

Miss Clara Barton, head of the Red Cross society, has placed with a firm at Kittrell, N. C., an order for 1,000, 300 strawberry plants. These plants will be distributed among the fruit growers of Texas who suffered so severely from the great September storm.

Some at least of the great redwood trees of California will be preserved, the state having recently come into possession of about 400 acres of redwood forest through the will of the late Col. J. B. Armstrong of Cloverdale, Sonoma county. The tract is to be held as a public park.

The first authentic discovery of traces of a prehistoric race in Alaska was made recently by prospectors in the foot-hills of Mount St. Elias. A copper mine was unearthed which had been worked ages ago. Kettles, tools, spear-heads and other articles, made in a crude manner from copper, were found.

The President usually issues his Thanksgiving day proclamation just before the November elections. In that way he saves himself from the shafts of the jokers. Were it issued after election, a President's attitude of thankfulness would be ascribed to his own party's victory, if it had achieved a victory. If defeated he would be accused of "whistling to keep his courage up."

University chaperones are the latest Viennese novelty. In consequence of the riotous and insulting behavior of the male students when the women tried to avail themselves of the newly granted permission to attend lectures, many mothers of women students have registered for the university lectures in order to accompany and protect their daughters. The pioneer was the opera singer, Arabella Szilagyi.

The house in Peekskill in which Henry Ward Beecher wrote "Norwood," has been opened for a free library and reading room for Peekskill people. This has been made possible through the generosity of Dr. John Newell Tilden, who for many years was a practicing physician in Peekskill and later was principal of the military academy there. The institution will be known as the Beecher Free Reading Room.

Ezary Baird of Fond du Lac, Wis., and Miss Clara Elmer of Oshkosh made arrangements to be married at the home of Mrs. King in the former city the other evening. When the justice examined the marriage license he found the five days' limit required by the instrument had not expired. The wedding party waited until after the midnight hour, the justice returning at about 1 o'clock in the morning to tie the knot.

Marriages in Hindostan are very simple, and are usually arranged by the parents of the principals. When an alliance is agreed upon, the bride and groom are brought together, and perhaps see each other for the first time. The bride playfully skips toward the groom and seats herself beside him. The priest ties a corner of the bride's veil to the groom's shawl, and this simple proceeding makes them man and wife.

A young western attorney was recently asked why he had so strenuously defended a woman who could not pay him. "I can never forget," he replied, "that she lived at the end of my long paper route when I was a struggling college boy. More than once in winter her kind heart prompted her to rise very early to have a cup of hot coffee ready for her newsboy, fearing lest he might perish with the cold." Such acts defy commercial "repayment" as much as mother-love or sister influence. How does the old Persian poet put it? "In Time's fleeting river The image of that little vine-leaf lay; Immovably quiet, and forever It trembles, but it cannot pass away."

A Paris newspaper gives the weight of certain European sovereigns. In a football line-up, Dom Carlos of Portugal would be center. His towardness or valor ought to be guaranteed by his 302 pounds. Ferdinand of Bulgaria, 177 pounds, and Oscar of Sweden, one pound less, seem fitted for guards. Kaiser Wilhelm's 160 pounds would give him momentum and force as a tackle. The czar would scarcely make the team except as quarterback, for he weighs only 121 pounds. The little King of Spain, 99 pounds, is out of the question, save to hold the sweater of a player or to toss the coin for choice of position. If monarchy could tolerate the presence of a president of a republic for fullback, the head of the French government, with his 180 pounds, would naturally be a candidate.

The exertion required to make a comma does not count with a writer, and the time involved is inconsiderable. Not to insert a comma, however, may lead to a large cost of time, and an altogether disproportionate amount of money. A recent suit in an important court was brought because the omission of a comma left the meaning of a document in doubt. The expense which it entailed, which a stroke of the pen would have saved, shows that economy in punctuation may be at least first cousin to extravagance.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

BLESSINGS SHOWERED UPON AMERICAN PEOPLE.

Draws Comparisons Between Our Own and Other Countries—Our Duty to Extend These Blessings to the World—Some Happy Conditions.

(Copyright, 1900, Louis Klopfch, N. Y.) Washington, Dec. 16.—Dr. Talmage preaches a discourse of Christian patriotism and shows the resources of our country and predicts the time when all the world will have the same blessings. His two texts are Revelation xxi, 13, "On the south three gates;" Psalm cxlvii, "He hath not dealt so with any nation."

