THE LEGEND OF EVIL.

This is the sorrowful story
Told when the twilight fails,
And the monkeys walk together
Holding each other's tails:

"Our fathers lived in the forest;
Foolish people were they.
They went down to the cornland
To teach the farmers to play.

"Our fathers frisked in the millet,
Our fathers skipped in the wheat.
Our fathers hung in the branches,
Our fathers danced in the street.

"Then came the terrible farmers.
Nothing of play they knew.
Only they caught our fathers
And set them to labor too!

"Set them to work in the cornland,
With plows and sickles and flails;
Put them in mudwalled prisons
And cut off their beautiful tails!

"Now we can watch our fathers,
Sullen and bowed and old,
Stooping over the millet,
Stirring the silly mold.

"Driving a foolish furrow,
Mending a muddy yoke,
Sleeping in mudwalled prisons,
Steeping their food in smoke.

"We may not speak to our fathers,
For if the farmers knew
They would come up to the forest
And set us to labor too!"

This is the horrible story
Told as the twilight fails,
As the monkeys walk together
Holding each other's tails.

—Rudyard Kipling.

Two Strange Brothers.

It had always been the habit in the Ward family if two relatives differed strongly to arrange not to be on speaking terms. Dr. William G. Ward was once asked how much he had known of his father's first cousin, Sir Henry Ward. He replied quite gravely: "I only saw him twice—once as a boy, when he came to see my father, and then again I had an interview with him about a matter of business soon after I came into my property. We arranged at the end of it not to be on speaking terms," quite a superflous arrangement, as Sir Henry Ward lived at that time in Ceylon, of which he was governor, and in fact never came again to England for a prolonged visit.

Dr. Ward and his brother Henry had been estranged for a year or so, and one night they met at the Haymarket theater. Each of them had for the moment quite forgotten the quarrel, and friendly greetings passed, and they had a talk about the play. Next morning came a letter from Henry Ward:

DEAR WILLIAM—In the hurry of the moment tonight I quite forgot that we had arranged to meet as strangers, and I write this, lest you should misunderstand me, to say that I think we had better adhere to our arrangement, and I remain, dear William, your affectionate brother, HENRY WARD.

Dr. Ward replied:

DEAR HENRY—I, too, had forgotten our arrangement. I agree with you that we had better keep to it, and I remain your affectionate brother, W. G. WARD.

—San Francisco Argonaut.

The Epidemic of Liberty.

The idea embodied in American institutions is the most radical that ever took the concrete shape of legislation. We may say, without being charged with a boastful spirit, that we have on the whole the best government on the planet. That is to say, the government which offers the largest opportunities and produces the greatest amount of contentment and prosperity.

It is a good thing for 100,000 of our citizens to visit Europe every summer in order to compare the condition of affairs abroad with that enjoyed at home. And it is safe to assert that no man can travel in England or Germany or Russia or Italy without reaching the proud conclusion that the American flag represents more popular rights and a more advanced political economy than any other strip of bunting that floats in the breeze. The tourist who reaches Sandy Hook after a three or six months' journey in foreign lands without having his pulse jump into the nineties ought to have been born in Nova Zembla or Timbuctoo.—New York Telegram.

Harmony and Erudition.

There is a popular fallacy among parents that harmony means erudition, and erudition of so abstruse a nature as to be quite beyond the reach of the every day child and to be reserved for the later years after he is grown up, if undertaken at all, and then chiefly when the youth or maiden has what is called "talent." Ah, the much abused word! How gladly would all artists banish it from the vocabulary and from the ears of the American child! Harmony is only grammar, and grammar of such an entertaining kind that if rightly presented it is fascinating, and of a nature so essential that the musical nonpossessor of it, young or old, is crippled.—Harper's Bazar.

Waited Twenty Years For a Solution.

A bit of pure and harmless mischief at recitation at Yale was the device of a member of the class of 1872, who introduced at recitation a turtle covered by a newspaper pasted on the shell. The tutor had too much pride to come down from his perch and solve the mystery of the newspaper's circulation, but 20 years after, meeting a member of the class, his first and abrupt question was, "Mr. W., what made that paper move?"—New Haven Cor. New York Post.

