

Miscellaneous Reading

BEACON LIGHTS OF HISTORY

Examples of Human Virtue That Have Made the World Better

Under this heading from time to time will be published a series of authenticated extracts dealing with historical examples of the good and bad in human nature, mostly good; but all furnishing an admirable card of conduct to be emulated or avoided:

GENEROUSITY

True generosity is a duty as indispensably necessary as that imposed upon us by law. It is a rule imposed upon us by reason, which should be the sovereign law of our national being. But the generosity of nations consists in obeying every impulse of humanity, in following blind passion for our guide, and in imparting our circumstances by present benefactions, which may render us incapable of future ones, or doing justice where it is due.

Examples

The conduct of the war against the Falisci being committed to the care of Camillus, the Roman dictator, he beseeched Faleri, their capital city, and surrounded it with lines; but so great a distance from the walls that there was sufficient room for the besieged to take the air without danger. The Falisci had brought from Greece the custom of committing all their children to the care of one man, who was to instruct them in all the branches of polite literature, to take them out walking with him, and see them perform the exercise proper for their age. The children had used often to walk with their master without the walls of the city before the siege; and the fears of the enemy, who kept quiet, and at such a distance, were not great enough to make them discontinue their exercise afterwards.

The present Scipio master proved a traitor. He first led the youths among the walls, then he carried them a little farther; and at length, when a favorable opportunity offered, he led them through the guards of the Roman camp, quite to the general's tent. As they were the children of the best families in the place, their treacherous leader, when he came in Camillus's presence, addressed him thus: "With these children I deliver the place you besiege into your hands; they were committed to my care and tuition, but I prefer the friendship of Rome to my employment at Faleri."

Camillus struck with horror at the treachery, and looking at him with a menacing air, "Traitor," says he, "you do not address yourself with your impious present either to a general or a people that resemble you; we have indeed no excess and formal alliance with the Falisci, but that which nature has established between us. War has its rights as well as peace; and we have learned to make it with no less justice than valor. We are in arms, not against an age which is spared even in cities taken by assault, but against men armed like ourselves, men who, without any previous injury from us, attacked the Roman camp at Vell. Thou, to the utmost of thy power, hast succeeded them by a new and different kind of crime; but for now, I shall conquer, as at Vell, by Roman arts, by valor and perseverance."

The traitor was not dismissed with this reprimand only; Camillus caused him to be stripped, and to have his hands tied behind him, and arming the young scholars with rods, he ordered them to drive him back into the city, and to scourge him all the way, which, no doubt, they did with a good will.

At this sight the Falisci, who had been inconceivable for the loss of their children, raised cries of joy; they were charmed to such a degree with so uncommon an example of justice and virtue that in an instant they entirely changed their disposition with respect to the Romans, and resolved that moment to have a peace with such generous enemies.

Accordingly they went to the camp, they sent deputies to Rome, when they had audience of the senate, they addressed themselves to it in these terms: "Illustrious fathers, conquered by you and your generals, in a manner that can give no offence to gods and men, we are come to surrender ourselves to you; and we assure ourselves, than which nothing can be more glorious for victors, that we shall live happier under your government than under our own laws. The event of this war has brought forth two excellent examples for mankind. You, fathers, have preferred justice to immediate conquest; and we, excited by the justice which we admire, voluntarily present you the victory."—Liv. lib. v. c. 27.

Poplus Carbo, the Roman consul, being impeached as an accomplice in the assassination of the second Africanus, and having affronted one of his servants, he stole the box in which his master kept all his papers and carried it to Licinius Crahus, who was employed to prosecute the indictment. Crahus had captured an implacable hatred to Poplus, and these papers were to furnish him with ample matter to gratify it; but the generous Roman had such an abhorrence of the treachery that he sent back the slave in chains and the box unopened, saying, "that he had rather let an enemy and a criminal escape unpunished than destroy him by base and dishonorable means."

