An Admirable Summary of the Chief Issues of the Campaign, with a Logical Statement of the Constitutionality as as well as Wisdom of the the Democratic Position Thereon.

NEW YORK, September 26 .- The letter of Mr. Cleveland, accepting the nomination as Democratic candidate for President of the United Stanes, is as follows:

To the Hon. Wm. L. Wilson and others, Committee, etc-Gentlemen In responding to your formal notification of my nomination to the Presidency by the National Democracy I hope I may be permitted to say at the outset that continued reflection and observation have confirmed me in my adherence to the opinions which I have heretofore plainly and publicly declared touching the questions involved in the canvass. This is a time above all others when these questions should be considered in the light afforded by sober apprehension of the principles upon which our Government is based and a clear understanding of the relation it bears to the people for whose benefit it was created. We shall thus be supplied with a test by which the value of any proposition relating to the maintenance and administration of our Government can be ascertained and by which the justice and honesty of every political question can be judged.

If doctrines or theories are presented which do not satisfy this test. the loyal American must pronounce them false and mischievous. The property and earnings concededly constitutes the especial purpose and mission of our free Government. that failure to protect the citizen in such use and enjoyment, or their unjustifiable diminution by the Government itself, is a betrayal of the people's trust.

We have, however, undertaken to build a great nation upon a plan especially our own. To maintain it and to furnish through its agency the means for accomplishment of the national objects the American people are willing, through Federal taxation, to surrender part of their earnings and income.

TARIFF LEGISLATION presents a familiar form of taxation. Such legislation results as surely in a tax upon the daily-life of our people as tribute paid directly into the hand of the tax-gatherer. We feel the burden of these tariff taxes too palpably to be persuaded by any sophisby foreigners. Such taxes, representing diminution of the property rights of the people, are only justifipurpose of maintaining our Government and furnishing means for the accomplishment of its legitimate purpose and functions. This is taxation under the operation of a tariff for revenue. It accords with the professions of America free institutions, and its justice and honesty

which these institutions rest. This theory of tariff legislation public expenditures and their limitation to legitimate public use, inasmuch as it exhibits as absolute extortion any exaction by way of taxathe Government.

THE M'KINLEY IDEA.

special interests and enterprises.

contrary to the spirit of our Consti- the party comprising the majority of cardinal principle of our Governtution and so directly encourages the our people is planning destruction or ment. This gives no sanction to from their prevalence seem to be regar disturbance, by selfishness and greed, injury of American interests, and we vexatious sumptuary laws, which unof patriotic sentiment that its state- know they cannot be frightened by necessarily inferfere with such ment would rudely shock our people the spectre of impossible free trade. habits and customs of our people as if they had not already been insidiously allured from the safe landmarks of principle. Never have agement of our Government depend- citizenship and public welfare. honest desire for national growth, ent on the popular will, the Federal The same principle requires that patriotic devotion to country and sin- power is the instrument of that will the line between subjects which are cere regard for those who toil leen -not its master. Therefore the at- properly within governmental conso betrayed to the support of a perni- tempt of the opponents of Democracy trol and those which are more fittingplea that our infant industries suffrage of the States through Fed- be carefully kept in view. An enshould be fostered did service until eral agencies, which no explanation forced education, wisely deemed a

they are met by the claim that tariff taxation for the sake of protection is an American system, the continuance of which is necessary in order that high wages may be paid to our workingmen, and a home market be ship of their rights.

INMIGRATION.

Our prople, still cherishing the feeling of human fellowship which belonged to our beginning as a natural continuance of which is necessary in order them as our claim to their confidence and support the start of their cights. provided for our farm products.

THESE PRETENCES

American equality. Every Govern- discredited currency. ment concession to clamorous favorites invites corruption in politi-

due them from the Government they ples by reason and argument. support, to promote among our countrymen closer community of intertry that they do not exist or are paid ests, cemented by patriotism and national pride, and to point out a fair field where prosperous and diversiable when laid and collected for the and thrive in the wholesome atmosphere of American industry, ingenuity and intelligence.

