BANKERS WIND UP THEIR LABORS.

The Convention at Detroit Has Come to a Close.

Several Interesting Papers on Finance Read at Yesterday's Session.

One of the Speakers Advocates the Retirement of the Greenback as a Measure to Relieve the Nation's Business From a Factor Always Menacing.

DETROIT, Aug. 19.—The twenty-third annual convention of the American Bankers Association came to an end at 1 o'clock this afternoon. According to precedent, Vice-President Joseph C. Hendricks of New York was raised to the office of President. George H. Russell of Detroit received a large majority of the votes cast for First Vice-President, although the Nominating Committee recommended F. W. Tracey of Illinois for the honor.

Business was transacted with a rush to-day, a number of papers having been carried over from yesterday. Several papers were ordered printed without being read.

Luncheon at the great distillery of Hiram Walker & Sons at Walkerville, Ontario, and a boat ride to the Des Chree Shos Ka this afternoon wound up the social features of the meeting.

A resolution was adopted by the convention urging Congress promptly to provide for a competent, non-partisan currency commission, to the end that sound legislation may speedily be secured.

Regret at the death of Wm. P. St. John of New York was expressed in a resolution offered by N. B. Van Slyke.

The members of the Executive Committee elected are: J. G. Cannon, New York; P. W. Huntington, Ohio; R. J. Lowry, Georgia; J. B. Findlay, Pennsylvania; J. C. Sands, West Virginia.

After E. H. Pullen of New York had presented the retiring President, R. H. Lowry, with a handsome gavel, the installation of officers took place, and the convention adjourned sine die.

INTERESTING PAPERS READ.

DETROIT (Mich.), Aug. 19.—Hard, driving work characterized the last day of the convention of the American Bankers' Association. The question, "What Legislation is Needed in Respect to the Currency?" was discussed in an interesting manner by N. B. Van Slyke, President of the First National Bank of Madison, Wis. The speaker thought reforms, to be permanent, should be gradual rather than radical, and in this direction he suggested as the first important step a currency reform by evolution—the retirement of the troublesome greenback and the Treasury notes, a floating debt and the practical business method funding this debt into 3 per cent. Government bonds in denominations from fifty to thousands of dollars each. "Such 3 per cent. bonds, if payable in fifty years," said Mr. Van Slyke, "and irredeemable before, would take up the present bonds as they mature, and if by permitting banks to issue their circulating notes upon the par of such 3 per cent. bonds in the same proportion only as the Government's circulating notes might be redeemed and then forever retired, it would keep the volume of the currency undisturbed by the gradual decrease of one class and corresponding increase of the other until finally doing away with the Government's banking business and placing it with the banks, where it legitimately belongs."

The subject of Myron F. Herrick of Cleveland was "Savings Banks." He said in part:

"There is no apparent necessity for further arguing economic questions as they relate to savings banks, for the startling facts connected with their present history tell the whole story. A year ago our 5,000,000 of depositors were just entering the financial school for the purpose of making a serious study of the economic questions, so far at least as those questions affected their more than $2,000,000,000 of deposits.

"They graduated from the school November 3, 1896; and their verdict reflects honor and credit on the nation. On their intelligent decision rested the nation's good name. And with the fact before them that their earnings and savings deposited in less than 1,000 banks (a sum greater than our national debt) were threatened with a depreciation of one-half, the conclusion reached by them could not be other than for a sound and stable currency.

"The benevolent motives prompting the establishment of mutual savings banks in the early period of the country's development, for the encouragement of thrift, resulted in creating one of the most powerful 'trusts' or 'money powers' in the world; for in only 677 mutual savings banks there are nearly $1,700,000,000. While this vast accumulation is owned by more than 5,000,000 people, a per capita of the entire population exceeding $30, it is controlled by comparatively few men; and it is a remarkable fact, that in all the years past they have not been accused of abusing the power reposed in them. On the contrary, it is universally admitted that they exercised the power justly and even benevolently.

