AMERICAN UNION

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

DENTON, - - - - MD.

Even though it is impossible to corner all the money, a fellow can try

In a Canadian town, milk was used to extinguish a fire. Must have been well watered.

Perhaps the next thing will be a pneumatic tube service between the city and the farm.

A Boston physician says whiskers are a sort of capillary fungus. There are some that look it.

A Delaware hotel has four cats regularly employed to deal with rats. Wonder who furnishes the rats?

A man who had four aces beaten by a straight flush called the police, making the second bad call of the episode.

So patriotic is the average citizen that he will not express even an opinion, preferring to send it by parcel post.

A divorce case at Reno took nine minutes for trial. They've got the thing down to a system there, all right.

If you save your money you will be called a "tightwad." If you scatter it you will be referred to as a "spendthrift."

"Leap year," says an eastern paper, "proved to be fruitful." And doubtless there were a few lemons as well as peaches.

Blotting paper was discovered in 1465, but it has been mighty hard work ever since to find any when you want it.

A New Jersey man, 100 years old, says he shaves himself without a scratch. But think of all the practice he's had.

A Chicago professor says there are more insane persons in this country than college students. Some professors possibly.

The Prince of Wales is learning to play the bagpipe to develop his lungs, and probably will go barelegged to endanger them.

A Seattle judge has ruled that it is not proper for husband and wife to sit on the same jury. That would only be eleven jurors?

American phonographs are popular in all parts of the world. They are popular with their owners, of course, not the neighbors.

A student of such things says that long sleep tends to produce crime, but criminals are always trying to catch their victims napping.

A remarkable duel has just taken place in Hungary, where the combatants actually injured each other before honor was satisfied.

A Philadelphia lawyer says that a lobster is not a good sport. But most of them are good spenders.

Preparations are bing made to lecture rich mothers on the care of children. As usual, the lecturing will be done by unmarried women.

Western city is said to record the names of all its dogs in the city directory in order to increase the population list. Writing doggerel?

A Moscow woman challenged her husband to a duel and killed him, just because he was jealous of her. An odd way of proving one's fidelity.

Germs have been found in finger bowls in high-priced restaurants. Probably an exclusive and superior kind, yet thrown in without extra charge.

New York man, arrested for theft, laid it on to a pre-natal mark caused by a mouse. Living up to the old stunt of "when the cops away, the mice will play."

A New York woman involved in matrimonial troubles says that the ghost of her husband's first wife is the cause of it all. Why don't she have him give up the ghost?

That newly discovered "cold light" is certainly no more effective than the cold light which gleams in one's wife's eyes when one comes home at three o'clock in the morning after a spell of exhausting work at the office.

An English writer is said in a London dispatch to have worked in New York as "a newspaper man, a waiter, and, in fact, in almost any capacity in the lower strata of the great city." Thanks, awfully!

The London hotel that gained a world wide reputation through its onions is making a strong bid for fame.

A Boston bandit just captured announces that he never robbed the poor. Certainly not. What chance had he?

A tutor in mathematics in an eastern college has entered the bankruptcy courts, filing liabilities of $421,500. This man should certainly have been the head of his department.

A Milwaukee man wants official help to keep people from kissing his baby. He might let the child smear its face with molasses candy.

It is reported that the Chinese government has recommended that the male population wear the western styles of hats. But, evidently, similar advice is shrewdly withheld from the other sex. Perhaps the hats worn by women in this part of the world do not strike the Oriental leaders of progress as being in line with intelligent ideas of civilization.

THE NEW POLICY TOWARD MEXICO

Precautions to Be Taken to Avoid Friction on Border.

GENERAL OJEDA APOLOGIZES

Brigadier General Bliss, Commanding the Department Of the South, Ordered To Make a Tour Of Inspection.

Washington.—Indications that no immediate or sweeping changes in the foreign policy of the United States are in contemplation were afforded when Secretary Bryan, without much qualification, approved the letters and instructions by wire that went out to the American representatives abroad in countries where stirring events are happening. It is true that generally this was routine business, but yet it was inferred by the officials of lesser rank than the Secretary that President Wilson intends to make a careful study of all the data to be presented to him by Secretary Bryan before making any radical changes in existing policies.

It became known that without abating this government's claim to the right to maintain an effective army patrol along the Mexican border, the new administration intends to use every proper means to avoid friction with the Mexicans across the line. In line with the disposition to advise President Wilson and Secretary Bryan of the condition along the border, Brigadier General Tasker H. Bliss, commanding the Southern Department of the Army, with headquarters at Fort Sam Houston, was ordered to make a tour of inspection.