answer the test supplied by a correct ventures, we wage no exterminating agogic use. This is due to those test for the supremacy of Democratappreciation of the principles upon war against any American interests. whose worthy names adorn the roll ic principles, my grateful appreciamanifestly enjoins strict economy in principles we profess without disas- due to those who in years to come ity. If the action of the Convention tion from the substance of the peo- careful distribution of necessary corded to veteran soldiers in public ed, knowing well its labors and perple beyond the necessities of the tariff burdens rather than the pre- employment should be secured to plexities, and with humble reliance careful and proper administration of cipitation of free trade. We antici- them honestly and without evasion, on the Divine Being, infinite in Opposed to this theory the dogma poses instigated by the selfishness gratitude of their countrymen should is boldy presented that tariff taxa- which secks to hold in unrelenting be ungrudgingly acknowledged. tion is justifiable for the express pur- grasp its unfair advantage under the pose and intent of thereby promoting present tariff laws. We will rely Such a proposition is so clearly countrymen to reject the charge that with the peace and good order is a

FEEE SUFFRAGE. then followed the exigencies of the mental and safe relations between should not involve impairment of

ment of their incomes and earnings, Democracy. At all times and in all affairs.

SOUND MONEY.

employment of panper labor insti- this condition absolutely guaranteed peace and good order. gated by his professed friends, and both gold and silver can be safely seeking security for his intesests in utilized upon equal terms in the adorganized co-operation, still waits justment of our currency. In deal- ship canal as the means of promot for the division of the advantages se- ing with this question no selfish ing commerce between our States and sured to his employer under cover of scheme should be allowed to inter- with foreign countries, and also as a generous solicitude for his wages, vene and no doubtful experiment contribution by Americans to enterwhile the farmer is learning that the should be attempted. The wants of prises which advance the interests of prices of his products are fixed in our people arising from the deficient the world of civilization, should foreign markets, where he suffers cy or the imperfect distribution of commend the project of Government from competition invited and built the money circulation ought to be approval and endorsement. up by the syst m he is asked to fully and honestly recognized and efficiently remedied. It should. tramples on the rights of those who be much easier borne that the uni-

THE CIVIL SERVICE. lation involves the question of mark- the letter and spirit of civil service American patriotism. ets it also involves the question of reform. There are, however, other morals. We cannot with impunity features of this plan which abun-Recognizing these truths, the Nu- cation tends to raise the standards of cation of just and sound principles to hunting and unthinking party affilia-

THE PENSION RURDEN and grateful, and they have impress- ion, for I believe important truths ed these characteristics on their Gov- ar found on the surface of thought man can work such wonders. It is light ernment. Therefore all patriotic and and that they should be stated in di- and easily handled, and stands hard fied American enterprise may grow just citizens must commend liberal rect and simple terms. consideration for our worthy veteran soldiers and for the families of those

sentation of our motives and pur-claim to helpful regard and the ful care over our favored nation.

SUMPTUARY LAWS.

Assurances to the people of the upon the intelligence of our fellow utmost individual liberty consistent are not offensive to just moral sense. With the administration and man- and are not inconsistent with good

clous doctrine! In its behalf the to interfere with and control the ly left to parental regulation should discredited by our stalwart growth; can mitigate, to reverse the funda- proper preparation for citizenship, tauri, the nearest fixed star, light makes an ampere at 160 volts. The motion of the journey in five and a half years.

CLEVELAND'S LETTER ACCEPT- terrible war, which made our people the people and their Government, wholesome parental authority nor do KEEPS OUT OF SIGHT. heedless of the opportunities for such an attempt cannot fail to be re- violence to household conscience. Paulterior schemes afforded by their garded by thoughtful men as proof ternalism in government finds no apwilling and patriotic payment of un- of a bold determination to secure the proval in the creed of the Democra precedented tribute, and now after a ascendency of a discredited party in cy. It is a symptom of misrule, long period of peace, when our over- reckless disregard of the free ex- whether it is manifested in unburdened countrymen ask for relief pression of the popular will. To re- authorized gifts or by an unwarrantand restoration to the fuller enjoy- sist such a scheme is an impulse of ed control of personal and family

