

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.  
(Sunday Excepted).Corner of South Temple and East Temple  
streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES:  
(In Advance.)

One Year	\$3.00
Six Months	\$1.50
Three Months	.75
One Month	.25
Saturday Edition, per year	2.50
Semi-Weekly, per year	2.00

Correspondence and other reading mat-  
ter for publication should be addressed  
to the EDITOR.Address all business communications  
and all remittances  
THE DESERET NEWS  
Salt Lake City, Utah.Entered at the postoffice of Salt Lake  
City, as second class matter according  
to Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, - JAN. 2, 1909.

SOUND, SAFE AND SENSIBLE.

Whether or not the public schools  
will be able to teach the various  
things which a strong public opinion  
is now demanding of them, we think  
the solution offered by Pres. Jacob  
Gould Schurman of Cornell should  
be recognized as safe, sound, and  
sensible.

Pres. Schurman has shown that  
schools cannot revert to the Greek  
ideal of culture through memorizing  
poems, learning rhetoric and music,  
and training the muscles of the body.  
He thinks that while our schools may  
well retain these features and Greek  
education, they must also prepare  
their pupils for active participation  
in that industrial life which is the  
chief thought and glory of this Re-  
public.

But, he asks, how may this be done?  
He admits that in the district schools  
it is not possible to teach plumbing,  
carpentry, blacksmithing, dressmak-  
ing, and especially agriculture as such  
without the sacrifice of mental cul-  
ture. He argues that the time is  
too brief, the expense too great,  
the result too meager, to risk the  
neglect of the immortal mind for  
the skill of the hand or thumb. He  
wisely declares that the greatest thing  
in the universe is man; the greatest  
thing in man is mind and that the  
splendid training of the mind and the  
excellent development of character  
which our schools everywhere, despite  
their imperfections, are nevertheless  
giving, must not be sacrificed for the  
mechanical skill of the thumb and  
fingers which enables the pupil to  
earn fifty cents more per week than  
he could without it. And so he con-  
cludes that there is grave danger  
in attempting to duplicate the  
farm in the school, since the latter can  
give only a small illustration of what  
can be seen at any farm home to bet-  
ter purpose.

How, then, shall the schools do what  
the people are everywhere saying they  
must do? How teach reality in place  
of fancy, things in place of words,  
doing in place of memorizing, working in  
place of repeating. In the daily lessons?  
Schurman's answer is that by means of  
nature study, by the observation of the  
general processes and laws of natural  
phenomena, and by the study of the  
plants at our own doors and of the  
animals at home, of the cow and the  
horse, the sheep and the dog, as well  
as of the wild species, we can give to  
the country child that love for nature  
which will solve the problem of the  
present exodus from the country to  
the city; and to city people, if we can  
only educate them, too, to see the beau-  
ties of nature and of rural life, we can  
give the desire to go to live in the  
country, to buy farms there and cul-  
tivate the garden just as the first gar-  
dener did. In this way, and without  
attempting to turn school buildings in-  
to barns, and without sacrificing but  
rather adding to the mental training  
of the child, he holds that we can keep  
abreast of the demands of the age in  
the teaching of agriculture in the  
schools. Art, one of the finest means  
of expression, he maintains, should be  
freely used. But as in all true teach-  
ing, he declares that we must begin at  
home and study first the things that  
we can inspect. Home plants and  
animals must be considered, watched,  
known, drawn, written about, before  
the foreign are talked about or even  
mentioned; and the study of our own  
surroundings must precede that of dis-  
tant places. From the known to the  
unknown is the great law of learning,  
and as soon as the teaching proceeds  
according to this fundamental law, the  
solution of placing industrial work in-  
to the schools will be easily accom-  
plished without sacrificing any of the  
culture, the character, the knowledge  
of law, truth, and beauty, for which  
true education has always stood, and  
for which it now should stand more  
than ever before in history.