General Ojeda, commander of the Mexican federals, has expressed regret to American consular officers at Nogales for the recent clashes with American troops near Douglas, Ariz. General Ojeda assured the officers that he would adopt means to prevent further trouble and has ordered the Mexican patrol withdrawn from where the outbreaks occurred.

SUFFRAGE GETS SETBACK.

Massachusetts and Maine Turn Down Proposed Amendment.

Boston.—The cause of woman suffrage received a setback in two New England legislatures.

After several spirited hearings participated in by prominent men and women a committee in the Massachusetts legislature voted to report "leave to withdraw" on a bill providing for a referendum on a constitutional amendment which would eliminate the word "male" from the provision defining the qualifications of a voter.

Six members of the committee voted against suffrage, three for it and two were not recorded.

A similar bill was killed in the Maine House by a vote of 89 to 53 after it had been passed by the Senate.

ALLIANCE AGAINST CASTRO.

South American Republics Do Not Want Him To Return.

New York.—A triple alliance of Venezuela, Colombia and Nicaragua is said by South American consular agents here to have been informally entered into by these governments to prevent any return of the deposed President Castro to Venezuela. Francisco Esobar, consul general of Colombia, said that his government had three naval vessels patrolling the Colombia coast, which had been instructed to thwart any landing of a Castro force.

General Castro laughed at these reports, reiterating his denial of any intention to engage in fomenting revolution in Venezuela or Nicaragua. He said he would depart shortly to rejoin his family in Europe.

CLARK CHAIRMAN.

New Interstate Commerce Commissioner Elevated By Colleagues.

Washington.—Commissioner Edgar E. Clark, renominated by President Wilson as Interstate Commerce Commissioner, was elected chairman of the commission by his colleagues. He will serve for one year. Clark succeeds former Commissioner Franklin K. Lane, the new Secretary of the Interior, as chairman.

MAPLE CROP SHORT.

Mild Winter Has Had Serious Effect In New England Industry.

Winsted, Conn.—The exceptionally mild winter is blamed by owners of maple orchards for what will prove to be the poorest maple syrup and sugar season New England has known in many years. The frost has not penetrated to a depth to enable trees to yield sap for any length of time.

LEVI P. MORTON IS ILL.

Former Vice-President Confined To Fifth Avenue Residence.

New York.—Announcement was made by the family that Levi P. Morton, vice-president in the Harrison administration and former governor of New York, is seriously ill at his Fifth avenue residence. He is 89 years old.

SEEKS FRIEDMANN; ENDS LIFE.

Tubercular Sufferer Inhals Gas When He Fails.

New York.—Charles Leiberman, 18 years old, a sufferer from tuberculosis, killed himself by inhaling gas. He was despondent, it was said, because he had been unable to see Dr. Frederick F. Friedmann, the German physician who claims to have discovered a cure for tuberculosis. The young man had made his third unsuccessful attempt, according to his father, to reach Dr. Friedmann at his hotel.

WHEN THE BIG THAW COMES



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FORTRESS OF JANINA FALLS

32,000 Turks Surrender to the Greeks.

A TERRIFIC ATTACK MADE.

Greek Commanders, By a Feint To Right, Distract the Turks and Then Surprise Them.

Athens, Greece.—The Turkish fortress of Janina, the key to the possession of the province of Epirus, with its garrison of 32,000 men, surrendered to the Greek Army after a defense which forms one of the most brilliant episodes of the Balkan War.

The surrender was preceded by a fierce bombardment, lasting without cessation for two days and two nights. Every available gun, including a number of heavy Howitzers lent by the Servian artillery, was brought to bear on the forts defending the beleagured city.

No fewer than 30,000 shells were fired by the Greek guns during the first day's cannonade. Gradually the Turkish batteries at Bizani, Manoliara, Sakni and elsewhere were silenced.

A Complete Surprise.

The Greek commanders by a feint led the Turks to believe that their attack would be made from the right. As soon as the attention of the defenders had been distracted the Greeks hurled large bodies of infantry onto the Turkish left. The Ottoman troops, utterly surprised, fell back in disorder.

The batteries on the heights of Bizani, the mainstay of the defense, had been unable to stand the pelting of the shells and were reduced to complete silence.