The people are entitled to sound any rule less free than ours. The of knobs and levers and buttons manipund honest money abundantly suffio ild no longer deceive. The truth and honest money abundantly suffi- generous hospitality, which is one of s'ould no longer deceive. The truth is directly and honest money abundantly sufficient to every sentiment of ness needs. But whatever may be characteristics, prompts us to weltagonistic to every sentiment of ness needs. But whatever may be characteristics, prompts the form of the people's currency, come the worthy and industrious of By the way, speaking of fires, the form of the people's currency, come the worthy and industrious of watering of the authorities in most cans are pre-eminently proud. It is national or state, whether gold, silver all lands to homes and citizenship also true that while our workingmen or paper, it should be so regulated among us. This hospitable sentiand farmers can least of all our peo-ple defend themselves against the or by wise and careful laws, that no careful and reasonable regulations for the protection of public health, Mr. Albaugh has lately added to taxation decrees, the workingman ty and stability of its value. Every nor does it justify the reception of suffering from the importation and dollar put into the hands of the peo- immigrants who have no appreciataxation decrees, the workingman ple should be of the same intrinsic tion of our institutions, and whose suffering from the importation and value of purchasing power. With presence among us is a menace to

THE TRANS-ISTHMIAN CANAL. The importance of the Nicaragua THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITON.

Our country may not only expect THE STRUGGLE FOR UNEARNED AD- however, be constantly remembered from those who represent them in that the inconvenience or loss that public places a sedulous care for at the doors of the Government might arise from such situation can things which are directly and palpably related to their material interests. protection of the people in the ex-clusive use and enjoyment of their patiently rely upon assurances of versal distress which must follow a but they also fully appreciate the value of cultivating our national pride and maintaining our national Public officials are the agents of honor. Both their material interests imme. Bernhardt was made in France, This design is so interwoven with cal affairs by encouraging the extended the people. It is therefore their duty and national pride and honor are inpenditure of money to debauch suf- to secure for those they represent valuable in the success of the Co- gave no end of trouble wherever it went. frage in support of a policy directly the best and most efficient perform- lumbian Exposition and they will favorably to private and selfish gain. ance of public work. This plainly not be inclined to condone any neg effect was more elaborate. We could This in the end must strangle pa- can best be accomplished by regard- lect of efforts on the part prepare it in a very short time and with triotism and weaken popular confi- ing ascertained fitness in the selec- of their Government to insure in the dence in the rectitude of republican tion of Government employees. These grandeur of this event a fitting ex- ous than others. considerations alone are sufficient hibit of American growth and great-Though the subject of tariff legis- justification for honest adherence to ness and a splendid demonstration of

In an in perfect and incomplete right and equity which is the life of operation worthy merit in every stall cord with the creed and intention of our Republic, and we shall fail to tion and condition of American life the party to which I have given my lot of trouble reach our national destination if is recognized in the distribution of life-long allegiance. My attempt greed and selfishness lead the way. | public employment, while its appli- has not been to instruct my countrymen nor my party, but to remind tional Democracy will seek by applipolitical activity from the spoils of both that Democratic doctrine lies near the principles of our Governequalize to our people the blessings tion to the advocacy of party princi- ment and tends to promote the people's good. I am willing to be accused of addressing my countrymen The American people are generous on trite topics and in homely fash-

STANDS ON HIS RECORD. Though much is left unwritten, who have died. No complaint should my record as a public servant leaves be made of the amount of public no excuse for misunderstanding my is still our purpose. Though we op- money paid to those actually disabled belief and position on the questions pose the theory that tariff laws may or made dependent by reason of army which are now presented to the be passed having for their object the service. But our pension roll should voters of the land for their decision. granting of discriminating and un- be a roll of honor, uncontaminated Called for the third time to represent fair governmental aid to private by ill-desert and unvitiated by dem- the party of my choice in the con-We believe readjustment can be ac- and to all our people who delight to tion of its confidence less than affaces complished in accordance with the honor the brave and true. It is also the solema sense of my responsibilter or demolition. We believe that should be allowed to hear reverently you represent shall be endorsed by the advantages of free raw materials and lovingly the story of American the suffrages of my countrymen, should be accorded to our manufac patriotism and fortitude illustrated will assume the duties of the great turers and we contemplate a fair and by our pension roll. Preferences ac- office to which I have been nominatpate with calmness the misrepre- and when capable dud worthy their power to aid and constant in watch-Yours very truly,

Grover Cleveland. Gray Gables, September 26, 1892.

Handicapping Trotting Horses Handicapping trotting horses by dis-tance "starts" has become a regular feature of the English turf, and to judge ed as a success. The idea is not a new one abroad. In point of fact it has been practiced ever since British trotting has amounted to anything.-Boston Herald.

"I suppose you're going to Dr. Mason's funeral, grandpa? "Oh." snarled the jufirm old man

"don't talk to me about other people's funerals. It's as much as I shall be able to do to get to my own."-Exchange. A ray of light which would travel around the earth in about one-eighth of a

VET THE WORK OF THE STAGE CARPENTER IS IMPORTANT.

