

**CROSS FOR A NEGRO.**

**Confederates to Honor a Veteran Who Was a Slave.**

Served All Through the War Between the States and Became Chief Over 75 Colored Cooks in Southern Army.

Visitors to the Tennessee camp at the confederate reunions in the past few years will remember at the Memphis, Tenn., uniformed company's headquarters an old negro in gray uniform who stood faithful and jealous guard over everything pertaining to the men of that company. He wore the uniform, cap and badge of company A, confederate veterans. Visitors who go to the next reunion, which is to be held in Nashville in the summer, will see him again as affable, as efficient, as respectful, as young as ever, gray uniform, cap, badge and all, but this time he will wear in addition to these the confederate cross of honor which the women of the south have had made for all confederates who saw actual service in the stirring days of 1861-65.

This is the first time in the history of the southern camps that this honor has been accorded a negro, and the fact that there are a hundred or so white men ready to endorse his application is proof sufficient of his worthiness.

This gray-haired negro is Preston Roberts of Collierville, Tenn., sometimes camp servant and cook in the command of the confederate cavalry leader, Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, and at present when on military duty, regiment servant for the First Tennessee regiment, confederate veterans. When the crosses of honor were first bestowed on the veterans of Memphis "Uncle Pete" felt somewhat slighted and forlorn, for he served through four years going out with his young masters when the first call for soldiers to defend the south was made. He pondered the matter over, and when eighteen additional



**PRESTON ROBERTS.**  
(Colored Veteran Who is to Receive Southern Cross of Honor.)

crosses were awarded by the Daughters of the Confederacy the night of Lee's birthday anniversary, on Jan. 19, he asked permission to apply for one of them. Permission was not only readily given by the women, but the men present who knew "Uncle Pete"—and there are few who do not know him—immediately volunteered to furnish the indorsement which is necessary before any veteran is qualified to receive one. The application has been forwarded and when the next presentation of crosses is made the rebel negro will stand in line with the men by whose side he served and receive his bronze medal.

"Uncle Pete" is a typical ante-bellum dandy. He was born sixty odd years ago near Collierville, about twenty miles from Memphis, and was body servant to his master, S. H. Roberts.

When the call for soldiers came in 1861 "Uncle Pete" enlisted with his young master, F. T. Scott, in Capt. Ed Porter's company, which was raised in Somerville, and which was part of Gen. Van Dorn's command. He followed the fortunes of this command until the gallant Van Dorn was killed at the battle of Spring Hill about two years later. Then he followed his master into Gen. Forrest's command. Here he was not a regularly enlisted soldier, but, to use his own expression, was "one of the most important men in the army," having under his control seventy-five negro cooks, with money and authority to buy whatever was needed for his mess, and also authority to "raise" the rations anyway, whether they could be bought or not.

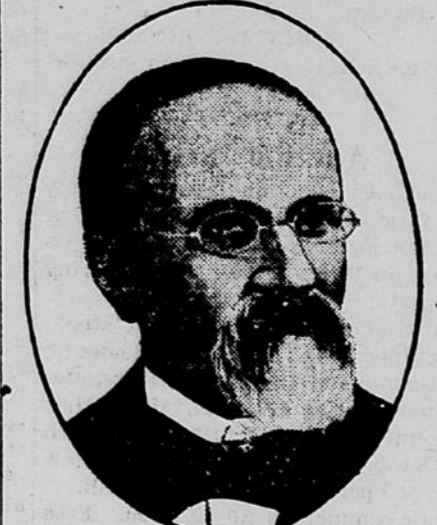
**The Uses of Palm Trees.**  
The various kinds of palm trees on the island of Ceylon are in themselves of great interest, and when their different uses are explained a person can well appreciate how essential they are to the natives in the low country Singalese districts. From the sap of the coconut palm the spirit he drinks is distilled; the kernel of the nut is a necessary element in his daily curry; the "milk" is the beverage offered to every visitor to his domain; his only lamp is fed from the oil; his nets for fishing are manufactured from its fibre, as is also the rope which keeps his goat or cow from going astray; while the rafters of his house, the thatch of the roof and the window blinds are made from its leaf and wood. There is, perhaps, no product in the world that is put to so many and such profitable uses as the coconut palm, for, even before it is grown, its leaf ribs are tied together to make brooms for sweeping and cages for birds.

**Use Brush Instead of Pen.**  
The Japanese have no pens and no ink, but they make a very good shift with a paint brush.

