

Hon. John W. Lovett, Republican candidate for Attorney-General. The speech was one of the ablest and most eloquent heard here for years, and during the two hours occupied by the speaker he had the closest attention of the audience...

DROWNED IN LAKE ERIE. Barge Blown on the Cleveland Breakwater and Some of the Crew Washed Off and Lost. CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 26.—A heavy north-easter has raged on Lake Erie all day, creating a terrible sea. The steamer John N. Nicol, with the barge Wahnapitae in tow, bound from Wauburne to Fairport, with lumber, tried to make the protected harbor at 8 o'clock this evening, and later went on the breakwater. Captain Nicol, his wife and the crew of seven clambered to the breakwater and clung to the ways...

FATAL RUNAWAY ACCIDENT. Aged Woman Killed and Several Other Persons Severely Injured at Brooklyn. NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—This afternoon a fatal runaway occurred in Brooklyn. The well-known sugar-refiner, J. Adolph Mollenhauer, with his wife, was driving a spirited team of horses attached to a buckboard. The horses became frightened at the noise made by an elevated train and ran wildly down the street sidewalk. Mr. Mollenhauer was thrown out and his leg fractured. Mrs. Mollenhauer remained in the carriage and was unhurt. Mrs. Maria L. Robinson, aged sixty, who was on the sidewalk, was struck by the pole of the wagon and her neck was fractured, causing instant death. Her daughter, Ida Robinson, followed by the life-saving crew, found a compound fracture of the skull. A little further on Mrs. Helen Waite was knocked down and had several ribs broken. Her child was thrown out of its carriage, but not hurt.