Carpenter Is Probably the Person with the Most Authority Rehind the Scene As the public must know, every well

ordered theater has connected with it a body of officials who are never seen on the stage except by accident. This me-chanical staff differs in size and ability,

great pipe for water, which runs along in the flies and can be made to drench instantly every part of the stage should a fire break out among the inflammable mass of scenery and properties which must be always at hand.

Even in these days, when many com ons travel with carloads of special cenery, the theater must have a fair tock of its own. Drawing room scenes, wood scenes, cottages, kitchens and even barns must be in stock. These can be thanged indefinitely by a few small set sees to be used in front, thus affording variety to those traveling companies who are willing to use the scenery be-longing to the house. This is always desirable from the manager's point of view, as the cost of getting special scene ry in and out of the theater is consider ole and is always at his expense

On the other hand, it is less troublesome than you would suppose to fit spe cial scenery, when it is used, to the requirements of different houses. The only difficulty arises in the case of a very small theater, when the scene sometimes has to be cut and lapped.

There is a great deal of difference in the ease with which scenery may be handled. Take, for instance, the storm out the slightest hitch. Some actors and stage managers are much more fastidi-

person in this respect that I know. More things have to be hired for a Mansfield engagement than for any other three companies. Another very season for the stage carpenter is when manner I have thus ende wored to grand opera comes to town for a week permit injustice to taint the spirit of dantly commend it. Through its state some of the things which ac- and the bill is changed every night. even performances, each one with difscenery and properties, involve a ot of troublesome detail for some one. Every theater has its own paint fram

and paint bridge, and when new scener is required the scene painter usuall comes and does the work on the spot Everything concerned with stage setting is short lived, and soon becomes very scenes the upholstered furniture is cared for as well as possible, but the constant hasty handling soon makes it battered and worn. In fact, the best materials for mantels, cabinets, bric-a-brac of large size, even for chairs, is the papier knocks remarkably well.

The stage carpenter usually gets his plan of the scenes required for a coming attraction some time in advance of many of the needs as he can out of his stock in hand, and then arrange for the manufacture or rental of the rest. He must be on hand at every performance to see about the actual work of changing the scenes, and be ready to set His business is a regular trade, as in fact is that of every person on the me-chanical staff of the house. The carpenter must even accompany the flyman in his perilous duties aloft if occaion requires.

was an old sailor, and found that a nautical career was the best possible training for the business. He was the handi est man at getting around I ever saw. and if a rope broke he could splice it with marvelous speed. Besides all these airs in other parts of the house, and quick and thorough, so that when powder is used in volleys all smoke and odor will pass quickly off.—B. F. Morrison in Kate Field's Washington.

M. Renan's Regard for Animals. M. Renan has known any number of ens. He felt that he did not go too far in regarding cats and dogs that he had child he had for a neighbor a dog that, disliking the Friday's dinner of fish and potatoes, used regularly on Thursday to go looking about for bones to hide them for his meals next day. How did he know that Thursday preceded Friday? larly as it came around to go and take a personal cleanliness, and used as bath, unless the weather was very cold, when he gave himself absolution. His name was Jocko.—London Truth.

Electric Swing.

Brighton, the English watering place has a decided novelty in the way of an electric swing. The to and fro motion second takes more than four hours to is produced by means of powerful magnets, the current being three-quarters of

A Common Malady.

"I came into a little money a few months ago," said the sad man, "and as I had been working for others all my life I thought I would go into busine for myself. I took a look at about fifty stores that were advertised for sale, and by the time I got through investigating knew it all and flattered myself that the man wasn't living who could get the better of me. Nearly all the places offered for sale had a run down look sbout them that told only too plainly why their owners were anxious to ge ont of business. On the other hand ome of the stores had that unmistakable evidence of newness about them that I was quick to see that they were merely got up to sell by sharpers and had no es

"At last I bought out a cigar store o one could doubt the owner's word who saw him. He was the sickest looking man I ever saw, and I didn't ques tion him very closely because I felt that a man who was as near dead as he was wouldn't be apt to lie. But I couldn't tried. During the three months I was there I don't think there was a single day when I didn't smoke more cigars myself than I sold. At last the mar next door asked me how I was making out, and when I told him he wanted to given for selling.

blished trade at all.

