

KILLED THE CASHIER

AND A TRAVELING SALESMAN WHO INTERFERED.

The Robbers Came on Bicycles, and After Killing the Cashier and One Other Man Hurriedly Gathered Together \$1,000, Mounted their Wheels and Decamped—A Bountiful Deed in Broad Daylight.

Bank Robbers on Bikes.
FAIRMONT, Minn., Oct. 9.—Two masked and bicycle-mounted robbers swept into the little town of Sherburne, fourteen miles from here, yesterday, dashed into the Bank of Sherburne, murdered the cashier, a bystander, and securing \$1,000 from the cash tray, mounted their wheels and escaped before the eyes of the startled villagers.

The affair was conducted with all the bravado of the border drama, and the killing of the two men, one of whom died instantly, was purely wanton, as neither made any resistance.

The persons killed were: J. A. Oerster, traveling agent of the Walter A. Wood Harvester company, shot through the heart.

Cashier Thorburn of the Bank of Sherburne, shot in the head.

The crime is paralleled only by the raid of Jesse James and the Younger boys, when they swooped down upon the little town of Northfield, a few miles north of the scene of yesterday's crime, shot the cashier of the bank of Northfield down and decamped with a large amount of money. In that instance the robbers departed on horses, whereas yesterday the criminals, in keeping with the times, used bicycles in escaping from the enraged citizens of Sherburne.

At about 1:30 o'clock two masked men walked through the front entrance of the bank to the cashier's box and, without a word, whipped out their revolvers and leveled them at Cashier Thorburn. The latter did not move, but the next minute several posses had been formed, including nearly every male citizen of the town and a search was at once instituted. Every town and village where there is the slightest possibility of the robbers visiting, in their efforts to escape has been warned, and their capture is expected at any moment.

As quickly as possible they leaped over the railing and secured \$1,000 in cash. They then ran for the back door of the bank, where they had taken the precaution to leave their bicycles, mounted them and rode away. It all happened inside of two minutes, and the only witness to the deed was a woman who stood across the street from the front entrance of the bank, and who was attracted by the report of the revolver. She saw them turn on Oerster, secure the money and decamp.

She gave the alarm and in five minutes after the deed had been committed the little town of Sherburne was in a state of excitement such as has never before been seen there.

Thorburn, it was found, was not dead. Oerster, however, had been shot through the heart, and had apparently been instantly killed. Thorburn lived two hours, having received bullets in several different parts of his body.

The town of Sherburne contains scarcely more than 200 inhabitants, but inside of ten minutes several posses had been formed, including nearly every male citizen of the town and a search was at once instituted. Every town and village where there is the slightest possibility of the robbers visiting, in their efforts to escape has been warned, and their capture is expected at any moment.

HIS HOME IN A TOMB.

Eccentric Jonathan Reed Has Furnished His Vault Sumptuously.

New York, Oct. 9.—The officials of Evergreen cemetery, in Brooklyn, have asked Jonathan Reed, an eccentric millionaire, to cease making the tomb of his wife his daily abiding place.

Mr. Reed's wife died three years ago. He was devotedly attached to her and a year after her death caused the body to be removed from the tomb of her father's family and placed in the vault in Evergreen cemetery. Within the vault are two handsome steel coffins of precisely the same size. In one reposes the body of his wife; the other is designed for himself.

Mr. Reed has spent a good part of each day since its construction in beautifying the vault and its environment—in making the interior as much as possible like the home of the dead wife. Thither he has removed all her trinkets, her favorite books, the cage that once contained her favorite canary, and the chair she used to sit in.

On fine days the bereaved husband occupies a chair at the entrance of the vault, where he is visited by hundreds of persons, who ask him all sorts of questions. It is the assembling of these curious ones that the cemetery authorities object to.

HE MALIGNED WOMEN.

Members of a Church Give Him a Severe Beating.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Oct. 9.—The Rev. Lang, an evangelist, has been holding a revival at Seward, twenty miles south of here on the Santa Fe. Last night he delivered a sermon, and in it declared "that all women who dance are immoral."

