. Balzac, his nearest approach in scope and power of genius, died at 53 of brain trouble.

Emerson looms out in the sky of literature as an army of workmen. His strong disposition to insanity. Suicide has been the commonest ending of the great men of the world. Standing out almost alone as a well balanced man is the name of the greatest of them all—Shakespeare. Balzac, his nearest approach in scope and power of genius, died at 53 of brain trouble.

Emerson looms out in the sky of literature as an army of workmen. His strong disposition to insanity. Suicide has been the commonest ending of the great men of the world. Standing out almost alone as a well balanced man is the name of the greatest of them all—Shakespeare. Balzac, his nearest approach in scope and power of genius, died at 53 of brain trouble.

Emerson looms out in the sky of literature as an army of workmen. His strong disposition to insanity. Suicide has been the commonest ending of the great men of the world. Standing out almost alone as a well balanced man is the name of the greatest of them all—Shakespeare. Balzac, his nearest approach in scope and power of genius, died at 53 of brain trouble.

Emerson looms out in the sky of literature as an army of workmen. His strong disposition to insanity. Suicide has been the commonest ending of the great men of the world. Standing out almost alone as a well balanced man is the name of the greatest of them all—Shakespeare. Balzac, his nearest approach in scope and power of genius, died at 53 of brain trouble.

Emerson looms out in the sky of literature as an army of workmen. His strong disposition to insanity. Suicide has been the commonest ending of the great men of the world. Standing out almost alone as a well balanced man is the name of the greatest of them all—Shakespeare. Balzac, his nearest approach in scope and power of genius, died at 53 of brain trouble.

Emerson looms out in the sky of literature as an army of workmen. His strong disposition to insanity. Suicide has been the commonest ending of the great men of the world. Standing out almost alone as a well balanced man is the name of the greatest of them all—Shakespeare. Balzac, his nearest approach in scope and power of genius, died at 53 of brain trouble.

Emerson looms out in the sky of literature as an army of workmen. His strong disposition to insanity. Suicide has been the commonest ending of the great men of the world. Standing out almost alone as a well balanced man is the name of the greatest of them all—Shakespeare. Balzac, his nearest approach in scope and power of genius, died at 53 of brain trouble.

Emerson looms out in the sky of literature as an army of workmen. His strong disposition to insanity. Suicide has been the commonest ending of the great men of the world. Standing out almost alone as a well balanced man is the name of the greatest of them all—Shakespeare. Balzac, his nearest approach in scope and power of genius, died at 53 of brain trouble.

Emerson looms out in the sky of literature as an army of workmen. His strong disposition to insanity. Suicide has been the commonest ending of the great men of the world. Standing out almost alone as a well balanced man is the name of the greatest of them all—Shakespeare. Balzac, his nearest approach in scope and power of genius, died at 53 of brain trouble.

Emerson looms out in the sky of literature as an army of workmen. His strong disposition to insanity. Suicide has been the commonest ending of the great men of the world. Standing out almost alone as a well balanced man is the name of the greatest of them all—Shakespeare. Balzac, his nearest approach in scope and power of genius, died at 53 of brain trouble.

Emerson looms out in the sky of literature as an army of workmen. His strong disposition to insanity. Suicide has been the commonest ending of the great men of the world. Standing out almost alone as a well balanced man is the name of the greatest of them all—Shakespeare. Balzac, his nearest approach in scope and power of genius, died at 53 of brain trouble.

Emerson looms out in the sky of literature as an army of workmen. His strong disposition to insanity. Suicide has been the commonest ending of the great men of the world. Standing out almost alone as a well balanced man is the name of the greatest of them all—Shakespeare. Balzac, his nearest approach in scope and power of genius, died at 53 of brain trouble.

A Picturesque Adirondack Village in Winter

Life With the "Shut-Ins" of the Forest Clad Hills of Northern New York.

IF IT were not for our little railroad, if it were not for our private wire, we would be shut up indeed here in this little Adirondack village. Big evergreens and hardwoods close us in and aft, and the snow is doing its best to bury us. I wonder if it ever stops. For days it has been falling, through the sunny hours and in the darkness, and every morning we must take the broad, long-handled snow shovels and remove the fall of the preceding hours. The river looks like no river at all, but like a long, winding snow lane; the boughs of the trees are bowed down with snow, the roofs covered, porches piled. But we do not mind, we are all cozily sheltered, well prepared to laugh at winter's worst.

For be it known, we are a prosperous village, everything about betokens "ready money." And yet we grew up in a night, as it were, for a year and a half ago we were not. Where we now stand, a pretty energetic village, 18 months ago there was nothing but the forest, primal the mountains on either side, the river Oswegatchie in the cut between. No woodsman's ax was heard in the forest, no steam mill kept busy cutting up forest giants, no visitor of any sort save hunter and fisherman. But one day an army of workmen, with their machinery, stepped into the woods with an alert step and inquiring eye. He prospected about, sized up the

land, selected a cut where he thought the railroad should be constructed, and, lo, here was the beginning of the end for the forest primeval. The lumber company had arrived.

Things hummed. Though it cost \$50,000 more to construct than was first estimated, the little railroad was put through. Hundreds of carloads of material were brought in—heavy machinery, an army of workmen. The site for the mill was selected, the superabundant granite put to some use for foundation work, and when the lumber and machinery arrived mill-construction and equipping hustled along. Even hardy people are accustomed to roofs, and immediately they were ready to be put up. Big difficulties were many; there was the deep forest to weed out, the stubborn granite rock to scatter. Cutting and blasting went strenuously on and, before you could believe it, a big boarding house arose, more dwellings went up, careful, well-built ones many of them, and presently along came the women and children and other household luxuries.

The railroad was finished to the river bridge the middle of September; the middle of November some of us had moved into our houses—not finished, of course, but affording protection. At first the "store" sold its goods on a side-tracked car, but very soon there were real counters, real shelves, and a big frame building, the conventional village emporium.

It goes without saying that in this new American center the school was not long in coming; it was held at first in the lower story of a private house, and here on Sundays the church folk, too, gathered; sometimes school and church would experience the trifling interruption of the baby's cries above, but it did not seriously disturb recitation or prayer