

Forgive and forget—'tis better
To live all life feeling as this
Than allow the deep cankering fever
Of revenge in your breast to abide:
For your step or life's path will be
lighter
When the lead from your bosom is
cast.
And the glorious sky will seem
brighter
When the cloud of displeasure has
passed.
Though your spirit swell high with
emotion
To live back injustice again.
Sink the thought in oblivion's ocean
For remembrance increases the pain.
Oh, why should we linger in sorrow,
When its shadow is passing away—
Or seek to enshroud, tomorrow,
The blast that o'er swept us today.

The Two Orphans.

By D'Emery.

CHAPTER IX.
THE BLIND GIRL'S SUFFERINGS.
The garret into which La Frochard's cruelty and love for gain had consigned Louise, was made to make even the stoutest heart quail.
Imagine a low, narrow room, reeking with odors from decaying wood and rags, and damp from the mists which arose from the Seine, and peering through every crack and crevice, the unwholesome inmate to slobber with dread, as if struck by a blast from a charnel house.
The blind girl's sufferings were fearful. For a moment all would be quiet in the tomb, and then, startled by some unusual noise, the rats which infested the dismal place would scamper from their hiding-places causing Louise to shrink with fear from the almost unearthly noise of which she knew not the cause.
Her imagination, vivid as it is in the blind, peopled the fearful place with terrors which were intensified by being unseen.
During the hours of the day, and yet more dreary ones of the night, poor Louise crouched close to the low roof, trembling at every new noise caused by the wind or waves, and even praying that she might be visited by her brutal captors, for much she feared them, the sound of a human voice would be a relief to her overtaxed nerves.
After what seemed to her many days, but was in reality little more than twenty-four hours, Louise heard the sound of heavy footsteps on the stairs, and immediately after the door was unlocked, and a man entered.
The voice which she heard told her plainly that it was Jacques who had visited her, and she eagerly welcomed his coming.
Instinctively, she knew that he was gazing upon her, and before she spoke, she sunk upon her knees before him in an attitude of supplication.
"Oh, you have come to my heart," she said, "if you ever knew what it is to suffer—take me from this fearful place."
The tears which rolled down her pale cheeks showed how intense was her agony; but it had no effect upon the man who stood before her.
"You are better fitted for your business now than for this life," he said, "and here," said Jacques, as he excited over the misery, and delighted in the pain he had been the means of causing.
"She was carried off—by the antagonist of my life," she said, "the heaviest answer that aroused the count's suspicions at once, and he asked, quickly, while he eyed the clerk with distrust:
"The name of the marquis's opponent?"
"The Chevalier Maurice de Vaudrey," replied the clerk, with reluctance.
"My nephew," replied the old gentleman, in surprise, with an expression of pain passed over his face at the thought that his nephew, whom he loved so dearly, and whom he had supposed to be the soul of honor, should be engaged in what he supposed to be a drunken brawl.
"The Chevalier's reflection he turned to the old clerk, who was regarding his chief with a look of sorrow, and said, in a voice that was singularly soft and sweet for a man:
"There has been some sentiment that assayed you to hesitate."
The clerk bowed low, and was turning away when the count stopped him.
"For the future, sir, remember that justice is no respecter of persons."
The chief's voice was now as harsh and commanding as it was before low and soft.
"Are you sure that it was the Chevalier?"
"Quite sure. We have a list of all who were present—both ladies and gentlemen."
"These gentlemen," said De Linieres, in an angry tone, "must be made to understand that such orgies will be tolerated no longer. It is not enough to bear a noble name, it is not enough to have a name; these ladies must choose between Salpêtrière and exile."
"Do you wish, my lord, that that affair should be entered in the secret archives of the police?"
The clerk bowed in great surprise that there should be anything of the kind.
"Do such records exist?"
"Certainly, my lord," said the clerk, wondering not a little at the ignorance of his chief. "The secret and complete history of every noble family in France is preserved in the archives."
"But I must be done at the expense of his honor, and at the moment there was a great struggle going on in his mind.
