THE DEACON'S VIEW. By W. C. Martin.

Held Deacon Good, "I pity those with less than half a score! Why, we brought up some fourteen, more.

call our very own, But couldn't think of raising half-a-

dozen all alone.

"Tve never stole a child yet, and ver?" hope I never may."

Said he, "but if I couldn't get them in an honest way, I know I would be tempted to resort

to shady trieks; us with only five or six?

"We begged a few and borrowed Not until then had he realized how some, and some just drifted in; A few of them, folks told us, were just soaked and steeped in sin; (We never found them so) and some were orphans, just bereft

other people left.

never got the bines; We never went around proclaiming pessimistic views:

Our farmhouse rang with laughter, and throughout the livelong day.

There was always something doing that would keep the blues away.

"And now our hearts are still kept young" said he, "with countless Jovs.

For letters coale by almost every mail from those dear boys And girls, who now have gone to bustle for themselves and do A lot of good in this old world, and

"And back they come to visit us. like augels from above;

raise big families, too.

Their arms are full of bables and their hearts are full of love. I want to so to heaven when I change my local sphere.

But a home with lots of children makes it awful pleasant here. -Christian Herald.

DENVER

Some fellows have no Hea of the value of a girl's time-that is, a and 30. They just fall into the habit of dropping in to eat fudge or bits ond nature, so they keep dropping in. Meanwhile, Maude is wondering

how much longer she must keep her | States is Yavapai county, Arizona, hair curied and pinch her cheeks to which has an area of almost 30,000 get the proper glow,

wonders, "why doesn't he move on and let Joe Smith have a chance?" Joe isn't as good a prospect as large as South Carolina. George; still he will do in case George continues to hold down the of Massachusetts. claim.

been coming there off and on for large population. several years.

thought had first come to her that Mande was perfectly willing to settle down # George would only speak But he wouldn't speak

Several times she got where she thought the cards would be mailed to their friends the follow Then George would get off the trolley So everything had to be done all over again.

Now George was going away, The exening he came to say goodstrolled into Jackson Park Maude gently led him to just the er people not foo near

Mande had made a resolution.

He was happy to find her hand in his. "I wish this evening could last

had accomplished her object

"I suppose it can't," she sighed. "No. I suppose not Shall you miss | ceedingly

me when I am gone away?"

Mande knew he was going away. That was why she intended to hag a distance, while a photographer the game on this night. The strain settled tonight. Joe must be pushed on the table, while the guests danced into service.

"You are going away?" Mande's voice trembled just enough. "I supposed you won't miss me?"

questioned George "You don't think that," she said had doubted her. "I wonder if you'll bride pulling off her wreath and

ing in tears-for him.

hadn't noticed ft.

ver," she continued. "They say it | cinematograph company.

is a beautiful city. And you are going to live there!"

be Chicago to me, though, for-"Have you never dreamed of a and we wished for several place where you could be happy-oh, so happy! Where there were views We only had six children we could of mountains and balmy air to soothe you?" Maude was going some.

> "Gee, Maude, you don't mean to say-Would you like to live in Den-

"Oh, George!" And her head dropped to his shoulder. "Perhaps you had better speak to papa before you-you get the ring This wil take him so by surprise. He didn't For what would home have been to think to lose his little girl so soon. George was surprised, too. No that he was unhappy, oh, dear, no

dear she was to him. As he brushed a little electric curl from her brow and whispered in her ear, he could only murmur. "How did I ever get up comage to ask Of parents, and we always took what such a pearl to be more? I am so unworthy!"-Calcago News.

"We never had the 'ong-we,' and we COUNTIES IN UNITED STATES Some Little Known Facts About Our

Counties. that the United States derived from Great Britain, where the counties cor-

One State, which derives its usages

tain great unsettled counties in the quick .- Pittsburg Dispatch. West, the average county would be about 500 miles square in extent.

