in Blottent Terms he Touches Upon the Question of the Day.

His Text was taken from the Eighteenth Chapter, Tenth Verse of the Book of Revelations.

Modern scientists are doing a splendid work in excavating the tomb of a dead empire holding in its arms a dead citymother and child-of the same name-Babylon. The ancient mound invites the shovels and spades and crowbars while the unwashed natives look on in surprise. These scientists find vellow bricks still impressed with the name of Nebuthadnežžar, and they go down into the surcopeagus of a illonarchy buried more than 2,000 years ago. May the ex-porations of Rawlinson and Layard and Chevaner and Opperto and Loftus and Chesney be eclipsed by the present archa-

ological uncovering. But is it presible this is all that re mains of Babylon? A city once five times lärger than London and twelve times larger than New Y rk! Walls 373 feet high and 93 feet thick. Twenty-five burhished gates on each sile, with streets running clear through to corresponding gates on the other side. Six hundred and twenty five squares. More pomp and wealth and splendor and sin than could be found in any five modern cities combined. A city of palaces and temples. A city

having within it a garden on an art ficial 1.111 400 feet high, the sides of the m untain terraced. All this built to keep the king's wife, Amytis, from becoming homesick for the mountainous region, in which she had spent her girlhood. The wat is of the Euphrates spouted up to irrigate this great altitude into fruits and flowers and arborescence unimaginable. A great river running from north to south clear through the city; bridges over it;

thinels under it; bouts on it. A city of bezaars and of market places; unrivalled for aromatics and ungents and high-mettled horses with grooms by their side, and thyme wood; and African evergreen; and Egyptian licen, and all s yles of costly text le fabric; and tarest purples extracted from shellfish on the Meditertanean coast, and rarest scarlets taken from brilliant insects in Spain; and ivories brought frem successful elephant hunts in India, and diamonds whose flash was a terartee to the sun. Fortress within fortment. Great capital of the ages. But one night while honest citizens were asleep, but all the saloons of saturnalia were in full blast, and at the king's casthe they had filled the tank rds for the tenth time, and reeling and guffawing and hiccoughing around the state table were the rulers of the land, General Cyrus river became the path on which the besieging army entered. When the morning dawned the conquerors were inside the outside trenches. Babylon had fallen: and hence the sublime threnody of the text: "Alas, alas, that great city, Babylon, that mighty city, for in one hour is thy judgment come." But do nations die? Oh, yes, there is great mortality among monarchies and republics. They are like individuals in the fact that they are born; they have a middle life, they have a decease—they have a cradle and a grave. Some of them are as assinated, some destroved by their own hand. Let me call the roll of some of the dead civilizations and some of the dead cities and let some

Egyptian civilization, stand un. "Dead!" answer the ruins of Karnak and Luxor, and from seventy pyramids on the east side of the Nile there came up a great chorus, crying: "Dead, dead!" Assyrian empire, stand up and answer. "Dead!" cry the charred ruins of Nineveh. After six hundred years of magnificent opportunity, dead. Israelitish kingdom, stand up. After two hundred and fifty years of divine interposition and of miraculous vicissitude and of heroic behavior and of appalling depravity, dead Phoenicia, stand up and answer. After inventing the alphabet and giving it to the world, and sending out her merchant caravans in one direction to Central Asia, and sending out her navigators to the Atlantic ocean in another direction, dead. Pillars of Hercules and rocks on which the Tyri:n fishermen dried their nets, all answer, "Dead Phoenica." Athens after Phidias," after Demosthenes; after Miltiades, dead, Sparta, after Leonidas, after Euribiades, after Salamis, after Thermopylae; dead. Roman empire, stand up and answer. Empire once bounded by the British cannel on the north, by the Euphrates on the east, by the great Sahara desert in Africa on the south, by the Atlantic ocean on the west. Home of three great civilizations, owning all the then discovered world, that was worth owning, Roman Empire, answer. Gibbon, in his "Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire," says "Dead!" and the forsaken seats of the ruined Colosseum, and the skeleton of the aqueducts, and the miasma of the Campagna, and the fragments of the marble baths, and the useless piers of the bridge Triumphalis, and the Mamertine prison, holding no more apostolic prisoners, and the silent forum, and basilica of Constantine, and the arch of Titus, and the pantheon come in with great chorus, crying: "Dead, dead!" After Horace, after Virgil, after Tactus, after Cicero, dead. After Horatius on the bridge, and Cincinnatus, the farmer olgarch, after Pompey, after Scipie, after Cassius, after Constantine, after Cæsar, dead. The war eagle of R me flew so high it was blinded by the sun and came whirling down through the heavens, and the owl of desolation and darkness built its nest in the for-French empire, dead.

saken eyrie. Mexican empire, dead You see, my friends, it is no unusual thing for a government to perish, and in the same necrology of dead nations, and in the same graveyard of expi ed governments will go the United States of America unless there be some potent voice to call a halt, and unless Gol in sentiment the catastrophy be averted. Tais nation is about to go to the ballot box to exercise the right of suffrage, and I propose to set before you the evils that threaten to destroy the American government, and to annihilate American institutions, and if God will he'p me I wil show you before I get through the mode in which each and every one may do something to arrest that appulling calamity. And I shall plough up the whole field.

The first evil that threatens the annihilation of our American institutions is the fact that political bribery, which once was considered a crime, has b" many come to be considered a to'erable virtue. There is a legitimate use of money in elections, in the printing of political tracts, and in the hiring of public bal's, and in the obtaining of campaign oratory; but is there any homunculus who supposes that this rast amount of money now being raised by the political parties is going in a legitimate direction? The vast majority of it will go to buy votes. Hundreds and thousands of men will have set before them so much money for a republican vote and so much money for a democratic vote, and the sup rior financial induce-ment will decide the action. You want to know which party will carry the doubtful states | free and all Christian, and the scene of Christ's day after tomorrow? I will tell you. The party that spends the most money. This moment, while I speak, the neddlers carrying gold from Wall street, god from Third street, gold from State street, and gold 'rom the Brewers' Association, are in all the political headquarters of the doubtful states, dealing out the infamous

There used to be bribery, but it held its head in shame. It was under the utmost secreey that many years ago a railroad company bought up the Wisconsin legislature and many other public officials in the state. The governor of the state at that time received \$50,000 for his signature. His private secretary received 35,000. Thirien members of the senate received \$175,000 among them in bonds. Six'y members of the other house received from \$5,000 to \$10,000 cach. The lientenant governor received \$10,000. The clerks of the hou e received from \$5,000 to \$10,000 each. The bank comptroller received \$10,000. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars were divided among the lobbyists. You see, the railroad make any difference to you or to me what be-

REV. TALMAGES' SERMON. company was very generous. But all that was hidden, and only through the severest scrutiny this inimity displayed. Now, political bribery denes you, dares you, is arrogant, and will probably decide the election next Tuesday. Unless this diabolism ceases in this country. Bartholdi's statue on Bedlow's island, with uplifted torch to light other nations into the harlors, had better be changed, and the torch dropped as a symbol of universal incendiarism. Unless this purchase and sale of suffrage shall cease, the American government will exnontiment for another dead nation, and let my text in cribe upon it these words: "Alas alas! for Babylon, that great city, that mighty

c'ty, for in one hour is thy judgement come.