Among the greatest needs of our country is more gratitude to God for the unparalleled prosperity bestowed upon us. One of my texts calls us to international comparison. What nation on all the planet has of late had such enlargement of commercial opportunity as is now opening before this nation? Cuba and Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands brought into close contact with us, and through steamship subsidy and Nicaragua canal, which will surely be afforded by congress, all the republics of South-America will be brought into most active trade with the United States. "On the south three gates." While our next door neighbors, the southern republics and neighboring colonies, imported from European countries 3,000 miles away \$675,000,000 worth of goods in a year, only \$126,000,000 worth went from the United States—\$126,000,000 out of \$675,000,000, only one-fifth of the trade ours. European nations taking the four fingers and leaving us the poor thumb. Now all this is to be changed. There is nothing but a comparative ferry between the islands which have recently come under our protection, and only a ferry between us and Bolivia, Peru, Paraguay, Uruguay, Venezuela, Salvador, Nicaragua, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Brazil, while there are raging seas and long voyage between them and Europe. By the mandate of the United States all that will be changed through new facilities of transportation.

The Nation's Advantages.—In anticipation of what is sure to come, I nail on the front door of this nation an advertisement:

Wanted.—One hundred thousand men to build railroads through South America and the island of the sea under our protection.

Wanted.—A thousand telegraph operators.

Wanted.—One hundred million dollars' worth of dry goods from the great cities of the United States.

Wanted.—All the clocks you can make at New Haven and all the brains you can spare from Boston and all the bells you can mold at Troy and all the McCormick reapers you can fashion at Chicago and all the hams you can turn out at Cincinnati and all the railroad iron you can send from Pittsburgh and all the statesmen that you can spare from Washington.

Wanted.—Right away, wanted by new and swifter steamers, wanted by rail-train, lawyers to plead our cause.

Wanted.—Doctors to cure our sick.

Wanted.—Ministers to evangelize our population.

Wanted.—Professors to establish our universities.

"On the south three gates," yea, a thousand gates. South America and all the islands of the sea approximate are rightfully our commercial domain, and the congress of the United States will see to it that we get what belongs to us. And then tides of travel will be somewhat diverted from Europe to our islands at the south and to the land of the Aztecs. Much of the \$125,000,000 yearly expended by Americans in Europe will be expended in southern exploration, in looking at some of the ruins of the 47 cities which Stephens found only a little way apart and in walking through the great doorways and over the miracles of mosaic and along by the monumental glories of another civilization, and ancient America will with cold lips of stone kiss the warm lips of modern America, and to have seen the Andes and Popocatepetl will be deemed as important as to have seen the Alpine and Balkan ranges, and there will be fewer people spoiled by foreign travel, and in our midst less of the poor and nauseating imitation of a brainless foreign swell.

Some Happy Conditions.

Again, in this international comparison notice the happy condition of our country as compared with most countries. Russia under the shadow of the dreadful illness of her great and good emperor, who now, more than any man in all the world, represents "peace on earth, good will to men," and whose empress, near the most solemn hour that ever comes to a woman's soul, is anxious for him to whom she has given hand and heart, not for political reasons, but through old fashioned love such as blesses our humbler dwellings; India under the agonies of a famine which, though somewhat lifted, has filled hundreds of thousands of graves and thrown millions into orphanage; Austria only waiting for her general Francis Joseph to die so as to let Hungary rise in rebellion and make the palace of Vienna quake with insurrection; Spain in Carlist revolution and pauperized as seldom any nation has been pauperized; Italy under the horrors of her king's assassination; China shuddering with fear of dismemberment, her capital in possession of foreign nations. After a review of the conditions in other lands can you find a more appropriate utterance in regard to our country than the exclamation of the text, "He hath not dealt so with any nation?"

Compare the autumnal report of harvests in America this year and the harvests abroad. Last summer I crossed the continent of Europe twice, and I saw no such harvests as are spoken of in this statement. Hear it, all you men and women who want everybody to have enough to eat and wear. I have to tell you that the corn crop of our country this year is one of the four largest crops on record—2,105,000,000 bushels! The cotton crop, though smaller than at some times, will on that account bring bigger prices, and so cotton planters of the south are prosperous. The wheat-fields have provided bread enough and to spare. The potato crop, one of the five largest crops on record—211,000,000 bushels! Twenty-two million two hundred thousand swine slain, and yet so many hogs left.