"It was on account of "'Did he tell you how he got sick?

the man asked.

York Evening Sun.

"'No,' I replied. "'Well,' he rejoined in a low and sympathetic voice, 'the poor fellow got sick trying to make the place pay."-New

A most remarkable instance of the mischief which the rat is capable of doing came to light during the proceedings of a naval court of inquiry held in Au gust, 1875, for the purpose of investigating the cause of the loss of the bark ommodore of Hartlepool. The vessel which was burned at sea, had been oaded with a cargo of timber, and the fire broke out in the hold in a most mysterious manner. It was eventually proved, on the evidence of the entire crew, that beyond a shadow of doubt the outbreak was originated by a rat carrying off a lighted candle, which had stood in the forecastle and was presently missed by the sailors, and dropping it among the dry and resinous pine stowed

The Shipping Gazette, in commenting upon this extraordinary case at the time. and speaking of the danger generally of rats on shipboard, said that "they have gnawing holes in the planking or so eat ng away the inner sides of the wood as to leave very little for the straining of the hull to do in completing the aper the timber at the waterways until the wood was so thin as to admit rainwate through it: they will attack the hung of casks and create leakage; find out the soft parts of the knees or lining, and make a passage for themselves from one part to another." So fully has the danger of this now come to be recognized that such contingencies are generally provided for in the insurance of woode built ships.—Chambers' Journal.

An Observing Baker.

During a war between Austria and Turkey a baker in his cellar kneading bread noticed a slight noise rising and falling at intervals, which seemed to come from a distant cerner of his cellar. He stopped his work, and tracing the sounds discovered that they were caused by a few marbles dancing up and down on the head of a little drum his child

the marbles to the rumbling in the street, or to the occasional firing of guns. but this man was an observer.

Surprised at the perfect regularity with which the marbles jumped from the drum head, he put his ear to the ground and noticed a distant tapping. He recalled how as a boy he had hear from one end of a long log a companion scratching with a pin upon the other end, and he judged that the earth was just such a conductor of sound as the

what he heard was the sound of a pick, and that the Turks were doing what had so long been feared, undermining the city. The news was carried to the Austrian general, examination made, a the Turks put to flight.—Youth's Com-nanion.—New York Times.

In an Irish daily there recently aptees it will be profitable to the under- and women of whom speak different end." taker." This is even an unhappier mode of expression than that adopted in a common trait in the savage character makes improvements wherever he can. local paper, when the editor "regretted to have just come this morning from the to have to announce the death of Mr. skylight, where we need larger openings So-and-so, but was not astonished to r the escape of smoke, warm air, etc. hear of the sad event, as deceased had character-parrots, even turtles, alli The ventilation around a stage must be been attended for some time by Dr. gators and tapirs meet the astonished

Do Men Like Prison Life? I think, said a detective the other day, there must be a fascination about life in jail, for certain men who have Yankee Blade. been in there for a little while seem to estances of superior sagacity in brood leave it with regret, and do not lose their interest in what goes on in prison for some time after they are released known as humble relatives. When a Again and again I have noticed men who have been confined for a few months come back every day after their release and stand at the door, looking in. They had no friends in there, unless they made friends among the other prisoners, and they did not speak or wish to speak to any one. They leaned against the grated door and looked in. as if they wanted to come back.

I really think some of them become attached to the life, and one reason is that unless they are men of gentle feel ings they do not feel the shame of their position as long as they are inside, but when they come out and meet other men they know they have the jail stain on m, and they imagine every one sees it. I have often watched them standing there by the door, and wondered what

feeling it was that drew them back .-

Digging for Diamonds in India. In India diamonds are found in alluvial workings and in the original gangue or bedrock. So far diamonds have been found in situ, both in the upper and lower Vindhyan rocks. These consist of a series of shales, limestones and sandstones, cut up and much mixed with intrusions of trap. A species of con-glomerate made up of what looks like

felted hornblende, with embedded peb-

bles of jasper, serpentine, quartz and

sandstones is the matrix in which the

liamond is found. When exposed to the action of the weather, as in shallow workings, this conglemerate is of a rusty brown color and very friable, so that it can be readily broken and the gangue washed away, leaving the pebbles, which are of a white, red, blue and green color. A load of gangue yields about a quart of pebbles, and if from this a carat weight

considered worth working. Overlying the diamond conglomerate are beds of hard sandstones and shales. which have to be cut through before the liamond gangue is met. In the deep mines the gangue is extremely hard and tough and of a green blue color. It requires months of exposure to the atmosphere and frequent sprinklings with water before the matrix becomes sufficiently friable to obtain the pebbles

without breaking them. All attempts to crush the matrix without destroying the included diamonds have hitherto failed, and owing to the long delay before the results are known, the natives seldom work the conglomerate in the rock workings unless it is somewhat decomposed and softened by the weather. The pebbles are about the size of hazelnuts and are generally opaque. The presence of green pebble is considered a good sign by the native miners.—Mining and Engineering.

