

BEEKEEPER NOT A FARMER

Iowa Judge Reaches This Conclusion After Long Deliberation in Bankruptcy Case.

St. Louis.—Judge H. T. Reed, of the federal court for northern Iowa, has issued an order which amounts to a decision that a keeper of bees is not a farmer and cannot escape the bankruptcy law. The decision is given on an order to declare Bert A. Aldrich, of Smithfield, a bankrupt.

Augustus Christie, of Rodnel, filed a petition to have Aldrich declared a bankrupt. He said that Aldrich owed him \$500, and had committed an act of bankruptcy in transferring 160 colonies of bees to A. E. Aldrich on January 4, 1904.

In his answer Aldrich explained that the transfer of the bees was made to satisfy a note covered by a chattel mortgage. He said further by his attorneys that he was a farmer, and as such could not be declared an involuntary bankrupt.

In reply to this it was set forth that Aldrich was an apiarist and not a farmer. The attorneys declared that such an amount of bees as Aldrich kept would warrant the decision that he did not farm for a living, but was a keeper of bees.

When the case came up before C. L. Roy, referee in bankruptcy, much of the hearing was on bee culture. Aldrich said that he owned about 185 stands of bees.

Judge Reed deliberated on the question of bees and bee culture, and also the art of farming. In the end he decided that Aldrich could not hide behind the allegation that bee culture was farming. Aldrich was adjudged a bankrupt.

ALCOHOL FOR CONSUMPTION

Dr. Wiley Says It Has Been Used to Great Advantage in Cases of Tuberculosis.

Philadelphia.—Diet as a factor in the prevention and cure of consumption, the negro race problem, child labor question in southern mills and a number of other themes of equal interest formed the basis of some of the many papers read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science in session here recently.

Dr. W. H. Wiley, chief chemist of the department of agriculture, said that among the food material which has justly attained a high position as nutriment for persons troubled with tuberculosis is alcohol. Most commonly it is used in the form of beer, wine, whisky and brandy, he said. In many maladies, he said, whisky and brandy have apparently been used to great advantage and doubtless such is the case in tuberculosis.

Edward L. Blackhear, of the Prairie View state normal and industrial college, of Texas, discussed "Some Survivals of Primitive Racial Instincts in American Negroes." As a solution for the race problem he suggested simple education, experience and the scattering of negroes over the country.

Prof. A. J. McKelvey, assistant secretary of the national child labor committee, read a paper on "Child Labor in Southern Mills." He said there were more children under 16 years of age working in the factories of Pennsylvania than there were in all the southern states put together. It was his opinion that child labor was not a sectional but a national evil.

MANUEL LISA'S ROMANCE.

Once Noted St. Louis Fur Trader's Indian Marriage Recalled by His Daughter's Death.

Trenton, Ill.—Mrs. Rosalie Ely, aged over 90 years, is dead at her home here. She was the oldest daughter of Manuel Lisa, who was prominently connected with the early history of St. Louis from 1812 to 1815. Her mother was an Indian woman of the Omaha tribe.

Lisa's life was a romantic one.—He was born of Spanish parents in New Orleans in 1772. He became a great fur trader, with headquarters at St. Louis, about 1807, and made long trips up the Missouri river.

A pathetic romance is connected with Lisa's Indian marriage. His wife was a beautiful woman of the Omaha tribe, and bore him two children—a girl, Rosalie, who later became Mrs. Ely, and a boy named Raymond—the latter born in 1816. When Lisa was removing to St. Louis from up the Missouri in 1817 he brought Rosalie with him, to the great grief of her Indian mother. Subsequently he also took the boy from her to be educated in St. Louis. Lisa gave valuable presents to his Indian wife, but refused to allow her to come with him and her children to St. Louis, though she was unreasonable over the separation.

In 1818 Lisa married Mrs. Mary Hempstead Keener, widow of Joseph Keener, and daughter of Stephen Hempstead. He lived happily with her until his death and she survived him nearly 50 years. She died at Galena, Ill., in 1870.

Was Oldest Postmaster. Herman H. Knippenberg, said to be the oldest American postmaster in a position of continuous service, is dead at his home in Femme Osage, St. Charles county, Mo. He had been postmaster there for 35 years, also running a general store and had accumulated a good deal of property. He was appointed by President Fillmore. Mr. Knippenberg was born in Germany 80 years ago, but came to this country when a lad.

