You wish to play. Success you'll soon con-trol.

BEHIND THE SCREEN. A Tale of Harmless Eavesdropping.

"What is it Mary?" "Mr. Hunt and another gentleman

to see master, please," "Didn't you tell them, Mr. Mowbray

hasn't come yet?' "Yes'm, and they said they'd wait, I've shown them into the drawing

room. "Very well, I shall be down in a moment.

"The gentlemen told me not to disturb you, but I thought you would like to know they were here."

"Thank you, Mary." "Will the gentlemen stay to dinner?" "No. I hope-I mean I think not. You may sound the gong at the usual

time. Don't forget, please.' "No'm, I won't forget." And Mary smiled significantly to herself as she retired to the kitchen. This would not be the first time she had been called upon to sound the dinner gong at Holly Lodge as a gentle hint to selfish. It's done me good to hear the visitors that it was time for them to

Mary had discovered long ago, that hospitality to "master's friends" was not one of her young mistress' vir-

"And I den't blame her, neither," said Mary to herself; "it's only natupral she shouldn't want them always hanging around and taking master's attention off of herself, and she only married six months."

Mrs. Mowbray gave a little petu-

"I suppose I must," she murmured, addressing her looking glass with a frown. And then she began to smile, half reluctantly, at the face she saw reflected there.

it was a pretty face. The frown clouded the prettiness, but the smile made it bowitching. Yet Mrs. Mowbray frowned almost as often as she smiled. But then things happened to annoy her.

Harry was a dear boy, of course, but-well, he certainly had his faults. What made him so late tonight, for instance? Surely he hadn't gone off again to play chess with that horrid Bob Jollibeis, as he did only the other

But, no, he wouldn't be so selfish and horrid when he knew perfectly well how unhappy it would make her. She had told him so when he came home at 8.30 o'clock the other night, and he had vowed never to do it again.

Harry was a man of his word; she would say that for him. He had promised before they were married give up that hateful volunteering and football that always took up so much of his time, and he had kept his gromises so .ar, though she was quite sure Bob Jollibois and the others were doing their best to tempt him to break

club. He had agreed with her when a comfortable home of his own had no business to go to a club, but all the same he had not resigned his membership. He had explained to her that it would be shabby to do so, and that paying a subscription to a club was a mere matter of form. He had never been near the place since, it is true. Still, she would have been hapnier had he severed his connection with the Jackdaws altogether.

The club was a link with his bachelor days, in which she had had no part, and resented it as such

The two men waiting down stairs were links of the same sori. They had know marry when he was still a stranger to her, and they would talk to him of things that had happened before he had ever met her. It made her feel vaguely aggrieved. She would not have admitted it in so many words, but it always pained her a little to think that Harry could ever have had any absorbing interests and thoughts outside of herself.

Though she taughed to herself, she liked to cherish a delusion which Harry's friends always seemed to destroy-to wit, that Harry's life had been a dead and dreary blank before she came into it.

Mrs. Mowbray seized her silverbacked hair-brush-Harry's latest present-and administered half a dozen impatient and quite unnecessary dabs to her pretty, fluffy hair.

"I suppose I must," she sighed again, and tripped lightly downstairs, prepared to be civil to her husband's

"Poor old Mowbray! Take warning by him, Bundy, and don't get mar-"I don't mean to. But how about

yourself, ch?" "Oh, Nell's one in a thousand. She's not like Mrs. Mow-but, I say, I suppose one mustn't abuse a man's wife

in his own house. And I daresay she's a charming little woman, really—but a bit jealous. Anyway, he adores her.' "Evidently. A man must be pretty far gone to give up everything, as Mowbray dees. You don't think he'll come to the smoker?"

"No-I'm afraid he won't. Since he's been married he can't be induced to spend an evening away from her." "Poor eld Mowbray. He's bound to

get tired of it." "Yes, a man wants a little change even if he's married an angel. Human

nature can't stand monotony." "Adam's relying on Mowbray to sing. The fellows will be horribly disappointed if he doesn't."

"So will Mowbray himself. He used to be uncommonly keen on it. Of course, he'll refuse, simply because he's afraid of hurting his wife's feel-

ings." "It strikes me he's carrying devotion a bit too far. Why, he seems to have thrown over every blessed thing he ever cared for. The Growlers are

was grumbling to me, only last night, because Mowbray hasn't put his nose

inside the School of Arms for months. "That must have been a blow to Mowbray, to give up these bayonet competitions. He was a dead certainty for at least one prize. "It's the same with everything. He's

losing his form all round. It's a sin that such a good sportsman should be allowed to run to seed; and a woman who makes her husband sacrifice all his pet hobbite must be--The speaker paused expressively.

