# ROBBER TRUSTS IMPALED

## Strong Words to a People Suffering from Monopoly's Unfailing Greed.

### Congressmen Denounce the Tariff Bill as a Thing of Monstrous Iniquity.

In the great debate upon the tariff | three men of acknowledged leadership bill many speeches were made by men who have devoted years to a study of the economic needs and conditions of this country. At times the debate was marked with acerbity, but, as a general thing, the speakers trusted to assumed facts. The opponents of the measure said many things that the people should remember. Day after day they stripped the robe of pretense from a bill that has been called the most iniquitous of modern legislation. It will be known in history as the "Dingley bill," but it has been much changed from its original form when introduced in the House of Representatives, from which body all laws affecting revenue must come. Some of the things said given below.

Taxpayers Not Forgotten.

Senator Bate, of Tennessee, felt sure that the taxpayer was not forgotten by the framers of the measure and that he would not forget them. He said:

I cannot agree, Mr. President, with the Senator from Texas (Mr. Mills), when he says the taxpayer is the "forgotten man." On the contrary, ender the operation of this bill, he will be the best remembered man in

Lord Thurlow one revelaimed, "When I forget my sovereign, may God forget me."
To which Wilkes conceely replied, "Forget you! Held see you danned first." And so of this bill and the taxpayer; It will not forget the taxpayer. Forget him! He cannot draw a wooden shirt over his head, nor a pair of socks on his feet, nor warm his wife with a shaw! without experiencing how much the Republican party has not forgot-

ten, but remembered him. Forget blm! Iron, the inseparable companion of the taxpayer, from the ore in the to acknowledge the independence of an islearth through all the changes to pig, from and near the southern shore, they may exwrought from to scrap, from armor plates to trace chains, from hails in his rooftree to screws in his coffin lid, is taxed with double. triple, quadruple and quintuple taxes, the the West in favor of the East unless the can party of the taxpayer. Forget him! He cannot build a cabin, nor a boat, nor fence his potato patch, nor lay his body in a coffin without paying tribute to the protection of the Republican party. Forget him! Is he not reminded of the Republican party's tender regard for the taxpayer's purse by the duties levied to protect his cabbages, eggs.

onions and garlie? Mr. President, the first creditor of every people is the plow, and upon the furrows



SENATOR ALLEN.

which it turns reposes the great mass of national wealth. After fully and amply supplying the home market, of which so much is heard in these days, the plow supplied agricultural exports for the fiscal year of 1896 to the enormous amount of \$569,879,297. or 60.2 per cent, of all the export trade of the country. What became of that vast sum the product of the plow? It was not given away. It bought in foreign lands what the plow needed at home, and the cheaper those foreign goods were bought the greater were the profits of the plow. But this protection bill is to change all that, and teach the plow the unlearnable lesson that higher-priced home-made articles are cheaper than lower-priced imported The plow is not so dull a scholar as protections is suppose; it may be fooled some times, but experience teaches that the royal road to comfort and sufficiency lies not along the pathway of protection.

It is a matter of financial impossibility to give relief and encouragement to the plow by increasing the taxes on articles of necessary consumption to farmers. As for the building up of a home market, it is not only a twice-told tale, but an old, old song sung for political effect ever since the enactment "bill of abominations" in 1828. But not all the tariffs that have been enacted will bring this country any nearer to an adequate home market for the consumption at remunerative prices of our vast agricul rural products than the country was in 1896. fact that last year, with over 73,000, 000 of people as the home market, our farmers were compelled to send to foreign comtries \$570,000,000 of the products of the play demonstrates the inability of this country to consume the immense volume of the products of its agriculture. That great creditor, the plow, must seek the markets of the world. No "pent-up Utica" will do for his products. The "boundless continents" are required for America's products. But, Mr. President, every duty levied for protecupon a foreign product is an impediment cast into the furrow of the American

They Dine Off the Farmer.