A Difference. The British admiralty is planning a battleship capable of sinking anything afloat. The Philadelphia North American remarks that the Russian admiralty continues its quest for something that will float anything that sinks.

JWELED BIRD OF INDIA.

Hindoo Believe Its Possession Carries Royal Power—Now Owned by King Edward.

London.—While British troops and the recollection of British prowess are potent factors in the subjugation of India, it is a strange fact—and one not generally known—that Hindoo fatalism and a jeweled bird have much to do with holding the millions of Indus.

The bird is one of the treasured treasures of Windsor castle, and there are many legends woven about it. The Hindoos call it "Uma," and they say that whoever owns the Uma must reign over India. It is supposed to have the gift of locomotion, and it alights, they say, upon the head of whomsoever it endows with royal power.

The truth is that the bird was taken from the canopy above the throne of Tipoo Sahib and presented by the directors of the East India company to George III. It is about 12 inches long, and is shaped like a pigeon, with an exaggerated tail. Rubies, brilliants, emeralds and pearls are sown about the quivering feathers of this golden bird. It holds a priceless ruby in its beak and an emerald of great size and luster hangs from its breast.

The bird shares with the Koh-i-Noor the superstitious regard of the Hindoos. The fact that both the Uma and the great diamond are owned by King Edward makes it almost a matter of course for the native princes to acknowledge him as their liege lord. It may be a sinister and bewildering thing, this rule of an alien from the west, but the powers above have willed it so, and pious souls must bow in submission to the fiat of fate.

While the Uma folds its wings in the castle by the Thames, and while the Koh-i-Noor blazes in the English crown, there is nothing else to do but to be as good subjects of Emperor Edward as may be.

NEW INDUSTRY FOR DENVER

Kilns for Making High-Grade Silica Brick to Be Set Up in Colorado City.

Denver, Col.—Denver will soon have the distinction of operating the first lime kiln in the United States constructed under foreign patents, which will make it the finest in operation. The kiln will be constructed at the industrial suburb of Silica, on Platte canyon, as a part of the process of combining lime and sand in the manufacture of silicated brick. It is known in Europe as the Copenhagen kiln, and is constructed more on the principle of a blast furnace, the feature of the kiln being its low consumption of coal in producing the lime.

In completing its plant the Silicated Brick company has provided a general store and houses for the goodly number of employees who will be required, and application has been made to the post office department at Washington for a post office. The company is already receiving a number of inquiries for its product, but it will take a month yet before brick can be turned out. It is claimed for the silicated brick that they are low in absorption, high in resistance to fire, and adapted for all building purposes, the chemical combination of lime and silica practically making stone.

Arrangements are being made for truckage connection with the plant, so that it will not be long until another industry will be added to the city. All the elements which enter into the manufacture are found close to the plant. While new to Colorado and to the remainder of the country as well, the use of silicated brick is rapidly being adopted for many purposes, the government alone using many millions in various projects.

WOMEN AGREE NOT TO KISS

Antisculation League Formed in Mexico—Only Members of Female Sex Barred.

City of Mexico.—A little red button worn by some 300 women, old and young, married and unmarried, among the leading social sets of the City of Mexico, marks a new departure, or, rather, a new step, in progress. This little, round button signifies membership in what is known as the Anti-Kissing league. Members of the league take solemn pledges not to kiss each other, in public or private, but put it on the ground that kissing is contagious, or, rather, the means of conveying contagious diseases from one fair lip to another.

There is nothing visible to the naked eye in the constitution of this league against kissing others than members of the female persuasion, and, in fact, the practice, aside from the supposed danger of infection, is decidedly to the male sense, not only deplorable, but unnecessary. When one woman takes two or three minutes of time in a street car to kiss three or four other women before alighting from the car, she certainly violates the golden rule by making all those passengers wait. How far this new league will conduct its offensive and defensive campaign remains to be seen.

Still Unsettled. The department of agriculture has set new standards for pure food, giving large attention to milk, cheese and wine. The experts, however, remarks the New York Telegram have not yet advanced to the point where they can define the exact stage at which an egg passes, as it were, from the sublime to the ridiculous.

Both Treacherous and False. The treacherous of that Galesburg woman's false teeth marks the advent of a new terror. To their well-known falsity such teeth have begun to add treachery.