The Greeks pushed their forward movement during the afternoon and occupied the Turkish batteries on the Sakni and Elas hills, capturing all the guns and 110 artillerymen. Then the Greek battalions gradually deployed onto the plain in front of the city itself.

The Turkish flight immediately became general, despite all the efforts of the Ottoman officers to rally their men. Whole detachments succumbed to panic and joined in a mad race into the city. The Greek troops followed in hot pursuit almost to the walls.

The Capitulation.

With all the defending batteries in the hands of the Greeks and the Hellenic soldiers at the gates of Janina, Essaad Pasha, the Turkish commander, sent messengers under a flag of truce to Crown Prince Constantine of Greece announcing the surrender of the city and all the troops under his command.

The fall of Janina was announced by the Crown Prince to the Greek War Office in the following dispatch:

"Enimaga (Greek headquarters), 6 A. M. The Greek army having occupied the entire left front of the city of Janina and also Bizani, and Castritza having been surrounded by our troops, Essaad Pasha has just informed me that his troops surrendered as prisoners of war.

"I will send you shortly details of the great victory of our gallant army."

Wild enthusiasm reigned in the streets of Athens on the announcement of the news. All the houses were decorated with flags. Excited people thronged the thoroughfares singing the Greek national anthem, while joyous peals rang out from every church steeple in the capital.

CRUISER SINKS TORPEDO BOAT.

Sixty-Six Of the Officers and Crew Are Drowned.

Heligoland, Germany.—Sixty-six of the crew of the German torpedo boat destroyer S-178 were drowned when the little vessel was rammed by the cruiser Yorek in the North Sea. Among the dead are the commander of the boat, Lieutenant Koch, and his first officer. The surgeon and engineer and 15 men of the crew were saved. The torpedo boat sank immediately.

U. S. WARNS GOMEZ.

Will Look With Disfavor On Signing Of General Prison Amnesty Bill.

Washington.—President Gomez of Cuba was notified by the State Department that his signature to the Cuban amnesty bill would be looked upon with disapproval. The measure which originally provided for granting of amnesty to negroes who took part in the recent uprising was amended to include amnesty to all crimnials imprisoned in jail on the Island.

STILL ANOTHER MEXICAN REVOLT

State of Sonora Declares Its Independence.

FLEEING ACROSS THE BORDER

Huerta's Provisional Government Officially Repudiated and Preparations Made To Resist the Federal Troops.

Douglas, Ariz.—Trains from the South brought many refugees who reported Northern Sonora is in a state of commotion in preparation for a general campaign to make the border state an independent republic.

Private telegrams received here from Mexico City say that Huerta has appointed Manuel Mascarenas provisional governor of Sonora, with orders to proceed to Hermosillo and subdue the uprising there. Messages from Hermosillo say that General Obregan has been appointed commander of the Constitutionalists in rebellion against the Mexico City government.

The former Maderists continue mobolization of troops at Colonia Morelos, below this point. Rebels camped 10 miles to the south declare they will make an attack on Agua Prieta.

Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico.—Repudiation of Huerta's provisional national government was made officially here at a special meeting of the Sonora State Congress, which also issued a general call to arms for all people of the state, to prevent any intrusion of Huerta soldiers.

"Any attempt to bring government troops into Sonora will be resented," was the message sent by the state authorities here to the party in power at Mexico City.

Provisional Governor Pesquera has issued an announcement declaring:

"I am prepared to defend the state with my life." He was appointed chief executive by the Senate when Governor Maytorena, now a refugee in Arizona, was ousted.

TO EXPLORE SOUTH AMERICA.

Dr. Wm. C. Farabee Announces Plans For Extended Expedition.

Boston.—Dr. William C. Farabee, formerly in charge of the Peabody Museum at Harvard University, will leave Philadelphia next week at the head of a costly expedition to penetrate Darkest South America. The party plans to be gone for three years and to explore the Amazon River and its tributaries.

The University of Pennsylvania has furnished the expedition with a private yacht, fitted with electric lights, copper wire screens to keep out insects and an elaborate medical equipment.

The principal purpose of the explorers is to obtain in concrete form some historical remains of the native tribes. Dr. Franklin B. Church, of New York, who will accompany the expedition, will make an extensive study of tropical diseases.

PLUNGES 5,000 FEET TO DEATH.

British Air-Man Falls While Demonstrating Machine.

Salisbury Plain, England.—Geoffrey England, a British air-man, fell 5,000 feet from his monoplane while making a flight on the army flying ground here and was instantly killed. He had been flying for an hour when the accident occurred.

