

A BOYCOTT OF BANKS

GENERAL MASTER SOVEREIGN ISSUES HIS ORDERS.

Knights of Labor Instructed to Refuse to Receive National Bank Paper Money After September 1—Farmers' Alliances and Others Asked to Assist—Caustic Arraignment of the Banks—Obedience of the Order Obligatory.

A National Bank Boycott.
WASHINGTON, July 20.—The Times prints the outlines of a manifesto to be issued by Master Workman Sovereign of Knights of Labor for the boycott of all national banks. It will be addressed to the Knights of Labor, the Farmers' Alliance, the People's party, reform clubs and kindred societies, reciting "the wrongs of the toiling thousands and their suffering at the hands of the money making power" and calling for a boycott of national bank notes in all dealings between individuals. It is to go into effect September 1.

The manifesto declares that "the national banks are responsible for the destruction of the greenbacks, the payment of the bonds in coin, the funding act, the demonetization of silver, and all the corrupt financial legislation for the past thirty years; that they have boycotted and discriminated against every kind of money that promised relief to the debtor class and prosperity to the industrial masses; that they are merciless kind. This boycott, it continues, will precipitate the great conflict with people on one side and banks on the other, and the issues will be as sharply drawn as in the struggle of Jackson with the old United States bank. The struggle of 1836 must result in victory for the common people or the hope of American liberty is lost. "Boycott the national banks," it says in conclusion.

Mr. Sovereign emphatically says that it is obligatory on every knight to obey the order. "Not only that," he declares, "but we expect similar orders to be issued by the heads of all sympathetic organizations."

ALL BRIGHT AGAIN.

Comptroller Eckels on the Signs of Prosperity Due to Sound Policy.

CHICAGO, July 20.—James C. Eckels, comptroller of currency, who passed through here yesterday on his way to Ottawa, Ill., said: "Coming through the iron districts of Pennsylvania I was astonished at the activity. From Harrisburg to Pittsburg our train seemed to be running through a line of coke furnaces and steel mills, every one of which was in active operation. The scene that told stronger than any words of industry and prosperity. Last week Bradstreet's reported that 1,000,000 wage earners had had their salaries increased within the past fourteen days. I attribute this wonderful improvement entirely to the confidence that exists in the financial policy of the present administration. The placing of the last loan of the government by the New York bankers was a marvelous piece of financiering. All these things count hard for a basis of sound money, and have pricked the free silver bubble until it has about collapsed."

"What is your opinion regarding the two great political parties declaring for silver in their national conventions?"

"Reports that come to me from the great financiers of the country, and I am sure that they ought to know, are to the effect that there is nothing to all this free silver talk, and every day goes to prove practically, not theoretically, that the basis of sound money is the only one that will stand. I don't believe either the Republican or Democratic party will attempt to in-dorse free silver, for it will be a dead issue before the national conventions are held."

MAY FIGHT AT GALVESTON.

San Stuart is Considering a Proposition to Bring the Big Go Off on an Island.

DALLAS, Texas, July 20.—Galveston wishes the Corbett-Fitzsimmons glove contest pulled off on that island. The capitalists and business men of that city have appointed a committee to come to Dallas and make a proposition to President Stuart of the Florida Athletic club. President Stuart said that Galveston's proposition was a liberal one, including ground and building free, and that he would go there Saturday to see about it. He says there is strong opposition to the fight at Dallas, threats having been made to stop the construction of the amphitheater by injunction as soon as it is begun. The contracts for the fight, Stuart says, read "Texas," and not "Dallas," and there will be no complication in a change of location.

Faro Bank Held Up.

WALLACE, Idaho, July 19.—Two masked men held up a faro bank in Fred Steer's saloon yesterday morning. The bank had just closed and the proprietor was cashing up when two masked men entered the saloon and ordered all hands up. The robbers then took all the money, about \$400, and walked out. Several shots were fired after them, but they disappeared in the darkness.

Found Guilty of Murder.

