

## WALLER IS IN FRANCE.

Arrival of the Deported American Citizen at Marseilles.

### SENT FROM MADAGASCAR

Tried as a Spy and Sentenced to Twenty Years' Imprisonment.

### FRANCE TO BE CALLED DOWN.

Friends of the Ex-Consul Will Cause a Thorough Investigation of the Case.

MARSEILLES, FRANCE, April 20.—The steamer Djemah, from the island of Madagascar, has arrived here, having on board John L. Waller, formerly United States Consul at Tamatave, who was recently tried by court-martial and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment on the charge of having been a spy in the interest of the Hovas.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.—While the action of the French Government will only add to the amount of indemnity it will be called upon to pay, should Mr. Waller's friends show the charge upon which he was sentenced is baseless, it will still facilitate the efforts of the State Department to fully develop the facts in the case, as it can now communicate directly with United States Ambassador Eustis instead of being obliged to accept the tedious course of acting through an inferior consular officer in Madagascar, out of reach by cable communication.

Mr. Eustis has been instructed to pursue the matter to an end and make a most thorough examination of all the facts attending the punishment of this American citizen. He will also make a special examination into the legality under treaty stipulations of that trial of a citizen of a friendly nation by court-martial instead of by the regular civil tribunals.

Moreover, the case involves the right of France to exercise jurisdiction over the internal affairs of Madagascar, from which she appears to have been expressly excluded by the treaty of 1883.

The Washington friends of Mr. Waller are bringing all the influence possible to bear in his behalf upon the State Department. Among other prominent men who have displayed an interest in the case is Senator Voorhees, who has had one or two interviews with Secretary Gresham and has presented to him in a strong light the importance as well as the propriety of the United States investigating the question of Waller's treatment. After having seen the Secretary, Senator Voorhees said he found the Secretary quite as much interested in the case as he was, and proposed to have it probed to the bottom. The Secretary said he had already placed in the hands of Ambassador Eustis at Paris all the facts that had come to his knowledge, and had given him instructions to thoroughly investigate the case.

There can be no doubt that the Waller incident will be one of the most difficult that this administration has had to contend with in its treatment of foreign affairs and that fact is fully realized here. The principles involved are of the utmost importance, and should the statements of Waller's friends be well founded the Government of the United States under no circumstances can admit the correctness of French officials without thereby admitting its indisposition or inability to protect our citizens in foreign countries from oppression and ill treatment.

The information reaching Washington gives the details of the chasing under which Waller was convicted as a spy. The French soldiers had determined to make a descent on one of the large Hova towns. It was to be a night attack and was intended to be a decisive stroke. The arrangements for the movement were guarded with the utmost secrecy. In some way, however, Waller learned of the movement and is said to have conveyed full information to the Hovas. The latter quickly armed the threatened town, so that when the French soldiers appeared they were met by an effective resistance. Instead of taking the place by surprise, they found every one alert to the attack.

The alleged treachery was closely investigated and it was claimed that to Waller. Aside from the charges to which the French forces were put by having their plans miscarry it is said to have seriously delayed the progress of the French expedition in Madagascar.

The French Ambassador at Washington has not yet been informed of the Waller proceedings. Mr. Gresham is dealing with the French Minister of Foreign Affairs through our Minister at Paris.

### RUSSIA OPPOSES IT.

Does Not Want Japan to Get Any of the Mainland of China.

ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA, April 20.—The newspapers here are unanimous in disapproving the conditions of peace between China and Japan.

They are opposed to the Japanese acquiring territory on the mainland of China. Novoe Vremya declares that Russia cannot tolerate the cession of territory north of the Gulf of Pechili, adding: "Japan may have Wei-hai-wei and any territory in the south."

"Revision of treaty by European powers is necessary, as we believe England inclines to separate the understanding with Japan." Finally, Novoe Vremya says emphatically that Russia cannot allow Japan to acquire Liao Tung peninsula.

The newspaper mentioned then urges prompt action upon the part of Russia. The Novoe favors the summoning of a European conference to consider the treaty, but doubts the solidarity of its powers.

TIENTSIN, CHINA, April 20.—Viceroy Li Hung Chang has arrived here in good health from Japan.