Mr. Kelly, of South Dakota, has the far West's frankness. His arraignment of the "prosperity howlers" has called forth responses from press and politicians. Secure in his facts, he has declined to retract anything he has said, and has circulated his speech just

as it was spoken: Of course the same farce is noted out in this bill that is in every tariff bill the Rethe farmer." I wish to say to the Republi-eral members of this house that you can no longer deceive the farmers of this country. themony commensurate degree of protection when they send abroad to be sold in the open | upon the earth, and when those who cultimarkets of the world more than \$600,000,000 | tate the soil are made to suffer the nation annually of the products of their industry, must suffer with them. The farmers are But however bad this bill may be, however the most useful and the most conservative much it favors trusts and monopolies, a ma- of all our citizens. Their labor supplies us for the Republican party, knowing that some when the riots and bloodshed of our cities such measure would be the result if they render the future of the republic gloomy were successful, and I know of no better and uncertain. From the biterness of class way to prove to them the utter folly of ex-pecting relief from such a measure than to oppress the poor, and from the desperation give them all they want of it. Hence I of the poor who would despoil the rich, we want to see the Republicans make this bill turn to the rural homesteads of this land,

ago a triumvirate of prosperity inflaters, love of country is above the love of self, and ton Journal.

wealth, amazed the idle and unemployed by proclaiming simultaneously, with a flourish of trumpets in the East, that the wave was upon us and the slow plodders would have to clear the track or be engulfed. Seventyfive millions of Americans have waited in silence for the onset, but as usual have been doomed to disappointment. It is well to add that these three false prophets had no sooner heralded these tidings of their imagina-tions than they hied themselves aboard a boat and departed for a foreign and far-dis-

tant country Following this faith in fiction, the advance agent of the advance agent, the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Gage, having heard the rumbling from Chicago, Canton and Cincinnati, went to the latter city and proclaimed to the business world that prosscrity was again our own, that our birthight had returned again.

Since that time the newspapers of the

East played upon their fancy and tried to play upon the credulity of the people by an nouncing in one column that prosperity was upon us, and in another recounting a list of fallures, strikes and despendency. With this comes the evidence of Bradstreet that improvement has not appeared, that the metropolitan press is false in efforts to an nounce it, that any increase in the quan tity of trade is lessened, in comparison with other years, by the reduced price of the commodity. Supporting Bradstreet is the "still, small voice" of ex-Secretary John A. Wanamaker, bewailing the fate of himself his party and his country, and charging that the administration was false and faithless It is time. Mr. Speaker, that the controllers of prosperity should treat this stubborn case heroically, and instead of trying to reuvenate this inanimate object by blowing nto it the blighted breath, let them turn their hoarded wealth into the Western ar teries of trade. The people want more mon ey, not promises, and unless they get it they will perish in the desert before they reach the promised land. Without it they cannot pay these new imposed, enormous taxes and live in happiness. No false promises of relief, by whomsoever made or howsoever giv en, will convince a suffering man that he has no pain. False lights of safety will no longer deceive. Men who are deluded themselves or who seek to delude others will not cuse your failure to pass a bankruptcy bill, East shall give to those tollers the means with which to bear these burdens.

On Raw Materials.

Representative Bailey, of Texas, has been the leader of the Democracy on the floor of the House during the past session. He too is a young man and is gifted with much eloquence. He is opposed to free raw materials for the manufacturer and protected materials for the consumer:

Why should the manufacturer who ships his woolen goods to other countries and exchanges them for raw wool be allowed to bring that wool into this country free of duty, when the wool grower who ships his wool to other countries and exchanges it for woolen goods is compelled to pay a high duty on the woolen goods which he brings home? If anybody needs an advantage in the export trade of this country it is not the manufacturers, who furnish less than 30 per cent, of our exports, but it is the farmers, who furnish more than 70 per cent. of our exports, and it is illogical and indefensible for a Democrat to insist that those who furnish but one-fourth of what we ship to foreign countries shall be permitted to return with their exchanges free from taxation, while those who furnish three-fourths shall be compelled to pay a tax on almost everything for which they exchange the products of their land and labor. Why should the manufacturer be permitted to buy the farmer's wool free from duty, while the farmer is compelled to pay the manufacturer a high duty on the goods made out of his free wool? The manufacturer is not compelled to buy his wool, and only buys it the sake of the profit which he can make out of it by manufacturing it into woolen goods; the people are compelled to buy woolen goods, and yet we are asked to increase the profit of buying wool by inreasing the cost of buying clothes. Speaker, we might with justice demand that hose who buy wool for the sake of profit should be taxed, and that those who buy clothing for the sake of comfort should go untaxed, but we do not demand this. All that we demand is that the men who buy wool for the sake of profit shall be compelled to contribute toward the support of the Government equally with those who buy woolen clothes for the sake of comfort. For twenty years I have heard protection denunced as a species of favoritism to manufacturers, and I have heard manufacturers described as selfish and rich beyond the dreams of avarice, and, sir, I was astounded when our old leaders suddenly changed their position and proposed a system which they openly averred was more favorable to the manufacturers than that of the Republican