ERE, Kan., July 20.—Ed Anderson, who confessed the murder of Swan Peterson June 5, was found guilty of murder in the first degree. Anderson's attorneys made an able plea of insanity, but the jury returned in forty minutes with the verdict.

Mexican Strikers Seize a Town.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 20.—The 200 miners employed at Corodocloro, state of Mexico, yesterday rose in revolt against their employers, and taking refuge in a neighboring town fortified themselves and are now defying the authorities. The manager of the mine fled.

A Maniac Heir to Thousands.

NEVADA, Mo., July 20.—William Buford, a private patient at state asylum No. 3, here, from Saline county, has become heir to a fortune of \$40,000. He has been an inmate of the institution about six years.

MORGAN IS FOR SILVER.

The Alabama Senator Delivers a White Metal Address.

GRiffin, Ga., July 20.—The streets of this little city were thronged at an early hour yesterday morning by crowds from the country and surrounding towns. All came to attend the bimetallic state convention, called by the Spalding County Silver League, and to hear Senator John T. Morgan of Alabama speak. United States Senator Patrick Walsh of Augusta was made permanent chairman of the convention.

Senator Morgan began by saying that he came to the meeting as a Democrat, in Democratic harness, and by the authority of the settled creed, to advocate Democratic principles as old and sound as the great national party. Then he went on to exhort silver, arguing for its restoration, and closed with a tirade against the "sound money" men.

"I am here," he went on, "as a disciple of Jefferson, Madison and Jackson and many others of the consecrated fathers, to speak in defense of an act of congress that was approved by George Washington in 1793 for the free coinage of silver; which was re-enacted in 1837, and was approved by Andrew Jackson, president of the United States, and was stamped below the fifth rib by John Sherman in 1873, and was left for dead."

Continuing, he said that Mr. Sherman's law of 1873 was such a death blow to silver as a money metal that it seems marvelous that silver has in it enough life left to take up its bed and walk. "But," he said, "it is moving to the front with uplifted head and vigorous step again, in union, if not in full harmony, with gold, and the parade is so inspiring that even Great Britain is keeping step to the music of the union."

Referring to the record of the vote of Senator Hill of New York for free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, Senator Morgan said the vote was cast in a Pickwickian sense. "Such a way of voting," he said, "may be in vogue in a state where the Democratic party is divided into 'snapper' and 'anti-snapper' factions; where one leader 'snaps' and the other leader 'anti-snaps,' and between the two the party is consigned to Jonah's quarter's in the belly of the Republican whale. If Mr. Hill was forced into such a voyage by the anti-snappers in 1892, it may be safely calculated that he will kick himself on shore again in due season."

Speaking of Secretary Carlisle, the senator said he was not chosen as a cabinet officer until he had changed front on the silver question. "His conversion was not like that of Paul, who espoused error, was made blind, and then saw the truth, and embraced it; but like that of Aaron, who saw the truth and became blinded to it, and espoused the darkness of Egypt typified in a golden calf."

Mr. Morgan combated what he termed "the false issue invented by Mr. Sherman and adopted by Mr. Cleveland;" that it is the duty of the government to preserve the parity between the metals by adjusting their coinage to meet the fluctuations in their commercial value. "England," he said, "wanted gold because she was the largest creditor nation and killed silver to get rid of this parity issue."

Speaking of the \$100,000,000 gold reserve, he said: "It was a sort of 'jackpot' put up by Mr. Sherman that has kept up the gambling in our money. It was never needed to give strength to the United States. A country that has paid in debts and interest more than \$3,000,000,000 in thirty years could not need the support of \$100,000,000 deposited in the treasury to support its credit."

RAIN DAMAGE IN IOWA.

A Cloud Burst Near Iowa City Causes a Flood and a Train Wreck.

IOWA CITY, Iowa, July 20.—Four and one-half inches of water from a cloud burst north of this city last night caused great damage to crops. Five hundred feet of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern track were washed out.

Ralston creek went out of its banks and carried off bridges, sidewalks and fences. Several families waded out of their houses in four feet of water.