In much of the western part of the country the size of the county is reg. Honest If They Are Watched and all be but he decrease and a second particle of the contract of the but he but ulated mathematically. It consists of s'xteen townships, each composed of thirty-six square miles, making 576 square miles in all. In other words. each township is six miles square, and each county, twenty four miles

In lowa there are thirty-nine counties that were formed in this way girl who is somewhere between 25 each one of which has exactly 576 square miles. Such divisions were cossible in the newer West, where of cold chicken It is nice to do so. there minor political divisions were They like the cold chicken, they like made in advance of settlement. In the fudge, even sometimes they like the older parts of the country the the girl. Dropping in gets to be sec | territorial arrangements were largely

The largest county in the United square miles. Nine States of the "If he doesn't mean business," she I'nion are each smaller than this county. It is larger than the whole of West Virginia, and almost as

The sixteen counties of Montana George can't be made to speak. But average a greater size than the State

Among the other great counties of Maude tried many ways of inductihe Union are San Bernardino and ing the backward one to toe the gan Diego, in California, which are Simple as the dear girl look. not only vast regions, but contain a ed in her pretty white frock, she was great productive territory; Humboldt knowing. You couldn't and Lincoln county. New Mexico. It was necessary to do which are only sparsely populated; a little pulling George really needed and Lincoln county. New Mexico. a derrick to hotet him. He had which hids fair in time to have a

Although the New England States the Middle Western and Southern States Worrester county in Massachusetts, is an example of an Eastern county that is at the same time large in area and very populous. It matters is larger than the adjoining State of

Rhode Island. The smallest State in the Union Bristol county R 1 has only twenty-five square miles. At one place it is not more than two miles breadth.-Chicago Record-Herald

A SURPRISING WEDDING.

It Quite Shocked the American Until She Saw the Camera.

An elderly American authoress aske. duct her to a place where she could see a workman's wedding as the reoutred it for her new novel, writes the Paris correspondent of the Gentlewoman. To oblige the lady I took her to the Lac Saint-Pargean, an estouches some people that way. It did tablishment at the top of the steep Rue de Belleville.

It was still early when we reach ed the place, and no brides or bridegrooms were visible as yet. At last two char-a-banes drove up to the Mande meant it to last-until she door, and a noisy company alighted all smoking cigarettes, including the bride, which shocked my friend ex-

The company then sat down to luncheon and we watched them from took up his position near us. The meal did not last very long. on her. If it could not be ended in the bride performing a lig around her. They then started games, hide and seek, etc., and while the bridegroom had his back turned the bride threw her arms round the

neck of a red hatred youth This led to a fight between the two: the molec became general, the throwing it at her father-in-law's cently a victim. He was speeding struction are extremely expensive, ow-"Every day-dear." The danger head. My friend looked on in breath down Preston street in his automo- ing to the difficulty of obtaining pieces signal was flying, but George didn't less excitement, while the guests hile when he suddenly began to grow, with a good grain of sufficient size for observe it. How could be when jumped over the tables and chairs, dizzy and tremble as if afflicted with, working. Such, for instance, is Gr. Maude's eyes were shining in tears? but when the bride turned a somer- the palsy. He stopped his machine cassian walnut. This, which comes actual case—a man owned about fifty A man adores a woman's eyes float sault, alighting on the bridegroom's and alighted, staggered to the side from the Ural mountains, is largely flats and returned their rent as 13 shoulders, the good lady's indignation | walk where he fell. "Denver is so far," she sighed, rose to a high pitch, and it was only At the Presbyterian Hospital the backs, panels and tops in bedroom was, his assessment was considerably Somehow the length of the seat had then that I told her what I-and doctors said that the man's condition suits, table tops, etc., the balance of increased-at the other end. Maude the reader, no doubt, too-guessed was brought on by a series of shocks the piece of furniture being composed consequently he did not pay his due long before, that they were a party to his nerves in driving his machine, either of American or black walnut proportion of rates. But, of late "ex "I don't suppose I'll ever see Den- of acrobats rehearsing a scene for a They termed the disease auto intoxica-

LAW FOR AIRSHIPS.

"Oh. Denver's all right. It won't Florida Town Begins Early With Tax And Regulations.

> It was to be expected that something of the sort would happen, and that it would happen in the Sunny South, that land of imagination, and joke, and song, and prohibition and moonshine. The Mayor of Kissimmee, Fla., that town with the most osculatory name in all the world, has drafted an ordinance imposing a heavy fine for the overspeeding of dirigible balloons, claiming jurisdiction twenty-five miles in the air, also taxing the dirigibles \$100 each, and appropriating money to purchase an aerop!ane with which the town marshal shall pursue and capture all offenders. The town marshal should certainly have a high salary for this