A storm broke at once, and Lang was chased to the Santa Fe station by fifty enraged church members. At the station he was beaten almost to a jelly by two farmers and a number of women. Subsequently he was rescued from a coat of tar and feathers by a Santa Fe train crew.

Harrison in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 9.—Ex-President Harrison spoke in this city last night. Long before 8 o'clock the crowd began to assemble in front of Music hall. At 7 o'clock the doors were thrown open and in less than ten minutes the hall, including the great stage, was filled. Thousands crowded in the corridors and on the outside, and turned homeward or went to the overflow meeting on the outside. When ex-President Harrison arrived the applause was unbounded. It seemed as if it never would stop. Mrs. Harrison was with him.

GEORGIA IS DEMOCRATIC.

The State Goes that Way by From 20,000 to 40,000.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 9.—W. Y. Atkinson, Democrat, is re-elected governor by a majority of not less than 28,000, which is an increase of 6,000 over the party majority of two years ago.

Fulton county, in which this city is situated, has given Atkinson a majority of 1,000, where two years ago it gave the Democrats a majority of 1,800. Bibb county this year gives a majority of 600, and two years ago it gave the Democrats a majority of 3,000. In the Tenth district, which is the home of Thomas Watson, the Democratic majority has dropped from 8,000 to 2,000. It is generally conceded, however, that Atkinson has carried the state by at least 25,000, and the returns are expected by his friends to show he has a majority of 35,000. This, if true, will mean that the balance of the ticket has been elected by a majority of 25,000.

The legislature is overwhelmingly Democratic. The Populists may have four members in the senate and the Republicans one.

Tom Watson, the Populist nominee for the Vice Presidency, made a desperate effort to defeat the Democratic in order to use it to force off Sewall from the ticket. He had the Populists to put up Seaborn Weight, a Prohibitionist, and a strong man, for the governorship. He then made a trade with the Republicans by which their entire vote was thrown to the Populists.

The effect of this Republican move, however, was to scare the Populists back into the Democratic ranks. The gold standard Democrats also took active part in helping the Populists as a means of injuring the regular Democrats.

A. S. Clay, chairman of the State Democratic executive committee, says: "We have carried the State by between 45,000 and 60,000 majority. The Populists have not carried twenty counties out of the 147 in the State, and they have lost many of the counties they carried in 1894."

Ex-Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith said: "The contest in Georgia was over the question of local government. National issues did not enter into it. Governor Atkinson won the confidence of the negro vote by his impartial administration, and the large majority of them supported him at the polls."

A. E. Buck, chairman of the State Republican committee, said: "Atkinson's large majority is due to the prohibition plank in the Populist platform. The governor won the negro vote by his efforts to suppress lynching. The result has no significance nationally."

ENGLAND'S BAD FAITH.

Franchise for a Railroad to the Venezuelan Gold Fields Granted.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Advices from Venezuela were received at the State department late this afternoon which caused a mild sensation. Copies of the Demerara papers containing accounts of recent action taken by the Colonial government of British Guiana in defiance of the understanding existing between the United States and Great Britain were in today's mail. One of the papers contains a five-column account of the granting of a franchise for building a railroad along the Kituma river to the Barima gold fields. The road will run into the territory not only beyond the Schomburgk line, but even beyond the territory to which Great Britain has heretofore laid claim on the ground that it was settled by her colonists.

The account in the Demerara paper states that the franchise was rushed through, not even the time required by the constitution being occupied in its consideration. Nearly all the papers, some of them government organs, criticize the proceedings, and say they fear it will complicate the Venezuelan controversy to no little extent.

It is expected that the Venezuelan legation will have official information about the matter to-morrow and will convey it to Secretary Olney, who will doubtless without delay call upon Lord Salisbury for an explanation of this violation of the understanding now existing between this country and Great Britain. The Barima gold fields, which the railroad is to be built to reach, are said to be the richest in the world.

A MURDERER CONFESSES.

It is Thought that He May Possibly Be Lynched.

St. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 9.—The murderer of Mrs. Baumly of Arkos has been apprehended and is now in jail at Maryville, from where, it is feared, a mob will take him and hang him.

From particulars learned here it seems that Ezra Pasco, 16 years of age, went to the Baumly house on the fatal day to get a bucket of water. After he had drawn the water he went into the house and quarreled with Mrs. Baumly, who ordered him out. He went and she locked the door, and, taking her babe, ran upstairs.

Pasco, enraged beyond endurance, came back, knocked in the door, and tearing one of the legs from the stove forced his way up stairs and attacked the woman, who fought desperately, but was finally overcome and killed. Pasco then went home, changed his clothes and gave the alarm.

Nut and Bolt Trust Completed.

ANDERSON, Ind., Oct. 9.—The Anderson Nut and Bolt Works, by a complicated deal, was brought into the National Nut and Bolt Trust last night. This is the only big concern that stood out against consolidation. Now that it is in the trust will be able to raise prices as it desires.

Cockran at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 9.—Bourke Cockran spoke for the gold standard last night in this city at the Auditorium, which was crowded. His speech was the same he has been delivering since the opening of the campaign. He says McKinley will carry Missouri by 10,000 majority.

Logansport at Kansas City.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Oct. 9.—Yesterday afternoon St. Nicholas college burned to the ground at this place. Loss, \$70,000; insurance \$35,000. Sixty-five students had matriculated.

LETTER OF SEWALL

ACCEPTING THE NOMINATION FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Discussion of the Financial Issue—He Says All Other Reforms Must Wait Upon the Settlement of the Currency Question—Free Coinage Held to be the Sole Remedy for Existing Evils.

Sewall's Letter of Acceptance.

BATH, Me., Oct. 8.—Hon. Arthur Sewall, Democratic candidate for Vice President of the United States, has made public his letter of acceptance. It is as follows:

"Hon. Stephen R. White, Chairman, and Members of the Notification Committee: Gentlemen—I have the honor to accept in writing, as I have already verbally done, the nomination tendered by you on behalf of the Democratic party, as its candidate for Vice President of the United States. And in so doing, I am glad, first, to express my satisfaction that the platform of our party, which has commanded my life-long allegiance, is honestly and fully declaratory of all the absorbing financial issues, upon which, as you say, I took my stand when the hours of triumph seemed remote and when arrogant money-changers throughout the country boasted that the conquest of the American masses was completed.

"These principles have been of late in too good a fortune for those who have led people to believe that the platform of our party, which has commanded my life-long allegiance, is honestly and fully declaratory of all the absorbing financial issues, upon which, as you say, I took my stand when the hours of triumph seemed remote and when arrogant money-changers throughout the country boasted that the conquest of the American masses was completed.

"The best money in the world is not so good for those who have got it, but how is it with the 90 per cent of our people who have got it to get? "How is it with those who must buy this 'best money in the world' with the products of their own labor? These are the people for whom the Democratic party would legislate. What is the best money for these is the question for all to ask who really love this land. How else can you increase labor's purchasing power, but by increasing the price of labor's product. Is it a fair measure of value that in our great producing section ten bushels of potatoes must be paid for a dollar, ten bushels of oats for a dollar, six bushels of corn for a dollar, three bushels of wheat, and all other products of the soil and mines and the labor of all wage earners at the same ratio?

"It has brought us at last to the parting of the ways. Whichever shall lead people to—into the way that has led to their enslavement, or into that which offers them their only chance to begin individual liberty, lasting prosperity and happiness? "Let not our opponents charge us with creating class distinctions. Alas for the republic, they are already here, created by the Republican policy of the last thirty years, created by the very system we would now overthrow and destroy.

"Behind the strong entrenchment of the gold standard are gathered all those favored classes it has fostered, the only dangerous class of the land, avarice and unholiness are there, every trust and combination are there. Every monopoly is there, led by the greatest monopoly of all, the monopoly of the power of gold.