"Well, of course, we don't know that it's her fault. He never so much as hinted at it. Pretends he's dropping out of things to please himself. "But who believes that?"

"Nobody! Oh, you're quite rightit is my fault!"

It was not Jack Hunt's voice that answered his friend Bundy's question. The two men turned to the speaker with startled faces. It was Mrs. Mowbray, who detached

herself from the shadow of the screen at the door and came toward them with outstretched hands.

"It was mean to listen," she said, flushi g all over her pretty face, "but I cor 't help it. You didn't hear me come in, and-something you saidmade me wait, and so I-I overheard. Oh, please don't think me a-a henpecker!" she added hurriedly. "But when you said that about taking warning by Harry, and not getting married, it-it wasn't in human nature not to listen. I've been thoughtless and truth. Won't you shake hands?"

Ten minutes later, when Harry Mowbray came home, he was amazed to find that his wife had set her heart on his singing at the Jackdaw's Smoker, and when she insisted on his spending the entire following evening at the club it dawned upon him that something extraordinary had hap-

WEST POINT AND ITS BEGINNING.

How This Strategic Place Was Occupied in the Revolution.

The antiquity of Fort Putnam, at the West Point Military academy, has been a question of dispute the last few days, but it will probably soon be righted, and its proposed restoration to its original condition, or something like it, will be carried out. How the military academy came into being, and various other facts about it, are of interest to every loyal American. The tract of land owned by the government at West Point contains 2105 acres, and was first settled in May, 1723. The greater part of this area was purchased from Stephen Moore on September 10, 1790, for \$11.085 The smaller and southerly portion was bought from Oliver Gridley on May 13, 1824, for \$10,000. On March 2, 1826, the State of New York ceded jurisdiction over that part of the property on which the principal edifices connected with the institution stand, and only "reserved the right to execute any process, civil or criminal wherein the real or personal property of the United States was affected.' The importance of West Point in

the Revolution was due to its command of the Hudson river, then the thoroughfare for freight and passenger traffic between the scaboard and the interior. Early in 1775 the pro-What was keeping him this evening? | vincial congress, pursuant to the wish-She had never felt quite easy in her es of the continental congress, remind since she found out that Harry solved to fortify the highlands, and was still a member of the Jackday sent commissioners, accompanied by Colonel Bernard Romans, with 24 men. she declared that a married man with to execute its plans. Romans was a willful choleric Hollander, an engineer by profession and an employe of the British Crown. He constructed the fortifications on Constitution island an unscientific manner as to invite | a vast number of men and women to the strictures of the most capable experts of his own profession. For this reason, and also because of a report by a special commission of inspection, made to congress on November 23, 1775, that the words could be assailed from the higher ground across the river without any danger to the enemy, it was planned to occupy and fortify West Point, but the proposition was not followed, and "the key to the passage of the Highlands temporarily fell into the hands of the enemy." After the British had abandoned the Highlands in August, 1777, Generals Putnam and James Clinton were detailed to supervise the reconstruction of the fortresses, and on July 25, 1779, the headquarters of the commander-inchief were transferred to West Point. It was here that General Washington issued, among his "many and pointed orders" one "against that unnecessary and abominable custom of swearing."

West Point had cost \$3,000,000, in addition to three years of labor by the local force, and was accounted the "American Gibraltar."—New York Tribune. 1 100

Jewelled Princes of India. The princes "beggar description."

'Animated nuggets, ambulatory mines of jewels," one has said,

The crown jewels of the Guikwar of Baroda are valued at \$20,000,000. No Bluevault of Dregden nor dragon guarded tower could mine the treasures of that most charming and cultivated of India's princes, Sivaji-Rao

Guikwar of Baroda. Seven rows of magnificent pearls are his favorite wear, but he has 50 necklaces of equal value-parures in every gem. First in wonder comes the famous diamond cape made for the ferocious Khandarao, who might be called the last of Roman emperors from his passionate fondness for bloody arenic sports. It falls from neck to shoulders in a great mass of table cut stones, fringed with pear shaped emeralds.—Everybody's Maga-

May Be Surfeited. "Don't you think it's unwise," said the first partisan, "to be so sanguine about your candidate?"