THE SALVATION MOTHER. A Remarkable Woman Who Was a Power in the World and in Her Family. London News. Mrs. Booth probably did more to establish the idea of a great woman than any other one who has ever lived, and yet, curiously, when her daughters began to develop the same taste, she did not at first like the idea of their preaching, she rather anticipated to use her own words "their working for God in more quiet and congenial methods." When La. Marschale, at the age of twenty, became a preacher, a preacher, Mrs. Booth tells us that, "not being fully emancipated from my old ideas of propriety, I remonstrated, and urged her to give up her calling, and to follow her mother, consecrated, but not fully enlightened, might have urged against her being thrust into a public position at such an early age. My eldest son, Bramwell Booth, said to me, 'Mother, you will have to settle this question with God, for she is as nearly called and inspired by Him for this particular work as I am for mine. These words were God's message to my soul, and helped me to pull myself up to the ground of my objection.' It is difficult to say whether her mother's objection was the execution of a preacher and organizer or as a mother. She has ever recognized to the fullest her duties as a wife and a mother, and has trained all her children in the same. The execution of one, who is in delicate health, to follow in her footsteps. The following are the names of her sons and daughters, with the positions which they hold:—The Rev. Arthur W. Bramwell Booth, chief of the staff; Catherine Booth (marchioness), commissioner for France, Ballington Booth (marchioness), chief of the London office; Miss Mary Booth (Mrs. Booth), commissioner for India; Herbert H. Booth, commandant, British Red Cross Society; Mrs. E. Booth, field commissioner, etc. Lucy Booth, training-home mother; Mary Booth, invalid. Those who were present at the marriage of the young couple, for India, with commissioner Tucker will not easily forget the few words said by Mrs. Booth at that occasion; she told the vast audience what it cost her to give up her own career, and to follow in foreign lands on dangerous commissions. She was at that time believed to be dying, and each sentence she spoke was a prayer for the souls of the congregation, fearing that she would break down. It was known at that time that she would not be allowed to leave her home, and her life could not be prolonged over many years. Since then she has been slowly sinking. She has had a great dislike to surgery, and has every remedy tried, but she has failed to give prolonged relief, and from time to time she has endured great suffering. Much of her time has lately been devoted to the preparation of a book on "The Duties of a Mother," which she has published. This book will be the story of her long and earnest ministry, from the time she first entered the service of the American Society, which was established in 1865 by herself and her husband.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1896. TRAINING FOR CITIZENSHIP. College Authorities Trying to Figure Out How to Fit Men for Public Duties. Boston Herald. President Gates, of Amherst College, did himself much credit in his speech before the Massachusetts Schoolmasters' Club, on Tuesday afternoon, and his points were exceedingly well made. He was asked to speak on "The kind of training the schools should give for citizenship," and he led the audience to the conviction which are entertained by the kind of public school-teachers in this State, or in any other State. Gates followed him and enlarged upon different points, but President Gates by all odds made the speech of the afternoon. It is a good sign when the teachers of Massachusetts are discussing the question here raised. It is not, however, the wisdom of such teaching which is in debate, but the question of how it is to be best accomplished. It is the opinion of one party that the oral teaching of political ethics is enough; it is the conviction of others that the duties of the citizen and some insight into our system of government should be presented in the form of a manual, which can be studied in the grammar-schools. All are agreed that the fundamental principles which rule in American society should be inculcated. It is not easy to say, except in a general way, what the schools should do. It is instruction in the methods to be used in imparting it, to religious instruction. In the public school, unless more work is done, the principles of our studies than now seems possible, the training for citizenship must be left very largely to the discretion of the teachers, to oral teaching in the grammar-schools. The instructions which lie in a field common to all, to morals and to politics. Enough should be done to give the child a thought of boys and girls to enable them to see where the lines run in political and social matters. One of the best ways of doing this is to give the child a glimpse of the leading principles, which shall be the guides of conduct when they arrive at riper years and enter upon their duties as citizens. It is believed that no better work in a country like our own can be accomplished through the public school than this unpretentious and suggestive way of teaching principles. Working by text-books in the lower-grade schools is too formal, and implies the taking of too much time; but the suggestive method is better, and works in a more direct way in instilling them to great ideas, and to take in the atmosphere of our political and social life. The training for citizenship might be accomplished if our teachers would give the boys and girls in the grammar-schools and in those of higher grade a course in exercises once or twice a week in reading the daily newspaper. Here is citizenship in action; here are the questions of the day in progress towards solution; here are the records of the day's details to learn to estimate the relative value of news. It makes a difference with the whole future of boys and girls if they learn at an early age to read the daily paper with discrimination and intelligence, if they get the drift and significance of political and social questions, and if they learn to follow the news of the day with intelligent and quick apprehension of the bearing of public events upon life which should be recorded in the daily newspaper. The best thing that the public schools can do is to train the boys and girls to see the significance of this and that part of the morning newspaper. This furnishes the child with a living illustration of the moral and American principle, and of the whole social movement. Daniel Webster once said that the man who reads the newspaper before breakfast has already lead as a citizen, and it is this lead which we desire to have given to our children. If our institutions are to be maintained, and the Republic is to survive, we must help our children to see the roots of things while they are in the public schools. The method can be left very largely to the wisdom and ingenuity of the public school-teachers. It must follow local needs, and be governed somewhat by circumstances; but it should in no case be omitted from the curriculum. President Gates, in his admirable illustration of the dependence of the Nation upon the citizen when he stated that his mother had taught him the elements of political economy, as given in Dr. Wayland's book on that subject, when he was thirteen years old, and it was easy to see why he had advanced so far in his career. He had the stimulus in his home which we are now giving to our children through the public schools, and where home and school both work to give instruction in the elements of citizenship, we may expect the highest results in the character and development of American institutions.

Schemes of Deceit County Democrats. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. GREENSBURG, Oct. 26.—As the time for election approaches the people are becoming thoroughly aroused as to its importance. Both parties have schools of instruction to teach the voters the intricacies of the new election law. It seems now that the new law will certainly inure to the benefit of the Republicans. The Democrats are persistent in trying to get persons who are naturally Republican to promise to put on their tickets some mark or writing that will invalidate the ballots. The Republican leaders are, however, fully aware of their scheme, and will prevent anything of the kind. Other desperate plans have been adopted, including the appointment of a Democrat at each polling place as a United States supervisor. The great harm with the intelligent voters of this county. The Ewing and Armstrong factions of the Democratic party are still fighting each other, and the result is a tie. Republicans are hopeful and were much encouraged by the magnificent audience that heard Hon. Starnes J. Peckham speak at the meeting. His speech was masterly, treating of the many live issues of the day.

