

KILLING GOES ON

ESTIMATE OF THE TERRIBLE
SLAUGHTER AT MOSCOW.

FIVE THOUSAND PEOPLE SLAIN

While the Wounded are Said to Number
14,000—Fighting Still in Progress
When Last Reports Were Sent
Forward.

LONDON—The correspondent on the Daily Telegraph at St. Petersburg, in a dispatch dated at 6:45 p. m., December 25, says: "At an early hour this morning the casualties at Moscow were estimated at 5,000 killed and 14,000 wounded, with the fighting still proceeding."

The inhabitants of Moscow have been forbidden to leave their dwellings after 1 o'clock in the evening. It is impossible to move about the city in consequence of the number of stray bullets. Many innocent persons have been accidentally killed. A scarcity of provisions is threatened.

The same correspondent, telegraphing at 10:38 p. m., says: "Your Moscow correspondent's telegrams have not been accepted because all private messages were refused this afternoon. It is learned, however, that cannon firing is now proceeding in various parts of the city where, very near the railroad stations, the barricades erected by the revolutionists are being desperately defended."

From fragmentary accounts received from Moscow I gather that the civil war has brought no decisive action, but only a thickening of the blood cloud and an increase of the prevailing bitterness.

The driving force behind both the troops and the rebels is no longer that of enthusiasm or of any human impulse. It is the force of superhuman hate and hence the deeds reported are not the acts of patriots, soldiers or otherwise, but the enormities of madmen.

It is impossible to understand how any emotion, even of the extremes of despair or hate, can impart such foolhardy courage as some of the rebels display.

For every barricade destroyed Sunday two or three appeared in other places. Orders were given by the revolutionists to shoot only when there was good hope of bringing a man down, but otherwise to tire out the troops until they lost patience. In the meantime, in their houses, the bulk of the population cowers in the innermost seclusion of kitchens and cellars, trembling at every boom of the cannon or the explosion of a bomb.

ST. PETERSBURG—Direct telegraphic communication with Moscow was severed but the government succeeded in restoring communication by a roundabout route this morning. All reports agree that the fighting yesterday, which continued until midnight, assumed the nature of a butchery by the machine guns of the artillery, grape and canister being employed mercilessly against the ill-armed insurgents.

DISTRESS FROM FAMINE IN PART OF JAPAN

TOKIO—An eye witness of the extent of the famine in the northeast province who has just returned reports the condition of the people to be really deplorable.

The advent of winter has found thousands on the verge of starvation and speedy relief alone will save them. Measures of relief will be vigorously taken up here and assistance from sympathizers abroad will be welcomed.

JUBILEE OF POPE PIUS IN 1908. He Wants It to Be of a Strictly Religious Character.

ROME—Preparations are going on to celebrate in 1908 the jubilee of the Pope's ordination as a priest. Being asked if he desired the festivities to be similar to those witnessed on the occasion of the priesthood jubilee of the late Pope, when an international exposition was held in the Vatican, the Pope answered:

"Certainly not. I wish the celebration to maintain a strictly religious character."

Situation in San Domingo.

WASHINGTON—Advices received by cable at the State and Navy departments from Santo Domingo indicate that a serious condition of affairs exists there. The captain of the port of Puerto Plata has been shot and killed during an insurrectionary movement and the governor of that province has fled the general government and barricaded the town. The Dominican government has issued a decree removing the government. The State department has determined that this is an internal difficulty and will not intervene at this stage.

Hunting Down Mohammedans.

CONSTANTINOPLE—The massacre of Mussulmans by Armenians was still in progress at Tiflis, Caucasia, and throughout Caucasia. December 18, according to a dispatch from Tiflis under that date. The Mohammedans were being hunted down like deer, no distinction being made between Persians, Tartars or Ottomans. About two thousand Mussulman families of Tiflis had sought refuge in neighboring villages. The Cossacks and other troops continued to plunder the houses of the Mussulmans at Batoum.

Calls on the President.

WASHINGTON—James W. Wadsworth, Jr., the announced choice of Governor Higgins for the speakership of the New York assembly, was in conference with President Roosevelt at the white house. The conference was by appointment, and Mr. Wadsworth remained about half an hour with the president. There was full discussion of the events which preceded and have followed the selection of Mr. Wadsworth by the governor as his choice for the party's leader in the lower house of the state legislature.

SENATE POSTPONES ACTION.

Will Not Confirm Military Men Until After Holidays.

