

ALL ARE NOW HAPPY.

BUT NOT TILL AFTER A TRYING EXPERIENCE.

A Raymond, Minn., Merchant Figures in a Remarkable Matrimonial Tournament in Chicago—His Finance Elopes and Marries One She Loves Better.

Chicago, Oct. 6.—Eugene Hirschfeld left his dry goods store in Raymond, Minn., in the care of clerks last week and came to Chicago to marry Esther Schwartz. But Esther ran away with an old lover, and Eugene, on the principle that second choice is first choice when first choice is impossible, married Johanna Hirschfeld of Dixon and took her home to Minnesota.

Esther Schwartz had long loved Maurice Sternberg, but he was only a clerk and was poor. One day last week, however, he met Miss Schwartz and the unsuspecting Mr. Hirschfeld at Philip Blume's house, on West Twelfth street, and while helping her fold and address 250 invitations to the Hirschfeld-Schwartz wedding, quietly proposed and was accepted. The next day Maurice Sternberg and Esther Schwartz met down town, went to Milwaukee and were married.

When this became known it was too late to recall the invitations for the wedding set for last Sunday. Guests were already on the way from various points in the state. Then up spoke J. S. Edelstein of Belvidere, Hirschfeld's cousin, and suggested that they have a wedding anyhow. Johanna Hirschfeld of Dixon loved her cousin Eugene of Minnesota he knew, so on Sunday, the day he was to have married Esther Schwartz, he took Johanna to Milwaukee and made her his wife. That night most of the guests bidden to the interrupted Hirschfeld-Schwartz nuptials assembled at Philip Blume's house and celebrated the Hirschfeld-Hirschfeld nuptials. Hirschfeld spent \$130 for champagne.

Monday night Maurice Sternberg and his wife returned and were remarried by Rabbi Brandy. At the same time Max Sternberg, Maurice's brother and his wife, who were married by a justice ten years ago, were also remarried. Then Philip Blum threw open his house again for Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Sternberg. All the parties concerned have now forgotten their temporary heartaches and are happy.

ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

Report Showing They Have Been Tremendously Exaggerated.

London, Oct. 6.—A dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Constantinople, published to-day, says that one of the foreign delegates of the international commission of inquiry says that its report will show that the total number of inhabitants of the Sassoun valley did not exceed 4,000, and that the number of Armenians killed in the capture of the villages of Semal, Semak and Ghelguzan and in the taking of Antokhdagh Pass was at the most 300 to 500. It is also claimed that the report will demonstrate that there is no evidence that any one was killed in cold blood or that there were any mutilations of women or children. Finally, it is asserted by the delegate, according to the correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, that about forty persons were buried in the death pit at Ghelguzan and that the statement that a number of women threw themselves over a cliff in order to avoid dishonor is also false.

Murdered Near Mora.

Mora, Minn., Oct. 6.—Albert Peterson was murdered at McClure's camp, eighteen miles from this place. An Indian who has been staying with Peterson, brought the news to another camp, eight miles distant, at 4 o'clock this morning. The Indian was bareheaded and barefooted and badly frightened. His story ran as follows: Two men were at the camp that day when Peterson and were hunters. The Indian went to bed early and immediately afterward he heard a shot, and, jumping up, was met at the door by one of the hunters who fired a shot at him, but missed him. Peterson was shot through the back from through a window. Appearance indicate that he was in the act of mixing bread, as his hands were covered with dough. The hunters are missing.

Scandal and Damage Suit.

Chicago, Oct. 6.—The damage suit of ex-Congressman Ransom W. Dunham against Maj. Arthur W. Allyn for the alleged alienation of the affections of the plaintiff's wife, came to trial to-day. The divorce granted Dunham, who named Allyn as co-respondent, created a sensation at the time, owing to the social prominence of all parties. Maj. Allyn married Mrs. Dunham as soon as the divorce was granted, and Mr. Dunham's suit for damages followed. Mrs. Dunham was prominent in Philadelphia, where she lived previous to her marriage to the ex-congressman.