### Russia's Press Gag Laws.

ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA, April 20.—The Czar has rejected the petition of seven journalists and literary men in favor of the modification of the press laws. The commission, consisting of the Ministers of Justice and the Interior and the Procurator of the Holy Synod, to which the document was referred, reported adversely upon it, pointing out that the presenting of collective petitions is legally prohibited and that the press laws are not antiquated, but have been repeatedly amended.

### To Censor the Persecution.

CONSTANTINOPLE, TURKEY, April 20, Sir Philip Curie, the British Ambassador

at Constantinople, has made representations to the Turkish Government regarding the conduct of the authorities who are continuing the oppression and persecution of Armenians. He pointed out the danger of continuing this policy, and urged the necessity of a change in the Turkish empire. In reply the Turkish Government assured the British Ambassador that it would send instructions to the Provisional Governors in the sense desired.

### Off for Acapulco.

CITY OF MEXICO, MEX., April 20.—The American warship Monterey left Acapulco to-day for the south.

### ADMITS THE STEALINGS.

A Relative of Seely Also Robs the Shoe and Leather Bank.

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 20.—A sequel to the sensational stealing of \$35,000 by Samuel C. Seely from the National Shoe and Leather Bank came to light this evening by the announcement that another shortage had been discovered in the same institution.

The culprit, strange to say, is a brother-in-law of the convicted defaulter. His name is Samuel E. Aymar. He has been employed by the bank for many years and occupied a desk adjoining that used by Seely before he fled.

The discovery was made this afternoon after the closing of banking hours. When Aymar was arrested he expressed surprise that his crime had been discovered. He admitted the robbery and said he could not tell how much his stealing amounted to. It had been going on several years.

### EUGENE WARE'S DEATH.

The News Has Just Been Received by His Father in Colorado.

DENVER, Colo., April 20.—A special to the News from Montrose, Colo., says: "It has just come to light here that Eugene Ware, who was mysteriously killed at San Francisco, was the son of H. V. Ware of this place."

Mr. Ware did not know that his son was killed, but had wondered why he did not get any letters from him. Ware does not know what action to take in regard to his son's death, though it is expected he will try and have the mystery solved.

### RUBE SMITH DEAD.

The Notorious Bandit Passes Away in a Convict's Cell.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 20.—Rube Smith, the leader of the celebrated Burroughs gang, who was sent to prison in 1890 to serve a life sentence for attempted train robbery, died this afternoon in the penitentiary hospital of Bright's disease. He was charged with the murder of five men, and it was the popular impression that his hands were stained with the blood of many more.

### ALL RIDDLED WITH BULLETS.

Three Men Were Murdered on the Shore of Utah Lake.

SALT LAKE, UTAH, April 20.—Last Wednesday the body of Harry Hayes was found on the shore of Utah Lake riddled with bullets.

He and his two cousins, Andrew Johnson and Alfred Neilson, had been missing from their homes for a month. To-day the bodies of the other two men were found on the lake shore. Both had been murdered. Officers are working on clues.

### Mrs. Farnum's Condition.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., April 20.—Mrs. Farnum is unable to come intelligently. Owing to advanced age her condition is regarded as critical. What the physicians fear most is the injury at the base of the brain. That the skull was not fractured seems almost a miracle, as the blow was evidently terrible one. There is no clew to the assailant.

### Attached by the Pastor.

WICHITA, KAN., April 20.—A novel suit has been filed in the court here. The Rev. A. Hall, pastor of the First Baptist Church, has been unable to receive his pay for some time back, and to-day attached the communion set, bibles, hymnbooks and furniture of the church.

### Chief Arthur Sails for Europe.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 20.—P. M. Arthur, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, will sail for Europe with his wife next week. He has been granted six months' absence, with pay.

### Execution of a Murderer.

COLUMBIA, TENN., April 20.—Matthew Calloway, the negro who murdered Jim Walters (colored) at Santa Fe in July, was hanged here to-day. He confessed on the scaffold.