We have said that we regard Presi-  
dent Schurman's solution of the prob-  
lem so eminently sound and practical;  
we may add that this particular part  
of his principal address before the Utah  
Teachers' association was accorded the  
heartiest reception and evoked the  
greatest enthusiasm of any feature  
during the entire proceedings. Applau-  
ses greeted each point in the demon-  
stration. The teachers, new and old,  
experienced and unexperienced, from  
the colleges to the grade schools, all  
alike perceived or felt the truth and  
value of what Schurman was saying,  
and burst into enthusiastic approval,  
as he vigorously reiterated his natural  
conclusions. For as he said, he had  
arrived at these conclusions through a  
careful study of the problem from  
the standpoint of an institution which  
undoubtedly leads all others in Amer-  
ica in this very matter of advocating  
the introduction of agricultural and  
industrial work into the common  
schools.

Such conclusions from such sources  
and authorities, upon a topic that is  
new one of the foremost in the pub-  
lic mind, are of the utmost value. The  
topic is one of perennial interest, even  
when held for a time in abeyance by  
other questions. For the education and  
training of the youth is, after all,  
the principal business the main occupa-  
tion, and the chief concern of all that

portion of mankind to which we apply  
the term civilization; and happy shall be  
that community which can wisely solve  
this main problem of civilization.

## CHURCH PUBLICATIONS.

The Northwestern Christian Advo-  
cate, in a recent issue, makes the  
statement that every weekly paper of  
the denomination it represents has a  
decreasing subscription list, not be-  
cause the papers are not edited with  
ability, and not because the subscrip-  
tion price is too high, but because, as  
the Advocate says, "to some extent un-  
denominational papers of very cheap  
quality and price have been allowed to  
crowd into the homes of our people and  
to crowd out our own." This has been  
going on until in one annual confer-  
ence twenty-one pastors take to Advo-  
cate! In the same conference there  
were last year thirty churches with not  
a subscriber.

Commenting on this our contem-  
porary contends that it means a steady  
trend away from the ideals of the  
church it represents. "It means," we  
are assured, "decreasing intelligence,  
decreasing loyalty, decreasing sym-  
pathy toward our denominational in-  
stitutions. The pastor who is not thor-  
oughly familiar with the life of his  
own denomination as reflected in its  
literature is only half equipped for the  
responsibilities of leadership. And a  
church member who is not brought in-  
to weekly contact with the spirit and  
achievements of his own church can-  
not be as intelligent and useful as he  
ought to be. Are we not running a  
fearful risk in allowing the circulation  
of our papers to run down?"

There are some important truths  
stated in these sentences, which may  
well be considered by leaders and mem-  
bers of other denominations than that  
for which the Advocate speaks. The  
Latter-day Saints, as a rule, are wide  
awake to the importance of sustaining  
their own periodical literature, but  
there is always room for improvement.  
A special effort might be made every  
year in behalf of Church publications,  
to great advantage. Those publications  
are the true friends of the people, and  
their power for good depends very  
much upon the support they are ac-  
cording.

## REBATES IN GERMANY.

The government of Germany pays  
liberal bounties on our grain exported  
from that country. It does this as  
a sort of corollary to the high duties  
it places on imports of grain and flour.

The need of revenue developed the  
heavy taxes on imported bread-stuffs.  
The further encouragement of agricul-  
ture produced the countervailing  
duties on the same products re-exported,  
and the bounties include exports  
of domestic grain.

German agriculture differs essen-  
tially in its social and political aspect  
from that of the United States.

In that country the farms are large-  
ly owned and managed by wealthy,  
titled, and landed proprietors whose  
operations extend over wide sections  
of territory, often embracing many  
thousands of acres, containing within  
themselves villages for the homes of  
laborers, shops and factories, distill-  
eries, mills, and refineries for converting  
as much as possible the raw products  
of the soil and forest into finished  
goods fit for consumption and use.  
Societies with semi-official authority  
exist throughout the Empire, affiliat-  
ed with various government bureaux  
and supported by strong corps of  
scientists and experts. It is the duty  
of these officials to bring up to the  
very highest state of efficiency that  
particular line of agricultural economy  
and production to which their efforts  
may be directed. This direction is  
systematic and to a great extent obli-  
gatory upon the part of the agricul-  
turalists. The result is highly benefi-  
cial to the farming industry. Under these  
forms of scientific supervision, the  
best crops attainable are produced  
from the soil.

Thus agriculture in Germany is  
more widely influential, and it  
involves more progressive people than  
elsewhere. In the language of Special  
Agent Davis at Berlin, there is a unifor-  
mity and concentration of influence,  
political and otherwise, growing out  
of this systematic or paternal advance-  
ment of agriculture which gives it  
prominence beyond any other in many  
respects.