Rich Yellow Nuggets.

Hill City, S. D., Oct. 6.—The thirty-foot shaft of the Hazel claim, four miles east of this town, to-day unearthed a nest of the richest specimens of gold ore ever found in the Black Hills. The ledge is of unknown dimensions in width, and it is reasonably certain that the mine surpasses the Holy Terror. There is much excitement.

Big Futurity Stake.

Chicago, Oct. 6.—The Harlem race track to-day transferred its futurity of 1897 to the St. Louis fair grounds. This stake is the largest ever closed in America, it having over 1,500 entries, comprising the cream of the brood mares of America. The stake should be worth \$50,000 to the winner.

Gets a Receiver.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 6.—The Oregon Improvement company went into the hands of a receiver in Judge Hanford's court to-day, and C. J. Smith was appointed. The bill of complaint was filed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The special train bearing the Liberty Bell and the official escort pulled out of Broad street station, Philadelphia, at 8 o'clock this morning for Atlanta, where it is scheduled to arrive at 2 o'clock on Oct. 8.

A GREAT PLUNGER.

Alley Grannan Makes \$250,000 in Three Weeks.

New York, Oct. 6.—Riley Grannan, the boy plunger, has won \$250,000 in three weeks. Grannan is the son of a tallor and was born in Paris, Ky. When seventeen years of age he started out to earn his living, and drifted



Riley Grannan.

to New Orleans where he was a bell boy in the St. Charles hotel. Here he attracted the attention of Bookmaker Botay, who became interested in him and set him up as a bookmaker. He has undoubtedly become the biggest gambler the American turf ever knew, being \$40,000 or \$50,000 on a race with the utmost nonchalance. Winning and losing seem equally indifferent to Grannan, who, with the spirit of true sport, accepts fortune's smiles or frowns with equal philosophy.

PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD

Will Open at Winona Next Thursday Evening.

Winona, Minn., Oct. 6.—The state Presbyterian synod will open in this city next Thursday evening. The opening sermon will be preached by Rev. William Findlay of Duluth, the retiring moderator. Friday and Saturday morning will be devoted to business. Friday afternoon, beginning at 2:30, will be devoted to a general conference on home mission, the state of the country, particularly of Minnesota. Those who will take part are C. T. Thompson, Minneapolis; Gen. Mason, Reverend Henderson and Pringle. In the evening Rev. Mr. Kincaid will preside and Dr. Roberts of New York will speak. Reverend Creswell and Dayton will speak on home missions Saturday afternoon at 3:30. Dr. Cryer will preside over the meeting for the discussion of foreign missions, and the speakers will be Dr. Clelland of Duluth, Ell Torrence and Reverend Reynolds of St. Peter and Brahe of Mankato. In the evening foreign missions will be continued, Dr. Pollock to preside and Dr. Ellwood of New York and Rev. W. E. Bates to give addresses. Sunday morning the Lord's supper will be dispensed. Visiting delegates will fill the various pulpits. At 3:30 p. m. there will be a rally for young people's work, Rev. Mr. Cravat of St. Paul to preside, and Dr. Hunter, Rev. Moore and Messrs. Ware and Schreiber to speak. Sunday evening the subject will be "The Church and Society." Dr. McCasten will preside. Dr. Egbert and Prof. Kiehle of St. Paul will speak. The conference will then adjourn sine die.

HEXSON'S ROAR.

The Ku-Cheng Mandarin Found He Was There for Business.

London, Oct. 6.—A letter to the Pall Mall Gazette from Ku Cheng, published to-day, dilates upon the fact that it is a strange thing that the only fighting man sent to Ku Cheng with the commission appointed to inquire into the massacres of Missionaries was Lieut. Waldo Evans, of the United States cruiser Detroit, in spite of the fact that two British gunboats were lying at Foo Chow. The correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette adds that when the party arrived at Ku Cheng the mandarin in command there refused to allow the members of the commission to attend the trial of the accused rascals, whereupon J. Courtney Hexson, who was the most energetic member of the commission, peremptorily demanded in the most vigorous language the right of being present at the trial. He said he did not care how great a personage the mandarin was, he would stir up all the powers unless he was admitted. He gave the mandarin four hours in which to make up his mind.

