TO RULE ALL EGYPT.

GREAT BRITAIN WILL DECLARE A PROTECTORATE.

True Meaning of the Activity in the British Foreign Office – France Agrees to Retire from Fashoda, but Other Powers May Act.

Advices from London say that Great Britain's secret is out at last in the opinion of well informed men of affairs who have been keeping close track of the recent extraordinary preparations for war. Of far more importance than the possibility of a little brush with France, which would be a repetition of the Spanish-American war, is the declaration that England is about to take the bull by the horns and proclaim a protectorate over all of Egypt. This is the theory that is now generally accepted as being the true solution of the problem, and it is the only one on which the remarkable activity of the war office and the admiralty can be satisfactorily accounted for.

All probability of trouble with France vanished with the receipt of positive statements from Paris that Major Marchand will be unconditionally withdrawn from Fashoda, but the war preparations have been continued since then with more energy than before.

The proclamation of Egypt as a part of the British empire would set all Europe by the ears and would undoubtedly result in war were it not known that England was prepared and looking for trouble. There is reason to believe that the German Emperor abandoned his trip to Egypt so as to be out of the country when the proclamation was issued. He is thought to be fully aware of England's plans.

The British naval and military preparations are being pushed to an extent without precedent since the Crimean war. England was about to declare a protectorate in 1884, urged to do so by Prince Bismarck, and it was only at the last minute, when all the preparations had been made, that the scheme was abandoned for a more favorable opportunity. That opportunity seems now at hand.

England's occupation of Egypt is based on might and has frequently been denounced by the khedive himself, by his suzerain, the Sultan of Turkey, and by France as illegal, while the other powers have quietly tolerated the act.

END OF THE EXPOSITION.

Seventy-five Thousand Visited Omaha's Show the Last Day.

The Transmississippi International exposition has closed. The closing hours of the enterprise were the most brilliant in the history of the five months' exhibition. Seventy-five thousand people crowded the grounds during the closing day. Up to the last morning 2,552,388 people had registered at the turnstiles, so the grand total will considerably exceed 2,600,000. The exposition was a financial success, something over $400,000 remaining to be divided among the stockholders. A fraction less than $2,900,000 has been received and $1,500,000 expended. The exposition owed $200,000 when the gates were opened; $390,000 was subscribed for the exposition and all but $90,000 of that amount paid in. In addition corporations donated $150,000. It is estimated that the subscribers should receive back 80 per cent of the subscriptions.

STATEMENT OF PUBLIC DEBT.

Net Cash Balance in the Treasury Is Placed at $300,233,275.

The debt statement issued by the Treasury Department shows that in the month of October the debt of the United States increased $43,487,717. The interest-bearing debt increased $36,678,360, and the cash in the treasury decreased $7,319,228.

The debt on Oct. 31 stood: Interest-bearing debt, $1,026,766,960; bearing no interest, $383,191,367.

The cash in the treasury is made up of the following items: Gold, $275,224,071; silver, $505,929,775; paper, $55,529,238; other cash, $96,566,313; total, $933,249,397.

Against this there are outstanding gold certificates, $36,940,149; silver certificates, $398,753,504; certificates of deposit, $20,105,000; Sherman notes, $97,833,280; other liabilities, $79,379,189, leaving a cash balance, including gold reserve, of $300,238,275.

MONEY HANDLED BY UNCLE SAM

Official Figures on October Receipts and Disbursements.

The monthly statement of the Government receipts and expenditures shows the receipts for the month of October amounted to $39,630,051, and the disbursements $53,982,276. The receipts from customs amounted to $15,555,234, against $9,713,494 for October, 1897. Internal revenue, $22,356,511, against $13,614,872 for October last year. Miscellaneous, $1,718,305, against $1,063,047 one year ago.

The increase in receipts for the month as compared with October, 1897, amounted to about $15,250,000. During the four months of the present fiscal year the receipts exceeded those for the corresponding period in 1897 by over $60,000,000.

RESENTED A PRACTICAL JOKE.

Wisconsin Man Goes Gunning for Human Game.

Adam Hammer of Beaver Dam, Wis., became insane, and securing a gun, wounded nine men and was finally shot to prevent his doing further injury. Hammer was the victim of a practical joke. He procured a shotgun, and, in a frenzy, shot at every one in sight, threatening death to his brother, who endeavored to pacify him.

