

THE PRESIDENT.

He Takes Part in a Centennial Celebration and Tells What a President Should Be. At a centennial celebration at Clinton, New York, on the 13th, which was attended by a vast crowd, the speeches occupied over two hours, and with the exception of that by President Cleveland, were chiefly by persons of local fame connected by blood with the early settlers of this place. I am inclined to content myself on this occasion with an acknowledgment on behalf of the people of the United States of the compliment which you have paid to the office which represents their sovereignty, but such an acknowledgment suggests an idea which I cannot refrain from dwelling upon for a moment. That the office of president of the United States does represent the sovereignty of 60,000,000 of people is, to my mind, a statement full of solemnity, for this sovereignty I conceive to be the working act of enforcement of the divine gift of man to govern himself, and a manifestation of God's plans concerning the human race. Through the struggle of political parties to secure the incumbency of this office, and the questionable methods sometimes resorted to for its possession, I do not believe that the people are not being misled, and that the people in their choice and its too frequent influences on their suffrage may surprise us, these things should never lead us astray in our estimate of this exalted position and its value and dignity, and though your fellow citizens, who may be chosen to perform for a time the duties of this high place, should be carefully selected, and though the best attainable results may be obtained by his administration, yet the acting watchfulness of the people, freed from the disturbing turmoil of political excitement, ought to prevent mischance to the office which represents their sovereignty, and should reduce to a minimum the danger of harm to the state. I by no means underestimate the importance of the.

UTMOST CARE AND CIRCUMSPECTION in selection of the incumbent. On the contrary, I believe there is no obligation of citizenship that demands more thoughtful and conscientious deliberation than this; but I am speaking of the citizens' duty to the office and its selected incumbent. This duty is only performed when, in the interest of the entire people, the full exercise of the powers of chief magistracy is insisted on, and when for the people's safety a due regard for the limitations placed upon the office is exacted. These things should be enforced by the manifestation of a calm and enlightened public opinion. But this should not be stimulated by the mad clamor of disappointed interest, which without regard for the general good or allowance for the exercise of official judgments, would degrade the office by forcing compliance with selfish demands. If your president should not be of the people and one of your fellow citizens he would be utterly unfit for the position, incapable of understanding the people's wants, and careless of their desires. That he is one of the people implies that he is subject to human frailty and error; but he should be permitted to claim but little toleration for mistakes. The generosity of his fellow citizens should alone decree how far good intentions should excuse his shortcomings. Watch well, then, this high office, the most precious possession of American citizenship. Demand for it the most complete devotion on the part of him to whose custody it may be entrusted, and protect it not less vigilantly from worthy assaults from without. Thus will you perform a sacred duty to yourselves and to those who may follow you in the enjoyment of the freest institutions which heaven has ever vouchsafed to man.

A Prominent Citizen of Washington Murdered.

The brutal and wanton murder of a prominent citizen occurred on the evening of the 13th, at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth street, in front of the Riggs bank. As Joseph P. Kennedy left his real estate office, immediately adjoining the bank and walked toward a letter box he was followed by John Daly. As he posted the letter Mr. Kennedy turned whereupon Daly plunged a case knife to the hilt in the left side of the abdomen of the aged man. The stricken one fell to the sidewalk, gasping blood, and the murderer fled. Dr. Rupp, of the navy, who was driving by, rushed out and pronounced the wound fatal. Kennedy died in a few minutes. The murderer stood calmly gazing at his bloody knife as a bystander caught hold of him. Daly was soon after taken in charge by an officer, who hurried him to the station. He was discharged from the workhouse the same morning, and is said to be demoralized. He hung around his victim's office all the afternoon, evidently waiting for him. At the police station Daly made a rambling statement, saying that the dead man had swindled him out of some money in a real estate transaction. The only possible basis for this statement is that Kennedy should have learned, a number of years ago Daly's father was in the employ of Mr. Kennedy, who gave him a piece of property which he afterward bought back. The dead event can probably be set down as another case of Giltanism.