Woman's Protective Association.

Denver, Oct. 6.—The National Woman's Protective association concluded its second annual convention in this city. The sessions were secret. The new officers are: President, Mrs. Carnegie G. Onstedt, Detroit; secretary, Mrs. Belle Kempler, Saginaw; treasurer, Mrs. Mary Davisson, Bloomington, Ill.

Bigelow's Bond.

Milwaukee, Oct. 6.—The bond of Receiver F. G. Bigelow, of the Northern Pacific railroad, was filed to-day and immediately approved by Judge Jenkins. The National Trust and Surety Company of Kansas City and the City Trust and Surety Company of Philadelphia appear as sureties in the sum of \$500,000.

For Violating Anti-Trust Law.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 6.—J. E. Bowles, T. C. Baird and J. H. Curry, representing the Kentucky and Tennessee Insurance association, were arrested to-day for violating the anti-trust laws. The arrests grew out of the attempt of the association to force local agents to pool rates by interstate agreement.

Must Settle Now.

New York, Oct. 6.—John R. Tait, who defrauded the Chemical National bank, of which he was paying teller, out of \$17,000, was to-day arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields and released on \$3,000 bail. Tait has spent seven months in the government insane asylum at Washington on the certificate of several specialists that he was of unsound mind, but a few days ago the asylum authorities declared that his reason was unimpaired, so he was brought back to stand trial.

ENGLAND WARNED.

BROUGHT FACE TO FACE WITH UNCLE SAM IN VENEZUELA.

Great Britain Is to Be Informed That the United States Will Not Permit Her to Seize Territory of the American Continent.

Washington, Oct. 5.—The United States and Great Britain have at last come face to face in Venezuela. Secretary Olney has prepared a dispatch to Ambassador Bayard which will soon bring to an issue the long-mooted question of boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana. This dispatch is of such a positive and unequivocal nature that it threatens disruption of the harmonious relations existing between the two great English-speaking countries. As soon as it shall have been placed before the British government it will raise an issue which can be settled only by the retreat of one or the other, or by the severance of friendly relations—perhaps by war. The stand taken by the United States in this dispatch is one which involves one of the oldest and most sacred traditions of the government—a principle which the American people will with one voice demand to have sustained, and therefore retreat cannot come from this side of the Atlantic. The great question in Washington is: "Will Great Britain yield?" Secretary Olney's dispatch is, in substance, a declaration in the most positive language that the United States will never consent to British occupation of the disputed territory in Venezuela, unless that nation's right thereto is first determined by arbitration. While this declaration is similar to the one which was made some months ago, and to which the British foreign office replied with a statement that while England's right to a part of the territory in question could be submitted to arbitration, the right to another part of the region in question could not be submitted to such adjudication, the matter has now been brought to a critical stage.

When Great Britain took this ground the question which President Cleveland and his advisers had to decide was whether the United States was bound by the Monroe doctrine and by her dignity to insist that all of the territory in dispute should be submitted to arbitration, or whether by conceding England's contention this country should virtually abandon the field and leave Venezuela to fight it out alone. Few more serious questions have presented themselves to an American administration within recent years. The decision of the president and his cabinet advisers, after careful discussion and painstaking investigation, is that the bold and consistent policy shall be adopted, and this policy has been formulated in the dispatch which Ambassador Bayard, as soon as he returns from his present journey to Scotland, will lay before the British government. The dispatch meets England's rejoinder with a reaffirmation of principle of the original contention, expressed in phrases which leave no possibility of doubt as to the meaning or the earnestness of the United States. It does more. In polite but firm and significant words Secretary Olney declares it to be the belief of the United States government that the territorial claims which have been set up in Venezuela are not the result of natural misunderstanding, and the dispute concerning them is not the proper location of boundary between the two countries, but, under the guise of a boundary dispute Great Britain is really attempting a seizure of territory on the American continent. The secretary puts out the two horns of the dilemma, leaving Great Britain to choose which it will accept.