The gold mines of Peru were so rich that Atahuallpa, to buy his ransom, filled a room 22 by 17 feet to a height of 9 feet with golden vessels. When melted they produced $15,480,710 of gold.

The Yezidees, a peculiar Turkish sect, cut off the head of any one who inadvertently speaks the word "devil," "satan" or anything with a similar meaning.

It is a time honored custom in Quincy, Fla., to salute a newly married couple by firing a cannon. This is to remind them that the battle of life has fairly begun.

When Maha Mongkut, father of the present king of Siam, died in 1868, his body was embalmed and left sitting in state for nearly a year and a half.

It is said that a pinch of salt placed on the tongue and allowed to dissolve slowly is helpful in sick headache.

THEIR CAMPAIGN EDUCATION.

Senator Stewart, the father of the free silver movement in the United States senate, when asked if the senate would adopt a rule like that of the house for the restriction of debate on the currency question, replied:

"Not at all, not at all. There is no haste in this matter. The people ought to be educated. They never have been educated. This is an opportunity to do so and we shall endeavor to educate them. It is a very great question, as to which there is wonderful ignorance. We hope to be able to dispel some of that ignorance. The senate will be in no haste. Since you ask my views upon the subject, I venture to predict that we shall be here a year from now and shall be here all of the time until then, and when the 12 months period shall have passed I think you will find us talking about silver. This is to be a campaign of education. The people must be instructed."

From the action of the Democratic majority in the senate it is apparent that they are bent on anything except prompt action. Senator Gorman, who is head of the Democratic steering committee, has apparently entered upon a well developed policy of filibustering. Senator Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee, when asked if the cloture rule would be adopted limiting the endless jargon of debate, replied: "It is not probable nor possible, and, for my part, I shall oppose such a proposition." When Senators Hoar and Lodge offered resolutions to hasten action on the Sherman act in harmony with the president's instructions, they were severely criticised by Senators Gorman, Voorhees and Vest, of the Democratic wing, who signified that the senate should take all the time for debate, resolutions, committee work and the introduction of bills, to which it took a notion.

That the Democratic majority in the senate is bent on a prolonged congressional campaign of education, is apparent both from the miscellaneous and random program of debate on which it has entered, the light attendance, the failure to enter upon the mission for which it was called, and from the flood of heterogeneous bills which it is introducing. On Monday, the seventh day of the session, the bills introduced reached the total of 314. Most of these were introduced by Democratic members. On Monday alone, as an example of the tactics of delay to which the Democratic majority seems committed, Butler of South Carolina, introduced 21 bills; Coke, of Louisiana, introduced 8; Pasco, of Florida introduced 9; and Faulkner, of West Virginia, introduced 46; while altogether 154 bills were introduced on that one day. Between introducing bills and resolutions, looking up patronage and visiting the sea shore, and indulging in the endless jargon of debate, the senate is doing anything but follow the president's instructions regarding prompt action on the Sherman act.

The Democratic steering committee appears to look upon its campaign of education and its program of delay with a great deal of complacency. But the practical market editor of the New York Sun, in commenting on congress and the cause of the dullness of the stock market, takes the following caustic view:

"Probably the dawdling action of congress has more to do with it than anything else. The precious time wasted in speeches by cowboys and fanatics on a subject whose reasonableness is so clear to the rest of the civilized world, is a source of irritation, constant and acute, to the whole community. Heroics and threats will not settle the silver question. The pathway is clear enough and is easy of access. The bankers and business men of the country who are suffering in every way under the fearful strain, find themselves helpless, and are daily giving up the fight, while some new boy orator achieves a reputation. This is the state of things in the house, while the historical courtesies of the senate contain promises of a threshing of old straw which may be still going on when the snow flies."

Congress may not know it, but the past year of campaign of education is all the country now needs. We have had a year of calamity howls from Wall street, and calamity howls from Colorado, Oregon and Kansas, and what we now want is a little prompt legislation and a rest. If the truth were known, this everlasting talk, talk, talk is the chief cause of the present popular distrust and unrest. Give us three days of legislation and then give us a rest.