WASHINGTON—Nominations of Brigadier General George B. Davis, to be judge advocate general, and Brigadier General William Crozier to be chief of ordnance of the army, both to succeed themselves, were considered in executive session of the senate but the action was postponed until after the holidays. Senator Warren, chairman of the committee on military affairs, presented a letter from Secretary of War Taft explaining what had been termed a legal technicality against these officers succeeding themselves in the detail named in the nominations. At a recent meeting of the committee on military affairs it was stated by several members that the law seemed to prohibit officers from accepting a second year detail of this character until they had again served in the line for three years.

In each case, Secretary Taft says it is the clear intention of the army reorganization act of 1901 that only officers below the rank of colonel shall be ineligible to re-appointment for continuous staff service and that in the case of heads of the bureaus, there is no prohibition whatever as to re-appointment. The nominations of members of the Isthmian canal commission were again referred to the committee on interoceanic canals.

DAVID E. THOMPSON AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO

WASHINGTON—Official announcement was made that David E. Thompson, ambassador to Brazil, has been chosen as ambassador to Mexico.

Herbert H. D. Pierce, third assistant secretary of state, has been selected by the president as the first American minister to Norway. Charles Denby chief clerk of the department, has been determined upon as successor to Mr. Pierce in the state department. This announcement was made officially at the department today.

INVESTIGATION WILL GO ON

Government to Continue Delving into Land Frauds in the West.

OMAHA—The summary dismissal of Judge Baxter from the office of United States district attorney by order of the president was the theme of general comment about the federal building Christmas day. Judge Baxter was not at his office during the morning. It was learned, however, that he had received the telegraphic order from the president directing his removal, but Judge Baxter declined to discuss the matter further than has already appeared in print.

A member of the secret service force, who is now investigating the land fraud matters in Nebraska, said: "The removal of Marshal Mathews and Judge Baxter will not have any effect upon the investigations now being carried on by this department. We shall proceed with the work of gathering evidence to present to the grand jury in May, and the deeper we delve into the matter the dirtier it becomes. I do not know just where it will end, but there will be a rattling of dry bones when the grand jury meets in May."

MORALES REPORTED WOUNDED.

Report Heard by the Commander of the Nashville.

WASHINGTON—The navy department has received a cablegram from Commander Chambers of the Nashville, dated at Puerto Plata last night stating that he had been informed from a government source that President Morales had been shot and seriously wounded.

PRESIDENT MUST HAVE A RAILROAD RATE BILL

WASHINGTON—Congress will at its present session, enact railroad rate legislation carrying out the ideas of President Roosevelt or find itself in extraordinary session immediately following the close of this session. This is the text of the ultimatum handed out at the white house. In this the president is radically determined; he means business.

The house is easily conceded to be with the president in this fight. The senate, however, is in question. Every senator found to be opposing the president's railroad rate program will be set down as an enemy of the administration, and will be, during the balance of his term, without influence at the white house.

Jeopardizes Safety.

WASHINGTON—In submitting his annual report as supervising inspector general of the steamboat inspection service, George Uhler expresses considerable anxiety regarding the present practice of carrying crude petroleum in passenger steamers in quantities which jeopardizes the safety of the ship and passengers. Much of this oil, he says, is so highly inflammable that it will flash at the ordinary summer temperature of the atmosphere.

Offered U. S. Attorneyship.

OMAHA—Attorney Howard H. Baldrige of the law firm of Baldrige & De Bord has been asked if he would accept the United States district attorneyship for Nebraska, now held by Irving F. Baxter, who has so far ignored the request made by the state department that he resigns.

Cabinet Resigns in a Body.

VIENNA—Premier Fejervary had an audience with Emperor Francis Joseph and tendered the resignation of the entire Hungarian cabinet.

Guilty of Land Frauds.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The jury in the United States court which has been trying W. T. Hornell and Royal B. Stearns of St. Paul for frauds in connection with South Dakota lands brought in a verdict of guilty against both men.

SAN FRANCISCO—Former United States Senator Bard was seriously injured in a runaway near Oxnard. He was thrown from his buggy into a ditch, sustaining a dislocation and a fracture of his left hip.

RAILROAD REBATE

A CONFERENCE HELD AND MATTERS DISCUSSED.

STATEMENT OF WHAT WAS DONE

Interstate Commerce Commission Takes up Rebates—Purposes of the Various Organizations Under Discussion.

WASHINGTON—Representatives of the leading trans-Mississippi railroads were in conference with the interstate commerce commission concerning rebates and the efforts of the commission to do away with discrimination by the railroads in favor of large shippers.

J. C. Stubbs, vice-president and traffic director of the Harriman lines, was the spokesman for the railroad men and held a brief conference with his associates before they appeared before the commission.