The Rocky Mountain flyer from the west, on the Rock Island, was ditched three blocks west of the Iowa river, and one of the fireman's legs was broken. The passengers were badly shaken up. The rails were washed out between Iowa City and Downey. There are no trains from the east or west.

Ingalls Loses a Farm.

ATCHISON, Kan., July 20.—John J. Ingalls has lost a farm. He owned one near Kickapoo, and recently had a chance to dispose of it. He took the buyer down to see it, expatiating upon its desirable qualities, and when he got there he couldn't find the farm. It had been washed into the river five years ago. And all during that five years he had been paying taxes on it.

Nine Iron Miners Entombed.

IRON MOUNTAIN, Mich., July 19.—Nine miners were entombed in the Pawabie mine near here last night and there is little hope of their rescue, for slow progress is being made by the rescuers. The cave-in occurred just as the men were quitting work, the timbers and ore pillars on the first level giving way.

A Condemned Murderer Kills Himself.

SPOKANE, Wash., July 20.—H. D. Smith, a condemned murderer, made an effort to escape from jail last night. A number of people joined Jailor Thompson in the pursuit, when Smith, jumping into the river, sought to cross, but the rapid current carried him back to the shore. He was seized by one of his pursuers, when he suddenly drew out a razor and almost severed his own head from his body, dying instantly.

A Denver Ex-Official Sued.

DENVER, Col., July 20.—David J. Martin, ex-member of the fire and police board, committed suicide today by shooting himself in the head. He was about 60 years old and was formerly in the real estate business. He was one of the commissioners whom Governor Waite attempted to remove and who insisted upon holding their offices until a decision had been obtained in the courts sustaining the governor's action, thereby precipitating the city hall warfare last year. Financial reverses and ill health were the causes.

MRS. PEITZEL'S STORY

EASILY MISLED BY INSURANCE SWINDLER HOLMES.

Wrongs to Which She was Subjected—The Three Children Taken From Their Mother to be Educated by the Unscrupulous Criminal—The Woman's Feelings Much Worked On—Lives to Identify the Bodies.

The Peitzel Tragedy.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Mrs. Carrie Peitzel left late last night for Toronto to identify the bodies of the two little girls found Monday in the cellar of a house there. The children, it is believed are her own, and it is supposed they were murdered by Herman Mudgett or H. H. Holmes, formerly of Chicago, now in jail in Philadelphia for insurance fraud.

Mrs. Peitzel believes that the two bodies found in Toronto are those of her missing daughters and that Holmes murdered them. She further believes that the children were in Toronto when she was there searching for them last winter. She is broken in health and mind, the victim, she believes, of a hypnotic influence exerted by Holmes.

"Holmes, whom I had never met," said Mrs. Peitzel, "but once before the death of my husband, seemed from the time he asked me for the care of the children until his final arrest to have a peculiar influence over me. I felt controlled by him. He had a sway over me that I thought natural, since he had been the intimate friend of my husband. Besides my husband had repeatedly told me that I could trust him, that he was a good man, and that he would always be true to us. The children idolized him. There was nothing that he could not do with them. Again and again my husband told me how much he thought of Holmes and how honorable he was until I came to the same opinion myself, although at first I did not like the man and told my husband so and begged him to have nothing to do with him."

"I saw my husband last on August 24, 1894. He had gone to St. Louis. He was then heavily interested with Holmes in whatever the enterprises were they had on together, and I was lying sick with my baby. I was very sick. I could not go to Philadelphia to identify the body which they suspected to be that of my husband. I could not be moved. Holmes came to me and Alice was taken East and she identified the body. It was after that that Holmes told me that the body was not that of my husband; that it was a bogus body made up to look like him, and that if I or the children said anything about it we would be punished severely. I was very sick, and I believed Holmes. He talked kindly and offered to take Alice, Nellie and Howard away from me and educate them. He said that he would put them to school and pay all their expenses. The children loved him, and I was alone in the world and poor. I let him take them, and they went away. At this time and all other times Holmes acted to me like a gentleman. He constantly kept me under the impression, though, that I and the children were to be mixed up with the bogus body which he said was found in Philadelphia. He said Peitzel was still alive, and that I would see him again when this trouble was over. He wished, though, to save us from arrest. After the three children were gone I moved about the country. I began to worry about the children. I wanted to see them and wished to know where they were. Holmes always put me off with the story that I must keep quiet until the detectives stopped their work."

