The Topeka State Journal.

TEN CENTS A WEEK. LAST EDITION. TOPEKA, KANSAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 9, 1894. TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

REPLY TO WILSON.

Burrows of Michigan Takes the Floor Today.

The McKinley Bill Never Closed a Mill,

SHUT UP A MINE,

Or Blew Out a Furnace Says Mr. Burrows.

The Wilson Bill is Treated in Detail.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The attendance on the floor and in the galleries was not large when the house met at 11 o'clock this morning. After the reading of the Journal, Mr. Compton, of Maryland, from the committee on appropriations, asked unanimous consent for the consideration of appropriation of $53,000 for the construction of country roads and suburban streets in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Kilgore objected.

At 11:15 o'clock, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole for the consideration of the tariff bill and Mr. Wilson resumed his speech of yesterday.

At the close of Mr. Wilson's speech, Representative Burrows of Michigan, arose and addressed the house in answer to Mr. Wilson, making the opening speech in behalf of the Republican minority.

Mr. Burrows, representative, spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman—The measure now under consideration has for its avowed object a radical modification of the tariff act of 1890. It involves not only a change of scales, but a complete reversal of an economic policy.

"The act of 1890 was enacted not only with a view of securing revenue for the support of the government, but for the further purpose of giving encouragement to the creation of new enterprises and protection to American industries and American workmen against unequal and injurious foreign competition.

"In its practical workings, it accomplishes both these results; but the ascendancy of a political party pledged to the destruction of our protective policy has not only crippled and suspended the operation of our domestic manufactures, but the importer of foreign fabrics naturally curtails his importations in the hope of securing their admission into our markets upon the favorable conditions.

"The McKinley tariff never closed a mill in the country, shut up a mine, stopped a wheel, blew out a furnace fire, or drove a single workman into the streets. This general paralysis of business throughout the country comes solely through the ascendancy of a political party pledged to the repeal of the act of 1890 and the substitution therefor of a tariff divested of all protective features."

Mr. Burrows then took up the tariff plank of the last Democratic national platform, and compared it with the South Carolina ordinance of nullification.

"I confidently assert that if the election of 1892 had resulted in the retention of the Republican party in power, accompanied as it would have been with the assurance of the continuance of the American policy of protection, the effect of the public revenue, as well as general prosperity of the country would have been entirely reversed.

"You (the Democrats) said the act of 1890 would develop no new industries; it created them by the hundreds. You said it would bring no resultant benefits to our workmen; it secured for them enlarged employment and increased wages.

"You said I would enhance the cost of the protected articles; it cheapened it to the consumer.

"You said it would diminish our foreign trade; it augmented it in 1892 to $1,857,094,040—an increase over the previous year of $128,282,604.

"You said it would shut our products from foreign markets; our export trade increased $143,767,388, swelling its volume to $1,050,278,148, the largest ever known in the history of the country, and exceeding the value of our imports by $292,875,056.

"The first proposition arresting attention in this bill is the proposed transfer of one hundred and thirty-one articles from the dutiable to the free list. It will not escape notice in this connection that upon examination of the list of articles thus transferred from the dutiable to the free list, interests of the farmer, seem to have been selected for special assault and destruction, as nearly one half of the items embraced in this proposed transfer are the products of domestic husbandry. The bill is a free donation to foreigners at a time, too, when the treasury of the United States is in pressing need of increased resources."

Mr. Burrows next turned his attention to individual items of the bill. As to free hogs and free wool, he said:

"This will inevitably result in one of two things: The destruction of our flocks and the closing of our mines, or the lowering of over production to the level of our foreign competitors. Already the suggestion of free trade in iron ore has closed our mines, forced our miners out of employment and driven a people who were never before dependent upon public charity to beggary and want. We of the minority intend to resist to the last this wanton destruction of American interests."

He continued, "It will be seen therefore, the ground on which the democrats stood in 1890 and from which they were driven by the stern patriotism of Gen. Jackson, is at last reoccupied in 1892, sixty years later, in force by the whole democratic party.

"It is not surprising therefore to find the democratic party in 1892, with its two wings reunited, the south in the lead, moving under the confederate banner of free trade to the complete overthrow of our protective system.