Chairman Knapp and Commissioners Cockrell and Clements were the only members present, the other commissioners being out of the city.

The following statement of the meeting was made by the interstate commerce commission:

"The conference with western railway officials was not sought by the commission, as certain papers have incorrectly stated, but its purpose was legitimate and commendable and warrants the expectation of beneficial results."

"At a recent meeting in Chicago the representatives of practically all the lines west of that city, from the Canadian border to the gulf, adopted the following resolution: 'That a joint committee representative of lines in the western trunk line committee, the trans-Missouri freight bureau, the southwestern tariff committee and the transcontinental freight rate commission be instructed to wait upon the interstate commerce commission.

"The desire and purpose of the respective members of said committees or bureaus to co-operate with the commission on the enforcement of the law to the extent of pointing out ways and means and giving the commission any specific information that may come to its knowledge which will lead to effective inquiry in uncovering unlawful practices."

"The object of the committee whose names have been published was to present this resolution and to assure the commission of the determined and united disposition of the lines represented to conform to the law in good faith and in every respect and to aid the commission in its enforcement. Pledges to this effect were given by all present, with the further promise to report every illegal transaction which may come to their knowledge or of which they may have well-grounded suspicion."

PRESIDENT JOHN GORDON IS DOWN AND OUT

WASHINGTON—The trustees of Howard university accepted the resignation of President John Gordon to take effect at the end of the present school year in May, 1906, and granted him a leave of absence from January 1, 1906, until the school year expires. Dean Frederick D. Fairfield of the college department of the university was named as acting president of the university and will assume his new duties at once.

Dr. Gordon offered his resignation after a demonstration made against him by the students several weeks ago. At that time he was hissed and jeered as he entered the chapel.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN TALKING.

Commends the Soldiers on Their Work During the War.

TOKIO—The emperor, in closing the diet made, a speech from the throne, expressing his appreciation of the devotion of all the public servants, whom he said had enabled the war with Russia to be brought to a close.

The emperor said that friendly relations with Russia had been restored and that the attitude of the treaty powers toward Japan was becoming increasingly amiable. He referred with satisfaction to the Anglo-Japanese alliance and to the necessity which required Japan to give her guidance to Korea.

The house of representatives, after adopting a loyal address to the emperor, adjourned until January 20.

WILL GO AFTER CATTLEMEN.

S. R. Rush Appointed as a Special Prosecutor.

OMAHA—S. R. Rush, an attorney of this city, received notice of his appointment by Attorney General Moody as special prosecutor in the land fencing cases, with instructions to proceed with the prosecutions at once and push them vigorously. He will begin sending out subpoenas at once. Court convenes January 8.

No Prosecution for Walsh.

CHICAGO—Secretary of the Treasury Shaw arrived in the city from Washington and in an interview practically declared that there would be no criminal proceedings growing out of the closing of the Chicago National bank and the Home Savings bank of this city.

Mayor McClellan Sworn In.

NEW YORK—Mayor George McClellan has been sworn in as mayor of New York city for the next four years.

To Ward off Hessian Fly.

WASHINGTON—According to the annual report of L. C. Howard, in charge of the bureau of entomology of the department of agriculture, experiments on a large scale, extending over practically the whole of the wheat growing area, have begun looking toward the elucidation of certain as yet unsolved problems in connection with the Hessian fly and the joint worms of wheat and also to determine the best time in sowing wheat in the autumn to ward off the autumn attack of the fly.

NEW ELECTORAL LAW GAZETTED

Explanation Made of Extension of the Suffrage.

ST. PETERSBURG—The new electoral law was gazetted and was accompanied by a statement explaining that in view of the fact that even some of the western counties do not possess universal suffrage the cabinet could not assume the responsibility of decreasing it. The ultimate decision must be made by the assembly itself. The election list of the elections will then be announced and as soon as the government receives notification that half the members are elected the national assembly will be convoked. The extension of the suffrage proclaimed applies especially to the cities, where it is made almost universal. Besides the workmen in the factories and mills who are especially provided for, the suffrage will include every owner of real estate, paying taxes, persons conducting enterprises, persons paying a lodging tax or occupying separate lodgings and persons in the government service, including railroad men. All limit of rent paid by lodging holders as a voting qualification is removed. The indirect system of two degrees of voters in both the cities and country is retained.

