

THE CHICAGO TICKET.

IT WILL NOT HAVE WHITNEY'S SUPPORT.

His Mind is Made Up, and Under No Circumstances Can He Be Induced to Change the Same—Henry Waterson Says the Platform is the Open Door to Revolution—Mr. Cleveland's Position.

Whitney Openly Bolts. NEW YORK, July 18.—W. C. Whitney has sent the following dispatch to the press: "Will you be kind enough to correct the statement that I desire the endorsement by the state organization of the Chicago ticket. There are no possible conditions or circumstances that would induce me to vote for it or assist it."

This leaves no doubt as to Mr Whitney's position with respect to the Chicago ticket. He delayed his statement until last night in the hope, it is said, that Senator Hill might relent and cast in his lot with the sound money men, but as the senator showed no disposition to accept the Whitney view, Mr. Whitney took advantage of an irresponsible publication to make known his position without further delay.

In private conversation Mr. Whitney has explained his reasons for bolting the ticket. He said that the platform adopted at Chicago means destruction; that if carried out to its logical conclusion it would result in a disastrous panic and unsettled business for a generation to come. Moreover, he resented the treatment accorded the sound money men at Chicago, where their every request was disregarded by the majority and an evident desire existed to trample upon the delegates from the East and drive them from the Democratic party.

Waterson's Views.

GENEVA, July 18.—Henry Waterson of Kentucky, who is sojourning with his family here, said yesterday in regard to the Chicago convention: "The platform is monstrous. It not only means national repudiation and spoliation, but is an open door to revolution. If the leaders of this movement could come into power those of them who have any sense of accountability and conception of orderly government would be quickly set aside by the wild elements behind. In this way civil war, as foreshadowed by the Chicago outbreaks last year, would be precipitated upon the country. Then the strong hand of the federal power was interposed, but if this were withheld the reign of the mob would be easy enough."

Mr. Waterson is strongly in favor of a sound money Democratic ticket.

Washington's Position.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Next week President Cleveland will write a letter concerning the Chicago convention, its platform and nominees. It is expected that letter will be published Monday morning. It is believed that he will advise anti-silver Democrats to reject Bryan and give their support to the movement looking to the nomination of a "sound money" Democratic ticket.

The members of the Cabinet are still waiting for their cue from Mr. Cleveland. Only one of them, the naval secretary, has, as yet, declared open opposition to the Chicago ticket. Mr. Olney, who was quoted by a friend as saying that he would not under any circumstances support Bryan, has taken occasion to say that the statement was apocryphal. Mr. Carlisle, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Lamont, Mr. Smith and Mr. Harmon are as mum as oysters. Privately, they all denounce the platform and privately, too, some of them speak kindly of Mr. Bryan. It is evident, however, that the cabinet will follow the lead of Mr. Cleveland. They will bolt if the president says so; they will swallow the Chicago ticket if the president intimates a desire that they should do so; they will support McKinley if that is the president's desire; they will go in for a third ticket if that is the president's wish.

There is a strong suspicion that Mr. Cleveland will throw the responsibility of action on the members of the Cabinet individually. If the President should conclude to do this, it will only add to the embarrassment of the members of his official family. Mr. Harmon wants to support McKinley openly. He is opposed to a third ticket. William L. Wilson and Hoke Smith are ready to support Bryan if the President will give them freedom. It is impossible to ascertain what Mr. Carlisle feels or thinks; all that is known is that he is a very much worried man.

MACEO KILLED IN BATTLE

The Cuban Leader Shot Dead in Trying to Surprise Spanish Troops.

HAVANA, July 18.—According to private advices after the insurgent Colonel Caratagena had been killed in the engagement in the Gato hills, General Jose Maceo, with his staff and escort, put himself at the head of the forces and led in a dash by which he hoped to surprise the Spaniards. He, however, found himself confronted by a strong force in a superior position. Seeing his error and hoping to escape, he shouted to his followers: "Back! Let us retreat! There are too many for us!" As he uttered the last word, a rifle ball struck him in the back of the neck and passed through his head, emerging between his eyes. The volley that killed Maceo also slew his friends, Dr. Peruto Echavarría and several members of his staff.

Actor's Case Appealed

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Judge Yerkes has filed his reasons for refusing to grant a new trial for James R. Gentry, the convicted murderer of actress Madge York. Attorneys for Gentry have taken appeal to the supreme court.