"All right," returned the other, 'just wait till after election and then I'll have a right to crow," "That's what you will, but I don't think you'll care to eat all you'll have

to."—Philadelphia Press. A Vienna dentist reports having made considerable success with artificial teeth made of paper treated by a furious in his desertion. They've lost process of his own invention.

their best halfback. And old Harding EVOLUTION OF HUMOR.

JAMES L. FORD BELIEVES SATIRE WILL SOON BECOME POPULAR.

Seeing Somebody Get the Worst of it Underlies All Funny Happenings the World Around--All True Wit Must Have a Foundation in Sincerity.

Philosophers who look upon passing events through the rose-colored glasses of optimism may find cause for rejoicing by comparing our national humor of tonay with that of the socalled "newspaper school" that flourished from a quarter to a third of a century ago.

It was at a time when the entire American nation seemed to be literally hungering after something funny that "The Danbury News Man," "The Detroit Free Press Man," "The Burlington Hawkeye Man,' and a score of others of their class sprang into a sudden local renown which, in many cases, grew into national fame. Their humor was, as a general thing, of what is known professionally as the "acrobatic" school. That is to say, it was founded on human catastrophes of the sort incident to the treacherous banana peel, the putting up of the stovepipe, the return from the lodge, the depredations of the goat and the perversities of the yellow dog. In the humor of this school, inebriety, in its many droll phases, played a part whose importance it would be hard to overestimate.

We have outgrown this school at the present day, but let us not sneer at it, for, after all, it was true, sterling humor, founded on the same deathless principle of seeing somebody get the worst of it underlies all funny happenings the world aroundthe same principle that forms the backbone alike of Thackery's satire and the early English jokes of the pulling-a-chair-from-under Moreover, it was a clean, honest humor which served the double purpose of educating the popular taste and developing a few writers, like Mark Twain and Eugene Field, who are now source of national pride.

For my own part, I look back with feelings to tender regret to the days when a humorist could not only write 2000 words upon opening a bottle of kumyss or 1500 about losing a collar button under the bureau, but also fearlessly offer it in the marts of literature. Those were days when a humorist could set up his workshop in some pleasant country place, and with no stock in trade save such familiar properties as the mother-in-law, the goat, the stovepipe, the banana peel and the lodge grind out a living that at least gave him contentment and good health. Once or twice a month he would visit the city, bringing with him a basket of his wares. Most of the publications in those days dealt exclusively in acrobatic humor, with the exception perhaps of one which had what was called "a refined family circulation," and was, therefore, made the victim of stories about "Our little four-year-old," or "Our friendly W., who lives in X- and is quite a wag in his way." No acrobatic jokes could be sold to the editor of that periodical, except those from which the curse had been craftily removed by crediting them to Captain X. of the Forty-seventh Massachusetts reg-

In the early '80s the growing popularity of "Puck," "Life" and "Judge" led to the establishment of pages of columns of original humorous matter in a vast number of periodicals, creating a demand for humor great enough to overtax the capacity of the regularly accredited members of the craft. It was this extraordinary and unlooked-(then Martelaed's Rock), but in such | for call for humorous matter that lea abandon such semious nursuits as the cultivation of the soil, the cleansing of household linen, the mending of tinware and the picking of huckleberries in order that they might become American humorists. But in spite of the competition of this cheap unskilled labor, the professionals profited greatly by this active market and the art of nursing a joke and causing it to crystallize into a dozen or more distinct marketable forms, not one of which could be detected as a plagarism of any of the others, was corried to a higher degree of perfection during this period than ever before in the

history of American letters, The best of the humorists, however, sought a wider field for their efforts in the pages of the magazines, the acceptance of one article or story being deemed sufficient to change them from mere funny writers to "literary men," and adding materially to the value of

their signature. At last the public began to tire of humorous pages made up of paragraphs, verses and two-line dialogues -"short stuff," as it was called-and displayed a marked preference for the Sunday humorous article signed by some well-known name. It was on this wave of pupular taste that Biil Nye, who had made his first reputation on a western newspaper, came into great popularity as the pioneer of the syndicated weekly article, which at the time of his death, brought him an income of \$200 a week and ren dered him prosperous to a degree that the humorists of an elder day never

dreamed of. Bill Nye was the last leader of the race of American newspaper humorists and one of the best of them as well. The school which he represented is fast disappearing from its native soil, but it seems to have taken a firm root in England under the fostering care of Jerome K. Jerome and his fol-

lowing. As for our own humor in its most modern phases, it is more like that of Benjamin Franklin, the earliest humorist of our nation, than anything that has been known here in many decades. It is satirical rather than acrobatic, and deals with mental moods rather than with disasters. Its most popular commercial form is that of the syndicated Sunday article, and its chief prophets are Mr. Finley P. Dunne and Mr. George Ado.