"Should he avail himself of this information which his position entitled him to possess, but which his manhood revolted at?
"At last it was decided in his mind. He would have the volume completed, and he would refer to it.
"I see that this news surprises you. Yet there is no fear that the king's

dislike will do violence to your feelings. The lady whom his majesty has chosen has youth and beauty and fortune."
"In proof of which I have only to tell you that his choice is Mademoiselle—the count attempted to say but was interrupted by the chevalier.
"Do not name her," he said, excitedly.
"Why not?" asked his uncle, in astonishment.
"Because I refuse to marry!"
"To be continued."
Slandering Bryan.
There are some men and some newspapers that never lose an opportunity to misrepresent and slander Mr. Bryan. Recently the Missouri State Republican, published at St. Louis, said: Bryan receives \$5,000 from the State Democratic campaign fund for speaking in Missouri. It is, apparently, a purely commercial proposition with him. He must know, for it has been published far and wide, that the men in actual control of the Missouri Democracy have declared against the issue which he himself raised and which is the only possible excuse for his continuance on the political stage. In accepting pay for advocating his principles Bryan descends to the principle of a common entertainer, in a line with Marshall P. Wilder or any other vaudeville star.
It is interesting to observe that Mr. Bryan's suggestions have "some good ingredients," and it is also interesting to observe that the chief objection to which this Republican paper presents to Mr. Bryan's proposed remedies is that "Bryan certainly must know that the senate as at present constituted will enact no law that would curtail the privileges or conflict with the interests of the coal barons and giant corporations commonly called trusts." It is also interesting to observe that this Republican paper says, "an extra session of congress would, therefore, simply be a waste of money and energy."
And why "a waste of money and energy?" And why would "the senate as at present constituted enact no law that would curtail the privileges or conflict with the interests of the coal barons and giant corporations commonly called trusts?" asks Mr. Bryan in The Commoner. Mr. Bryan then answers his own question in this way:
The plain and simple answer, readily at hand, is that the senate as at present constituted is a Republican senate, representing a party that derives its campaign funds from the coal barons and giant corporations commonly called trusts. An extra session of congress would, therefore, simply be a waste of money and energy because the Republican party is the beneficiary of the trusts and its representatives would not dare to do anything in contravention to the policies of these great and enormous aggregations of capital. A very candid confession, indeed, coming from one of the representative Republicans of the west; and yet what intelligent man will say that such a statement is a sufficient reply to the remedy which Mr. Bryan has suggested for trust impositions.
The facts of the case as published in the Commoner one that upon invitation of the Democratic state committee Mr. Bryan delivered twenty speeches in Missouri. The subject of compensation was never mentioned. The committee never offered and Mr. Bryan never asked for any compensation. During the trip through Missouri he was asked to send in a statement of his expenses and he replied that he was interested in the campaign and preferred to contribute his expenses to the campaign fund.
When he reached home, however, he sent a letter to the committee asking that the committee would not consent to his paying his traveling expenses and enclosing a check for two hundred dollars with a request that he inform the committee if that did not cover his outlay. Mr. Bryan returned the check, saying that his expenses did not exceed one hundred dollars and again asked that the amount be considered and contribution to the campaign fund. Now these are the facts in the case, but the mendacious Republican has never had the honesty to correct its vile slander.

Boxes for Rural Free Delivery.
The Postmaster General has issued an order regarding the kind of boxes the patrons of free delivery service are required to secure for the reception of mail matter carried by the carriers. The circular says:
Ordered, That in all rural free delivery service, ordered on and after October 1, 1902, the requirements shall be observed. Each person desiring the rural free delivery service must erect at his own cost, and in the manner prescribed by the regulations of the Department, a box complying with the following specifications:
Material.—All square and oblong boxes shall be made of not less than 20 standard gauge sheet iron or sheet steel, and galvanized the edges of each box shall be supported and strengthened by a diagonal brace, and a diagonal strip of iron or riveting to the edges band iron or steel at least 1-16 inch in thickness and at least one-half inch in width, or by wiring with at least No. 10 gauge wire; provided, if a box be made of a heavier material than 20 gauge, the above requirements as to reinforcements need not be observed.