A Doctor Beats a Lawyer at St. Joseph

St. JOSEPH, Mo., July 18.—Dr. Barton Pitts attacked Lawyer Vinton Pike with a walking stick in the latter's office to-day on account of a dispute about a law suit. Pike sustained possibly fatal injuries.

M'KINLEY TO VETERANS.

The Republican Nominee Dwells on the Need of Protecting the Credit.

CANTON, Ohio, July 18.—Five hundred veterans called on Major McKinley yesterday afternoon. They came from Cleveland on a special train. Mr. McKinley in the course of his address said:

"We have reached a point in our history where all men who love their country must unite to defeat by their ballots the forces which now assail the country's honor. The struggle which is upon us, involving national good faith and honor, will enlist their united and earnest services until those who are arrayed against the public faith shall be routed and dispersed. The bitterness of the war belongs to the past. Its glories are the common heritage of us all. What was won in that great conflict belongs just as sacredly to those who lost as to those who triumphed. You meet to-day not as soldiers, but as citizens, in maintaining the credit of the country you served so well and in restoring prosperity and better times to our heritage. The future is the sacred trust of us all, South as well as North. Honesty, like patriotism, can neither be bounded by State nor sectional lines. Financial dishonesty is the threatened danger now and good men will obliterate old lines of party in a united effort to uphold American honor. This you have always done and you must strive to keep the Union worthy of the brave men who sacrificed and died for it."

KANSAS SILVER MEN.

Delegates to St. Louis Convention Elected—Ed. C. Little Chairman.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 18.—The non-partisan free silver State convention yesterday elected sixty delegates to the silver conference at St. Louis July 22 and instructed them to vote for the endorsement of William Jennings Bryan for President.

The majority of the delegates to St. Louis are Republicans. There were about 300 delegates in the convention, and Webb McCall says that four-fifths of them were Republicans. The Republicans had charge of the meeting and did most of the talking. Ed C. Little, who was consul at Cairo, Egypt, under Harrison, president, and R. W. Turner, who was consul at Cadix, Spain, under Harrison, wrote the resolutions.

Rumors About Another Bond Issue.

NEW YORK, July 18.—There is to-day a revival of the rumors of an impending new government bond issue. It is alleged that representative financiers had been in conference with Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Curtis on the subject. The appearance of Mr. Curtis at the subtreasury yesterday and to-day lent color to the report, especially in view of a strong and active market for government bonds this morning. Bankers usually identified with the financial measures of the administration and members of the old government bond syndicates discredited the report.

Nebraska's Double Honor.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 18.—The Bryan enthusiasm has apparently obscured the fact that another distinguished citizen of Nebraska has been similarly honored. Rev. Charles E. Bentley, the presidential nominee of the new National party, which first flung its banner to the breeze at Pittsburg, resides with his family at a modest house in the northeast corner of Twenty-eighth and M streets.

Waite Only a Contestant.

DENVER, Colo., July 18.—Ex-Governor Davis H. Waite will be a feature of the St. Louis Populist convention, but he will be there only as a contestant for a seat. At the Populist state convention here July 4 he sought admission to it as the head of a Denver delegation claimed to have been selected at a mass convention. The committee on credentials rejected his claims by a vote of 39 to 9, and the convention without a dissenting vote sustained the credentials committee.

The Great Northern's New Venture.

St. PAUL, Minn., July 18.—S. Iwanaga of Tokio, Japan, general manager of the Nippon Yusen Kabushiki Kaisha, or Japanese Mail Steamship company, limited, signed yesterday in St. Paul a contract with the great Northern Railway company for the establishment of a steamship line between Tokio and Seattle. St. Paul will be the headquarters. The first steamer will probably leave Seattle about August 15.

Filley Likely to Control.

St. LOUIS, Mo., July 18.—It is generally believed here that Chauncey I. Filley will control the Republican State convention next week at Springfield, for with his control of the party organization, Filley has been enabled to bring into line nearly all the candidates whose names will be presented at Springfield and it is highly probable that he will be able to muster a clear and safe working majority of the delegates.

Delaware's Republican Conflict.

GROUPTOWN, Del., July 18.—The "regular" or Higgins faction of the Republicans of Delaware, in convention here nominated this ticket: For governor, John C. Higgins of Newcastle county, brother of ex-Senator Anthony Higgins; for congress, Robert C. Houston of Sussex; for Presidential electors, William G. Spruance of Newcastle, Manlove Hayes of Kent and Daniel J. Fooks of Sussex.