NEW BRUNSWICK WANTS IT.

Talk of Having the Fight in a Canadian State.

Boston, Oct. 5.—It is reported here in sporting circles that arrangements are rapidly progressing to pull off the prize fight between Corbett and Fitzsimmons near Fredericton, N. B., and it is stated that a party of prominent sporting men have been in New Brunswick the past ten days arranging for the battle. The location is said to be about 30 miles east of Fredericton on the property of a well known English gentleman, who is a sportsman of considerable note. A prominent Boston sporting man says the plans are such that the New Brunswick officials would be all at sea if they attempted to prevent the battle. Although he would not impart positive knowledge and would not give names, for fear of the publicity, yet he declared it was all fixed.

Chance for American Cattle.

Washington, Oct. 5.—The agricultural department has received information from English sources stating that among the cattle shipped to London from Australia six are found to be cases of pleuro-pneumonia were found. This, it is believed, will have an important bearing on the shipment of cattle from the United States to England.

Increased Immigration.

Chicago, Oct. 5.—The officials of the Great Northern road report that there is a great influx of immigration into their territory just now, in consequence of which their land sales are very much larger than usual.

No Car Famine.

Chicago, Oct. 5.—Denials of the most positive character were given to-day by officials of the Northwestern roads concerning the reported car famine in their territory.

Burglars stole \$1,000 worth of goods from the jewelry store of John J. Ragatz at Prairie du Sac, Wis.

It Was Suicide.

Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 5.—The autopsy on the body of Elliot F. Rogers, the instructor at Harvard, who was found dead in a laboratory last night, showed it was a case of suicide. Medical Examiner Durel having found a large quantity of cyanide of potassium in the stomach.

John Czech, otherwise known as Fish John, was executed in the county jail at Jersey City, N. J., to-day for the murder of his wife on June 3. Jealousy was the motive of the crime.

THE EPISCOPALIANS.

Work of the General Convention in Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Oct. 5.—The triennial convention of the Episcopal church is now well under way. The work of the house of bishops was largely of a routine nature to-day, but in one particular, at least, the house turned from the discussion of ordinary matters. The reverend bishops did a thing that was not even suggested in the house of deputies. They adopted a resolution commending the governor and legislature of Texas for their action in preventing the Corbett-Fitzsimmons prize fight.

The bishops expressed themselves as being highly gratified with the appointment of Bishop Doane to the charge of the foreign churches. The argumentative temper of the house of deputies was evinced to-day in a lengthy debate upon the much-mooted report of the committee on revision. Beyond a few inconsequential verbal changes, however, nothing was accomplished. A joint session with the house of bishops, while receiving the Canadian guests of honor, was a pleasant diversion from the heat of debate, which was thereby interrupted.

A very pleasant little controversy arose in the house this morning regarding the wording of the invitation to the delegation from the synod of Canada to meet the convention. The resolution of invitation contained the words "the American church." It was moved to strike out these words and insert the "Protestant Episcopal church of the United States." It was explained that this amendment meant no insidious theological differences, but it took a division vote to show that the adherents of the American church were overwhelmingly in the majority.

Minneapolis, Oct. 6.—In their capacity as a board of missions the two houses of the general Episcopal convention met to-day in joint session. Business meetings of both houses preceded the missionary gathering, but at 10:30 the bishops notified the deputies of their readiness to join in the mission gathering, and in a short time the dignified body of the upper house filed up the broad aisle of Gethsemane church while the deputies and audience rose in their honor.

Bishops Whipple and Doane, the officers of the house of bishops, formally presided, though Rev. W. S. Langford, New York, secretary of the board of missions, virtually conducted the meeting. A hymn was heartily joined in by the whole assemblage. Then the venerable Bishop Whipple offered an impressive prayer while the whole congregation knelt.