"It may be safely asserted that both parties believe in raising some portion of the needed revenue for the support of the government by imposing duties on foreign products coming into our markets, and the only points at issue are:

"First—The class of articles upon which these duties shall be levied, and

"Second—The rate of duties they shall bear.

"The most startling feature connected with, and running through the entire dutiable schedule is, the general substitution of ad valorem for specific rates. Under such a policy, coupled with the reduction proposed, revenue and domestic industries will alike diminish and the latter in many instances, disappear.

"It is now proposed to call a halt in the industrial march and turn the column backward over the deserted pathway leading to free trade. The command has already been given, and consternation has taken possession of all our people. The record of this single year's disasters stands without parallel in the history of our country.

"It exceeds the possibility of human calculation and I implore you to abandon this suicidal policy. Have you not pursued it far enough to be convinced of its disastrous consequences?

"It is no longer an experiment; it has become a public crime. You have it within your power to instantly relieve this appalling situation. You have only to substitute for the pending measure a joint resolution declaratory of your purpose to maintain existing laws in full force and effect during the continuance of this administration, and business activity would at once take the place of business depression."

SENATE IN EXECUTIVE SESSION.

An Attempt to Bring Up the Hawaiian Question Fails.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The senate, on motion of Senator Gorman, went into executive session. Nothing aside from the routine morning business was done up to the time of the secret session.

Senator Chandler made an unsuccessful attempt to call up his Hawaiian resolution, and Senator Gray gave notice that he would call up the federal election bill this afternoon.

J. C. WILSON RETURNS.

A Ton of Mail Awaiting Him at His Office.

Receiver J. C. Wilson of the Santa Fe returned at noon today from New York, where he has been in consultation with the other receivers of the road. He was accompanied from Kansas City by Claim Agent Foulks of the Santa Fe, and Geo. Sharitt of the United States court.

Mr. Sharitt was supposed to have been in Galveston, as he left here Sunday for that place, but he said he got as far as Wichita intending to go on from there but changed his mind and returned to see Mr. Wilson about the transfer of the office of the clerk of the United States district court. He met Mr. Wilson in Kansas City.

Mr. Wilson said he was tired out and had to get some rest before he could say anything about the affairs of the Santa Fe. "And then," continued Mr. Wilson, "I have got the district court business to turn over to Mr. Sharitt this afternoon and will not have time to say anything for several days; I should be willing to do so at this time if there was anything new, but there is nothing, and at our directors meeting we simply talked over the best plans to pursue without coming to any definite action.

"I am informed that there is at least a ton of mail at my office at the Santa Fe building awaiting me.

"I shall be a few days in turning over the district court office to Mr. Sharitt and then I shall get to work in the Santa Fe building."

Mr. Wilson Western Manager.

Receiver Wilson reached his office in the government building early this afternoon, and in company with George Sharitt, is looking over the records of the United States district court office preparatory to transferring his clerkship to Mr. Sharitt.

Speaking of the directors meeting in New York, he said: "The Santa Fe system will be operated substantially the same as it is at present, and we shall use every effort to make all economy in its operation and yet operate it as it should be and yet keep the rolling stock in good repair.

"I shall have charge of the western matters in connection with the management of the road, and the other directors will have charge of the financial interests."

SNOW SETTLES IT.

State Printer of Kansas Compromises by Paying Mrs. Snow $6,000.

OTTAWA, Kan., Jan. 9.—The latest developments in the divorce case of Edwin R. Snow, state printer of Kansas and editor and proprietor of the Journal of this city, against his wife, have transpired. Mrs. Snow's cross-bill for alimony has been compromised, she receiving $6,000 in cash, all the furniture and half the library. Her attorneys had been very industrious in obtaining depositions of ex-state printers and others as to the probable profits of that office. The divorce proceeding will go to trial and will come up in the district court here this week.

Four Thousand Killed.

MASSOWAH, Jan. 9.—Later dispatches received here from Kassala confirm the previous accounts of the battle fought between the Italian troops and the dervishes. The latter left 4,000 dead men upon the field, and Hamed Ali, the leader, and all his emirs were killed. Serious dissensions are reported to exist among their chiefs.

Wood Carvers Locked Out.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Five of the biggest firms employing wood carvers have locked out their men. They are Baumgarter & Co., Hertz Bros., Schenley & Co., Kimball & Sons and Herter Bros. Several hundred men are interested in the lockout. The trouble is over the question as to whether eight or nine hours shall constitute a day's work.