If the manufacturers are as selfish and as prosperous as we have been taught to believe, then, sir, it is an unpardonable crime to exempt them from taxation, and thus increase the burdens of the patient and unnumbered multitude. I cannot find language strong enough to denounce a policy that would lift the burden of this Govern-



JOSEPH W. BAILEY.

publican party enacted, namely, "protecting | lishments and lay it with crushing weight upon the farms. I know the agricultural people of this land, and I know their unselfish devotion to their country. I know, They know that it is impossible to afford | too, that it is as true in the economic as it is in the physical world that all things rest fority of the people of this country voted, with food and clothing, and to them we turn exactly to their liking, and I believe that it and there we find a rugged independence will prove quicker than anything else the tempered with a reverence for the law which hollowness of the claims that are made for constitutes the nation's best and wisest safeguard. Around those humble firesides, vain against the lethal pungency.—Bos-Not deterred by the facts, but a few weeks even in this age of selfishness and greed, the

ch practices injustice against homes like which multiplies their burdens and lrives their impoverished and discontented upants to the already overcrowded towns cities invites its own destruction.

I do not plead for special privileges the farmers; I only plead in defense of the Democratic party for having said that in dealing with this question it will keep its pledge that none shall enjoy a special favor nor shall any suffer a special burden, but that all shall stand equal before the law. (Applause.) To establish and maintain the equal rights of men was the great mission to which its founders dedicated the Democratic party a hundred years ago, and to which we reconsecrated it last year. If we adhere steadfastly and faithfully to this the most vital of all our principles, the American people will reward our fidelity with their confidence, and we can reward their confidence by perpetuating forevermore this, the greatest, freest, and therefore the best, government that ever rose to animate the hopes or to bless the sacrifices of mankind.

Farmer Is Mulcted. Senator Butler, of North Carolina, has found much that is inimical to the husbandman in the Dingley bill.

It costs your State \$40,000 under this duty f you use 200,000 tons of guano, as I think your State used last year. It costs the farmer of every State that much extra that uses as much as 200,000 tons of guano. There fore, if it were guano sacks alone, this article should be on the free list, according to the argument made by the Senator from Iowa. But the increased cost on guano sacks is a bagatelle compared with the increased cost on cotton bagging and grain sacks and all the other jute material put together used y the farmers.

Mr. President, as I said in the beginning his tax is indefensible either from a protection or from a revenue standpoint. cannot be defended. It is sectional. It a direct tax on the farmer. He must pay it. It is that much taken out of the small revenues that he now gets for his products. I feel very much like the Senator from South Carolina. I am ready to Join you to take a week, if necessary, and longer, before this iniquity shall be put through here—this in-



MARION BUTLER.

pulty robbing a class of men who are forced o pay higher for everything they buy because of this tariff bill.

People Left Unaided.

Representative Hunter, of Illinois, says what he means and means what he says. The speech from which the following is excerpted has made a decided sensation, and its author was warmly congratulated by his col-

The herald of fraud and deception anrounced to the country six months ago that he new President would come with healing in his wings, and that prosperity would gladden every home. What has the President done to redeem any of these pledges? What have the Senate and House done to

elieve the people of their burdens? Noth-No legislation has ever been proposed by

them to relieve the necessities and wants of The Presidential office has been substan-

ially abdicated, and we now have a general business manager who arranges all matters of legislation and diplomacy.

Secret meetings are being held by the trusts, corporations and other bosses daily and nightly to influence legislation in their

I believe that the legislation on this tariff bill is controlled absolutely outside and in-dependent of the Senate and House by less than thirty interested gentlemen. The people and their representatievs are not allowed to know what is going on and what this administration is doing or is going to do There is a studied effort, seemingly, upon the part of the managing party of this Congress to conceal every movement in the creation and construction of this bill. Hideand-go-seek has been adopted as the new

method of governing the people of this The Republican portion of the Committee of Ways and Means go to their room and lose the door, bolt every Democratic member out, and there in secret patch up what they call a revenue bill; then they come into this house, adopt an arbitrary rule denying to the people's representatives the right to examine and discuss the product of their deliberations. Under this gag process they pass the bill, send it to the Senate, then to conference, close the doors again against every Democratic member of the conference committee, and in this ex parte way force upon the people of the United States partisan laws fraught with all the schemes of

