GRAND RAPIDS HERALD

TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Business Office.....531

Editorial Rooms.....150

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY and SUNDAY, One Year.....$6.00
DAILY and SUNDAY, Three Months 1.50
SUNDAY, One Year.....2.00
WEEKLY, One Year.....1.00

For Michigan: Colder; fair, except light local snows; northerly winds.

Republican State Convention.

A state convention of the republicans of Michigan will be held at the Detroit rink, Detroit, on Thursday, April 14, 1892, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating electors of president and vice-president of the United States, and electing four delegates at large, and four alternate delegates at large to the republican national convention to be held at Minneapolis, Tuesday, June 7, 1892; also for the purpose of selecting a chairman of the state central committee and two members thereof from each congressional district, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.

The call for the national convention contains this language: "The congressional district delegates shall be chosen at conventions called by the congressional committee of each district in the same manner as the nominations for a representative in congress are made in said district: provided, that in any congressional districts where there is no republican congressional committee, owing to re-districting the state under the next congressional apportionment, the republican state committee shall appoint from the residents of such district a committee for the purpose of calling a district convention to elect district delegates."

Under this clause of the call for the national convention the state central committee appoint the following persons as members of the congressional committee for that part of Wayne county comprised in the first congressional district, viz:

Henry M. Duffield of Detroit.
Elwood T. Hance of Detroit.
Wm. T. Dust of Detroit.
Morse Rohnert of Detroit.
T. P. Tuite of Detroit.
H. C. Tillman of Detroit.
A. H. Rayner of Detroit.

and the following persons as the members of the congressional committee for those parts of Wayne county embraced second, sixth and seventh districts, viz:

Second district, Henry L. Stoefler of Flat Rock.
Sixth district, W. C. Jones, Twelfth ward, Detroit.
Seventh district, Wm. A. Michie, Grosse Point.

The new congressional committee, except as above noted for the new Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth districts, shall be composed of those persons who were members of a congressional committee upon November 1, 1890, of the districts, as then constituted, representing in said new committee the counties in the new district in which they reside: Provided, however, that each county shall have equal representation upon said committee.

And the committees so herein constituted are authorized to call district conventions for their respective districts to choose delegates to the republican national convention, to nominate candidates for congress, and to perform all the duties incumbent upon and usually performed by regularly elected congressional committees.

The state central committee hereby authorizes the following persons to call meetings of these congressional committees for the purposes above specified, and to appoint members of the new congressional committee from any county where a vacancy may exist by reason of resignation, removal or non-representation upon the congressional committee of 1890:

H. M. Duffield of Detroit for the First Congressional district.
H. L. Stoefler of Flat Rock for the Second Congressional district.
W. J. Gregg of Marshall for the Third Congressional district.
C. L. Eaton of Paw Paw for the Fourth Congressional district.
Dwight Goss of Grand Rapids for the Fifth Congressional district.
W. C. Jones of Detroit for the Sixth Congressional district.
J. L. Black of Port Huron for the Seventh Congressional district.
E. B. Phinney of Saginaw (E. S.) for the Eighth Congressional district.
H. W. Carey of Hastings for the Ninth Congressional district.
Henry A. Walrous of Bay City for the Tenth Congressional district.
Geo. P. Stone of Ithaca for the Eleventh Congressional district.
Wm. F. Swift of Ionia for the Twelfth Congressional district.

The district conventions will each elect two delegates and two alternate delegates to the republican national convention and must be held with not less than twenty days public notice, and not less than thirty days before the meeting of the national convention.

In accordance with the resolution adopted at Grand Rapids May 30, 1876, every county will be entitled to one delegate for each 500 of the total vote cast for governor at the last state election (November, 1890), and one additional delegate for every fraction amounting to 300, but each organized county will be entitled to at least one delegate.

Under the resolution of 1888 no delegate will be entitled to a seat in the convention who does not reside in the county he proposes to represent.

The delegates from each congressional district are requested to meet at caucus at 11 o'clock a. m. on the day of convention and select candidates as follows, to be presented to the state convention for confirmation: Two members of the state central committee, one vice-president, one assistant secretary, one member each of the committee on "credentials," permanent organization and order of business" and "resolutions," and for such other business as they may see fit.