Each box must be erected by the roadside, so that the carrier can easily obtain access to it without ascending a permanent structure, and the box must not be used for more than one family, except in case of rural relatives or those residing in the same house. Persons neglecting or refusing to comply with these conditions will be regarded as not desiring rural free delivery, and the rural carrier will be directed not to serve them.
In all service heretofore established, and wherein inappropriate, unsafe and unsuitable boxes are in use, the Department will expect the patrons to obtain access to it without ascending a permanent structure, and the box must conform as promptly as possible to the foregoing requirements, if they desire the continuance of rural free delivery. Those charged with the administration of the service will put this order into effect with firmness, but without undue haste or harshness.
In the opinion of Senator Depew all this talk about the trusts is most injudicious and tends to unsettle the public. It may be remembered that Mr. Depew manifested a similar solicitude for the stability of values when people expressed some resentment at the blowing up of the Maine. There is nothing so important as a proper regard for values in the estimation of such patriots as Senator Depew.

REPORTS ON COTTON.
The Cotton Ginners Should Assist the Census Agents.
The national government has appointed local special agents in each county to collect cotton-ginning statistics and we join the government in urging the cotton ginners of this county to give the agent appointed to do the work in it their hearty support and cooperation, thus enabling him to make prompt and accurate returns, and avoid impress upon his ginner the fact that this agent is a sworn officer of the Government, and that his reports are forwarded as given to him directly to the census office, at Washington, without passing through the hands of any middlemen. The information given is held as strictly confidential, and the operations of individual ginners are not divulged. Upon the joint co-operation of the cotton growers, ginners, and local agents must depend the success of the census office in this inquiry, and only by the hearty support and service to the Southern people and to all interested in the cotton staple.
The census office has demonstrated, in three annual reports the fact that the ginners are the only reliable source of information as to the volume of the annual cotton crop. This is very complimentary to the ginners, who, no doubt, will feel a pride in sustaining the reputation earned.
In recognition of this interest shown by the ginners, and of a general demand for more frequent reports through this source, Congress, in the act creating a permanent census office, provided for the collection and publication of these statistics at intervals during the ginning season. For the crop of 1902 the office will issue three reports: the first two will cover the quantity of cotton ginned up to and including October 15 and December 15, respectively; and the final report will cover the total quantity ginned from the growth of 1902.
Realizing that the collection of the data for these reports is made at a season when the ginners' time is greatly taxed, and appreciating the necessity for prompt returns, the census office has looked to each county agent to act as a general agent, who will visit each ginney in the county and secure a report of the quantity of cotton ginned up to certain dates. In undertaking the frequent and hurried reports now sought, it is of vital importance that the returns be made with absolute uniformity, and that all be received at Washington at one time. This result could not be expected from individual requests made by mail of 30,000 ginners, at a time when they are engrossed in their ginning work. Furthermore, the census office must be kept advised of all changes in the management and operation of these establishments, and secure returns from all new and revived plants. To accomplish such results, it becomes necessary for the office to have local representatives who shall be charged with the duty of keeping in close touch with the ginning industry in each county, and of promptly reporting the quantity of cotton ginned.
The statistics for the October report will be collected during the week beginning with Monday, the 20th, and the 25th, and the 30th, and the 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th, 25th, and 30th of each month. It is desirable that the ginners should be able to furnish promptly the required information. These returns will be tabulated, and the result published within one week from their receipt at Washington.
Cotton statistics collected through the commercial system, however accurately compiled, fall short of the demand of both producer and manufacturer—first, in that they cover the quantity of cotton marketed between September 1 of one year and August 31 of the following, they are not statistics of a crop grown in any one year; and second, in that they do not involve in statistics so compiled. Nothing short of official reports, made sufficiently early to form a basis of prices, will entirely satisfy the cotton grower or manufacturer. It is gratifying to know that the South has the assistance and cooperation of the Government in bringing about the result they desire, an undertaking the success of which now depends upon the cotton growers and ginners themselves.