WAITE IN DISFAVOR

Deposed from the Chairmanship of Even a Contesting Delegation.

DENVER, Colo., July 18.—Ex-Governor Waite having declared himself a supporter of the Democratic candidate nominated at Chicago, the contesting delegation from Colorado to the Populist convention at St. Louis, of which he was the chairman, has deposed him from that position and elected R. A. Southworth in his place. Waite will go to St. Louis, however, and work for the endorsement or nomination of Bryan and Sewall.

STRICKEN AT NIGHT.

EX-GOV. RUSSELL OF MASSACHUSETTS DEAD.

He Was Found in Bed With Life Extinct—Overcome by Heart Disease in a Camp in Canada—His Brilliant Record as a Public Leader—His Work at the Chicago Convention.

Death of Ex-Gov. Russell.

BOSTON, Mass., July 17.—Ex-Governor W. E. Russell of Massachusetts was found dead at the camp of B. E. Dutton at St. Adelaide, Pabos, Quebec, this morning. He was as well as ever when he retired last night, but was found in bed dead this morning. The cause is thought to have been heart disease.

William Enstis Russell was born in Cambridge, Mass., September 6, 1857. He entered Harvard college in 1873. After his graduation from Harvard in 1877, young Russell took a three years' course at the Boston University Law school. In 1881 he was elected a member of the Cambridge council and two years later to the upper house. Meanwhile he was practicing law, both in conjunction with his father and by himself, but politics came soon to occupy most of his time. He was re-elected an alderman in 1884, and the same year made president of the Boston University Law School alumni. The next year he was elevated by the local Democracy to the mayoralty of his native town.

In 1885 he was the Democratic candidate for governor. His advocacy of tariff reform gained him national note which compensated in a measure, for his defeat by Governor Ames. Despite his defeat, however, he had polled 1,000 more votes than Mr. Cleveland, who was running simultaneously for the Presidency.

In 1889 Mr. Russell ran against Governor Brackett and was defeated again, although his opponent's plurality was reduced from 29,000 to 6,775. Russell's hour of triumph came the succeeding year, when he was elected upon his third nomination, being the thirty-third governor of the state, the youngest man that ever sat in the governor's chair in Massachusetts, and the third Democratic incumbent since the war. In 1891 he was re-elected, although every other candidate upon the ticket was beaten.

During the last five years of his life ex-Governor Russell held no public office, although he was talked of for Secretary Olney's place in President Cleveland's second cabinet, and prior to the appointment was considered by many persons to lead his opponent for the place.

The ex-governor was long considered a presidential possibility, and he was endorsed for the nomination by the Massachusetts Democracy. If the sound money wing of the Democracy had controlled at the Chicago convention last week his chances would probably have been inferior to those of no other aspirant.

The Saturday night preceding the convention, in a meeting of the Eastern men, ex-Governor Russell made a speech, setting forth the views of the minority, which attracted more attention than any other utterance upon that occasion.

A SHY AT THE A. P. A.

Mr. Bryan Indiscreetly Denounces the Order in His Salem Speech.

SALEM, Ill., July 17.—In the course of his speech yesterday Mr. Bryan spoke as follows:

"This is the home of my birth, of my boyhood and my early manhood. Three blocks south I first saw the light of day. A mile to the northwest I lived until I was 23, and I shall never cease to be grateful to the parents who took me to the farm and there allowed me to develop the physical strength that is needed in the campaign which we have to pass through. It was in this court house that I first gained the ambition to be a lawyer. It was in this court house that I made the first political speech I ever tried to make. It was in the Fair grounds near here that I spoke for the first time on the Fourth of July. It was to this city and to the parental roof that I brought her who had promised to share life's joys and sorrows with me. And all of these happy associations arise to-day before me and leave me no desire to think of other things."

"It was here I received my first instruction in democracy. I do not use it as a party name. I mean it in the broader sense, that democracy that recognizes the brotherhood of man. It was here I learned the truth of the poet's language: 'Honor and fame from no condition rise.' The clothes do not make the man, and we all but contribute to the nation's greatness, and all who have the good of their country at heart, it matters not their station in life, what their ancestry, what their surroundings, all these stand upon common ground and all are citizens. (Applause.) It was here, too, that I learned that principle that must go hand in hand with a broad democracy, the freedom of conscience; that every man has a right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and that no government like ours can attempt to dictate how a man shall serve or worship his God. (Great applause.)"