Lieut. Arthur T. A. Tibbetts of Company K, Second regiment, was selected by the marshal to shoot the madman in such a manner as to bring him down without killing him. The soldier's aim was true, the madman being shot through the shoulder. None of the wounded will die.

New Chicago-St. Louis Line.

All arrangements have been perfected for the immediate extension of the St. Louis, Peoria and Northern Railroad to Chicago. When completed the new road will form another direct line between Chicago and St. Louis.

Three years ago Paris began to dispose of its sewage after the manner of Berlin, by turning it into fields planted with orchards and vegetables. One-fourth of the sewage is already thus disposed of, and it is hoped that in two more years the whole of it will be.

PULSE OF THE PRESS

France and Her Troubles.

It wouldn't be surprising to see France close the nineteenth century as a monarchy. The French people love the show and glitter of a court.—Boston Traveler.

Altogether, France presents a picture of utter demoralization, in what is supposed to be high civilization, that should be a warning to other nations.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

All men who sincerely desire the maintenance of the French republic will hope for the triumph of the civil authority, for otherwise a sound republican system of government is not possible.—Omaha Bee.

France should not make the mistake of going to war with a foreign foe in order to prevent trouble at home. Spain tried that and, in addition to getting licked, retained her domestic woe.—Washington Post.

This is the first time since the republic was founded that the congress of France has subordinated the civil to the military power. Unless Frenchmen are unlike other nationalities they are dangerously near a revolution.—Kansas City Times.

The Brisson ministry, opposing revision, found in July a solid chamber behind it. The Brisson ministry in October advocating revision, finds itself beaten by 296 against 243. Evidently truth is mighty and will prevail.—New York Times.

If there were in France now a strong, bold, ambitious man he would have a great opportunity. Such a man could lift the Government off its hinges. But there is no such man. France has no Danton, no Napoleon I., not even a Napoleon III.—Atlanta Journal.

The present crisis was brought about by rascality and corruption endeavoring to conceal rascality and corruption. The Dreyfus case is at the bottom of it, and the Dreyfus case may pull down the republic before it is well over with.—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

Paris is kept in order only by the display of a large military force and there is no certainty that the military and the mob might not at any moment fraternize, or that part of the military might not side with one mob or another part with a rival mob.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The French republic is that only in name. It has already fallen. It now only remains to determine what sort of Government will follow the despotism which the army is in a fair way to establish by the will of the people, and which itself cannot endure.—Washington Times.

Once France at the sound of foreign alarm rushed to repel the assault of the oppressor on her borders, no matter were his forces fivefold her own. Now when the same note is struck it incites her only to the fiercer persecution of the oppressed within her boundaries.—New York Press.

Under whatever nominal form the actual administration in France is essentially military. While this is in one sense a security, it is always a cause of weakness in the civil government, and just now the drift appears to be toward some sort of avowed militarism.—Philadelphia Times.

As long as militarism prevails in France it can be a republic but in name. The promotion of the rights of the people, the establishment of personal freedom and all the elements which enter into republican government are at war with the idea of military supremacy.—Atlanta Constitution.

The internal weakness of France at the moment of England's aggressive stand on the Fashoda question, causing the former's pitiable repudiation of Marchand's mission, was largely due to the demoralizing effects of the Dreyfus scandal in its influence upon the national spirit.—St. Louis Republic.

Spain Takes the Debt.

That Spain has consented to assume that debt means to the holders of Spain's securities—not alone of the Cuban bonds, but of practically every description not specially guaranteed—serious loss.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

A nation floundering in practical bankruptcy has no ally. It is getting ready to be dismembered and sold out by its creditors or to seek a power that will assume its debts at the cost of absorbing it entire.—Boston Globe.

The game was well worth playing, and it is no wonder, therefore, that the Spanish commissioners went to the verge of breaking off negotiations in their efforts to win. But American firmness and insistence upon the terms of the protocol have triumphed and Spain yields at last to the inevitable. She cannot shift the penalty of her wrong doings in Cuba upon her conquerors.—Detroit Free Press.

But it should be made clear to Spain that the purpose of the United States in this war was to free Cuba from oppression. One of the grossest and most notorious forms of oppression was the effort to saddle Cuba not only with the debt created for her subjugation, but with scores of millions of Spanish stealings in addition. To permit any of that burden to be perpetuated would be a gratuitous nullification of our object in this war.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Col. George E. Waring.

In his youth Col. Waring fought for the honor of his country. In his advanced age he cheerfully accepted a mission to promote her safety.—New York Journal.