**HUMORS HIS PEOPLE.**

President Marroquin of Colombia Does Not Want War Although He is Talking Trouble.

That the Colombian government is humoring the warlike sentiment of the people by making pretense of an impending struggle is not a mere matter of rumor. The Bogota newspapers have published a long appeal from President Marroquin to the public for liberal contributions toward the preparation of the army for the coming war. It was reported in January that the Colombian government had bought an American steamer or two, and was negotiating for others at New Orleans and San Francisco—presumably intending to use



**PRESIDENT MARROQUIN.**  
(Chief Executive of the United States of Colombia.)

them for purposes of transport. The action of the United States at the present time must be limited to guarding the railroad and preventing the landing of troops near either terminus of the line. Colombia's moving of soldiers and supplies to portions of her own territory, whether islands or mainland, in the vicinity of Panama would meet with no interference from our government. Thus, some weeks ago the Colombians landed a considerable number of troops on the island known as Old Providence without opposition from our navy. The people of that island have since petitioned the republic of Panama to annex them, but their request has been denied, on the ground that Panama has no means for protecting them in an emergency. Several hundred Colombian troops, early in January, also were landed on St. Andrews' island, which, although well to the northward and lying off the coast of Nicaragua, like Providence island, happens to belong to Colombia. This island, also, seeks annexation to Panama.

**HEAVY FIGHTING SHIPS.**

Admiral Dewey Scores Victory Over Secretary Moody Before Congressional Committee.

Admiral Dewey's suggestions in favor of heavy fighting ships for the navy prevailed with the house committee on naval affairs over the recommendation of the general board, submitted by Secretary Moody. The naval appropriation bill was completed by the committee after a hearing granted Admiral Dewey. It carries an aggregate appropriation of \$95,000,000. The ships authorized are one battleship, two armored cruisers, three scout cruisers and two squadron colliers. The appropriation of \$500,000 made last year for two submarine boats was reappropriated, the boats to be purchased in the discretion of the secretary



**ADMIRAL DEWEY.**  
(Head of the American Navy Who Has Just Won Great Legislative Victory.)

of the navy. This building programme gives a total of 44,000 tons of heavy fighting ships, as compared with 62,000 last year. The heavy construction provided will cost \$21,750,000, while the lighter construction will bring the cost of the building programme up to \$28,000,000. Provision was made for an armor plate factory to cost \$4,000,000, which the secretary of the navy is authorized to construct in case he cannot secure armor from private bidders at a reasonable price.

**Divorced Women in Japan.**  
If a Japanese husband divorces his wife he makes no provision for her and she has no dowry from her family; but divorced women in Japan nearly always marry again. She brings him nothing but a gentle and obedient slave, and takes nothing away with her but the same valuable commodity.

**American Railroad Stocks.**  
One million persons in the United States own railway stocks or bonds. Eighty per cent. of the holdings in American railroads is now held in the United States.

**Where Iowa Doesn't Lead.**  
Iowa pays women school teachers less than any other state, the average salary being \$36.91 per month.

**NORTH DAKOTA NEWS**

Union Station.

The statement made five weeks ago that the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific station at Fargo as a union passenger station has been authoritatively confirmed. The change will be made early in the spring. The Great Northern trains from the east will run into Fargo on the Northern Pacific tracks from East Moorhead and from the north they will reach the Northern Pacific tracks from a spur that is to be built west of the shops from the Northern Pacific main line to the Great Northern tracks. This spur will be about a mile in length. It will probably be about May 1 before the change is effected. The passenger station is a good building, but scarcely large enough for a union station.

**Irrigation.**  
Civil Engineer John Harold, who has made surveys through the western part of the state, contributes a letter to the irrigation literature that is now popular in the state. He says the damming of the Missouri river from any point of view would be impracticable, owing to the slight fall of the river, the high banks on either side and the treacherous nature of the current and ice. He says, however, that many creeks in the western part of the state, including Cedar, the Heart river, Louse creek, Green river, and other streams furnish water that could be stored, capable of irrigating a total of at least 200,000 acres. His recommendation will be called to the attention of the department in charge of this work.

**Narrow Escape.**  
At the time of the fire in the G. N. freight depot at Minot a week ago Sunday some dynamite was taken out of the building to prevent an explosion. It was left on the ground near the depot and this morning a number of juveniles, ignorant of the danger lurking in the sticks engaged in a throwing match, being the targets themselves. The dynamite being frozen was not in an explosive condition and no harm was done. Chief Kimball learned of the incident and with an assistant succeeded in finding the sticks, which will be made harmless.