My friends, if you have not noticed that politi-

eal bribery is one of the ghastly crimes of this

day, you have not kept your eyes open. sections against each other. A solid north. A solid south. If this goes on we shall, after a while, have a solid east, against a solid west, we shall have, solid middle states against solid nor hern states, we shall have a solid New York against a solid Rennsylvania and a solid Chio against a solid Rentucky. It is twenty-seven years since the war closed, and yet at every presidential election the old antagenism is aroused. When Garfield died, and all the states gathered around his casket in sympathy and in tears, and as hearty telegrams of condo-lence came from New Orleans and from Charleston as from Boston and Chicago, I said to myself: "I think sectionalism is dead." But alas! no. The difficulty will never be endcd until each state of the nation is split up into two or three greatpolitical parties. This country cannot exist unless it exists as one body, the national capital the heart, sending out through sll the arteries of communication warmth and I fe to the very extremities. This nation cannot exist unless it exists as one family, and you might as well have so id brothers against solid sisters, and a solid bread-tray against a solid cradle, and a solid nursery against a solid dining-room; and you might as well have solid cars against solid eyes, and solid head against solid foot. What, is the interest of Gorgia is the interest of Ma-sachusetts; what is the interest of New York is the interest of South Carolina. the Obio river change is politics when it gets elow Louisville? It is not possible for these sectional antagonisms to continue for a great many years without permanent compound

Another evil threatening the destruction our American institutions is the low state of What k lled Babylon of my text? What killed Phoenici? What killed Rome? Their own d pravity; and the fraud and the drunkenes:

and the lechery which have destroyed other pations will destroy ours unless a merciful God prevents. To show you the low state of public morals, I have to call your attention to the fact that many men nominated for offices in different states at different times are entirely unfit for the p sitions for which they have been

mole has qualification to lecture a class of eagles on optics, or than a vulture has qualification to chaperone a dove. The mere p onunciation of some of their names makes a demand for carbolic acid and fumigation, Yet Christian men wili fol ow right on under the politi cal standards. I have to tell you what you know already,

that American politics have sunken to such low depth that there is nothing beneath. What we see in some directions we see in nearly all directions. The peculation and the knavery hurled to the surface by the explosion of banks els and spades, and they diverted the Cotopaxis and Strombolis of wickedness that river from its u-ual channel into another | b il and roar an i surge beneath, but, have not vet re proitated to the surface. When the heaven-descended democratic party enacted the Tweed rascality it seem d to eclipse everything; but after a while the heaven-descended repub lican party ontwitted Pandemonium with the Star Route infamy.

My friends we have in this country people who

say the marriage institution amounts to nothing. Thy scoff at it. We have people walking in po ite parlers in our day who are not good enough to be reavangers in Sodom! I went over to San Fr neisco ten or fiteen years ago-that beautiful city, that queen of the Pacific. May the biessing of God come down upon her great churches and her noble men and women! When I got into the city of San Francisco the mayor of the city and the president of the board of health called on me and insisted that I go and see the Chinese quarter, no doubt so that on my return to the Atlantic coast I might tell what dreadful people the Chinese are. But on the last night of my stay in San Francisco, before thousands of people in their great opera house, I said : Would you like me to tell you just what i think, plainly and nonestiv?" They said: "Yes, yes, yes!" I said: "Do you think you can tand it all?" They said: "Yes, yes, yes." "Then," I said, 'my opinion is that the curse of San Francisco is not your Chinese quarter,

And two of them sat right before me-Felix and Drusilla. And so it is in all the cities. never swear, but when I see a man go unwhipt of justice, laughing over his shame and calling his damnable do ds gallantry and peccadillo, I am tempted to hurl red-hot anathema and conclude that if, according to some people's theology, there is no heli, there ought to be There is enough out-and-out licentiousness in American cities today to bring down upon them the wrath of that God who, on the 24th of August, 79, buried Herculaneum and Pompeii so deep in ashes that the eighteen hundred and hirteen subsequent years have not been able to complete the exhumation. There are in some of he American cities today whole blocks of houses which the authorities know to be infamous, and et by purchase they are silenced, by hush money so that such places are as much under the de fense of government as public libraries and asy ums of mercy. These ulcers on the body politic bleed and gangrene away the life of the nation, and public authority in many of the cities looks the other way. You cannot cure such wounds as these with a silken bandage. You will have to cure them by putting deep in the lancet of moral surgery, and burning them out with the caustic of holy wrath and with most lecisive amputation cutting of the scabrous nd putrefying abominations. As the Romans

were after the Celts, and as the Normans were after the Britons, so there are evils after this nation which will attend its obsequies unless we first attend theirs. Superstitution tells of a marine reptile, the cephaloptera, which enfolded and crushed ship of war; but it is no superstitution when I el you that the history of many of the dead nations proclaims to us the fact that our ship of state is in danger of being crushel by the ephalop era of national depravity. Where is h- Hercules to slay this hydra? Is it not time

speak by pen, by tongue, by ballot box, by the rolling of the prison door, by the hang nan's halter, by earnest prayer, by Sinartic de-A son of King Crossus is said to have been lumb and to have never uttered a word until e saw his forher being put to death. Then he

roke the s. .. ckles of silence, and cried out: 'Kill not my father, Croesus!' When I see the cheatery and the wontonness and the mani old crime of this country attempting to commit patricide-vea, matricide upon our instituions, it seems to me that lips that heretofore have been dumb ought to break the silence with norous tones of fiery protest. I want to put all of the matter before you