Blizzard in Western Kansas.

John Q. Royce, editor of the Phillipsburg Dispatch, who is in Topeka today, says a regular old-fashioned blizzard was raging in northwestern Kansas last night. There was no snow falling, but the wind was blowing a gale.

TURPITUDE.

Wickedness In All Sorts of Unexpected Places.

Sensational Developments in a "Green Goods" Case.

PROMINENT PEOPLE

Have Written for Supplies of Counterfeit Money.

One Ex-Congressman; Also a Candidate for Governor.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 9.—The decision at Washington in regard to the would-be purchasers of "Green goods," promises to result sensationally. Inquiry at the office of Inspector J. P. Johnson today, developed the fact that a list of 1,800 names in the possession of the office, are included a great number of prominent men. Leading physicians, lawyers and prominent professional and business men all over the United States, and particularly in Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas and Wyoming, are known to be included. It was also stated that letters applying for bogus money were written by at least one ex-congressman, one candidate for governor and many federal and civic officials are in the hands of the authorities. The inspector, however, refused to give out the names of those against whom he would make test cases.

HIGH UP PEOPLE

Carrying on Extensive Smuggling Operations at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—The recent expose of smuggling at Portland, which dragged into the mire some of the United States treasury's most prominent officials on the coast, bids fair to be equaled by an expose of smuggling operations at this port.

Three men were arrested last night. One is Frederick Miller, a young law student, another is George N. J. Wichman, a wholesale candy manufacturer here, and the third is named Lewis Greenwald. Warrants are out for the arrest of ten or a dozen others. Prominent custom officers here, are said to be implicated in a confession made by the prisoners. The men in jail, it is said, have revealed the methods of a powerful ring, controlling three sailing vessels, and doing a wholesale business of smuggling opium and Chinese.

TIME EXTENDED.

Atchison Extends the $2,000,000 Loan on Their Bonds Six Months.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The stock market opened firmer, a small fraction higher.

Shortly after 11 o'clock prices eased off ½ to ¾ per cent from the general list, while Delaware, Lackawana & Western broke 2½ on a single sale. The market recovered ½ to ¾ per cent.

The Atchison officials announced that they have extended the $2,000,000 loan on their bonds for six months.

WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSION.

They Deplore the Big Fire—About to Submit their Report.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9. — President Palmer, of the World's fair national commission, and the executive officers of the commission, met at the Arlington hotel at 11 o'clock today to complete the annual report of the commission, which is to be submitted to the president.

The officials expressed much regret over the great Jackson Park, particularly as all the insurance had been withdrawn from the exhibits.

DAKOTA WANTS THE FIGHT.

Deadwood Offers Fifty Thousand Dollars For the Corbett-Mitchell Mill.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 9.—The Journal's Deadwood, S. D., special says that the Deadwood Athletic club last night decided to offer a purse of $50,000 for the Corbett-Mitchell fight.

The club means business and if the offer is accepted, will construct a pavilion to accommodate 12,000 people. Patsy Carr, Hart Ferguson and Sam Schwartzmid, wealthy Deadwood sports are backing the club.

GROSS FRAUD CHARGED.

English Parliament to Investigate Their World's Fair Commissioner's Doings.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Mr. Hemiker Henton, conservative member for Canterbury, it is said, will move for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the management and expenditures of the British section of the World's fair.

It is charged there has been gross mismanagement, inadequate representation and wasteful expenditure.

Gresham Knows Nothing New.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9. — Secretary Gresham in speaking of the news brought by the Associated Press from Honolulu by the steamer Warimo. Said he was without news of the condition of affairs and the happenings in Hawaii, save as he gathered from the newspapers. The secretary said that he was awaiting advices, which were coming by mail.

Colorado Mills Start Up.

PUEBLO, Colo., Jan. 9.—Superintendent Robinson has announced that the steel works of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, at Bessemer, will start up Monday on cold steel, giving employment to about 1,500 men. The first blast furnace will be blown on February 1st.

Still More Ships for England.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The daily News says that possibly the lords of the admiralty will not be content even with eight new battle-ships, the same number of first-class cruisers and many smaller vessels. Within three years it is deemed that their equality with other countries will not be sufficient.