### Fakes in Organ Stops.

Of all the musical instruments known in the present day the organ is undoubtedly the "king." Not only in its complicated and ingenious mechanism or its wonderful control by one performer, but in its powers of expression and imitation of the various instruments of the orchestra it is unexcelled. Unlike other instruments that are perfected both in voice and simplified methods of playing—such as the violin, flute, clarinet, etc., the organ is, now stands, is still open to considerable improvement, both in mechanical and acoustic principles, says the Providence Journal.

The word "stop" means a "set" or "rank" of pipes—one to every key on the keyboard. The word does not refer in any way to the "knob" that the organist pulls out or pushes in. It seems necessary to explain this, as many persons are unaware of it and are dazzled by the amount of "knobs" they get for the money, and say, "Oh, our organ has thirty stops, and cost so and so," and "such a one's has thirty-five and cost only half that sum." Now, in almost every specification received from organ builders a certain number of "fake" stops are announced, in order to make it appear a great deal for the money. Among these are certain "mechanical" contrivances, which produce certain effects on the mechanism only, while others are used to affect the speech of the pipes. Others again are mere "claptrap," and as a rule where these are inserted the tender may be put in the fire, as the builder is untrustworthy.

An idea may be formed of the uselessness of some of these by the number of them run into a particular organ. After one may find eleven "stops," and actually only two rows of reeds, 122 in number, therefore really only two stops, divided into treble and bass to swell the number to the remainder being made up of mechanical "claptrap."

Piano Adrift at Sea. A piano adrift at sea was the strange sight recently witnessed by the crew of the pilot-boat J. H. Edmunds. Where it came from nobody knows, but it was undoubtedly a portion of the cabin furniture of some foundered craft whose name will some day appear on the list of missing vessels. It was badly damaged by the sea, the interior was intact. The maker's name was not distinguishable. The location in which it was seen was about ten miles east of the Five-Fathom Bank Lightship.—Philadelphia Record.

Hot milk is a regularly recognized drink in some of the German cafes. It is served in a cup with a saucer and two lumps of sugar always accompany it. The drink has several things to commend it, since it is so full of nourishment and contains, in coffee or alcoholic drinks, and it is actually an excellent remedy for disorders of the stomach arising from certain forms of indigestion.

## WORSE THAN RUSSIA.

The Hawaiian Oligarchy Inaugurates a Rule of Despotism.

### REVOLUTION TALKED OF.

Grave Fears That a General Outbreak Will Take Place Very Shortly.

### JAPANESE BOAST OF CONQUEST.

An Attempt on the Part of the Government to Coerce the Citizens' Guard.

HONOLULU, April 13, via steamer Australia.—There are ominous mutterings of impending evil in the air. Whether they come one knows or seems to care. Certain it is that many of the staunchest supporters of the Government are much dissatisfied with its course, and more especially since the late so-called revolution. One cause of complaint is the want of some efficient head to the military department, which at present is under the command of Colonel Whiting. This gentleman resigned his position as Judge of the Circuit Court to take that of Colonel of the Hawaiian army in order that he might preside over the recent military commission, and by his judicial dignity and knowledge of law at least give it some semblance of a court. This he did, and it is due to Colonel-Judge Whiting that the proceedings of the military commission were conducted with due and proper decorum. But this is all over and Judge Whiting is tired of military honors. Of course he will be reappointed to his old position as Circuit Judge.

In the meantime there is considerable friction between the various military organizations here. The regular force, consisting of about 100 men, has no commander of experience, and the volunteer companies are insisting that some one with at least a small modicum of military knowledge be imported and given the position of colonel. This position carries with it a salary of \$250 a month and perquisites. Another military organization is the Sharpshooters. These people are all fancy shots. They can nearly all hit a bullseye once in a while and some of them can do it seven times out of ten. They made a great record in the late "war" and the whole town has been laughing at them ever since. They are good shots even at 1500 yards, but the man is yet to be found who saw any one of them go closer to the enemy than 1800 yards in the January trouble. In fact it is just what some of them say and glory in the saying, "We didn't go out there to take any chances."

After three or four days of so-called fighting, Captain Parker and a handful of native police went out and brought all the "rebels" in. There is much more truth than poetry in Joaquin Miller's writings about Honolulu and the late revolution. The potent factor in the late uprising, and which really quelled it, was the Citizens' Guard. At that time it was an unknown quantity. No one knew, outside of the members, its strength or purpose. It was supposed to consist of a couple of hundred men, half of whom could not be relied on to turn out. The revolutionists themselves all acknowledge that they could ascertain nothing about the membership or the objects of the organization. When the revolution did break out they found out all about it so quickly that they were simply paralyzed.