If, in the irony of fate, one of the greatest sanitary experts in the United States dies in the pursuit of his duty, we can honor his memory in no better way than by seeing that his sacrifice is not in vain.—Philadelphia Press.

Col. Waring was a brave soldier, and an expert of whose quality his fellow-Americans are justly proud, but he was at the same time that still better thing, an official whose public service was faultlessly rendered and on whose record as the nation's servant there rests not a single stain.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

In the death of Col. Waring there is something of the heroic. His life was sacrificed so directly in the interests of science and his duty, as he saw it, that his death certainly rises far above the commonplace.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

His efforts to save their lives has cost him his own, and the only reward is that in the last "roll-call" the answer to his name must be, "Dead on the field of honor and duty—dead that others might live." As he died so he lived. His life has been one long public service, often at great cost to himself.—New York World.

FAMOUS TRINIDAD PITCH LAKE.

Its Immense Deposit of Bitumen Is Practically Inexhaustible.

The famous pitch lake or great bitumen deposit at Trinidad is situated at Point Librea, on an elevation at about a mile from the sea. It covers an area of nearly 100 acres, and its appearance is that of a dull, still, dark waste. It is regularly circular, and its surface perceptibly covex, being more elevated in the center and thence insensibly declining on all sides. In the center the pitch is quite soft—in fact, semi-liquid—but it becomes more and more hardened as its circumference widens out. Except the soft central parts the surface is intersected in all directions by numerous fissures or chasms, varying in breadth from two feet to sixteen, and from half a foot to seven feet in depth, widening also at the bottom, thus producing, as it were, inverted angular hollows, while the sides are regularly rounded. These crevices are at at all times filled with fresh water. Here and there, where the bitumen is mixed with earthy matter, grow lichens, mosses, grasses, etc. The center of the lake—the pitchpot or chaudiere, as it is called—is at all times soft that it would be impossible to venture on it without incurring the danger of being engulfed.

The lake is government property, and parts of it are leased out to private individuals, who have to pay royalties according to the amount of pitch removed, which amount is checked by the government. The lake is, practically, inexhaustible. No matter what quantity is taken out it is replaced by fresh pitch, which always wells up to fill the hole. The surface of the outer edges of this most wonderful of lakes is quite hard enough to walk upon; but a curious result ensues if you stand still for any length of time on one spot. For some yards around you the pitch bodily sinks until it forms a sort of basin. It is quite different to sinking in sand, where your feet gradually disappear without making any apparent difference in the level of the ground.—Wide World Magazine.

RAM'S HORN BLASTS.

Warning Notes Calling the Wicked to Repentance.

GREAT heights are won by lowly steps.

The well-behaved boy is seldom motherless.

Adulation is the bridge some walk over to reach our good graces.

Morning prayer opens the gate of duty.

Old Testament types were prophetic jewels.

Don't parley with wrong.

The fretting horse galls easily.

There is no civil service bar to salvation.

Forgiveness is Love giving birth to Mercy.

Blind men can walk over gold, and not know it.

A rainy Sunday prevents many a nap in church.

The day opened with prayer will close with praise.

Garments for church wear usually have small pockets.

Habits are strong as hell, but Christ is mighty as heaven.

Regret is the compound interest we have to pay on hate.

Mercy was not born until Justice girded on its sword.

The list of man's failings is the devil's choicest reading.

That man is wise who makes a wise use of his knowledge.

One fact is worth more than a thousand improved theories.

The place where we love to be decides what we wish to be.

Walking on the stilts of pride soon leads to a fall from grace.

If God knows when you are in trouble, He knows when to help.

Close your eyes to truth, and you tumble into the ditch of error.

Mourning over present troubles makes us forget past blessings.

Burning incense on the altar of sectarianism is not worshiping God.

The preacher who conceals Bible truth to please men offends God.

Some people lose all interest in good work as soon as the bills come in.

A common task may become a holy service by doing it to please God.

Some losses are true gain: the gold gains in value what it loses in dross.

Men are willing to pay a high price for damnation when salvation is free.

The shuttle of Providence weaves many a bright thread in the web of life.

Ignorance loves to wear borrowed garments, and go out riding with wisdom.

It is the heart-strings of earth that oftenest point our petition heavenward.

Those who are always looking for favors are not the most willing to give them.

Professing Christians more often consult weather bulletins than the divine oracles.

Some people are so anxious about their neighbor's religion that they neglect their own.