GOLD DISLIKED BY BANKERS. An Unwieldy Coin That Has to Be Scrutinized Closely to Avoid Loss. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—"Do you know that gold is the most unwieldy of all the different kinds of money now in circulation?" said a prominent banker to your correspondent. "By?" "Because it is not bankable without careful scrutiny." "How is that?" "Simply this: Take a greenback, a silver certificate, a gold certificate or a national bank note to your bank, and it is received and placed to your credit without a moment's delay. Not so with gold. A few days ago a gentleman brought to our bank upwards of \$3,000 in gold of different denominations, and was much provoked because we would not receive it for deposit, and give him credit with the amount the face of the coin represented. This we could not do, because the law requires that we should re-mint only the gold of its actual value. Coins carried in the pocket for any length of time naturally lose something in weight by abrasion, probably but a fraction of a cent on a ten-dollar piece, but it is a loss, nevertheless, and therefore bankers cannot give credit for gold deposits until the coin shall have been re-minted. In the case in point, the gentleman took his gold to the Treasury Department and was compelled to wait there nearly an hour before he could get notes for it. Every dollar he had to pass through the scales, and after the weighing process had been completed three coins—two five-dollar pieces and one ten-dollar piece—were returned to him as short in weight. Before returning short-weight coins the department stamps on the face of each a cross. The owner is left to either send the coins to the United States mint for redemption, or to again put them into circulation. Eventually the coins with crosses on their faces will go to the mint and be redeemed for their actual value. In many instances there may not be more than several cents shortage on \$50 worth of coin. Business men, however, naturally object to the inconvenience, and get rid of their gold as fast as possible."

INDIANA AND ILLINOIS NEWS. Guessing and Voting Contests Permitted Under the Indianapolis Journal. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 26.—A number of merchants of this city are engineering guessing and voting schemes in advertising their business, and fearing that the newspapers carrying their advertisements might be suppressed, Postmaster-General Vanamaker by the latter law. Mr. Neville received a letter from the Postmaster-General stating that "guessing and voting contests" may, for the time being, be permitted to run in the newspapers. Police Man Hit with a Stone. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. GREENCASTLE, Ind., Oct. 26.—Last evening, as the Big Four train was leaving this city for the west, some miscreant on the platform of a passenger car threw a stone at the face and injuring him severely. It is supposed that the offender had been made to feel the penalty of the law, and the assault was inspired by revenge. Indiana Notes. Wilson Andrews was fatally killed by a horse near Westland. The widow of George Cole, who recently died at Brazil, has been decreed equal portions of his estate by the courts. John Pettit, in jail at Columbus, awaiting trial for the murder of his wife, is dying of consumption, and will not live to be tried. Warren Niblack, a Rockport miller, started down the river in a skiff some days ago. The skiff has been found empty, and it is believed he has been drowned. Alexander Yohe, of Madison township, Tipton county, committed suicide Friday evening by cutting his throat. His mind had been deranged for several days. He was fifty years of age and leaves a small family. Conway O. Lanham died suddenly at his residence, two miles northwest of Greensburg. He was elected county treasurer in 1872, and died of cholera. During the forenoon he complained of feeling unwell, and he started to lie down fell on the bed and died.

KING OF BUFFALO. Modest American Citizen's Trying Experience of Being Worshipped as a Monarch. Albany Journal. Few dwellers in this stronghold of Republican institutions ever had the pleasure of tasting the sweets of royalty. There are instances where an American, by dint of energy and a judicious use of the secrets of civilization, has risen to be monarch of some South sea isle and has ruled over the natives with a rod of iron. But, though no inhabitant of this country ever was an actual irresponsible ruler over his fellows, there is one man who has been honored for the most part as an American despot. This man is a native of Buffalo, and his name is James J. King. Mr. King is at present abroad, and it was not until he returned to his home, at a time, to all intents and purposes, a monarch. At Carlsbad he fell in with one of those government officers, which are not unusual on the other side of the ocean. In answer to the demand of this officer he gave his name, James J. King, of Buffalo. The good people of Carlsbad were straightway informed that they were entertaining unknown to them a person who was no less than a monarch. If the Germans had possessed any knowledge of American affairs, they would have known at once that "Billy" Sheehan was the only person of the way in which American life goes forward. What lessons are contained at the present moment in the police reports which are made every night and reported every morning through the principal towns of the State? A boy who can take up these addresses and get the points in them has become a citizen, and it is this habit of picking things up that are vital and putting them where they belong that has made the men who are most useful to the country. The best thing that the public schools can do is to train the boys and girls to see the significance of this and that part of the morning newspaper. This furnishes the child with a living illustration of the moral and American principle, and of the whole social movement. Daniel Webster once said that the man who reads the newspaper before breakfast has already lead as a citizen, and it is this lead which we desire to have given to our children. If our institutions are to be maintained, and the Republic is to survive, we must help our children to see the roots of things while they are in the public schools. The method can be left very largely to the wisdom and ingenuity of the public school-teachers. It must follow local needs, and be governed somewhat by circumstances; but it should in no case be omitted from the curriculum. President Gates, in his admirable illustration of the dependence of the Nation upon the citizen when he stated that his mother had taught him the elements of political economy, as given in Dr. Wayland's book on that subject, when he was thirteen years old, and it was easy to see why he had advanced so far in his career. He had the stimulus in his home which we are now giving to our children through the public schools, and where home and school both work to give instruction in the elements of citizenship, we may expect the highest results in the character and development of American institutions.