"With us in our assault upon these entrenchments are all these unselfish men who not now suffering themselves, can not rest content with conditions so full of sufferings for others, and that vast number of our people who have been sacrificed to the small and selfish class who now resist their attempts to regain their ancient rights and liberties.

"These are the patriots of 1896; the foes of a 'dishonest dollar,' which enriches 10 per cent of our people and robs the rest, the defenders of the homes of the land, the public morals, and the public faith, both of which alike forbid the payment of government obligations in a coin costlier to those who have to pay it, than that the contract calls for, the defenders of the nation, whose most sacred charge is to care for the welfare of all its citizens.

"The free and unlimited coinage of silver is the sole remedy with which to check the wrongs of today, to undo the ruin of the past, and for the future, to have the justice of our cause and those cherished principles of Jefferson and Jackson, which shall be our guide on our return to power. Equal and exact justice to all men, absolute acquiescence in decisions of the majority, the vital principles of republics, the honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith.

"ARTHUR SEWALL."

McKinley on the Money Question.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 8.—Shortly after 6 o'clock this morning a small but enthusiastic delegation arrived in a special car attached to the regular train from Goodale, Ind. To them McKinley said in part: "We are engaged this year in a great national contest, the result of which will determine for years to come the public policies which shall govern this country. Government is always an interesting study. There is a good deal of misunderstanding as to how the government gets its money and how it pays it out. There are some people who seem to believe that the way the government gets its money is to make it. The government gets its money by taxation and can get it in no other way. There are three or four sources from which the government of the United States gets money. The chief sources of revenue are through tariffs and internal taxation. Then

the government gets some money from the sale of its public lands and from its postal service—and from these several sources there comes the money that is annually required to meet and discharge the public expenses. It takes about \$400,000,000 a year to conduct this government. A million and one-third dollars for every day are required to keep its wheels in operation. Now, if the government had the power to make money, as some people seem to believe, or had the power to double the value of a thing by its stamp of fiat, it would not need to resort to taxation—it would simply set its mints to work and make the necessary amount of money to pay its running expenses. It would have paid off the national debt long years ago in this way. There is another thing I would have you all know, that the government cannot get gold or silver except through the custom houses or the internal revenue offices without giving something for it just as you and I have to give something for it if we want gold or silver.

"Now, how does the government distribute this money? Somebody asked me this question the other day. The government distributes its annual receipts under appropriations of Congress to its creditors. That is the way the money of the government is distributed. It is distributed to the army and the navy, for public improvements, for rivers and harbors, for the great postal service of the country, for the expenses of Congress, for sustaining the judiciary, to pay the principal and interest of the public debt and to pay pensions of soldiers and the other creditors of the government, and there is no other way for the government to distribute any money except pay it to the people to whom it owes money. There is no such thing as a general distribution of money by the government of the United States. The point I want to you this morning is this—that the government does not create money, that it cannot create money, and that whatever money it needs it has to collect from taxes, either by a system of direct taxation or by a system of indirect taxation known as a tariff; and that if the government wants to have any gold and silver minted for its own use it has to pay for that gold and silver just as you and I would have to pay for it if we wanted it for our own use. The idea that the government can create wealth is a mere myth. There is nothing that can create wealth except labor, as my friend to the right puts it."

Mr. McKinley then briefly advocated the protective tariff system of raising revenue and said: "If we could create money by merely starting our mints running, then there would be no necessity of taxes. Now, there is another thing I want to talk to you about for a moment. We want our money good. I do not care what employment we may be engaged in—whether we work in the shop or on the farm, or in a profession—we want the dollar we have in circulation as good as our flag and as unquestioned as the currency of any country in the world; and that is the purpose of the Republican party to day."

Mr. Bryan Confers With Indiana Populist Candidates and Leaders.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 8.—The only delegation Mr. Bryan received while in the city was one which called upon him at 10 o'clock last evening, after he had gone to bed. It was composed of the candidates upon the Populist state ticket and a few members of the Populist state committee. He had consented to see them, because the Populist state ticket stands in the way of complete fusion in Indiana. He shook hands with each one of them and said that the work of fusion between the two great parties was begun at St. Louis and had been completed satisfactorily in every state where it was a matter of importance except in Indiana. While he did not know anything of the details of the situation in this state, he sincerely hoped that nothing would be permitted to stand in the way of complete unity and harmony among the forces engaged in the battle of the people against the gold standard policy, the trusts, syndicates and money lenders of Wall street.