An Important Land Decision.

Washington, Special: People who took up land within the granted limits of any railroad between the filing of the map and general route and the arrival at the local and office of the notice of withdrawal, can hold that land against any claims of the road. That is the principal principle announced by Secretary Lamar in the case of Northern Pacific railroad against G. Burns. The company's map of the general route was filed Feb. 21, 1872. March 21, 1872, R. Woodworth filed on land in section 3, township 6, range 1, Bozeman land district. The withdrawal had been made, but the notice had not reached the local land office. Woodworth, in 1876, sold out to Burns, who went on the land and made about \$2,000 worth of improvements, and in 1882 attempted to prove up. The local officers rejected the proof because the land was within the granted limits and an odd section. The commissioner of the general land office gave Burns the land because it had been taken before the map of definite location had been filed. The secretary says that Butts' decision of the supreme court that Butts' decision of the supreme court that the commissioner cannot be sustained but under the provisions of the law of 1876 Burns has a right to the land.

For a Steam Yacht Race.

New York, Special: Norman L. Munro believes that he has in his new steam yacht "Now Then" the fastest craft of the kind on this side of the Atlantic. So thoroughly is he convinced of his boat's superior speed that on the 13th inst., he issued a challenge which was much discussed in yachting circles. The challenge in his own words is as follows: I will give any steamer in this country with a record ten miles start over the American Yacht club's course at any time I will do so just for the sake of having a race and enlivening a little the present dullness in boating matters. The "Now Then" was built by the Herreshoffs, the builders of the famous Stiletto and Henrietta. She made the trip from Newport here on Tuesday in seven hours and four minutes, the fastest time on record.

Minnesota Editors and Publishers.

The twentieth annual meeting of the Minnesota Editors and Publishers Association, was held at Anoka, by invitation, on the 13th. The members and their wives were most graciously entertained by the citizens of Anoka. In addition to the transactions of the usual business, there were many bright speeches. Here are the officers of the association for the ensuing year: President, Joel P. Heatwole; Northfield; vice presidents, Lewis E. Fisher, St. Paul; Charles L. Davis, Wing; Col. Lounsbury, Duluth; corresponding secretary, Maj. T. M. Newson, St. Paul; recording secretary, G. S. Pease, Anoka; treasurer, David Ramaley, St. Paul; executive committee, F. H. Hall, St. Paul; Frank A. Day, Fairmont; T. Sinclair, Winona; G. W. Benedict, C. P. Carpenter, Farmington. Delegates to the national editorial convention at Denver in September next: B. Herbert, Capt. Castle, T. M. Newson, Alvah Eastman, William Hinds, G. W. Benedict, H. G. Day, Capt. Moffett, A. N. Dare, H. O. Bassford, J. P. Heatwole, W. H. Mitchell, D. P. R. Strong, J. C. Wise. Alternates—L. Osborne, D. C. Lightbourne, C. H. Lineau, Frank Simmons, Irving Todd, A. P. Miller, Max Nichols, H. S. Paswell, J. G. Hamlin, J. T. Murphy, E. W. Randall, L. S. Frost, D. Ramaley, R. C. Mitchell, E. H. Dearth.

Miss Winnaretta Singer, daughter of the American sewing machine inventor, has \$1,500,000 in her own right, and is to marry Prince de Suce-Montbellard. Her mother married a duke after Isaac Singer's death.

Railroad workmen and Youngstown, O., police have a pitched battle for contest of a railroad track.

Ex-Attorney General MacVeagh and family will spend the summer in England.

Sir John Pope Hennessey has been reinstated as governor general of Mauritius.

A Hamburg correspondent telegraphs that a rumor current that Herr Mitter is likely to succeed Bismarck as minister of commerce.

At Montreal, McDougal, Logie & Co. oil and paint manufacturers, have failed. Direct liabilities, \$250,000.