"President McKinley has well said that 'the financial honor of this Government is of too vast importance, is entirely too sacred to be the football of party politics.' These people demand a currency so adjusted that whether it be of gold, silver or paper, it will be acceptable to all classes, maintained on a par with gold at home and abroad.

"It may be said with respect to its savings banks deposits that the United States stands alone. European countries when contrasted with it make a very indifferent showing. It seems to me that an argument for Government assumption of the guardianship of the people's money must be based on the premise that the Government could employ the money in carrying a permanent debt, as does Great Britain and other countries, but the debt of our country is not permanent in its nature, and in prosperous times it has been rapidly liquidated. I am confident, therefore, that in the future, as in the past, the people will view with misgiving any movement in that direction. Besides, this scheme is not consistent with the spirit of our form of government. With nations abroad the tendency and policy is to make the people subservient to the Government. Our theory looks to making the Government subservient to the people.

"Te 988 savings banks, together with trust companies and like institutions, practically own all of the municipal and State debt and, together with individual holdings, some nine-tenths of the national debt. They also carry the real estate loans, and in large part probably one-half the railroad debt of the country. Are not these unmistakable signs pointing to the fact that the United States is entering upon a new era of prosperity and that it is soon to become a creditor, instead of a debtor nation? Do not the growing bank balances at this time and the fact that our financial institutions are enabled practically to absorb most of our enterprises, indicate that it is largely a question of rate of interest when it shall become a creditor nation—in five years, it may be, or it may be in twenty-five years. Twenty-five years is but a day in the life of a nation.

"If the hard times through which we have passed since the memorable year of 1893 has so little affected the conditions of savings banks deposits, and has failed to lessen the confidence of our people in the worth and stability of these institutions, the future would seem to be secure."

The subject of Harvey J. Hollister of Grand Rapids, Mich., was "Organized Capital; Its Privileges and Its Duties." He said in part:

"It is doubtless true that in no other country of the world is the principle of association of capital applied more fully than in the United States. It is to this principle we are indebted for the enormous increase of the railway, manufacturing and commercial interests during the last twenty-five years. The opening up of our national domain and the development of our immense natural resources would not have been possible without the practical application of organized wealth, and certainly no such system of banks as we now possess could have been established. As enterprise opens up fresh fields and nature pours out her wonderful gifts to the intelligent seeker, the outgrowth of property, under intelligent managemnt, is becoming more and more immense; its forms so diversified, its influence so extensive, that it has become in the eye of the people a controlling power, and one socially well nigh unmanageable. As another has said, 'the human mind stands bewildered in the presence of its own creation, but the time will come when human intelligence will rise to the mastery over poverty and define the relations of the State to the property it protects, as well as the obligations and the limits of the rights of its owners. The interests of society are paramount to individual interests, and the two must be brought into just and harmonious relations. As a question between equal rights and unequal rights, between laws and unequal laws, between the rights of wealth and the power of justice and intelligence, there can be little doubt of the ultimate result.' Meantime the battle is on between these contending forces, one knowing what it wants and making direct for its object, the other with badly organized front, and attempting only futile flank maneuvers of legislation.

"Money with a human personality and conscience back of it is never wholly bad. When this form of power is concentrated, as in these days, it has become to a much greater extent than ever before in the history of civilization, and when, as is usually the case, such combinations lose the human personal quality in action, it becomes a problem so serious, so difficult of solution, so unmanageable, that legislators and jurists confess their insufficiency to duly protect society.

"Properly used, this concentrated power in the form of money or capital is a tremendous force that will work out beneficent results; improperly used its results are, as it affects general society, disastrous. Nothing can be more apparent to any observer of the facts as they exist in this country.

"Is the business that we follow to be classed among those that oppress—that make the life of the average citizen a burden? We are the representatives of capital, organized in the most far-reaching sense. From the standpoint of legal privilege the public has nothing to complain of with regard to our incorporated banks. I should say that the legal privileges conferred upon the banks of this country were sufficient. I know that we are often importuning for relief of some kind, but under prudent management have we much to complain about? Are not our ills those of our own making? Do we not war overmuch one against the other? Is not here our weakness? In the strenuous competition for business do we not overstep the bounds of safe banking? Who of us can claim exemption? He that is without fault let him stand up.