Brutus, the general, having conquered the Patrenses, ordered them, on pain of death, to bring him all the gold and silver, promising rewards to such as should discover any hidden treasures. Upon this a slave belonging to a rich citizen informed against his master, and discovered to the consul that he had hidden a great quantity of treasure in a cave near the city. Brutus, who was very desirous to see the place where he had buried his wealth. This citizen was immediately seized, and brought together with the treacherous informer, before Brutus. The mother of the accused followed them, declaring with tears in her eyes that she had hid the treasure without her son's knowledge, and consequently ought to be punished. On the other hand, the slave stood to his first information, maintaining that his master, and not his son, had transgressed the law; she heard both parties with great patience, and being in the end, convinced that the accusation of the slave was chiefly founded on the hatred he bore to his master, he commended the tenderness and generosity of his mother, restored the whole sum to the son, and condemned the slave to be crucified. This judgment, which was immediately published all over Lycia, gained him the hearts of the inhabitants, who came in flocks

to him from all quarters, offering of their own accord, what ready money they had by them.—Aplian, lib. iv. p. 358.

The second Scipio Africanus, being bound by the will of Amellia, who had left him a large fortune, to pay at three different times to the two daughters of his grandfather by adoption, half their portions, which amounted to eleven thousand two hundred and fifty pounds, the time for the payment of the first sum being expired, Scipio put the whole money into the hands of a banker, Tiberius Gracchus and Scipio Nasica, who had married the two sisters, imagined that Scipio had made a mistake, that the laws allowed him three years to pay that sum in, and at three different times. Young Scipio answered that he knew very well what the laws directed on this occasion; that they might indeed be executed in the greatest rigor with strangers, but that friends and relations ought to treat another with a more generous simplicity; and, therefore, he desired them to receive the whole sum. They were struck with such admiration at the generosity of their kinsman that in their return home, they reproached themselves with their narrow way of thinking, at the time when they made the greatest figure, and had the highest regard paid to them of any family in Rome. The generous action, says Polybius, was the more admired because no person in Rome, so far from commending it, was so large a sum before it was due, that could pay even twenty pounds before the time of payment was elapsed.

Patris, the mother of Scipio having been divorced from her husband, was not in circumstances to support the dignity of her birth, and therefore lived in great obscurity, never appearing in the assemblies or at public ceremonies. Scipio, after he became possessed of the fortune above mentioned, assigned over so much of it to his mother as enabled her not only to enjoy the conveniences of life, but to appear, as usual, in the best company, with an equipage and splendor in every way suitable to her birth, and the august house to which she was related. The noble generosity of Scipio did him great honor, especially in the minds of the ladies, who expatiated on it in all their conversations, and in a city whose inhabitants, says Polybius, were not easily prevailed upon to part with their money. After the death of his mother, the rich possessions he had given her reverted to him, by law as well as equity, and his sisters, according to the custom of those times, had not the least claim to them. Nevertheless, Scipio thought it would be dishonorable had he taken them back. He therefore made over to his sisters whatever he had presented to his mother, which amounted to a very considerable sum, and by this fresh proof of his glorious disregard of wealth and the tender friendship he had for his family, acquired the applause of the whole city.—Excerpt. a. Polyb.

The disinterested generosity of this great man was not confined to his own family or relations. Going to command in Spain, during the war with Numantia, Antiochus Sidetes sent him rich and magnificent presents. Some generals would have appropriated them to their own use; Scipio received them in public, sitting upon his tribunal, in the view of the whole army, and gave orders that they should be delivered to the treasurer of the army, (the quaestor), to be applied in rewarding those officers and soldiers who should distinguish themselves in the service.—Egit. Lib. lib. 57.

Aeschines and Demosthenes were the two greatest orators which Greece ever produced. The former having drawn up an accusation against one Ctesiphon, or rather against Demosthenes, a time was fixed for hearing the trial. No cause ever excited so much curiosity, nor was pleaded with so much pomp. People flocked to it from all parts, says Cicero, and they had great reason for so doing; for what sight could be more noble than a conflict between two orators, each of them excellent in his way; both formed by nature, inspired by the gods, and animated by perpetual dissensions, and an insuperable jealousy? The disposition of the people, and the juncture of the times, seemed to favor Aeschines; nevertheless he lost his cause, and was justly sentenced to be banished for his rash accusation. He thereupon went and settled at Rhodes, where he opened a school of eloquence the fame and glory of which continued for many ages. He began his lectures with the orations that had occasioned his banishment. Great encomiums were given to that of Aeschines; but when they heard that of Demosthenes, they laudits and acclamations were redoubled; and it was then he spoke these words, so greatly laudable in the mouth of an enemy: "But what applauses would you have bestowed, had you heard Demosthenes speak it himself?"