Secretary Lamar has sustained the commissioner in his refusal to make for Holland a survey of a dry lake bed in sections 19 and 30, township 45, range 30, fourth principal meridian, Minnesota. The secretary says: It is the policy of the government since 1877 to refuse to survey meandered lands. Besides, he is not satisfied that the lake bed does not inure to the holders of the adjoining tract by the principle of accretion.

General Manager Hayes, of the Wabash railway, when en route from Chicago, was attacked while asleep in his private car by an unknown man who, at pistol point, robbed the magnate of his valuables. After knocking down the porter the robber jumped from the train and escaped.

The comptroller of the currency authorized the Third National Bank of Piqua, O., to begin business with a capital of \$100,000.

The customs receipts during the fiscal year just closed were \$145,968,588, 48 cents, or 12 3/4 per cent, and internal revenue increased 2 per cent, while the amount received in excess of current expenditures was \$102,864,703.66.

U. S. Grant post, No. 327, G. A. R., of Brooklyn has passed resolutions denouncing the recent attacks upon the order of the living and slanders upon our dead. The resolutions also declare that the Grand Army men appeal to the loyal press of the country without regard to partisan affiliation.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says that from figures given out lately by Powderly it is ascertained that the membership of the order of the Knights of Labor has fallen from 1,000,000 to less than 600,000 within the last fourteen months. The loss has been steady and on the increase.

The inspector who had investigated the accounts of William Cannon, postmaster at Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dak., who lately committed suicide, found that by false returns of canceled stamps Cannon had overdrawn in salary \$9,055. The postmaster general, under the act of June 17, 1878, made an order requesting the sixth circuit court to adjust the compensation of Cannon. The postoffice department says that it is making a thorough investigation of the acts of postmasters all over the country. It intimates that there are other cases similar to that of Cannon.

Sir Wilfred Lawson presided over the meeting of the international arbitration association in London. The secretary's report referred to length to the co-operation of a similar association in America and expressed a hope for the formation of a joint commission to consider the advisability of creating an Anglo-American arbitration tribunal. David Dudley Field, in moving approval of a petition to parliament in favor of the creation of such a tribunal, expressed hearty sympathy with the cause.

Edward Clarage, the aeronaut killed by falling from his balloon on the Fourth at Olean, N. Y., had made ninety successful ascensions.

The Southern Dakota division convention at Huron constructs an executive council of fifteen to continue the agitation for statehood.

A fire at Port Huron destroyed a planing mill valued at \$25,000.

The National Educational Association commences its session in Chicago.

St. Paul was on the 13th inst., treated to a phenomenon in the form of clouds of what are variously called Green Bay, swamp and bug bugs. About 10 o'clock a breeze sprang up from the south and with it came the countless millions of bugs, which swarmed every light, often becoming so thick around many street lamps as to almost obscure the light. Around the electric light masts they seemed to congregate in greater numbers than elsewhere, and in the vicinity of Bridge Square, Seven Corners and at the park at the head of Third street, the streets were literally covered with the pests to the depth of several inches. The street sweeping force carried away many wagon loads of the bugs from Bridge square and vicinity about 12 o'clock, but at 2 o'clock this morning the streets in that locality were again covered with them, and they still continue to come. Six weeks ago St. Paul was visited by the same nuisance.

A special from Lexington, Miss., to the N. O. Tribune says: R. B. Chatham, Independent and Republican candidate for the legislature, shot and killed John S. Harkins, associate editor of the Lexington Bulletin. Harkins' father is one of the Democratic nominees for the legislature. Chatham and young Harkins had been discussing politics and drinking beer freely during the day up to the time the dispute arose.

DAKOTA'S WAREHOUSE LAW

Her Railroad Commissioners Meet the Elevator Men and Render Their Conclusions Upon the New Law

Nearly Every County in South Dakota Has Chosen Delegates for the Division Convention—Northwestern Resuma

CONCLUDED AT FARGO.