If you are a fisher of men you will have to toil all night, but Christ will appear in the morning.

The pulpit that would preach heavenly ethics without a knowledge of earthly economics is poorly prepared for the work.

STORIES OF THE SPANISH WAR

He wore the natty costume of a rough rider and was tall and good looking enough to be a hero. He had whispered to some

of the girls at the picnic that he was by the side of "Teddy" Roosevelt when the Spanish marksmen began to pepper away with fatal effect from the impenetrable underbrush at El Caney. He had all the gingerbread he could eat in six weeks and the girls just couldn't do enough for him. There was one light-haired miss, though, who didn't seem satisfied with the identity of the soldier and she attacked him with all the savagery of a Spanish guerrilla.

"Now, how does it come that your suit isn't worn any?" was her first shot.

"Oh, that's easy to explain," responded the youth. "My old clothes were such a sight when I got back to camp they made me put on new ones. They were afraid I would disgrace them."

"Well, what troop did you belong to in that far away country?"

"Troop D. Could have been corporal if I wanted, but would rather fight in the ranks, you know."

The other girls were getting restless, because their idol was being impeached, and looked indignant at the quizzer.

"Oh, 'troop D,' was it?" came the retort. "Now, you just run away from here as fast as you can. My Jack was in that company and he wrote me that all the boys had their mustaches shaved off before the battle and you've got one a mile long."

And the would-be veteran abandoned gingerbread and girls and went in search of other hero worshipers two miles away.

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When a soldier enters the detention hospital all of his clothes are burned. One man who had been furloughed asked for his clothing and $12 that he had left in his shirt pocket. It was all of his funds, and he relied on it to pay his fare home. He was told that his clothing had been burned and the $12 also, as no one had thought to look in the little pocket. At this news the weak and miserable fellow collapsed, and it was necessary to again put him on his cot. He was lying semi-conscious, overcome with disappointment and the hopelessness of his position, when a nurse went to his bedside. "It was all a mistake about your money being burned," she said, "and here it is." With that she handed him $12. The poor fellow could not at first realize his good fortune, but finally he smiled and then fell asleep. The nurse was Miss Harriet E. Hawley, daughter of Gen. Hawley of Washington, who cast her lot in the detention hospital when help was greatly needed there. The $12 was really burned, and Miss Hawley told a fib, for which she will no doubt be forgiven. She had collected the money from doctors and nurses, subscribing the most herself.

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Some of the volunteer soldiers who were put under the command of regular army officers soon after the beginning of the war found it a little hard to learn all the lingo of the camps. An officer sent a young volunteer orderly to requisition at the quartermaster's stores some tentage, and, when he returned, questioned him: "Orderly?" "Yes, sir." "Did you get the tents I ordered?" "Yes, sir." "Did you get the wall-tents?" "Yes, sir." "And the A tents?" "Yes, sir." "And the dog-tents?" "Yes, sir." "And the flies for the wall-tents?" "Flies, sir? No, sir!" "What? Now, why didn't you get the flies?" The soldier saluted respectfully; at any rate, he combined a salute and a motion which brushed away a cloud of flies from in front of his nose. "Camp is full of them, sir!" he answered.

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One of Admiral Sampson's married daughters, the wife of Lieut. Roy Smith, lives in Norwich, and has a small American of her own at the public schools. The first time they sang the "Star-Spangled Banner" in his room the patriotic youngster rose to his feet, and there he stood reverently and resolutely till the song was over. That's the naval rule, to stand uncovered when the great national anthem is sung or played. With a naval father and grandfather he followed the laws of the service. It was rather an unusual proceeding, and his playmates undertook to guy the little patriot about it, but he stood his ground like a hero. The incident reached the ears of the local school board, and the order at once went out that all scholars of Norwich must stand while the national hymn is sung.

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A recruit had just joined his regiment in Santiago, and, meeting an old chum who had gone over with the first expedition, he asked him if Cuba was as bad as they made it out to be in the United States. "No, not at all," his chum replied. "The fact of the matter is, there's a lot of young fellows come over here that don't take proper care of themselves; they eat and they drink, and they sleep and they die, and then they write home and tell their friends it's the climate that's killed them!"

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Recently a newspaper reporter who wished to interview an officer at Camp Alger found that his man was in bed and soundly sleeping. "Is there no way of getting at him?" he asked. "No," replied the humorous sentinel; "he is now a retired officer." "Smart, ain't you?" said the reporter. "No," answered the sentinel; "Smart's on the retired list, too. I am Brown."