The Story of Prosperity.

But now I give you the comparative exports and imports, which tell the story of national prosperity as nothing else can. Excess of exports over imports, \$544,400,000. Now let all pessimists hide themselves in the dens and caves of the earth, while all grateful souls fill the churches with doxology. Notice also that while other countries are at their wits' ends as to their finances this nation has money to lend. Germany, we are glad to see you in Wall street. If you must borrow money, we have it all ready. How much will you have? Russia, we also welcome you into our money markets. Give us good collateral. Meanwhile, Denmark, will you please accept our offer of \$3,000,000 for the island of St. Thomas? My hearers, there is no nation on earth with such healthy condition of finances. We wickedly waste an awful amount of money in this country, but some one has said it is easier to manage a surplus than a deficit.

Besides all this, not a disturbance from St. Lawrence river to Key West or from Highlands of New Jersey to Golden Horn of the Pacific. Sectional controversies ended. The north and south brought into complete accord by the Spanish war, which put the Lees and the Grants on the same side, Vermonters and Georgians in the same brigade. And since our civil war we are all mixed up. Southern men have married northern wives, and northern men have married southern wives, and your children are half Mississippian and half New Englander, and to make another division between the north and the south possible you would have to do with your child as Solomon proposed with the child brought before him for judgment—divide it with the sword, giving half to the north and half to the south. No, there is nothing so hard to split as a cradle. In other lands there is compulsory marriage of royal families, some bright princess compelled to marry some disagreeable foreign dignitary in order to keep the balance of political power in Europe, the ill-matched pair fighting out on a small scale that which would have been an international contest, sometimes the husband having the balance of power and sometimes the wife.

The Question of Wages.

Again, in this international comparison there is not a land whose wages and salaries are so large for the great mass of the people. In India four cents a day and find yourself in good wages; in Ireland, in some parts, eight cents a day for wages; in England, \$1 a day good wages, vast populations not getting as much as that; in other lands, 50 cents a day and 25 cents a day, clear on down to starvation and squalor! Look at the great populations coming out of the factories of other lands and accompany them to their homes and see what privations the hard-working classes on the other side of the sea suffer. The laboring classes in America are 10 per cent better off than those in any other country under the sun, 20 per cent, 40 per cent, 50 per cent. The toilers of hand and foot have better homes and better furnished. "How much wages do you get?" is a question I have asked in Calcutta, in St. Petersburg, in Berlin, in Stockholm, in London, in Paris, in Auckland, New Zealand; in Sydney, Australia, in Samoa, in the Sandwich Islands, so I am not talking an abstraction. The stone masons and carpenters and plumbers and mechanics and artisans of all kinds in America have finer residences than the majority of the professional men in Europe. You enter the laborer's house on our side of the sea and you find upholstery and pictures and instruments of music. His children are educated at the best schools. His life is insured, so that in case of sudden demise his family shall not be homeless. Let all American workmen know that while their wages may not be as high as they would like to have them, America is the paradise of industry.

Expenses of Government.

It is said that in our country we have more dishonesty in the use of public funds than in other lands. The difference is that in our country almost every official has a chance to steal, while in other lands a few people absorb so much that the others have no chance at appropriation. The reason they do not steal is because they cannot get their hands on it. The governments of Europe are so expensive that after the salaries of the royal families are paid there is not much left to misappropriate. The emperor of Russia has a nice little salary of \$8,210,000. The emperor of Austria has a yearly salary of \$4,000,000. Victoria, the queen, has a salary of \$2,200,000. The royal plate of St. James palace is worth \$10,000,000. There is a host of attendants, all on salaries, some of them \$5,000 a year, some \$6,000 a year. Comptroller of the household, mistress of the robes, captain of gold stick, lieutenant of silver stick, clerk of the powder closet, pages of the back stairs, master of the horse, chief equerry,

equeries in ordinary, crown equerry, hereditary grand falconer, vice chamberlain, clerk of the kitchen, groom of the court chamber, sergeant-at-arms, barge master and waterman, eight bed chamber women, eight ladies of the bedchamber, and so on and so on. All this is only a type of the fabulous expense of foreign governments. All this is paid out of the sweat and blood of the people. Are the people satisfied? However much the Germans like William, and Austria likes Francis Joseph, and England likes her glorious queen, these stupendous governmental expenses are built on a groan of dissatisfaction as wide as Europe. If it were left to the people of England or Austria or Germany or Russia whether these expensive establishments should be kept up, do you doubt what the vote would be? Now, is it not better that we be overtaxed and the surplus be distributed all over the land than to have it built up and piled up inside the palaces?