After that the greeting. With the voice of a man of a score less years the senior bishop welcomed the convention in its missionary character. He began with a vivid description of early missionary work in Minnesota. From this he passed to the founding of Seabury divinity school.

"A blessing has fallen upon the work of the diocese of Minnesota," he said. "It is partly because the mantles of these pioneers have fallen upon the later workers. And the watchword of the diocese has been to preach Christ. I thank God that this great general convention has come together to consider the missions of the church. The apostolic church has something greater to do than the passing of canons." With this impressive sentence Bishop Whipple sat down. Bishop Scarborough of New Jersey read a proposed order of business and the rules of order of the house of bishops as far as they related to discussion and procedure, were adopted. Reports of various officers were read.

Minneapolis, Oct. 8.—Yesterday was a Sunday which the Episcopals of Minneapolis and those visiting this city from other states will not forget in decades. Figuratively speaking, the city was full of churchmen of distinction and renown, and the opportunity of listening to famous preachers was such as the people of this city may not have again for years. It was practically an all-day service in most of the churches, for the early morning communion was followed by another celebration and sermon later in the forenoon, and giving the congregation hardly time to get dinner. The churches were filled again in the afternoon, when several prominent bishops spoke on interesting subjects, in at least one church two afternoon meetings being on the programme.

Minneapolis, Oct. 9.—About the first thing the Episcopalian house of deputies did was to accept an invitation from President Northrop, of the state university, to visit that institution some time during the convention. Hill Bergwin of Pittsburg, of the committee on rules, reported that the committee disapproved of the resolution submitted by G. F. Breed of Long Island that the house offer prayers for the missions at the noon of each day's session. Senator Edmunds secured the unanimous consent of the house to refer an amendment to article 1, section 1, of the constitution, to the committee. The bids for the honor of entertaining the next convention were then presented by the cities of Boston and Atlanta.

LOGS IN A BLAZE.

Fire Swept Through the Murphy Lumber Yards at Green Bay.
Green Bay, Wis., Oct. 9.—At the docks of the Murphy Lumber company three-quarters of a million logs were swept away by fire yesterday. Out of 7,000,000 feet of select lumber on the dock 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 feet were destroyed, together with docks and a number of buildings. The loss is \$100,000. The company's mill burned Sept. 30 with a loss of \$75,000. The insurance on the entire plant was \$47,000, so the lumber is but partially insured. The fire was caused by a spark from a tug.

Unable to Agree.

Duluth, Minn., Oct. 9.—After being out forty-eight hours the jury in the Elder case reported that they were unable to agree on a verdict. The jury stood eight for conviction and four for acquittal. The case will come up for trial at the beginning of the next term of the district court.

Speed Trial.

Washington, Oct. 9.—The Dolphin has arrived at Portland, Me., to assist in the forthcoming speed trial of the battleship Indiana.

CANT FIGHT THERE.

CORBETT AND FITZ CANT BATTLE IN TEXAS.

The Legislature, With Only Six Dissenting Votes in Both Houses, Passes Bill Making Prize-Fighting in the State a Felony.

Austin, Tex., Oct. 4.—There will be no prize fight in Dallas Oct. 31 between Corbett and Fitzsimmons. This fact was settled to-day by the Texas legislature in exactly three hours. The committees, one in the senate and the other in the house gave an audience to the Dallas attorneys all the morning to ascertain their objections and protests to the passage of the law. After hearing of the gentlemen the committee adjourned. Later, when the two houses met, both committees were ready to report and the senate bill was very promptly considered. From the time the bill was placed before the senate until it finally passed was exactly fifty-five minutes. During this time Senator Dean opposed the bill, and Senator Lasker spoke in its favor. These were the only two who spoke on the bill, the balance satisfying themselves by voting. The vote on the final passage of the bill was 27 ayes and 1 nay, Dean being the negative voter. The bill was immediately sent to the house and that body began discussion, substituting the senate bill for the house bill. After several gentlemen had spoken on the bill and the emergency feature, pro and con, a final vote was reached and the bill passed the house by a vote of 110 to 5. Thus within two hours did the Texas legislature forever put an end to prize fighting in Texas.