Judging from the most pronounced trend of the popular taste of today, it is safe to predict that satire in its highest form will soon find a large and appreciative audience in this country, and that the time is ripe for an Amer tcan Thackeray to satirize our manners and vanities. A fact which serves to deepen the rosy tint on the humorous horoscope is that the worst forms of British comicality have never taken root in our soil, and that, too, in spite of persistent efforts to transplant

Machine-made epigrams of the mere tricious school in which Oscar Wilde chose to sink his remarkable talents, never took any real hold on us, although a vast number of the dilettanti declared them "immensely clever' and affected to prefer them to "coarse American newspaper jokes." These epigrams failed to become genuinely popular here because they were not founded upon that quality of sincerity which underlies all true wit.--J. L. Ford, in Collier's Weekly.

GRASS HOUSES OF WICHITAS.

Ingenious Indian Architecture That Has Become a Lost Art.

The finest house ever designed by redskin is the grass house of the Wichitas, a tribe that at present lives in southern Oklahoma. They are the only tribe that ever accomplished successfully the erection of a grass strucure. Soon they are to abandon these huts and take up their humdrum res ervation life in two-room frame shacks which are being built for them by the government. The grass house, it is claimed, is far from being healthful, but it is certainly comfortable.

There are but about fifty old men of the tribe alive to-day who understand the art of building one of these houses so that it will stand. And these refuse to work, even for generous wages. The government has offered these grass iouse builders lucrative employment to construct some houses that may be preserved as models of an ancient art. But they refuse, and the grass huts that used to dot the prairies of the Wichita reservation are now being torn down. The Wichitas are determined that their huts shall not survive them.

Appearances are often deceiving. One can look upon a grass house and imagine it an easy thing to build. But no so. It is indeed most intricate. The grass is gathered in the spring, when it is yet fresh. The sod cutting usually takes place immediately after a rain, the sod being removed to a thickness of about eight inches. Buffalo grass sod is the only kind that will answer the purpose of the builder. He begins to lay the foundations as does the stone mason, digging away the earth to a depth of about one foot. The grass portion of the chunks of sod s laid to the outside, and the house is built to a height of from 12 to 15 feet in the form of a pointed dome. There is no hole in the top for the smoke to pass through, the latter being carried away through a pipe on the outside of the hut. The door is usually in the ter with great ingenuity and equal south, and there are no windows, Through each tuft of sod is run a willow reed string, and these strings are bound clear around the structure. The grass remains green and will grow it there is plenty of rain. It is not at all uncommon to see the sides of these grass houses turn green as spring approaches, just as do the pastures near them. The houses are warm in winter and cool in summer. They never leak. Often the Indians have barns made of the arguments had been formulated the same material. But in these days the redskins are made to live in frame shacks, and the once famous grass house will soon be but a recollection. -Scientific American.

Soap in Shaving.

Soan in shaving," said a chemist, thas two uses that many persons are not aware of. The first use is its effect on the beard. It does not soft on the beard, as most of us are at first inclined to think; it stiffens it and makes it brittle. You know soap's stiff and britle, so as to offer a good will cut through a thing that is hard and stiff, but anything soft it will

The other use of soap in shaving is as an antiseptic. Shaving, as we in America conduct it, looks like a pretty perilous business. It seems to offer to the germs of many diseases a chance to get their work in. I, for instance, have some disease or other in my blood. My barber cuts me. Blood gets on his razor. The blade isn't sterilized, and germs from my veins pass into your system when the barber cuts you. You, then, contract

my disease. "That, I say, is the evil that shaving seems to cause, but as a matter of fact it does nothing of the kind. It's on account of the soap that the process is practically harmless. The lather that shaving soap and hot water make is an antiseptic solution, quite as good as solutions used in hospitals during operations. His lather kills the bacillus of typhoid and of the various skin and blood ailments. It keeps you from contracting disease in the barber's chair."-Philadelphia Record.

Lives Lost Thruogh Risk. A list made up at random from news-

paper accounts and without any thought of completeness of the num ber of persons who have lost their lives through this passion for risk, the love of hazard, during the last few months makes a total of several hundred. This includes some 45 persons who have lost their lives in motorcars, 17 who have "missed" their footing in balloon exhibitions, 9 who have been ushered out of existence by the means of the bicycle and its allied contrivances, 2 who have climbed steeples for the last time, 3 bridge jumpers, 17 Alpine climbers, 5 long distance swimmers, 7 who have been blotted out of existence by various other agencies or methods designed ostensibly to promote the joys of this present life. If to this list we should add the 300 other mountain climbers, who, it is said, have lost their lives in the Alps during the past 10 years, the total sacrifice of human life to the rage for risk would indeed assunme formidablie proportions.