"In the first place, it is our duty to educate the people as to the real relations we bear to their material welfare—in what way or ways we are a means of promoting the general prosperity. Too long has this been disregarded. We have neglected our opportunity. No such bitter feeling could have been entertained as existed during the political campaign of 1896 had the true relations of the banks to the well-being of the people been known.

"As administrators of capital, we owe it to ourselves to so conduct our business as to command the respect of our fellow-citizens; without their respect we cannot hope to enjoy their confidence, and without their confidence we need have no expectation of success."

William C. Cornwell, President of the City Bank, Buffalo, N. Y., spoke on "Would Branch Banks in the United States Be Beneficial or the Reverse?" He said, in part:

"There is only one formidable obstacle to the introduction of branch banking in the United States, and that is the political one.

"One writer says that the superiority of the system may be admitted if it could be introduced, but it must encounter prejudice and jealousy.

"Another who opposes it says, after admitting its great advantages:

"'Will the social and political conditions existing in the United States permit the establishment of such a system?'

"So here we are met again by our old enemy, the political situation, the same which prevented reorganization of the currency in 1878, in 1890, and now again in 1897—the political situation which has cost us worlds of money and untold misery.

"The political situation! the political possibility! The question is: Not is it best? Is it the most advantageous? Is it the most economical? Does it bring in its train the greatest good, prosperity, blessing? Nothing of this. Is it politically possible?

"Because of our unsound currency system, which politics will not allow to be remedied, we have been working four years for nothing, business concerns have made no profit, and have been steadily using up their capital.

"Alas, poor America! My poor countrymen! Are we then a nation of slaves?

"Not more binding, grinding, misery breeding, the tyranny of Russia, than this tyrant politics, which rules our business world.

"Not more degraded the serfs of the broad white plains than we of America, bound down with the chains of political possibility—slaves to a system which makes us labor day by day, with no reward—brain and muscle wasted because of bad legislation, which brings to naught all our agony of toil and extorts every dollar of profit from our utmost exertion.

"When will all this be changed? I cannot but feel that a nation which is at heart right, which has freed the black slave at a cost untold—will at last turn upon its persecutors and free the white slave as well—will cast off the shackles from the business toiler and give us at least commercial freedom in these great States.

"My fellow laborers—business men of the United States— be not deceived by prosperity, as you were in 1879, but insist that the cancer be cut out by legislation, that sound currency laws be enacted, commercial freedom established, and no chance left open for another '93, or, worse still, for the annihilation which would follow another '96."

The subject of M. G. Gunby Jordan of Columbus, Ga., was: "How Would National Banks With Capital Less Than $50,000 Be of Benefit to This Country?" He said in part:

"A monetary conference commanding and obtaining the attention of the chief executive of 73,000,000 of Americans has lately declared 'that a banking system be provided which should furnish credit facilities to every portion of the country, and a safe and elastic circulation, and especially with a view to securing such a distribution of the loanable capital of the country as will tend to equalize the rates of interest in all parts thereof.' Whatever may be the individual views each of us may have on other financial affairs, to this demand every member of this convention, every banker, every right thinking man in the Union can subscribe. In this moment, when political contests and professional politics do not becloud the question, it is a fitting time to earnestly seek a method to enlarge borrowing facilities, to better distribute the loanable capital now congested in the centers, and pull from its hiding place the idle hoardings of sections now illy provided with banks. The ideal we may aspire to, perfection we may hope for, but practical men rarely expect to attain either. The agitation now happily well inaugurated may eventually lead us to an ideal monetary system, including perfection in banking; but for one, I expect neither at an early date. So let us take what we have and make the most of it. The demand of bankers for the retirement of the greenbacks, the clamor of the agitators for the abolishment of the national banks will neither, probably, find accomplishment in our day. The party in power has a record opposed to both propositions. The national banking system is with us, and with all its faults there is much that commends it. Our lawmakers seem to prefer it, and it will likely endure. The part of wisdom, the practical thing to expect of them, is to have that law so amended as to meet the changed conditions of the republic, and to allow it to properly fill the mission of the day.