"When he took me to Detroit it was he who registered me there as Mrs. Adams. He told me so when he came up to the room where Dessie, my oldest daughter, and I were. I told him he did wrong to put my name down wrong, but he explained that the detectives must be kept off of the track and that I was protecting my husband by this. I finally heard the children were at Toronto, and Dessie, I and the baby went there alone to search, but without success. Since then I have been working for the location of the children with District Attorney Graham of Philadelphia, Mr. Geyer, the detective, of Philadelphia, and the officers of the life insurance company have done all in their power to aid me. You must understand that when my children were first really missing I was locked up and could not communicate with any one. I was not allowed to see the newspapers nor receive mail. In Holmes' trunk there was found a letter from my daughter Alice to me, which never reached me, showing that my mail was intercepted. Since I have had my freedom the Philadelphia authorities and the insurance company have worked to bring my children back to me, and I have aided them so far as I could."

"When I gave the children up to Holmes in St. Louis I was too sick and trusted him too much to pay careful attention to what I did. He told me to go home to Galva, to recruit there with my parents and he would keep the three in school. When he took me to Detroit, I supposed we were being hounded by detectives. Holmes paid most of the bills. Sometimes I was compelled to pay my own expenses. I believe Holmes intended to kill me. I think he meant to kill me in Burlington, Vt., but he must have lost his nerve, or he still had the children on his hands, and he hesitated. I cannot give any other explanation of why he spared my life. He intended to kill my entire family."

General Campos Wins a Victory.

MADRID, July 19.—Captain General Martinez de Campos has cabled to the home government that the insurgents in the district of Dayamo, province of Santiago de Cuba, have been scattered after suffering severe loss. Many of the insurgents were killed and wounded. General Santo Clides was killed and three officers wounded.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Five have died and two of the congressmen elected last fall have resigned.

NEBRASKA WILL BE THERE.

An Appeal From Commissioners to the Atlanta Exposition, to County Boards.

LINCOLN, July 19.—The Nebraska commissioners to the Cotton States and Industrial exposition are not disposed to lie down under any adverse decisions of the attorney general or county attorneys in regard to the right legally of counties to make appropriations for a state exhibit at the exposition. It is argued that counties have the right to make a county exhibit anywhere in the United States. All that is necessary is to label the exhibit with the name of the county. A group of these counties would make a splendid showing at Atlanta next September. With this end in view the commissioners have issued a circular addressed to the commissioners of each county in the state, setting forth the objects of the exposition and the advantages that will accrue to Nebraska from representation at the show. In reference to money the circular says:

"No appropriation for defraying the expenses of making such an exhibit having been made by the legislature, it will be necessary to appeal to the patriotism and business judgment of the several county organizations for such funds, by an appropriation of a sufficient amount to have their counties properly represented at Atlanta. We therefore respectfully ask and solicit your honorable body to appropriate from your county funds, for the purpose above set forth, an amount not to exceed 1 cent per capita of the population of your county, or any such other amount as in your judgment may seem best. The amount so appropriated will be used only for the actual expenses necessary to collect, maintain and properly display the products of the state, and any person having control of these funds or their expenditure will be required to furnish a good and sufficient bond, and also to report to the governor for approval and publication an accurate, itemized account of all expenditures with proper vouchers to cover the same. For Nebraska to make and maintain a proper exhibit will require the expenditure of about \$10,000. We respectfully urge you to take prompt action in this matter, as the time is short in which to gather and arrange an exhibit which will do justice to the state. All money appropriated or contributed should be made payable to and forwarded to Governor S. A. Hildromb, Lincoln, Neb. Communications should be addressed to H. S. Hotchkiss, secretary, Lincoln, Neb."

HORR-HARVEY DEBATE.

Mr. Harvey Charges Corruption in the Passage of the Law of 1873.