so that every honest man and woman will know ust how matters stan I, and what they ought do if they vote, and what they ought to do f they pray. This nation is not going to per-Alexander when he heard of the wealth of Indies, divided Macedonia among his solirs. Some one asked him what he had kept for imself, and he replied: "I am keeping hope!" And that jewel I keep bright and hining in my soul, whatever else I shall surrender. Hope thou in God. He will set back these ceanic tides of m ral devastation. Do you his mercy interferes, and through a purified ballot box and a wide-pread public Christian know what is the prize for which contention is made to-day? It is the prize of this continent. Never since, according to John Milton, when Satan was hurled headlong flaming from the thereal sk es in hideous ruin and combustion down," have the powers of darkness been so determined to win this continent as they are now. What a jewel it is—a jewel carved in relief, the cameo of this planet! On one side of us the Atlantic ocean, dividing us from the worn-out governments of Europe. On the other side the Pacific ocean, dividing us from the superstitions of Asia. On the north of us the Arctic sea, which is the gymnasium in which the explorers and navigators develop the r courage. A continent 10,500 miles long, 17,000,000 - quare miles, and all of it but about one-s venth capable of rich cultivation. One handred millions of population on this continent of North and South America-ne huncired millions, and room for many hundred mill ons more. All flora and all fauna, all metals, and all precious woods, and all grains and Il fruits. The Apalachian range the backbone and the rivers the ganglia carrying life all through and out to the extremities. is hmus of Darien the narrow waist of a giant continent, all to be under one government and all passonal r ign on earth if, according to the expectation of many good people, h: shall at last et up his throne in this world. Who shall have this bemisphere? Christ or Satan? Who shall have the shore of her inland sea, the silver of her Nevadas, the gold of her Colorados, the telescopes of her observatories, the brain f her universities, the wheat of her prairies, the rice of her savanuahs, the two great coent beaches -the one reaching from Baffin's bay to Terra del Fuego, and the other from Behrng s raits to t' pe Horn- and all the moral, and temporal, and spiritual, and everlasting in-

terests of a population vast beyond all compu-

tation save by Hom with whom a thousand years

are as one day? Who shall have the hemis-

phere? You and I will decide that or help to

decide it, by conscientions vote, by earnest prayer, by maintenance of Christian institu-

tions, by support of great i hilanthropies, by putting body, mind and soul on the right side

of all moral, religious and national movements.

Ah! it will not be long b fore it will not

comes of this continent, so far as earthly com-fort is concerned. All we will want of it will be seven feet by three, and that will take in the largest, and there will be room and to spare. That is all of this country we will need very soon, the youngest of us. Fut we have an anxiety about the welfare and the happiness of the g nerations that are coming on, and it will be a grand thing if, when the archangel's trumped sounds, we find that our sepulcher, like the one Joseph of Arimathes provided for Christ, is its the midst of a garden. By that time this country will be all paradise, or all Dry Tortugas. Eternal God, to thee we commit the destiny of

BILL ARP'S LETTER

Another evil threatening the destruction of American institutions is the solidifying of the Ho Has Something to Say of the Quaint Old City of San Antonio.

> Conglemeration of People of All Colors and Mant Languages.

There is no town on the continent that is so quaint, so antique, so curious as San Antonio. Its trop cal parks and plazas, its narrow streets, its evergreens and flowers, its clean cosy cottage homes and stately mansions all mixed up in neight orly proximity, its public buildings of parly stone that are made to conform to the old Spanish style, with battlements and balco-nies and turrets, and its mixed pipulation of all colors and many languages, cause a stranger to feel like he has crossed the Rubicon and gotten int. another coun ry-and he has. Of course it is in Texas, but Texas is a fr e and indep ndent state with imper ums and imperious every where you go. In Tyler you can't buy a cigar cut of the hotel show-case on Sunday, but in San Anton o you can buy anything you want in the steres and salcons, for they are all open and Sunday is no more than any other day, except that there is more frolic and more beer, more whisky, more shows, more badger figh's, more *ttractions in the suburbs, than any other day. There are enough people to fill the churches but they are a small proportion of the population. The Germans and Mexicans and negroes predominate and they do as they please. They are not reckless or devilish or malicious. They are not reckies or cevilish or malicious, nor does it take many policimen to regulate the city—not as many as it does in Atlanta in proportion to the population, but the general idea is to do as you pease provided you don't impose on any one else. There is an old English maxim that says "cus om makes law," and so these Germans are just do ng as their fathers have done for generations. They are thrifty, frugsl, industriou, peacable people and are not conscious of doing anything wrong in the way they observe the Sabbath. The Mexicans are a lower order of civilized humanity, but they rank, with the negroes or laborers and citizens, except that they are poor cooks, poor waters in the hotels and poor cotton pickers. It is hard to draw the color line between so many colors. It is hard on the railroads to have to provide separate first-class cars for the negroes when so few of them travel except on excursions. I have seen a beautiful, chair-scated car compied by one negro woman for one hundred and fifty miles while we white folks were crowded fo room in another. But such is the law.

The climate of San Antan'o is just like I almy spring. I don't wender that the hotels are full of northern people. That is right. Let them come and spind their money and mix up with us. Whenever you see a northen man move south and invest some money, you may let that he is a clever man, a tairman. He is neither a fool nor a fanatic, nor has he a bitter prejudice against our people. Such men are always wel-

I went from San Antonio to Beeville, a lovely little town away down n ar Corpus Chris i-just think what a name—"the body of Christ.' Bee county was named for General Barnard E. Bee, who was killed at the first battle of Mannassas. His region is called the France of america; and it is filling up with people who grow fruits and vegetables. I rode out to see some of the beautiful gardens. They do not seem to have any seasons but they plant and gather all the year round. I saw corn that was ilking and squashes that were blooming and the gardners were still putting seed in the

San Antonio is the great market for all this country and it is growing rapidly. It is already the largest city in Texas. It has been called the wicked city, but I did not see any signs of it except the des cration of the Sabbath. Maybe Sam Jones has reformed it for a time and I saw it at its best. Sam is the toxy talk and it is cortain that he captured all the thinking people, including preachers, and editors, and lawvers and doctors.