UNDER HYPNOTIC SWAY. Medical Men Who Say the After Effect Threatens Serious Danger to Nerves. Philadelphia Record. The practice of hypnotism and its use as a therapeutic measure have attracted no little attention among physicians in this city of late. The leading physicians have employed the art to a greater or less extent in their practice, but it is yet such an unquiet quantity that very few would care to take the risk consequent upon its use. A bright young physician of this city, whose ancestors during the past century have been shining lights in the profession of medicine, lately returned from a trip to Paris, where he went expressly to learn all he could about hypnotism. He returned to this city last week, firmly convinced that it is a dangerous thing to tamper with, and that its use should be restricted by law. In nine cases out of ten that came under his notice the after-effects on the nervous system were so bad that they easily outweighed any possible good that might be expected from its use. "During the past two years the specialists have all been studying the art with a view to applying it to their particular practice. But, with very few exceptions, all have dropped it and have returned to the old systems of alleviating pain and curing disease. One surgeon said yesterday that he had given hypnotism up entirely, because he found it worked havoc with the nervous systems of his patients. 'I have never used it since,' he said, 'except in minor surgical operations, such as lancing a boil or fever, or cutting out an in-grow nail. Of course the operation was painless, but the shock to the nervous system was so great that in many instances it took several weeks to recover; therefore, I will use it no more. It should be restricted by law, as it is really a dangerous thing in the hands of an unscrupulous person.' All men of medicine, however, do not agree as regards the danger surrounding the use of hypnotism. Dr. Charles K. Mills, who has studied the occult science with a view to using it in nervous diseases, does not consider it dangerous, and he thinks its use should be restricted by law. 'In France,' said he, 'men of science are studying hypnotism both from a scientific

Successful Meeting at Bloomington. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. BLOOMINGTON, Oct. 26.—Last evening a large crowd gathered in the court-room and listened to two excellent addresses. Mr. Parks Daniels, of Indianapolis, opened the meeting with a very clear and forcible speech of an hour and a half's length on the tariff question and the more important State issues. Mr. Daniels' speech was very effective, especially among the students and young men. Senator Thomas E. Boyd, of Noblesville, appearing for the first time in Monroe county, made a very interesting speech with one of his characteristic appeals to the voters. His address elicited rounds of applause, and afforded an excellent conclusion to a very interesting evening. The county Republicans are awake to the importance of carrying the coming election and will certainly do their part toward bringing about this result.

Woman Killed and Three Other Persons Badly Mangled at Steubenville, O. STEUBENVILLE, O., Oct. 26.—East-bound passenger train No. 6 on the Panhandle railroad, about 6 o'clock this evening, ran into five persons near here. Mrs. Bluebank was killed; Miss Bluebank had a rib broken and her back broken; Joshua Wind's back was broken and Mrs. Winds was hurt internally and will not live.

Desperate Colorado Miners. CHEYENNE, Wyo., Oct. 26.—Owing to a shortage of cars, the Union Pacific miners at Rock Springs only have worked a few days this week, and they are growing desperate. Yesterday afternoon a fire was discovered in the entry to one of the mines, and the United States marshal, with a posse of the guilty parties. Mine tunnels have been poisoned and other mischief has been done. Advised not received from the Louisville-Portland district indicates that the mine there are on the verge of another general strike. The grievance is low wages. It is said that all the men in the two coal groups will lay down their picks Tuesday night, unless their demands are acceded to. There has been more or less trouble among the miners in the past, but a fatal strike was struck and after a bitter fight failed. Threaten to win the fight this time even if violence is necessary to accomplish that end.

Mark Twain Convinced. A story is told that on one occasion Charles Dudley Warner, whose neighbor and friend Mark Twain, wanted him to go to a black, unscrupulous, uneducated, Dudley insisted, but to no purpose. "You ought to do it," he said finally. It's according to scripture. Not Mark Twain's chestnuts on me," replied the wily humorist. "Where's your authority?" "The fifth chapter of Matthew, verse the forty-first," said Mr. Warner, "which reads thus: 'And whoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him, I swear.'"