A KANSAS TRAGEDY

OCCURS AT WATHENA

WATHENA, Kas.—Because John Schalz, a prominent merchant of this place told Edward Morris, a farmer when the latter inquired the price of a pair of shoes and then complained that it was exorbitant, that "those shoes are much too good for you to wear," Schalz was stabbed to the heart with a pocket knife. The murder occurred on the threshold of the store in front of a half hundred horrified Christmas shoppers Saturday night. Schalz leaves a wife and eight small children. Morris who is in jail, has a family of six.

BOYCOTT IN CHINA GROWS.

American Merchant Says There is No Improvement in the Situation.

SAN FRANCISCO—According to latest reports received here from the Orient the boycott in China has become so serious that a number of American houses closed their doors until the conditions change. There arrived here yesterday from the Orient, on the steamer Coptic, R. Van Sant, who represented a local firm at Shanghai. Mr. Van Sant, in speaking of the boycott, said:

"The situation in China is very serious and there is absolutely nothing in the stories that the feeling against American goods has lessened. It has now extended to seventeen provinces, and in Canton and Hankow the situation is just as bad as in Shanghai. The Americans are not doing 20 per cent of the business they formerly did, and at Hong Kong the Chinese were purchasing Australian flour at a much higher price than that quoted by the Americans."

The Chinese state that they will not trade with the Americans until there is a modification of the exclusion laws, but this, I told them, was hardly probable. In the event of the United States failing to pass a law less stringent than the present one the Chinese will adopt more drastic measures. The boycott has developed into an anti-foreign feeling and the British and German business concerns in the Orient are suffering the loss of considerable trade."

RAILROAD PROMOTERS HAVE A CLASH

PORTLAND, Ore.—The granting of an injunction by the state circuit court ordering the Portland & Seattle railroad and Simms & Shields, contractors, to discontinue the work of the railroad construction in the vicinity of a proposed crossing by the Oregon Railroad & Navigation company's track between here and the Columbia river, marks the first actual legal clash between the principals themselves in the alleged fight between the Hill and Harriman interests. Both companies for some time have been striving to gain the vantage at the point of crossing, in order to establish a grade to which the other company would have to conform.

THOUSAND DOLLARS A CHILD

This Iowa Farmer Has a Method in His Rooseveltian Ideas.

ELDORA, Ia.—George Cramer, a wealthy and industrious German living near Ackley, came to America a poor boy. At the time of his marriage his wealthy father in Germany promised to send him \$1,000 each time a child was born in the family. To date twelve children have come to bless the union and, faithful to his promise, the old grandfather has remitted twelve \$1,000 checks to his son and heirs in America.

ATTORNEYSHIP IS HELD UP.

Men Who Have the Say All Leaving Washington for a Vacation.

WASHINGTON—The vacancy in the United States district attorneyship of Nebraska, caused by the removal of Baxter will not in all probability be filled for several weeks.

President Roosevelt left for his country home in Virginia and will remain there during the balance of this week.

Senator Millard leaves Washington for Omaha Thursday and will not return to Washington until January 8.

Senators Millard and Burkett had an informal meeting regarding various candidates for district attorney. It is said they number twelve, but no conclusion was reached as to whom they will unite upon to recommend.

Mussulmans Massacred.

CONSTANTINOPLE—The massacre of Mussulmans by Armenians was still in progress at Tiflis, Caucasia, and throughout Caucasia, Dec. 18, according to a dispatch from Tiflis under that date. The Mohammedans were being hunted down like deer, no distinction being made between Persians, Tartars or Ottomans. About 2,000 Mussulman families at Tiflis had sought refuge in neighboring villages. The Cossacks and other troops continued to plunder the houses of Mussulmans at Batoum.

Islands Offered For Sale.

SAN FRANCISCO—An advertisement appearing in a local paper offers for sale Fanning and Washington islands in the South Pacific, under instructions of the registrar of the British high commissioners court for the West Pacific. Fanning island is well known.

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SALARY TOO LOW

THE ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL SAYS.

OFFICIALS SAY ARE UNDERPAID

By Reason of the Efficiency Decreases—Many Cases of Incompetent and Scurrilous Men. Given Attention by the Department.

WASHINGTON—In his annual report made public Wednesday, First Assistant Postmaster General Hitchcock says that the low salaries paid clerks in first and second-class post offices is decreasing the standard of efficiency. It is impossible, he says, to induce efficient men to enter this branch of the service when the salary to begin with is but \$600 per year, with no certainty of promotion for perhaps several years.

Mr. Hitchcock strongly recommends a discontinuance of the practice of installing post offices in public buildings devoted in part to other branches of the government service. The best type of quarters for post office purposes, he says, is a single large room in a one-story building.