Kissimmee has never experienced the thrill of the vision of a balloon of any kind, but this measure is delightful evidence of the new and wonderfully progressive spirit that animates the far Southern section of the country, which some mistaken ones have looked upon as being most active when it is asleep. This slander will no longer find credence, at least so far as Kissimmee is concerned. If The county is a territorial division | Kissimmee has never had sight of a balleon it will be fully prepared with taxes and speed regulations when the respond to the provinces or depart- | balloons come. Kissimmee has never ments of other European countries, had the experience of an automobile, and in a limited sense to the States but the moment the auto machine in of the American Union. An English- other towns and States exhibited its man addresses a letter to "Parkin- native tendency to run away with itton, Hants," as we address a letter | self and its occupants Kissimmee was to Columbus, O.," or Elmira, N. Y." | prompt to enact rigorous regulations,

Kissimmee has the world distincfrom French and not from English tion of leading all other towns, cities, originals, has no counties at all. In States and nations in providing for driving them swiftly through unburned ago and again twenty years ago. State are still called parishes, both also the first to provide an aeroplane officially and in ordinary speech, for its town marshal. The jurisdicthough they are now divided into tion for twenty five miles upward will many real parishes of the church. | undoubtedly cover the limit of levi-There are about 3,000 counties in tation. There is actually nothing the Union, with an average size of more to be desired in the Kissimmee about 1,000 square miles; but this ordinance. Kissimmee will no more average is enormously exceeded in be written down as one of the slowmany instances, and is also frequent est of Southern towns. It is no longly fallen below. Leaving out cer- er Kissimmee slow. It is Kissimmee

HINDOO SERVANTS.

Everything Locked Up.

Excellent servant as the Indian is in many respects, honesty is not one of his qualities, and he has to be strictly looked after when either money or goods are entrusted to him. A mistress cannot go into her kitchen, consult the cook as to what the meals should be and what should be ordered from the shops and leave the rest to him. She has to give him out from her locked-up stores every spoonful of everything that is required for the day's cooking, else the goods would be sold outside.

The dusters, the name in India for every description of kitchen and panry and stable towel, have to be loled out every day or every two days, the soiled ones being counted and locked up till they are given to the dhobi (washerwoman), who must not be allowed to keep the clothes of the household longer than is absolutely necessary or he will let them out to his friends for small sumssilk handkerchiefs for feast days. stockings and woolen undergarments in the cold weather, so that holes

appear in unaccustomed places. A khitmatgar (table servant) will be observed to wear a pair of cott m socks one day, silk ones the next. woolen ones the next, not hilonging to his master-detection would be too easy in that case-but hired from some one cise's dhobi at a pice (a farthing) a pair. As the house servants of course never wear shoes indoors, the stockings suffer consider. York Post. They have realized for

morning to buy meat, fish, ghie (na- have succeeded in coping with the sittive butter), vegetables all the food untion by the economical use of main fact that cannot be stored, and terial by the practice of reneering and his book is brought for inspection every day or else expenses would increase in a surprising manner. He, of course, pockets a perceptage on all he spends. That is dartur, the custom of the country, and so long as it does not exceed an anna in the But it is only by long experience that one gets to know preper prices. and newcomers are wo-filly imposed upon, 100 or 200 per cent being of-

rook arranges his prices to suit the circumstances of his master, and as soon as promotion with increased pay comes up goes every thing, so that a colonel's beef or mat ton costs more than a major's, a major's than a captain's, a captain's than subaltern's, though there may be no change at all in the style of living

or in the number of the family. In the civil service the same thing happens. The pay of every post in the various services is published in the official lists, and the servants know to a halfpenny what their master gets. Some ladies try to do their own marketing, but things are always much deared for them than for the natives in the bazar, so that there is no advantage in it, and it is besides extremely disagreeable. for the less one sees of the stalls there, particularly the meat stalls the better.-The Britannia.

Auto Intoxication.

Presbyterian Hospital physicians had to deal with a rare disease recently-auto intoxication. They say it is increasing with the increase of fast running automobiles.

Morris Stern, twenty-five years old. of 937 Spring Garden street, was re-

tion.-Philadelphia Ledger.

FIGHTING FOREST FIRES.

Arrested by Fire Lines-Injury to Soil by Burning of Vegetable

Matter. Of all the destructive agencies that attack the woodlands no other is so terrible as fire. Many parts of the country have experienced loss from fires that followed severe drought. The trees have in most cases been killed and where the soil was mucky the fires smouldered underground until all the vegetable matter was destroyed, leaving the hard clay or sand. Fires are often kindled along railroads by sparks

latter, while it does not often show the beautiful grain of the panel, is so near the color of plain Circassian walnut that only close scrutiny can detect the difference.

