Wichita Eagle
M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Governor Lewelling's message, which was delivered Tuesday, to the Populist organization called the Kansas legislature, is upon the whole a rather conservative document; much more so than his inaugural address gave promise of. Whether upon the EAGLE'S suggestion or not, the governor certainly availed himself of the opportunity afforded in the interval between the delivery of his inaugural and the message to conform the latter more nearly to the popular sentiment of the state than the former was, judged by the universal criticism put upon it. He omitted any recommendation for a state loan agency system, and also an agency system for the sale of liquors, as was anticipated from expression in his address upon taking the oath of office.

The most unfair, if not damaging feature of the message to the state's material interests is its reference to the financial condition as pertains to municipal mortgage indebtedness, county, township and city. The governor quotes from the records; but, while the figures given show an increase in debt, the condition exhibited is a credit to each interest named, rather than a discredit, indicating public improvements to that extent in cost and a corresponding increase in value to the property of the citizen, and at the same time demonstrating the unquestioned solvency of the state's municipalities. In view of these facts and the absence of any reference to them in the message, and the further fact that the matters refered to are the private concerns of the municipalities, the governor, in presenting them in the form in which they appear in his message, rather invites the criticism that it was done more for the purpose of bearing out the assertions of his partisans that the rich (the lenders) are growing richer, at the expense of the poor (the borrowers) who are becoming poorer.

There is another point in regard to mortgage indebtedness in the state to which the governor makes no allusion, though it has been a favorite theme for discussion by Populist speakers and newspapers, and that is private mortgages—farms and city properties. This form of indebtedness has been reduced throughout the state within the period covered by the statistics in the governor's message $10,000,000 at a low estimate, which is $7,750,000 greater than the increase in the municipal indebtedness.

There are some other features of the message that invite criticism, but these referred to are calculated to injuriously affect the financial interests of the state and its citizens and, hence, are not only legitimate, but in defense of the material welfare, duty demands that they be presented for the public information.

The Indianapolis News sizes it up thus: "Hill is spoiling for a fight, and fighting for spoils." There is no doubt of the latter, though of the former there is not much evidence of late.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis declines a gift of $10,000 proffered by the women of Georgia, her reason being that her income is sufficient for her support. This is remarkable for the present era, it must be allowed.

Congressman Jerry Simpson has come out in favor of opening the Chicago exposition on Sundays. The St. Louis Post-Dispatch concludes that Jerry is an authority on exhibitions. If his personal career be taken as proof, he certainly is.

Henry Watterson thinks, so it is said, that it would be a fool idea for an editor who is making $15,000 a year to accept a job as United States senator at $5,000. All the same, the American house of lords is composed mainly of just that class of fools, from other professions. And there isn't much doubt that Henry would be as foolish as the balance, granting that he is making the sum first named.

The situation at Topeka may be regarded as a state of seige, so to speak, the only way or raising which being for the state supreme court to pass upon the validity of acts passed by the rival bodies. This seems to be the agreed line of policy to be pursued, both parties agreeing to abide by the decision of the supreme court. This may terminate the contest in a day or two, and yet it may not be settled for a week, or a fortnight. Taking the most plausible and encouraging view possible of the situation and it does not present a very pleasing prospect.

Bradstreet's reports larger bank clearings for 1892 than in any previous year, 1890 coming nearest. The total is as follows:

1892—$61,211,918,442.
1891—$55,967,497,831.
1890—$60,253,441,152.

A few small cities with imperfect reports are left out. New York City clearings are 59.9 per cent of all—an increase over 1891 of 8.6 per cent, but a decrease from 1890 of 2.1 per cent. Outside of New York the total gain in sixty cities is 9.8 per cent over 1891. Chicago passes Boston and is next to New York, gaining 15 per cent over '91. All of which shows the country to be in a highly prosperous condition, despite the assevveration that it is brought to the verge of ruin.

The solons of the Wisconsin legislature memorialized congress not to restrict foreign immigration, and, remarkable to relate, almost simultaneously with the adoption of the memorial a death from cholera occurred on the border of the state, the victim being a fresh arrival from a cholera infected district across the waters. The memorial will appear to congress as a hollow mockery of the plea in behalf of the "asylum for the oppressed of the world." The first law of nature, self-preservation, will be given precedence of all sentimentality, if the popular demands of the country in the matter of restricting immigration is regarded by congress. But, if anything is to be done in that direction it wants to be done at once. It will be too late, for the purpose intended, to wait until the plague gets a foot hold here. There is no time for monkeying now.

