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T. J. Anderson & Co's,

POLITICAL PUZZLE

To anyone answering the following four questions correctly before APRIL 1st, we will give free of charge 100 LBS. BEST GRANULATED SUGAR

First. From what evil does the people of America suffer most?

Which is the second greatest evil?

Which is the third greatest evil?

Which is the fourth greatest evil?

Answer to us at Belgrade direct or through the Tribune. If more than one answers correctly, the prize will be divided equally. If no one answers correctly before the date above mentioned, we shall give it in the first issue after that date, according to our style of thinking.

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IN EXPLANATION.

A New York Editor Explains the Terms Used in the Money Discussion. A Recorder writes and asks me, "What is the difference between a 'silvertite' and a 'bimetallist'?" Neither term is recognized in the standard dictionaries. They belong to the technical language used in discussing the money question. Without doubt they are often used by different persons with different meanings in their minds, and as often understood by readers to mean different things.

All silvertites are bimetallists, but all bimetallists are not silvertites. A silvertite means one who advocates the free coinage of silver at all the mints of the United States upon the same terms as gold, and with a fixed ratio to the latter named same.

A "bimetallist" is a term coined, I think, by President St. John of the Mercantile National bank—means one who advocates free coinage of gold only, to the exclusion of silver and the measuring of all values, including the value of silver, by the single standard of gold.

There are possibly a few extreme silvertite men who would like to see gold coined free coinage, and silver put in its place as the single and only standard for measuring the values of all other things, including gold, in this country. I know of no advocate of free silver coinage who has taken that position. Any silvertite who should take up that attitude would no longer be a bimetallist, but a silver monometallist.

Bimetallists are of several schools. Some of them say they believe in a sound theory, but are against any attempt to apply it, because they think it is impossible in practice. They say they would like to see it tried where England can be induced to issue her permits for that purpose.

An England will probably wait a long time before issuing the permits, the wait for England school of bimetallists have been aptly and wittily described as by and by metallists.

Then there are bimetallists who believe international agreement is necessary to make bimetallism a success, but do not believe in waiting for England. On the contrary, they believe in forcing England's hand by forming an American tariff and monetary union and discriminating against British imports until the London government shall be coerced into accepting a bimetallic basis.

Again, there are bimetallists who favor admitting silver to free and equal coinage with gold at all our mints, with a prohibitive tariff against foreign silver. This would be bimetallism, with silver coinage limited to the product of our own American mines.

Straight bimetallism is the doctrine that the two metals—gold and silver—can and ought, at the same time, in the same country, to be adopted as standards of value and to bear to each other a fixed ratio established and recognized by the government. Straight monometallism is the doctrine that only one metal can or ought to be used.

It is the contention of the strictly international school of bimetallists that attempts to realize bimetallism must fail unless the most important commercial countries unite in fixing the ratio between the metals.

Silvertites, per contra, contend that this government, acting alone and independently, can and ought to give free coinage to silver as well as gold at a ratio fixed by itself.

The silvertites claim, further, that this is true bimetallism, because it is the only practically step this country can take toward restoring to the two metals to equal use as standard money.

Silvertites contend, too, that America alone could uphold bimetallism, freely coining both gold and silver, without the co-operation of other nations, and point to the fact that France actually did so for 70 years, though a much smaller and less resourceful nation.

Bimetallism was in practical operation in France from 1803 to 1873. It was established there in 1803 by Napoleon. At that time the English currency system also was bimetallic. Bimetallism had been established in England in 1777, on the recommendation of Sir Isaac Newton, then master of the English mint. It was not abandoned by England until 1816.

From 1803 to 1873 the French mint was opened for the unrestricted coinage, whether of gold or of silver, either metal being accepted for coinage in the ratio of 15 1/2 to 1—that is, for instance, 15 1/2 ounces of silver or one ounce of gold coined into an equal sum of money.

In 1865 the same arrangement was adopted by the other countries of the group known as the Latin union—Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Greece.

Down to 1873, then, any one in any part of the world who had either gold or silver bullion to dispose of could have taken it to the mint of any of those countries and have it there made into coin.