On Sunday I went to the Episcopal church with a friend who lives there and the venerable minister, Mr. Richardson took for his text. "What went ve out for to see, a r. ed shaken by the wind?" After he had explained the text and the context he suddenly aroused and surprised his congregation by comparing Sam Jones to John the Baptist, and he drew the parallel at great length. He sald, "we Episcopalians do not like Sam Jones' methods nor his eccentricities, for they are utterly at variance with all our traditions, but he comes like John the B:ptist came, and he calls the people to repentence for many long years. I have been preaching to you but I confes. my inability to draw the outside souls who are perishing for the light. My prejudices against Sam Jones have all been dissipated and I thank the Lord for raising up such a wonder-

ful man." He said a great deal more in his ais: and it astonished me for we al know hat the E: iscopalians are the last to yield one ot or one tit le of their time honored and stately forms of church worship. The contrast between Sam Jones' simple forms and those of this service that I heard and saw was striking, for he e were twenty little boys in gown and surplice. singing and chanting the ritual and sometimes they were front-face and sometimes right-face. and at the close of the serv ce their leader took up the s'aff with its silver crucifix and they all Lowed him down the aisle singing and then back again to the charcel. I never s w that dene before, but it was pretty and very impressive. They have no ladies in the choir. They have boys only, and when I asked my companon, why she smiled and said 'lady singers in a choir always quarrel." I knew they did in our town but I didn't know it was a general thing. I had rather hear them though than boys and hey don't quarrel while they are singing.

Every little while the preacher would say 'and what went ve out for to see?' Most of the people went out from curiority, but Sam Jones, like John the Baptist, soon arrested their attention and provoked their self-examination, and angodly men going up to him at the close of lead better lives. Such so nes are not wit-nessed at the churches and my deep concern is how many of this congregation are geing to lead better lives. How much good is this church to get out of this great upheaving that Sam Jones

has brought to San Antonio? I have recently visited some of the most beautiful towns in Texas. San Marcos, with its great silver springs and its Chautauqua heights is just lovely. So is Burnett that is nestled away up among the granite hills, and so is Cameron, with her new \$80,000 court house and her public school building that cost \$40,000 more. I found good friends everywhere and veterans-veterans who marched through Georgia to Joe Johnston's command of "fire and fall back" and they love to talk about it. Most of them are getting grey but they love the m mories that c'uster around that glorious retreat-a retreat that Joe Johnston says in his book resulted in more feder I dead than he had sold ers in his army. And yet they keep on bragging. I tound my old Roman r end, Captain McCord, at Cameron and was the guest of his happy family. The Captain is operating the finest cotton seed oil mill I ever saw, but he found time to gather up some of the Georgia ve crans and we had a loving time. Mrs. McCord says she is satisfied now but it

ok her sev ral years to get weaned from Georgia. While telling yarns about the war the Cap-tain told about a one-leg rebel coming acress an Irishman directly after the war-an Irishman who had been shot all to pi ces at the battle of Franklin and was left for dead by the federal surgeons and placed in a farm house to take his chances. But he didn't die. He got well, what there was left of him, and was at the denot asking charity so that he could get back up north and put in for a pension. The one-legged rebel surveyed him from head to foot and hopped round him on his crutch until he was satisfied. The poor fellow had lost his left leg and his right arm and his left eye and the bridge of the nose-sll from a rebel shell at Franklin. 'That's where I lost my leg," said the rebel and he slowly put his hand away down in a pocket in his undershirt and drew out a five dollar bill that seem d to be all be had. He gave it to the Irishman and remarked, "Take this, my friend, and welcome, You are the first Yankee soldier I ever sawwho was trimmed up to suit me," and he hobbled away on his crutch.

BILL ARP, in Atlanta Constitution. A MEAN MAN.

"I can't do nothin' with that man Jones," said the editor. "He's too mean to live." "What's he been doing now?"

"Well, he took sick and the doctor wanted to blister him and prescribed a mustard plaster. And what do you think "Don't know." "Why, the blamed old skinding sick

as he was, crawled out of bed to a sandhill, in hopes that the sun would be con him and save the expenses of the mass tard!"-[Atlanta Constitution. THE new railway between Jaffa and Jern.

salem is already well patronized. The cars are of the latest American build. Only a low speed is attempted, and with six way stops the journey occupies about three hours,

TELEGRAPHIC GLEANINGS

The News of the World Condensed Into Pithy and Painted Paragraphs.

WATCHMAN

Classes of Readers.

A conference of mill managers in New Bedford, Mass., Thursday, decided to first of September.

Hon. G. W. Eddes died at his home years. He served four terms in congress, from 1878 to 1886, and was once the democratic cand date for the supreme

A London cablegt m of Wednesday sars: George Char'es Spencer Churchill duke of Marlbotough, was found dead in his bed in Blendheim palace at Woodstock this morning. He was forty-eight

A S. Louis dispatch says: Congressman O'Neill decided Thursday to contest the claim of Charles F. Joy to election in the eleventh Missouri district by going into the United State: court and asking for a count of the vote in the d strict. A d'spatch from Elizabeth, N. J., say

that three unknown men fishing on Biy bridge, on the Jersey Central railroad, at Elizabethport, Tuesday, were struck by a train and knocked into the water, two of them being drowned. They are supposed to have been from Jersey City. A Colfimbus, Ohio, special says, Dan-

iel Bornia, aged sixty-two; who was a democratic jugde of the election in the second ward, shot himself dead with a pistol before daylight Tuesday morning. The cause was trouble over financial and family matters. The election went on in An explosion occurred in Paris Tues-

day morning, by which two policemen lost their lives and another was fatally injured. The affair was undoubtedly the work of anarchists, who were seeking revenge upon the Carmaux Mining Company, whose long struggle with their em-ployers was amicably settled a few days A special cable of Thursday to the

New York Herald from Kingston, Jamaica, brings the intelligence that advices received from Hayti tell of the attempted uprising at Cape Haytien. Hipolyte was on the alert; however, and nipped the revolt in the bull. There have been many arrests, and it is rum ored some executions. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, repub

ican; in its issue of Wednesday says the democrats will be in undisputed control of all branches of the gov rument for the first half of Cleveland's new term at least. They will thus be entirely responsible for | feeling of uncertainty. all the legislation of the two years beginwill be able to hold them to a rigid accountability for the management of its af-

There was a great demonstration by the advocates of universal suffrage at Brussels, Belgium, Tuesday on the occasion of the opening of the chambers by King Leopold. The city has seldom wit nessed a more imposing or resolute exhibition of popular will, and it evidently impressed both the king an members of parliament. The crowd overflowed the street all along the royal route from the palace to the chambers; both on the king's departure and return.

A Washington special of Tuesday says: Mr. Blaine is represented as attaching some importance to the point originally raised by General Butler, of Massachu setts, that the twenty-four additional representatives given to eighteen states by the eleventh census and which are to be represented by a corresponding number of votes in the electoral college ought to be elected to and seated in the present congress, before its expiration on the 4th of March next, especially in view of the fact that there is a remote possibility that the election of president may be thrown into the house.