This committee requests that the various counties select the chairman and members of their county committee for the ensuing two years at the county convention, which elects delegates to this convention, in order that early and systematic work may be begun and carried on through the coming campaign, and that a list of names and postoffice addresses of persons so elected be at once forwarded to the secretary of the state central committee, Detroit, Mich.

In compliance with the resolutions adopted in Detroit, June 23, 1890, the secretary of each county convention will forward to the secretary of the state central committee, Detroit, Mich., by the earliest mail after the delegates to the state convention are chosen, a certified list of such delegates as are entitled to seats in the state convention from their respective counties.

JAMES MCMILLAN, Chairman.
WILLIAM S. BATES, Secretary.

A republican city convention will be held at the circuit court rooms Thursday evening, March 24, at 7:30 o'clock, for nominating candidates for city officers and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be considered.

By order of the republican city committee.
DWIGHT GOSS, Chairman.
A. H. CHILVERS Secretary.

Republican Ward Caucuses.

The republicans of the city of Grand Rapids will hold caucuses in their respective wards on Tuesday, March 22, for nominating candidates for ward officers, choosing delegates to the republican city convention to be held at the circuit court rooms March 24, 1892, for electing a ward committee, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be considered. Each ward will be entitled to five delegates, and will meet at the hours and places designated, unless changed by ward committees, who are authorized to change time and place of meeting, if necessary.

First Ward—Kortlander's store, corner of Wealthy and Grandville avenues. Ballot from 4 to 8 p. m.
Second Ward—17 Fountain street, 7:30 p. m.
Third Ward—405 Cherry street, 7:30 p. m.
Fourth Ward—Circuit court room, 7:30 p. m.
Fifth Ward—71 Plainfield avenue, 7:30 p. m.
Sixth Ward—42 West Leonard street, third door from Scribner street. Ballot from 5 to 8 p. m.
Seventh Ward—Rasch's store on Scribner street, near Bridge street, 7:30 p. m.
Eighth Ward—90 West Bridge street, Kilstrom & Peterson's office, 7:30 p. m.
Ninth Ward—124 West Fulton street, 7:30 p. m.
Tenth Ward—464 Wealthy avenue. Ballot from 4 to 8 p. m.
Eleventh Ward—Over Oliver's drug store, Madison avenue near Hall street. Ballot from 4 to 8 p. m.
Twelfth Ward—Corner of Hall and Ionia streets, 7:30 p. m.

By order of the republican city committee.
DWIGHT GOSS, Chairman.
A. H. CHILVERS, Secretary.

Town Caucuses.

WALKER.—The republican electors of the township of Walker will be held Friday, March 25, at 1:30 in the afternoon.
Order of Committee.

THE LAWYER.

In arguing a case the only restriction placed upon an attorney is that he may not go outside or beyond the evidence adduced. He is privileged however, to use any style of oratory his conscience or his schooling may incline him to. This unlimited range has given rise to many divergent schools of oratory and stamped the genius of many lawyers upon the pages of history. In imaginative simile Patrick Henry probably stands at the head; in forceful convincing logic, Daniel Webster or Rufus Choate. In close calm reasoning the choice of a peer can not so easily be made. The great range of subjects opened before the door of the lawyer is so broad and comprehensive that whether it be only a technical law point or a point affecting the interests of an entire community or perhaps the life or reputation of a fellow being, he must be equally skilled in portraying the various passions to which humanity is subject. He is often called upon in the course of his practice to uphold love, purity and honor, and to denounce hate, vice and crime, and he is expected to protect, defend and uphold the one, and to upbraid, denounce and condemn the other. But if he stoop to vituperative abuse he lowers his dignity, maligns character and brings odium upon his case. No crime or combination of circumstances can warrant abuse or vilification, and lawyers who resort to this style of argument are often lacking in those amiable qualities, which win the respect of men. They may command servility from a certain class who fear to displease them—not respect. They excite disgust, not conviction, in the minds of the jury they would sway, and distrust in the mind of the judge they would convince. They are often the object of ridicule among their brother attorneys, who dislike and despise in about equal measure. They are usually known to the world as sharp lawyers—to their clients as inappeasable extortionists, to their brother attorneys as unfair opponents and unsafe counselors. The now justly celebrated Brown will case has brought to the front and emphasized the prominence of many able attorneys. It has also brought to the fore the smart lawyer; his smiles, his smirks, his objections, his misleading quotations, his vituperative abuse of both principals and witnesses, were daily exposed to view.