AN OPPORTUNITY NOT TO BE NEGLECTED.

The state seems to be absorbed in politics, but as that matter is in the hands of the people, it is certain to be settled justly in the end, and while fully recognizing the importance of a just and lawful settlement of the squabble, we still find other important matters to consider.

After all, the state cannot be permanently injured, as long as patriotism is something more than a name, or justice prevails. That which underlies all, the foundation upon which everything is built, is the prosperity of the individual and of the family; that once established, the state will not long follow this or thatism. Prosperity is sudden death to radicalism, and conservatism is always the refuge of the prosperous.

The often-quoted axiom that the prosperity of Kansas must come out of our unequalled soil, can not be too strongly set forth. It is our salvation; but its power to save is more than ample, aye, ten fold more than sufficient, to make Kansas the most prosperous state in the Union.

An unequalled soil, a climate that is a benediction, are claimed by many localities, but wherever this claim may fall short, it is fully realized in Kansas, and is found in perfection in this, the Great Arkansas valley.

The price of land is largely a relative matter; some lands at $100 per acre are cheaper than others at $10, but in any locality where by the pursuit of agriculture, raising the great staple crops of food—wheat, corn and oats, cattle and hogs, the farmer can in a single year realize enough profit from the cultivated land to pay for it, the price of the land, it must be admitted, is cheap. The farmer coming west shrewdly considers two things—how much profit can he realize on the money invested and labor expended, and what advance in the price of the land may be obtain. The first question is answered when we said above that often the profit of a given cultivated tract would in one year pay for the land; that fact also answers the other question, for land raising staple crops that will come any way near paying for the land in one year, must be relatively cheap, and is as certain to enhance in value as that the grass shall continue to grow or water run.

Much has been said of the productiveness of this, that or the other state. One produces celery and apples; another apples and grapes, while potatoes are the hope of a third. Florida and California are great in producing semi-tropical and deciduous fruits, but their lands sell at fabulous prices, notwithstanding none of these products are staple and nearly all are perishable, and the business of producing them subject to many vicissitudes. Overstocked markets of fruits and vegetables often entail heavy losses to the grower and the shipper, while wheat in Kansas, even at 50 cents per bushel, is profitable; and, together with corn and oats, will keep for a better market, and, being non-perishable, will bear transportation to the farthermost ends of the earth whenever short crops or the necessities of life make a demand. There can be no doubt but that the production of staples, as well as the dealing in them, is the most safe and conservative manner of accumulating wealth in the world.

The great and prosperous states of the west, and of the east, too, for that matter, became wealthy and powerful through the production, handling and dealing in the great staples which Kansas produces in quality and quantity, without an equal, at less cost of labor, and on lower priced land than they.

The emigrant to the west formerly came out for the purpose of settling upon the low priced public lands, calculating upon the increase in price which time would bring, for his profits in the undertaking. The rapid development of the country often helped him to success, but his life was hard and thankless, and often for years gave him no other profit, either in his cash investment or in his labor. But today in southern central Kansas, the most productive land in the country can be purchased, often at prices so reasonable that the crops, on the land cultivated, in a single year, will pay for the land, and the immigrant is no longer a pioneer, but is one of a community, which enjoys all the advantages and comforts of civilization from the start.

He makes his profit with certainty, lives comfortably, and in a few years becomes rich from the advance in price of productive acres.

The matters se forth herein will bear investigation, and to all those intending to better their lot by coming west we say that no greater favor could be bestowed upon them than that which would cause an investigation of the claims of the great Arkansas valley.

The death of ex-President Hayes reduces the number of living ex-presidents to one—Grover Cleveland. That the name of R. B. Hayes will not go into current history alongside the more prominent personages who have filled the position of chief executive of the nation will not be because of comparative weakness in his administrative ability, but rather on account of the circumstances attending his accession to the office. The Hayes administration was as free from taint of corruption and scandal as any that has exercised control of the government, and although not marked by any acts of special brilliancy in statecraft or diplomacy, it was clean, upright and patriotic. And in memory of these qualities the conservative element of the country will regard the death of the ex-president with feelings of profound regret.