Thus the German government, when  
in need of additional revenue be-  
came acute, found ready aid at the  
hands of those connected with agri-  
culture when it was decided to tax  
agricultural imports. Such taxation,  
the agriculturists foresaw, would make  
a permanent advance in the price of  
such farm products as were put upon  
the duty lists.

"The price of a crop," writes Mr.  
Davis, "is gained by the value of the  
surplus." But in this case he finds  
an exception to the rule, for in Ger-  
many the value of the grain crops is  
fixed "by a voluntary addition to the  
cost of the deficiency," which the  
agrarians welcomed and the consum-  
ers have approved.

The German tax on grain has made  
it cost more to live, but says Mr.  
Davis, "the tax of 35 cents per bushel  
on the then average imports of wheat,  
about 30,000,000 bushels annually,  
and rye about 10,000,000 bushels an-  
nually, would be more than offset by  
the added value to the annual crops of  
rye and wheat which were averaging  
about 270,000,000 bushels and 140,  
000,000 bushels, respectively. The  
prediction has proved true. Rye has  
been less influenced than wheat, as  
was expected would be the case, and  
rye is the food of the poorer classes.  
But wheat has made a splendid re-  
sponse by way of increased value  
where, at port cities, the home-  
grown varieties, inferior in many re-  
spects to the imported sorts, actually  
command prices generally equal to  
the latter, and occasionally premiums  
over them after the duty has been  
added to the 'world's market price.'"

The manufacturers of flour, how-  
ever, make objections. German mills  
export flour and would be handicapped  
in their trade with the people of other  
nations by the advance in the price  
of grain. There are over 30,000 flour  
mills in the Empire, employing over

50 to 100 workmen. Something had  
therefore, had to be conceded to al-  
leviate the opposition of these interests to  
the new taxes on imported grain.

There were also many grain-ship-  
ping firms antagonized by the exactions  
of duties on imports, much of  
which was temporary in character,  
the final destination being other for-  
eign ports. Therefore in 1905 an  
amendment to the duty law went into  
effect giving millers and shippers a  
rebate, pound for pound, of as much  
duty when exported as would have  
been paid upon the grain had it been  
imported. This law not proving en-  
tirely satisfactory was later amended.

The policy of allowing a bounty on  
all exports of grain seems unwise to  
many in the trade; but Mr. Davis con-  
cludes that it operates to deplete the  
stores of home-grown product, and  
that under such a system no large  
accumulations are likely to be made,  
or if made, to be long maintained.  
The near-by markets of other coun-  
tries, always buyers of grain, readily  
absorb what apparent surplus  
Germany has to offer, moreover, and  
the traffic is facilitated by the low  
water rates of transportation and the  
size of the bounty, which admits of a  
wide opportunity for adjusting prices  
to meet the market. Speculation in  
grain is under government restriction,  
sufficiently to prevent manipulation or  
the accumulation of large quantities.  
Hence there are no centers of storage  
or large elevator systems, as exist in  
the United States. There is therefore  
less uncertainty as to values, and the  
milling business is less disturbed than  
where conditions at times prevail, as  
in the United States, to make wheat  
worth more to speculate with than it  
is to grind into flour.

The latest published statistics es-  
tablished the fact of increased trade  
abroad. Wheat-flour exports in  
1907 exceeded those of 1906 by over  
300,000 sacks of 220 pounds each.  
This was not much, but still it was  
a gain made possible only by the  
working of the law, and the effect  
was to fix in the various foreign  
markets where sold a lower range of  
values on an already congested mar-  
ket than would otherwise have existed.  
Imports of wheat flour for the same  
period mark a decline from  
145,925 sacks in 1907 to 117,406  
sacks for the nine months of 1908.  
Of the flour imports only about half  
pay any duty, the balance being re-  
quired at the free ports for ship sup-  
plies or used for special purposes,  
which under the law exempt it from  
duty.

## MORMONISM.

"Is there such a disease as Mormo-  
nism?" asks the Liverpool Daily Dis-  
patch, a paper widely circulated in  
England. We copy the entire article  
from the current number of the Mil-  
lennium Star:

"Is there such a disease as Mormo-  
nism? Some people say quite confi-  
dently that there is, and the numbers  
holding this belief are increasing to  
such an extent that the contention can-  
not be overlooked.