An Important Meeting of the Railroad Commissioners and Elevator Men of Dakota—Bonds for Doing Business Under the New Law Fixed Upon—Other Important Action

FARGO, Special Telegram, July 11.—The railroad commission met here to-day to consider the new warehouse law. There were present Chairman Griggs, Commissioner Boynton, Abel Smith, Secretary Quinn, Attorney General Tappleton, together with the following representatives of the elevators mentioned: H. E. Fletcher, president of the Northern Pacific Elevator company; E. B. Andrews, St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator company; William Smith, Minneapolis & Dakota and the Farmers Union Elevator companies; A. G. Chambers, North Dakota Elevator company; Mr. Robbins, Northwestern Elevator company; C. M. Amesen, Minneapolis & Northern Elevator company; Mr. Brooks, of Brooks Bros.; W. H. Murray, North Star Elevator company; E. K. Norton and Mr. Marshall, Red River Valley Elevator company; Superintendent P. B. Smith and Col. A. D. Thomas, Northern Pacific Elevator company; Judge Cook of Minneapolis, general counsel for the elevator companies, and Hon. Jud Lamour and George McKinney.

Arguments were presented before the board as to whether a company must give one bond for each elevator or a blanket bond for all, and whether the licenses should be separate or collective. At the afternoon meeting the commissioners presented their conclusions in the following motions. Mr. Griggs moved that the amount of bond from each elevator company be fixed and proportioned as follows: For each elevator of a capacity of 30,000 bushels or less a bond of \$3,000; for each elevator with a capacity of over 30,000 bushels and not more than 60,000 bushels, \$8,000; and for each elevator or warehouse with a capacity of more than 60,000 bushels, \$10,000.

The motion was carried. Mr. Boynton moved that the board require that one-fourth of the bondsmen be residents of Dakota. Carried. He also moved that each person, company or corporation doing business as a public warehouse in Dakota be required to take out a license for such business, and to give a good and sufficient bond which shall be approved by the board. Carried. It was stated that the commission must furnish the samples of grades upon request of the elevator companies and the latter are expected to pay for the same. It was brought out in the discussion that some of the elevator companies, especially those in South Dakota, would not store for pay this season, and would therefore not qualify under the law as warehousemen. It was decided that under the law the owner of the wheat was the one who should furnish the cars, and therefore storage would not end when the farmer surrendered his tickets, but would continue until the cars were provided. The meeting was an important one, and some 221 elevators in Dakota were represented.

The business of the United States land office at Grand Forks, for the past quarter amounted to 16,290 acres, covered by final proofs, and new filings were made on 35,503 acres.

It has just leaked out that ex-Gov. Pierce, while at Grand Forks, July 4, met the regents of the university and accepted the presidency of the university of North Dakota.

At Ledgerwood, the livery and sale stables of Dougherty & Elliot were burned, with wagons and harnesses and three horses. The loss is nearly covered by insurance.

The M. E. camp meeting at Simpson Park, Big Stone Lake has ended, about 2,500 people being present on the closing day.

Ransom station, located on the Minneapolis & Pacific, 229 miles from Minneapolis and eleven miles west of Ledgerwood, was opened for business recently. The new station is in Sargent county North Dakota.

The friends of Sam T. Clover and Fred Caruth will be glad to learn that their new venture, the Dakota Bell, printed at Sioux Falls, is prospering.

Local optionists will present to the board of commissioners of Hillsboro a petition signed by 1,100 names in favor of prohibition.

The harvesting in Yankton and adjacent counties has commenced with great promise.

All the precincts in the county seat election have been heard from. The total vote is 4,400. Aberdeen's majority over Columbus is 1,080.

Yesta chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, had a picnic at Lake Kampeska. This chapter is the largest in the territory, numbering over seventy members.

The county board at Huron ordered a vote to be taken on local option at the annual November election.

Huron Special: The Duluth, Watertown & Pacific road will certainly be in operation between Huron and Watertown before winter. Cross sectioning from Watertown has commenced and will be finished Aug. 10. Grading will then be begun and pushed forward with a large force.