"Among the amendments none could serve a wiser purpose or prove more beneficent than a reduction in the minimum amount of capital required for the organization of a national bank."

The population of New South Wales last year was 97,640, a gain of about 20,000 in one year.

WEINSTOCK, LUBIN & CO.

LAWNS, PRINTS, SHEETINGS, MUSLIN, Etc.

SPECIAL SALE

TO-DAY, AT 9:30 A. M.

LOT 1—Indigo Blue Prints, fast colors. Small polka dots, figures and plaids (white on blue).

Sale Price, 5c Yard.

LOT 2—"Fruit of the Loom" Muslin, 36 inches wide.

Sale Price, 6¼c.

LOT 3—Fine Lawns, with white corded stripes and in most attractive designs.

Sale Price, 5c Yard.

LOT 4—Lawns' with India linen finish, very fine and sheer. Beautiful effects in heliotrope, light green, pink, blue, etc.

Sale Price, 9c Yard.

LOT 5—Lappet Lawns, with zigzag threads. Rich, handsome patterns.

Sale Price, 10c Yard.

LOT 6—Light Lawns, with colored and black figures.

Sale Price, 3c Yard.

LOT 7—Light-ground Prints for shirts, aprons, dresses, etc.

Sale Price, 4c Yard.

LOT 8—Sheeting, 81 and 90 inches wide. Slightly soiled on the outside folds.

Sale Price, 17c Yard.

LOT 9—Pillow Case Muslin, 45 inches wide, at 9½c yard.

REMNANTS.

There is hardly any kind of cotton goods by the yard of which we have not remnants in desirable lengths and at reduced prices. Remember it is the popular patterns and goods that sell the best, that causes remnants. Slow moving and undesirable goods are rarely represented in the remnant pile.

WEINSTOCK, LUBIN & CO.

MEN'S SHIRTS.

Special Sale Saturday Night, 7:30.

We shall offer Saturday night a new line of Men's Summer Shirts, made of percale in neat and pleasing checks and stripes, all good washable colors. These shirts have soft bosoms (Golf Shirts they are called) and white collars and cuffs are worn with them. Sizes 14 to 17 neck.

Sale Price, 47c.

There will be other items on sale of which descriptions will be given in later papers.

Millinery.

We have just received a lot of new Sailor and Walking Hats in brown, navy blue and black. Also in new shades of green and jockey club blue. Just the thing for traveling and bicycling. Prices, 75c to $1 75.

Straw Fedora Hats for traveling, 75c.

New Tam O'Shanter Caps for children, 35c and 50c.

Children's Straw Hats.

In the Men's Hat Department we have made another cut in Straw Hats. This time it is the Boys' and Girls' Straw Sailor Hats in blue and white and brown and white combinations, with satin ribbon bands. Price until now, 50c. Reduced price, 25c.

Boys' Yacht-shaped Stiff-brim Straw Hats, in assorted colors. Reduced to 25c.

Band Concert.

There will be a concert in our stores Saturday evening by Forester Band, George C. Holbrook, Director.

WEINSTOCK, LUBIN & CO.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

SPECIAL SALE

TO-DAY, AT 9:30 A. M.

Many of the lots in this sale are samples and vary slightly in decorations or other features. They were used by the manufacturer in taking orders from other merchants and after he had finished with them our New York buyer bought the lot at about half price. Being samples the goods are of the choicest styles and decorations that the maker could show, and at prices we now name they are not apt to stay with us long.

LOT 1—Decorated China Sugar and Creamer on tray. Very latest shape in dainty decorations.
Sale Price, 3 Pieces, 23c.

LOT 2—Real China bonbon boxes, for powder, pomade, small articles, candy, etc. Handsome shapes.
Sale Price, 14c.

LOT 3—Real China Cracker Jars, handsome shapes and decorations. No two alike, but every one worth two to three times our prices.
Sale Prices, 58c and 73c.