Inhabitants of the Caucasus.

The Georgians of the Caucasus are nice looking men-one or two decidedly handsome, in an unkempt sort of way. Features of an oriental cast, but fair skins, gray eyes and remarkably broad. thick eyebrows are their most prominent characteristics. Looking at them. one can believe that the Georgian women deserve their fame better than a good many reputed beauties. Their dress consists of three principal garments—a long outer coat of serge, called a tchocha (not kaftan, which is a short coat); a lighter one of linen underneath, called archaluch, and confined by a leather belt or kamari, and a pair of tight trousers thrust into high boots of the regular oriental pattern. Some of them have invested in patent leather shoes, which shows that they have an eye for look taller than they are. They seem big men, but the tallest hardly reache 5 feet 9 inches, and most of them are considerably shorter—as indeed befits

They carry three weapons-sword. and for the most part elaborately inlaid with silver. The sword, or chmali is very much curved, almost the shape of worked haft. The dagger, or hanjali, is pecul'arly expert.-London Saturday

Scaring a Wicked Roy One of the irrepressible small boys of

cat. Then he yelped like a dog and grunted like a pig. At first his noises caused a smile, but their persistent repetition caused annoyance, which increased with each succeeding noise. The mewing, the yelping and the grunting became so aggravating that each man in the car felt that he would like to throw the boy out of the window Manly dignity, however, forbade their getting into an altercation with a small | ward coach and were hanging on to the boy. But there was one person in the dignity. That person was of the femi nine gender, a trifle advanced in years but with a muscular figure and a stern expression on her face.

She tried for several minutes to silence the boy with frowns and gestures, but tience reached its limit she stretched out one arm, and seizing the boy by the collar exclaimed in a wrathful voice: "See your grunting right away or I'll give you something to yelp and grunt for. er mine prepared and exploded, and Do you hear me?" The boy was as quiet

A Curious People.

peared this advertisement: "Wanted—A by Dr. Paul Ehrenreich as inhabiting gentleman to undertake the sale of a the rivers Araguaya and Purus, in you wear, for I assure you it exactly patent medicine; the advertiser guaran- Brazil. These are the Karaya, the men resembles my love for you—it has no dialects. Their love of animals, not a regretted is peculiar. Their villages, he tells us resemble menageries. Dogs, fowls, cats, traveler. The natives do not look upor them as "lower animals." In their opin ion these playmates are quite on "the same plane of existence" as themselves. and are to be treated accordingly .-

To Keen Flowers Fresh. Flowers may be kept fresh for a long time by putting a pinch of soda into the water in which they are held. They should not be gathered while the sun is shining upon them, but early in the morning or after the sun has been down for an hour. To revive wilted flowers plunge the stems to about one-third of their length into boiling water. This will drive the sap back into the flowers, causing them to become fresh. Then cut away the third of the stem which has been heated and place the flowers in cold water.-New York World.

What Woman Enjoys. Decision, however suicidal, has more charm for a woman than the most un equivocal Fabian success .- Hardy

Horse chestnuts and potatoes carried in the pocket to keep off rheumatism or NO. 5.

EMINENT SUICIDES.