The conference only lasted fifteen minutes, and Mr. Bryan was left to sleep while the Populists retired for a brief conference with Chairman Martin of the Silver Democratic State committee. They made Mr. Martin no further promises than that they would confer among themselves and then say definitely whether they would withdraw the State ticket.

THE FLORIDA ELECTION

The Count Exceedingly Slow—Democrat Elect the Entire Ticket.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 8.—The counting of the vote of Florida's election is progressing exceedingly slow and unsatisfactorily because it was the first under the new Australian ballot law. Returns are greatly delayed and thus far are so meager that no more can be said than that the Democrats claim a plurality of 30,000, while the Republicans claim that Bloxham, the Democratic candidate for governor, will not have more than 12,000 plurality and that Sheats, who is running for superintendent of instruction on the same ticket, will have even less. Both claims are guesses.

The vote was light, especially in the storm-stricken section, and the Australian ballot law further reduced the total. As to the legislature, it is believed that United States Senator Call secured thirty-five of the 100 members. The election was quiet.

No Fusion in West Virginia.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Oct. 8.—Colonel N. W. Fitzgerald, Populist candidate for governor; I. H. Olfner, Populist candidate for auditor; "Cyclone" Davis, I. C. Ralph and other Populist leaders, met John T. Degraw, Democratic national committeeman; Andrew Edmiston, chairman of the Democratic state executive committee, and other leaders last night and conferred in secret session and adjourned without agreeing upon a fusion. It is rumored that the Democrats made generous offers, all of which were rejected by the Populists.

CZAR'S VISIT UNLUCKY.

Minor Mishaps in France Cause Superstitious Comment.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—A series of unpleasant incidents has marked the visit of the czar of Russia to France and superstitious people are busy commenting on the matter. First came the gale in which he crossed the channel, and which nearly wrecked the decorations at Cherbourg, as well as caused a slight mishap at the landing. Then came several slight misadventures at Cherbourg and on the way here. These were followed by the backing of the imperial carriage against the curbstone by restive horses, during which the czarina was struck in the face by a shrub and forced to abandon her visit to the Elysee. Finally the performance at the opera last night was terminated abruptly in the middle of the ballet owing to the illness of the czar, which, it is said, was occasioned by the bad cooking at the Elysee palace. What effect these various mishaps will have on the czar's feelings no one can say, but there are many who fear that he will remember these more strongly than the enthusiasm of the million people who greeted him yesterday and the reception given by the President and statesmen. He is known to be very superstitious and it is feared that the untoward incidents will affect him unfavorably to France.

NO AMERICAN GUARDSHIP.

Turkey Refuses to Allow the Haneroffs to Enter the Bosphorus.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 8.—It is semi-officially announced that the Turkish government has decided not to admit the United States cruiser Haneroffs through the Dardanelles, and therefore it will not be able to act as the guardship of the United States legation. The port has also decided not to admit guardships of Greece and Holland. The exact ground for the refusal is not stated, but it is known in official circles here that Russia has objected to the presence in the Bosphorus of United States, Grecian or Dutch guardships because the Berlin agreement excludes from naval representation in the Bosphorus any powers that were not parties to that agreement.

New Points About Planets.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—A dispatch received here from Lowell observatory, Flagstaff, Ariz., announces that the astronomers of the observatory have discovered that each of the planets Mercury and Venus turns once on its axis during one revolution about the sun, making the day just equal to the year on these planets. They find further that Venus is not cloud-covered, as has been reported, but has about it a thick atmosphere, while Mercury has none.

Bryan at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 8.—The reception accorded William Jennings Bryan on his arrival in Indianapolis yesterday was nearly as great as any he has received during his entire trip. He made five speeches here, two in the afternoon and three at night, and at each meeting he addressed immense audiences, one of which was nearly as large as that addressed by him on Boston Common, the largest of the campaign.