TO INDICT SCHOOL BOARD.

Entire Membership At New Philadelphia Accused.

Pottsville, Pa.—District Attorney Whitehouse will ask the grand jury to indict the entire membership of the New Philadelphia School Board, charged by the County Taxpayers' Association with conspiracy to defraud and using the money of the school district for their own personal benefit.

LEAVES IT IN DOUBT.

An Appeal Taken In Castellane-Gould Annulment Case.

Rome.—The decision rendered by the Papal tribunal of Rota, favorable to the annulment of the marriage of Count Boni de Castellane and Miss Anna Gould, now the Duchess de Talleyrand, is not final. According to the ecclesiastical law, two decisions are necessary for a definite verdict. In the Castellane-Gould case the first decision was against annulment, and the second in favor of it.

NO LIQUOR NOW IN DRY STATES

House Also Overrides the President's Veto.

THE VOTE WAS 246 TO 95.

Large Majority For the Bill, Which Was the First During Taft's Administration To Be Passed Over His Veto.

Washington—The President's veto of the Webb-Kenyon bill prohibiting the interstate shipment of intoxicating liquors into any state in which that liquor is to be used in violation of the state laws was overridden by the House of Representatives. The veto was 246 to 95.

The vote in the Senate rejecting the veto was 63 to 21. The passage of the Webb-Kenyon bill over the veto made it effective as a federal law immediately.

This new statute applies to shipments into any wet or local option state, as well as to shipment into any dry state.

It is not restricted in its scope to shipments only into prohibition states, but into any state if the liquor is "intended by any person interested therein to be received, possessed, sold or in any manner used, either in the original package or otherwise, in violation of any law of such state, territory or district of the United States" into which it may have been shipped by interstate commerce.

POWERS TO ACT FOR TURKEY.

Given Free Hand To Conclude Peace With Allies.

London.—The Turkish Government definitely abandoned its prohibitive stipulations in connection with peace and placed the Ottoman cause unreservedly in the hands of the European powers, with a request to conclude peace as advantageously as possible for Turkish interests. Unless, as has been the case before, Turkey changes her mind before terms can be concluded, it is believed here direct peace negotiations will be resumed speedily, with every prospect of an early settlement.

PEACE AMBASSADORS MEET.

Turkish Representative In Rome Makes Formal Application To Powers.

London.—The Ambassadors of the Powers met Monday afternoon in consultation with Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Secretary, at the Foreign Office. It was semi-officially stated that the diplomats assembled to discuss Turkey's proposal that the Powers make peace in the Balkans. In Rome the Turkish Ambassador made formal application to the other Ambassadors that the Powers settle the Balkan problem, and the Allies immediately presented their formal demands.

SAVED $8,000,000.

MacVeagh Has Proud Record To Look Back Upon.

Washington.—The Treasury Department's Committee on Efficiency and Economy reported to Franklin MacVeagh that he had saved $8,000,000 for the government during his four-year-term as Secretary of the Treasury. The committee, in a detailed report of the reforms instituted, said: "The report shows the present annual rate of saving to be nearly $3,500,000 and the aggregate saving during your term to be nearly $8,000,000."

FIREWORKS END PROGRAM.

Most Elaborate Display Ever Seen In Washington Given On the Mall.

Washington.—Elaborate and most picturesque fireworks on the mall behind the White House marked the end of President Wilson's inauguration day. The exhibition of pyrotechnics was probably the most ingenious and original ever seen in Washington. In addition to the discharge of bombs with many modern mechanical surprises there were a number of "set pieces," including a flaring reproduction of the flag as now designed.

HATFIELD INAUGURATED.

New Governor Of West Virginia Takes Oath Following Parade.

Charleston, W. Va.—On an improvised platform on the capitol campus, with 5,000 persons in attendance, Dr. Henry D. Hatfield, of Eckman, a Republican, was inaugurated Governor of West Virginia, succeeding William Ellsworth Glasscock. Judge George Poffenbarger, president of the Supreme Court of Appeals, administered the oath of office.

"OLEO" MEN TO PAY $102,000.

Government Agrees To "Compromise" Fraud Cases.

Chicago.—Word was received at United States District Attorney Wilkerson's office here that Secretary MacVeagh has approved the "compromise" offer in the oleomargarine fraud cases, in which nine companies are involved. The action of the official means that the Government will accept payment of $102,000 for a settlement of the prosecutions.