CHICAGO, July 19.—The Horr-Harvey debate today opened at 11 o'clock instead of 2 o'clock as heretofore. The subject under discussion was what Mr. Harvey had characterized in his book as the "crime of 1873"—the demonetization of silver.

After some miscellaneous sparring, Mr. Harvey charged corruption in the passage of the act for the demonetization of silver, and Mr. Horr repudiated the inference that the citizens of the United States were all corrupt. He declared that it was not true that every man had his price. Members of congress were as honest as the average American citizen. He knew whereof he spoke, for he had been a member of that body himself.

Mr. Horr then took up the history of the demonetization act, showed the stages through which it had passed and declared that its final enactment was not until after it had been before congress for nearly three years.

Mr. Harvey then returned to the attack upon the honesty of legislators throughout the country, including members of congress and of the Illinois and Colorado legislatures. This venality was sapping the foundations of the government, as it had sapped the foundations of and destroyed every republic of the past.

Mr. Horr again returned to the defense of the honesty of the American people.

Mr. Horr then spoke of the demonetization of silver in 1873 as the result of experience in the use of the double standard. In 1871 Germany adopted the gold standard and threw on the market \$300,000,000 in silver. It was this that set the world to considering the silver question—not any gold bag conspiracy. The financial policy of no great nation was ever dominated by a conspiracy.

This closed the debate for the day, except the answering of questions by the disputants propounded by members of the audience. The attendance was not large, but was appreciative and generous and impartial in its recognition of telling points.

BOTH SIDES READY.

The Celebrated Taylor Case Will Be Called Some Time Next Week.

CARROLLTON, Mo., July 19.—At 6:30 p. m. the Taylor brothers were brought into court, and Mr. Bresnahan said the state was ready for trial. Colonel Hale, for the defense, said they did not want a continuance, but that they had three or four witnesses in Linn and Sullivan counties who were sick, and that they wanted an order from the court to take their depositions. The court granted the order and the defense answered ready for trial. The court ordered a special venire of 300 men from which to select a panel of forty, and the sheriff was instructed to have them in court Monday next at 1 o'clock. The court also instructed the sheriff to allow no one to assist in getting the venire except regularly sworn deputy sheriffs. This will make the case come up for trial about Thursday.

Sash and Door Prices Raised.

OSHKOSH, July 19.—The National Manufacturing association and the Northwestern Sash and Door association, at a meeting held here last night, decided to raise prices 20 per cent to partly compensate for the advance in glass.

Police Reform in Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., July 19.—Twenty-five political and sectarian policemen agitators have been discharged, and the edict has been issued that policemen must not let political and religious affairs interfere with their duty as officers.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

INSTRUCTIVE READING FOR YOUNG AMERICANS.

What a Copyright Is—Effects of Exercise—Some South American Birds—Godliness Is Profitable—Pat's Pride and Fall—Miscellany.

LADY COW, WITH your sweet, sweet breath, And eyes so soft and kind, I wonder where in the pasture land Such creamy milk you find!

Maybe the daisies are the milk, The buttercups the cream, And the butter is the marigolds That grow along the stream.

I've guessed your secret, Lady Cow? Don't look so very sad; I wouldn't tell a word of it, I couldn't be so bad!

—Our Animal Friends.

Some South African Birds.

Following the example of other members, I thought I would write and tell you about some of our birds. My brothers and I have just been talking about the blue hawk. It is not a particularly large bird, and is grayish-blue in color. It is comparatively harmless, its chief prey being rats and mice. Its nest looks like a pile of sticks roughly laid together, but at the bottom of the nest it is very soft. This is the description my little cousin gives of its eggs: "If you were to take a pure white egg and rub it all over with blood, leaving a few white specks, it would be just like a blue-hawk's egg." In shape it is round, and the color is really a dirty red. The bird's call sounds very much like that of a cross fretful baby. Another peculiar bird here is the hammer-hoop. It is a large brown bird, and has a crest upon its head which looks like a hammer, hence the name. It preys upon the frogs. It makes a tremendous nest in the shape of a hut on the top of a high rock. I am told that it places the nest on the inside. One of our prettiest birds is the gilded cuckoo or piedbird. The color of its back is green, and looks as if a lot of bronze dust had been sprinkled on it. Its breast is white spotted with brown. Like other cuckoos, it lays its eggs in other birds' nests. The color of the eggs is pure white. It has a very musical call—"deed-dee-dee-dee-dee."