LOT 4—Real China Chocolate Pots in very latest shapes and very pretty decorations. As there are no two alike, this gives you a wide assortment to choose from.
Sale Price, 58c.

LOT 5—Real China Oatmeal Sets, comprising bowl, plate and creamer. Pretty decorations and heavy stippling of gold. **Sale Price, 48c.**

LOT 6—Genuine Cut Glass Syrup Jugs with triple plated top and handle. Handsome shape and deep, brilliant cutting. Telling value at
Sale Price, 68c.

LOT 7—Real China Decorated Sugar and Creamers in large sizes. Handsome shapes and decorations that must be seen to be appreciated.
Sale Prices, 53c and 63c.

LOT 8—Real China Bonbon Boxes for candy, puff or bowder boxes, or for bureau or tea table. Some are decorated in Dresden effects. No two alike and 90 of them in all. **Sale Price, 19c.**

LOT 9—Real China Cracker Jars in beautiful shapes. Underglaze decorations covered with plenty of gold. Only 13 of these jars, but every one a beauty.
Sale Price, $1 13.

LOT 10—Sugar, Creamer and Spoon Tray to match. Handsome decorations and large enough for use on any table. **Price, 48c for 3 Pieces.**

LOT 11—Decorated China Candle Sticks, not the ordinary kind, but tall ones. Neat decorations and traced with gold. **Sale Price, 19c.**

Weinstock, Lubin & Co., 400-412 K Street, Sacramento.

LIKE DAYS OF FORTY-NINE.

C. M. Nettleton Speaks of the Pacific Coast Mines.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—C. M. Nettleton of the Seattle "Post-Intelligencer," who is visiting in Chicago, says the conditions on the Pacific Coast remind the old settlers of the palmy days of California in 1849. He has a number of specimens of Klondike gold.

"I believe," said Mr. Nettleton, "that without question $30,000,000 of the yellow metal will be taken from Alaska next year, and it is confidently believed that the steamer Portland, which is due to arrive in Seattle on August 25th, will bring $3,000,000 in nuggets and dust.

"One peculiar thing is that the miners upon landing seldom are willing to tell the truth in reference to their success. Nearly all of them expect to return, and for this reason do not give the facts as to the amount of gold they have in their possession. I asked one miner how much gold he had secured. He replied that he had three or four thousand dollars, when the truth was he had about $112,000 worth with him. Their idea seems to be that if they underestimate the amount of gold they have found it will have a tendency to keep other people out.

"Only about forty square miles of territory have been thoroughly prospected, whereas there are hundreds of square miles of territory which it is believed contain gold in large quantities. The surroundings are the same as those of the ground which has been gone over, and the conditions are the same. Nevertheless, people should not attempt to go to the gold fields this season, but should postpone their trip until next spring, when conditions will be more favorable to travel and prospecting."

FREDERICK COUDERT.

The New York Lawyer Lying Dangerously Ill.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Frederick Coudert, the famous authority on international law, lies dangerously ill from nervous prostration at his cottage in Bar Harbor, to which he was removed a little more than a week ago. He is now continuously confined to his bed.

Mr. Coudert's illness dates back to about four weeks ago, when he collapsed while seated in his office, and was removed to his country home in Metchuan, N. J. His illness is coincident with the death of his brother, Charles Coudert.

Mr. Coudert rallied sufficiently to be able to attend the funeral of his brother. This was the last appearance in public, and from that time until now he has been almost continuously ill. He rallied once or twice to take short drives, but temporary improvement was followed by a severe relapse. The removal to Bar Harbor failed to bring the improvement that was expected, and Mr. Coudert's closest friends now view his condition with grave apprehension.

THROUGH LINE TO THE WEST.

Talk of a New Route Leading to the Pacific.