human selfishness. Here is a secret conclave of eight men presuming to fix the amount of gratuities, under the name of taxation, that 14,000,000 taxpayers have to pay to 600 trusts, corporaons and individuals.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is not intended to raise revenue to pay the expenses of the Government, to help the farmer, aid the laboring man and stimulate legitimate trade and business of the whole country. It is not the intention of its authors to ring prosperity to the homes of the tolling millions, those that produce the materia wealth of the country. It is limited and specific in its application and effect. It is for the protection of the classes, that

they may collect millions of bounties from If it had been innocently created as a revenue measure its logical and natural effeet would be the same-to foster trusts and ombinations that rob the people under it; provisions.

Consumers Held Up. Senator Pettigrew is strongly oppos-

ed to the lumber provisions of the bill. He believes that the consumers of lumber have been robbed in wholesale and was not backward in saying so.

In other words, the proposition is to take \$6,125,000 out of the pockets of the people who consume lumber in the States tributary to Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota and put it in the pockets of this little group of men who gathered in Burrows' room, I have watched the passage through the two houses of Congress of the last three or four tariff bills, and this is the worst tariff bill ever conceived or produced.

As tariff bills are produced their framers ecome more expert in juggling with phrases covering up what they intend to do and so fixing them that the classes will be enabled to plunder the masses. This number tuty is one of the worst features of the whole transaction-bald, barefaced, and without any apology.

The Height of Cruelty.

The height of cruelty is undoubtedly the practice of smothering a beefsteak in onions. We do not believe the lobster broiled alive or the crab thrown into scalding water suffers for long time; the shock is immediate and fatal. But think of a steak condemed to such a lingering death, struggling in

#### EDUCATIONAL COLUMN

NOTES ABOUT SCHOOLS AND THEIR MANAGEMENT.

The Dispute Between Professors on the Subject of Discipline in the Schools-Education in Morocco-Don'ts for Teachers.

Discipline in the Schools.

Prof. Small and Superintendent Lane on the subject of discipline in the schools is of the widest possible interest. It cencerns every home in the land as a personal matter; it concerns our entire citizenship as an affair of

Prof. Small's contention was that pupils must be made to obey. He would not have the master stand around, club in hand, to administer corporal punishment for every fancied offense against his authority. He would not resort to corporal punishment at all except in the last emergency. But if it came to the point of defiance after reasoning and persuasion had failed, then his rule would be "compel obedience even if it is necessary to use force."

The superintendent replies by calling the professor an educational trilobite and a solitaire, and by disingenuous suggestion in referring to his oppo nent's contention. He says: "We are living in a blessed reaction from the child slavery in the schoolroom." This is to intimate that the professor is an advocate of child slavery in the schoolroom, which is not the case. No upholder of a decent discipline believes that government should be entirely by the birch rod. The exaggerated language of the superintendent shows that he is an extremist, and we are not surprised to learn upon his own confession that it was commonly reported that he used to thrash every pupil of the Franklin school when he was its principal. The fiercest of total abstainers are always the ones who have previously indulged

We have to thank Mr. Lane, however for a statement of his theory of child government which reveals all its weaknesses at a glance. It is as follows:

Children cannot be taught to think by having some one think for them; they cannot be taught to act by having all their actions prescribed by others; they cannot be taught to have judgment by never being permitted to exercise their choice; they can never be taught selfgovernment by being forever subjected to the government of others. I do not say that the rein should be thrown entirely on their necks, nor that they should be left without help and guidance. But I believe, with almost the entire profession of teachers in the United States, that in teaching the young force and authority should be reduced to a minimum, and self-control and self-direction encouraged to the maximum compatible with safety and progress.

What, now, are the minimum and maximum? This is a practical question that can not be disposed of by a mere flight of rhetoric. Sentimental mouthings about child-reason will not solve it. They excite the suspicion that "almost the entire profession of teachers in the United States" is allowing itself to be captivated by pretty sounding sentences.

Reason is the last thing to be developed in man. It is so difficult to develop that some people, sentimental people especially, prefer to get along without it. It exists in a rudimentary state only in children. They should be taught to employ it as far as that may be possible, but the spectacle of a world bowing and ducking to a child's reason would be the silliest spectacle imaginable. There must be an "effective" assertion of the authority of parent and

Subordination is one of the rules of human existence, but in this country the insubordination of children is proverbial. Nowhere else are boys and girls so rude and disrespectful to their elders. Intelligent foreigners marvel at their self-assertion, their insolence. their bad manners. But they are the natural result of the lax discipline of home and school. The theories of Superintendent Lane have a great deal to answer for .- Chicago Journal.