BIG BOOM IN TRADE.

OUR COMMERCE WITH MEXICO GROWING FAST.

Canada Alone Takes More Goods from United States Than the Southern Republic—Variety in the List of Exports.

Washington.—Figures have been compiled by the department of commerce and labor, through its bureau of statistics, regarding the commerce between the United States and Mexico.

These figures show the exports from the United States to Mexico have grown from \$12,000,000 in 1890 to \$46,000,000 in 1904, speaking in good round terms, and that the imports into the United States from Mexico have grown from \$23,000,000 in 1891 to \$44,000,000 in 1904. Thus the exports to Mexico in 1904 were three and one-half times as great as in 1890 and the imports from Mexico practically twice as great as in that year.

An even more interesting fact is found in a comparison of the figures of Mexico trade with the United States with the total trade of Mexico. These show that the imports into Mexico in the latest year for which information is available the United States supplied 59 per cent. of the total imports and that of the exports from Mexico 76 per cent. was sent to the United States.

The principal classes of merchandise forming American exports to Mexico are iron and steel manufactures, coal, unmanufactured cotton, lumber, unmanufactured wood, cars and carriages, breadstuffs, wood manufactures, chemicals, drugs and dyes; copper and manufactures thereof, mineral oils, provisions and leather and manufactures thereof.

The principal articles imported into the United States from Mexico are fibers, mostly silk grass; copper pigs, bars and ingots; lead in ore and base bullion; hides and skins, coffee and cattle.

Mexico takes from the United States a larger share of her total imports than any other country in the world, except Canada, which takes 60 per cent. of her imports from the United States; and Mexico sends to the United States also a larger share of her exports than any other country in the world, except Cuba, whose exports during the fiscal year 1904-05, per cent. went to the United States, as against 76 per cent. of the total exports of Mexico sent to this country.

While figures showing the percentage of Mexican imports supplied by the United States and the percentage of Mexico's exports sent to the United States are not available for earlier years, it is well known that the United States have rapidly increased the share which they supply of the imports into Mexico and the share which they take of the exports from Mexico.

This increase has been especially marked since the construction of railroads entering Mexico from the United States. Prior to the construction of railroads between the United States and Mexico the share of Mexico's imports supplied by the United States ranged from 20 to 30 per cent., against the 59 per cent. of the present time, as above noted; while the share of Mexico's exports sent to the United States was about in the same proportion. The effect of direct rail communication between the United States and Mexico is also illustrated by the fact that the Central American states, which can only be reached by water, as was the case with Mexico prior to the construction of railroads connecting the two countries, now take 43 per cent. of their imports from the United States as against the 59 per cent. which Mexico takes of her imports from us.

GETTING READY FOR DEATH

Eccentric Kentucky Man Constructing His Coffin and Making All Necessary Preparations.

Louisville, Ky.—Eccentric Isaac Perry, who lives near Jeffersonville, and is 95 years old, has begun his preparations for death. He is having a granite monument, 18 feet tall, built to be placed over his grave. The base will be large enough to cover his casket, and special orders for the arrangement of the shaft have been made. In addition to the date of birth, death, and an appropriate inscription, he will have a receipt from the manufacturer chiseled on the stone, showing that the cost of the pile has been paid.

At his home he has a choice lot of well seasoned walnut lumber, from which he is making himself a coffin, taking his time at the work, so that the box will be perfect in its construction. It is to be all hand work, and it is his desire to try it before he lays down his earthly burden, to see if it is wide enough to turn over in when the day of resurrection arrives. He does not go about his work with an air of bravado, but has undertaken the task in an earnest way.

Mr. Perry has never married, because he does not like women, the only one he ever thought he could make his wife having asked so independently with him that he broke off his friendship with her. He lives with a nephew. Several years ago he started to build a large house, but abandoned the project after the house had been nearly completed, and in this half dwelling he lives. He is well off, and his farm is rich in cement stone.

May Need His Hatchet.

An Indian chief has become the president of a bank at Skiatook, I. T. He is earnestly advised to keep his tomahawk ready for use upon old ladies who desire to raise money on Carnegie notes.

FARMERS NEED NO LICENCE

Missouri Supreme Court Decides He Can't Be Fined for Vending Own Produce in City.