OMAHA, Aug. 19.—In local railway circles it is said that if negotiations now pending between the highest traffic officials of the Milwaukee and Rock Island reach a successful termination there will be a new through line for first-class passenger travel from Chicago to the Pacific. It will be via Omaha and will include the following roads: The Milwaukee, from Chicago to Omaha; Rock Island, from Omaha to Colorado Springs; Colorado Midland, from Colorado Springs to Grand Junction, and the Rio Grande Western, from Grand Junction to Salt Lake City. Ever since the Union Pacific entered into the contract with the Northwestern for through train service from Chicago to Salt Lake other Western railroads have endeavored to plan a way in which they might compete for Western travel on something like even terms.

About a fortnight ago A. C. Bird, General Traffic Manager; George H. Heafford, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, and Fred A. Nash, General Western Agent of the Milwaukee, took an extended Western trip. The object of the trip was to thoroughly study the proposed route for the new service between Chicago and Salt Lake City. The party went from here to Colorado Springs and from there over the Colorado Midland and the Rio Grande Western. They succeeded in making favorable arrangements with these two lines. The combination is awaiting the return to Chicago of W. H. Truesdale to complete the deal.

STEINWAY & SONS.

Report That an English Syndicate Has Purchased the Business.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—It is reported that the present members of the piano manufacturing firm of Steinway & Sons have consummated a deal whereby the extensive business of the concern passes into the hands of an English syndicate. The price paid was $6,000,000.

In 1896 the real property of the firm of Steinway & Sons was assessed for taxation at $3,000,000, and the capital stock and surplus at $2,250,000. The buildings containing the general warehouse and salesrooms and Steinway Hall were valued at $170,000, the piano factory on Park avenue at $181,000; the factories near Astoria, Long Island City at $445,000 and the employes' houses there at $68,300.

The factory in Tamburg was valued at $225,000; that in London at $260,000 and the salesrooms in this country outside of New York were estimated to be worth $250,000.

EXCLUSION ACT.

Evaded Almost Every Day On the Niagara Frontier.

NORTH TONAWANDA (N. Y.), Aug. 19.—Uncle Sam is being defrauded and the Chinese Exclusion Act evaded almost every day along the Niagara frontier. Lately the operations of the smugglers have increased in volume so rapidly that the Federal officers have become alarmed. The smugglers seem to be well informed as to the movements of the officers, and, through information furnished them, presumably by spies, have been able to avoid all traps set. The interdicted immigrants are brought across the Niagara frontier in considerable numbers every month. When they reach this city they are taken under cover of the darkness to a certain laundry, where they are "planted" until arrangements can be made to send them to interior cities.

Thawed Out Dynamite.

ROCKMART (Ga.), Aug. 18.—W. B. L. Davis, aged 60, a wealthy farmer living near here, was killed this morning and his house wrecked by the explosion of seventeen dynamite cartridges he had placed under the kitchen stove for drying.

Captain and Mate Murdered.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—A cable received in this city from Buenos Ayres says that Captain J. W. Whitman and mate William Landers of the schooner Olive Pecker, which sailed from this port on June 21st, have been murdered by the crew. The cable stated that the vessel was afterward burned, but that the crew escaped and landed at Bahia.

Reward for Highwaymen.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Acting on the request of Acting Secretary of the Interior Ryan, the Department of Justice has authorized the United States Marshal for Wyoming to offer a reward of $250 for the capture of the highwaymen who held up stages and robbed the passengers in Yellowstone Park last Saturday.

Broke a Record.

SYRACUSE (N. Y.), Aug. 18.—At Kirk Park to-day Crescent won the third heat of the 2:22 class trotting in 2:17¼, breaking the world's record for 3-year-olds on a half-mile track. The previous record was 2:19¼.

"Yes or No?"

A pretty story of how Henry M. Stanley wooed and won Miss Dorothy Tennant, though coming to us from private sources, has been made sufficiently public to avert the charge of undue personality. Miss Tennant, it is well known, was the original of Sir John Millais's famous picture, "Yes or No?" It seems that Stanley had asked the question and the reply was "No."

The great explorer went to Africa again, and after several years returned to London to find himself the most-talked-of man of the day.

The thought of Miss Tennant was still uppermost in his mind, and he resolved that his first visit should be to her home. In his impatience for the morrow he turned over the cards and notes with which the table was strewn and, selecting one haphazard, decided to while away the time by attending a certain reception.