Education in Morocco.

A Moorish "college" is a simple affair-no seats, no desks, a few books, For beginners, boards about the size of foolscap, whitened on both sides with clay, take the place of book, paper and slate. On these the various lessons, from the alphabet to the Koran, are plainly written in large black letters. A switch or two, a sand-box in lieu of blotter, and a book or two complete the paraphernalia. The dominie squats on the ground, tailor fashion, as do his pupils before 1 im. They, from ten to thirty in number, imitate him as he repeats in a soncrous singsong voice, accompanying he words by a rocking to and fro, which sometimes enabled them to keep time. A sharp application of the switch to bare pate or shoulders is wonderfuily effeetive in recalling wandering attention, and really lazy boys are speedily expelled. Girls, as a rule, get no

schooling at all. After learning the letters and figures, the youngsters set about committing the Koran to memory. When the first chapter is mastered-the one which with them corresponds to the "Pater Noster" of Christendom-it is customary for them to be paraded round the town on horseback with ear-splitting music, and sometimes charitably disposed persons make small presents to the young students by way of encouragement. After the first chapter the last is learned, then the last but one and so on backwards to the second, as, with the exception of the first, the longest chapters are at the beginning.

Though reading and a little writing are taught at the same time, all the pupils do not arrive at the pitch of perfection necessary to indite a respect-

employment for the numerous scribes and notaries who make a profession of this art. These sit in a little box shop with their appliances before them -reed pens, ink, paper and sand, with a ruling board with strings across it at regular intervals, on which the paper to be lined is pressed. They usually possess also a knife and scissors, with a case to hold them all. In writing, they place the paper on the left knee, or upon a pad or book in the left hand. The plebs who cannot read nor write, and all who wish to make argu-The dispute that has arisen between | ments, appear with their statements before two of these-there are generally four in a shop-and after it has been written out and read over to the deponent, it is signed by two of the notaries. Such a document is the only one recognized by Moorish law. Individual signatures, except of high officials, are worthless, and even then the signature of the local judge (kadi) is necessary to legalize the others. Naturally this system, like so many others in Morocco, is open to serious abuses, as notaries often make more by twisting a statement to suit a client behind the scenes than ever a simple fee could

Teaching Percentage.

amount to.-Harper's Magazine.

When a class is ready to study percentage they should begin with simple interest, because here is the least abrupt transition from what they know to what they are to learn. No lesson should be assigned for study before the class come to their first recitation in this subject. The class should not be paralyzed with preliminary definitions, nor have their enthusiasm smothered under the wet blanket of a rule, nor should it be anethetized with illustrative examples in the text book. Money should be conceived as so many dollars, each earning so many cents in a year. Small sums should be dealt with until process and reasoning are perfectly familiar. Definitions should be taught only after the "things" which they define have been perfectly realized, and the pupil should make his own rules by simply telling what he has done. Is it necessary to separate questions of percentage into 'cases" neatly labeled and warranted not to mix? Is it necessary to attach a rule and illustrative example and model solution? To do these things is to do an almost wicked act. It is an attempt to rob the children of their birthright, the right to think,-C, T, Lane.

Don'ts for Teachers.

Don't be late at school. Don't allow tale-bearing.

Don't give too many demerit marks. Don't censure trifles too severely.

Don't be careless about your habits. Don't dispute with an angry parent. Don't command when a suggestion will do instead.

Don't allow pupils to play in the school-room during intermissions. Don't call on principal or trustee to settle trivial affairs except as a last

Don't make too many rules.-Normal

Needs of the Common Schools. The common schools-primary, grammar or whatever they may be termed-

deserve the first and most serious attention of educators. There is need of clarifying and strengthening the methods of teaching the rudiments, and there is some sort of need of newly defining those rudiments of a useful, working education. The three Rs do not alone suffice.—New York Times.

To Win the Children.

Treat the children fairly, kindly; Lead them gently on their way; Let them feel the power of sunshine, As they toil from day to day, Make their labor happy, pleasant, Win them by the love of truth; Lure them on by sweet incentive O'er the slippery paths of youth.

Smoker and Non-Smoker.