Advices of Thursday from Chile say that war is imminent between Peru and the Argentine Republic on on e side and Chile on the other. A dispc ch from Valparaiso says that Peru is well armed and her forces have recently received 100,000 Winchester rifles, with other formidable machines of war. In the Argentine Republic vigorous recruiting, both among natives and foreigners, is being prosecuted, and the government is with feverish haste arming troops. There is no longer doubt of a secret compact

against Chile between the two republics. There was a big liberalist demonstration at Brussels, Belgium, Thursday night at the Albambra theater, fully 3,500 being present. At the cenclusion of the meeting the liberals paraded through the streets 2,500 strong and marched toward the palace, preceded by a red flig. Ar riving at Rue Montague, the procession was charged by a detachment of gendarmes. The paraders were separated iuto two portions and were finally dispersed at about midnight amid howlings and hootings and cries of "long live univer-

The six story Miller block in Boston, Mass., which was damaged by fire three weeks ago, was again on fire Wednesday night. The two lower floors and basement are occudied by Rice, Kendall & Co , and are filled with paper stock. The third floor was occupied by W. S. Bent & Co., job printers; the fourth and fifth floors by S. T. Abbott & Co., book binders; the sixth floor by the Boston Mailing Company. It was on this floor that the fire started. The fire confined tself to the two upper floors and was speedily extinguished. The lesses are estimated at \$60.000.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

The President Names the 24th as a Day of Thanksgiving.

The following is President Harrison's reclamation announcing Thanksgiving

the gifts of God to our people luring the past year have been so abund int and special that a spirit of devout thanksgiving awaits not the call, but only the appointm nt of a day when it may have common expression. He has taved pestilence at our door. He has iven us more love for free civil instituions in the creation of which, under His firecting providence, was so conspicuous. He has awakened a deeper revernce for the law. He has widenel our hilanthropy by a call to succor listress in other lands. He has plessed our schools and is bringing forward a patriotic and God fearing generat on to execute his great and benevolent designs for our country. He has given us great ir crease in material wealth, and a wide diffusion of content and morals in the homes of our people. He has given his grace to the sorrowing; wherefore,

I, Benjamin Harrison, president of the United States, do call up in all our people to observe, as we have been wont. Thursday, the 24th day of this month, November, as a day of thanksgiving to God for his mercies and supplication for his continued care and grace. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and crused the seal of the United

Done at Washington, this the fourth flav et November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety two, and of the independence of the United Stat's the one hundred and seventeenth. BENJAMIN HARRISON.

By the president:

R. G. Dunn & Co.s' weekly review of trade says: Even in the last week before the presidential election business continthed very active; indeed, the volume is Interesting and Instructive to All far beyond any report for a similar period, yet the coming election has plainly diminished business in two ways. Multitudes have been diverted from trade to political activity, and more have chosen to postpone transactions until the political follow Fall River's action, and increase uncertainty has been removed. The fact the wages of operatives 7 per cent the that even under these circumstances trade has been enormous shows how powciful is this impetus toward activity and in Mansfield, Onio. Wednesday; age 68 expansion. The people are clearly buy-years. He served four terms in congress, ing more goods than ever; and in some instances the manufacturers are realizing a slight advance in prices. Money is closer at some western points, but nowhere is a stringency seen, and there is no apprehension as to the immediate fut-

very active, except in cotton.

At Philadelphia fron has an advancing fendency. Trade is healthy and buoyant at Baitimore; though open weather retards some branches and will lesson the oyster packing now in full blast. Pittsburg notes activity in from, especially in finished products, and fair trade in glass. At St. Louis, though the weather checks trade in woolens and clothing, groceries, and boots and shoes and dry goods generally are strong and grain receipts are heavy. At Louisville business is a full average, and at Memphis is slightly improved, though below the normal volume. At New Orleans the labor trouble retards trade, but cotton is higher and active, and the receipts of sugat ate liberal, with good demand.

The iron business improves everywhre and unsold stocks are fast disappearing. Pig is stronger, but bar is somewhat weak. The demand for plates is only moderate, but for structural iron is very large, and sheets are active, with especial pressure for the lighter qualities. Western competition depresses plates, but for the industry as a whole the tone has dis-

demand for weelen goods is active for the season. Cotton goods are firmer and in some lines higher in price. The Fall River mills have voluntarily increased wages 7 per cent.

The Bank of England made no advance ning with March 4, 1893, and the people in rates and money here has been steady at 6 per cent. Circulation of all kinds in creased \$10.000,000 in October and is now over \$1.606.000.000. This week the treasury has put out \$600,000 more notes, while increasing its specie but

new large in general. Nothing seems to foreshadow a mone tary difficulty, and with colder weather

great business is anticpated. The business failures occurring through out the country during the past week number for the United States 207, against 223 for the corresponding week last year.

COMER'S REPORT

On the Cond tion of the Central Rail-

financial condition and outlook of the Central railroad was made public Friday. together with an equally voluminous report by General Superintendent Wadley, on the state of the system and its equip-

It is hard to tell which report has had the most depressing effect on the public mind. From Mr. Comer's report people have generally got the idea that the Centhe system had been allowed to run

down terribly was only too true.

Mr. Comer pointed out that for four or five years the expenses and fixed charges of the company have been rapidly increasing while the earnings have been decreasing. The expenses for the next year, he estimates, at figures twice as great as the expenses for 1887, with a prospect of the earnings being consider-

On the part of Mr. Wadley, he comes forward with the discouraging statement that in order to place the system in a condition where it can be economically run there must be expended within the next two or three years over \$5,000,000. He does not make any suggestions, though, as to where this great sum is to come from, and Mr. Comer presents the general superintendent's report with-

grapple with and comprehend the facts without studying suggestions.

On the main line, Mr. Wadley says, that there are ninety miles laid with fiftynot calculated to advance the value of

ing 1,336 flat, 2,190 box, 768 coal and 48 stock cars. This gives only abou' one and fourteen-one hundredths box cars per mile and seventy-one hundredths flat cars per mile, a proportion far below that of other roads. During the last year 700 cars were condemned and no additional cars have been bought since 1890, As reasons for increasing the equipment, he shows that for car mileage the company is paying out nearly \$150,000 per annum.

clean and of good quality.

A fearful catastrophe occurred on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St Paul road

the excitement. 3 REAL GOOD MAN

It's seldom that I ever go. Although I like the fishing, I Do not desire to tell a lie.

THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH

Notes of Her Progress and Prosperity Briefly Erstomized

And Important Happenings from Day to Day Tersely Told.