The first person he met there was Miss Tennant; they greeted each other formally, but later in the evening Stanley retired to a small anteroom, to find that Miss Tennant had likewise sought solitude. A somewhat embarrassing silence ensued, broken at last by the woman saying with the manner of one "making conversation":

"Do you find London much changed, Mr. Stanley?"

"No, I haven't found London changed, and I've not changed, either," returned the explorer with his usual intrepidity. "Have you?"

"Yes, I've changed," answered Miss Tennant, softly.

A few days later Millais received a note from his former subject, beginning:

"My Dear Sir John: The momentous question has been at last decided. It is a joyful and triumphant 'yes!'"—Youth's Companion.

A Chinese Typewriter.

A missionary at Tung Chow has invented a Chinese typewriting machine. It is a great success. The characters number about 4,000, and are on the edge of wheels about a foot in diameter. Twenty or thirty wheels are required to carry all the characters, and two keys must be struck to make an impression. The first turns the wheel, and the second stops it at the required letter, which is then brought down to the paper. The machine is complicated, but the inventor, Dr. Sheffield, hopes to make it more simple. There are 18,000 characters in the Chinese language, each representing a distinct word. The 4,000 in common use have been selected for the new machine.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Any man able to eat pie need not worry about his health.

JIMMIE SPOILED IT ALL.

It Was About Time for Max to Fish or Cut Bait Anyhow.

"Yes," sighed the pretty widow, "Max and I were as good as engaged once, a year before I married Jack, but Brother Jimmie was little then, and he spoiled the match."

"What a shame!"

"Of course, I can't assent to that, but there were a few weeks when Jimmie didn't dare get within my reach. Max called a little earlier than usual one evening, and I was in the midst of dressing. By some perversity of fortune Jimmie made his escape and went out on the porch to entertain the caller. His first words asked Max whether he had any mind of his own. 'Paw says you hasn't,' the little rascal went on, 'and maw says it's about time for you to fish or cut bait."

"Max was too much of a gentleman to hear family secrets from such a source, so he tried to interest Jimmie by telling him about the stars. When he pointed out Venus, Jimmie, of course, had to ask who Venus was, and when it was explained to him that she was the goddess of beauty and love the boy must speculate upon how different she must be from me when I got mad. He was picturing me as a terror in the household when Max again interrupted by pointing out Mars and saying that Mars was the god of war.

"'What regiment was he in?' asked Jimmie. 'I bet paw could tell, but when he gets to tellin' about the war Kit just storms the castle, and says she is tired of them old chestnuts, an' that she wishes he had never 'nlisted.'

"'There's the big dipper,' said Max just as though he had not heard the boy.

"'Yep,' said Jimmie; 'looks like it. Say, when Kit waited for you the other night and you didn't come, she was so tearin' mad she picked up the big dipper and hit me over the head. She smashed it awful.'

"'Your head?'

"'No, the dip——' but mother's strong arm yanked Jimmie inside, and soon his voice was filling the neighborhood to the music of a slipper. Max's visits gradually ceased, and then Jack came along."—Detroit Free Press.

Rolling Prisons of Texas.

Texas, according to those who have driven through the State, has some queer ways. The climate is said to be the hottest, coldest, wettest and driest in all the country.

Convicts work on the roads in this State. Following the chain gang is a wagon conveying a big cage, in which bloodhounds are kept in the daytime. The dogs, of course, are used to track escaped prisoners. At night the brutes are turned out and the convicts sleep in the cage. The chain gang processions are seen on the roads summer and winter.—Toledo Blade.

A man who learns to play a slide trombone well, won't have much time left for foolish talk.

ARTISTIC PHOTOS.

C. C. Skinner

(Successor to Cutbirth.)

Thirteenth and K Streets.

DEAD STUCK FOR BUGS

Kills Roaches, Fleas, Moths and Bedbugs. Non-poisonous; won't stain. Large bottles, at druggists and grocers, 25 cents. 1y21-3w