Understand Each Other.
The Baltimore Sun directs attention to the fact that although "Attorney General Knox announced last week, in an elaborate speech, that congress has passed an act to enact laws which will bring the cotton packers and packers to heel," it is evident "the Chicago meat packers attach no weight to the attorney general's declarations, for they have gone right ahead and incorporated a trust in New Jersey with a capitalization that may eventually exceed half a billion dollars. Little incidents of this kind," says the Sun, "must increase the attorney general. They seem to indicate that the packers are skeptical about Mr. Knox's ability, even with the aid of congress, to thwart the plans of the cotton packers, and of course, Mr. Knox will take heed of the beef barons' defiance. An attorney general who ignored such a challenge would be altogether too amiable and forgiving for this wicked world." The Sun need not worry about this matter. The Attorney-General and the trusts know that Knox was only talking for the purpose of hoodwinking the people with plans of cotton packers, and that the cotton packers are candidates for congress in next week's election. After the election the trusts know that Knox will find some way to modify his opinion that congress will not be called upon to do anything against the trusts. Great is the hypocrisy of these Republican officials.
A Candid Confession.
The Omaha Bee is a Republican paper. Its editor is Edward Rosewater, one of the shrewdest politicians and one of the best newspaper men in the west. In a recent issue of the Bee, commenting upon an article that appeared in The Commoner. Mr. Rosewater said:
"William Jennings Bryan's latest trust remedy has some good ingredients, but his proposals to suppress the coal barons and suppress the trusts by calling a special session of congress is about as senseless as the proposition to settle the coal miners' strike by the Detroit conference. Bryan certainly must know that the Senate as at present constituted will enact no law that would curtail the privileges or conflict with the interests of the coal barons and giant corporations commonly called trusts." It is also interesting to observe that this Republican paper says, "an extra session of congress would, therefore, simply be a waste of money and energy."

SOWING WHEAT IN THE SOUTH.
With Proper Preparation and Fertilizing it Can be Made Profitable.
Southern farmers cannot be aroused too fully to the importance of planting a considerable area of their farm lands in wheat during the next sixty days, particularly in all those sections where our lands are favorable to its growth, and profitable development.
The price of provisions and all kinds of commodities used on the farm are continually advancing in price. Provision bills within the past twelve months have almost been prohibitory to the farmer who has been heretofore depending upon his cotton crop to pay for supplies and all other costs for the operating expenses of his farm. The prices for which we are forced to sell our cotton is not on a parity with the high prices which we have to pay for the things that have been bought. The margin of difference between the price of the seller of such commodities as we have been in the habit of buying, reducing the margin of profit on our money crop to about the cost of production. We could better afford to run the all cotton system on a basis of 6 cents for that staple two years ago at the prices then prevailing for supplies, than to buy provisions at the present prices and sell our cotton for 8 cents. The crop of cotton this year has been short in most sections of the cotton belt, and should be considered especially the shortness of the staple. Ordinarily farmers are quite busy with their cotton during the time that should be taken up in preparing their lands for wheat. This trouble, however, will not be on us this fall, and nothing short of indifference will stand in the way of being able to plant a goodly area of land on every farm in this valuable grain crop. The first question of prime importance to decide is whether or not the crop can be made profitable to me by giving it that attention which is necessary to secure the best results. The question of an extensive area is not important. A few acres properly prepared and highly fertilized will turn out a heavier yield than double the number of acres on poorly prepared land with little or no fertilizers. The general unfamiliarity of our people with this crop renders it necessary to discuss in detail many of the important features essential in making an effort to secure the best results. This I shall endeavor to cover as fully as possible in this article. There are many successful farmers turning out as heavy yields per acre as is made on the best lands in the great wheat regions of the West. The possibilities of our southern soils to meet competition from any section has been fully established not only by experiments, but by hundreds of practical farmers in yearly yields of all different crops planted. No man should ever become discouraged in making an earnest, active effort to provide the food crops necessary for sustaining all the requirements of his family and farm animals. It is the key note to successful farming in the South where conditions not only render diversified farming possible, but makes that system of farming imperative. A full appreciation of our magnificent resources, and a determination to take advantage of them, will within a few years make every such farmer independent and secure for him a business which is not only pleasant, but highly lucrative.