Question of Monopolies.

Again, the monopolistic oppression is less in America than anywhere else. The air is full of protest because great houses, great companies, great individuals, are building such overtowering fortunes. Stephen Girard and John Jacob Astor, stared at in their time for their august fortunes, would not now be pointed at in the streets of Washington or Philadelphia or New York as anything remarkable. These vast fortunes for some imply pinchedness, of want for others. A growing protuberance on a man's head implies illness of the whole body. These estates of disproportionate size weaken all the body politic. But the evil is nothing with us compared with the monopolistic oppression abroad. Just look at the ecclesiastical establishments on the other side of the sea. Look at those great cathedrals, built at fabulous expense and supported by ecclesiastical machinery, and sometimes in an audience room that would hold a thousand people twenty or thirty people gather for worship. The pope's income is \$8,000,000 a year. Cathedrals of stately and braided arch and walls covered with masterpieces of Rubens and Raphael and Michael Angelo. Against all the walls dash seas of poverty and crime and filth and abomination.

Ireland today one vast monopolistic visitation. About 45,000,000 people in Great Britain, and yet all the soil owned by about 32,000. Statistics enough to make the earth tremble. Duke of Devonshire owning 96,000 acres in Derbyshire, Duke of Richmond owning 300,000 acres around Gordon castle. Marcus of Bredalbane going on a journey of 100 miles in a straight line, all on his own property. Duke of Sutherland has an estate wide as Scotland, which dips into the sea on both sides. Unfortunate as we have it here, it is a great deal worse there.

While making the international comparison let us look forward to the time which will surely come when all nations will have as great advantages as our own. As surely as the Bible is true the whole earth is to be gardenized and set free. Even the climates will change and the heats be cooled and the frigidities warmed.

NATURE IS STRANGE.

Its Impulses Illustrated by Teamster and Hungry Dog Episode.

Seated at the edge of the curbing was a weary teamster, while near by stood his horses crunching away at their noon portion of oats, says the Chicago News. Heaving a deep sigh, the teamster slowly ambled to the wagon and from under the seat drew forth a good-sized dinner pail. Resuming his seat upon the curb he mechanically removed the cover from the lunch bucket and began to eat.

His mind was far away from his surroundings, and with an occasional ominous shake of the head he muttered the thoughts that burdened his brain. The appearance of a lean, hungry-looking dog resting upon its haunches directly in front of him attracted his attention. The animal gazed longingly at each morsel of food which passed the man's lips. The man shield a bit of bread at the dog, who devoured it eagerly. One piece of food after another he tossed to the emaciated animal until the contents of pail had disappeared, all but a tough and dangerous doughnut. Breaking a piece from the "sinker," he bade him eat it. The animal sniffed, but refused to take it in its teeth. Thinking that by tossing the morsel to the ground the animal might eat it, he did so; but the dog pushed it aside with his nose and disdained to eat it. This act on the part of the dog so angered him that he arose slowly and landed a vicious kick in the dog's ribs, which sent the poor animal into the gutter, where it lay writhing in agony. "So you, too, refused to take what I would rob myself of, after having sacrificed everything else," said the teamster, with that remark and a parting kick at the prostrate animal, he hastily removed the nosebags from the horses, mounted to the seat and drove away.

Horse Shoes for Luck.

The custom of keeping horseshoes for luck is said to have originated at the time when in every home was the picture of the patron saint. About the head of the saint was the distinguishing halo, which was frequently made of metal, sometimes the shape of a horseshoe. When anything happened to the picture the halo was still kept, and remained fastened to the door, in order that the saint's influence might still prevail. As the bit of metal was the most substantial part of the picture, it soon became the custom to make a charm of this part only, and the horseshoe followed logically as a prevention against evil.

DISASTER TO THE BRITISH.

Eighteen Officers and 555 Men Are Missing.

KITCHENER'S FULL REPORT.