Here, then, are the three points of the bimetallic system as it was carried out in those countries. First, any given quantity of gold bullion was always exchangeable at the mints for its weight in gold coins, and any given quantity of silver bullion was like wise exchangeable for its weight in silver coins. Secondly, the coins given out in return for any weight of standard gold bullion were of 15 1/2 times the value of those given out in return for the same weight of silver bullion. Thirdly, all those coins, whether of silver or of gold, were "legal tender" within the country for the discharge of all debts to any amount.—New York Recorder.

Indiana's Librarian. Mrs. Emma L. Davidson of Peru has been elected state librarian for Indiana. Miss Nancy Baker of Indianapolis was a close competitor, receiving in the joint Republican caucus 46 of 101 votes. Mrs. Davidson has appointed Miss Fitzgerald of Madison and Miss Lillian Weston of Vincennes as her assistants.

An Odd Death Notice. The following death announcement appeared the other day in the Frankfort Telegraph: "The life principle of our dear wife and mother ended today in the fifty-fifth year of its existence. The material will be given back to earth in the graveyard on Saturday."

Longevity in England. No fewer than 196 persons were reported during 1894 in the column of death notices in the London Times as being 90 or over. Their aggregate age was 18,208 years; 69 were men who lived jointly 8,226 years, and 107 were women whose ages amounted to 9,977 years.

AN URGENT APPEAL.

Populists, You Must Support Your Committee if You Desire Victory. The national committee, at its recent meeting in St. Louis, declared in favor of making an aggressive educational campaign, which from now until the meeting of the next national convention is imperative if we wish to add new recruits and prevent our forces from being broken up by the "Yankees" of Kentucky, Mississippi, Ohio, Iowa, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona hold state elections this year. Nothing ought to be left undone to make a vigorous campaign and win a victory in these states. A victory or healthy increase in our vote in these states this year will add much prestige to our campaign in 1896. The greater portion of this work will fall upon the underdog. We stand ready to do our duty to the fullest extent if the Populists of the United States will respond to the following resolutions, adopted by the national committee:

Resolved, That we ask and request that every Populist member of state legislatures and county and local offices pledge to contribute \$1, \$2 or more to the national committee, to support the national committee. Resolved, That we kindly and respectfully request that those Populists who can afford to do so and have the cause at heart pledge to contribute to the national committee \$1, \$2, \$3, \$5 or more per month, as their ability to give may permit, to be paid on the last of each month.

We request that the treasurer keep a list of those pledging to do so each month, with the request that they remit same. Resolved, That we earnestly ask and request all officers of People's Party clubs, legions, members of county and local committees, also all others, to act as a committee of one to take up our party without delay in every locality. We request that they call on every Populist in their locality who can afford to do so and have them contribute from 1 cent and upward and forward the same to M. C. Rankin, Terre Haute, Ind.

Resolved, That all money contributed from all sources be paid to M. C. Rankin, Terre Haute, Ind., treasurer of national committee. But we earnestly ask and request the messenger financial reports be made in the past. So far not a member of the national committee has ever received \$1 for time or money without being asked to contribute. We can do more with \$1 between campaigns toward educating the people than with \$100 in any other way. If we remain inactive, it will require five times as much work and money to get things in shape in 1896 than if we make an aggressive fight from now until then.

There ought to be at least one Populist in each county in the United States who can afford to pledge to contribute \$1 per month or more from the Populists in his county. With this amount the committee can make an aggressive campaign for the next year, and the contest in 1896. This is a contest of the people, for the people and by the people, and every Populist ought to do something toward advancing the campaign.

We ask that those who have been elected to state legislatures and county and local offices to pledge to contribute \$1 per month. This is not asking too much when we consider that the purchasing power of the dollar has increased fully 50 per cent since 1862, and all salaries and salaries in proportion, and that thousands of men and women have given as much time and money toward the upbuilding of our party without ever asking or expecting anything in return as those who have been elected to high positions.

We earnestly ask those who have our cause at heart and are able to pledge and contribute a definite sum to be paid on the first day of each month to do so. We believe there are 100,000 Populists in the United States who can afford to give without injury to themselves \$1, \$2, \$3 or more per month until the meeting of the next national convention to enable the committee to make an aggressive campaign.

We request that every Populist in the United States call upon every Populist in his locality for \$1 and 10 cent contributions and forward same to the national treasurer. We request that every Populist can and ought to contribute 5 cents and upward to restore this government to the people. If the Populists of the United States will unite with funds, the committee will reopen headquarters, organize and educate to make a winning fight in 1896, but before we can do anything we must be united and we can secure enough funds so that we will not be compelled to close in the middle of our work.