HOLLANDERS DEBARRED.

Although there were about fifty Hollanders out of the 140 delegates—ordinary and at large—who participated in the forming of a city ticket at the people's party convention held last Wednesday evening at the circuit court room, yet they failed to place one of their nationality as a candidate for office on the ticket. Why were they debarred, or rather why did they debar themselves in their effort to elevate the workingmen by securing them a recognition in political affairs by giving them a place on their ticket? The people's party knows best, but according to the comments of a contemporary the platform was too weak, or too strong, for the convention, composed as it was of all shades of political opinion, to stand upon, and they wisely rejected it. There were several things that operated against the report." "It was not drawn by a master of the English language and was badly constructed," says this contemporary, when it referred to the platform, drawn by Frank DeBarr, president of the people's party in the Fifth district. Why did this contemporary made such a comment when it in another column says: "The platform of the people's party convention was hastily drawn, but considering its improvised origin it is a creditable and wise production," is a conundrum which will debar many a voter from voting the people's party ticket. The party rejected the platform drawn by Frank DeBarr, a Hollander, with a Belgian name, and accepted the one drawn by Messrs. Fife and Willaham, the two latter gentlemen no doubt priding themselves upon descending from some illustrious statesman's family. But while votes only count on election day, THE HERALD is advised by a gentleman well qualified to give an opinion, that fifteen hundred out of the eighteen hundred votes cast by the Hollanders in this city, will be cast for the republican party. The people's party, through their blunder in debarring the Hollanders from holding office, cannot expect the support of the men they ridiculed at the convention by rejecting the platform drawn by the president of the people's party of the Fifth district. A double headed convention is unsteady in all its ways.

IT BELONGS NOWHERE.

General John Palmer, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., in an interview at Milwaukee, expressed the opinion,—regarding his order to G. A. R. members, forbidding their attendance at any gathering where the flag of the confederacy was displayed,—"that such mementoes of the conflict should not be displayed in public, thus renewing the old animosity, but that it should be the ambition of both sections to wipe out this feeling." The order was no doubt inspired by the proneness of our southern brothers to flaunt this emblem of their defeat in the faces of all participants at their gatherings. While this is not a right spirit, and savors much of making a public display of a deformity, shocking alike to the sight and senses, it is no excuse for General Palmer's order, nor should the G. A. R. fly into a rage or sulk. The combination of colored cotton known as the confederate flag represents no party, no principle nor no nation; it is at best but a relic of a bloody war long since ended. Sentimentalists and those of a prejudiced mind may symbolize it, may extol it and may venerate it, but sober-minded, loyal citizens look upon such display of maudlin sentiment with feelings akin to what one may feel in looking upon the fantastic antics of idiocy.

IN its caterings to and efforts to capture the vote of citizens foreign born, the people's party seem to have been particularly unfortunate. The Hollanders were clearly counted out at that meeting, and now they propose to count themselves out and stay out, and vote with the party which has done more to better their condition and secure to the workingman his meed of daily wages than all other parties. Every reform from which a benefit has accrued, every measure which would insure the welfare of American citizens, and every policy demanded by the strides of civilization has originated in the republican party and been carried to a successful adaptation. If the people's party was built on a basis in advance of republican tactics, or was the outgrowth of a wrong, then good men and true would rally round its platform, and help snow that wrong fathome deep under such a storm of ballots as would leave no doubt of their will. But with a cry of reform drowned in mutterings of plutocrats, combines and trusts it can only breed a disaffection, unhealthy and at variance with law and order.

IN an authorized interview Henry Watterson says that "Hill has killed Cleveland's chances for the presidential nomination, and at the same time killed himself." He then extols Mr. Carlisle of Kentucky, who, he says, "was making great expositions in democratic lore" while Mr. Cleveland was mayor of Buffalo. After Carlisle, he prefers either Governor Boies of Iowa, Russell of Massachusetts, or Pattison of Pennsylvania. Henry has his own peculiar notions of the eternal fitness of things, but Mr. Hill seems to hold the balance of power just at the present time.