IOWA PATENT OFFICE REPORT.

DES MOINES, Oct. 5.—A copyright has been granted to Perry Perkins, of Des Moines, for a work of art, an engraving entitled "Anchor, Cross and Heart." A patent has been allowed to the Ellshunt Medicine Co., of Des Moines, for a trade mark consisting of the word symbol "Ellshunt," as applied to protect cough mixtures, blood purifier powders, liniment, pills, syrups, extracts, tonics and bitters. Dr. J. T. Robbins, of Newton, has been granted a Canada patent for his hot water furnace for heating buildings, for which a United States patent is issued heretofore. The invention is in successful operation in Jasper county court house and other places. A patent has been allowed to W. E. Edwards, of Wapello, for a wheel cultivator that can be successfully used with or without a tongue. It has had a successful introduction and practical test and is favorably known where it has been used by the unique name of "The Grass Hopper." Valuable information about obtaining, valuing and selling patents sent free so any address.

THOMAS G. AND J. RALPH ORWIG, Solicitors of Patents.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Quotations From New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Elsewhere.

OMAHA.

Butter—Creamery separator, 15 @ 16
Butter—Choice fancy country, 13 1/2 @ 14
Eggs—Fresh, 13 1/2 @ 14
Poultry—Live hens, per lb., 5 1/2 @ 6
Spring chickens, 5 1/2 @ 6
Lemons—Choice Mexican, 4 50 @ 5 00
Honey—Fancy white, 13 @ 14
Sweet potatoes, per bushel, 1 75 @ 2 00
New Orleans, 2 00 @ 2 25
Cranberries—Cape Cod, bushel, 6 00 @ 6 50
Potatoes, 30 @ 40
Oranges—Per box, 5 00 @ 5 50
Hay—Upland, per ton, 4 50 @ 5 00
Apples—Per bushel, 1 50 @ 2 25

SOUTH OMAHA STOCK MARKET.

Hogs—Light mixed, 3 00 @ 3 10
Hogs—Heavy weights, 2 75 @ 2 85
Beef—steers, 3 00 @ 3 75
Bulls, 1 65 @ 2 75
Milkers and springers, 2 00 @ 2 50
Cows, 2 50 @ 3 00
Calves, 3 25 @ 3 00
Gowls, 80 @ 90
Geffers, 80 @ 90
Stockers and Feeders, 2 80 @ 3 00
Cattle—Westerns, 2 10 @ 2 25
Sheep—Native, 2 00 @ 2 15
Sheep—Lamb, 2 15 @ 2 30

CHICAGO.

Wheat—No. 2 Spring, 67 @ 68
Corn—Per bushel, 27 @ 28
Eggs—Per bushel, 17 @ 18
Pork, 4 45 @ 4 50
Lard, 10 1/2 @ 11
Cattle—prime steers, 4 20 @ 4 35
Western Feeders, 3 50 @ 3 75
Oranges—Per box, 5 00 @ 5 50
Sheep—Lamb, 2 15 @ 2 30
Sheep—Western range, 1 75 @ 2 00

NEW YORK.

Wheat—No. 1 hard, 77 @ 78
Corn No. 2, 27 @ 28
Oats—No. 2, 21 @ 22
Rye, 24 @ 25
Barley, 24 @ 25
Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 62 1/2 @ 63
Corn—Per bushel, 27 @ 28
Eggs—Per bushel, 17 @ 18
Hogs—Mixed packing, 3 00 @ 3 25
Cattle—Native ship, 2 00 @ 2 40

KANSAS CITY.

Wheat—No. 2 hard, 60 @ 61
Corn—No. 2, 27 @ 28
Oats—No. 2, 21 @ 22
Rye, 24 @ 25
Barley, 24 @ 25
Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 62 1/2 @ 63
Corn—Per bushel, 27 @ 28
Eggs—Per bushel, 17 @ 18
Hogs—Mixed packing, 3 00 @ 3 25
Cattle—Native ship, 2 00 @ 2 40

SHE RODE A WHEEL.