Telegraphic Brevities.

It is reported that Queen Victoria wishes to abdicate, being much depressed by recent events.

A mountain lion, the skin of which measured nearly ten feet in length, was killed near Emporia, Kan.

Concerning the return of Mataafa to Samoa, the United States will insist that the Samoans elect their own king.

H. K. Thurber, the millionaire grocer of New York City, has presented Roswell, N. M., with 120 acres of land for a public park.

MANY PRIZES

Awarded Annually in Paris for Curious Reasons.

The city of Paris each year distributes a number of prizes, consisting of sums of money derived from funds bequeathed by certain charitable persons for special objects. There are prizes for the father of the most numerous family in a given arrondissement; sums to be bestowed on promising young artists unsupplied with funds to prosecute their studies, and so forth. Another prize has been added to this list. It is for the best instance of a wife's helping her husband by work. The founder is a M. Achille Couronne, formerly chief in the Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture, whose hard-working wife was of immense help in his career. The sum bequeathed returns a yearly income of over 6,000 francs. The conditions necessary for competition are: To be Parisian by birth, and to have been married ten years to a husband employed in a state bureau, and earning not more than 3,500 francs a year.

There were 100 applicants for the prize, and, as may be imagined, some little difficulty was experienced in assigning it. Finally, however, the votes of the committee fell to a Mme. Clergerie, who, though the mother of five children, has never ceased to contribute to the family funds by working as a florist. Legacies of the above character, however good their intent, do not always have the result anticipated by the testator, a case in point being the Goncourt will, which has done nothing up to the present time but give rise to fights and dissension. After a series of legal battles the executors of the will and the three nearest relatives of the deceased man of letters have settled their differences out of court. The net result is that the relatives get 400,000 francs and the academy 1,000,000 francs.—Galagnani's Messenger.

Winter Health Hints.

Healthful exercise taken in moderation, as walking, riding, wheeling or gymnastics, is a useful means of holding in check the tendency to catarrh.

It is always advisable that children of marked catarrhal tendencies should wear woolen underclothing varying in thickness with the change of the seasons.

In regard to the treatment of colds, prevention rather than cure should be the motto. Bathing in cold water is often beneficial in preventing colds, or, to speak more accurately, in rendering the body sufficiently hardy to withstand the effects of a chill, but in this practice discretion must be observed.

Whether a common cold is contagious or not is a matter of opinion. Dr. S. Westray Battle thinks that the point is not clear, while Dr. Foxwell says that acute catarrhs are probably mutually contagious, and that pneumonia and coryza are generally recognized as being capable of reproducing themselves in fresh subjects.

Because in a healthy subject a cold gets well, it does not follow that all colds will take that course, and everything should be done to prevent such attacks, and cut short probable complications. If a cold habitually flies to the chest it may be taken for granted that there is an inherent weakness of the lungs, and the parents of children with such a predisposition should take steps to eradicate as far as possible the tendency, else the complaint may become chronic, or tuberculous infection may result.

Tulare Lake Dries Up.

Tulare Lake has passed out of existence. Where once there was a body of water in central southern California more than 1,000 square miles in area there is now only a barren desert of mud, drying and cracking in the heat of the desert sunshine. For years this lake has been known as the largest body of fresh water west of the Rocky Mountains. It was over eighty miles long and about thirty-five miles across at the widest point. Its depth was never very great. From 1854 to 1872 the waters of the lake changed very little in area. It was about these years that irrigation was started in the valley around Visalia and Bakersfield, and the shrinkage became very rapid. The King's River and Tulare River were tapped in several places, and the water that would have gone into Tulare Lake was spread out over the dry pastures and cornfields. From 1872 to 1875 the shrinake was not marked. The southern end of the lake contracted and took the form of a creek. It narrowed until it was not more than a mile wide, and had drawn up from the southern end at least fifteen miles. Between 1875 and 1880, when vineyards began to be planted, the waters shrunk up almost to the borders of Tulare County. In 1882 they crossed it and left Kern County altogether.—Boston Transcript.

Shawl Fit for an Empress.