Advice may be excellent in itself and yet come with poor grace from the person who offers it. Two men of Marseilles were one day walking together when one of them took out a cigar and proceeded to light it.

"What do you call that thing?" asked the other man.

"A Londres," answered the first. "Expensive, I suppose?"

"Bah! Six sous."

"Only six sous, eh? And how many years have you smoked?"

"Fluirty." "Thirty years, three cigars a day, six sous apiece. Why, if you had not spent that money for eigars, you could have owned a house on the Cannebiere

The other said nothing. The Cannedone is the richest and most famous street in Marseilles. Presently the two promenaders came out on the

"You don't smoke, I believe?" said the man with the cigar. "Smoke? No." "Well, which is your house here?"

Cannebiere.

And the abstemious man had to confess that he owned no house, either on the Cannebiere or anywhere else.

In Bad Company.

When a vote is to be taken on some important measure, a Congressman who cannot be present "pairs" himself with some representative who would vote "aye" to the Congressman's may," or vice versa. The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record tells an amusing story of this custom of "pairing:"

A Democratic member of the House has received a letter from an active politician of that party in his district. calling attention to the fact that he is reported in "The Congressional Record" almost every day as being "paired" with a Republican.

"I don't doubt your levalty to the party," reads the letter, "but I think the boys would like it a good deal better if you paired with Democrats instead of Republicans."

The women are always looking for able letter, so that there is plenty of | something to be indignant about.

LATEST BICYCLE GAME.

Feature of a Novel Charitable Entertainment in British Columbia.

A charity entertainment recentive given in British Columbia contained a feature of novel interest contributed by amateur bicyclists. This was a wheeling gymkhana. The word "gymkhana" comes from India and means something much like a circus. The entertainment can be given anywhere by bicyclists who are sufficiently. expert to make sharp turns and sudden stops. The one given in British Columbia included all sorts of fancy riding, one of the prettiest specimens being tilting at the ring by the young women riders. This is among the most difficult feats which the amateur bicyclist can attempt. It means being able to carry a long spear while riding at full speed and putting this through



a series of rings, which are suspended from a gibbetlike arrangement over the rider's head. The show began with what a circus man would call the "grand entree," or parade of performers around the ring. The men wore white knickerbockers, red coats, red and white jockey caps, red stockings. and white shoes; the girls white duck skirts, red and white striped shirt waists, red leather belt, white sailor, hat with red band, red stockings and white shoes. Then followed a musical ride by eight couples, the riders first appearing in single file and doubling up as in the grand march at a ball until the entire sixteen rode in one line. Other graceful evolutions of a similar, kind followed. A potato race of the usual picnic kind furnished amusement, a Maypole ride was pretty and the entire entertainment was voted as success. It will be seen that such a form of amusement could be easily! gotten up anywhere, the only necessaries being good riders and a large

#### OLD HOSS HOEY.

The Celebrated Farce Comedian Whol Died in New York Recently.

The death of William F. Hoey-Old Hoss, as he was familiarly known-occurred in New York recently and took from the farce-comedy stage one of the best known and most pleasing actors in that line. He was insane for a week before his death. Hoey was born in New York in 1855, and as a boy was famous in his neighborhood for his cleverness in singing negro and other songs. At 18 he played at Tony Pastor's, and he and John Fields toured the country for three years, doing variety work. Next he formed a combination with Bryant, Niles and Evans, and finally, in 1884, he and Evans started out in the farce written by Charley Hoyt, which made Evans and Hoey! famous. This was "A Parlor Match," which the two men played until 1894,



WILLIAM F. HOEY.

when they parted, having each made as fortune. Hoey lost his in speculation, This year he again took up the great farce and made money. His last appearance was in Cleveland early in

Charles Kean Capped It.

When Charles Kean was playing the part of Richard III., his fearful! grimaces in character paralyzed all the other actors with fright, much to his

On one occasion a new man had to take the part of the sentinel who awoke Richard. When asked, "Who is there?" he had to say, "'Tis I, my lord; the village cock hath twice proclaimed the hour of morn."

But as Kean was making such fearful grimaces and seowling at him, the poor fellow forgot his part, and could only stammer, "Tis I, my lord, thethe village cock!"

By this time there was a decided titter all over the house, and Kean said. "Then why the mischief don't you erow?" which, needless to say, broughts down the house.-Tid-Bits.

This is the season of the year when we would rather have the moth eat up all the woolen goods in the house, than go down town in the sun for camphor