The Emporia Republican seems to think that the efforts now being made in the United States senate to repeal the present silver law, known as the Sherman act, is the secret work of Mr. Cleveland, who wants the law repealed, but wants it done by the republicans in the senate, as far as that body is concerned so as to divide the responsibility for the repeal with the latter party. This idea implies something of an imputation against Senator Sherman, the author of the law, who is now in favor of its repeal. The EAGLE'S guess still is that the present congress will do nothing with the measure, which policy will eventuate to the advantage of the Republican party.

For the Eagle.

TO GEORGE L. DOUGLASS,

SPEAKER OF THE LEGALLY ORGANIZED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

As speaker of the house beware
Of pessimistic members there
Who parrot-like vociferate
"The citizen's above the state."
Above the law; above the state!
Are Nihilistic terms of hate,
Taught now in errors blighting school
And mean minorities shall rule.
Ah! why should Kansas be misled
By men who curse our patriot dead?
As 'gainst all precedents they strive
Where only miscreants can thrive.
The men who place or power would steal
Are traitors to the common weal
And here where Freedom found a throne
In Kansas hearts, who can atone
For all the crimes against the cause
Of human rights and human laws
Committed by a reckless band
Who'd bring disaster to our land?
In many a well-contested field
A Douglass ne'er was known to yield;
In Freedom's highest, holiest cause
A Douglass ne'er was known to pause.
Sedgwick claims thee as her child,
Independent, undefil'd
By politician's treacherous arts,
Who sell their wares in dearest marts.
Error's hateful, galling chain,
Thou hast broken off in twain.
Then forward! to this legal fight,
For Freedom's God defends the right.

—ONE OF THE MACS.

Jan. 16, 1893.

KANSAS NOTES.

The Central Congregational church at Topeka wiped out its debt of $1,300 in twenty minutes last Sunday.

The editor of the Johnson City Journal has recently become the joyous father of twins. Kansas appears to be drawing pairs this year in everything.

The commander-in-chief, G. A. R., announces the appointment of Allen Porter of Sterling, and S. S. Peterson of Kansas City as aids-de-camp for Kansas.

The K. C. Star says the Kansas state house looks as if it might be big enough to hold two legislatures at the same time; but it isn't, and wouldn't be if it were four times as large.

The two editors of the Topeka Lance were married the other day, and their names now appear at the top of the column: "Eugene L. and Zora Cook Smith, editors and publishers."

Any comrade having knowledge of the whereabouts of Murray Tilton, late of battery A, First Michigan light artillery, will confer a favor by sending his address to William A. Post, Olathe, Kan.

Colored pupils in the public schools of Tonganoxie are so unruly that it is stated the school board have furnished the teachers with horsewhips to use on occasions, the latter statement is probably exaggerated.

Charles J. Jones, known all over the west as "Buffalo" Jones, delivered ten fine buffaloes to Austin Corbin, at his park near Newport, Vt., last Saturday. The herd was taken from Jones' ranch at Benson, Nebraska.

General Manager Robinson says no order has yet been issued instructing employes who are members of the Brotherhood of Station Men either to withdraw from the order or resign, but intimates that one may soon be issued.

The state oratorical contest takes place at Topeka on Feb. 17, Friday evening. The usual special rates and special trains are being figured upon by the committees in charge of the delegation arrangements.

Rough on rats, the deadly poison, accidentally placed in a batter from which buckwheat cakes were made and served at the breakfast table Tuesday morning, came very near wiping out a whole family in Kansas City.

The twelfth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, department of Kansas, will be convened at the opera house in Pittsburg, at 2 o'clock p. m., Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1893. A railroad rate of one fare for the round trip has been secured.

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

Arapahoe has a Democratic newspaper edited by Messrs. Clute and Bierwater.

The Norman Democrat is authority for the statement that Colonel Mansur is not a candidate for governor.

The people of Payne county have sent a resolution to the legislature demanding constitutional prohibition.

A colored man asked of the land office officials at Guthrie, the other day, when the Peek-a-boo (Kickapoo) lands would be opened to settlement.

Saturday Feb. 11, has been designated as the day for the second annual convention of Republican League clubs of Oklahoma and Chickasaw nation at Kingfisher.