The asavogel is a species of vulture. It is of a dirty white color, and has no feathers at all on its neck. Almost as soon as an animal dies the sky is darkened by asavogels flying to prey upon the body. The leader or king perches upon it first, while his followers sit round waiting until he is finished. He claims the eye as his portion, as a rule. As soon as he has satisfied his hunger he flies away, leaving his followers to have their share. The asavogel builds his nest of sticks on the top of some inaccessible krantz (precipice). The eggs are white, I believe, spotted with brown.—Isma Fincham in Harper's Round Table.

Godliness Is Profitable.

The secret brought out by H. N. Jacks, secretary of the Oakland, Cal., association, at the noon prayer meeting in the Chicago association building the other day, that godliness is profitable even in this life is one that is sometimes lost sight of, even in this practical age. Even from the utilitarian standpoint there is no stronger argument for Christianity than the fact that it helps a man to make the most of this life. The Christian is not promised great wealth or prosperity—few Christians could stand this—but he is promised a sufficiency, and prosperity in earthly things often follows in the wake of Christianity. It is but natural that it should be so. Christianity means diligence in business and the best use of the talents God has given each individual man. It means also honesty between man and man, which in the end is the best policy. It means temperance, self-control and the right use of all the powers of body and mind. It means the strength to embrace opportunity. In fact the Christian man is the only man who is living in harmony with nature's laws, and as such he can not but be successful in the highest sense of the word. On the other hand, the man who disregards God in the affairs of his life opens the door to all kinds of evil indulgences. Many start out with the false notion that it is manly to drink intoxicants, to gamble, to occasionally sow their wild oats, forgetting all the while that they are forging the chains that will bind them for this life as well as for the next. The man of dissipated habits can not be a success in any position. He is unworthy of confidence. No employer will trust him. Quickly he loses place, respectability, character and manhood, and as he finds himself an outcast from society he is reluctantly brought to the conclusion that "the way of transgressors is hard."—Young Men's Era.

Effects of Exercise.

In a recent pamphlet issued by the University of Wisconsin are given statistical results of investigation on the part of Dr. J. C. Elsom, the professor of physical culture and director of the gymnasium. It will be remembered that Dr. Elsom was formerly physical director of the Minneapolis association. The students at the University of Wisconsin, at their second examination, were asked certain questions as to the effects of exercise. Out of seventy-five answers, selected at random, fifty-eight testified to an improved state of the health and strength as a result of the season's work. Following are some of the results of exercise reported by these students:

"I have been more free from biliousness and kidney troubles."

"The gymnasium has greatly improved my digestion and sleeping."

"Health generally improved, especially my chest and lungs."

"Scarcely ever now have a headache."

"The exercise has caused many of the eruptions on my skin to disappear."

"Am freer from cold in head and throat."

"Appetite better, digestion improved;

formerly had spells of dizziness. Have disappeared."

"The exercise has enabled me to stand straighter, and I feel better generally."

"One stated that he noticed a better concentration of mind and freer and quicker action during study, as a result of his exercise."

"The effect has been gratifying. I find that I can study much better."

"My standings last term were better than ever before."

"I can spend one hour in the gymnasium and study as much in three hours as if I studied four hours in succession."

A Terrified Sexton.

"Never but once have I entirely forgotten my dignity in the pulpit," said a ministerial friend. "It was on a stormy Sabbath evening. My congregation was small and seated at my request in the front of the church. During services one of the rear lamps became disordered and I called the attention of the sexton to it without disturbing the congregation."