LAURENCE, Chairman
M. C. RANKIN, Treasurer
J. H. TURNER, Secretary
L. J. MCPARLIN, Secretary

A FRENCH KLEPTOMANIAC. How He Was Nipped and the Famous Gothic Medal Recovered.

The superb medallion of Goethe by the famous sculptor, David of Angers was recently missed from the Paris Louvre. Watch was set upon the other art treasures in the room in which it had been shown. At length an old man, respectfully dressed, was discovered trying to open a case by unscrewing the hinges. On being arrested he declared that he was tightening the screws of the hinges, not taking them out. He was detained in custody, and a search was made of his rooms. Here was found the missing medallion, together with a large number of other art treasures and bits of bric-a-brac. There were also tools not unlike a housebreaker's.

The kleptomaniac, who is a bachelor of 62, has been ascertained to be a man of considerable fortune, who spent large sums in art galleries. It is proposed by the magistrate to keep him in custody for a few days and then release him, his friends depositing 10,000 francs as security for his good behavior.—Paris Letter.

A Shocking Hotel. A hotel in Chicago is so heavily charged with electricity that the guests cannot move around without getting a shock which is often painful. It is so bad that when one walks across the room a spark will leap over a space of two inches. The guests have had some funny experiences. One man came near getting a gash out in his face when he went to get shaved, because he was so stung by a spark from the razor. Then another man thought he had stung his neck when he got into a bathtub. This peculiar condition of the building puzzles the electricians, and some think the whole house will have to be overhauled and revised.—Chicago Correspondent.

The Name Disgraced. In the Journal Officiel appears a notice to the effect that another Captain Dreyfus of the artillery and of the staff is desirous of changing his name to that of Deslaurans. This officer was born at Nancy in 1855 and is stationed at Perpignan. There are now 88 officers of the name of Dreyfus in the army list. Seven are in the artillery, 12 in the infantry, one is in the engineers and eight in the territorial army.

Death For Train Robbers. A bill to make train robbery a capital offense has been introduced in the Missouri legislature.

A Landmark Removed. It has been discovered that Washington rock, a historical old landmark near Lambertville, N. J., has been broken up into paving blocks and shipped away by quarries who leased the land. It is claimed that Washington used this rock as an observatory. From the city of Trenton, ten miles distant, could be plainly discerned. The citizens are very indignant over the destruction of the landmark.—New York Letter.

CHOLLY AGITATED

He Thinks the Time Has Come For His Country to Open Arms Against Foreigners. Bravo, little count d'Almeida! He is not every young Frenchman who can come to America to complete his education and pick up a girl like Anna Gould and \$15,000,000 into the bargain.

Count Castellane isn't as good looking as Harry Woodruff, as rich as Willie Harrison or as noble as Prince Battenberg, yet he has got what all those chap-bugs strove for with might and main. If the mind can be permitted to wander through the possibilities created by such an engagement, it will revert first to the high born father and mother of the young adventurer, the Marquis and Marquise de Castellane, living perhaps on air, as only French people can, yet still maintaining the stately dignity of the old French chateaux.

Imagine the cable rattling from their adored son gone to the uttermost parts of the world to search for the whereabouts of—"J'ai gagné tout, belle, riche et genereux"—I have won all, lovely, rich and willing to give up!

Already the news is known in Paris, France and all over Europe. Already other frugal parents are bidding their adventurous sons goodbye and good speed on their departure for New York in quest of other heiresses.

We will soon be inundated by other "students" of American institutions, who will hope to take something more tangible than "impressions" back with them.

I never read of an engagement like this without considering the uproar to which it throws Europe.

I have already made reference to the "Mother's Mutual American Heiress Emigrant society," formed in Germany by noble but impoverished women for the purpose of raising funds with which to ship their sons to America.

The success of Count Castellane will be certain to cause such societies to spring up all over Europe.

By Jove, the government ought to interfere! This is contract labor if ever there was such a thing, and our heiresses are equally responsible under the law!

They bring these men out here, they induce them to come with promises of employment, and, by gad! old chap, I don't think it's fair to us all. What show have we plain "ministers" got?

We may be as lovely as Harry Woodruff and belong to as many clubs as Bill Harriman, yet we are not the kind of fellows these girls want to marry.