Oklahoma City and El Reno have both been striving for the location of the penitentiary. Stanley's vote for Waggoner may give the location to the latter town.

Professor Bayo has requested Governor Seay to urge upon congress the necessity of reserving additional lands in the reservations to be opened for the purposes of higher education.

The officers at Stillwater arrested a man named Scott near Hennessey, whom they suspect guilty of murdering the man named Hogue whose arm was found by a dog last summer, between Stillwater and Orlando.

Land Commissioner Stone Monday decided the well known case of Mitchell vs. Murphy, which concerns a quarter section adjoining Oklahoma City and is estimated to be worth $50,000. The case was decided in favor of Murphy, who is territorial treasurer of Oklahoma.

Secretary Noble said Monday that patents for town lots at Perkins and Clayton would be issued at once. In the West Guthrie records there was a slight clerical error coming up from the local office, which would delay the issuing of patents for West Guthrie for some days.

It has been published in the Oklahoma papers and announced from the bench of the supreme court of the territory that the famous Smith-Towsend case would not be advanced on the United States supreme court docket. The following dispatch from Washington under date of the 17th instant will surprise as well as gratify all interested: The famous sooner case of A. L. Smith vs. T. S. Towsend, from Oklahoma, was advanced yesterday by the supreme court. Some time ago a motion to advance the case was denied. The motion was made again by Attorney General Miller through evidence and data given him by J. A. Blackburn of Oklahoma City. This is the first "sooner" case to reach the supreme court, and as estimated will be a precedent for 40,000 claims now in the land offices from Oklahoma. Smith is the "sooner," and the land involved is a quarter section adjoining Edmond. The land department, from the local land office to Secretary Noble, ruled against him. He then started his case in the territorial court, with the intention of bringing it into the supreme court for final settlement. He has employed ex-Attorney General Garland and a number of other distinguished attorneys, and the case is being fought very earnestly. It would not have been reached for two years in the absence of yesterday's action of the court. It will now come up on the first Monday of March.

NOT FOR "LINCOLN STATE."

To the Editor of the Eagle.

At first thought it looks rather commendable to call Oklahoma, or some new state, "Lincoln," but, to reconsider, it is not appropriate. In the first place, the name of a state should not be too common a name. As it is, every state has its "Lincoln" as a postoffice, either in a city, town or village. So it is with Washington; the city overshadows the state in importance and age, and I have always considered it unfortunate for the state of Washington that it was called by that name, and if I were a resident of that state I would rather have it called "Walla Walla" or "Willamette," or any other Indian name, than that of the "father of his country." Better leave it Oklahoma, as it is, as it is thus different from any other state or city. Better call it "Kickapoo," and send all "kickers" to that state; or name it after some woman and call it "Jezebel."

JEHU.

EXCHANGE SHOTS.

In Chicago.

Positive—Cold.
Comparative—More coal.
Superlative—Most broke.

Oh blizzard from the North,
Before your wild work is through
Won't you chill the man who asks
"Is this cold enough for you?"

Who is it swells the plumbers' bills,
And all the gas pipe promptly fills,
And hope of comfort swiftly kills?
Jack Frost.

—Inter-Ocean.

Warning to the Populists.

Section 3 of chapter 31, of the statutes of 1889, relating to crimes and punishments, says:

"Any person of this state who shall join any society or organization, the object of which shall be to produce an insurrection or to revolutionize the government of this state or of the United States, or shall furnish arms or military stores to the enemies of this state or of the United States, knowing them to be such, shall, upon conviction, be punished by confinement in the penitentiary for not less then one nor more than ten years."

Grateful Remembrance.

At the request of Harper post, No. 251, the following resolution, unanimously adopted, is made public:

"Resolved, That it is with fraternal gratitude this post extends thanks to the posts throughout this department that so promptly and liberally responded to our appeal for aid after the cyclone of May 27, 1892. We have succeeded in repairing damages to post property, and are once more comfortably located and in good working order. Visiting comrades will be cheerfully welcomed to our meetings. We are again reminded that fraternity and charity are not mere idle words, but have a deep significance."

Mr. Speaker Douglass.

Wichita, the people at his home, without regard to party, are proud of George Douglass—of his brains and of his manliness, in an hour and in a situation that tests character.—Wichita EAGLE.