The victor likewise made a good use of the conquest; for the instant Aeschines left Athens, in order to embark for Rhodes, Demosthenes ran after him, and forced him to accept of a purse of money, which must have obliged him so much more, as he had little room to expect such an offer. On this occasion Aeschines cried out: "How will it be possible for me not to regret a country in which I leave an enemy more generous than I can hope to find friends in any other part of the world!"

Every Man Dependent Upon His Fellow.—David Grayson, writing a new adventure in Contentment in the old National Magazine, tells about the old Natchez, the village rich man. Following is an extract: "As a matter of fact, I reflected, and this is a strange, deep thing, no man is in reality more dependent upon his neighbors. Thus, if he have not people's love or confidence, then he will smite them until they fear him, or admire him, or hate him. Oh, no man, however he may try, can hold himself aloof!"

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THE PRESIDENT'S POWERS

How They Have Grown in the Past Fifty Years

The extension of the use of the veto power is the second large development of the president's powers, according to Edward Stanwood's "History of the Presidency." There is no doubt that the intention of the framers of the Constitution would not have sanctioned the present interpretation of the clause granting the power.

The early presidents—in fact no president before Andrew Jackson—were not forced to use it to resist encroachments upon the constitutional rights of the executive. They interpreted the phrase "bad laws" to mean only unconstitutional measures, and measures obnoxious to the public mind, and without the consideration of Washington vetoed only two bills during his eight years of service.

Andrew Jackson vetoed nine bills. Six of them were objected to as being repugnant to the Constitution. The others did not commend themselves to him as being wise. He was thus the first to treat the constitutional power of veto as one which authorized the president to interpose his judgment on a question of public policy to defeat a congressional enactment.

It has become a general revisory power, which is applied to all the legislation of congress, whether important or not, whether concerning public laws or private and personal interests. Some presidents use the power more frequently and more meticulously than others, but they all use it to the fullest extent, and upon the most trivial matter, when so minded.

The question has been frequently discussed whether the veto of the president is a legislative power. Von Holst says it is not, because the Constitution declares that "all legislative power herein granted is vested" in congress. That seems a little like begging the question. At any rate it assumes that an inconsistency in the Constitution is impossible and unchangeable.

It is not reasonable to hold that the veto power as Hamilton understood it, and as all the presidents, not even excepting Jackson, understood it until after the Civil war, was not a legislative power, but as understood and practiced today it does make the president in effect a third member of the legislative body.

The question can best be considered in connection with the extension of the president's exercise of power. In the third general directory of the president to congress, the president says that the functions which it assigns to the president provide:

"He shall from time to time give to the congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient."

It must be left to those who are sufficiently interested in the evolution of our government to study comparatively by the tone and general character of the recommendations by the president in the first fifty years of our national history, and in the last twenty years of congress.

The president now feels it to be his privilege, nay, his duty, to bring pressure to bear upon congress, that is to say, upon certain congressmen. He invites them to call upon him to discuss the terms of the bills which he has recommended. He indicates to them what is and what is not admissible.

The executive has still another weapon. He has the power of a summons congress in extraordinary session. He can call congress privately and unofficially—that unless congress shall pass this bill or that, he will call the two houses to meet again. Whether this weapon has ever been used or not can not be asserted with confidence. It has been reported, with how much or how little truth is unknown. But the use of it is possible. It has been employed more than once by another executive, the governor of New York.

A president possessing and exercising a power transcending that of any hereditary monarch of a constitutional government, at the same time that by his direct and intimate association with the people—"the common people"—he may be the most democratic of sovereigns. Among all the unique creations of the American Constitution, there is nothing more remarkable than the presidency as it exists in the 20th century.

Has the presidency reached its ultimate development? That is a question for the future. But if we can take a lesson from history the tentative answer must be in the negative. It is the teaching of experience that power always tends to its own increase, at the expense of a weaker power.

In no instance has there been a surrender of anything previously gained or a recurrence to earlier standards. President Roosevelt carried his conception of the powers and prerogatives of his office to the highest point yet reached in the history of the presidency. The administration which is progressing as this is written makes use, as a matter of right, of all the powers, all the methods by which President Roosevelt imposed his will upon the government.