Casualties Very Heavy—Killed Includes Five Officers and Nine of Other Rank—Enemy's Guns Taken in Another Fight—Dewet's Force 3,000.

London, Dec. 16.—Lord Kitchener reports that eighteen officers and 555 men are missing from Gen. Clements' force. They consist of four companies of the Northumberland fusiliers.

Judging from the message, these were captured by the Boers. Clements' casualties Dec. 13 amounted to five officers and nine men killed and many apparently wounded.

Lord Kitchener's Report.

Lord Kitchener's message to the war office is as follows: "Pretoria, Dec. 14.—Clements brought in his force to Commando nek unopposed. The casualties were, I regret to say, heavy. Killed, five officers and nine of other ranks; missing, 18 officers and 555 of other ranks. "These latter were four companies of the Northumberland fusiliers, who were stationed on the hill, and some yeomanry and other details sent up to support them. Names and nature of wounds are being telegraphed from Cape Town.

Boers Suffered Severely.

"Broadwood's brigade took no part in the engagement. The Boers suffered severely. Knox drove Dewet north to the Thabanchu-Ladybrand line, which was held by our troops. Dewet's force, about 3,000 strong, made several attempts to get through during the day, assisted by a force of Boers operating from the north. These attacks were driven back, though some of the Boers from the south were able to get through the line."

Capture Boer Guns.

Wiring later, Dec. 14, Lord Kitchener reports that while passing the lines in the neighborhood of Thabanchu Dewet's force lost considerably. The South African light horse and Thorneycroft's mounted infantry captured a fifteen-pounder, taken at Dewet's camp; a pom-pom, several wagons with ammunition, twenty-two prisoners and some horses and mules. A portion of the enemy has not been able to pass north.

CHICAGO POSTOFFICE ROBBED.

Mysterious Hand Slips Under Grate and Takes \$1,000.

Chicago, Dec. 17.—An unknown thief robbed the wholesale stamp department of the Chicago postoffice of \$1,000 worth of bank notes and in performing this feat of legerdemain he whisked the two packages of money, each containing \$500, from off a pile of currency amounting to \$30,000. The principal requisite for the successful performance of this piece of sleight-of-hand work was a long thin and muscular hand which was inserted beneath the narrow opening of the grated window near which Cashier Frank B. Niles counts money. Policeman Dennis Foley, who for the past twenty-five years has been known as the "bank copper," saw the hand receding under the grating while he was in one of the steel wire cages. The arm, body and face of the thief could not be seen by Foley as they were hidden behind a ground glass partition. The officer ran into the corridor but was too late to find the thief.

Gold Medal for Boy Hero.

New York, Dec. 17.—Frank Rattmacher, sixteen years old, of Hoboken, N. J., was presented with a gold medal by Colonel Wesley Jones, president of the United States life saving corps for inland waters. Rattmacher is credited with saving 123 lives, unaided, at the time of the burning of the Hoboken docks June 30 last.

Sold 35,000 Sealskins.

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 17.—Advices have been received of the sales of the sealskins held at the Hudson Bay and Lamson company's London office. Some 35,000 skins were sold. The prices averaged 63 shillings 6 pence for British Columbia coat skins, and 70 shillings 6 pence for Bering sea skins at Lamson's, and 60 shillings 6 pence, respectively, at the Hudson Bay company.

Says McCoy Is Married.

New York, Dec. 17.—According to a dispatch from London, it is reported that Charles ("Kid") McCoy and Margaret Corneille, the music hall singer, were married early this week. Neither will affirm or deny the rumor. McCoy says that he has three fights in prospect and will perhaps announce them next week. He does not specify with whom they are to be.

Freight Train Falls from a Trestle.

Savannah, Ga., Dec. 17.—Near Groveland on the Georgia & Alabama railroad a flange on a car wheel of a fast freight broke while the train was on a trestle over the Canoochee river. Twenty-seven cars loaded with lumber fell into the river. John Sheppard, a train man, was badly hurt.

Trouble in Havana Province.

Havana, Dec. 17.—Governor Wood has sent Secretary of State Tamayo and Adjutant General Scott to investigate the recent disturbances in the southern part of Havana province. Work began today on the telephone line which is to connect Havana and Santiago by telephone and telegraph.

CLOSED BY MUTINY.

Faculty and Cadets at Orchard Lake Military Academy Rebel.