He Got the Meal and Then She Drove Him from the House.

"Madam," he began, as the lady of the house opened the door in answer to his ring, "you ride a bicycle, do you not?"

"I do," she answered, proudly, according to the New York Telegram. "I thought as much," said he with a sad flickering smile lighting up his features. "Your bright eyes and ruddy cheeks, the glow of health that mantles your brow proclaimed that fact even before you had spoken. But what is one person's meat is another's poison and the same toy, plaything or vehicle, call it what you will, that has lured the roses to your cheeks, madam, and sent the blood bounding through your rejuvenated veins has driven them from mine, dried up my life's juices and sent me forth a broken down, hopeless wreck and wanderer on the face of the earth. Yes, madam, that is unfortunately what bicycle riding has done for me."

"Why, my poor man!" she gushed, with a look of tender pity in her blue eyes; "take this half dollar—sorry I can't give you more, but it's all the change I have. Then sit right down and rest while I get you something to eat."

Half an hour later, when he had eaten all he could hold and was preparing to travel on, she sympathetically observed:

"Poor fellow! You must have suffered a great deal. Were you laid up long?"

"When?" he asked, with a puzzled look.

"Why, when you were injured bicycling?"

"Injured bicycling? Why, I never mounted a wheel in my life."

"Never mounted a wheel?" she fairly shrieked. "I thought you said bicycling was what reduced you to your present state?"

"Correct, madam," he responded, hastily backing down the steps. "The bicycling of others is what did it. I used to be the proprietor of a livery stable!"

She dived behind the door, but a second later when she emerged with a broom it was too late. Her caller had disappeared.

Making It Plain.

"This here piece in the paper makes use of the word 'superfluity' several times," remarked the man who was sitting on the empty soap box. "Now what do ye take superfluity to be?"

"I dunno's I kin exactly tell it," answered the man with the twine suspenders. "But I sense it all right enough."

"Kin ye illustrate it?"

"M' yes, I reckon I kin. Superfluity is a good deal the same thing ez a feller's wearin' a necktie when he's got a full beard."—Washington Star.

Unusual Facilities.

Unusual facilities for matrimony are offered at Americus, Ga. Justice Graham, while walking on the street one evening lately, was approached by a negro man and woman, who asked to be united, and he joined them in the solemn bonds then and there.

Fuzzled.

"Paw," said the little boy, "did you know that the housefly lays more'n a million eggs?"

"Maybe she does, Willy," answered his baldheaded parent, "but I'll be eternally dinged if I can tell when she takes the time."

Has Stopped Smoking Cigarettes.

Charlie Parsons, aged 19, for more than a year smoked three packages of cigarettes a day. He died a short time since at his home in Kokomo, Ind., after being in convulsions for four days.

BITS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The horse, of all animals, is the quickest to succumb to cold. People who wore shoes in Italy during the fourteenth century had to pay a tax for the privilege.

In Germany the men as well as the women wear wedding rings. When either dies the survivor wears both.

Fashion plates containing designs for clothing for pet dogs are regularly issued by some of the Parisian tailors.

The longest tunnel in the world is St. Gothard, which is 48,840 feet. The next longest are Mount Cenis, 39,850 feet; Hoosack, 25,080 feet; Severn, 22,392 feet; Nochtstons, 21,659 feet; Sula, 21,120 feet.

The following are said by a Swiss hunter to have been found near the nest of an eagle recently discovered in the Alps: A hare, 27 chamois feet, 4 pigeons feet, 30 pheasants feet, 11 heads of fowls, 18 heads of grouse and the remains of a number of rabbits, marmots and squirrels.

A careful examination of the trees that are struck by lightning shows that over half of them are white poplar. From this fact scientists conclude that the poplar has some value as a conductor of lightning. This being the case, agriculturists are advised to plant these trees in the vicinity of their farm buildings.

One of the big steamship companies is about to make a novel departure. It has ordered a steam