One of the most wonderful shawls in existence is a woolen wrap presented as a wedding gift to the empress of Russia by the women of Orenburg, a town in the southeastern part of the empire. When spread out it is ten yards square, but is so exquisitely fine that it may be passed through a finger ring, and when folded makes a parcel a few inches square. The shawl reached the empress in a wooden chest, with silver locks and hinges, the outside embellished with designs of spears, turbans, whips, etc., in a ground of blue enamel, this being the color of the Cossack uniform. On the inside of the box is a gracefully worded inscription, begging the empress to accept the gift from "her faithful and devoted subjects."

Feed Themselves to Crocodiles.

A favorite mode of suicide among the African tribes who dwell near Lake Nyassa is for a native to wade into the lake and calmly wait for a crocodile to open its mouth and swallow him.

The future is what we hoped the past might be, but isn't.

THE PEOPLE'S MONEY

Bimetallic Theory.

The aim and purpose of all activity is an exchange of the products of industry, and money is a means for prosecuting these industries and exchanging their products.

Apart from its employment for these purposes, money has no economic value whatever. It cannot directly gratify a single human want. For monetary use, silver has an equal rank with gold, for in accomplishing the objects for which money was instituted, money made of silver is in every respect as suitable and efficient an agent as money made of gold.

When there is an equal use of both metals, if a person depositing at the mint sixteen pounds of silver receives in return for it the same number of legal tender dollars that he would have received if he had deposited one pound of gold, then sixteen pounds of silver would be of the same value as one pound of gold.

The Government simply gives back to the depositor the coins struck from the metal received from him. It no more buys the metal than does the miller buy the wheat when he gives back to his customer the flour made from it.

Price is the sum of money given in exchange for a commodity, but money has no price, for people do not buy and sell money, and when the mints are open to the free and unrestricted coinage of both metals neither of them has a commodity value except when used in the arts, and in that case they command the same sum of money they will exchange for at the mint.

There is no market price for gold in England, and there was no market price for silver or gold in France when her mints were open to the unrestricted coinage of both metals.

The Government, in establishing bimetallism—that is, in providing for the equal use of both metals in its currency and giving the same power to both—simply prescribes the proportionate weight of the metals from which full legal tender coins shall be struck, and this is the ratio upon which the metals are coined into monetary units.

If the ratio is 1 to 16, it is in effect saying that the same number of units or dollars shall be struck from sixteen ounces of silver, as from one ounce of gold.—Henry G. Miller.

Value in Monetary Law.

I have just read the most admirable article of Mr. Grier on the "Value of Money," or the use of "value" in monetary laws.

This is a question demanding most careful statement. It is concerning the effect that is given to law that affects the prospects and use of money.

Judging by the failure of executive power to give effect to the law of 1893 under the title of "the repeal bill," Mr. Grier is right in saying: "Our silver dollars are not a full legal tender, as they are all tainted by the exception phrase in our statute law and discarded by official decisions."

The character of these decisions under the law of 1893 is wholly negative, so far as I have seen—that is, the question of the use or value of silver dollars under that law has not been openly determined. There is no formal decision for or against silver dollars under that law, yet it very plainly makes our standard silver dollars legal tender for all debts.

So our standard for payments is now as it was up to 1874 our standard coins, while up to 1834 our standard of coins for payment was supplemental to our proportional value for the pure metals in payments; that is, the metals were legal for use in payments in definite proportion or ratio.

The definite use was a very powerful aid to business men in every part of the world, as every man was inside as to the custom banks would have as to "exceptions," etc.

Mr. Grier has by no means exhausted his subject. To make the use of "value" still more evident, it could be pointed out that Congress has power to regulate the "value" of foreign coins. Of course, this means their use for payments under our law, and, of course, Congress would recognize that to "establish justice" is to coin, to cause to serve for payment, to have that which would pay the price or measure the "value" and to regulate the same so no inequitable rise nor fall of price could come because of the action of Congress.—J. P. Dickson.

He Wanted Them Free.

"Why," asked the prospective tenant, "is your price so high on a building of such small dimensions?"

"It's because of the ground rents," replied the real estate agent. "They are something awful in this vicinity."

"Well, that settles it," said the other. "I don't propose to pay for any ground rents. We have earthquakes where I came from and get all the ground rents we want free."

Last Call.

He—This is the last time I will ever ask you to marry me.

She—Do you swear it, Rudolph?

He—I swear it by all I hold most sacred.

She—Then I accept.—Nashville American.

In 1895 a beggar who died in Auxerre, France, was found to have 1,000,000 francs in bonds in a trunk and in his cellar 400 bottles of wine of the vintage of 1790.

Don't think love's young dream will kindle the kitchen fire on a cold morning.