Clive and Castlereagh Killed Themselves and Napoleon Attempted To. The history of suicides presents a long array of eminent victims. The suicide of antiquity are not considered, for men were educated in those days to embrace suicide when all was lost. We do not find many conspicuous instances of suicide in the Middle Ages. Outdoor activity and an intensely practical life was the rule with men of sensibility outside of convent walls, and suicide was not common until the Eighteenth century, when men of sedentary lives began to multiply. The Nineteenth century is conspicuous for suicides compared with the Eighteenth, and the most studious nation in the world, Germany, furnishes

the largest list of suicides. Next to Germany, France furnishes t diamonds is recovered the mine is the largest list of suicides among civilized peoples. The English are not prone to suicide. Their love of outdoor sports keeps them free from dyspepsia and dis-orders of the liver, and their native courage and endurance prompts them to cling to live even when life is but one long, ceaseless round of pain. Three eminent Englishmen committed suicide, Lord Clive, the founder of England's Indian empire; Sir Samuel Romilly, a great jurist and philanthropist, and Lord Castlereagh, a famous statesman. England's representative in the congress

of Vienna after the fall of Napoleon. Clive was a hypochrondriac from youth, and used opium in his last years; Romilly was despondent over the death of his wife, and bitterly repented his act with his dying breath. The self destruction of Castlereagh was never clearly explained. Napoleon attempted suicide. Frederick the Great prepared for it by carrying poison in his clothes during his dreadful fight for his crown. No eminent American has ever committed suicide, although suicide is more common in America than in England, owing doubtless to the intensity of our

struggle for wealth and fame. Insane men are frequently suicides, but it can hardly be said that all suicides are insane. The paralysis of the instinct of self preservation may result from severe mental and bodily suffering, and the deliberation and seeming sanity of the suicide's preparation for death, the calmness of his last words, would often seem to forbid the theory of insanity. The hopeless consumptive, the victim of cancer, not seldom commits suicide to secure that sudden stop to suffering that we call humanity when extended to a wretched brute. Suicide is rare among savage tribes, probably because they are so occupied with purely material matters that they have no western glitter. The length of the tal strain, or a costly round of various time for spiritual agony or severe men-

Chased by a Wild Car.

"I was chased once by a box car." said Harry G. Moore, an ex-railroad man. "It was out in Colorado, the land of steep grades and sharp curves. We were sliding down the mountains one day with a baggage car and two coaches. Persian scimeter, with a heantifully the foad when I descried a box car coming down the grade at a rate of a weapon in the use of which they are speed that was appalling. If it struck us we were gone sure, for it would wood and pile it up in one of the gorges. Our only hope was either to outrun o wreck it. The engineer caught sight of the tough species started in to have it at the same instant that I did and put some fun in a crowded car on the Sixth the lever down among the tallow pots. avenue elevated road the other night. It appeared impossible that we could He sat in the middle of the car and first | hold the track on the sharp curves while attracted attention by mewing like a moving more than a mile a minute, but we did, and the box car continued to

saw wood. "If we could once get to the foot of the grade we would he safe, but that was soon seen to be impossible. Rapidly as we were going the box car continue to gain upon us, and now we could see that it was loaded with iron. Something must be done and that quickly. All the passengers had fled into the forseats. I signaled the engineer to shut off, set a brake hard on the rear coach, pulled the pin and the engineer opened the throttle. We had not gone 100 yards before the box car ran into the coach and sent splinters flying a quarter of a mile high. Both went plunging over into a chasm."-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

An impressionable young gentleman in a certain country town recently met here, my lad, you stop your yelping and a charming girl whose grace and beauty took his heart by storm. While con versing with her he made a discovery which he fondly hoped would enable him to make at one brilliant stroke an elegant proof of his ready wit and his boundless affection. Glancing at a modest band of gold that encircled he A curious people have been described fair finger, he remarked, "Sweet dam-

"Indeed, sir," promptly replied the maiden; "you must excuse me if I keep the ring, for it exactly resembles als my love for you-it has no beginning. -London Tit-Bits.

It was a popular theory in days gone by that the body of a drowned man would float the ninth day, a notion which. Mr. Henderson informs us, prevails in the county of Durham. Si Thomas Browne alludes to it as believed in his time, and in his "Pseudo-doxia Epidemics" there is a discussion on this fanciful notion. It was also believed that the spirits of those drowned at sea were doomed to wander for 100 years. owing to the rites of burial having never been properly bestowed upon their

Contented Where He Was. Miss De Bonaire-And how do you like progressive hammocking, Mr. De

Mr. De Witz (at his first hammock)should think it perfect, Miss De Bonaire, if-er-if it were not progressive.-De troit Free Press.

A Giant with Sixty Teeth. The Chevalier Scrog, in his narrative

of his journey to Teneriffe, says that in one of the burial caverns on the peak he found the head of a human being, supposed to have been a Gunich, as large as a bushel, the jaws containing exactly sixty teeth-thirty above and the same number below _Million,