Grove Young's Will Contested.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., July 17.—Grove Young, a wealthy farmer of Higginsville, who died recently, left an estate of \$50,000, which was to be divided among his children and other relatives, while the Confederate home was to receive a legacy of \$20,000 yearly. Mrs. George Fries, a daughter, received but \$1 and will contest the will, claiming insanity.

More Silver Dollars.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Owing to the fact that the amount of silver dollars in the treasury available for the redemption of treasury notes has become reduced to \$10,000,000, and will be further reduced by redemption during the current month, the coinage of silver dollars by the mint will be increased from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000 per month from the first of August, and will probably be continued at that rate in order that the treasury may have a sufficient stock to redeem treasury notes presented in exchange for silver dollars.

SERIOUS DIFFERENCES.

They Are Sure to Come Up in the Populist Convention.

St. LOUIS, Mo., July 17.—It becomes more and more evident each day, as the time for the meeting of the Populist national convention draws near, that the members of that party will clash over the endorsement of Bryan for president. Letters from all parts of the country are pouring into the national committee headquarters, some demanding and some denouncing the endorsement of the Democratic ticket, and everything indicates there is a decided difference of opinion as to the best action to be taken at the coming convention. It is the opinion of some of the Populists here that the party is near the danger line of a split over the question. They express the hope, however, that some definite plan of action agreeable to all can be decided upon at the meeting of the national executive committee here next Saturday.

Many of the Populist leaders are awaiting the coming of the free silver senators who bolted the Republican convention. Upon the course they take will depend, in a measure, the action of the anti-Bryan following. If the Republicans come out openly for Bryan and the Chicago platform, the opposition may not make much of a fight.

The biggest fight, next to the one endorsing candidates, will be over the platform. A very strong wing of the party, headed by Chairman Taubeneck, Sergeant-at-Arms McDowell, Chairman Rozelle, of Missouri state committee, and many of the members of the national committee propose to make a fight for the adoption of the Omaha platform instead of an endorsement of the Chicago declaration.

CLEVELAND'S VIEWS.

Semi-Officially Set Forth by Assistant Secretary Hamlin.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hamlin gave out a statement yesterday in explanation of his views with regard to the Democratic platform and nominations. Inasmuch as Mr. Hamlin represented the administration forces at the Chicago convention, and as he has been in frequent consultation with Secretary Carlisle over the political situation since the adjournment of the convention, the statement made by him will undoubtedly be accepted by many as a semi-official declaration of the position of the sound money men of the administration. This impression is further strengthened by the belief that Mr. Hamlin has seen President Cleveland since the adjournment of the convention. He spent several days at Marion, near Gray Gables, on his way back to Washington from Chicago. The statement referred to is as follows: "No political issue is involved in the coming election. The question to be decided is far deeper and more vital. The perpetuity of republican institutions has been threatened. Every loyal citizen should ally himself against the forces which controlled the Chicago convention—forces of lawlessness which are inconsistent with the maintenance of the republic."

"Henceforth there should be no Republican, no Democrat, but a union of loyal citizens—the combined forces of Republicanism and Democracy. When once this dangerous element has been stamped out at the polls by an indignant people, we can again divide and discuss those political questions which for generations have kept alive the two great political parties."

BAYARD ON SITUATION.

The Ambassador Would Not Have Gold Democrats Vote for McKinley.

LONDON, July 16.—Asked for his opinion upon the political situation in the United States, Ambassador Bayard said that while he had expressed himself repeatedly in favor of a gold standard and could see no practicality, relief or good in any other system of redemption, he would admit that the present outcry was inspired by distress.

Said he thought a sound money Democrat could not do worse than vote the Republican ticket on account of the gold platform. What he called the fallacy now epitomized as McKinleyism had been, he declared, the natural parent of Coxey, Debs and Altgeld and the deplorable outcome of the Chicago convention.

PLATFORM REPUDIATED.

Executive Committee of the New York State Democracy Denounces It.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The executive committee of the state Democracy met last night and repudiated the Chicago platform. It also advocated putting a third candidate in the field. The resolutions were adopted only after a prolonged debate, and it is said that at least five district leaders will consider the advisability of resigning from the organization.

McKinley a Member of the 13 Club.

NEW YORK, July 17.—William McKinley, Republican presidential nominee, was notified June 29 of his election to an honorary membership in the Thirteen Club of this city. July 13 a letter of acceptance was received, in which Major McKinley expressed himself as wishing to be put on record as free from assassination.