BIRDS GET NEW NAMES.
English Substituted for Foreign Titles of South American Feathered Creatures.
Robert Ridgway, chief ornithologist of the Smithsonian institution, has about completed the unusual task of popularizing the literature of birds by inventing plain and appropriate English names for some 5,000 or more South and Central American varieties that have, of course, Spanish names, by which they are known in the country where they are common, and also names of Latin derivation by which they are known to science, but which are destitute of plain English names. Mr. Ridgway takes the view that English is now the dominant tongue, and that as a language it is becoming more universal in its application every day; so much, in fact, that the demand for plain English terms in law, education, science, etc., has come to be felt on every hand. He realizes that outside of a small group of ornithologists few people know or care to learn the scientific names of birds of Greek or Latin derivation, difficult of pronunciation and impossible to remember. When plain English names are used, they are quite as well, and in the book that he has prepared and which goes to press soon, he has supplied this want by employing English in place of scientific names for American birds. This is the first time in the history of science that such a thing was ever attempted and the result will be watched with interest by both American and English scientists.
ORGANS DISPLACE BAGPIPES.
Gifts of Andrew Carnegie to Scotch Churches Threw Popularity of Ancient Instruments.
Home from Scotland, after spending the summer as the guest of Andrew Carnegie, at Skibo castle, Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Congregational church, New York, has given for the development of Mr. Carnegie's philanthropic plans, of his intention to return to the United States in November and of Mrs. Carnegie's cooperation with her husband in dispensing the great Carnegie fortune. Mr. Mackay said:
"Mr. Carnegie is a very busy man. His latest benefaction was to provide the churches of Scotland with organs. He has had given for 350 instruments, ranging in value from \$1,500 to \$3,500 each, so that nearly \$1,000,000 must have been expended in this way. Mr. Carnegie is fond of music and, although his munificence threatens the popularity of the bagpipe, I believe the organs will do much to soften the austerity of the Scotch service."
"Mrs. Carnegie has entered heart and soul into her husband's plans. Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie and their daughter, Mrs. Margaret, will return to New York on the steamship St. Louis early in November. Their New York home will not be ready for occupancy by that time, but they have decided to come anyway, and there will be no change in their plans."
The people of Chester are arranging for a big veterans' rally to be held on November 4, next. The idea is to have Confederate veterans attend from points in both this State and North Carolina. The Governor of North Carolina will be invited and it is expected that he will attend. The governor of South Carolina will also be urged to be there.

BUSY ARIZONA BEES.
Large Store of Sweets Laid Up in Hidden Places.
The greatest crop of honey ever known in Arizona is that of the present year. The average product of the territory is somewhat in excess of 2,000,000 pounds. This year it will be far in excess of that amount—probably double. The greater part of this honey will find a market in Chicago, reports the Chronicle.
Strange as it may seem, the mesquite and other flowers which flourish with a honey far superior to that from cultivated plants, and the blossom and fruit of the cactus are even better than the mesquite blossom. The most hard-earned of desert flowers grow on the hundreds of varieties of cactus, one of the most beautiful is that of the Cereus Giganteus, the organ cactus, generally known by its Spanish name of "petatehuera," "petatehuera" is a typical plant, that towers to great heights, fluted shafts, the most conspicuous and oddest subject on all the plains. In the late springtime each saguaro is crowned by a mass of brilliant, silken white flowers, sometimes over 100 in a bunch. Each blossom is about four inches across. Nearly all develop to fruit, the "petatehuera," the most valuable of all wild products, and in the blossom and fruit the wild bees and the tamed ones find the essence of honey. The prickly pear, the night-blooming cereus, the cholla, the doubly barbed terror of the desert, the cactilla and many others give honey to the bees, while the wild roses of the rocks and the thousands of smaller flowers aid in furnishing the most delicately flavored honey known to the apiculturists.