**Found Dead.**  
The body of a Russian was found on a hill seven miles west of Cannon Ball. He was a victim of the recent storm.

It is believed that an Indian named Ted Bow, his wife and two children also perished. They started for home some miles distant just before the storm, and as yet no traces have been found of them or the team they were driving. It is thought they drove over a cut bank into a snow drift, and are buried in the deep snow.

**A Close Call.**  
Henry Ahrensford, the Coal Harbor stage driver, while making one of his trips in a storm, lost his way, and the team wandered into an old cellar. He remained there with the team all night. One of the horses died, and after trying all night to rescue the other Mr. Ahrensford started for shelter. A neighbor saw him sitting on a rock, and came to his rescue. When found the unfortunate man was just falling to sleep from cold and exhaustion.

**Fargo Gets Warden.**  
Perry Warden, the popular first baseman, and ex-miler, has signed a contract to cover the initial sack for the Fargo team in the Northern league, and manage the team for the season. The Fargo management has been in pursuit of Perry for nearly a month, and the deal was finally closed at Fargo. Perry returned to Minneapolis with the contract and a comfortable large bunch of advance money stowed in his jeans.

**Valuable Information.**  
The national department of agriculture is sending out bulletins of great interest to farmers and gardeners. A postal card addressed to a senator or representative, or to the secretary of agriculture, will bring a list of these publications from which can be selected by number such bulletins as are desired. Bulletins will be mailed free on request.

**News Notes.**  
There are 14 prisoners in the Minot jail.

Judge Allen, who was frozen to death near Williston, was a pioneer newspaper man in Montana, having published papers there thirty years ago.

Contractor D. A. Dinnie, of Minot, has a force of men at work there on the construction of a new building for the International Harvester company.

The people of Fargo will vote on the question of buying a pump.

Adjutant General Miller received word recently from General Bates that there would be no army maneuvers in this division the coming year. State militiamen hoped to be able to attend, in case maneuvers were held, but as it is, will have to get their training at the annual encampment at Devils Lake.

The resignation of Warden Boucher, of the state penitentiary takes effect shortly before May 1, as that is the date on which he will enter on his new duties as warden of the Minnesota penitentiary.

The people of Fargo have organized a civic improvement society which will take up questions pertaining to beautifying the streets and improving the appearance of the city generally.

I. B. Young, a prominent Stutsman county dairyman, was stricken with heart disease while on his way home from church at Jamestown. Death was instantaneous.

**NORTH DAKOTA ESTRAY LAW**

A Synopsis Shows Time Cattle May Run at Large and Proceedings to be Taken When Animals are Restrained.

There seems to be a general misunderstanding in regard to the meaning of the estray law now on our statute books. The following is the law: Section 6153 of the North Dakota code reads: "Any person owning or having in his possession or charge any horses, mules, cattle, goats, sheep or swine or any such animals, which shall trespass upon the lands of another whether fenced or not fenced, shall be liable to the party injured for all damages sustained by him by reason of such trespassing, unless the trespass is committed between the first day of November and the first day of April of each year, as provided in Section 1549 of the Code." This section has been amended to read: "the first day of December" instead of "the first day of November." The present statute in section 1549 says: "It shall be lawful for cattle, horses, mules, ponies, swine, goats and sheep to run at large from the first day of December until the first day of April each year, except within the corporate limits of any city or village; provided that no stallion or vicious bull or any other animal known to be vicious, shall be allowed to run at large." Section 1571 provides that: "No person shall take up an estray animal except in the county wherein he resides and is a householder, nor unless such estray is found in the vicinity of his place of residence, nor take up an estray animal between the first day of December and the 31st day of March, inclusive, unless the same is found trespassing upon the premises or enclosure of the person taking up the same."

The intent of the law is clearly to require of any owner or other person in charge of stock to retain them by proper means from running at large at all times except between December 1st and March 31st, inclusive. The purpose of this provision is to allow freedom to those who keep domestic animals to permit them to run at large during those months of the year when the crops cannot be injured by the stock running at large. During the season between December 1st and March 31st, inclusive, it becomes the duty of those who have grain, hay or straw which they desire to protect to enclose the same within a proper enclosure. During the period mentioned one does not wrong by allowing his stock to roam at will and is not responsible in an action for damages for damage done upon the land of another, to his perishable property, which has been injured because of the lack of proper precautions to fence said property. There is no obligation upon anyone to build a fence, but if the owner does not desire to fence, he must take all chances of trespass on his land by the animals which are running at large during the winter months, and he is barred from bringing an action in trespass because of their encroachment on his land.