It's the handle to the name, the dreary old tumble down castle, that catch the rich girl's fancy, and we have neither of those commodities.

Upon my word, it makes my heart sick, and persuades one to go out and 'get lost in the blizzard, to think that a little frog eating Frenchman can blow into New York and in a month's time accumulate \$15,000,000, with a wedding present of \$2,000,000 thrown in.

If the law won't help us, I say that we dudes ought to organize into something like an old time Know Nothing association and hamstring every decent looking foreigner that arrives on these shores and cannot prove that he isn't after an American heiress.

What do you say, Brock Cutting, Ham Carey and Jim Farley, are you wild or am I right?—Cholly Knickerbocker in New York Standard.

Ocklockone, the name of a Florida river, means "yellow water."

THE ANTITOXINE DISCUSSION. Professor Drasche's Criticism Unfavorable to the New Diphtheria Remedy.

The physicians of two or three European capitals are beginning to find serious drawbacks to the use of the new remedy for diphtheria. The subject was carefully discussed at the Medical society in Vienna this week. Professor Drasche's criticism was unfavorable to the new method, owing to the effects which he had observed in 30 cases. He found that injections of Behring's antitoxine serum affected the kidneys seriously. This observation was corroborated by other doctors. They said that in the presence of this fact it could no longer be believed that the injection had no injurious effects. It could not be a matter of indifference that a patient who was recovering from a dangerous illness should be subjected, through this remedy, to a further serious malady.

Up to the present time, for observations have been made too short to permit a final decision as to the value of the treatment, it is clear that its application should be limited. With regard to the statistics which were supposed to prove its success Professor Drasche said that in diphtheria, bare figures were no evidence.—London Letter.

A Debutante's Remark. That the debutantes of the season of 1894-5 do not rely upon their appearance alone for success in the social swim, but have a fancy for conversational distinction, is evidenced by the following remarks, overheard at one of the introductory "teas": "Miss Rosebud, I want you to know Mr. Legal Lore and be very nice to him, for he is one of the lights of the Washington bar and a very brilliant speaker," said one of the old deans, presenting at the moment a well known young lawyer.

"Why is it," chirped Miss Rosebud, in answer, "that all bright particular 'stars' have to go about with a tag on their neck, calling attention to their bright ness?" Needless to say the conversation languished.—Washington Post.

A Question Making Much Noise. A discussion is raging in Erie over a question propounded by a schoolteacher to her class, "If a tree located in a forest should fall and no one should see it, would it make a noise?" The question has created much discussion among the pupils to whom it was presented, and it has spread into older and wiser circles. The debate turns upon the theory that sound exists only in the ear, and that there can be no sound where there is no ear to receive and respond to the atmospheric waves.—Oil City Blizzard.

Each Had a Dog. The elevator in the Victoria hotel lifted the following load the other day: Mrs. Kendall, Mrs. Kendall's dog and Mr. Kendall, Miss Sibly Sanderson, Miss Sibly Sanderson's dog and her fiance, Antonio Terry, Mrs. Langtry and Mrs. Langtry's pup. No wonder the country's going to the demolition bowwows.—New York Letter.

THE FUTURE OF EUROPE.

Le Bon, the French Historian, Predicts an Oriental Influx. The French historian Le Bon in a recent article predicts that Europe will become the seat for despotism and later for barbarism and incur the same fate as the Byzantine and the Persian empires. Next the Slavs will destroy the old culture, and then Europe will be overrun with the orientals, particularly the Chinese and the Hindus.

According to Professor Le Bon's views, a general European war will be succeeded by terrible economic conditions. The orient is already commencing to be the producer for Europe instead of being the consumer, and Europe, in spite of its tariff protection, will find it impossible to check the food. India is now exporting its produce, which, in spite of transportation expenses, is sold at a lower figure than the European, and India, provided with machinery, is now competing with Europe in the manufacturing market.

China, when its war with Japan is over, will follow India's example. When India and China, with their enormous deposits of coal, have mass of factories in operation, they will overwhelm the European markets with their products and place the European workman in the position where he must either starve to death from lack of work or starve on absolutely insufficient wages. The oriental workman will not, as experience has shown, desert their cheap food—tea and rice—for our more expensive food or European luxuries.