The British South Africa company has decided to expend \$10,000,000 on railways in the Dark Continent.

PRANKS OF FORTUNE.

Some Recent Illustrations of Unexpected Prosperity.

hope of finding it is often the only

ray of sunshine which breaks the gray

cloud of monotony or misery under which the every-day man and woman toils and moils. Fortune's wheel has lately played a few interesting pranks in the destiny of mere men in Russia and Italy which remind one of the the attempt to assess and to collect wonders of Aladdin's lamp. Thus a taxes may be taken into the courts, poor fellow named Shalyapin, who a But the attorney general has advised few years ago labored long and hard that this is required by the law and for his daily bread in various Russian the Comptroller General will act accities, standing on the lowest rung of the ladder, is now the prince of Russian singers, and, what is more, a splendid actor over and above. Whenever he appears before the footlights the theatre is crowded to the ceiling and the manager has to "turn money away." In Italy a sudden revolution of the fateful wheel has produced a similar result, and Sig. Giorgioni, who was only a fishmonger some eight stock in building and loan associations months ago, is a theatrical star of the very first magnitude to-day. He was pany as such and not through the innoted until last year for the loud, silvery voice with which he was wont taxation. to cry out and praise his finny wares in the market-place, drawing a considerable crowd of buyers away from his competitors. One day a lover of music, chancing to pass that way, heard the voice, and declared that there was money and music in it Giorgioni thereupon changed the fish market for a music school, and has now made his first appearance before the public of Naples with a triumph which breaks all records. The walls of the San Carlo theatre quaked with the thunder of the applause which greeted the ex-fishmonger, and musical critics are squandering upon his performance the superlatives of all the adjectives of praise in their vocabulary. He is credibly asserted to be the prince or Italian tenors, and a likely candidate for the championship of the world.

Prizes in life's lottery are restricted to no one profession or calling. They may be fewer in this career and more numerous in that, but they are the monopoly of none. This universality of lucky chance was curiously exemplified a short time ago in the German capital by a lady whose occupation-she was correspondent in a dressmaking establishment-shut her out from the every-day world, and left her little opportunity of bettering her position. But the psychological moment arrived when an importer out in Montevido wrote to a Berlin firm saying that he refused to accept a large consignment of goods sent him, and gave various grounds for his attitude. The lady correspondent replied to his letenergy, and the correspondence, carried on for a considerable time with remarkably great emphasis, ended in the triumph of the lady. The goods were finally accepted and paid for. At present the importer in question, who s travelling on business, paid a visit to Berlin, called on the firm, and spoke of the dispute in which he had been worsted. The wealthy creole was not a little astonished to learn that all and the letters written by a young lady. He asked to see her, fell in love with her on the spot, proposed, and was accepted then and there, and thus his business trip has developed into a delightful wedding tour. The dressmaking firm is now besieged with applications for a post which offers such attractive possibilities .. - London Daily Telegraph.

Ether-Drinking in Russia. The habit of other drinking is known to be prevalent in some parts of Ruseffect on your hair, how it dries it sia as of East Prussia, and ail the and takes the oil out of it? You can cufforts of the authorities to combat see readily, then, its effect on the the evil have hitherto been almost beard. It makes each hair stand up, fruitless. An idea of the extent to which the habit prevails may be gathresistance to the razor, or the razor ered from reports given in the Russ a saw in reality, a tiny saw; and it it an newspapers of a recent accident Trossno. Einer is drunk by farmers on festive occasions, when it appears to be consumed in pailfuls. A farmer celebrating his son's wedding in the fulness of his respitative got in two pails of ether. During the process of decanting the cither into bottles a violent explosion took place, by which six children were killed, and one adult dangerously, and 14 others more or less severely, injured.—British Medical Journal.

Development of Arkansas. Proof of Arkansas's gradual yet rapid development is constantly forth coming, says The St. Louis Republic. Within a few weeks a large number of new enterprises have sprung up, among which are a one-hundred-thousand-dollar development company and a large lumber company at Pine Bluff; a large mining concern at Yellville, \$50,000 lumber company at St. Paul, a \$20,000 wagon factory at Jonesborough, a \$300,000 sawmill at Lapile; at Forest City, a large gin and milling company, and at Blytheville a big spoke and handle factory. Arkansas's exhibition of its wealth, resources, and industrial progress at the World's Fair will be a revelation to the United States.