ALTGELD LEARNS TO DANCE

Feeling Himself Socially Deficient He Takes Lessons.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Gov. John P. Altgeld is taking dancing lessons. He thought that no human being except his dancing master knew of it. Consequently he was somewhat embarrassed when a reporter stepped up to him in a barber shop where he was having his shoes shined and said in a matter-of-fact way:

"Good afternoon, governor, getting fixed up for your dancing lesson?"

The governor of the great state of Illinois is not easily "rattled." But at this apparently harmless salutation he had a narrow escape from a blush, fidgeted in his chair, and finally threw up both hands, saying:

"How on earth did you hear of that?"

The governor was assured that it was the social sensation of the hour; that ex-Gov. Fifer had complained after the New Year's Assembly ball at the Leland at Springfield that Gov. Altgeld had cut him out entirely, and that the Chicago ladies who were at the ball had returned with glowing account of the executive's grace and agility on the polished floor.

The governor looked just a trifle incredulous at these tidings of great joy, but finally got his self-possession back and said deliberately:

"I, who have always been regarded as a man more severe and cruel than a Spanish inquisitor, have taken up dancing and I think it is a great game."

The governor's courage began to rise. He screwed himself around in his chair and demanded:

"Why shouldn't I dance if I feel like doing so?"

Being assured that in all probability nobody on earth would care to express any objections to the gubernatorial gyrations, Gov. Altgeld continued:

"Dancing is a right handy accomplishment for a governor to catch on to. Now before I went to Springfield I never cared much about dances or dancing. Once in a great while somebody would persuade me to go to a ball, but even then I didn't take any active interest in what was going on. When I found myself at Springfield and in the gubernatorial mansion I soon discovered I was not capable of performing the social duties of my position simply because I could not dance. Now there are three swell sets in Springfield, and all of them hold their dances in the executive mansion. The swellest of these sets is known as the Assembly, and its functions are attended by the elite of Springfield. This year the first Assembly ball was held in the executive mansion on the invitation of Mrs. Altgeld and myself. Well, the ball being in my house of course I was supposed to take an active interest in its affairs, and—well to cut a long story short and be truthful I danced."

The governor didn't say anything about it, but there is a vague rumor from the direction of Springfield that after that same first assembly ball in the gubernatorial mansion there was an interview between the governor and some of his shrewdest political advisers which ended up thus:

"This won't do, governor; you must take dancing lessons;"

"Then there is another set in Springfield," continued the governor. "It had a ball and I danced there. The third swell set belongs to the boys and girls, the 'frying-size,' I call them, and, of course, I had to dance with them."

"Of whom did you take lessons," was asked.

The governor laughed.

"Did you take music lessons?"

"Well, now, of course I had never danced before I went to Springfield, and without some little practice it is needless to say I would have been awkward. Unless the governor of the state of Illinois wants to be a wall flower and an incumbrance at the inaugural balls he must be able to dance. And to dance he must practice. I do not say he must take dancing lessons, but he should certainly pick up enough of the art to enable himself to be at home."

"What style of dance do you prefer?"

"Now, I'm not much up in dancing, as I have said, and really, as yet I am not much more graceful than a mandolin pup, but I like the waltz. I think it is divine. In dancing waltzes, galops, shottisches, quadrilles, and all the others, I am merely following in the footsteps of Gov. Fifer, Gov. Oglesby, and others. They all danced, and danced well, and there is no reason why I should not make myself agreeable and do a turn with the light fantastic business, as I believe it is called."

THE FINE IS WANTED.

Nick Childs Arrested For Not Paying Money Assessed by the Court.

Nick Childs was arrested this afternoon at his place in the basement of 701 Kansas avenue, on a commitment for neglect to pay his fine of $50 and costs, for keeping a gambling joint. Officer Carruthers made the arrest, but Nick was taken to the county jail. He wanted to be allowed to consult his attorneys before being arrested, but Carruthers told Nick he had been allowed plenty of time to do that.

Childs was fined in the police court last spring. The case was appealed to the district court, which affirmed the sentence of the lower court, in September.

T. J. O'Connell's Suit.

T. J. O'Connell of Nebraska has brought a damage suit in the United States circuit court against ex-Sheriff Wilkerson, J. B. Larimer and the Swift Packing company. The petition recites that he was arrested on the streets of Topeka, June 21, 1892, and was falsely imprisoned for eighteen days, during which time he was not fed wholesome food or given the privilege of exercise, and as a result of mental anguish, he thinks he has suffered to the amount of $16,000.