Robert B. Peeples, of the firm of Peeeles & Trotter, one of the leading wholesale grocery houses in Chattanoogs, Tenn., committed saicide Thursday morning, by shooting himself in the head with a pistoi. A Savannab, Ga., dispatch savs: One

remarkable evidence of the beneficial effect of Cleveland's election came Thursday in the stidden demand from New York for Central failfoad debentures and stock, as well as inquiries for other Central securities. President Comer's letter to the stockholders had its good effect in showing that with three years of good business the Central would be all right. A New Orleans dispatch says: The

electric light people notified the governor and municipal authorities that the city would be in darkness Tuesday night owing to the strike and threats of violence made against their workmen. Both sides are still firm and business is tied up. It is said that President Gompers of the Federation of Labor, and Mr. Powderly of the Huights, have been sent

Facts concerning an immense real estate transaction became known in Brunswick, Ga., Saturday. R. R. Hopkins, real estate agent and owner of the Hopkics railroad in Camden county, sold his entire interest, including track, cars, locomotives and timber interests to P. L. Conquest & Co., of Virginia. This transaction, added to Conquest & Co.'s large holdings, makes them about the largest crosstie firm in the country. The sale involved about \$38,000, but the exact figures could not be learned.

It was made known Thursday, that on October 28th, C. T. Pollard of Montgomery, A a., was appointed receiver of the Mobile and Girard, a part of the Central system of Georgia, extending from Columbus, Ga., to Seawright. The app intment was made by Chancellor Foster on a bill filed by a stockholder. The receiver has not yet taken possession of the road, because of the want of rolling stock all of which is in the hands of Po stock, all of which is in the hands of Receiver Comer, of the Central railroad of tablished during the week are more in number Georgia. Papers are now in the hands than for a considerable time. of officers of the United States court at Montgomery to be served on Comer to 6 enlargements of manufactories, and 9 import-

A MAMMOTH WALK-OUT.

Fifty-Three Thousand Cotton Spinners

As the lockout in the cotton trade be- Belden, Texas, and one capitalized at can at the usual midday closing hour \$10,000 at Paragould, Ark., foundries gan at the usual midday closing hour Saturday, the exact number of operatives Rome, Ga., and Dyersburg, Tenu., a \$50,000 affected can now only be known. The coal company at Laredo, Texas, a \$50,000 assecretary of the Amalgamated Associa- phalt company at Dallas and a \$30,000 ore tion of Operative Cotton Spinners, thinks that 53,000 persons will be rendered idle by the lockout or strike, the trouble partaking of both features. His estimate, however, may be modified should the sampling company at El Paso. Texas., and a \$500,000 phosphate and mining company at Charleston, W. Va. A \$200,000 cotton mill will be built at Owensboro, Ky., and others at Tuscumbia. Ala., Barnwell and Lockhart Shoals, S. C., and a knitting mill at Meridian, stampede among employers spread. The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners has never been very successful in its lock-outs, and the present trouble prom-

ises to be no exception to the rule. Since the masters issued their notices that the spinners would have to submit to five per cent. reduction in their wages there has been considerable improvement in the corton trade, and manufacturers are loth to shut their mills and forego the profits in sight.

Should the manufacturers spinning American cotton offer their old employes the old rate of wages it is highly probable that about 15,000,000 spindles would continue to run and the number of idle spinners and others would be reduced to 30,000. At any rate victory for operatives is practical certainty. Only one mill in Heywood closed Monday.

With so many mills runn ng the position of the strikers and locked out operatives is materially strengthened. The spinners at work pay a small proportion of their wages into the strike fund, which is already very large, and this will allow the operatives to stay out for a long men and two conductors were on hand

Each manufacturer belonging to the importers' federation pays a fine of one farthing for each spindle he runs during the lockout, but it is evident that on the present occasion many of them can pay the wages demanded by the spinuers and the fine and still run their mills at a sa' isfactory profit. If this were not the case mills would be closed.

NOVEMBER COTTON.

The Department of Agriculture Issues

A Washington dispatch says: The November returns to the department of agriculture indicate a very light cotton crop with short staple, gathered generally in good condition. The local estimates range from two-fift's to four-fifths of a full crop. Many make it the worst crop since 1860. In a very few locations a fair crop is promised.

On the Atlantic coast the loss is attribu'ed to the alternating heavy rains and drought. A cold and wet spring was followed by long continued dry whether, producing large weeds and deficient fruitage. Picking in this region is well advanced and the crop partly marketed, while the killing frosts on the 27th and 28th ult., has reduced the top crop. There is great unevenness of growth and the range of production is very wide. One correspondent in Alabama says that some of the fields will require twenty acres to make a ba'e, while some in Mississippi are estimated at a bale per

In the Mississippi va'ley there is also stands, drought and boll worms. The early rains forced cotton into

slender joints with poor bolls. The weather is favorable for gathering, but unfavorable for matu ing. The yield of lint is generally short in proportion to the weight of seed cotto: and the staple is short, though generally

FRIGHTFUL CATASTROPHE. A Freight Train Telescopes a Caboose and Four People Killed.

Wednesday night at Highland Center, a small station north of Ottumwa, Iowa. A fast freight train dashed into the caboose of a local freight train standing on the track, telescoping the caboose and four cars. The caboose caught fire and four per ple were burned alive, and a number of others had parrow escapes. The caboose was spit by a car of grain, wedging in four people on the right side. Three of the victims were women. The man who was killed was unknown. A curious incident was that of one of the passengers who was disguised, and in the crash the disguise came off revealing a noted crook. He quickly disappeared in \$3.00a3.50 per bbl.

THE PRINTERS JOIN IN

And the Big Strike at New Orleans Grows Apace.

The strike at New Orleans Monday morning was more general than ever. The decision of the typographical union to join the striking phalanx has nerved other bodies, which were neutral in the matter, and all labor unions, which signed the call for a general strike, are now out, except the cotton laborers. It is understood the men are ready to quit work when the committee gives the word. Not a street car is running, no work is being done and the only sign of activity is in the wholesale grocery district, against which the strike was principally directed. The strike of the printers has the effect of closing all newspapers, except The Daily States, which the printers have been fighting

for several years. The proposition made, through the governor, to arbitrate the question of hours and wages, but leaves the question of unionism entirely alone, has not yet been responded to. The governor is keeping his staff within call, and the militia is ready to come out or short no-

Little violence of any kind as yet, and nothing to warrant the sending of troops to reinforce the police. There is a widespread feeling resulting from the statement of the gas people that unless the utmost care was exercised dangerous explosions might follow the cutting off of the gas supply. The people are also getting worried at the prospect of cutting off the water supply, which would place the city at the mercy of the fire fiend.