COMES BACK IN THE UNION

Missouri County Raises American Flag After Fifty Years

A strange incident of the belated raising of the American flag hailed during in civil war days is in-doubt in civil war days is interestingly told in an exchange as follows: After fifty years, Clay county, Mo., has come back into the Union. For the first time since the beginning of the war the American flag is flying over the court house here, and south and north are one again.

The same man who pulled the stars and stripes down from the flagstaff in 1861 raised them again in 1912, and the war is over.

In the first year of the civil war, John W. Hall, a soldier in General Sterling Pierce's brigade, followed a Confederate flag over the court house at Liberty, while north of the Missouri river, was in Clay county, settled largely by Kentuckians, and named Henry Clay. The people were intensely southern in their sympathies, and hundreds of them enlisted in the southern armies.

The stars and stripes again were hoisted on the court house and flew there until the Federal troops had left. Then the flag was hauled down and from that time until now never was raised again. The old flag staff weathered the storms of many years. The staff itself fell away and finally the halliards rotted away and finally the flag itself fell and was not replaced.

Recently the Daughters of the American Revolution in Liberty, nearly all of them also members of the Daughters of the Confederacy, noted the absence of the flag from the court house and took up the matter with the officials of the town. They persuaded the officials to purchase a new flagstaff and a flag. An old-time flag raising was planned and the event was made a holiday for Liberty.

Hall still lives in Liberty, and now is state commander of Confederate Veterans. To him was delegated the honor of raising the flag, and as he slowly hauled up the ensign, the loud cheer that Liberty has heard since the days when the rebel yell echoed through Liberty's streets rent the air.

General Hall's eyes filled with tears as the red and blue folds of the flag swung out in the autumn breeze and there were plenty of other eyes moistened by the crowd, among which were many gray-haired veterans of the north and south, sang the "Star-Spangled Banner" in a bass that broke often into the same tremble that came from the school children gathered around.

"Glory to God, Liberty's come back into the Union!" shouted an old Union veteran, and a chorus of "Amen" came from the ex-Confederates. And now that Liberty and Clay county are back again in the Union, the county court has promised that the flag will be raised every holiday.

STORY OF HAZING

Originally had Practical Purpose, Now Only Silly

It appears that the practise of "hazing" has an origin more ancient and more respectable than is generally supposed. In the early centuries of the Christian era every professor was independent of the others. In other words, he conducted the business of teaching entirely on his own account. In a city like Constantinople, Athens or Alexandria there would be, perhaps, four or five professors of about the same standing and authority, and between them would exist a rivalry in which their students would naturally interest themselves.

The admirers of each professor left no stone unturned to get for him new students and increased fees. When a young man arrived to pursue his studies, a band of students would meet him, bear him off to the house of one of his countrymen, and employ every means, fair or foul, to induce him to join their class.

Frequently they resorted to violence. Libanius, himself a professor, who lived in the fourth century, has told how he feared when he arrived as a student in Athens. After triumphing over the dangers of a winter voyage from Constantinople, he was seized, on landing, by a band of scholars, and kept in confinement until he had taken an oath to join the class of their professor. And the worst of it was that he found the professor very incompetent. But if he presumed to criticize, or failed to join in the rapturous applause, the accolade of the class would warn him that he was exercising a dangerous freedom.

So hot was the rivalry between professors and classes that the town was sometimes in a continuous riot, and a professor dared not walk the streets unless escorted by a band of his partisans. And, just as in modern times hazing has been defended as a fine and useful thing, so these contests between rival classes had a kind of romantic attraction for the students.

Libanius records that when, as a young man, he heard of the fighting in the streets of Athens among the students, of the clubs, stones and swords used, and of the wounds endured by the students for the honor of their teachers, he thought as highly of their courage as if they had been fighting for their country, and hoped that he too, might some day join in these contests.

In the course of time, however, the professors found it best to make common cause with one another, and enter into agreements for their mutual interests. As time went on, these agreements became more and more comprehensive, until at length the body of in-

structors formed a university. The students were no longer attached to one professor only, but sought instruction from each of his own branch.

From that time on the practise of hazing necessarily had no significance. That it should have so long endured is a curious instance of the survival of a practice long after the circumstances in which it had its origin have ceased to exist.

TRICKS OF THE ENGLISH TURF

Coups That Have Been Made and Attempted in Sport of Kings

A week or two ago a funny little affair happened at Wye race course. The small Wye telegraph office was suddenly flooded by a shower of wires from London. The torrent started mysteriously at midday, and did not stop till nearly 3.