Colos. Colombia, July 17.—Costa Rica has decided to adopt gold as the basis of its currency.

The inhabitants of Port Limon are preparing to celebrate the event on a grand scale. The entire country is pleased because the present silver currency is to be called in.

Uttermost Negligence.

LOGAN, Iowa, July 17.—The coroner's jury which has been investigating the wreck in which twenty-seven lives were lost here Saturday night, returned a verdict holding Engineer Montgomery and Conductor Reed, of the excursion train, guilty of criminal negligence. They are in jail at Boone.

Headquarters at Chicago and New York.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 17.—The Republican national executive committee yesterday afternoon decided to locate the national headquarters at both New York and Chicago.

M'KINLEY AND BRYAN

BOTH INDULGE IN SOME SPEECH-MAKING.

The Former Talks to a Delegation of Women, Paying a High Tribute to the Fair Sex, and the Latter to the People In and About Centralia, Ill.—Listeners Urged to Study the Financial Question—Much Enthusiasm Manifested.

McKinley to the Women.

CANTON, Ohio, July 16.—Despite a severe rainstorm, 500 representative women of Cleveland came here this morning, headed by a woman's brass band. As the train reached here the sun broke through the clouds, and forming in columns of two, they marched to the McKinley home. There thousands of people blocked the streets and surged through the grounds. When quiet was restored, Mrs. Erloy M. Avery in an address presented Major McKinley to those present.

Mr. McKinley as he mounted the chair on his veranda after the ceremony of waving handkerchiefs and parasols and hand clapping, said: "I greatly appreciate this friendly call from the women of the city of Cleveland and assure you that I do not undervalue their gracious message of congratulation and confidence which you have so eloquently delivered. It is an assurance of the deep interest which you feel and which should be felt by every family in the land on the rightfulness of the day and their rightful settlement at the polls. There is no limitation to the influence that may be exerted by the women of the United States and no adequate tribute can be spoken of her services to mankind throughout this eventful history. In the distant period of its settlement, in the days of the revolution, in the trials of Western pioneer life, during the more recent, but dread days of our civil war, and, indeed, every step of our progress as a nation, the devotion and sacrifice of women were constantly apparent and often conspicuous. (Applause.) She was everywhere appreciated and recognized, though God alone could place her service at its true value."

"The work of women has been a power in every emergency and always for good. In calamity and distress she has ever been helpful and heroic. Not only have some of the brightest pages of our national history been illuminated by her splendid example and noble efforts for the public good, but her influence in the home, the church, the school and the community in molding character for every profession and duty to which our race is called, has been potential and sublime. It is in the quiet and peaceful walks of life where her power is greatest and most beneficial. One of the tenderest passages to me in the works of John Stuart Mill beautifully expresses this thought. It is recorded in his autobiography when he paused to pay his tribute to his wife, of whom he could not speak too much. He says: 'She was not only the author of many of the best things I did, but she inspired every good thing I did.' Many men there are from whom frankness would not withhold but command like expression of obligation to woman, wife, mother, sister, friend. (Great applause.)"

"One of the best things of our civilization in America is the constant advancement of women to a higher plane of labor and responsibility. The opportunities for her are greater than ever before. This is singularly true here, where practically every avenue of human endeavor is open to her. Her impress is felt in art, science, literature, song and in government. Our churches, our schools, our charities, our professions and our general business interests are more than ever each year directed by her. Respect for womanhood has become with us a national characteristic; and what a high and manly trait it is; none nobler or holier. It stamps the gentleman. The man who loves his wife and mother and home will respect and reverence all womanhood. He is always the better citizen for such gentle breeding."

"The home over which the trusted wife presides is the citadel of our strength—the best guard of good citizenship and sound morals in government. It is at the foundation; upon it all else is constructed. From the plain American home where virtue dwells and truth abides go forth the men who make the best statesmen, who adorn our republic, who maintain law and citizenship, which aims at public welfare, the common good of all. Some one has said that 'women mould the future for mothers and govern the present as wives.' I congratulate you upon what women have done for grand and noble objects in the past. I rejoice with you at the wider and broader field of the present and the splendid vista of the future which is everywhere opening up for you. I again thank you for your presence here and for this manifestation of your regard and good will. Mrs. McKinley and I will be most happy to meet and greet you one and all."