Orchard Lake, Mich., Dec. 17.—Colonel J. Sumner Rogers, superintendent of the Michigan Military Academy, used his authority late last evening to try to stop the mutiny of the 155 cadets who have refused since Tuesday to attend recitations. He asked for the resignation of Major W. G. S. Lowe, commandant, and Principal W. F. Edwards, and when these men declined to answer discharged them from further duty. They are accused of being ring leaders in sympathizing with the cadets in their effort to dictate the management of the academy, which is considered second only to West Point. Colonel Rogers, the owner of the academy, says: "The trouble I am confident is not with the boys, but with the faculty. From what I now know of the inner details of the affair, it is a deep plot to deprive me of the power of running my own school."

The faculty unanimously submitted an ultimatum to Colonel Rogers calling for several radical changes in officers and rules. Colonel Rogers would not sign, and instead ordered the academy closed and at his request Sheriff Belt came to the academy to see that no rioting occurred. All but a few of the cadets have gone. About twenty live in Chicago. The boys are determined not to return unless Major Lowe is retained. Duncan M. Thomson, of Chicago, stated that a meeting of the corps committee will be held at the Palmer House, Chicago, today. Unless Colonel Rogers gives in another college will be selected and the students will go in a body to that institution. The last thing the students did before leaving the academy was to dance and yell like a lot of Indians around Colonel Rogers' residence and haul down the colors.

Tuan Escaped in Disguise.

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 17.—According to the North China News Prince Tuan escaped from Tungkuang disguised as a Buddhist bonze, with shaven head, bound for western Mongolia to join the assistant dalai lama at Kokonor. He was subsequently traced to Lan Chou, capital of Jansu, through which city he passed still in the garb of a Buddhist pilgrim bonze. He was last heard from at Tinghsia, the native city of Gen. Tung Fushiang, under whose protection he is alleged to have traveled.

Li and Ching Get Credentials.

Pekin, Dec. 17.—Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching have notified the foreign ministers that they have received the documents authorizing them to act in behalf of China in the peace negotiations. Sir Ernest Mason Satow, the British minister, has not yet received authority from his government to sign the joint note containing demands on China. Mr. Conger believes China will immediately accept the terms imposed. On account of the frost the court will not be able to return to Peking until April.

Kuang Hsu Will Accept Ten Terms.

Tientsin, Dec. 17.—According to credible Chinese sources of information, Emperor Kuang Hsu will agree to the following ten demands of the powers: "1. Indemnity to the amount of 700,000,000 taels, payable within sixty years, and guaranteed by the likin. "2. The erection in Peking of a suitable monument to the memory of Baron von Ketteler. "3. An imperial prince, a near relative to the emperor, to go to Berlin to apologize and express regret for Von Ketteler's murder. "4. Foreign troops to hold the lines of communication between Taku and Peking. "5. Punishment of the Boxer officials. "6. Candidates from districts where anti-foreign outrages have been perpetrated not to be allowed to compete in the Chinese examinations in Peking for five years. "7. Abolition of the tsung-li-yamen. "8. Foreign envoys to have access to the emperor at all times. "9. Importation of arms and ammunition into the province of Chili to be abolished. "10. The land and sea forts between Shan Hai Kwan, Toku and Peking to be destroyed."

Accused of Starving Children.

Harrisburg, Ill., Dec. 17.—John Joiner, living near Whitesville in this (Saline) county, was arrested charged with starving to death his crippled and helpless little daughter of twelve years, who was partially paralyzed. It is said he refused to administer food and medicine, and that her condition became pitifully squalid. She died in misery and starvation. Joiner was placed in jail, and his other children were sick, unkept and neglected. A woman was left to take care of them. The man will be tried at the February term of the county court.

Zink Works Shut Down.

Nevada, Mo., Dec. 17.—Word was given out today by General Manager A. B. Cockerill of the Cherokee Indian Zinc Spelter Works here that work will be suspended the first week in January. Several months ago half the furnaces closed down, throwing seventy-five men out of employment. The final shut down of the entire plant will affect as many more. The high price of coal necessitates the shut down.

Indian Family Perishes.

Cannonball, N. D., Dec. 17.—An Indian family, consisting of father, mother and four children, was burned to death from an explosion of gasoline. Another family of father, mother and one child are frightfully burned and will probably die.