HOW HE FOUND A BIG NUGGET It Weighed About Five Pounds and

Was Worth \$1,228. Johnny Kearn, who has spent many years in the placer mines of the old Highland district, was in Butte recently, says the Anaconda Standard. Mr. Kearn achieved considerable distincfrom the locomotives. Settlers and tion last winter when he discovered the farmers clearing land or burning brush largest nugget ever found in the Highoften allow the fire to escape into the land district, it netting him \$1,228



A fire line along a railway with two cleared spaces separated by a double row of trees intended to catch the sparks.

woods. The failure to extinguish camp when it was sold in the assay office is fires is another frequent cause of bash [Helena fires. At whatever time of the year they appear their destructive power said to a reporter for the Standard depends very much mon the wind. "I took up some ground of my own on They cannot travel against it except the head of Poodle Dog gulch, where when burning up hill and not even no one had a claim. I went up close then if the wind is strong. The wind to a big slide and began working where may give them strength and speed by placer miners had worked forty years there is nothing to burn. Where there could trace it, although it is grass Is but a thin covering of leaves and grown. I thawed the ground out and other waste on the ground a fire usu. then I began digging. Pretty soon I

"I will tell you how I found it," be

Louisiana these subdivisions of the speed regulations of balloons. It is inflammable forests, or it may extin- "I left the cabin pretty early and guish the fiercest fire in a short time built a fire on a place where it looked by turning it back over its path where like there used to be a side ditch. You ally cannot burn very botty or move got down to the ground, through the very rapidly. The fires in most hard, black dirt to the gravel. I had not wood forests are of this kind. They shoveled for more than ten minutes seldom kill large trees, but they de before I found him. My shovel



The work of forest fires. All the good soil has been burned away, leavonly white sand.

the bark of older trees near the ground. I looked close and saw it was yellow of defense in fighting large ones. They out of the woods, as for example along I took him to Mr. Johnson of the Clark railroad tracks.

IMITATION OF HARD WOODS.

Mahogany and Oak Are Easily Simulated by the Manufacturers. l'erhaps no set of men appreciate the seriousness of the timber supply question more than those engaged in the manufacture of furniture, says the New some years that a pinch in the hard The cook goes to the bazaar every wood market is sure to come and they

> the imitation of highest-priced hard-Buring the last few years the great increase in the price of hard woods has created a strong demand for wood which can be used in imitation. two woods that are most successfully tienlarly the quartered oak in the golden and darker finishes. Almost with out exception the manufacturer mar kets these imitations either as imita-

tions or under some registered trade

For imitating malogany cherry was ments to take houses formerly used almost entirely, but the diminished supply and the increased price of this wood have led manuniture. Even in the better grades of mahogany furniture birch and maple stained to a mahogany finish are often used for posts and frames, while genuine mahogany in the form of veneer ly

used for panels, tops and rolls. In making imitation quartered oak this case the original grain of the wood is first covered with a filler and then ink by the impression of actual quartered oak prepared by special processes. Birch, maple, poplar and plain sawed oak are commonly used for this work After the wood has been finished and polished the imitation appears so real that only an expert can detect the dif-

ference. Certain woods used in furniture conused in the form of veneers for chair (natural- finish) or of satin wainut. | tras" have frequently been cut to the commonly known as red gum. The amount formerly set down as "rent."

stroy seedlings and saplings and kill struck something that seemed hard and Fire lines-strips kept free from all His nose was pointed right toward me uflammable material by burning or and you bet I got busy with my shovel otherwise are very useful in checking and in a little while I had him in my small fires and of great value as lines | hands. I saw it was a nugget weighing pounds he weighed five of them-and are #lso very effective in keeping fires I knocked off work and came to town. bank and he put him in the window. where people looked at him for aix weeks and then he was sold to the assay office.

"Where I found the nugget men had worked forty years ago and twenty years ago. The last work was done by some Chinamen and they were within three or four feet of the big nugget when they quit work. If they found him they would have torn up the entire mountainside looking for more like him."

EMPTY HOUSES IN LONDON

Fifty Thousand of Them at Present Said to Be Lacking Tenants.

Fifty thousand empty houses in London! John Burns made this startling recently says Tit-Bits. Large as this number is there are those who believe it is under rather than over the mark. A remarkable change has taken place Whereas, formerly landlords were masters of the situation, tenants have now name and does not pretend to deceive the whip hand in nearly every district and are offered all manner of induce-

It is not long since that a premium-"key money"-was demanded by propfacturers to seek a substitute which crty owners in some parts of London. Today numbers of such men will actnally allow tenants a discount, which consists in the case of small property of the expenses of removal up to £1. or else of so many weeks' occupation the watersheds.-Cement Age free. I smally no rent is required for the first fortnight, but in certain localities the competition between property owners is so keen that the period i In some cases is one month, making the discounts about £2 2s or £2 5s.