So also the people of the entire state. In an hour of extreme peril to the public safety, the rights of the majority and to good government, Mr. Douglass has exhibited a remarkable judgment, a clear head and a cool temper. Conscious of his responsibility, he has preserved a wonderful equanimity. Many a man, by yielding to the passions of the hour, would have precipitated a conflict which might have endangered or sacrificed the rights of 158,000 Republicans and other law-abiding citizens, but Douglass has strengthened the cause of the people by a will-power mixed with the blandest courtesy. We will bet, should necessity require it, that he is a tiger with fur on his claws.—Kansas City Gazette.

Biddle's Bond.

From the El Dorado Times.

W. H. Biddle, the calamity state treasurer, the honest Biddle is still bondless and therefore is drawing no salary. Bankers, business men, capitalists, wealthy people make bonds, and that kind are not numerous in the so-called People's party. When they read the p. p. platform that proposes the impossible, when they read Lewelling's inaugural proposing the abrogation of property rights in the individual as a cure for poverty, the man qualified to be a bondsman looks quizzically at Mr. Biddle and says: "You will have to excuse me, I can't go on your bond. Your party sets at defiance the laws of the state. Your party's governor is an advocate and upholder of anarchy and you are one of his followers and adherents. You are doubtless honest but just now there are several other things required before I would be your bondsman."

AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Electrical Exhibits Are Nearly Ready for Installation.

The electrical exhibit will cover in round numbers 900,000 square feet on the main floor and galleries of the electricity building. The offices of the department chief are in the gallery at the south end and the two bays in the north end of the gallery will be devoted to restaurants. The remainder of the 860,000 square feet of flooring in the building will be taken up by aisles. The work of installing exhibits will begin immediately. Some exhibits are already on the ground and others are arriving. It is expected that during the week fifty exhibitors will arrive to look after the installation of their displays.

Of foreign countries France and Germany will give the greatest electrical displays, France having been assigned 22,790 square feet on the main floor, and Germany 19,883 square feet on the main floor and galleries. France will occupy the entire northwestern "bay," a part of section P, just south of the bay, and the greater part of section K, which lies east of section P. Germany's exhibit will occupy 13,884 square feet on the ground floor east of the French display and 5,998 feet in the galleries.

England will have 7,530 square feet in the western part of the building adjoining the French territory, and together with Canada will occupy 5,998 feet in the galleries. Just north of the center of the building an area of 4,471 square feet has been allotted to Thomas A. Edison, and in the center of the building is a circular plat 39 feet in diameter which will be occupied by the Phœnix Glass company of New York. The southern half of the ground floor has been allotted to large electric firms of this country, the Bell telephone company, Brush company, Westinghouse company, Detroit Electrical works, and others, each having a large space assigned to it. In the galleries will be shown phonographs, scientific instruments and specialties. Here also will be the exhibit of insulation and wire people and small exhibits of foreign nations.

—Practical Advice.—Poet—"I'm sick of this verse-writing. What's the good of it? The verses only come back as fast as I send them. Practical Friend—"Oh, that's because you inclose a stamped envelope! Don't do it in future."—Pick-Me-Up.

BETTING ON ELECTIONS.

Now Recognized as a Legitimate Branch of Brokerage.

Wall Street Operators Place Bets for Their Patrons and Realize Large Profits—Political Speculation Growing.

Betting on elections has become a recognized branch of the business of many Wall street brokers. Toward the end of the recent campaign the betting on the national election became of such magnitude that the names of Cleveland and Harrison might appropriately have been placed among the stocks and printed with the regular quotations. The Sun thinks it is likely that in future campaigns much more betting than ever will be done by recognized brokers, and that the election betting, like other big financial interests, will center in Wall street.

As the majority of the Wall street bets were not made with the publicity which attended betting in hotels, it was only when settling time came after the election that their gross magnitude became somewhat known. The bettors on the election in Wall street were greater speculators than those who made wagers at the hotels or put up their money at some up-town poolroom. Hundreds of men keep balances with their Wall street brokers to be available at any time in stock speculation. These accounts differ from the ordinary bank account in that the Wall street account is kept for purely speculative purposes, while the bank account is for business purposes. After a prosperous business season, when the merchant has taken care of all of his own paper and obligations and has a comfortable surplus left, he is apt to go to Wall street to invent and usually to speculate, for he regards the Wall street fund as somewhat of the nature of gambling money.