WILSON IN PEACE LEAGUE.

President Accepts Honorary Presidency—Will Be Given Reception.

New York.—Acceptance by President Woodrow Wilson of the honorary presidency of the American Peace and Arbitration League was announced by the league. A letter was received from the President thanking the body for its courtesy in unanimously electing him at the recent annual meeting. "I accept the honor with pleasure," Mr. Wilson wrote.

PLANS TO CONTROL

HOW WILSON WILL CONTRIVE TO BRING CONSERVATIVES INTO LINE.

WILL "PULL" THEIR SPEECHES

Senators, Especially, Who Won Their Seats by Progressive Talking, Are to Be Confronted With Their Campaign Sentiments.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—Democratic friends of Woodrow Wilson say that he already has made his plans to "make good" in his administration. The president-elect's friends have outlined these plans and they can be given here with the assurance that they are properly reported as his friends make them known.

Invitations to visit Trenton have been given during the past two months in a proportion of about three invitations to Democratic conservatives to ten to the Democratic progressives. The progressive intimates of Mr. Wilson seem to stand in congress in about the same party prportion as that marked by the invitations. The advanced thinkers of the party of Mr. Wilson say they know his heart and his intentions and that "it will not be long before the conservatives will learn them, too." It is reported in Washington by the progressive Democrats that the president-elect intends to make good in his administration after a manner of his own and one which they say seems likely to bring results.

It is rumored in Washington that the conservative Democrats intend to enter objections to some of the legislation which Mr. Wilson will propose and which they call too radical to be deserving of passage by congress. It can be seen from this that the intention of the conservatives, in the senate at any rate, is to inject conservatism into many of the next president's progressive measures. The congressional history of the past ten years progressive Democrats claim, has shown that when a solution of conservatism is injected into progressive legislation it saturates it and makes it too "logy" to be of service.

Records to Confront Them.

Mr. Wilson, the progressives of his party say, knows all about possible attempts to weaken his recommended measures of progression. How is he going to keep the ultra conservatives of his party from the effort to use their hypodemic syringe? Well, it is said he is going to pull their records of speech on them, and these records, with names attached, will in an indirect way be made public. The campaign speech of a man frequently is not in keeping with his subsequent vote. Mr. Wilson, when he finds that this senator or that senator is opposed to this measure or that measure as being "redly radical," will say to him "it is a part of the platform of the party and on August so and so, in a speech delivered at so and so, you upheld the wisdom of this proposed legislation. Have you one thought for August, 1912, and another thought for April, 1913?"

There will be a good many members of the next house of representatives who were eleted solely because they promised to stand by Woodrow Wilson in his attempts to carry out progressivism as he has outlined it in speeches of the last two years. There are senators who Democrats say, would not take their seats for the first time in the upper house on March 4 if they had not proclaimed the Wilson and the platform doctrines as being sound to the core. There are other senators, they add, who would not start on a new lease of senatorial life on March 4 if they likewise had not sworn fealty to the incoming administration and to the pronouncements of the Baltimore platform.

Victor Murdock's Advice.

Victor Murdock has told you correspondent that it will be the duty of every progressive Republican and Progressive to stand by Woodrow Wilson in every attempt which he shall make to secure a place on the books for advanced legislation. Mr. Murdock says further that it would be bad tactics, bad manners and bad morals for either Progressives, or progressives with a hyphen, to do anything to block any real forward endeavor of the incoming administration.

In a previous dispatch it was said that there would be five parties in the next house of representatives—Democrats, conservative-Republicans, insurgent-Republicans, Progressives and—Victor Murdock. The Kansas representative has read this dispatch and is in no wise angered because he has been made to flock by himself. It is apparent that Mr. Murdock knows the temper of most of the Progressives and progressive-Republicans who are to have seats in the next house. Judging by what this man of a present party of one says, there seems to be no doubt that any defection of Democrats on a Wilson progressive roll-call in the house will be offset by the accretion of a band of progressive members drawn in part from the Republicans and in part from Progressives who bear that party's name.

In another dispatch it was said that the fact that the progressive-Democrats in the next house will be in such a large majority probably would enable the incoming president to get a preponderating support from his party in the house for almost any legislation which he may care to offer.