THE house committee have finished the consideration of a bill recommending the territory of New Mexico for admission to the Union. It is reported that the bill will be favorable to to the admission. Arazona is also knocking at the door and asking admission to the sisterhood of states. That the disgraceful squabble which raged in the Fiftieth congress over the admission of the two Dakotas may be avoided in the consideration of these bills is devoutly to be wished. The political complexion of these territories, however, will undoubtedly influence this congress as it did the Fiftieth.

M. HONORE MERCIER, the defeated leader of the Quebec liberals and ex-premier of the provincial government, has published an open letter, in which, among other things, he says, "calumny has got the better of the constitution" and "I forgive those who calumniated me." 'Twas ever thus, the greater the rascal, corruptionist and briber the more prone is he to see in his own downfall, an injury to the government, and calumniation in a verdict as eminently just as it is lenient.

A BILL has been introduced in the Ohio legislature authorizing a bounty of one-third of a cent a pound to the manufacturer and two-thirds of a cent a pound to the farmer as an inducement to grow and manufacture sugar from the sugar beet. To add sweets to the sweet, where so desirable an object is to be attained, removes folly from what might otherwise be a foolish proceeding.

THE Chicago Inter Ocean is waging war on the cordage trust. It is safe to presume the western farmer would be willing to hold the loose end of the cord if the Inter Ocean succeeds in lassoing the trust with the other end and tying a hangman's knot about the throat of the trust.

LOCAL Chicago breweries have combined against the English trust. The probable effect will be to raise the price of beer higher than the foam which floats in a glass of the favorite dutch beverage.

CONGRESS has given no option to the Hatch anti-option bill. This means that the bill is not on call, and while Broker Hatch looks upon it as a safe investment, buyers pronounce it weak.

WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH.

Among the leading republicans of Michigan, there are today few more conspicuous figures, and few who have more honestly earned their rating, than William Alden Smith, of Grand Rapids. He is of Michigan growth, and distinctively the representative of the young republicans of the state. He has won his way to the front rank in his party by his own energy and ability, and today there is not a man of his years in the state who stands nearer to the fountain-head of Michigan republicanism, or has more friends among the national leaders of the party than he. As a campaign speaker he ranks among the most effective in the state, and has rendered valuable service as a member of the state central committee. His influence in the councils of his party has been recognized in several campaigns. In the coming state convention we hope to see his name placed upon the ticket as a delegate-at-large to the national convention. The young republican element of the state unquestionably recognizes Mr. Smith as its most capable and most deserving representative, and as an aggressive, stalwart and unselfish republican he is the peer of any in the ranks of his party.—Charlevoix Sentinel.

ONE OF FOUR.

The name of William Alden Smith of Grand Rapids has been suggested as one of the four delegates at large to the national republican convention from Michigan. The suggestion is a good one, and we hope it will be adopted. William Alden Smith has a wider personal acquaintance in northern and western Michigan than almost any other man whose name will be presented to the convention, and his personal acquaintances are his personal friends. He is a product of Michigan, and his enthusiasm and energy and zeal in behalf of the present and future interests of our state are only equaled by his enthusiasm and energy in behalf of the republican party. We believe that Mr. Smith would esteem the privilege of representing the republicans of Michigan at the national republican convention as a delegate at large as a great honor, and we know that the republicans of Michigan would have no occasion to feel else than honored in his selection.—Cadillac News and Express.

AMUSEMENTS.

Signor Liberati was greeted by a well filled house at Powers' last evening, while Annie Ward Tiffany, who opened at Redmond's in "The Stepdaughter," turned people away.

A new Irish comedy, "O'Dowd's Neighbors," with Mark Murphy and Lottie Gilson in the cast is announced for next Friday and Saturday at Powers'.

Seats go on sale at Powers' this morning for the appearance on Wednesday of the celebrated English actress, Helen Barry in "A Night's Frolic."

Manager Smith promises a new variety bill at his Waterloo street theater this week.

Geary's Minstrels will open at the museum at 1:30 today.

KENT COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

Editor Grand Rapids Herald:

Some few days since I read a very interesting article in your paper, historical of the Kent County Bible society. A few more facts may be of interest to your readers. This being our fiftieth anniversary, as stated, it is the intention of its officers to have a golden semi-centennial celebration in the near future, and we hope it may be the great event of the season. This society is one among thousands of others, auxiliary to the great American Bible society, and being purely philanthropic it is certainly entitled to the sympathy and benefactions of a Christian public for the want of that very often our hands have hung down, but with an assurance that we were engaged in a noble work, we quietly pursued our way.