With such men speculation last autumn took for the first time a turn toward elections, whereas before it had been confined to stocks, wheat, corn, oil and other products with recognized quotations. None of them appeals to the business man as does politics. Almost all business men personally have strong political prejudices. Even many of those who will not take the trouble and time to register and vote have a strong feeling for one party or the other. Wall street brokers have not as yet charged commissions on election bets, and this gave the speculative business man still more of a turn toward election bets, for he did not have to pay a quarter commission. It also attracted him from the up-town betting resorts, for any man going to a bookmaker to place his money would do a little worse than if he could meet at once some man who was as eager to bet on the other side.

The brokers began by placing election bets to oblige their customers who had balances with them, and they soon found that the business was profitable. The money was always put up by the customer, and as the brokers making the bet were well acquainted with each other there was no necessity of putting the money in the hands of a stakeholder, and the respective brokers could retain the money without paying interest. If the election bets were made a long time before election the profits to the broker were greater than if he had made a turn in stocks for his customer, and the bother was much less. It is likely that in the aggregate these Wall street election bets amounted to more than the Hoffman house bets. A man could offer through his broker to place fifty or a hundred thousand dollars on Cleveland or on Harrison, and the broker would parcel it out in lots in the same way as if he had an order to buy or sell five thousand shares.

New possibilities have been opened to the Wall street broker now that they have seen how easily they can do the business of election betting, which might be extended to cover any other event of uncertainty or great public interest. There is now no betting place in New York corresponding to certain well-known betting establishments in London and Paris. There are any number of pool rooms, but it requires a man of some experience to deal with them; besides, the associations are not always pleasant and the security for payment, if one wins, is not so good as it might be. The per cent. against the player is high, as the expenses of the pool rooms are large, and there is not the open competition between them which exists between the brokers. It now remains for brokers to take bets on horse races, as they have taken bets on the elections. They would get a different kind of men in the horse race betting, and through the summer Wall street would not be so dull and profitless as it usually is during that season.

False Reports.

There is no ground for the published report that visitors to the world's fair are to be made the victims of exorbitant charges. Competition will be so extensive and sharp as to prevent it. One who climbs to the top of the exposition buildings and surveys the territory lying to the north, west and south of Jackson park can easily believe this statement. There, and indeed in all parts of the city, the amount of building which is going on is simply astonishing. Hundreds of structures to meet world's fair demands are being erected. Some of the new hotels are large enough to accommodate several thousand guests each. By the time the fair opens Chicago will have living accommodations for not less than three hundred thousand strangers. Connected with the exposition management is a bureau of public comfort, through the agency of which many thousands of visitors can be directed to hotels, apartments, boarding houses, furnished rooms, etc., where they will be comfortably cared for at moderate prices. Eating facilities, both outside the fair grounds and in the numerous restaurants in the exposition buildings, will be so extensive that no one need fear that he will not be able to get all he needs to eat, and at reasonable charges.

An Even Thing.

On the steeple of an old Universalist church in Bath, Me., there is a wooden figure of an angel. It is not a remarkably fine specimen of art, and has always been somewhat laughed about, especially because of its high-heeled shoes. The Bath Enterprise recalls the story that a former pastor of the North Congregational church once accosted a devoted Universalist with the question: "Mr. Raymond, did you ever see an angel with high-heeled shoes on its feet?" "Why, no," answered Mr. Raymond, "I can't say that I ever did; but did you ever see one without them?"

A FLORIDA BEAR STORY.

At Least the Scene Was Florida; the Beast Acted Like a Pike County Bear.

"When I was down in Florida last winter," said John Gilbert, the traveling groceryman, "they told me a bear story which they earnestly asked me to believe, and as I am nothing if not accommodating, I believed it. The bear this story was about acted to me so much like a Pike county bear that I couldn't help but believe that it really was one of that county's perennial broin family who had gone down to Florida to spend the winter. I believed the story, so I don't see that there is anything in the way of believing that the bear was from Pike county. If he was he will never be seen there again, and his folks might as well know it.