A more curious bait is free insurance. One company gratuitously insures each of its tenants against fire; while another, besides safeguarding throughout England, but the majorithe householder against this conting ent time in half a dozen countles adthe quartering is printed on in dark ency, relieve him of apprehension respecting any damage to his furniture house that is being built at the presby lightning or flood.

> Certain separate charges have also been swept away, particularly in the case of flats, which, it is said, are now a drug in the market. Some landlords, for instance, made one for the cleaning of the common staircase, this, wit the "extra" for gas, amounting to about is 6d per teek. The 18 pence was really rent, and the reason it was not called such was partly to evade payment of rates. When-this is an pence per week each less than it really lower than it ought to have been, and

Interesting Work Done Nowsdays to Preserve Trees From Decay.

19 汽车汽车汽车汽车汽车汽车汽车汽车汽车汽车汽车 What is tree surgery? In so far as it applies to the cement work alone himself and his family. Here a a good answer would be that it is the the modern builder finds it diff practical application of dentistry to to induce the week-ender to take profession, consisting of trimming, cottages which look very beautiful chaining, packing, scraping, spraying and fertilizing. Tree surgery is in when they are built, but their fact an advanced development of arboriculture. Both fruit and shade trees are valued now as never before, and the fact has become generally new lease of life to trees which apparently had reached their limit of existence. It is safe to say that al-

most any tree of medium age may

Of the many branches embraced in

be saved by these methods.

this work the cement filling forms by far the largest and most important part. The practice of filling cavities with cement has long been in use, but when carried out along the usual lines it only serves to add the original trouble. The method of sealing up the decayed section simply increased the decay. Many examples may be seen where the bark at the side of the cavity was covered by the cement, no regard having been paid to drainage or the subsequent healing of the wound. As the cement did not stick to the wood and the awaying of the tree by the wind often enlarged the crack between the wood and the filling water penetrated behind the cement and decay went on even more rapidly than before.

The tree grows in girth by the deposit of a thin layer of new wood between the wood and the bark. There are three layers in this coat-the middle one being composed of thin form ing tissues known as the "cambium." The inner side of this layer forms new wood, the outer new bark. It is this new layer and the layers of the four or five previous years which are known as the sapwood, and form the active section of the trunk and branches. The cells of these inner rings are gradually covered by the yearly deposit of new growth, and from living sapwood become heartwood, which is dead and serves mereby as a strong framework for the living parts of the tree and as storehouses for excess material.

This is the reason why hollow trees condition when the heartwood may tion, deprived of the shelter of its on travel and exploration.-Tit-litts. " fellows, is in grave danger, for a high wind or a heavy snowfall may find it an easy victim.

After a mass of decay has been removed from the interior of a rotting trunk there remains a shell of living sapwood and bark. Into this cabity a steel brace is inserted and bolted in piece. This gives to try. the tree a stability which by the decay of the supporting heartwood it had lost. Now comes an important operation, the cutting of the water sheds, which prevent the entrance of moisture. The watersheds consist of a deep groove cut about an inch inside the edge and opening to the ground below. The cement, being packed tightly into these grooves, forms a channel down which the water flows, to be led out at the base. The cavity is then wired throughout, the wire being stretch ed from nails driven into the wood acting as reenforcing for the cement This work having been completed, the cement is made as moist as possible, and then built out into the original outline of the tree. The bark which has been cut back for an inch or so in order to prevent bruising while the work is in progress will eventually cover the filled in wound, the tree thus regaining its

normal appearance In the case of exceptionally large cavities the opening is covered by large strips of zinc. The cement is then forced down into every crevice and allowed to set; after which the zinc is removed and a coat of fine finishing cement put on and painted the color of the bark. By this method the tree surgeon is enabled to build out trees where fully half the wood may have been destroyed by lightning or from some other cause. This treatment serves as a fine example of the healing powers of nature. for it is remarkable how quickly these wounds will heal when protected from moisture and further decay by the cement filling insured by