Section 1555 says: "Any person owning or having in charge any horses, mules, cattle, sheep or goats, or any such animal, which shall break or break through, over or under any lawful fence, not property of the owner of the offending animal, shall be liable to the party having sustained injury by reason of such breaking or breaking through." A lawful fence for the enclosure of farm and other premises is described in section 1554 as follows:

Now to summarize. The estray law now on the statute books makes it proper to look on December 1st and March 31st, instead of November first, as under the old law. During the time between December 1st and March 31st, inclusive, stock may run at large.

The owner is not liable for their trespass upon the property of another unless they break through a lawful fence. During the time between April 1st and November 30th, inclusive, animals running at large may be taken as estrays, by a householder, and by no other person. Any person taking up an estray during this period must comply with section 1572, which is as follows:

Each person taking up an estray horse, mare, colt, mule, ass, or any neat or sheep, hog or goat, shall, within ten days thereafter, give notice of the finding and taking up of such animals in a weekly newspaper, if there is such a newspaper in the county in which the animal is found, which advertisement shall give a description of such estray and the marks and brands thereon. Any person taking up such estray shall also file, within ten days after the taking up of the animal, a description thereof with the county auditor as herein provided, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be liable to the owners of such estray for all damages caused by neglecting to advertise as herein provided.

Within ten days a description of the animal, including all marks and brands, should be filed with the county auditor and published in a newspaper within the county. The party taking up the estray should pay the publisher for advertising the same and take a receipt therefor, and should not deliver up the stock to the owner until cost of keeping, together with the cost of the advertisement is paid. Under section 1553 such expense become a first lien upon the estray.

Should such estray remain unclaimed one year after such advertisement it becomes the property of the party taking up such stock, if the value is less than \$25.00. The statute provides for selling the estray where the value exceeds \$25.00 and out of the proceeds of the sale all proper fees for feeding and caring for such estray, together with costs of advertising, are taken out and the balance turned over to the county treasurer, who retains it for six months separate from other money. During this period the owner of the estray may appear before the commissioner and establish his title and the amount in the treasury as the net proceeds of the sale shall be turned over to him. If no person appears within six months the money goes to the school fund of the county of the county.

In the foregoing extract from the North Dakota statutes we have tried to make it clear to our readers just what the estray law covers. Of course, the meaning of a law cannot always be drawn from the text of the law itself, and must be gotten by reading the law in connection with other provisions of the statute. We have endeavored to do this. It may be that some points are still left in the dark, and if so, we would be pleased to hear from any one who has some question to ask and we will try to find an answer.

The coal heavers at Devils Lake are reported to have struck for more wages.

**OVERHEARD AT THE CAPITOL.**

Secretary Taft's first official act was to summon the war department carpenter and tell him to make a new desk and chair and be quick about it. Secretary Taft is six feet tall and weighs 320 pounds. He could barely squeeze into the chair used by Mr. Root, and there was grave danger of its breaking down. When he tried the desk he discovered that the opening was too small to admit his legs. The new desk and chair will be of mammoth proportions.

**THE NEWS IN BRIEF.**

For the Week Ending Feb. 20.

Russia has abandoned its proposed St. Louis fair exhibit.

The Iowa republican convention has been called to meet in Des Moines on May 18.

Mexico has officially declared her neutrality in relation to the war in the far east.

Officials in New York say they have unearthed a system of extensive naturalization frauds.

The work of clearing the streets in the burned district of Baltimore has been completed.

Fire destroyed the buildings of the Greensboro (N. C.) female college, the loss being \$125,000.

Joe Buffalo, official head of the Lake Superior tribe of Chippewa Indians, died at Ashland, Wis.

A British steamer was fired on by Russian forts at Port Arthur and detained in spite of protests.

Official announcement is made of the union of the Presbyterian and Cumberland Presbyterian churches.

The Printers' Exchange, a six-story structure at Minneapolis, was destroyed by fire, the loss being over \$120,000.

Mrs. Lottie Garwood and her daughter and Miss Ethel Clark were burned to death in a fire at Youngstown, O.

At his own request Rear Admiral Charles S. Cotton, commander of the European station, has been retired.

At Hanover, N. H., Dartmouth hall, built 110 years ago, the oldest building at Dartmouth college, was destroyed by fire.