Against Improvements.

Tommy had been a town mouse all his little life up to the present year, place below Callison, a postoffice about but work had been plentiful with Dad, wno was discussing with his wife the desirability of sending Tommy for a week into the country. Tommy listened thoughtfully, and at length broke in:

ing machines in the country, and it's

"I don't want to go."

"Why not?"

bad enough here in town, where it's done by hand.—Spare Moments. Bound to Get There.

"'Cause I've heard they have thrash-

"Don't you think," said the generplace?"

"My dear sor," answered the energetic man, "mere imagination won's do. I'm going to put myself in his place if it can possibly be managed, He has one of the best places in the

WILL BE TAXED.

Dpinion Concerning Building and Loan Associations. Romance is the charm of life; the

Building and loan associations must be taxed. That is the advice given the Comptroller General by the Attorney General's office, the opinion being written by the assistant attorney general, Mr. Townsend. This is an innovation, at least in some counties, and

cordingly. When the auditor of Richland county, Mr. W. H. Gibbes, Jr., was told of this yesterday, he stated that he had already decided to call the attention of the county board of equalization to this matter, Mr. Gibbes states that he bas had a number of people to ask him they must make a return of their and he has told them that the comdividual stockholders is subject to the

But of all the nine "domestic" building and loan associations in the city of Columbia, not one has been on the taxbooks and not one has made a return this year. There is another company with headquarters in Syracuse, N. Y., which is said to be subject to the laws of taxation on account of it business in Columbia.

One of the Columbia companies, the Domestic, is exempted because it started in business after the first of the year. The other eight are the Building and Investment Company of Columbia, the Richland, the Citizens', the People's, the Homestead, the Fidelity, the Security, and the Prudential, Mr. Gibbes could find no evidence of returns having been made by these companies. Comptroller General Jones has re-

ceived several letters which caused him to get a declaration from the office of the Attorney General. building and loan companies claim that their credits or mortgages should not be taxed as the property on which the mortgages are given is itself taxed and the law does not permit 'double taxation." Another contention is that while the mortgage might have been given for \$1,000, and while the party might have made many payment and have reduced his actual indebtedness to the company yet the mortgage would be taxed as if no payments had ever been made thereupon. The opinion of Mr. Townsend applies to insurance companies and other organizations not now taxed.

THE COMPLAINTS. Mr. Walter I. Hazard, president of the Home Building and Loan Association of Georgetown, under date of January 29th, filed a complaint that the company has been paying taxes for several years under protest, claiming that the in the synagogue; was joined by Salas and Timothy; preached Christ; the Jews blasphemed; Paul turned to the Gentiles; had that it is not liable to taxation, owing to the peculiar nature of its business. He contends that the funds ot the association are loaned to the shareholders, secured by mortgages on personal and real property which is already taxed. The law does not conte plate "double taxation" which, he claims, is the effect of taxing the build-

ing and loan company. Mr. Hazard then cites facts which tend to show discrimination. The only other building and loan company in Georgetown is the Eureka, which has a capital stock of \$150,000 but is not assessed for taxation, "And your petitioner is reliably informed and lieves that the large number of similar associations doing business in Columbia and Charleston also enjoy

immunity from taxation." Wherefore the company begs to be relieved of further taxation and asks for a rebate of taxes for 1902. This petition receives favorable endorsement from Wm. H. Dorrill, county auditor,

and E. M. Lucas, county treasurer. Mr. H. J. Dean, chairman of the board of assessors of Spartanburg city school district, wrote to the comptrolfer Tuesday in regard to this came matter, and asks if building and loan companies should not return the value of all credits and evidences of credit on the first day of the year. In waich occurred at a place called Spartanburg the custom has been to return surplus cash on each series on that date, but no account is taken of money loaned on collaterals.

WILL IT WORK A HARDSHIP? Maj. John H. Earle of Greenville, attorney for the Carolina Loan and Trust company, also fited a complaint with the comptroller. He emphasized the statements that "we have no fixed capital," "strictly mutual," "all loans on taxed real estate," "not a bank,"
"do not take deposits," "make no loans
on endorsed notes," "generally have an overdraft," etc. The complaint con-

"If this little company has to pay the high rate of tax here on the mortgages it holds in trust, it will run them out of business for we cannot pay both on real estate and on our assumed capital stock, which is represented by

said real estate." In reply to the comptroller general, Mr. Townsend said that building and loan companies are to be taxed as other companies and he cited a decision of the Illinois supreme court to show that it would not be double taxation. "Building and Loan Associations should be required to return al loans secured by mortgages on real estate for taxation at their full value."