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Local Forecasts. For Indianapolis and Vicinity—For the twenty-four hours ending 8 P. M., Oct. 27—Slightly cooler, fair weather. GENERAL INDICATIONS. WASHINGTON, Oct. 26, 8 P. M.—Forecast till 8 P. M., Monday: For Indiana—Fair weather, northerly winds; warmer by Tuesday morning. For Ohio—Cooler, westerly winds; cloudy and rains, except fair weather in southwestern portion. For Illinois—Fair weather; northerly winds; becoming variable; warmer by Tuesday morning. Observations at Indianapolis. Oct. 26. Time. Bar. Ther. R. H. Wind. Weather. Pre. 7 A. M. 29.88 43 65 North Cloudy. 0.17 7 P. M. 30.07 45 68 West Partly Cloudy 0.00 Following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation at Oct. 26: Normal. Tem. Pre. Mean. 57 0.17 Departure from normal. -4 0.07 Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. +248 11.64 Plus. General Weather Conditions. SUNDAY, Oct. 26, 7 P. M. PRESSURE.—The storm area still extends from the lower lakes and beyond southward on the Atlantic coast, with its center over the New England coast. West of the Mississippi the barometrical pressure is a large high area moving southward in central over Kansas (30.38). A small low area is central north of Lake Winnipeg. Temperature.—Less than normal is reported from Minnesota northward and from the upper lake regions northward; 50° and below in central and western Kansas; 40° and below in Colorado, Kansas, Arkansas, northern Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia northward; 60° and above in Texas and along the coast west of Georgia. PRECIPITATION.—Rains fell from the lower lake regions southward to Virginia and North Carolina.

General Notes. WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Mrs. Harrison expects to have the White House in company order in three weeks' time. The decorations in the Blue Room will be finished then and all other improvements about the house will be brought to a close before that time. Mrs. Harrison wishes to pass a winter in Indianapolis in November or early in December, as she has not been back to her old home since she left there a year and a half ago for this city. The State convention of Christian Endeavor societies, which closed at Rockford, last evening, was very largely attended. The convention, which was held at Rockford, Ill., was the largest ever held in that city. The convention represented 20 active members, 11,007 associate members, 2,742 honorary members, 38 members of societies having pledge in institution, and 1,000 members with the church during the last year, 1,300; number engaged in special work, 64; number taking the Golden Rule, 1,754. Desperate Colorado Miners. CHEYENNE, Wyo., Oct. 26.—Owing to a shortage of cars, the Union Pacific miners at Rock Springs only have worked a few days this week, and they are growing desperate. Yesterday afternoon a fire was discovered in the entry to one of the mines, and the United States marshal, with a posse of the guilty parties. Mine tunnels have been poisoned and other mischief has been done. Advised not received from the Louisville-Portland district indicates that the mine there are on the verge of another general strike. The grievance is low wages. It is said that all the men in the two coal groups will lay down their picks Tuesday night, unless their demands are acceded to. There has been more or less trouble among the miners in the past, but a fatal strike was struck and after a bitter fight failed. Threaten to win the fight this time even if violence is necessary to accomplish that end.

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ABSOLUTELY PURE. RAILWAY TIME-TABLES. From Indianapolis Union Station. Pennsylvania Lines. East-West—Standard-North. Trains run by Central Standard Time. Leave for Pittsburgh, Baltimore (4:51 a.m. Washington, Philadelphia and New York (4:58 a.m. d 5:30 p.m. Arrive from the East, d 11:40 a.m.; d 12:50 p.m. Leave for Columbus, 6:00 a.m.; arrive from Columbus, 3:45 p.m.; leave for Richmond, 4:00 p.m.; arrive from Richmond, 10:00 a.m. Leave for Chicago, d 11:05 a.m.; d 11:30 p.m. arrive from Chicago, d 3:30 p.m.; d 12:40 p.m. Leave for Louisville, d 8:15 a.m.; d 3:05 p.m. Arrive from Louisville, d 11:00 a.m.; d 6:20 p.m.; d 10:30 p.m. Arrive from Columbus, 6:30 p.m. Arrive from Columbus, 10:05 a.m. Leave for Cincinnati and Cairo, 7:20 a.m.; 9:50 p.m.; arrive from Cincinnati and Cairo, 11:10 a.m.; 5:10 p.m. d. daily; other trains except Sunday. VANDALIA LINE—SHORTEST ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS AND THE WEST. Through Pullman Sleeping Cars to St. Louis, 7:30 a.m.; 11:50 a.m.; 1:00 p.m. Greenacres and Terre Haute Accommodation, 4:00 p.m. Arrive from St. Louis, 3:45 a.m.; 4:15 a.m.; 5:30 p.m.; 7:45 p.m. Terre Haute and Greenacres Accommodation, 10:00 a.m. Sleeping and Parlor Cars to Chicago, 11:00 a.m. For rates and information apply to ticket agents of the company, or H. K. DEMING, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 100 North Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. National Tube-Works. Wrought-Iron Pipe. Gas, Steam & Water. Boiler Tubes, Cast and Malleable Iron Fittings (black and galvanized), Valves, Stopcocks, Engine Trunnions, Steam Gauges, Pipe Tongs, Pipe Cutters, Flaps, Scaffolding, Cast Iron, Brass, Pumps, Kitchen Sinks, Washbasins, and all kinds of Metal, Solder, White and Colored Wiping Waxes, Franking and other specialties in connection with Gas, Steam and Water, Natural Gas, and all kinds of machinery for Public Buildings, Storehouses, Factories, Hotels, Offices, Laundries, Lumber Dry-houses, etc. Cut and Wrought-Iron Pipe from 1/2 inch to 12 inches diameter. KNIGHT'S PATENT. 75 & 77 S. Pennsylvania St.