Rev. J. B. Tope, pastor of the M. E. Church, Hillsboro, has been suspended from the church for too much marrying and too much divorcing.

The Northern Pacific depot at Wahpeton burned as the result of lightning.

Fort Sully, enjoyed the distinction of being the hottest place in the United States on the 13th.

The contract has been let for extension of the Black Hills branch of the Fremont & Elkhorn to Whitehead, eight miles from Deadwood, to be ready for track Sept. 1. Surveyors are at work on the line for extension to Deadwood, but rock work will delay the completion of the road this far until next year.

DIVISION AND STATEHOOD.

An Energetic Campaign to Be Organized Immediately—Infirmaries for Ashland and Hurley.

CONVENED AT HURON.

Thirty-six of the Fifty Counties Represented at the Division Convention—Judge Campbell Made Chairman—Plans for the Campaign.

Huron, Dak., Special Telegram, July 13.—To-day the South Dakota division convention began work in the Grand opera house. A very large number of delegates and citizens were present. S. W. Crofoot of Huron, the local chairman, called the body to order and read the call. On motion of Judge Edgerton, Judge J. W. Carter of Canton was chosen temporary chairman. On motion of Mr. Kanouse, Frank Anderson of Sanborn county was selected as temporary secretary. These were named as the committee on credentials: D. Wilson, Bon Homme; Thomas Sterling, Spink; Southwick, Kingsbury; & L. Pinkham, Hand; B. H. Fullam, Crook; Thomas Edwards, Brown; E. W. Caldwell, Minnehaha.

On motion of Gen. Beadle, S. D. Jeffries of Clark, J. W. Maynard of Brown, H. R. Pease of Codington, J. C. Adams of Day and E. W. Foster of Spink were appointed a committee on permanent organization.

SPEECHES ARE MADE. Speeches were made by Col. Plummer, J. J. Kleiner, I. D. Kanouse, and Dr. Blackburn of Pierre. The committee on credentials reported thirty-six of the fifty counties represented by nearly four hundred delegates. It was recommended by the committee on permanent organization that Judge Campbell be made permanent chairman, John J. Kleiner, vice president, Messrs. Crofoot of Beadle, Drake of Aberdeen, Lichten Waller of Hughes, Messrs. Edgerton, Sterling of Spink, Owen of Kingsbury, Adams of Day, Pease of Codington and Falmes of Turner were selected a committee on resolutions. Gov. Mellette and Messrs. Pickett of Faulk, Coniff of McCook, Caldwell of Minnehaha, Kellom of Brook Leocoeque of Douglas and Healdy of McCook were made a committee on plan of campaign.

On reassembling, Mr. Caldwell, from the committee on the plan of campaign, recommended the appointment of an executive council of fifteen—two Republicans and one Democrat from each of the land districts, and the chairman to be elected by this meeting; also an advisory committee of twelve and county chairman for each county so far as practicable; the executive council to have exclusive charge of the campaign, and to provide funds, establish a press bureau and engage speakers, a committee of five on printing, a committee to correspond with members of congress and urge upon them the division of Dakota at the next session, and to correspond with North Dakotians urging their co-operation. The report was unanimously adopted. Hugh J. Campbell was made chairman of the executive committee of fifteen.

Huron, Dak., Special Telegram, July 14.—It was nearly midnight when the South Dakota Division convention adjourned last night. Chairman George H. Hand reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted: That we reaffirm the declarations, already many times made in constitutional conventions, and solemnly made in memorials to congress, that we are unalterably opposed to the admission as a whole. That this convention declares for the division of the territory into North Dakota and South Dakota, the seventh standard parallel, and that we seek such division for the reason, among others, that good government, economically and well administered, will be thereby secured; that the population is more than by admission as a whole; that thereby we shall have our proper and rightful representation in congress, preserve that just balance of power which is the great essential of a free government; that the division of the territory into North and South Dakota, that we earnestly urge upon the people the great importance of casting their votes for the seventh standard parallel. That the convention affirms that it is the just and primary right and province of a people about to be admitted to the Union to vote for the division of the territory to be modified with their consent upon the proposal of congress, for grave reasons only, affecting the general welfare. And that, due regard being had to the necessities and the approval of Dakota, to history and to the practice of the government in the admission of states, and to the general welfare of the Union—all these considerations unite in dictating the division of the territory in accordance with the plan submitted by act of the territorial legislature, to the suffrage of the people, at the November election. That the committee on the result of such vote to the president and congress, as provided for in the act of submission, and to the great council of the territorial right of petition, and that we hold it the duty of congress in just exercise of its discretion, to grant the prayer of such petition. That while we recognize the right of the people to confer upon congress just discretion in the admission of new states, we protest against the unjust and