Steamboats are tied up as a result of the strikes of the mates and engineers, and business is being seriously hampered. The merchants say they absolutely refuse to recede from the position not to be restricted to union men in the employment of labor. They are prepared to close up if necessary.

The Industrial Developement in the

GROWTH OF THE SOUTH.

A review of the industrial situation in the South for the past week shows a moderate and steady increase in the number of new industries stablished. Several flouring mills, iron working plants, coal mines and quarries, and an increase in the average number of new cottofi mills, 28 shown in the reports, indicate Forty-seven new industries were established

or incorporated during the week, together with

show cause why he should not turn over the folling stock to Pollard as receiver.

The folling stock to Pollard as receiver. Ga., and Dickson, Tenn., and a cigar factory at St. Augustine, Fla. Development companies, one with \$500,000 capital, are reported at Savannah, Ca., a \$30,000 electric light company at Marlin, and one at Marble Falls, Texas, an vator at Owensboro, Hy., a \$75,000 flouring A London cablegram of Monday says: mill at Atlantaf Ga., one with \$30,000 capital at Miss. Among the working plants of the week are furniture factories at Dublin, Ga., Tyler, Texas. Roanoke, Va., a \$50,000 lumber company at Nichola, Ala., and one with \$20,000 capital at Waco, Texas, and saw and planing mills at Peach Orchard and Parksdale, Ark., Tampa, Fia., Canton, Ga., and Alexandria, La. Water works are to be built at Van Buren, Ark. and Coleman, Texas, and a sew rage system es tablised at Charlottsville, Va. Among new buildings to be erected are busine s houses at Augusta and Brunswice Ga., and Owensboro, Ky., a \$40 000 church at Decatnr, Ala., a \$40,-000 hall at Louisville, Ky., a \$50,000 hotel at ug Tavern, Ga., and a warehouse at Bamburg.

STREET CAR STRIKERS

Are Causing, Considerable Trouble in

The street car strike, which was inaugurated in Columbus, O, several days ago, took a threatening aspect with the artempt of the company to start their cars policemen, under Chief Murphy, were taken to the Long street barns before seven o'clock, and preparations made to run out the cars. Two non-union motorand took their positions after Chief Murphy had driven the atrikers from the com- express train." pany's premises across the street into the commons. The cars were filled with policemen and succeeded in getting a good start. They were stopped and turned back before reaching South Barns, where a large number of strikers had congregated. The sympathizers hands and all union men to turn out and prevent the cars from running.

THIS IS SAWFUL. "My!" shricked the saw. "This sets

all my teeth on edge.' "It might mine," answered the file, were I not hardened to it."-[Indianapolis Journal.

ATLANTA MARKETS.

Coffee-Roasted-Arbuckle's 22.60 # 100 h

cases, Lion 22.60c; Levering's 22.60c. Green-Ex

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

tra choice 20e; choice good 19c; fair 18c; com mon 1616c Sugar-Granulated 51/4c; of granu lated —c; powdered 5%c; cut loaf 5%; white extra C 4c; New Orleans yellow clarified 4%c; yellow extra C 4c. Syrup-New Orleans choice 48@50; prime 35@40c; commo 30@35c. Molasses-Genuine Cuba 35@38c;imitation 22@25. Teas-Black 35@55c; green 40@60c. Nutmegs 65@70c. Clove: 25@30c. Cinnamon 10@12½c. Allspice 10@11c. Jamaica ginger 18c. Sir rapore pepper 14c; Mace \$1.00. Rice fair 7½c; good 6½c; common 5½@6c; imported Japan 6@7c Salt—Hawley's dairy \$1.50; Virginia 72½c. Cheese-Full cream, Cheddars —c; flats 123/c; White fish, half bbls.\$4 00; pails 60c Soaps-Tallow, 100 bars, 75 lbs \$3 00.1 3 75; turpentine, 60 bars, 60 lbs, \$2.25 a 2.50; Candles—Parafine 12c; star 10½c. Matches—400s \$4.00; 300s \$3.00a3 75; 200s \$2.00a2 75; 60s, 5 gross \$3 75. Soda—Kegs, bulk 3c; do 1 lb pkgs 5 %c; cases, 1 lb 5 %c, do 1 and %lbs 8c, do %lb 6 %c. Crackers—XXX soda 6 %c; XXX butter 63/c; XXX pearl oysters 6c; shell and excelsion 7c; lemon cream 9c; XXX ginger snaps 9c; cornhills 9c. Candy-Assorted stick 61/c; French mixed 121/c. Canned goods—Condensel milk \$6 00a8 00; imitation mackerel \$3 95a4 00; salmon \$6 C 17 50; F. W. oysters \$1 75a---; L.W. mon \$6 C 17 50; F. W. oysters \$1 752---; L.W. \$125; com \$2 50 a 3 50; tomatoes \$1 60. Ball potash \$3 20. Starch—Pearl 4½c; lump 5c; nickel packages \$3 50; celluloid \$5 00-Pickles, plain or mixed, pints \$1 00a1 40; quarts \$1 50a1 80. Powder—Rifle, kegs \$5 00; ½ kegs \$2 25; ½ kegs \$1 55. Shot \$1 60 per sack.

Flour-First patent \$5.50; secon1 patent \$4.75; extra fancy \$3.90; fancy \$3.75; family \$3 00@\$3 50. Corn-No. 1 white 60c. No. 2 white -c; mixed -c. Oats-Mixed 42a-c; white 44c; Kansas rust proof 51c. Hay-Choice timothy, large bales, 85 No. 1 timothy, large bales, 80c; choice timothy, small bales, 85c; No. 1 timothy, small bales, 80c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 75c. Meal-Plain 62: bolted 58c. Wheat bran-Large sacks 88c, small sacks 90c Cotton seed meal-\$1 10 per cwt. Steam feed-\$1.35 per cwt. Grits-Pearl.\$3.50. Country Produce. Eggs 19c. Butter---Western creamery

Flour, Grain and Meal.

30c choice Tennessee 221/a25c; other grades 10a121/c. Live poultry-Turkeys 10@121/c per sweet potatoes new-40a50 per bu. Honey--Strained Saloc; in the comb 10a12c. Onions Provisions.

Clear rib sides, boxed 8%, ice-cured bellies 101/4c. Sugar-cured hams 12a13c, according to brand and average: California breakfast bacon 12a121/4. Lard Pure leaf —6 leaf 9%; refined none. Cotton.