St. Louis.—As a result of a decision of the supreme court of Missouri in the case of Henry Meyer, License Commissioner Clifford will be unable to collect the \$50,000 per annum he expected from the farmers of St. Louis county. Mr. Meyer, who is president of the St. Louis County Farmers' club, was prosecuted by Mr. Clifford in the police court for violating a city ordinance in peddling farm products in St. Louis without a peddler's license. He was fined \$25.

He appealed to the court of criminal correction, which sustained the lower court. His attorneys, George W. Lubke, Jr., W. F. Broadhead, of Clayton, and William D. Jones, of St. Louis, thereupon appealed to the supreme court.

In a decision written by Judge Fox the supreme court, reverses the judgment of the lower courts, remits the fine against Meyer, and discharges him.

The decision ends a long contest adversely to the city. Since coming into office Mr. Clifford has diligently endeavored to collect all possible licenses due the municipality. When an ordinance was passed demanding that every person who sold farm products from house to house should pay a peddler's license of \$20 per annum, Mr. Clifford undertook to enforce it against the farmers of St. Louis county. They resisted it, and Mr. Meyer agreed to submit to a test case.

The position taken by the farmers, and there are said to be 3,000 of them in St. Louis county who at times sell their products in the city, was that a state law exempted farmers who sold only their own farm products from paying a peddler's license.

Their attorneys held that the ordinance passed by the municipal assembly subsequently was in contravention of this statute and therefore illegal. This contention, it appears, has been sustained in the opinion of Judge Fox.

CREW CAPTURES RARE BIRD

A Gannet, Native of Gulf of St. Lawrence, Caught by Sailors Off Boston.

Boston.—The fishing schooner Meteor, which arrived here the other day, brought a bird rarely seen in these waters. It was a gannet, a species of sea fowl that rarely leaves the waters of the gulf of St. Lawrence, and is seldom seen below the grand banks. The bird was a handsome specimen, with a spread of wings fully six feet. It was tame, and full of fight, and was tied by one of its wings to a deck post.

The bird hovered over the schooner as she lay about 70 miles southeast of Highland light, and one of the crew determined to catch it. He baited a hook with a piece of meat and threw it overboard. The gannet shot straight down from where it was flying 70 or 80 feet above, and seized the hook. It was pulled on board, and after a hard fight the hook was taken from its mouth.

The bird was kept on deck, tied to the post, until the other morning, when it was shown to the old fishermen at the wharf as a curiosity in this neighborhood. After everyone had seen it, it was set free and put on the rail. It dived at once into the water and swam out from the vessel until about 200 feet away. It then tried to fly, but as its feathers were wet through it could not rise, and continued to swim down the harbor, trying at intervals to rise.

While it was aboard the Meteor, the crew took good care of the bird, and fed it several times a day. It had a voracious appetite and ate eight large herring each day. Before setting it free it was fed again, and consumed three large-sized herring.

MACARONI WHEAT BEST.

Colorado Farmers, After Tests, Find They Can Raise the Cereal Without Irrigation.

Denver.—Macaroni wheat for Colorado farmers. It needs no irrigation. That is the slogan raised by the state agricultural college, which is now engaged in a campaign to show the wheat raisers of the state that this variety is not only a more hardy and a better grain than the ordinary sorts, but that it is also much more prolific under discouraging conditions.

Walter H. Olin, of the department of agronomy, and Prof. W. L. Carlyle, also of the college, are enthusiastic about it. Mr. Olin reports that within the last few months the college has made extensive tests of the macaroni, or durum wheat, and that it has been found to be better in all ways for practical use than the common spring or winter wheat now raised on the farms of Colorado. Individual tests were made of Colorado spring wheat, Kansas hard winter wheat, durum wheat and Pillsbury's best flour for baking purposes, lightness counting 20 points, tenderness 20, flavor 20, texture 10, color 10, and general appearance 20. The tests were exhaustive, the result being 91 points for durum wheat, 89 for Pillsbury's flour, 88 for Kansas winter wheat, and 83 for Colorado spring wheat. Laboratory tests also showed that the durum wheat contains a larger percentage of both sugar and gluten than do the common sorts, making it therefore more palatable and more digestible when eaten in bread.

Tests on various farms in Colorado have also shown that this wheat can be raised more advantageously than can any other variety known.

A Photographing Telescope.