"The chiefs of the Latter-day Saints  
feel that their beliefs are being grossly  
misrepresented by opponents, to whom  
the term 'Mormonism' is said to be  
a very fitting one. The recent expan-  
sion of 'Mormon' activity has given the  
movement considerable prominence, but  
far from being alarmed at the attacks  
made upon them, the elders state that  
the opposition is doing them a wonder-  
ful amount of good, and increasing the  
number of converts daily.

"Liverpool is the head of the Euro-  
pean mission, and from the Mersey  
port the work of the British Isles is  
directed, in addition to that carried on  
in Sweden, Germany, Holland, Belgium,  
Norway, Denmark, Turkey, and South  
Africa. A fine old house in Edge Lane  
has been acquired, and here well-  
attended meetings are regularly held.

"When a representative of the Daily  
Dispatch visited there one evening a  
meeting was in progress, but Mr. C. W.  
Penrose, who has charge of the Euro-  
pean branch, left the gathering for a  
few moments in order to clear up what  
he termed the general fallacies. 'It is  
quite true,' said he, 'that a large  
number of Mormon elders have just  
arrived at Liverpool, but the occur-  
rence is by no means new, and cer-  
tainly not alarming. No new mission  
is contemplated. It is simply a carry-  
ing on of the work which has been go-  
ing on in Liverpool for sixty years.

"The exact number of arrivals (for  
Great Britain) was twenty-one, and the  
elders were accompanied by several  
friends, one a Liverpool lady who went  
out some years ago, and has returned  
on a visit. These elders will take the  
place of those in the British Isles whose  
term of labor has expired.

"We have now in all parts of the  
world about two thousand mission-  
aries, and they discharge their duties  
without payment from anyone.

"Where do they get money from?"  
"Well, as a rule they are young fellows  
who have earned good wages in Utah,  
and have saved sufficient to bring them  
over here and keep them for about two  
years. In some cases their fathers  
help them along, but they certainly are  
not paid by us."

"Going on to talk of the progress of  
'Mormonism' in this country, Mr. Pen-  
rose said that their success was largely  
attributable to people who vigorously  
opposed them. This opposition causes  
others to investigate the beliefs of the  
Latter-day Saints, and in the end to be-  
come members of the Church.

controversy on all questions of doc-  
trine and practice.

We are pleased that the enlightened  
press begins to take notice of the in-  
human character of anti-'Mormonism.'

Not the purse but the days are grow-  
ing longer.

Have the revolution to stand by your  
New Year's resolutions.

If the secret service passes the secret  
of success it keeps it secret.

The coasts along the Straits of Mes-  
sina look like paradise lost.

Congressman Burton now has a fair  
field and all the favor.

Castro seems no longer fit for trea-  
sons, stratagems or spoils.

A Senate page thinks he has more  
influence than an editorial page.

Luther Burbank can be depended  
upon to produce a rose without thorns.

Weather indications are that it would  
be wise to put something by for a rainy  
day.

Well might the Christmas stocking  
say, "To what have we come at  
last."

Does the Kaiser seek to go down in  
history as Germany's William the Sil-  
ent?

Much to the regret of boys with  
sleets and skates and skis school opens  
Monday.

Why not have a little maternalism  
in government to offset the ever-grow-  
ing paternalism?

What a master stroke it would be if  
Judge Taft should select a Mormon  
man for a cabinet position!

Does Chief Wilkie favor publicity?  
In the olden days when he was a re-  
porter he would have favored it.

There is something wrong somewhere  
with the man who is over particular  
about his tonsorial appearance.

When a public official is confronted  
by a problem that gives him bother, he  
usually asks for an appropriation.

Thus far the evidence for the defense  
in the Hains case looks like an at-  
tempt to justify the unwritten law.

The Corsican who fired through the  
window of Mr. Clemenceau's office will  
do well to not crowd words with him.

What does Mr. Carnegie's testimony  
before the ways and means committee  
prove? That he is as sharp as a steel  
trap.

The tercentenary celebration of  
Milton's birth having passed this fort-  
night people have now quit reading  
about him.