This time yesterday it would have been impossible to pass a bill with an emergency clause. There were only ninety-two members present yesterday and of that number fifteen were opposed to the emergency clause. It was necessary to have eighty-six votes to carry the emergency clause. The administration forces readily saw that the minority would do them if the matter came to a vote, so they immediately wired all their friends to come here and then set about killing them until their forces could arrive. They had only eighty-two last night, but the absentees flocked in on today's trains. The fight management was confused at the way the solons came in this morning, and practically gave up the fight. It was almost a certainty this morning that the Populists would be called over to the Dallas side of the question, but a cog was slipped and on the vote they were with the administration forces which clinched the matter. Gov. Culberson's friends consider it a great victory for him, and lost no opportunity to congratulate his excellency on the outcome of one of the hottest, and, it might be safely termed, one of the bitterest, as well as shortest political fights ever brought up in the Lone Star State on any one single man.

ONE OF THE WIDOWS.

An Ex-Wife of Mr. Fair Gets Into Trouble.

San Francisco, Oct. 4.—Lillie Bayer, one of the women who claims to be the lawful widow of the late Senator James G. Fair, is now a prisoner at San Quentin, where she will serve a term of ten years for embezzlement. The life story of Lillie Bayer is a remarkable one in many respects. Soon after the death of Senator Fair she announced that she had married the millionaire in 1892, and that one son was the result of the union. She asserts positively that she has papers in her possession which will prove her claims, and says further that the senator decided to her a ranch in this state, the revenues of which were devoted to the rearing and educating of the boy. Of the charge of embezzlement on which she was convicted, the woman claims that she has been grossly misrepresented and attributes her present sad plight and the delay before being tried to the efforts of those who were anxious to have her out of the way.

"I am not insane," she said, "and when I say that I can prove my marriage to Senator Fair, I am not speaking for effect. My baby son is now being cared for by friends in the country. His whereabouts I have kept secret, fearing that an effort would be made to have him taken away from me. Soon after I made it known that I had been married to Senator Fair, a representative of his son, Charles made me an offer of \$50,000 providing I would turn over all the papers in my possession, allow the boy to be adopted and give the name of the magistrate who performed the marriage ceremony. All this I refused to accede to, and told them that I would accept nothing except that which legally belonged to me."

Curtis' Wives Absent.

Anamosa, Iowa, Oct. 4.—The case of Editor R. B. Curtis, the bigamist of Mankato, and the defunct Anamosa Daily Call, was called to-day in the district court. On motion of the state the case was continued until the December term for the reason that witnesses could not be secured. One of his wives was in New York on a visit and another was teaching school, and the board of directors would not allow her to come. It is believed by many that it is Curtis' fine work that has prevented them from coming, and that he will eventually be cleared through their failure to appear against him.

Mount Vernon, Ind., Oct. 4.—First National bank officials say investigations show that Albert Wade, the absconding assistant cashier, took with him on Monday \$13,000 of the bank's funds. The total shortage is supposed to be about \$30,000. It seems to be the old story of "Chicago wheat."

Kentucky Feud Revived.

Harlan, Ky., Oct. 4.—News was received to-day from Straight Creek to the effect that war is again renewed between the Belcher and Gross factions, and that Sampson Brock was shot and killed Saturday by one of the Belchers. It is feared that the government will have to be called upon for troops to help suppress this feud, which has been going on for three months.

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Speed Trial.

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In September the public debt increased \$1,834,687.

HOAR AND THE JOKER.

Revenge of a Colored Man on the Statesman from Backbay.