Professor Le Bon's views, says Le Temps, may be drawn in dark colors, but every one familiar with political economy must to a certain extent endorse them. The European markets in certain of their branches are now and have for some time felt the killing influence of economical competition from the oriental countries, and when such conditions exist now what will they be when these countries will be equipped with European machinery and producing its articles with the same facility as is now done in Europe? It may not come in our time, but a future generation will have a difficult problem to solve.

TELEGRAPHIC TYPEWRITER. Novel Method of News Distribution Followed in Paris.

L'Agence Havas, the great distributor of news at Paris, has introduced recently a system of telegraphic typewriters which for rapid spreading of information excels anything known. The machine was invented as well as perfected by an American, Mr. Wright, and, after some adaptation necessary for the peculiar purpose it had to serve, presents now the perfection of an apparatus for the news bureau. A typewriter in the central station works the machine, and all the subscribers receive the identical information in less than one-third the time required by ordinary telegraphic transmission. Absolute accuracy is guaranteed, the operator sees what he is writing, and mutilation or dropping of words is impossible.

The system of news distribution is very complicated, but great pains have been taken to secure it against any likely interruption of the service. All the wiring is through underground cables, one cable being allowed for a group of 15 subscribers, but there are 20 wires in each cable, allowing a reserve of five wires for each circuit. The machine is quite different from the old American dicker, in that the paper used is not a strip three-quarters of an inch wide, but a roll of paper 6 1/2 inches in width. The principle is that of a typewriter, each key of which is connected with a special communicator, allowing an electric current to pass through the line, upon which are disposed a given number of receivers with typewriting attachments, but without any clockwork. A type reel guided by the current from the central station prints upon a roll of paper as in a typewriter. The paper is not mentioned above is set going by a small electric motor receiving its energy from a battery of 60 Tudor accumulators.—Nature.

An Interesting Insurance Question. William Bailey, who had been buying horses and shipping them south, and who accidentally shot himself through the right foot two weeks ago, has died of his injuries. Bailey came here from Fort Scott. Shortly after the first of the year he took out two accident insurance policies, one in the Fidelity and Casualty company for \$5,000 and the other in the Standard company for a like amount. The latter company claims exemption under a clause which releases it if the insured is injured while in the act of violating a state law. Local representatives of the company claim that as Bailey was shot by the accidental discharge of a revolver in his pocket he was carrying a concealed weapon, and thereby violating the state law.—Archibald (Kan.) Dispatch.

England's Game Laws. While in most things England may be considered as abreast of the times she is hopelessly to the rear as regards her game laws. The absurdity of the latter as well as their flagrant injustice, savoring of the feudal ages, was strikingly illustrated the other day when young Lord Strathearn and Campbell was able to get a sentence of imprisonment and fine passed upon one of his tenant farmers who had committed the crime of shooting a hare on a field which he leased from the peer. This was held by the board of magistrates, consisting mainly of fellow landowners and friends of Lord Strathearn, to constitute the crime of poaching.

A Good Scheme. An English gentleman has invented a life saving apparatus, for use on a lake on his own place which is so simple that one like it could easily be put on every sheet of water frequented by skaters. Two broad planks, about 8 feet long, are placed on sled runners, and these are joined together by a rope fully 20 feet in length. A life preserver is fastened to the center of the rope, and in case of accident two people, by throwing themselves on the planks, could easily steer them to the shore, one on either side, when the life preservers could be grasped by the one whose life is in danger.—Philadelphia Press.

Phil Actors. It is a remarkable fact that most of the so called Irish comedians in this country are Americans, and most of the English actors are Irish.—New Orleans Picayune.

THE DISCOVERY OF ARGON.

Get-and-lose Connected With the Experiments Made by Scientists. Professor Ramsay explained in an interview last week how he discovered argon, the new element in the atmosphere which is now exciting the wonder of the scientific world. He said: "The impulse came directly from Lord Rayleigh. He was much impressed by the fact that atmospheric nitrogen was heavier than chemical nitrogen. This might be due to an admixture of lighter gas with chemical nitrogen or to the presence of a gas of a greater weight in atmospheric nitrogen. Lord Rayleigh was inclined to the former explanation, and some four years ago he consulted me about the manufacture of chemical nitrogen."