"Tipping the porter is a voluntary  
act," says a Pullman official. So is  
surrendering your purse to a high-  
wayman.

Gomez rightfully thinks that as a  
soft answer turneth away wrath so the  
olive branch will ward off a blow from  
a big stick.

It makes no difference whatever  
whether or no there are any birds in  
last year's nests; there will be in  
this year's.

Signor Ferrero says that Cleopatra  
was not beautiful, that Antony sought  
her fortune. But history says that her  
face was her fortune.

A bank receiver has proposed that  
part of his fee be returned. Now if  
he should kill a man he could very  
successfully set up a plea of insanity  
as a defense.

In Chicago they don't propose to let  
drunken men ride on street cars. That  
is the proper course, and Chicago's ex-  
ample is worthy of being followed by  
every city in the country.

The Manitoba Free Press, published  
at Winnipeg, Canada, has for a num-  
ber of years distributed, for Christmas,  
little souvenirs, characteristic of the  
country. In 1901, for instance, it sent  
out miniature sacks of Manitoba  
wheat. In 1902 it distributed reindeer  
penmanship and in 1903 gophers' tails  
mounted as "good luck bringers." In  
1904 goose quill pens accompanied by a  
pamphlet, were sent out, and this year,  
the souvenir consists of a little box  
of caviar from Lake Winnipeg, to-  
gether with a beautifully illustrated  
pamphlet containing an account of the  
caviar industry and an Indian story of  
a fisherman and a sturgeon. The idea  
of distributing as Christmas presents  
such little advertisements of the industries  
of Canada might be adopted by the  
enterprising newspapers of this coun-  
try. It is a good idea.

## JUST FOR FUN.

"That Italian nobleman's people in-  
sist on an enormous dot."

"Yes," answered Mr. Cumrox, "his  
managers seem to think he ought to  
get as much money as if he were an  
opera singer."—Washington (D. C.) Star.

Mother—Dear me! Did that bad  
boy hit my little son inadvertently?  
Father—Street chorus—No, mum; he  
hit him in de stomach!—Baltimore  
American.

Sparks—I wonder why it is a  
woman lets out everything you tell her.  
Sharks—My dear boy, a woman has  
only two views of a secret—either  
it is not worth keeping or it is too  
good to keep.—London Opinion.

One of our State street brokers re-  
cently received a note from a customer  
bearing the cryptic message: "Rich-  
ard III, act 1, line 138." Turning  
to the passage he read: "Now, by  
St. Paul!" And next moment he had  
given the order.—Boston Transcript.

Nowadays it's "Suck the Kaiser!"—  
Puck.

What a pity it is that men whose  
heads are lighter than air are not dis-  
ligible!—Charleston News and Courier.

## Gathered On The Battlefield of Thought.

How would the voters of the  
Are We United States like to wake  
Drifting? up some morning in June of  
a presidential year, to go to  
primaries to indicate their preference  
for the nominations of their respective  
parties? Either states or districts  
might be made the units. The candi-  
date getting the largest amount of  
such State and district support would  
then become the party choice, the na-  
tional conventions falling into second-  
ary importance useful chiefly for draft-  
ing the platform and for formally re-  
cognizing the decrees already made by  
the people. This presidential nomi-  
nation will some time be made in this  
way is not wholly unlikely. C. Edward  
Merriam, the author of a work on  
"Primary Elections," recently pub-  
lished by the University of Chicago  
Press, makes the prediction that this  
method is coming, as the culmination  
of our direct primary developments. Is  
it not already under way? This author  
recalls that this last year Wisconsin  
and Pennsylvania chose their delegates  
by a direct vote on the presidential is-  
sue. The next step, he believes, will  
be a definite provision for a prelimi-  
nary vote on the nomination of a Presi-  
dent by the popular vote of the entire  
party is problematical. But at least  
States are likely to choose their dele-  
gates to the national convention by di-  
rect primary, and these delegates will  
be instructed by the popular vote upon  
the question of the presidential nomi-  
nation. That would mean about the  
same thing as the Wisconsin plan of  
direct presidential preference, expressed  
by the voters in the primary booth.