The messages, which were unclaimed, turned out to be bogus ones, sent simply to block the line. For three hours the telegraphists were busy taking down messages like "I am Henry the Eighth, I am," and "A Happy New Year," while dozens of people stood angrily demanding why they could not get through to London.

The idea in "coups" like this, is to get a good price on some horse by preventing the commission agents in town, with whom the bets have been made, from covering themselves by backing that horse on the course, and so spoiling the starting price.

Tricks even more ingenious are sometimes planned by the "heads," or "The Boys of England," as those persons are called who make a profession of racing, and whose great object in life is to "beat the bookies."

The cleverest trick ever carried out was simply "padding" like this. Some years ago, when one leading sporting paper supplied all the dallies with the racing returns, betting, etc., a man called on the editor of that paper and offered to report an out-of-the-way meeting. He had to be there officially, so could do it cheap. As the meeting was quite unimportant, the offer was accepted.

In due course, the programme of the meeting came in and was published in all the papers, followed by the handicaps, and the results, etc. The bookmakers in town, of course, looked bets freely over the little country meeting.

Next day the racing results made the meeting out to be quite a nice little meeting. The papers complimented the officials, and encouraged them to do even better next year.

Didn't they wish they could? The whole thing was bogus from beginning to end. Town, fixtures, judge, jockeys and horses were the pure invention of some brilliant "boy." So was the race course, and so was the race. The betting was not. Scores of bookmakers lost heavily over races that had never been run.

An attempt was made not long ago to repeat this trick by inventing a small jumping meeting. It fell through only by the merest accident. All the details had not been properly thought out. The bubble was burst when the telegraph department began to make inquiries, their special telegraphists not being able to find the place.

Another trick depends for its success on the fact that bookmakers have no absolutely hard and fast rule against betting after the time a race is down for.

So any one in clubs where betting is done can make a good haul, if he can get the news through first, and that without having to excite suspicion by leaving the room.

In one famous case a confederate rented the house next door to the club and had a phone fitted in. The wall between was secretly reduced in thickness and the name of the winner tapped through in Morse code.

Even in the ordinary way the result of a race is known in all public places as if by lightning. How, then, can the ingenious swindler get it first? Well, partly by luck, but for the most part by foresight.

Often a horse's name is sent up a winner long before the race is over, the sender relying on the fact that the horse has a good lead, etc. Ten seconds gained over the official result is useful as ten minutes.

There was a case in London recently in which a watch was set on a man addicted to betting at the last moment. It was noticed that before betting he used to keep casually glancing

out of the window as if at the house opposite. Some one noticed that whenever a result was about due to arrive a pretty housemaid would shake a duster out of a window opposite.

According to the window used and according to the color of the duster the winner's number was signalled by means of a well-thought-out code, carefully prearranged.—Answers.

Mermaids and Manatees.—In semi-tropical waters of America there dwells a member of that family of aquatic mammals, in which has been described the mermaid myth. Related to the dugong and now extinct rhinoceros, we still have the manatee. The name is preferred by some to manatee under the impression that the latter is the plural of the Latin "manatus" (furnished with hands), though the name is probably of Mandingo origin.

The manatee is a herbivorous mammal inhabiting the shallows about the coasts of Florida, Mexico, Central America and the West Indies. It is not known to attempt the open sea and does not possess the ability to come ashore. This animal is somewhat whale-like in shape, with a horizontal tail fin. It is from eight to twelve feet in length, the body being scantily covered with hair. The only limbs are the fore flippers, low on the side of the body. This flipper has no fingers; it does not possess, though, three flat nails and has a free motion in all directions from the shoulder; the elbow and wrist approximate the human anatomy in movement. With this crude resemblance to an arm the manatee has been said to carry its young. While the statement is not authentic, it is quite believable, its possibility being vouched for by all observers of the arm in motion.

The head of the manatee is divided from the body by a slight indentation of the neck. The upper lip is its extraordinary feature—so much so that each side can protrude independently of the other, and, thus separated into two lobes, the upper lip can perform the complete operation of grasping food and conveying it into the mouth. In each jaw are twenty pairs of two-toothed teeth. With this formidable equipment the manatee is not, however, ferocious, but browses tranquilly on the water plants of its habitat. In some views the head is surprisingly human-like, though far from beautiful, and no specimen has ever sat on the rocks and combed its golden hair.—Harper's Weekly.