It was planned that hundreds of natives and white royalists were to rise in Honolulu and meet others who were to come in from the outlying districts; but when, upon the first alarm given on the killing of Charles L. Carter, 700 members of the Citizens' Guard, all armed with rifles and with abundance of ammunition, turned out to protect themselves, their wives and families and their property and the republic. They did not go out of any personal regard for the Government or the members composing it, for individually, with the exception of President Dole and Minister of Foreign Affairs Hatch, they are decidedly unpopular, and more so now than ever. While it cannot be said that the Citizens' Guard suppressed the revolution—there being none to suppress—it can be truthfully said that it prevented one, and this is fully recognized by the Government and Advisory Council. So pleased was the Cabinet with the support received from this organization that soon after the rebellion (so called) was suppressed it took steps to turn it into a regular organization, formulating a set of rules and regulations for it, among which were trials by court-martial and various other obnoxious clauses. The force was to be subject to various military regulations and to be captured and officered like a regular military company.

The members, or rather a majority of them, did not see it in that light and they protested vigorously, and are still doing so. Squad 8, numbering some fifty members, utterly refused to be governed by the new regulations, and the result is they have been consigned to the waste-paper basket. They claimed, as do other members, that they only joined for a certain purpose, which was to assist the Government in preserving order in case of emergency. They were given commissions as special policemen and were armed, but the commission expressly stated that they should not be required to leave their own districts on any account. The Government has been trying to upset this arrangement and make the organization purely military, and it has met with an ignominious failure.

This, of course, has created much dissatisfaction among the members, and many of them have threatened to throw up their commissions and guns. It might safely be predicted that if another revolution broke out to-morrow not one-half of the Citizens' Guard would turn out for duty. And there are serious rumors abroad about another outbreak to occur almost at any time. The royalists say, as do many of the supporters of the present regime, that the January outbreak was only a flash in the pan, and that the real one is yet to come.

There are good reasons for believing this to be true. There is general dissatisfaction here over the labor question. Only last week nearly 900 Portuguese contract laborers came here on one steamer from the Azores, and the week before 700 Japanese from Kobe. In spite of every opposition possible from white laborers and mechanics, the Government still keeps on importing more cheap contract labor. There are hundreds of white men walking the streets of Honolulu to-day who cannot obtain any kind of employment whatever, while the Japanese are becoming daily more and more arrogant. It was only yesterday that the editor of one of the Japanese papers here said to a friend of the writer: "When we get through with China we will take Honolulu and after that San Francisco." And the man honestly meant what he said. There is no doubt about Japan's ability to take Hawaii any day in the week, but when it comes to taking San Francisco even President Cleveland might be induced to put on a little war paint.

There is a little combination here, known as the Planters' Labor and Supply Company. Its objects are implied in the name. There is not a plantation-owner or manager who does not belong to it. It is a close corporation, but it controls the destinies of the Hawaiian Islands all the same. It does its work in a very smooth, slick sort of way, but it gets there all the same. It is said that three members of the present Ministry are directly under its control. The Attorney-General is a prominent member of the company, and is interested in a host of enterprises which are subservient to it. The Minister of the Interior is simply a figurehead for the firm of Wilder & Co., which owns the steamship line which carries sugar from the other islands to the ships in Honolulu harbor. The Minister is, and has been for a long time, the superintendent of that company.