Market Firm -- Middling 7%c

Not So Wide After All The world is wide they say, And each may go his way. No need is there of strife.

And one for peace may pray In all his daily life. If aught distasteful lie Anear thee pass it by, And thy aspiring gaze Turn upward to the sky-

To what thou fain wouldst praise So may we all be taught; So train the early thought In good and peaceful ways, That all, as people ought,

It hath a broaden'd span Reaching to better things, Far better even than

Attune my rebel fate, For just as sure as shot I meet whate'er I hate.

- Detroit Tribune.

Under a cloud-Umbrellas.

s hard to admire it in a fly. Not necessarily after a bird-the man who goes out for a lark.

The farmer considers his fields well

ing belle" often has a stormy life. Do not call a Boston boy a "Hubbub" unless you want to raise one.

Youth-Pa, give me an example of

"floating debt." Pa (sadly)-My A man may run into debt, but he sel-

"That dark-haired lover of yours is badly sunburned." "Yes; I call him now my little black and tan." Bolts do entice. Its jam was iree,

"In order to live well," said the man who rejuvenates wearing apparel, "I must be careful to dye well." "When it comes to making a lining

you weren't married to a woman. Husband-My dear, there's a burglar in the room. I have no revolver. Wife-Then look daggers at him.

The only known exception to this rule is the case of a hen sitting on a china

Cholly-No, father thinks I'm too much of an ass. I'm going into

sonably rich that other people come to Thursday morning. About seventy-five him and tell him how he can make a "Young Whizz is living a rather

> to, you know. He's a conductor on an If the orator is referred to as a word painter, why not refer to the

as a sign painter. A correspondent writes to know with the strikers are notifying the shop | what he ought to get for "kicking

Her vocal art did try.

She got no further ere she heard Him murmur, "So am I."

spectacles worth? Jeweler-Three

dollars. Cawker-Can't you knock off half, because I'm blind in one eve. She-I don't believe you love me as much as you did before we were married. He-Just as much as I ever

A lady said to a gentleman who was suffering from influenza: "My dear sir, what do you take for your cold?" "Five pocket handkerchiefs a day.

about that, professor, the piano is a She--How angrily those little waves dash against the boat! They seem to

be clamoring for something. He-They are; but they wont get it if I can hold on to it.

Natural Iron, Diamond Studded. Pieces of natural iron have besa found in Arizona, near the Canon

Bulfinch-Nearly a week.

Diablo, which possess an extraordinary hardiness and contain small cavities which are filled with a black sabstance in which are diamonds, some

BUSINESS REVIEW

By R. G. Durn and Co.'s Mercantile

The sales of cotton have amounted to more than 1,000,000 bales, and prices having advanced an & for southern accotints, appears to indicate a greater decrease in the yield, and receipts are again comparatively small. Speculation is not

inetly improved. Wool sales for the week have been , 100,000 pounds, against 4,800,000 the same week last year, and since May 13 the increase has been 37 per cent. The

The boot and shoe factories are sur prisingly busy for the season, the shipments for this week exceeding last year's 9 per cent. The advance in paper has been main ained, though there is some

Merchandise exports are improving, and the excess of exports over imports is

and the political uncertainty removed,

road-A Discouraging View. A Savannah special says: Receiver Comer's long expected report on the

tral is insolvent, while from the report of Mr. Wadley they have been convinced that the report that the roads comprising

ably less than in that year.

In fact, comment seem to be unneces sary. The exhibit made is so paralyizing that it will be difficult for the public to

six pound steel, which is for the gre ter part in a bad plight. Some of this rail recently replaced, shows vertical bends as great as six inches from a straight line in the middle of a rail thirty feet long. This is by no means an exception, and is due to neglect in not keeping sound ties under it and having inte ligent trackwork done. A large amount of ditching is needed. A large force is at work remedying this and other defects. He gives an elaborate review of the condition of all the branch | a good growth of stalk and small develroads, terminal facilities, etc., which opment of bolls. The injurious factors will be interesting reading to those secu- are a cold and wet spring, defective ring copies of the report, and which is

The equipment of the Central, he says, is very limited, the company only hav-

The Rise Generally Attributed to Cleveland's Election.

COTTON GOES UP.

Had an observant min confined his at tention entirely to the market reports Wednesday he could easily have dis-

cerned Cleveland's election in the change of the figures. Cotton took a big jump. January cotton opened at 8.66 and soon went to 8.77. February cotton rose from 8.76 to 8.90, March cotton from 8 90 to 9.03, and so on, May cotton being quoted at 9 24. Tais speaks volumes. It means a prosperous era for the south, and an increased valuation for southern invest ments. Thursday morning a still greater increase was shown, when January co: ton touched 8.84, a rise of eighteen points over Wednesday's opening figures and of over thirty points over Monday's JOHN W. FOSTER, Secretary of State. | close.

I like to fish, but do you know

May live but happy days. I truly like the plan,

The war for-psalmist sings. But somehow I can not To such a quiet lot

HUMOROUS. Candied opinion-Taffy.

Kindred evils-Poor relations.

Persistency is a great virtue, but it

carpeted when they're ingrain. The fellow who marries the "reign-

It is said that the guillotine is the most successful remover of dandruff The flounder is a fish that requires lots of seasoning, and even then it is

dom comes out at anything faster than

No youngster would desire it. Make pleasure difficult and see How much a man requires it.

for a nest," sofily quacked the elder duck, "I've got it down fine." She-I can sympathize with you. I was married once myself. He-But

Persistency is the road to success.

Penclope-Going into business? It isn't until a man gets to be rea-

fast life now isn't he?" "Yes, he has

lecturer in a deaf-and-dumb institute

cows." We should say about a year if he does it habitually. "I'm saddest when I sing," 'twas this

Rivers-The chotera bacillus, it seems, is shaped like a comma. Banks -Then why don't the authorities knock its tail off and bring it to a fuli stop. Cawker-What is this pair of

did; perhaps not as much as I said I

Professor-Wait, wait. You are playing that part foo loud. Don't bang so. Maiden-Oh don't worry

The Widow-Do you think marriage is always a failure? Bulfinch Always a failure! Well, I should say not. Why, I know a case where the wife fairly idolizes her husband, and he-why, he can't keep away from her a minute. The Widow-Bless me! How long have they been married?

half a millimetre in diameter. The specimens of natural iron appear to be of meteoric origin. The occurrence of the diamond in natural iron, whether of historic origin or not, is an extremely interesting fact.