Three Farmers Shot, Greenwood, Special.—Roi Special .- Robert Cheatham, Robert Quattlebaum and Clebe Penn, three well known white farmers of the Phoenix section, were seriously shrot from ambush at 2 o'clock Thursday morning at some ten miles below here. Mr. Cheatham received a charge of buckshot in the upper part of his body, his hands, arms and chest receiving the load. Although

at close range his physician thinks that the wounds are not necessarily fatal. He will recover unless some com plications set is. Mr. Quattlebaum had his left arm broken and also received some flesh wounds in the upper part of the body. Mr. Penn's wound was made by a charge of bird shot which centered in the calf of the left. Although the shooting occurred at 2

o'clock in the morning no news of it was received here until after midday. then the report was very meagre as to ous-minded man, "that you would feel details and is yet as for that. No one more kindly toward your political rival from that section seems to know anyif you could imagine yourself in his thing about it. Dr. B. W. Cobb of this place was summoned, but he has not yet returned. The facts as to the wounds were obtained from Dr. J. L. Ward of Phoenix, who was the first physician to reach the wounded men It is reported that the shooting was done by negroes and that seven or goverment service." - Washington eight volleys were exchanged. Those who really know are extremely re-

THE X SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR MARCH 29.

Review of the Lessons For the First Quarter of the Year-Read I Cor. xill., -10-Golden Text, Matt. xxviii., 20-

The Summary. Introduction.—The lessons this quarter cover portions of Paul's second and third missionary journeys. Although great opposition met him at nearly every place he visited, yet the gospel took a deep hold on the hearts of the people, and in many of the leading cities of the world good churches were established. During his missionary journeys Paul uot only preached the gospel in all the cities he visited, but self.

self.
Summary.—Lesson I. —Topic: Suffering for Christ. Place: Philippi. Paul on his second missionary journey visits Philippi, a city of Macedonia. They are followed by a fortune teller: Paul was grieved; commanded the spirit to come out of her; Paul and Silas arrested; a mob rose up; the missionaries were beaten; cast into prison; at midnight they prayed and sang praises; a great earthquake; the doors were opened and hands loosed; the jailer drew his sword; Paul saves him; the jailer sonverted; Paul and Silas cared fer.

11. Topic: Paul's love and care for the church. The epistle to the Philippians was written by Paul, from Rome, in A. D. 63, and sent by Epaphroditus. Paul shows his great love for the saints; calls them his joy and crown; urges them to stand

his joy and crown; urges them to stand fast; to help the women who labored with hira; to always rejoice; to be moderate; to pray and give thanks; desires that they may be kept through Christ; exhorts them to think on holy things; thanks them for the gift sent; tells of his contentment and strong thin Chein.

the gift sent; tells of his contentment and strength in Christ.

III. Topic: Paul proving that Jesus is the Christ. Paul and his companions, except Luke, leave Philippi and go to Thessalonica. Paul entered the synagogue and the three Sabbath days reasoned with them out of the Scriptures, proving that them out of the Scriptures, proving that Jesus was the Christ. Some of the Jews believed and joined themselves to Paul and Silas, but of the Gentiles, "a great multi-tude" became Christians. The unbelieving Jews gathered a mob, set the city in an uproar and assaulted the house of Jason. Paul and Silas were sent to Berea by son. Paul and Silas were sent to Berea by night, and at once began to preach in the

synagogue in that city.

IV. Topic: The church exhorted to holy living. The letter to the Thessalonians was written by Paul in A. D. 52. They had misunderstood Paul's teaching on the second coming of Christ. In this lesson Paul gives them various exhortations and directions. They are add to the second to the second coming of the second coming of the second coming of the second coming of the second continuous exhortations and directions. Paul gives them various exhortations and directions. They are told to admonish the disorderly; to encourage and support the weak; to always do good; to constantly rejoice, pray and give thanks; not to quench the Spirit or despise propiesyings; to prove all things; to I old fast the good, but abstain from evil; they are called to entire sanctification.