Mammoth World's Fair Tree.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The chief of the editing bureau of the department of agriculture has given out the information that the California tree which ornamented the rotunda of the World's fair will find its final resting place on the grounds of the department of agriculture.

The ways and means committee of the council will hold a meeting tomorrow night.

IS PEIXOTO OUT?

A Dispatch From Paris Says He Has Resigned.

Senor Mendonca, Brazilian Minister at Washington,

DOUBTS THE REPORT.

But Says That It May Be Possible.

Navy and State Departments Have No News.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—A dispatch received here today from Rio de Janeiro, says that President Peixoto, of Brazil, has resigned.

The News at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Senor Mendonca, the Brazilian minister, has no information which would bear out the dispatch received in Paris, from Rio de Janeiro, that President Peixoto has resigned.

"It is possible," said the minister, incredulously, as the president is free to resign if he cares to, but I do not consider it probable. The president is not of the resigning kind."

The navy and state departments are without information respecting the resignation.

Not Believed in London.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Brazilian minister in this city denies that President Peixoto, has resigned.

A SPRING OPENING.

Republican Congressional Convention for the Fourth District March 27.

EMPORIA, Kans., Jan. 9.—The Republican congressional committee of the Fourth district met in this city this afternoon at 2:30. There is a full attendance of members, besides a number of visiting statesmen.

There was a general sentiment in favor of an early convention. Emporia was chosen as the place, and Tuesday, March 27, the time for nominating a successor to Charles Curtis.

EXHIBITORS THE LOSERS.

The Government Isn't Responsible for Goods in Bonded Warehouses.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Exhibitors whose goods were destroyed by fire in the World's fair buildings at Chicago, will have to stand what loss has occurred to them by such destruction, unless they bring an action in the courts to show that there was criminal negligence, or complicity on the part of the exposition officials.

The government is not responsible for the safety of goods in bonded warehouses, which are established for the convenience of importers, but when merchandise stored therein, is destroyed it remits the duties, which otherwise would have to be paid on such goods.

NOW FOR PROHIBITION.

Colorado Women Having Secured the Ballot Will Put Down Saloons.

DENVER, Jan. 9.—A very strange political fight is being organized in this city. Ever since Colorado gave women the right of suffrage, the Woman's Christian Temperance association have been actively engaged in getting their members and sympathizers to register, for the purpose of righting the liquor law and eventually making Colorado a prohibition state.

To offset this power, the German-American Verein society are causing their women and friends to be registered to the number of over 2,000 during the past month. The fight promises to be bitter, with the chances of victory at present with the Germans.

TODAY'S TELEGRAPH TIPS.

The English government has ordered the renewal of the express service from Queenstown to London, for the American mail, as they are arriving too late by the ordinary service.

Hon. D. M. Key, United States judge for the eastern district of Tennessee, said he would retire from the bench soon after his seventieth birthday, which occurs January 27th.

Fire at Jefferson Barracks, the United States recruiting station, below St. Louis, destroyed nearly all the old buildings of the post, including barracks buildings and officers residence. Loss $50,000.

Late yesterday afternoon the Zoological gardens, at Springfield, Mo., made an assignment. The original cost of the grounds, animals, etc., was $75,000. The listed debts are $15,000; actual debts not stated.

The contested election case of O'Neill vs. Joy, for a seat in the house of representatives from the Eleventh Missouri district, was today decided in favor of Mr. O'Neill by a strict party vote in the election committee.

The first meeting of the committee of European delegates who have in view the formation of an international colonial institute, was held last night at Brussels. M. Leon Say, the French statesman, was elected president of the committee. The delegates were entertained at dinner by King Leopold.

Among the mysterious circumstances connected with the British and French collision at Warina, is the unguarded state of the British camp. There was no outpost or picket, and the party might have been surprised by the Sofas. The war office will order a strict inquiry into the affair.

The San Francisco wine dealers association and the Viticultural commission, representing five thousand viticulturists, have telegraphed to each member in the California delegation in congress, asking that they do all in their power to prevent the reduction of duties on wines, as proposed by the Wilson bill.

Mayor T. W. Harrison went to Emporia this afternoon.