UNLAWFUL EXERCISE OF POWER by refusing to admit a new state into the Union upon an equal footing with other states, after having fulfilled the purposes of territorial life; that our claims for division and admission are of that importance to the great council of support of people of the United States without distinction of party, and that in our efforts to determine our own boundaries and to secure the rights of the people of the United States, we most earnestly appeal to their sense of justice and to their understanding of the blessings of free government to aid us in our cause. That this convention approves and endorses the efforts of Senator Dawes and others during the sessions of the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth congresses looking to the settlement of a portion of the great Sioux reservation. That we respectfully request the president of the United States, secretary of the interior and commissioner of the interior, to recommend to the Fifty-fifth congress the passage of a measure providing for the opening of settlement of a portion or the whole of the great Sioux reservation, and respectfully request the members of the Fifty-fifth congress to pass such an act. That the denial of our right to division and admission for so long a period, after compliance with all the conditions and requirements for admission, and precedent in the history of the government, and contrary to the principles on which the government is founded; and if a people possessing wealth, intelligence, morality and the population requisite for a great commonwealth can as long be kept out of the Union by the exercise of arbitrary power, we may well feel uncertain for the future security of republican institutions.

CLOSING PROCEEDINGS. John A. Queen introduced the following and it was adopted: Resolved, that a committee of five, of which the president of this convention shall be one, be appointed to have authority to convene a convention of South Dakota at any time they may see fit, to enable the people to take such steps as may be expedient and necessary in their judgment for the protection of their interests and rights.

It was a convention of representative citizens of Dakota, who worked enthusiastically, without regard to partisan or political feeling. Harmony prevailed throughout the entire session.

Alfred Krupp, the well-known German metal founder and gigantic gun manufacturer, died at his villa near Essen, Herr Krupp was born at Essen, Rheinland Prussia, in 1812. The great Krupp cast-steel works at Essen were founded in 1810 by Friedrich, father of the deceased, who died in 1825. The establishment covers an area of about 1,000 acres and employs nearly 20,000 men. Aside from the Krupp cannon, which are considered by most artillerymen the best in the world, Krupp manufactures steam hammers, engines, etc.

Had Seen the Very animal.

Of all the sailors men-of-war have the best opportunities for getting acquainted with men and manners, for while they are in port they are not worked almost to death, as are the less fortunate mariners of the merchant service. This accounts for the many strange things seen by men-of-war and narrated on their return home to wonder stricken groups in the grocery evenings. "Speakin' of birds," said old Tom Topsisail, "I don't see why people make such a fuss about English sparrows. If they were Mexican crow canaries, now, there'd be some sense to it."

Tom stopped, well knowing that he would be asked for an explanation. "Why," resumed Tom, when the expected question had been asked, "crow canaries are birds found only in Mexico. They are about the size of a crow and have yellow bodies and black wings. Forty or fifty years ago a German ship that had about 10,000 canaries on board was wrecked off Campeachy. The canaries, most of 'em, got away and took to the woods. There were only common-crows there before, but now the crow canaries are as common as bells on a Dago's jacket. They are beautiful birds and sing bass. Tell you a big flock of 'em, when they get into a tree and tune up, sound like so many bass viols. Mighty curious thing to hear and breaks a man all up the first time he hears it."