ENGLISH HOUSES

Few Modern Ones Are Built in The

Very few modern houses are being

built in England at the present time. There are, of course, many great pacountry homes scattered more. In fact, I know of no single ent time in half a dozen country adjacent to London, which is decidedly strange in comparison with the number of country-houses that are springing up in various parts of the United States. Of course, country house building will come to an end in America one day, when the supply begins to exceed the demand, as it has here. On the other hand, the demand in England at the present time is for fairly sized farmhouses, which are snapped up to such a great extent that farmers are complaining everywhere because of their inability to secure decent homes. As for country cottages, they are becoming so scarce that in some districts the land, and authorities are becoming alarmed at er-producers as the dispossession of the farm labor late er. There are a great many districts | new ludget

within reach of La a few years ago a farm of shillings a week l week-end craze came in places have been townspeople, who have filled th tages with alleged antique furn and imitation chintzes, making

countryside much more attractiv one sense but decidedly able for the poor yokel who is perately hard up to find a roof trees. But this answer would not a modern country cottage. Man cover the many other branches of the firms have produced model week-em paper and in fact are most attractive setting sin is that they are absolute ly new, and that is a crime which the up-to-date week-ender cannot of erlook. He insists on the thatched known that by skilful methods of the cottage with the thatch filed with tree surgeon it is possible to give holes by destructive sparrows; be wants fireplaces black with the smoke of age and proportionately defective in the flues so that the smoke blows into the room instead of into the chimney; he wants brick floors; he wants mice between the rafters and the walls, and he instars, with no possible chance of disappointment, that there must be sufficient willow pattern ware in the pantry to make the place look as much like the oldtime farmhouse as possible. For this reason the making of antique willow pattern ware has become a thriving industry in Suffolk and Norfolk .-Town and Country.

It is a noteworthy fact that many members of the reigning houses of Europe cannot resist the fascination of writing books, and strive to have their names inscribed on the roll of fame as litterateurs. In many cases, however, with the exception that the books have been penned by a royal hand, they have no other feature to commend them. But, on the other hand, many could write books with ability on any subject. The Queen of Roumania, who writes under the pen name of Carmen Sylva, the most prolific of royal writers, is a post, dramatist, novelist and magazine writter. The King of Italy writes books solely on the subject of numismatics, and his wife is noted as a poet. The German Emperor has distinguished himself as a dramatist and poet, while his daughter, the Crown Princess, is a magazine writer. The Queen of Spain also wrote a drama before her marriage. Her mother, Princess Henry of Battenberg, has written severs! historical plays. The Quees of Fortagal devotes her attention entirely to writing novels. Among others of importance who have contributed "copy" may often be found in a flourishing is the Emperor of Japan as a poet; Prince Victor Napol-on writes himhave entirely disappeared. Howev- torical memoirs, and the archighteer, a landscape tree in this condi- Ludwig, of Austria, has written books:

Royal Authors.

Blunders and Bulls.

The John Bull, a British weekly, In its issue of August 15, publishes the following "howlers" from examination papers of pupils in the government schools:

"England was once a foreign co "Thomas a Becket put on a cassels' hair shirt and at once became

dangerous." "The Briton painted himself with wode and came out green."

"The potato feeds peasants, but goes to more important things like whicky."

"They ate their dinner sitting on tomb-stones consisting of a pork pie and ginger beer."

The same paper gives a number of newspaper "howlers" (blunders), among which are these; From the Daily Mail, referring to

the Marathon race: "Never before

has such a finish been witnessed; it was a finish such as was witnessed at Athens." The Dublin Evening Mail, "It ap pears the regimental multi who arrived on the Sidon yesterday, is not

Saturday." The Inverness Times: "The black rod may be seen using a useless

the one who was shot at Salonika on

aword." The Harrowgate Star: ber of births and deaths have been

Andover and Harvard. It is believed that by coming into closer relationship with Harvard its position may be re-established in the world of theological instruction. For our part we are not convinced that

large endowment, and prestige, Andover had a peculiar opportunity, and if the right man had appeared might have developed an entirely new type of theological school; namely, a school for religious leadership. As it is now it can offer no advantage that Harvard divinity school does not offer and can at best do little more than dupit cate the work of that splendid institution. Some day we shall have in America a theological school in which a small group of men shall work together, not for the purpose of training men for the ordinary ministry, put for training men for leadership in the work of adjusting the church to a changing order. Some of our schools are already facing this problem with success. But the in struction demanded for such leader ship is not that of general units study. It is rather that of a distinct professional training.-World Today

Chicago, A Twichester She protested: "Oh, dear Miche Chichester!

chester." "Well, maybe I do. Though I thought I meant you He answered, and then chester.