The Bruce photographic telescope, the largest of its kind, is to be moved at once from Lake Geneva, W. Va., to Mount Wilson, near Pasadena, Cal., where the atmospheric conditions are much superior.

TO DINE ON HORSE.

QUEER MEAL IS PLANNED FOR FRENCH MINISTER.

Cabinet Officer Will Be Guest of Honor at "Hippophage" Fete Which Takes Place in Paris—Equine Food Becomes Popular.

Paris.—Some of the tasks of the French minister are hard indeed. They can scarcely ever refuse to produce over any fete connected with an industry or trade from which a certain organized section of the French people gain their livelihood. For example, M. Trouillot, the minister of commerce, has had to accept an invitation to be present at the "hippophage" fete.

The eaters of horse flesh are to be present in full number, but particularly the horse meat butchers and the class of middlemen who find, sell or kill the poor animals in question.

The speechmaking in which the minister of agriculture will also participate, will be followed by a "grand banquet" at which horse meat and various preparations from it are to have the place of honor on the menu; and after the banquet a grewsome demonstration is to be made, after the fashion of the Chicago stock yards, of the time it takes to slaughter a living equine into a succulent (i) succession of "beef" steaks.

The final tiddit on the programme of the day is the unveiling of a statue to the veterinary doctor, Desrois, who was the determined propagator of the horse meat doctrine in France, who claimed that it was scientifically better food than that of other animals, and who was influential in getting the consent of the French government to the establishment of horse meat butcheries.

The consumption of this article of food has greatly grown in Paris during the past few years, for the price of other meat has steadily risen. During the last six months 5,000 horses, mules, or asses have been thus slaughtered for the Paris market.

TO MOVE INDIAN CEMETERY

Remains of Many Noted Chiefs in Kansas City, Kan., to Be Interred in Other Place.

Kansas City, Kan.—The remains of more than 100 Wyandotte Indians are to be exhumed in Huron cemetery, one of the oldest Indian burying grounds in this city. They are to be taken to various places in Kansas and the Indian territory for final burial.

The old burial ground contains two acres of land and is desired for business purposes. It is valued at more than \$100,000. The sale of the cemetery was finally determined upon at a meeting of Wyandotte Indians. It has been held in trust by the United States government since 1853, and the cemetery lots will be sold under the direction of the secretary of the interior.

Many noted Indian chiefs and leaders are buried there. More than 200 members of the tribe now in the Indian territory will attend the ceremonies being arranged for the removal of the bodies. They will again worship under the old oak and elm trees under which their fathers met more than half a century ago, and which still stand in the heart of the business district of the city. Many of the bodies will be taken to another old Indian cemetery at Quindaro, Kan.

The people of Kansas City, Kan., have long been trying to persuade the Indians to remove their dead from the center of the business district. The graves have been neglected, fences torn down, and paths made across the unmarked graves. This had much to do with inducing the Indians to remove their dead.

TREES CARRY MESSAGES.

Maj. Squier of the Signal Corps Makes Important Discovery in Wireless Telegraphy.

San Francisco.—Maj. George O. Squier, of the United States signal corps, has made an important discovery in wireless telegraphy. He has found that trees may serve the purpose of marconi's metallic feelers, or antennae, as they are called, and that tree trunks, while serving as masts or towers, also serve as wires to bring the electro-magnetic currents down to the earth.

The healthier the tree the better it serves as a conductor for the highly oscillating currents. The leaves of trees or of plants behave precisely as if they were made of metal, and they will transmit these oscillations from the ground surrounding them through their leaves.

At Fort Mason Maj. Squier attached his telegraphic apparatus to the trees and communicated with the wireless station on Alcatraz island, about two miles distant.

The major claims great advantages for this system of tree telegraphy in army field operations over any high mast, tower, or balloon system. Maj. Squier found that vegetation was stimulated by a moderate amount of electricity, and was killed by heavy shocks, just like animals.

Earned Every Cent.

The Illinois girl who kissed Senator Cullom because he secured the discharge of her soldier lover has received a legacy of \$30,000. Any girl who musters sufficient heroism to kiss Uncle Shelby, remarks the Newark News, merits all that fortune has to bestow.

Society Note.

Mrs. Cassie Chadwick, well-known in social circles of several cities, was entertained during the Christmas holidays at the Cleveland residence of United States Marshal Chandler. Mrs. Chadwick is an amateur magician of some note.