Honesty in Business.—Commenting on the statement I made recently that a large business man found nearly all persons honest, the representative of another concern, doing from \$30,000,000 to \$50,000,000 of business every year, said to me yesterday: "Going back over our accounts for a period of seven years, I can assure you that our losses have been less than a tenth of one per cent."

That is certainly a small loss. If every time you handle \$1,000 in a business way you lose less than \$1 through misfortune, trickery or dishonesty, the record looks pretty clean. The figures indicate that the man who is habitually dishonest does not survive in business.

A Philadelphia manufacturer of cotton garments tells me that in nine years his plant has lost a total of only \$160 through inability to collect the debts due it. I asked him how it was possible to keep the losses so small. His reply was that his factory sold its output mostly to large concerns where the standard of honesty is high.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Sahara as a Factory Center.—No more barren tract of land could be imagined than the Sahara desert of Africa, and yet if the prophecies of our scientists are fulfilled it may be found to blossom like a rose at a very early date. It is calculated that the Sahara receives an amount of solar heat every day equivalent to that produced by \$1,000,000,000 tons of coal, and it is contended that if some economical method can be found to utilize this lost solar energy this desert may become the factory site of the world of the future.

In these factories there would be no energy-creating machinery as we know it, no chimneys but glass chambers, no furnaces but reflectors, all designed to receive and transmit for commercial purposes the daily gift of the sun, as stored away in the sand.

Dr. W. G. White—(1) Sherer Place—20 acres. 1 tenant house, good barn and cotton house; splendid orchard; good well of water; adjoins lands of L. D. Shieder, Sam Ferguson and others. Money here for some one. (2) 3 nice lots on Charlotte street. This property is so situated that sewerage connection can be had without difficulty. (3) A nice lot on East Liberty street, part of Steele property. (4) A nice lot on Southern Road.

Thos. F. McDow residence on King's Mountain Street, Lot 632161 feet. 6-room dwelling with large porch, electric lights, windows, doors all screened. Water, lights and sewerage. In fact, a modern home. Do you want it? This is a bargain. Price, \$12,000.

Mrs. F. A. Rose Lot on Main Street. The best business stand in town. You can't afford to let this go by. Price, \$12,000. Call on Southern Road, 1512330 feet, adjoining D. T. Woods and others. Good terms on this.

W. J. Fewell place; 100 acres, one mile from town on Ridge Road, adjoining lands of Latta, Roth and others. 55 acres in cultivation, balance in pasture and woods. 5-room dwelling; one tenant house; barn and other outbuildings. Good well of water, with pump attachments. It's nice. Just let me show it to you. It won't take long.

The Walker W. Love Place—117 acres, one mile from town on Lincoln road. 10-room dwelling and other outbuildings. It's a bargain. Price, \$12,000. Call on Southern Road, 1512330 feet, adjoining D. T. Woods and others. Good terms on this.

The Lowry (Pardue) Place—212 acres 11 miles for Delphos. A good bargain for someone. Call on Southern Road, 1512330 feet, adjoining D. T. Woods and others. Good terms on this.

W. E. Wallace residence on California Street. Spencer-Dickson residence on King's Mountain Street. Mrs. W. S. Peters residence on West Madison Street. M. W. White residence on Lincoln Avenue.

I. W. Johnson lot on East Liberty Street. King's Mountain Heights and C. E. are ideal building lots. Spencer lots on Broad Street. These are a bargain.

Geo. W. Williams REAL ESTATE BROKER.

TO DEBTORS AND CREDITORS. ALL persons indebted to the estate of J. W. PATRICK, deceased, are hereby notified to make payment to C. PATRICK, executor, at once, and persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law. MARY C. PATRICK JACKSON, R. C. PATRICK, Executors.

DO YOU KEEP AN EXPENSE ACCOUNT? ARE ALL OF YOUR RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES ACCOUNTED FOR? TEN TO ONE YOU DO NOT. We can do this for YOU and do it correctly. Place all of the money you receive on DEPOSIT IN THIS BANK AND PAY IT BY CHECKS ON US. YOUR CHECKS paid by the Bank will tell the story. What you have spent it for—and in fact will tell you all about business. This is worth YOUR serious consideration, and above all YOUR money at all times will be