LABOR IN HARD LINES.

Knights of Labor Protest Against the Way Courts Have Relied.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 9.—The fifth annual session of the congress of the Knights of Labor for the state of New York, was called to order at ten o'clock this morning in Union hall. There was a large attendance of delegates, all the district assemblies being represented. The proceedings, in accordance with the rules of the order, were conducted with closed doors.

In his address to the convention Secretary John R. Mansion laid stress upon the importance to the labor movement of the coming constitutional convention. He said at this gathering the great railroads and their corporate interests will be fully represented, even if they did not contest it in their own interests. This simply meant that where the rights of the citizens conflicted with the desires of the railroad companies, it would be the aim of the attorneys of the latter to procure legislation inimical to the people.

The congress was urged to take such measures as might be necessary to wipe from the statute books such acts as now almost barred the way for any aggressive action by the labor organizations. These acts, said the secretary, were known as the conspiracy laws, and were a disgrace to civilization, as well as an abridgement of the rights of the citizen. Individuals who are striving to raise their wages by combining together are subject to summary punishment, while individuals who form corporations or combinations to enhance the prices of the necessities of life are left free to follow their own sweet will so far as the law is concerned.

The present contract labor law was referred to as another question which would demand the most serious consideration of the constitutional convention, and it was recommended that a committee be chosen to attend the session of the convention in order that labor might have a proper voice and representation in all that concerned measures vital to the interests of workingmen in the organic laws of state, and a legislative committee to attend the meetings of the legislature and bring the influence of the order to bear in the direction of securing adequate prison legislation. The sentiments expressed were loudly applauded. The congress will be in session for several days.

Today's Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The senate in executive session this afternoon confirmed the following nominations: Guy Bevan, of Missouri, to be assayer in charge at the United States assay office at St. Louis; Albert Wilson, to be marshal of the United States for the District of Columbia; Charles S. Peck, to be collector of internal revenue for the first district of Missouri; Webster Wilkers, to be collector of internal revenue for the sixth district in Missouri.

Bound In His Own Skin.

Through the courtesy of the librarian of Trinity college, Cambridge, I was enabled, says a correspondent, to examine a portion of human skin which was taken from the body of Corder, the murderer of Maria Martin, in the red barn near Bury St. Edmunds. The surgeon who dissected the man after the sentence of death had been carried out, knowing that a "Lafo of Corder" was about to be written, sent the subject a piece of the murderer's skin, properly tanned and prepared. In this a copy of the book was subsequently bound and presented to the library. This is a remarkable instance of a man's biography being bound in his own skin.—London Million.

How the Judge Was Revenged.

In the course of a speech made in a case tried in the mayor's court, counsel told this anecdote of a learned judge who used to sit not more than 100 miles from the Guild hall: The case he was trying was against a railway company for the loss of a bag. After a somewhat lengthy hearing the judge summed up to the jury thus: "Gentlemen, the plaintiff claims damages for the loss of his bag against the company. They are always losing bags. They lost mine when I was on circuit. Consider your verdict." They did and found it very easy to arrive at a conclusion.—Lotsdon Exchange.

Barbed Wire Boundaries.

A great political international future is undoubtedly in reserve for barbed wire, if all nations follow the example given by Turkey and Servia. These two countries, which have been so often at war against each other during centuries and whose frontiers are not indicated everywhere by natural obstacles, have agreed to mark those frontiers by a continuous line of iron wire.—New York Tribune.

Royal Presence of Mind.

An historian of William IV of England relates that he seemed in a momentary dilemma one day when at table with several officers he ordered one of the waiters to "take away that nuisance there," pointing to an empty bottle.

"Your majesty," inquired a colonel of marines, "do you compare an empty bottle to a member of our branch of the service?"

"Yes," replied the monarch, as if a sudden thought had struck him; "I mean to say it has done its duty once and is ready to do it again."—Youth's Companion.

A Natural Sequence.

"Papa," said Benny Bilvens, "New York is called the Empire State, isn't it?"

"Yes, Benny."

"And Pennsylvania is the Keystone State?"

"Yes."

"And Indiana is the Hoosier State?"

"Yes."

"And Ohio is the Buckeye State?"

"It is."

"And if Utah is admitted will it be a Marriage State?"—Pittsburg Chronicle.

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