The Chicago council passed an order permitting the violation of the new theater ordinance by the Cleveland theater.

Possibility of war with Great Britain was openly discussed by Russian military officials, who count on Germany's support.

As the Ohio legislature is now in session Senator Hanna's successor will not be appointed by the governor, but elected.

John Chuck shot and killed his rival, Rolla Smiley, at Rockville, Mo., and then kissing the girl they both loved, killed himself.

Possibility of converting rainwater into mineral water, by use of radium, was demonstrated at Ann Arbor (Mich.) university.

At Denver, Col., Frank G. Senter killed himself and wife, having been driven insane by her devotion to the faith healing cult.

The Lothrop Publishing company, one of the oldest houses in the trade, made an assignment in Boston with liabilities of \$150,000.

The national individual bowling championship was won at Cleveland (O.) by Martin Kern, of St. Louis, with a score of 647.

Six victims of the Iroquois theater fire are still in hospitals in Chicago. Scores of others are suffering from burns and shock.

Mrs. Jacob Antolassi and five children were burned to death in a fire consuming the house in which they lived near Croton, N. Y.

Russia has issued a proclamation saying she was unprepared for hostilities and denouncing Japan's attack at Port Arthur an act of treachery.

Diplomats in Washington learn that Turkey is about to invade Bulgaria, thereby starting a war in Europe which may spread to other powers.

The census bureau has begun the work of gathering statistics of special classes of population, including penitentiaries, almshouses, insane asylums, etc.

The republican state convention, composed of what is known as the lily white element, met in New Orleans and nominated W. J. Behan, of New Orleans, for governor.

The proposition to allow women to vote in caucuses and elections for municipal offices was defeated in the Massachusetts legislature.

Two of the three great buildings of the Corn Products company were destroyed by fire at Oswego, N. Y., causing a loss exceeding \$1,000,000.

Col. Henry T. Granberry, 96 years old, who in 1891 put down an insurrection at South Hamden, which became known in Virginia history as Knapp's war, died in New York.

**THE MARKETS.**

New York, Feb. 20.

LIVE STOCK—Steers	\$4 40 @ 5 30
Sheep	3 75 @ 4 00
Flour—Winter Patents	5 00 @ 5 25
WHEAT—May	1 01 1/2 @ 1 07 1/2
RYE—State and Jersey	65 @ 68
CORN—May	59 1/2 @ 59 3/4
OATS—Track White	54 @ 55
WHEAT—May	14 @ 26
CHEESE	16 1/2 @ 12
EGGS	27 @ 25

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Fancy Heaves	\$5 00 @ 6 00
Medium Beef Steers	4 30 @ 4 50
Heavy Steers	4 10 @ 4 35
Calves	5 00 @ 5 25
HOGS—Assorted Light	4 80 @ 4 85
Heavy Packing	5 10 @ 5 30
Heavy Mixed	5 00 @ 5 20
SHEEP	3 90 @ 5 50
BUTTER—Creamery	14 @ 22 1/2
Dairy	12 1/2 @ 22
EGGS—Fresh	27 1/2 @ 30
POTATOES (per bu.)	82 @ 95
MESSEB PORK—May	15 17 @ 15 32
LARD—May	7 75 @ 7 75
GRAIN—Wheat, May	90 1/2 @ 1 03
Corn, May	57 1/2 @ 56
Oats, May	44 @ 45
Barley, Fancy	60 @ 61
Rye, May	70 1/2 @ 74 1/2

MILWAUKEE.

GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 Nor'n	95 @ 1 01
July	53 1/2 @ 54 1/2
Oats, Standard	42 1/2 @ 41
Rye, No. 1	75 @ 78

KANSAS CITY.

GRAIN—Wheat, May	82 1/2 @ 88 1/2
Wheat, July	8 1/2 @ 87 1/2
Corn, May	47 1/2 @ 47 1/2
Oats, No. 2 White	42 1/2 @ 43

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Beef Steers	\$3 40 @ 5 30
Texas Steers, Grass	2 80 @ 4 25
HOGS—Packers	4 90 @ 5 25
Butchers' Best Heavy	4 00 @ 4 35
SHEEP—Native	3 70 @ 4 60

OMAHA.

CATTLE—Native Steers	\$3 20 @ 5 10
Stockers and Feeders	2 75 @ 4 00
Cows and Heifers	2 65 @ 3 75
HOGS—Heavy	5 15 @ 5 30
SHEEP—Wethers	4 90 @ 4 40

**IRREPRESSIBLE EUCALYPTUS**

Singular Seeding and Growth Under the Most Unfavorable Conditions of a Sapling.