"I regarded the second explanation as the true one, and he had been experimenting for some time I asked his permission to make experiments on my own account. He never hesitated to accord his consent, and I set 6 work. It was dreary waiting for results that never came, but there were times of high excitement as my suspicions became probabilities, and probabilities grew into triumphant certainty. At length, in July last, I was able to send Lord Rayleigh three ounces of the new gas."

"He replied at once. He also had had some of the gas. Our investigations, conducted independently, had led to simultaneous success, as has been the case with so many discoveries and inventions. There was still another coincidence a little later. As soon as we got the gas we wanted to find out its nature. Was it a chemical combination or a mechanical mixture? Was it monatomic or diatomic, simple or compound? Professor Olszewski of Cracow was experimenting with it in communication with me. By the application of heat he made the discovery that there was no loss of heat through intermolecular motion. We made out that argon was monatomic. I wrote the news to Cracow. My letter had hardly gone when I received a communication from my confrere. He had also suspected the monatomic nature of the new gas, but for another reason. Argon weighs 30 times as much as hydrogen and 16 times as much as oxygen. He had expected the heavier gas to liquefy at a higher temperature. To his surprise, it liquefied at a lower temperature. There was only one conclusion, and that was argon was monatomic. But it was curious that letters announcing the same information should cross."—New York Sun's London Correspondent.

AN APPEAL ON WALL PAPER. Getting Out the Edition of a Newspaper Under Trying Conditions.

A recent issue of the Callaway (Neb.) Tribune was printed on wall paper and contained the following explanation: "Aid is being sent here for the farmers, but we can't issue an aid, flour or a piece of side meat, and having run all our white paper through we are using up the wall paper given us, which is about exhausted, and only the office towel is left, which has not been washed for seven years. So we ask our brother printers to consider our situation, with a family to support, with nothing coming in, and we know their ever generous disposition will see some way to contribute a little paper or a couple hours' work to keep my paper going for the good it will do the outside world in telling them how this afflicted, drought stricken district is getting along; also to enable us to get shoes and proper wraps for our wife and four children. All communications will be cheerfully answered, and any donation will be acknowledged in the press, whether for us or to be divided with other printers in this district."

Ex-Speaker Reed's New Case. Everybody who knows Mr. Reed at all knows his abhorrence of loud or flashy dress. He dislikes jewelry. His car-trip, when he wears one, is of the most modest kind. No rings sparkle on his fingers, and nothing could be more unobtrusive than his watch chain.

Well, the other day, when Mr. Reed was in Providence, he was presented with a case. It was an enormous affair, with a head as big as a football and with a great amount of gold jewelry and elaborate filigree work. Mr. Reed gasped as he clutched the case, but he carried it bravely until he settled himself down in a railway car. Then he took a newspaper and quietly wrapped up the case. He swathed the massive head in his handkerchief, and he sent the entire outfit into retirement under the seat. When he reached his hotel in this city, he handed the bundle to his wife. He breathed a sigh of relief as he saw it consigned to a closet, and when it comes forth again it will be because there is a moving day in the Reed household.—Washington Star.

Freezing of Pipes Prevented. An English firm is introducing an automatic air valve intended to prevent the bursting of pipes by frost. The valve is soldered into the water pipe at the highest position of the building and normally is kept closed by the pressure of the water inside the pipes. In time of frost the main cock is closed, and then by opening the lowest tap in the building the water in the house pipes can be run off, air coming through the air valve to take its place. Thus the pipes, being filled with air, cannot freeze. On turning on the water from the main again the air valve closes automatically.—Philadelphia Record.

Mrs. Yates Defeated. Mrs. Yates, who as mayor of Onehunga, New Zealand, did so much to discourage other communities from making women mayors, has not been re-elected. Her fellow citizens have repudiated her and placed a man in the mayoral chair. But Mrs. Yates is going to have her revenge on a world that watched her carlike rule without sympathy. She is going to make a tour and lecture.—New York World.

Bears With His Mouth. A boy whose mouth is wonderful, in that it does the double service of tasting and hearing, was in San Antonio today. His name is John Miband, and his home is at Sabinas. He was born ten years ago. Both ears were closed at birth, and they have never been of service to him. But by a remarkable freak of nature his mouth has done what his ears ought to do in the silent world. Several local doctors examined and tested the power of the mouth and pronounced the case a phenomenon without a parallel.—San Antonio (Tex.) Dispatch.