The Minister of Finance is the manager of the bank of Bishop & Co. It would not do for a man in his position to antagonize the Planters' Labor and Supply Company, and he does not. In fact, it is general talk here that Mr. Damon is working for Damon first, Bishop & Co. next and the dear people later on. Much indignation has been created here over the action of Jonathan L. Shaw, the Tax Collector of the island of Oahu, who has just awarded the printing of the delinquent tax list to the Chinese News. This paper is printed wholly in Chinese, employs no white labor, and very few people were even aware of its existence. Mr. Shaw did not like the bids submitted by the Star, Bulletin and Advertiser, and instead of throwing them out and advertising for new ones he tried to peddle the job out. He appointed J. M. Vivas, the editor of the Portuguese journal here, and offered him \$50 to be allowed to put the tax list in as a supplement, the Tax Office to furnish the same ready printed. Mr. Vivas replied that he could not use his paper for any such purpose. After exhausting himself in endeavors to get some decent paper to publish the delinquent list Mr. Shaw finally gave it to the Chinese News, which took a \$450 contract for \$80. The Honolulu Typographical Union has called a special meeting for to-night and proposes to make it interesting for the Tax Collector. No single act of any Government official since the formation of the Provisional Government has called forth such universal condemnation as this. The Tax Collector is directly responsible to the Minister of Finance, but the Minister is now appealing to the Emperor to intervene, as he did in the case of the withdrawal of the Seidlitz education bill in 1892, and bring about the withdrawal of the anti-revolution bill. Such interposition, however, would be unconstitutional, as in the case of an imperial measure the Bundesrath alone has this power.

### MEASURES ON THE LIST.

Greatest of All the Bugbears Is the Anti-Revolutionary Bill.

### LIBERALS ARE DISGUSTED.

On the Whole the German Government Appears to Be in a Great Dilemma.

BERLIN, GERMANY, April 20.—The wheel of parliamentary politics will resume active work on Tuesday next, when the Reichstag reassembles with a big program before it, including amendments to and changes in the tariff law, the socialist bill defining and enlarging the rights of association and coalition and plenary discussion of the anti-revolution bill. The measure last alluded to is the bugbear of the Liberals, Radicals and Socialists, and has been rendered even more stringent in committee, at the instance of the members of the Center party who are angling for the repeal of the anti-Jesuit laws. The Clerical proposals, however, in some respects are very radical, but the Government hesitates to accept them, fearing to overstep the mark and further intensify popular resentment.

The National Liberals, who at first favored the bill, are now disgusted with the reactionary character it is assuming and have deserted to the side of its opponents. Thus its adoption depends entirely upon the support of the Center party, the members of which demand that the bill be passed as they shaped it or not at all. The Conservatives, on the other hand, declare they will not consent to place German Protestantism under the heel of its hereditary enemies.

The Government is thus in a dilemma, for if it refuses the demand of the Center party the anti-revolution bill is certain to be rejected, while if it consents to the demands of the Centerists the Government will alienate its conservative supporters. As a solution of the situation those who fear both clerical reaction and socialist encroachments appeal to the Emperor to intervene, as he did in the case of the withdrawal of the Seidlitz education bill in 1892, and bring about the withdrawal of the anti-revolution bill. Such interposition, however, would be unconstitutional, as in the case of an imperial measure the Bundesrath alone has this power.

The dispute between Great Britain and Nicaragua is being watched here, and the opinion of those competent to pronounce an opinion upon the matter is decidedly against allowing Nicaragua to get off too cheaply. Moreover, the idea of intervention on the part of the United States is not viewed here with enthusiasm.

### ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Henri Rochefort, who has taken part in a good many affairs of honor, has finally come to the conclusion that duelling "is ignoble slaughtering."

Eugene Recamier, Esq., of the Recorder's office of Maryland, Mo. He signs his name with a rubber stamp.

A Sioux City (Iowa) gambler, Jack Kerry, who ran away from his home in Ireland, has been shot and has inherited \$300,000 by the death of his father.

Two electricians at Graz, Austria, claim to have invented an arrangement by which a newspaper can be printed by telegraph in any number of places at the same time.

A maiden lady in Newburg keeps a parrot with a monkey which chews tobacco. She says between the two she doesn't miss a husband very much.—Athens Globe.

The owner of sheep is justified in killing a dog to stop him from mangling them, but he is not justified in killing a man who has the law give him other redress. So decides a Maine Judge.

Among the signs of the times is the fact that the Union League Club of Brooklyn devotes certain evenings to serving to guests to turn it into a regular organization, formulating a set of rules and regulations for it, among which were trials by court-martial and various other obnoxious clauses. The force was to be subject to various military regulations and to be captured and officered like a regular military company.