The women, led by Mrs. Scott, sang a campaign song, accompanied by the band, and then Miss Birdelle Switzer presented Mrs. McKinley with a basket of flowers. During the afternoon the women had a ratification meeting at the tabernacle, with lunch, music and impromptu speeches.

No Good.

Angelina—Isn't mine an ugly-looking umbrella? Evalina—It isn't a beauty; that's certain. Angelina—I declare it's absolutely no good except to keep out the rain.—Roxbury Gazette.

He Knows.

Teacher (with reading class)—Boy (reading)—And she sailed down the river. Teacher—Why are ships called "she"? Boy (preconsciously alive to the responsibilities of his sex)—Because they need men to manage them.

The Populist is Bewildered.

A man and a woman were refused service at the Hotel Plaza cafe in Chicago because they wore bicycle costumes; and now the manager of the cafe is the defendant in a damage suit for \$10,000.

HINTS FOR AMERICANS.

Advice to English Manufacturers That Is Worth Heeding Here.

In an elaborate report on Japanese railways Mr. Lowther of the British legation in Tokio says that on March 1, 1895, the total mileage of railways open to the public was 2,118, of which government lines amounted to 580 and private lines to 1,538 miles, says the London Times. In addition there were 1,072 miles uncompleted, while apparently about 1,000 miles of line are contemplated, excluding Formosa. Mr. Lowther specially calls attention to the vital necessity for British manufacturers of railway material to take every possible measure to advance their interests in Japan. Hitherto Great Britain has practically had a monopoly in furnishing rails, engines, rolling stock, etc.; whether her manufacturers are still to enjoy this privilege must depend on themselves and on the exertions they make. The railways of Japan have been built under foreign, it might also be said British, advisers. Hence it was convenient that the materials required for carrying out designs made by English engineers should be obtained in England. The influence of English engineers could not fail to make itself felt in that direction; but the tendency of the Japanese government is to dispense with all foreign advice, and the time may not be remote when all Japanese lines, whether government or private, will be built and managed without any assistance from the foreigner in Japan and the material alone will be purchased abroad. In Great Britain the leading firms order from designs made by their own engineers and manufacturers have nothing to do with the preparation of the designs. In America, on the other hand, there exists a system under which the railway companies state their requirements and the manufacturers send in competitive projects based on their own designs. The English engineer who has been the designer of railway bridges in Japan since 1882 is leaving the country. On his departure, if the Japanese engineers have structures with which they are unable to deal, it will be most easy for them to adopt the American system and get both design and bridge from the manufacturers, thus transferring the business to America. American firms are careful to be represented in Japan, while only some of the most important British firms have agents there. Hence Mr. Lowther thinks that British manufacturers of railway material would find it advantageous to be properly represented in Japan, as large shipbuilding firms have been with success, and, as there are evident signs of a "boom" in railway enterprise in Japan, it is important that the matter should be attended to without delay. It is easier to keep the Japanese as customers in the British market, where they have always obtained a satisfactory return for their outlay, than to bring them back to the market when they have gone to another. It is estimated that a third of the total expenditure of Japanese railways goes abroad for the purchase of materials and hence the matter is one well worth looking after.

Ships Have Earned.

The Gate City, which arrived here on Monday from Savannah, is the first steamer going out of this port to be equipped with an aurophone, the new device for enabling the lookout to determine the direction of sounds at sea. The aurophone was tried on the way up, but little could be told about its utility owing to its being placed in a poor position. It consists of a brass box, which fits over the mast and which has projecting from each end a broad-mouthed funnel. From this box, close to the funnels, two tubes like ordinary speaking tubes lead down to the deck below. Inside of the box there is a complex arrangement of diaphragms and sounding boards so placed that a sound will enter only one of the tubes when it is passing through the funnel on the opposite side of the box. On the lower deck is an arrangement like an engine-room indicator, by which the box above may be turned around the mast, and directly under the indicator is a tell-tale compass. The man below places the tubes in his ears, where they are held in place by a cap. Unless the funnels above are pointing directly toward the sound which he wishes to locate he will hear it only faintly and in one ear, because one of the funnels being turned from the sound the tube opposite does not operate. He then turns the indicator in the direction from which the sound appears to come, and when the funnel is pointing directly at the sound it passes through the funnel and out of the other, putting both tubes in operation, and the operator hears the sound distinctly and in both ears at once. He then glances at the indicator and the point on the tell-tale at which it rests gives the exact bearing of the sound.—Boston Transcript.

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