In the canton of the valley bees work for a longer period than in any other locality, a crop of 200 pounds of honey to each hive being not unusual, while an average of 100 pounds for the season is maintained. From Phoenix and Tempe alone are shipped about 1,000,000 pounds of honey each year, nearly all of it being separated or strained.
The wild bees of the desert and mountains provide an interesting study and honey-hunting is a most enjoyable sport, which is not without its dangers, but with recompense sufficiently delightful to repay one for its difficulties. In the crannies of the highest rocks the bees gather in great swarms and store their supply of food. With remarkable accuracy they choose the most inaccessible spots and frequently find places which baffle all ingenuity of even the Indian, the most persistent seeker of honey. Frequently great hordes of honey are found in caves and down the sides of steep cliffs, where thousands of bees have stored their produce for perhaps scores of years, and sometimes as much as a thousand pounds of honey are taken from such places. The Indian bee hunter many times risks his life to obtain the nectar of the wild bees, and swings himself at the end of a frail rope, far down the sides of a steep precipice. Neither is his danger ended there, for if not well protected from the onslaught of the bees, sometimes in dense swarms of thousands, he is likely to become a victim of the angry defenders. Indeed, not long since a Papago young man was stung so badly while robbing a wild hive that he died soon after his comrades had pulled him up to the top of the cliff.
On the desert, too, the bees make their homes, sometimes swarming in the shell of the decayed cactus and often in caves along arroyos and the beds of the large streams. Very often they swarm close to the agricultural districts and it is a frequent and very easy thing for the ranchers to gather them into hives and hold them. One rancher a few miles southeast of Phoenix has on his property a small isolated butte, near the top of which is a small cave. From this piece of rock the owner has gathered honey enough to pay for his ranch. Several years ago a great swarm of bees settled in the cave and the owner has gathered nearly a ton each year of honey from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds of honey from them.
Something Like a Covey.
Two old hunters were swapping yarns and had got to quail.
"Why," said one, "I remember a year when quail were so thick that you could get eight or ten at a shot with a rifle."
The other one sighed.
"What's the matter?" said the first.
"I was thinking of my quail hunt. I had a fine black horse that I rode everywhere, and one day out hunting quail I saw a big covey on a low branch of a tree. I threw the bridle rein over the end of the limb and took a shot."
"Several birds fell and the rest flew away. Well, sir, there were so many quail on that limb that when they flew off it sprang back into place and hung my horse!"—Los Angeles Times.
And the Band Played On.
Brown—Who is that clumsy woman dancing over there?
Green—I don't know; but certainly hers is not a horseless carriage, is it?—Judge.
Shoemaking at Lynn.
In Lynn, Mass., the center of the shoe trade, the factories are running full time, and great difficulty is experienced in getting enough hands to do the work.
The number of passengers killed in railroad accidents in the United States during the year ended June 30 last, according to a bulletin issued by the interstate commerce commission, was 303, and 6,089 were injured. The number of employees killed was 2,516, of whom 1,707 were trainmen, while the injured numbered 33,711, of whom 19,902 were trainmen.
According to Senator Burton of Kansas, Boston missionaries have invaded the Hawaiian islands with a novel plan for reaching glory. They are selling the natives passports to heaven, through tickets as it were, with stop-over privileges at all points of interest en route. It takes the New England saints to look after the interests of the colored brother in all climes.
The Spartanburg Journal calls attention to the fact that Grover Cleveland has scratched out of the tomb to give out one of his ponderous interviews wherein he says that the time has come for a Democratic victory. If the cost is to be the same in failures, hard times and depression as when this statesman was last a candidate, excuse us. There are some things worse than defeat.

HOTEL FOR WORKMEN.