There were 17,844,714 bunches of bananas consumed in the United States last year. Jamaica, Cuba, Honduras and Colombia supply most of the fruit. It is within the reach of the people of middle age when a banana was a rarity.

It is a well-known fact that the milkmaids in Switzerland can sing get better pay than those who cannot sing. The reason is that a tuncful maid who sings at her work coaxes a fourfold milk from a cow than a songless milkmaid can extract.

One of the amazing manifestations in the Far West is the character of the clubs in some small cities. Such clubs are luxuriously furnished, well managed and prosperous. The strangest of all several such clubs support flourishing restaurants, a thing that no club in small Eastern cities attempts.

A New England Episcopal Bishop met a young minister at a social gathering and was introduced. "A. M. V. A. A. I am pleased to meet you. I am told that you are a Congregationalist." "Yes, Bishop, I am a Congregationalist." "Ah, well, Mr. —, excuse me, but while I recognize you as a gentleman, I cannot recognize you as a Christian." That is all right, Bishop. While I can recognize you as a Christian, I cannot recognize you as a gentleman." The story is an old one, and the chances are that it is not true.

A new journal, says the Philadelphia Record, "has been launched upon the educational world in the shape of a Latin monthly. It rejoices in the title of *Præco Latinus*, and it has for its aim the dissemination and encouragement of Latin speech and literature among the people of the United States. One-half of the periodical is printed in Latin and the other half in English. An interesting feature of the paper is the publication of 'Robinson Crusoe,' translated by P. J. Goffaux. A general glossary is attached, giving the meaning of those words used in the translation which are likely to be unfamiliar to the average Latin student. One page is devoted to the publication of numerous testimonials from subscribers who have written in Latin their expressions of deep regard for the master mind responsible for the publication."

## IN WILLIAM'S DOMAIN

Politics to Resume Work.

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lent humor, continued to wait for the President, says a writer in the Chicago Inter Ocean.

At length, unwilling to disappoint them altogether, he came. It was the first time I had seen him. I heard the somewhat elaborate paper which he read on the next evening to a large audience, and which is preserved among his important papers; yet, the impression of his remarks, and his speech on Monday evening, in which his purpose was to reciprocate the genial greeting of his hearers, but to utter nothing otherwise significant, afforded a far more interesting presentation of the personality of the man than the more formal address afterward. He came forward brisk and cheerful, offhand and elastic, as from a good dinner, and exceedingly well satisfied with the condition of things in general. There was a dash of exuberance in his manner. It would seem to one seeing and hearing him to have been the happiest day, the culmination of his life. The strongest impression made was the fullness of his speech, and the fact that it was not manifest in anything obtrusive, but was a simple, solid, thorough-going satisfaction, apparent in every feature and movement. He spoke with a good quality of voice, and with a clear, distinct and deliberate articulation. Standing before the large window he did not seem as tall as he would elsewhere. His movements and gestures had much freedom, elasticity and force, and his countenance beamed with cordiality, as if he were speaking with old acquaintances, all of which made him seem younger than we had expected him to appear. A shrewd intelligence, as of one long accustomed to read men's minds, was in his remarks, and almost laughing eyes. At the same time there was a quiet and unpretentious air of self-reliance which was unmistakable. One who had never before seen or heard of the man would feel entirely assured from his five minutes' appearance at that time that he was no novice. He spoke as follows:

"My friends, I am informed that you have been waiting here for some time under the impression that I had made an appointment to speak at this time. There's a mistake about it somewhere. I have made no such appointment. More or less persons have been gathering here at different times during the day, and in the exuberance of their feeling—and for all of which they are greatly justified—calling upon me to say something, and I have from time to time been sending out what I supposed was proper, to intelligence, to tell them to be seated. Laughter and applause, elicited by the genial and humorous twinkle of the eye, and the good-natured manner with which the above words were spoken."

"I said to a larger audience this morning what I desire now to repeat. It is this: That I supposed in consequence of the glorious news we have been receiving lately there is to be some general demonstration either on the part of the Center party, or on the part of the Conservatives, when I will be expected, I presume, to say something. Just here I will remark that I would much prefer having this demonstration take place to-morrow evening, as I would then be much better prepared to say what I have to say than I am now or can be this evening. [A voice: "And we will then have heard from