V. Topic: The superiority of the true God over the gods of the heathen. Paul having left Berea goes to Athens; addresses the philosophers on Maris Hill; commends them for being religious; calls

dresses the philosophers on Mars' Hill; commends them for being religious; calls attention to an altar to an unknown God; tells them of the God of heaven, who created all things; formerly ignorance pre-vailed, but now all men should repent; speaks of the judgment and resurrection; so no mocked; a few indicated.

so ne mocked; a few believed.

VI. Tonie: Paul's struggles and successes in Corinth. Paul was in Corinth one year and six months, from A. D. 52 to 54. He met Aquilt and Priscilla; abode with the met Aquilt and Priscilla; with them; worked at his trade; reasoned a great spiritual conflict; was comforted by a vision; Crispus and many Corinthians believed.

VII. Topic: The duty of Christians with respect to weak consciences. The epistle to the Corinthians was written by Paul, from Ephesus, in A. D. 57. Various perspectivity plexing questions arose in the Corinthian church. There was a difference of opinion as to whether meat offered to idols should be eaten. Paul urges those who are strong be eaten. Paul urges those who are strong to guard the consciences of the weak. VIII. Topic: The excellencies of love. Love is superior to gifts. Eloquence, knowledge, generosity, self-denial — these all amount to nothing without love. Love is the principal thing. It suffereth long; is kind; envieth not; vaunteth not; is not nuffed un; behaves prenerly; is unselfish. puffed up; behaves properly; is unselfish; is not provoked; does not think or meditate upon evil; rejoiceth not in unright-cousness; rejoiceth in the truth; beareth,

believeth, hopeth and endureth all things; never faileth.

IN. Topic: Establishing the church at Ephesus. Anollos arrives at Ephesus; hegan to speak holdly; was instructed in the gan to speak boldly; was instructed in the way of God more perfectly by Aquila and Priscilla; departed to Corinth; was commended by the brethren. Paul having started on his third missionary journey reached Ephesus; asked the disciples if they had received the Holy Ghost; they had not; Paul laid his hands upon them; the Holy Ghost came on them; they spake with tangues and prophesied.

X. Topic: The superiority of the Christian religion. Paut preached the gosnel

A. Topic: The superiority of the Christian religion. Paul preached the gospel holdly in the synagogue for three months. Then the unbelieving Jews reviled Christianity publicly and Paul withdrew from the synagogue and preached in the school of Tyrannus. Paul wrought many miradas in Enhance and many were by led of cles in Ephesus and many were a ded of their diseases. Certain vagabonds Jews their diseases. Certain vagabonds Jews sought to imitate Paul and east out evil spirits, and the man in whom the evil spirit was leaped on them and wounded them. Many who practiced dieight of hand burned their books.

XI. Topic: Quicting a tumwit. The missioneries were again furing a mah. See 2

XI. Topic: Quicting a tunwit. The missionaries were again facing a mob. See 2 Cor. 1: 8-10. Demetrins caused a tumult; declared their craft, or business, was in danger of being brought into disrepute because Paul and his companions had been preaching against Diana, the goddess of the Ephesians. Paul's companions were seized and might have been killed had not the town elerk stepped in and quieted the mob. His speech was full of tact and ability and shows a decided leaning toward the missionaries.

the missionaries.

XII. Topic: Salvation through faith. The epistle to the Ephesians was written by Paul while under honds at Rome. It was written to confirm and strengthen the believers in the gospel. In this lesson the apostle speaks of the fact that they had apostle speaks of the fact that they had been dead in sins and were by nature the children of wrath, but through the love, mercy and grace of God they had been "quickened" and made to sit in heavenly places with Christ. This was not of themselves or by works, but through faith.

Sudden Death of Dr. Chicestor.

Atlanta, Special.-Rev. Dr. Wm. J. Chichester, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Chicago, died at the Piedmont Hotel here from blood poisoning, resulting from nephritis. Dr. Chichester, accompanied by his wife on his way to Augusta, Ga., where he intended to spend some time for the benefit of his health. He was take 11 very suddenly and died at m night. Dr. Chichester was 50 years old, Before coming to Chicago he was pastor of a Presbyterian church at Los Angeles, Cal.

Mysterious Dynamite Explosion.

Bluefield, W. Va., Special .- A large box of dynamite exploded at noon today, near the Norfolk & Western station. Three laborers were probably fatally injured and a score are more or less seriously hurt. Articles in a house a half mile away were jarred and all the property in the immediate vicinity of the explosion was considerably damaged. Over 500 window classes were broken, and Princeton evenue for half a block is practically wreck. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

The Moroccans refuse to use modern weapons, but manage to attain a very formidable manslaughter record with the primitive devices.