In 1882 until '83, from a desire to place a copy of the scriptures within reach of every adult person in the county, we sent out a colporteur with instructions to canvass the whole county. He did a noble and faithful work, but it resulted in swamping our society. At the end of the two years our treasury was depleted, our depository closed, and the few books left turned over to a dry goods box. During the next year we made urgent appeals to our parent for a donation of books, but as our request was not granted, we judged that they thought the great county of Kent had passed its majority and ought to be able to sail its own ship. [A wise conclusion]. We then appealed to our own churches, and in 1885 we opened again with Mr. F. M. Hulswit as depository, under whose faithful labors our stock of books and sales have been steadily increasing. The depository is on Monroe street, where our books are sold at New York cost. The pastor of any church making annual contributions to the society is authorized to draw books to the amount of one-half the sum contributed. This enables our pastors to supply necessitous cases.

Our receipts the past year from sales have been	$345 62
Our collections from five churches responding	41 00
We have made donations to the amount of	17 25
Total	$403 87

S. R. ATWATER.

Grand Rapids, March 12, 1892.

"TAXPAYER" IS RIGHT.

If He Is Innocent He Should Be Vindicated; if Guilty, Punished.

In the Sunday Eagle of yesterday there appeared the following:

To the Editor of the Sunday Morning Eagle:

I notice that Mr. Kruse, in a lengthy communication to the common council, asks that the duties of the director of the poor and the committee on poor be defined in accordance with the city charter and the laws of the state. Now, Mr. Editor, if the facts as alleged are true, Mr. Kruse has retained in his possession various sums of money almost from the beginning of his term of office—at least according to his own acknowledgement he had funds in his possession belonging to the city, and not accounted for on his books, at the time he made his first semi-annual report to the county superintendents of the poor, in compliance with the state law. Now if this report was made according to his books it was false. And if his second and third semi-annual reports were made in like manner they were false also, and if so must have been made so wilfully. The state law, Howell's statutes, is very plain on this point and the penalty is quite severe.

As the gentleman has asked that it be defined let those whose duty it is comply with his request next Monday evening. If the gentleman is innocent he should receive a public vindication; if guilty he should be punished on each count in justice to the public welfare and our highly taxed citizens, as well as a wholesome warning to all who shall succeed to office that a public office is a public trust that must not be betrayed. Let there be no quibbling or dodging behind any flimsy pretext, either for political effect or sympathy for the accused. Justice for their rights is what a patient public demand, and that is what they will have. The people will put their stamp of disapproval upon any and all who shirk their duty in this matter. Our poor fund is too costly and sacred to be tampered with; nothing short of a full vindication if innocent, or punishment if guilt there be, will satisfy a patient but determined public.

TAX PAYER.

LITERARY NEWS.

"Mrs. Leslie and Mrs. Lennox" is the striking title of a new novel in Cassell's Sunshine Series. The author of this story prefers to put it forth anonymously, not to pique curiosity so much as from motives of modesty. He is well known in New York and Newport society and he fears that perhaps he might be suspected of making drawing-room sketches. Such has not been his intention. It has rather been to make composite photographs of types in which one sees first one person, then another, without being able to place his finger on the exact original. The story deals with fashionable life in New York, Washington and Newport, and is a clever reflection of its follies and tragedies.

M. Camille Flammarion, the author, of "Uranie," is too well known to need more than the announcement of a new volume from his pen to attract readers. His new story, "Lumen," announced by the Cassell Publishing company, is very much in the manner of "Uranie," a scientific romance, and, like that popular story, is tinged with poetry on every page. "It is a delightful thing in these prosaic days," says a well known critic, "to get away from the novels of realism and strike out into something of an entirely different order that lifts one into the clouds—the pun is unintentional—and takes him away from the earth. It is just this that M. Flammarion does and it is a rest to the weary brain to read his graceful stories." Mrs. Serrano, who translated "Uranie," has translated this volume.

"By a Himalayan Lake," Cassell's Sunshine Series, from the pen of "An Idle Exile," is, as its title implies, a story of life in India. It is one of the few really satisfactory novels that have been written on the subject. One gets a most admirable picture in this book, besides getting a capital story.