"According to this story, a party of New Yorkers were hunting somewhere on the Florida coast when they came to a mass of wreckage that had been washed up on the beach from some unfortunate vessel. As they approached the wreckage they were surprised to see a bear nosing around among it. The bear was so much taken up with his inspection of the miscellaneous articles strewn about that he did not detect the presence of the hunters, and they had a good opportunity to watch his actions. There were cocoanuts, oranges, pineapples and other things of that kind scattered about, besides casks and boxes which were still unbroken. When the party first came in sight of the bear he was evidently having his first interview with a cocoanut. He looked at it with comical doubt for a minute or so, and then smelt of it cautiously. His investigations thus far being satisfactory, he touched it with one paw, drawing the paw away quickly, as if he were afraid the queer object was hot. Then he tried it with the other paw, and this satisfying him that there was no danger concealed in the big nut, the bear sat down in the sand with a contented grunt, took the nut up in his paws and prepared to regale himself on the newfound morsel. It was plain that the bear had not expected to meet with so much resistance on the part of the nut, for when he brought his teeth down on the hard shell his mouth flew open and he dropped the nut as if it had been red hot. At the same time he clapped his paws to his jaw and hollered, 'Ow-w-w! ow-w-w!' for all the world like a man who had been suddenly struck with a toothache pang.

"This was so comical that it came near ending the show, for it was all the convulsed spectators could do to keep from howling right out. But they held in and by and by bruin made his next move. He picked up the nut again, inspected it carefully and closely for a long time and then held one side of it in his mouth and tried to crack it with his teeth. Failing in this, he gave an angry snort and threw the cocoanut as far from him as he could. Then he fell on all the rest of them that lay about and scattered them about on the beach as if he was the demon bowler in a cricket match. When he had sufficiently vented his anger in this way on the nuts, he picked up an orange. That suited him, and he sat down and feasted on oranges. He ate all that were within reach, and he then moved to get among some more, when he got a sniff from a keg that lay on the sand. He paid no more attention to the oranges, but had that keg on its end in less than no time. A piece of the head was out, and, taking the keg in under one arm, he rammed his other paw through the opening in the head, took it out, and carried it to his mouth and sucked it with such unmistakable gusto that it needed no words to tell that the bear had found something that lay way over oranges. He kept the paw working to and fro between the keg and his mouth as rapidly as he could sop and suck, but that process was too slow for him, and, wrenching off another piece from the top of the keg, he pushed his head through into it. According to the story, the bear must have become conscious of the fact as soon as he got his head in the cask that he couldn't get it out again, for he immediately made the attempt to get it out. His ears and the big folds of skin about his neck and jowls wouldn't let it come. He raised on his feet, and the keg sat on his shoulders like a helmet many sizes too large. The breeze had carried to the spectators by this time the intelligence that the keg had Jamaica rum in it—or rather did have until the bear lifted it in the air, when the insidious contents ran down and bathed bruin with its redolence from head to foot. The bear howled, but within the confines of the keg his utterances sounded far-off and hollow. He clutched at the keg, first with one paw and then with the other, but in vain. To add to the comicality of the bear's situation, bruin had become tipsy and tottered and staggered as he clawed and howled.

"The hunters yelled with laughter that no one tried longer to keep in, and the bear was still sober enough to know that there was company about that meant no good for him, and he straightened up for a second as to get his bearings, and then started, blinded by the keg and nearly drunk besides, to make his escape if he could. By accident he headed straight inland, but had to go up quite a steep rise. He veered and staggered up the hill, but at the top tumbled heels over head, and rolled back to the bottom, right in the midst of the hunters. He picked himself up, and growling inside the keg with drunken fury, he danced about, striking out with his paws like a genuine slugger. One of the darkies who was with the party felt sorry for the bear, and picking up a club broke the keg to pieces. The broken bits fell from the bear, and before the darkey who had been so kind to him could get out of his way, the bear fetched him a clip alongside the head with his paw that sent him sprawling in the sand ten feet away. Bruin was now fighting drunk and mad, and he pitched right in to have it out with the whole party, but a rifle ball in his brain was too much for him, and he died howling and defiant. If he really was a Pike county bear, and any other kind of bear would have been quickly suffocated by the liquor he had drunk, he would have died howling and defiant. If he really was a Pike county bear, and any other kind of bear would have been quickly suffocated by the liquor he drank.