Good Laws Are the number of the  
To Prevent country's blind has in-  
Blindness. creased, physicians and so-  
cial reformers have been doing their  
best not only to solve the problem of  
their welfare, but eradicating the  
causes of the blindness. Many of them  
are found in common ailments whose  
careless or ignorant treatment brings  
irritation or weakening of the sight, and  
neglect at such a time is followed by  
serious results. This is particularly true  
in the case of infants. Experts de-  
clare that easily one-third of our blind  
people lose their sight in early youth,  
and they have so well proved their  
case that several states are looking to  
the passing of laws which will over-  
see the care of the child, and contribute  
to the percentage of those doomed to  
live their lives in awful darkness.  
Pennsylvania already has such a law.  
For three years it has lain dormant on  
the statute books. State Health Com-  
missioner Dixon has brought it to  
light, however, and intends to have it  
put into force immediately. The law  
provides that should one or both eyes  
of an infant become inflamed or swell-  
ing or reddened at any time within the  
two weeks after birth, it shall be the  
duty of the nurse or other person hav-  
ing the care of such infant, to report  
in writing within six hours after the  
discovery thereof to the health officer  
or legally qualified practitioner of the  
city, town or district in which the  
mother of the child resides. The sig-  
nificance of this law has been brought  
home to me by the fact that there will  
be any disposition on the part of par-  
ents to disobey it. It is a provision  
that all states would do well to adopt  
with all possible haste, for it not only  
will prove a blessing to humanity but  
will greatly reduce the expense, and  
simplify the problem of the care of the  
blind.—Worcester Gazette.

Brewers The relations between the  
Own the brewer and the saloon-  
Saloons. keeper are close and com-  
plicated. In looking at a  
number of saloons, with an eye to  
purchase, I had found that every one  
of them was really owned by a brewer.  
The system under which I became the  
"man Friday" of my brewery is prac-  
tically universal in New York. The  
saloon is leased, the fixtures are sup-  
plied, and the license is paid by the  
brewer. When I "bought" my place, I  
discovered that the brewery held a  
mortgage of \$4,000 on its fixtures. These  
fixtures, when they were new, had cost  
perhaps \$2,000. The fact that the mort-  
gage was so much larger than the  
value of the property it covered made  
it practically certain it would never  
be paid off, and that the saloon would  
remain the property of the brewery.  
Another peculiar fact about this mort-  
gage was that it was a "dead one"—  
that is, I paid no interest directly on  
it. To all intents and purposes, the  
fixtures that it covered constituted  
part of the brewery. I paid my rent  
to the brewery, but although it was  
high for the locality—\$1,000 a year—I  
paid no more than was stipulated in  
the lease held by the brewery from the  
owner of the property. I paid \$200 a  
year from advancing my \$1,000 license  
and receiving back from me \$25 a week  
for 48 weeks in the year. But the in-  
terest on the fixtures was apparently  
charged in the profits of the beer,  
where it could undoubtedly be well  
cared for—since, I have good reason to  
believe, they made 300 per cent gross  
profit on the beer at the price they  
sold it to me.—From "The Experiences  
of a Saloonkeeper" in the January Mc-  
Clure's.

Result of At one time I contributed  
Artist's to the Illustrated London  
Picture. News and other period-  
icals illustrations seriously  
treating of passing events, such as  
are now supplied by the camera. It  
was my lot to act as special artist, and  
to sketch scenes and events week by  
week, and I traveled about to get  
material, constantly skimming crowds  
and "bits of character" in order to

get, so far as might be, truth in the  
drawing of the passing show. I have  
more than once detected a man in the  
crowd I have fixed to sketch and re-  
sist off, or watch, an anxiously  
change color, and look uncomfortable,  
mistake me for a detective taking  
notes. It so happened that I had to  
draw the finish of the Oxford and  
Cambridge boat race. I had a sketch  
of the background; as for the rest—  
well, there had to be the man in the  
boat firing the gun, and, to balance the  
design, I gave him as companion but the  
boat a gentleman and a lady. Natu-  
rally, the lady was nervous of the  
gun being fired, and of course her  
companion supported her round the  
waist. The sequel to this was a fur-  
ious letter from a stranger to reprimand  
me for my gross impertinence in  
portraying him in such a position. I  
had little idea, he said, what such  
liberty on which paper had been given.  
The writer's wife knew he had gone to  
the race, and knew he was also in the  
boat with the man who invited him,  
and who had fired the gun, and that  
his name had appeared in print he  
had to own up that there was a lady  
in the affair as well, and now his do-  
mestic happiness had been destroyed.  
He wrote from a business firm, giving  
only his initials. And here is the se-  
quel: I had never been to the race.  
The drawing was a purely imaginary  
one, and was not only drawn, but the  
scene was before the event took  
place!—From "The Comic Side of  
Crime" by Harry Furniss in the Janu-  
ary Strand Magazine.