The mere announcement of Prof. Robert Grimshaw's book is sufficient. Everyone interested in scientific matters knows the value of his name on the title page of a book. He is a thorough and skilled scientist, and an interesting and lucid writer. The present volume is a record that no scientific man, no editor, or no man of affairs can afford to be without. The publishers are the Cassell Publishing company, and the full title of the book is: "Record of Scientific Progress for the year 1891, exhibiting the most important discoveries and improvements in all the branches of engineering, architecture and building, mining and metallurgy, the mechanic arts, industrial technology and the useful arts, photography, chemistry, medicine and surgery, printing, the generation, measurement, transmission and application of electricity, the telegraph and telephone, meteorology and aeronauty, astronomy, etc.

"Dr. Zell and the Princess Charlotte." A narrative of the theosophical and occult interest, by Warren Richardson. Crown 8 vo, extra cloth binding. Price, $1.00. L. Kabis & Co., publishers, New York. This is a psychological novel of peculiar interest. Professing to deal with the deepest mysteries of occultism, it is at the same time fascinating in incident, dramatic in situations, full of new and striking conceptions and culminates with a daring denoument of great originality, which seems to develop naturally from facts and phenomenon familiar to scientists. It illustrates the influence of hidden forces upon human affairs. Such topics as will power, astrology, hypnotism, theosophy, spirit life, etc., are interwoven with the lot, and will add greatly to its interest in the estimation of the curious. Part Second contains what has seldom been attempted in any novel—the details of life in a royal palace of Germany. The book is captivating as a tale of actual life, and is perhaps one of the most instructive and suggestive works concerning occult mysteries ever offered to the public in the form of romance.

ONE OF PIATT'S STORIES.

Mulberry Perkins Wanted That Carpet Sack Badly.

The late Colonel Donn Piatt, lawyer, diplomat, soldier, journalist and author, used to tell some very amusing stories. One was about a certain bearer of dispatches when he, as secretary of our legation at Paris during Pierce's administration, was acting as charge d'affaires in the absence of the minister, John Y. Mason, of Virginia. This bearer of dispatches was an old fellow who rejoiced in the name of Mulberry Perkins, and hailed from Cincinnati, Donn's native town. Perkins, who spoke only his native tongue, wanted to make the tour of Europe, and proposed to hire a courier at Paris to go with him as guide and interpreter.

Donn dissuaded him from this, assuring him that wealthy travelers no longer employed couriers. Instead, Donn accredited him as bearer of dispatches to all the courts of Europe under the name and title of General Mulberry Perkins. He then instructed him to buy a sword and strap it to his trunk, and told him if he got into difficulty to exhibit his passport, and if that didn't relieve him to draw his sword and slash away. The old fellow did as Piatt told him. Some months after this John Van Buren, who had been traveling on the Continent with his father, the ex-president, appeared in Paris. Sitting in the legation one day he suddenly broke out with:

"I say, Piatt, who is General Mulberry Perkins? I can't find any such name in the Army Register."

"Of course not," said Piatt. "He's a general steamboat agent. Why?"

"Well," responded John Van Buren, "he's a queer old customer. The first day I ever saw him father and I were staying at a hotel in Switzerland, when a diligence drove up and an old fellow got out, and coming around on the sidewalk sung out to the guard on top:

"'Donnez moi my carpet sack?'

"No attention was paid to him, and he sang out again:

"'Donnez moi my carpet sack. Hang you, don't you know your own language?'

"The guard on top of the diligence recognized the oath as English, and so he threw down all the luggage he had which looked English, a couple of trunks hitting General Mulberry Perkins in their earthward flight. The old fellow hurried into the hotel, and looking over the people in the room picked out my father (Martin Van Buren), and going up to him said abruptly:

"'Do you speak English?'

"'Yes, sir,' replied the old gentleman.

"'Do you speak French?'

"'Yes; a little.'

"'Well, come out here with me. I want you to get down my carpet sack. I can't make those fools understand me.'

"The old gentleman good naturedly assented and acted as interpreter until the carpet sack was secured."—St. Louis Republic.

More Autocratic Than a King.

"I'd like to be a king for awhile," said one of the boys as he became tired of playing "policeman."

"What for?" asked his companion.

"Oh, jest so's I could boss people around and be bigger'n any one."

"Ho! I'd rather be president," returned the second boy with a burst of patriotism. "He's bigger'n a king."