Weak Painful Kidneys

Back ache, side ache, sharp, shooting pains and rheumatism, coughs, colds, chest pains and palpitation relieved in ONE MINUTE by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the first and only pain-killing plaster. It restores vital electricity, and hence is most powerful in the treatment of nervous pains, weakness, numbness and paralysis.

Price, 25 cts. Five, $1.00. At all druggists or by mail. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., BOSTON.

leaved clovers. "So you also in your country think those are lucky? Well, I'll tell you what luck one brought me once! I was a young fellow then and just ready to leave my country and sail for America. It was time for my departure, and I was actually on my way with my pack on my back, when I happened to look at a clover field I was passing and, I thought, I'll try to find ein vier blatteriges kleeblatt (four-leaved clover) just for luck. I got one and was just pinning it to my jacket, when a gendarme clapped me on the shoulder and said: 'What was you about? Don't you see that sign there, "No trespassing"?' 'Yes,' I said, 'I see it, but I'm doing no harm, and now I'm off for America.' 'No,' he said, 'we've had lots of you fellows here and never caught one, so I'll make an example of you.' With that I knocked him down and started off, but he blew his whistle, had assistance in a trice, and I was marched off to prison and given two weeks for striking a gendarme. Meantime my ship sailed, and I was in despair over all I had lost, until months later, when the ship I was to have sailed in was reported 'lost at sea with all hands.' So my four-leaved clover saved my life, and as much good may yours do you."—Springfield Republican.

TOYS OF TWO EMPERORS.

The Dolls That Amused Napoleon III. and a Czar's Puppet Soldiers.

The recent discovery at Buckingham palace of the dolls which the queen dressed as a child has caused almost as much interest on the continent as in this country. The French especially have been struck with the idea that "this woman of seventy-three, covered with glory, queen of a happy England and empress of a peaceful India," should again let her eyes rest upon the toys with which she played more than sixty years ago.

Another fact in connection with the queen's dolls, on which French newspapers love to dwell, is that her majesty has shown an interest in the dolls which, in the words of one French chronicler, looks almost as if she would have liked to be left alone with her beloved toys and take once more into her arms the ugly, old-fashioned dolls.

Curiously enough, the last emperor of the French had an army of dolls, which in many respects were like those of the queen. Instead of shepherdesses and sleeping beauties, however, the dolls of Napoleon III. were all soldiers, each one representing a regiment in the French army, and each a perfect model in every way. It was quite by chance this army of military dolls was started. One winter night, M. Fremier, the artist, was passing the Tuileries, where a ball was going on. Outside, at the gate, he saw a mounted artilleryman on guard, and was so struck with the motionless figure in the snow-covered square that next morning he made a clay model of it. M. de Nieuwekerke saw it, told the emperor of it and caused a series of similar statuettes to be made, each representing a different type of soldier. Napoleon III. presently inquired, somewhat to the sculptor's consternation, whether the clay models could not be colored. They would then, he added, be quite perfect. After some difficulty this was accomplished, and the miniature regiment was pronounced "quite perfect."

The noble army of imperial dolls was not, however, destined to a long life, and the work which it had taken the sculptor over ten years to complete was almost destroyed in a single day. One morning the late prince imperial, then a child, was playing with young Fleury in the room where his father's toy soldiers were kept under glass. His tutor gave permission to the boys to play with them, and the son of the emperor led one-half of the number against the rest, which were headed by the son of the general. In half an hour's time the army of statuettes had ceased to exist.

Nicholas I., czar of all the Russias, was another of the sovereigns who had a leaning towards toy soldiers. When, in 1836, he made changes in the uniform of the Russian army, he had the new apparel of each regiment drawn by the cleverest artists in the country. Next, forty figures were ordered to be constructed by the leading sculptors, and uniforms were then made after the water-color drawings to fit the puppets. It was thus that the great Nicholas studied the effect of the new uniforms. Later on the figures were placed in large cases with glass doors in the emperor's study at Kranoe-Selo, where they may still be seen.—Pall Mall Budget.

The Chance He Wanted.

"So Noindowne has left old Grits, the grocer?"

"Yes; he said he needed change."

"Umph! I heard the old man had put in a cash register."—Puck.

Hymeneal Item.

Mrs. Talker—It's a dreadful thing to be disappointed in love.

Mr. Talker—It's not so bad as being disappointed in marriage.—Texas Siftings.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia. No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.