SIGHTS AT THE MUSICAL.

The Listener Sees and Hears Things That Are Truly Up to the Mark.

The most important part of a musical is the listener, says the New York Sun.

He fastens himself to a camp chair by means of his legs and feet, which he winds around the rungs and which do not trouble him much, as they become numb during the opening number and he forgets that they are there. He remembers them again when he rises to let the late ones pass in the diminishing passages, but it does not hurt him so much, as he knows he deserves to be hurt when he sees the way they look at him while he stands on their trains.

Not more than 15 of these go by during the second and third selections, but later he has to put out the conflagrations among the wax candle shades. This he does as deftly as possible, but it is an epidemic, and he covers eight fingers and two thumbs with melted wax before he discovers how annoyed people are with him for creating a disturbance.

By the time that Bach and Beethoven are over and the performers are working through the Schumann and Schubert he again fastens himself to the camp chair with a creaking sound, which increases with every heartbeat and grows to a Fourth of July serenade as he reaches for his pocket handkerchief. He would like to look at his watch, but this would mean a fusillade and probably entire demolition of the chair.

So he refrains. He does not rise again for anything. He could not.

The room holds 25, and 43 are packed and hermetically sealed in it; besides the grand piano, two violins, a cello and the performers. Everybody who comes after this stands around the door in the hall, and there they say how sorry they are to disturb the music.

All the musicians are waiting for the end of the piece so that their turn may come, but the listener waits for the end of everything, so that he may go home. His is the grander view.

When the piece is over he says: "How lovely" and tries to get his arm forward to shake hands with the conductor. He covers him on the right. The musicians are very kind to the listener and say: "They hope he isn't bored." They do not mean to patronize him, but they know he cannot understand.

He does not reply, because it is time for the next piece. And now they have got to Brahms and perhaps to Strauss. Very few can sing Strauss and fewer still can listen to him. But the listener has to, for nothing but a dynamite bomb could get him out.

There is punch in the next room with ice in it, and some of the ladies have fans.

It would be better for the listener if there were no encores, for he is the only one who does not know their names. He gets badly mixed up in the programme and cannot plan for the future.

Still he knows the end will come, for it always does. The piano, the cello, the two violins and the people in front with the open mouths are the music. He says with Lady Macbeth: "Leave all the rest to me."

When the music is over the listener has his dinner. He takes off his camp chair and asks the ladies to give him punch and sweet biscuit and ask him to come to their musical next Monday.

He says he is sorry he can't sink or play, but his mother didn't make him practice when he was a boy. He always loved music and had a very nice teacher and an ear. And they say: "Oh, but you can listen." And then he knows that he is the most important part of the evening.

Nothing Left of Wild West.

Cowboys, Wild Bills, Indian fighters and plainmen of the old camp have long been creatures of the past. Their presence and even their delineation or representation on the stage arouses as much interest and amusement in the west as it does in the east. In fact there is a strong suspicion that those who assume the garb and role of typical western men usually do not come from our side of the Missouri. A traveler from the west does not these days expect to find Puritans in New England, Knickerbockers in New York, Quakers in Pennsylvania, cavaliers in Virginia, nor pioneer woodchoppers wearing coonskin caps and buttoned shirts dyed with chamber lye in Ohio. He expects to find (and he is not disappointed) just such men and women, customs and dress in those states as he sees on his native heath.—Kansas City Journal.

Railroading in East Africa.

A collision recently occurred on the Uganda railway, British East Africa, that would be possible nowhere else on earth. A huge bull rhinoceros rushed out of the bush and charged at full speed the so-called "up mixed" train, which was slowing down as it approached the station Sultan Hamud, 218 miles from Mombasa. The train was stopped and the "rhino" was discovered about 100 yards down the track. Slowly he returned to the jungle and was lost to sight. He did not escape unharmed, for pieces of his thick skin were found adhering to the train, but the ferocity of his assault smashed the engine step and splintered the inch and a half footboard of the first carriage.—N. Y. Tribune.

Extraordinary Success.

Mr. Graham Murray tells of a Scotch minister who, taking his walk early in the morning found one of his parishioners recumbent in a ditch. "Where have you been the night, Andrew?" asked the minister. "Well, I dinna rightly ken," answered the prostrate one, "whether it was a wedding or a funeral, but whichever it was it was a most extraordinary success."—Smith's Weekly.