"No," said the first boy, with a shake of his head. "He gets bossed himself too much. He has to knuckle under to lots of fellers. I'd rather be a king, an when any one wanted to see me I could be sort of high and airy and tell 'em to wait in the other room till I finished my snake. Wouldn't it be bully to keep the president of a railroad or an alderman outside swearin an kickin his heels together, knowin that he doesn't do anything but look pleasant when you told him to come in."

"That would be pretty bully," admitted the second. "But if I was onto to be a big gun that way I wouldn't be a king."

"What would you be?"

"I'd be a doctor, an keep 'em waitin longer 'n any king, and make 'em look pleasant when they paid me five dollars for the fun of waitin an makin me look wise."—Chicago Tribune.

Didn't Foot Up Right.

"Now, Mary, hang out the clothes so that the neighbors will see the best of them," said Mrs. S——; "we're new people here, and must put the best foot foremost."

"All right, mum," said Mary, "I'll put all the ruffled things on the outside to make a show, an I'm thinkin if yo want to be puttin the best foot foremost, I won't hang out a stockin at all, seein some are faded like, an some are holey."

"That's a good girl," said Mrs. S——, approvingly; "there's nothing like making a good impression at first. It'll work like a charm."

It did. The neighbors studied the clothesline and discovered early a peculiarity in the genealogical tree of the new family.

"Would you believe it?" they cried, holding up their hands in holy horror, "they've had three washings out since they came there, all frills and furbelows, and not a pair of socks or stockings to their name—not one!"—Detroit Free Press.

The Dangers of Traveling.

Interior of English railway coach: Female—Oh, horrors! I'm alone in this compartment, and there's a mouse on the other seat!—Harper's Bazar.

How to Treat Croup.

The mother who has once been roused by the hoarse, barking cough so unmistakable in its warning is never likely to forget the thrill of terror which seemed to make her very heart stop beating. No matter whether it be true or false croup, the alarm at the moment is the same, and in neither case is there any time to be lost. If the cough does not seem very tight and is not accompanied by strangling, begin giving sirup of ipecac in doses of fifteen drops every twenty minutes. Continue this until the child's breathing is relieved or until he vomits. But should he awake with symptoms of choking and great difficulty of breathing, administer at once a teaspoonful of the ipecac, into which has been stirred a good pinch of powdered alum.

Should this not cause vomiting in fifteen minutes, repeat the dose and assist its action by making the child drink a cupful of warm water. Place him in as hot a bath as he can bear—about 100 degrees—and keep him there at least ten minutes spreading blankets over the tub to prevent the water cooling. He should be supported in a reclining position, so that as much of his body as possible may be under water. When he is taken out, roll him at once in heated blankets and put him to bed in a warm but well ventilated room. He may sometimes be relieved by inhaling steam. If possible, get a doctor immediately.

Take great care the day after croup that the child is not exposed to cold. There used to be a comforting theory current that no child ever had croup after midnight, but, alas! time and experience have proved this a pleasant fallacy.—Harper's Bazar.

Choosing a Site for a House.

There are no definite rules that will always apply to the selection of a site for a house. Usually it should not be placed exactly in the middle of a place or close to the front, and it should associate itself in some way with some considerable plantation of trees that may already exist.

I am speaking of considerations that must be met in a systematic way, and more or less in accordance with the best practice of the art of landscape gardening. But avoid being too conventionally artistic. Use common sense, and first of all make your grounds comfortable and convenient; then do what you can for the æsthetic. The latter may, in your opinion, be of the most importance, but the former, be sure, will sooner or later revenge itself on you for any undue neglect.

I am speaking now of all country places, meaning thereby a lot that may be only 25 feet by 100 feet, or may be five or six acres. In any case you are devising a picture when you undertake to lay out your grounds, even in the most simple fashion; and any arrangement that will develop and present with the best effect the most artistically valuable features should be invariably chosen, though at first it may seem odd, and not in accordance with your conventional ideas of landscape gardening art. Any evident attempt at mere oddity is of course bad and destructive of the harmony of the general arrangement, but there may be an unusualness of treatment that seems odd, though in reality effective and harmonious, simply because it is unconventional.—Scribner's.

All Right.

Mrs. Homebody—See here! Do you call this good measure? This can isn't half full.

Milkman—That's all right, mum. It's condensed milk, you know, mum.—Boston Transcript.

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