The crowd said they should think it would. "But it ain't so scary a thing, after all, as to hear a chorus of crocodiles singing in the moonlight. When we was in the Amazon, whenever the ship's band played the crocodiles would put on full cry, and though the bandmaster put all his men on bass drums, the crocodiles would drown 'em out every time. Crocodiles are knowing, but they will go to sleep on the sand when the sun's hot. Then is your time to catch hold of 'em, and with a quick motion, over with 'em. I turned one over, and we manacled him and got him on board ship. I cut my name and the date—T. Topsisail, 1862—on his hide, and when we got him into New York I sold him to Barnum."

"Well, I'll be goldarned!" said Ben Pipeclay, the old soldier, who had served twenty-five years in the regular army. "I saw him in Barnum's museum in 1863 with your name on him, but I never thought I should know you. Skake!"

And the alliance of the two services was cemented on the spot.—*Listener, in Boston Transcript.*

Christenings in Transylvania.

Two godfathers and two godmothers are generally appointed at Saxon peasant christenings, and it is customary that one couple should be old and the other young; but in no case should a husband and wife figure as godparents at the same baptism, but each one of the quartette must belong to a different family. This is the general custom, but in some districts the rule demands two godfathers and one godmother for a boy, two godmothers and one godfather for a girl.

If the parents have lost other children before, then the infant should not be carried out by the door in going to church, but handed out by the window, and brought back in the same way. It should be carried by the broadest streets, never by the narrow lanes, else it will learn thieving. The godparents must not look round on their way to church; and the first person met by the christening procession will decide the sex of the next child to be born; a boy if it be a man.

If two children are baptized out of the same water, one of them will soon die; and if several boys are christened successively in the same church, there will be war in the land as soon as they are grown up. Many girls denote fruitful vintage for the country when they have attained a marriageable age.

If the child sleeps during the baptismal ceremony, then it will be pious and good-tempered; but if it cries, it will be bad-tempered or unlucky; therefore, the first question asked by the parents on the return from church is generally, "Was it a quiet baptism?" and if such has not been the case, the sponsors are apt to conceal the truth.

In some places the christening procession returning to the house of the parents finds the door closed. After knocking for some time in vain, a voice from within summons the godfather to name seven bald men out of the parish. When this has been answered, a further question is asked as to the gospel read in church; and only on receiving the answer, "Let the children come to me," is the door flung open, saying: "Come in, you have harkened attentively to the words of the Lord."—*Popular Science Monthly.*

How it is To-day.

Youth—My dear, we could be married now if you would be willing to live in a four-room house.

Practical Girl—Let me see. Well, we would have to reserve one room for a parlor, you know.

"I suppose so."

"Yes, and the second room could be kept for a drawing-room, just for friends and relatives, because it would ruin the parlor to open it often, you know."

"I suppose so."

"That leaves us two rooms, and one of them would have to be fitted up for a sewing-room, because when people run in in a hurry I would not like to have the drawing-room all littered up. Has the house any closets?"

"No, I believe not."

"Then the fourth room would have to be used for a closet. Such a house wouldn't do, dear. There would be no place to eat or sleep."—*Omaha World.*

A Paying Business.

Very Young Man—You wouldn't think it, but I've just paid \$70,000 in cash for a house, all made by my own pluck and perseverance.

Young Lady—Really! What business are you in?

Very Young Man—I'm a son-in-law.—*Life.*

A German Compliment.

A crooked compliment was paid a German young lady, who said: "Now Herr Lieutenant, if you don't at once cease your flatteries I shall have to hold both my ears."

"My adorable Fraulein," answered the officer, "your pretty little hands are far too small for that."—*Chambers's Journal.*

NAVAL OFFICERS DISGUSTED.

Dissatisfied with the Work of the Ordnance Bureau.