This is the main chance of the Democratic party to relieve the country and win the applause of the people. Has Democracy the wisdom to see and do it? Will the majority in power earn at the present time the approbation of the people for prompt statesmanship, or the execrations of the people for prolonging and intensifying the reign of distrust?—Minneapolis Tribune.

New Ulm Markets.

Wheat No. 1	[illegible]
Wheat No. 2	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]
Potatoes	[illegible]
Hay	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

NOTICE OF LIS PENDENS.

State of Minnesota, County of Brown } ss.
District Court, Ninth Judicial District.

Henry P. Crone Plaintiff,
VS
Henry Casper and C. L. Blanchard, the unknown heirs of Henry Casper and C. L. Blanchard, and also all other persons or parties unknown claiming any right, title, estate lien or interest in the real estate described in the complaint herein. Defendants.

Notice is hereby given, that an action has been commenced in this court by the above named plaintiff against the above named defendants, for the purpose of determening any adverse claim, estate, lien or interest in and to the real estate hereinafter and in the complaint herein described claimed by said defendants or either of them and to have the same adjudged void; also to have the said defendants and all other persons or parties claiming under or through them forever barred from claiming and from any and all claim, right, title, estate, lien or interest in or to said real estate or any part thereof, adverse to the plaintiff herein and to have said plaintiff adjudged to be the owner in fee simple and entitled to the possession of said premises and real estate and to have the title thereto forever quieted in the plaintiff, his heirs and assigns.

The premises affected by said action are situated in the County of Brown and State of Minnesota, and are described as follows: Lot No. nine (9) in Block No. One hundred (100) South of Centre Street in the City of New Ulm in said County, according to the plat of said city on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County.

Dated July 10th 1893.

JOS. A. ECKSTEIN
Plaintiff's Attorney.
New Ulm Minn.

SUMMONS.

State of Minnesota, County of Brown } ss.
District Court, 9th Judicial District.

Henry P. Crone Plaintiff.
VS.
Jacob Lambert, Benjamin Heinebach and M. Strauss, the unknown heirs of said Jacob Lambert, Benjamin Heinebach and M. Strauss, and also all other persons or parties, unknown, claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real estate described in the complaint herein, Defendants.

The State of Minnesota to the above named Defendants.

You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the Plaintiff in the above-entitled action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the Ninth Judicial District, in and for the County of Brown and State of Minnesota and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office in the City of New Ulm in said County within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Dated July 10th A. D. 1893.

JOS. A. ECKSTEIN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
New Ulm, Minn.

NOTICE OF LIS PENDENS.

State of Minnesota, County of Brown } ss.
District Court, Ninth Judicial District.

Henry P. Crone Plaintiff,
VS
Jacob Lambert, Benjamin Heinebach and M. Strauss the unknown heirs of said Jacob Lambert, Benjamin Heinebach and M. Strauss, and also all other persons or parties unknown claiming any right, title, estate lien or interest in the real estate described in the complaint herein. Defendants.

Notice is hereby given, that an action has been commenced in this court by the above named plaintiff against the above named defendants, for the purpose of determing any adverse claim, estate, lien or interest in and to the real estate hereinafter and in the complaint therein described claimed by said defendants or either of them and to have the same adjudged void; also to have the said defendants and all other persons or parties claiming under or through them forever barred from claiming and from any and all claim, right, title, estate, lien or interest in or to said real estate or any part thereof, adverse to the plaintiff herein and to have said plaintiff adjudged to be the owner in fee simple and entitled to the possession of said premises and real estate and to have the title thereto forever quieted in the plaintiff, his heirs and assigns.

The premises affected by said action are situated in the County of Brown and State of Minnesota, and are described as follows: Lot No. eleven (11) in Block No. One hundred (100) South of Centre Street in the City of New Ulm in said County, according to the plat of said city on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County.

Dated July 10th 1893.

JOS. A. ECKSTEIN
Plaintiff's Attorney,
New Ulm, Minn.