point of view and as an art for the treatment of sickness. It is now, and for years past has been, much employed in French hospitals. In Germany it has been regarded as a scientific curiosity. This is also largely true of England at present, but there was a time when it was much resorted to by the scientific men, who regarded it from a therapeutic standpoint. Particularly is this true of the year 1843, when James Jackson began an investigation, and applied it for medical and surgical purposes. In this country it has never taken a firm foothold as a healing measure. There are records in the Philadelphia Hospital, early in the present century, took a deep interest in hypnotism, or magnetism, as it was then called. The striking old practices of those days used it as a healing measure, too. Dr. John K. Mitchell, the elder, years and years ago employed hypnotism with great success in the Philadelphia Hospital, by a vote of its board of directors nearly a century ago, decided to use the Perkins tractor, a metal instrument which was used to relieve the most painful part, and was said to alleviate pain and cure disease. This was nothing more than a species of hypnotism. Therefore, you will see that hypnotism has been in use in this city for a great many years. Queer People Who Visit City Hotels. Chicago Times. "Indeed, we do have queer folks in the place once in a while," said the clerk of the Wellington House yesterday. "We had a case here last week in a gentleman registered here with his daughter from some backwoods county in Indiana. I gave him one of the upper rooms facing Jackson street. He had never seen or ridden in an elevator, and it was some time before he could be induced to take it. That evening, about 11 or 12 o'clock, the old gentleman came down with a pitcher in his hand. "Will you tell me, sir," he asked, "where is your pump?" "The pump?" "Where did you come in here the other day and asked if I could furnish him with a pleasant suite at reasonable rates. I showed him a suite, named the price, and appeared to everything in a satisfactory way for he proceeded to register. When he had the name written out he glanced up at the electric lights. "Have you no gas in the house?" he asked. "I told him we used the Edison light exclusively. "Well, I am very sorry," he said, "but my wife must have gas in her room. And thereupon he left. What she wanted with the gas, whether to curl her hair with it or for some other purpose, the young man didn't explain. Oh, yes, we have queer people once in a while. Democratic Calamity Coming. Detroit Tribune. "Dun & Co.'s latest weekly review of trade affords little encouragement to the free-trade spouters. It shows a 'noteworthy' expansion of business on account of the opportunities which the revised tariff gives." This reminds us of a little conversation that took place between a Republican Democrat a day or two ago. Said the Republican: "What would your party do if the country should keep right on prospering for the next ten years?" "I'd glad," replied the Democrat, "that a calamity I hadn't thought of before." Queer Logic of Free-Traders. Free-trade organs are queer logicians. They try to carry the impression that a sugar refinery was shut down in Brooklyn, N. Y., throwing 450 men out of employment, because sugar will be admitted free on April 1 next. It must be evident that the prospects of free trade, not the fact of protection, closed the refinery, if the story be true. An Important Item. Nebraska Journal. It costs \$25,000,000 annually to govern London, with a population of 4,500,000, and \$38,000,000 to govern New York, with a population of 1,500,000. The Tammany stealings are included in the \$38,000,000. Yes, I heard Patti, of course I did, but she doesn't know what cures her cold when she uses the 'Salvation Ointment' of the young man. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Why is it that people use Salvation Ointment, because it is good and cheap, 25 cents.