Chicago Laboring Men to Be Given a Modern and Cheap Hostelery.
J. W. Gossard and A. Montgomery Ward Considering Plans to Build an Institution Similar to Mills' Hotel, at New York.
J. W. Gossard and A. Montgomery Ward, both well-known students of practical sociological problems, may back a movement to give to Chicago a hotel for workmen similar to the Mills hotel in New York. The two men have not discussed the matter personally, but the subject was broached to Mr. Gossard by John H. Boque, representing Mr. Ward.
"I have had such a hotel in mind for some time," said Mr. Gossard, "and I would like to go in with some capitalist and erect one, or I would have a stock company for the purpose. Mr. Ward has found me in the right mood for joining him if a hotel can be erected according to my ideas, gained from personal experience among the people whom such an institution would benefit."
"In the first place, it should be situated in the downtown district, within the loop if possible. It should be at least 10 stories high, and of the most modern fireproof construction, and living could be had on both the American and European plans. On the American plan the highest price would be one dollar per day and on the European plan the lodging would be at the rate of about 20 cents per night. Every modern sanitary convenience would enter into the construction; there would be a bath in every room, tubs in the higher-priced rooms and shower baths in the rest. The meals would be moderate in price and there would be two restaurants, one serving a vegetable diet only, the other a mixed diet."
"There should be a free employment agency, a free dispensary for the sick, and bath treatment rooms for those who are obliged to get the 'red licker' out of their systems before they can brace up. The vegetarian diet will be a part of the treatment. There will be provisions for laundry work, which will be done at a merely nominal rate. There should be bowling alleys and billiard tables."
"An important adjunct to the hotel would be the assembly-room, or auditorium. Here should be carried on the Higher Practical Education society meetings and the work that the society has been doing at the Jones school all summer. The hotel should be under the auspices of the society, and be used to carry out its plan of work among those who need its help. I should give my personal attention to the management of the hotel and direct also the work of the Higher Practical Education society."
SKATING POND FOR CO-EDS.
Prof. Crook, of Northwestern University, Has Scheme to Keep Students in Evanston.
Certain social distractions at Northwestern university, at Evanston, Ill., of which there has been much complaint by the parents of the students at the institution, may be stopped if the plans of Prof. Algie R. Crook to construct a skating rink materialize.
Prof. Crook has announced his intention of utilizing for the purpose the vacant half-block just north of Willard hall, the home of the co-eds. He would have the university authorities prepare the lots so that they may be flooded before cold weather. The concrete sidewalks would serve as banks for the pools on three sides. Fraternity men, who have heard of Prof. Crook's scheme, have offered to build seats for the skaters, and suggest that each secret society buy one and name it after the fraternity. On account of the proximity of the lots to the dormitories the young women are taking kindly to the proposition. They laugh at the suggestion that it is a scheme to keep them away from the Chicago parks, where many of them go skating in the winter.
"American Supremacy."
In the new issue of the London Fortnightly Review there appears an article on "American Supremacy," says the New York Tribune, and that is likely to attract much attention. The author considers the notion of Europe being overwhelmed by the boundless production of the United States a most fantastic figure of the imagination. Upon the limits of American supremacy, he argued, the commercial and political fortunes of the whole world may in no little degree depend. He goes on to show that England will make a mistake if she opposes the wishes of America in regard to the isthmian canal. The United States should hold the iron keys of the gate of the two oceans, and should have the power to close it against enemies.
Wood Pulp and Paper Industry.
An interesting bulletin has just been issued by the census office, showing the remarkable increase in the wood pulp and paper industry of the United States. It shows that the establishments have increased in ten years from 649 to 763, or 17.6 per cent., while the capital has jumped from \$88,829,548 in 1900 to \$167,773, an increase of 88.3 per cent. The work done in 1901 was \$20,748,226, an increase of 57.3 per cent., while the value of the products has risen from \$7,937,184 in 1900 to \$127,286,102 in 1901, an increase of 61.2, thus showing a remarkably close relation between wages and product.