Weight If a person who had given  
A Body no thought to the matter  
Carries. were told that he is perpetu-  
ally sustaining a weight  
of about fourteen tons, and that that  
stupendous burden is ever varying,  
sometimes increasing, sometimes de-  
creasing, to the extent of four and five  
hundred pounds in the course of a few  
hours, he would probably regard it as  
a joke. But it is not only not a joke,  
but under certain conditions of the at-  
mosphere, when the barometer stands  
high indicating that the pressure is ex-  
cessive, a sense of invigoration is ex-  
perienced, which passes away, when  
he has been relieved of the additional  
hundredweight or two which he was  
carrying. Some idea of the tremendous  
pressure of the air may be gathered by  
placing the hand firmly over the mouth  
of an air-pump and exhausting the air  
therefrom; a large hand measuring  
eight square inches would then, if the  
air were completely exhausted, have a  
weight of exactly a hundredweight  
pressing upon its upper surface. Only  
a human would have sufficient muscu-  
lar force to lift that load and remove  
his hand from the mouth of the re-  
ceiver. Although our atmosphere is so  
transparent and so diaphanous, yet its  
total weight is computed at the enor-  
mous total of five thousand five hun-  
dred million millions of tons! And  
when this ponderous element is set in  
violent motion, as in a hurricane, its  
weight and density are more readily  
realized; for then, when in all its fury  
the unseen air is madly rushing along,  
or furiously whirling round and round,  
at the rate of a hundred miles an hour,  
nothing escapes the most solidly erect-  
ed structures can withstand its infuriate  
and fierce onslaughts. Great trees are  
felled in a moment; stacks of corn or  
hay are scattered to the winds; and  
even human beings struck by the for-  
mido are hurled to the ground, or even  
caught up and whirled through the air  
like feathers in a gale. But when time  
shall be no more, and when those who  
by patient continuance in well doing  
have through the merits and all pre-  
vailing mediation of their Redeemer,  
who died for them that they might live  
eternally—attained to the glories of the  
hereafter, then shall those beautified  
souls be free from the trammels which  
so heavily press down upon them on  
earth, and be able continually to  
roam throughout the universes unim-  
peded by the earth-fetters with which  
they are now encumbered.—A Banker.

The Story Mohammed ben Moham-  
Of the Tomb med was a marabout  
An Ass. whose affairs were in  
condition. Pilgrims visited his an-  
cestor's tomb by hundreds, leaving  
many and rich offerings, and Moham-  
med ben Mohammed grew fatter and  
wealthier daily until his servant, Ali  
ben Ali, became tired of watching his  
master's increased wealth and bulk,  
while his own pocket was as flat as his  
body was thin. So one dark night he  
sneakily stole his master's keys, and  
the back of a young ass, belonging to  
his master. After a march of about  
30 miles the ass had enough of carrying  
Ali. It was a young ass, and knew no  
better, so it went on strike, lay down,  
and forthwith died. Thereupon Ali  
dug a big hole and put the ass in, pil-

ing a great mountain of stones over it.  
Then, sitting down beside the heap, he  
began to pray. A traveler passing in-  
quired by whose tomb he prayed so  
reverently. Ali was filled with aston-  
ishment. "What! had he never heard  
of the great Saint Amar ben Amas  
(literally 'an ass, the son of an ass')  
All the people of the country round  
came there to pray." The traveler did  
not fail to mention the marabout  
Amar ben Amas's tomb, and soon pi-  
grims flocked to it with offerings, and  
Ali ben Ali grew fat and rich. The  
faithful neglected Mohammed ben  
Mohammed, who at last, furious,  
abandoned his marabout in order to  
pay a visit to his rival. Great was  
his astonishment when his recognized  
his runaway servant.

Taking him aside, he whispered,  
"Tell me the truth. Who is your mar-  
about?"  
"The ass I stole from you! And now