"Taking down the offending article, an old-fashioned side lamp, and holding it at arm's length, he tried to extinguish the blue blaze that was filling the chimney. His fright was so apparent and his efforts so comical that with difficulty I continued to address my audience, still in total ignorance of the serio-comic state of affairs in the rear. Their first intimation of danger was a sharp report accompanied by the terrified exclamation: 'There she goes!'"

"All heads turned to behold the old sexton with eyes and mouth distended, clutching tightly the empty bowl from which chimney and burner had just shot skyward. Beheld and beholders presented such a ludicrous appearance that my gravity gave way and I sank into a chair in uncontrollable merriment."—Ida Kays, Kelly, Kas.

What a Copyright Is.

A copyright, dear Sir Harry, is a legal right to a copy. Suppose you and your friend Delano, four doors away, should publish a book that proved as popular as—well, let us say Tribby, or Ben-Hur, or Uncle Tom's Cabin did. If you sent out a few copies and put upon them no legal proprietary mark, other persons seeing the demand could and would take your work, make copies of it, sell them, pocket the money, and give you nothing for what perhaps cost you a great deal of effort. If, however, you observe the legal forms, and your book proves saleable, other persons are prevented from making additional copies. Those who want copies must buy them from you. The legal form is very simple. Before you publish the book, paper, print, or whatever it is, you mail two copies to the Librarian of Congress, Washington, with \$1. He returns to you a paper, duly signed, setting forth the fact that for a certain number of years that article belongs to you. You state this fact on each copy published, and then the profit is yours, and the law protects you in it.—Harper's Round Table.

Pat's Pride and Fall.

"Dennis," said a minister to a new member of his flock, "I am told that you were seen fighting last night."

"O! was, your honor, and its sorry O! am for it, notwithstanding the insult!"

"But don't you remember the text of my last Sunday's sermon, Dennis? 'If a man smite thee on one cheek turn to him the other also.'"

"O! remembered it well, an' thought to meself 'twas an illegal chance to show the sinner how good a saint O! was, for he hit me an' aisy tap; but when O! turned the other cheek, as meek as yes please, he struck me s'ich a murderin' swipe that O! lost me patience entirely. 'The devil fly away wid the villain that would tempt a converted Christian,' O! yelled, 'and make the commands of the Bible of none effect!' an' O! paid him back in his coin wid interest thrown in."

Too Liberal Theology.

Pat and Jamie had been converted under the preaching of repentance for sins. They applied to become members of the Presbyterian church. Appointment was made for them to meet with the session for examination. Pat came first and it was deemed best to refuse to admit him at that time. He was sorrowfully making his way upstairs when he met Jamie coming down.

"Jamie," he said, "how many Gods are there?"

"One," replied Jamie.

"Ah," said Pat, "you had just as well go home, me boy; you don't stand the ghost of a chance. They asked me that and I told them there was a hundred of them, and they wouldn't let me in; you never in the world will get in with only one God."—Rev. G. W. Bull, Opelika, Ala.

Kill Him Where He Is.

Charlotte Cushman, a celebrated actress, was filling an engagement at the opera-house in B—. A man in the gallery created such a disturbance that it seriously impeded the progress of the play, and finally brought it to a standstill. Immediately the audience, furious with anger, cried: "Throw him over! Throw him over!"

Miss Cushman stepped to the edge of the footlights, and in a sweet and gentle voice exclaimed: "No, I pray you, don't throw him over. I beg of you, dear friends, don't throw him over, but kill him where he is!"

Pat's Defense.

An Irishman was on trial for committing a burglary, and had conducted his own case. The evidence against him was strong, and the judge, after summing up, remarked, while looking at the prisoner, that he could detect the rascal and villain in his face. "Hold there!" shouted the prisoner. "A object; that is a personal reflection."

A Fractious Visitor.

"See yat 'ittle boy over zare?" said Mabel. "Yat's my 'ittle buzzer, an' his name is Nat."

"Indeed?" said the visitor. "Well, I think gnat is a very good name for a buzzer."

The Little Collector.

I don't care much for the postage stamps

Themselves—tween me and you;

The fun I get collecting comes

From sticking 'em in with glue.