"Sherman Hoar took a painful part in an incident, a star part at that, which, while grief inspiring in all its phases, couldn't be called a fight. Nor was it exactly with a member of congress, although the foe had close business relations with the house. Hoar was very young, and, to his disgust, very much resembled in personal appearance one of the head pages of the house. This head page was a great practical joker, and the butt of much of his humor was a sleepy dorky who had charge of the house washroom. This Congo was prone to sit in a chair in the washroom and slumber. The funny head page would sly up to him as he slumbered and tip him over on the floor. This was a joke. Before the Congo could recover himself for vengeance the head page would be back in the house, beyond whose green baize portals no humble black man might pursue his prey.

"One afternoon the humorous page tipped over the sleepy colored man several times. It gave the head page great joy. The victim of all this fun lusted for revenge. He would give a week's salary for an opportunity to play a return game with his tormentor.

"It was four o'clock in the afternoon when, opening his eyes after a cat nap, he beheld his persecutor bending over a wash basin, refreshing his face. The bearded Congo's joy was unconfined. The Lord had delivered the enemy into his hands.

"The negro is not an originator. At best, he is only an imitator. In this supreme hour of triumph our poor black friend could think of nothing better than to creep to the unsuspecting tyrant and kick him. This he did, and he threw all the force of his tropical nature into the caress. He kicked the enemy soundly and roundly, and then stood back to enjoy his victory.

"The force of this rear end collision drove the victim's head against the wall with amazing force. It was not unnatural that he should look up. He did so, and the dorky was horrified when he recognized the features of Sherman Hoar, representative from the Boston Backbay district. The dorky did not faint, for the reason that dorkies never faint. But he grew several shades lighter at the thought of what he had done.

"Hoar, on his part, could not find words to express his indignant astonishment. At last the poor dorky managed to explain, in the most humble and contrite fashion, that he had mistaken Hoar for the head page, who oppressed him. Hoar granted him forgiveness, although in his proud heart he regarded the explanation as a greater insult than the assault. After that, too, Hoar bathed his face at his hotel. He did not care to take further risks in the house washroom, for the kick had not diminished his resemblance to the page."

Making Cement.

S. D. S. would like to be told how to make cement that, when dry, becomes hard like stone. Answer: This depends somewhat on the use to be made of the cement. For araways, walks, etc., one of the best mixtures is one part of Portland cement and three parts of good, clean sand. The sand must be free from earth and vegetable matter, and of such a quality that water will run from it nearly clear. Mix the cement and sand thoroughly by sifting or shoveling, then put into a box and very quickly wet it thoroughly, so that it will be of the consistency of good, stiff mortar. It must be used at once, for it sets almost as quickly as plaster of Paris. It takes some hours, possibly some days, to become thoroughly dry. While it is still damp, if a finer finish is required, mix cement with an equal quantity of sand and put on an outer coat and allow this to dry. A thin covering of pure cement and water, about as thick as stiff batter, makes a finish almost equal to earthenware. Properly made and worked, this cement will stand heat and frost without injury. It should, however, be thoroughly dried before winter.

FACTS FROM ALL LANDS.

Norway and Sweden have been under one king since 1814, but at present there are demands for a separation.

The cellar in the bank of France resembles a large warehouse. Silver coin is stored there in 800 large barrels. Twenty-five miles of the Congo railroad are already completed. The road will be ninety-three miles in total length.

In France the population averages about 187 to the square mile. In this country the average is twenty-one to the square mile.

Japan is a corruption of the Chinese word Shipen-kne, which means "root of day," or "sunrise kingdom," because Japan is directly east of China.

All of the states, kingdoms, principalities, empires, etc., of Europe (except Russia) and all of the United States, including Alaska, could be placed side by side in Siberia and yet but little more than cover that immense country.

In Malta bees are plentiful and bee stings are in such repute as a cure for rheumatism that resort to this primitive method of inoculation has been in common practice in severe cases for generations, the results, it is said, having been most satisfactory for patients.

A discovery of unusual interest has been made in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, of the hull of a vessel over eighty feet long and twenty-five feet wide. The vessel appears to be built after the order of the Norsemen's ships and with copper spikes such as were used by the Phoenicians in the early days.