In the senate the situation will be different and while two weeks ago it was thought that the progressive-Republicans in that body would offset any conservative-Democratic defection in a vote on one of Mr. Wilson's legislative policies, a change has come over the face of affairs. Senator LaFollette and Senator Cummins and perhaps with them one or two other progressive-Republicans, while still progressive, seem to have become amiably united in part once more with the body of their conservative-Republican brethren. They apparently are trying to reconcile Republican differences.

If the logic of things as they appear today in the senate continues to the end of logic, it seems likely that Mr. LaFollette and Mr. Cummins and one or two other members of the old insurgent-Republican band will "vote with their party" on most measures during the coming extra session and perhaps in the sessions thereafter. This may mean that Mr. Wilson will not be able to depend for support upon some senators who a few weeks ago it was thought would stand with him on his policies and would aid in offsetting conservative-Democratic desertions.

Mr. La Follette and Mr. Cummins believe that there is plenty of life in the Republican party yet, and they hope to be able to pump into it the vigor which will materially strengthen the chances of future victory

Re-arrangement of House.

When the old-time members of the house return to Washington for the extra session and look into the room where once they labored, they will not know it. At 2 o'clock on the afternoon of March 4, inauguration day, Superintendent Woods of the capitol building, will direct as big a force as he can press into service to the task of ripping out the time-honored desks and swivel chairs and of carting them to a storehouse preliminary to their sale as junk.

When congress meets in extra session the members of the house will sit on benches like those in use in the house of commons. Easy chairs will become things of the past and the roomy desks of the present will keep them cast-off company. Most of the members say they will like the change, but there are others who have their doubts. The doubters forced a compromise in the plans a few days ago. The stern simplicity of the original arrangement has been changed and a gratuity has been granted in the shape of long, continuous cushions for the benches. The more aged members and their lean, if younger, brethern, forced this compromise to comfort.

Unquestionably the house of representatives will get along with business better and faster under the bench arrangement. The house with its present membership is overcrowded, and at the next session, if the change were not to be made, there would be more members than seats. The lower house today has 394 members. In April, when the house is called to order, there will be present, or ought to be present, 435 members. Under any conditions this will be rather an unwieldly deliberative body of men, but with "concentration without crowding" the members will be brought closer together and nearer the speaker, and will be so seated that they can hear any speaking member, something which is usually impossible today.

Ten Where Five Now Sit.

The benches will be slightly curved and they will run from aisle to aisle. Ten members will occupy the space which five members now take up. In front of each man there will be an upright post with a folding leaf at its top about the size of one of the side "pull out shelves" at the right and left of a roller top desk. Underneath this "table" will be a shelf big enough to hold a Congressional Directory and a few books of reference. With these the members must get along.

Prior to the erection of the house office building only the chairmen of the committees were given office rooms by the government. The other members did a large part of their work at home and such of the rest of it as they could at their desks in the house. With the completion of the office building, in which every member of congress has a private room, the old-time use of the desk in the representative chamber has been given over. So it is that there really is no necessity for maintaining the old cumbersome "furniture conditions."

Origin of the Pearl.

For many centuries, even until comparatively recent times, it was the common belief that pearls were drops of dew that gained entrance into the shell of an oyster and were there transformed into lustrous gems. Arab and Indian divers still believe that at certain seasons oysters come to the surface and suck in the raindrops that later become pearls. Science, however, has rudely shattered this poetic fancy and discovered the real origin to be a worm.

We now know that almost any foreign body—a grain of sand, a bit of mud or shell, a piece of seaweed or a small animal—may by its irritation cause the mollusk to cover it and make it the nucleus of a pearl; but the largest part of the animal pearl crop of the world is due to parasites that normally pass a part of their life cycle within the shell of the pearl oyster.

Minute spherical larvae of marine worms, known as cestodes, become embedded in the soft tissues, as many as 40 having been found in one Ceylon oyster. As the result of irritation, the oyster forms a protecting sac about the intruder, and then if the larva dies its body is gradually converted into carbonate of lime, and the pearly mass proceeds to grow with the shell.

We may literally accept the sayings of a celebrated French investigator that "the most beautiful pearl is in reality only the brilliant sarcophagus of a worm."

Seeing New York.

Farmer John—This is the New York stock exchange, my dear. All those men running about on the floor are brokers.

Mrs. John—My! I should think they would get tired. Don't they ever sit down?

Farmer John—I guess not. Seats here cost about $70,000 apiece.

It sometimes happens that both a man's wife and his newspaper come to the breakfast table in their wrappers.

Don't be afraid to ask the Lord for big things. Caleb said: "Give me this mountain," and he got it.

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