There has been a curious and conspicuous instance at the Lomaland homestead of the almost total indifference of the eucalyptus to water—at any rate, to rains, says the Point Loma (Cal.) New Century Truth.

Early in the year a few boughs intended for a bonfire were carried to the crest of the hill, the highest point, near the flagstaff. The soil there is practically little other than the dry, red "hardpan," almost utterly destitute of any vegetable ingredients. The boughs were brought up before the winter rainfall, such as it was, but that high ground was soon quite dry. Moreover, the crest is without any sort of shelter, bare to all winds from all points of the compass, especially from the eastern deserts and the southern and western ocean.

One of these boughs must have flowered, and, after it had lain awhile on the ground, dropped seed capsules. In due course a delicate eucalyptus shoot broke through the surface of the soil, and all through the absolutely dry succeeding months to this date it has been serenely growing. It is now (December) a healthy little double sapling of about seven feet in height, a growth, say, of six inches a month. Once it had started, its steady growth all through the subsequent months in that baked and unpromising soil must have been achieved on dew only. For there were, I think, but a couple of trifling showers. Now the rainy season is at hand, and there must be great rejoicing and preparations among the delicate green leaves.

To another little sapling, then about three feet high and visibly parched and crinkled as to its leaves for want of water, I began 15 months ago to give a daily painful of water, and continued to do so for 14 months. In addition, it got the dew droppings from the roof of a house near at hand. In two or three days it had perked up, and looked glossier and fatter. In a week it had thrown out hundreds of new leaves. Since that time to now it has grown about 13 or 14 inches a month. If I had not a personal and paternal attachment to it, I should dig it up and examine its roots. For the daily dose of water was placed in an earthen pot of a couple of feet in diameter which I had dug around the trunk. To follow the water the roots must therefore have grown straight down and down—how far? I really think I must take a spade, after all, in the interests of science, in spite of lacerated affections! For eucalyptus roots are usually quite shallow and extend widely beneath the surface of the soil.

They are, however, great travelers when in search of water, and instances are cited where eucalyptus roots have gone from 150 to 200 feet for their water supply.

**THE CITY OF MEXICO.**

Rapid Growth and General Progress of the Metropolis of the Southwestern Republic.

This is a city with an immense future. You can safely enter this remark in your notebook. You can refer to it ten years hence, and underscore it approvingly. By that time all the troglodytes and pessimists will have been buried in the expanding cemeteries or be dwelling, quite at their ease, in the handsome residential sections of the city, already filling up with progressive people, says Modern Mexico.

Twenty year ago—cobblestones, people living over shops and offices, not one fine display of merchandise of the luxurious sort anywhere to be seen, plate-glass windows unknown, and ladies shopping from their carriages, the assistants bringing out the goods for inspection; people all huddled inside the "hull of the city" for fear of robbers and what might happen in "the next revolution." Sad-visaged men of prominence standing in their ragged doors, predicting "terrible times" and asserting that they were "going back to Europe."

They did not go back; they all stayed here and accumulated wealth; the "next revolution" was always nipped in the bud by a great statesman who was never slow to stop the plotters, and who by diversifying employments made it easy for every industrious man to win his bread.

The old city grows and grows; new streets, a keen demand for electric lighting, sewers and water; the municipal administrators hardly able to keep abreast of the calls upon them. Smooth asphalted streets with swift automobiles gliding over them; charming and elegant homes furnished with everything that modern luxury can furnish; great shops existing to supply the demands of taste and wealth; the middle class rising into power and influence; nowhere any sign of halt or retrogression.

As the capital of a country which is all alive with new activities, with wealth fast accumulating in the interior, this city is bound to keep pace with it all; hither come, already, rich men from all over the republic to establish their new homes; here they find their "Paris." Here are clubs, the theater, splendid shops, the luxuries they crave. Hence this capital grows like a young giant. The City of Mexico is on its way to a vastly greater population, to a splendor and an elegance of which we now catch prophetic glimpses. Lucky is the young man who is growing up with it, who has a stake in its real estate, who is to be one of the substantial citizens here in the year, say, 1930.

**Italy's House Industries.**

There is perhaps no country in the world which has more extended house industries than Italy. The silk industry, the manufacture of hemp and tow, the twisting of baskets and braiding of straw hats, for example, furnish employment to many thousands of people in their own homes.