A Washington correspondent writes as follows to *The Baltimore Sun*: The complaints of naval officers not connected with the ordnance bureau become louder as the reports of alleged mistakes in the manufacture of guns become more frequent. It is not denied by the ordnance officers that accidents have occurred to guns in course of construction and after trial which practically rendered them useless, but that there is cause for the bitter complaints made against them they deny with some show of reason. The construction of guns, especially from forgings furnished by American steel manufacturers, is at best but an experiment. The ordnance officers claim that though gun construction by them has not gone beyond an experimental stage, their average of successes is greater than that of many of the European countries where for years guns have been constructed. Every reported mishap to a gun is magnified many times in importance, and they are charged with wasting public money. The bureau officials are of opinion that they should receive more encouragement, and should not be so often the targets for the jealous shafts of their brothers-in-arms. They assert that it would only be fair to them to make public no statement about the guns which does not emanate directly from the bureau. This has not been done on any occasion when accidents have occurred, and in a spirit of retaliation the bureau has concluded to relapse into know-nothingism, and furnish no information whatever concerning its work to the public. The officers opposed to the bureau's method of conducting business have, to offset this, determined to gather all ordnance news that can be got at and make it public whenever an opportunity presents itself. The bureau officers assert that the armament of the Chicago is practically completed, while outside officers closely assert that no work whatever has been done on the guns for this vessel, and, moreover, that it can not be started until an appropriation for the purpose has been secured from congress. The Maryland congressmen are perhaps, more dissatisfied with the ordnance bureau and the officers connected with it than any of its naval opponents. A Maryland member of congress states: "The foundry at Washington is a rank failure, and an investigation would show a deplorable waste of money. The men in charge are not in sympathy with the administration, and do not seem at all anxious to make a success of the construction of guns. I don't believe there is a democrat in the bureau from Seward down. They control everything and provide for their friends. Everything done is not only slowly done, but poorly done. I have looked at the work going on in the yard, and it is progressing at a snail's pace. The men who are hoping for employment in the yard after the changes are made may as well resign themselves to fate and start in somewhere else. There is no prospect for them in the great national foundry."

Beyond the Breakers.

"This is Pure Old Government Rio, is it, Mr. Lightweight?" asked the customer.

"Oh, yes," replied the grocer, "that's coffee from Coffeeville."

"But you charge as much for it as you did last week, and I have been told that the panic in the coffee market had reduced the price greatly."

"Oh, yes, I know," said the honest grocer, abstractedly removing a handful of grains from the scales to make them weigh more, "but you know a break in the coffee market has no effect on the price of chicory. There you are; seventeen cents a pound, and as you're an old customer I've put up five pounds for a dollar; the nutmegs four cents, soap eighteen, yeast cakes four, clothesline twenty-three—that was a two-dollar bill you gave me. Yes, yes, a dollar eighty-one out of two; yes, yes, eleven cents, here you are; much obliged; call again. Oh, no, we make no charge for delivering goods."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Origin of a Once Popular Phrase.

"All right, De Sautey." This once popular phrase, which is being revived in some quarters, originated as follows: In 1858, when the first Atlantic cable was laid, a few words were sent across before the break, which occurred almost immediately after the announcement of the success of the enterprise. One of the messages which came from Valencia, Ireland, in response to an inquiry how the wire was working, was: "All right De Sautey." De Sautey was the operator's name, and that was the last word received through the cable before the parting of the wire. For months the words, "All right De Sautey," were rung from one end of the country to the other. The phrase was in every man's mouth, and was invariably employed whenever one wanted to say that a thing was all right, when in fact it was all wrong.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

A Fatal Delay.

Young Man (to magistrate)—I want a marriage license.

Magistrate—What's the young lady's name?

Young Man—Miss Lulu Smith.

Magistrate—You're too slow, my boy. I wrote that name in a license this morning for young Brown.—*New York Sun.*

A German Compliment.

A crooked compliment was paid a German young lady, who said: "Now Herr Lieutenant, if you don't at once cease your flatteries I shall have to hold both my ears."

"My adorable Fraulein," answered the officer, "your pretty little hands are far too small for that."—*Chambers's Journal.*