Much embarrassment has been occasioned the postal authorities to provide emergency mail facilities in mining towns, and Mr. Hitchcock recommends an emergency appropriation of \$75,000 to meet such requirements.

There has been an increase of more than \$18,000,000 in the amount of domestic and of more than \$5,000,000 in the amount of foreign money orders issued during the year over the one preceding.

While the number of undelivered letters which found their way to the dead letter office during the year was smaller than during the previous year, the number of undelivered letters with valuable enclosures greatly increased. General prosperity of the country is given as one reason; another is the suppression by the department of concerns using the mails for fraudulent purposes. Mail for such concerns containing money, money orders and commercial paper was received at the dead letter office in unusual quantities. Nearly 11,000,000 pieces of mail were received at the dead letter office during the year, including 1,668 that failed of delivery in the Panama canal zone.

"Over 1,500,000 cases of alleged indecent and scurrilous matter received attention. In the summer the influx of offensive pictorial postcards became so great as to call for a special order by the department looking to the abatement of the nuisance. As a result of this order many thousands of objectionable cards have been withdrawn from the mails by the postmasters and forwarded to the department for destruction."

LIVED FIFTY YEARS

IN SIOUX CITY

SIOUX CITY, Ia.—George Wears, president of the Iowa State National bank, the pioneer banker of northwest Iowa, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his arrival in Sioux City.

Having reached Sioux City on the day after Christmas, 1855, Mr. Wears' residence here has been longer than that of any other living man save one—L. D. Lettiller, the venerable Frenchman, who as a voyager as the adventurous explorers of that day were called, engaged in fur trading in this section at an earlier date.

His bank, with the bank of Wears & Allison, is the oldest under one continuous management in the state.

Favors a Lock Canal.

WASHINGTON—Chairman Shonta, accompanied by Chief Engineer J. F. Stevens of the Isthmian canal commission, have arrived in Washington. Mr. Stevens has come to Washington to give his views to the commission on the type of canal that should be constructed. Mr. Stevens, it may be definitely stated, is in favor of a lock canal and at a moderately high level.

PRESIDENT SIGNS CANAL BILL

Eleven Million Dollars Made Available for Work.

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt signed the bill passed by congress appropriating \$11,000,000 for the Panama canal. This is the first law created by the present session of congress.

Secretary Shaw stated that although the Panama canal bill which has just passed congress perfected the legislation relating to the sale of Panama bonds, and makes it possible to issue them at any time, the treasury department does not contemplate any immediate issue. At present conditions for an issue are not so favorable as they are likely to be later on. An immediate sale would withdraw money from channels of trade where it is now needed to the amount of the issue.

BUY'S ROOSEVELT BIRTHPLACE

Organization Effected at New York to Make Purchase.

NEW YORK—The organization formed to purchase the house in which Theodore Roosevelt was born, at 28 East Twentieth street, in this city, and present it to the nation, completed the details of purchase and secured possession of the property for \$60,000. It is the intention of those interested in the plan to restore the house as nearly as possible to the shape it was in at the time of the president's birth. This will include the furniture and fittings, as far as they can be secured.

Among the collaborators to the project were Andrew Carnegie and Henry C. Frick and General Horace Porter, who is said to have subscribed \$10,000 and others.

Forty Millions for Canal.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Forty million dollars will be asked of the coming legislature for work on the thousand ton barge canal during 1906 according to the second annual report of State Engineer and Surveyor Henry A. Van Alstyne.

VICTORIA, B. C.—The steamer Mowera, which arrived yesterday from Australia, reports that an her arrival at Fanning island the cable staff were without provisions and were living on coconuts.

Fatal Boxing Bout at Club.

PHILADELPHIA—Patrick Reynolds a young man living in the southern part of the city, died suddenly while boxing with Frank Shanahan, a friend. The men are members of a club and were having a friendly bout, when Shanahan struck Reynolds behind the ear. The latter sank to the floor and became unconscious and died before a doctor could be summoned. It is believed his death was due to heart disease. Shanahan has been detained by the police pending an investigation by the coroner.

REVOLT ON WANE.

Officials Report They Have Situation in Hand.

ST. PETERSBURG—Emperor Nicholas and Count Witte received a report from General Doubassoff, governor general of Moscow, saying that the revolt there had failed; that the military had the situation in hand and that whatever defection may have existed among the troops had been overcome by attacks on them by bombs and revolvers to which they had been subjected from the windows and roofs of houses and which had so enraged them that they could not be restrained. Although rebellion flared up immediately elsewhere and although there is an indication of another upheaval at Odessa, if the attempt at armed rebellion in Moscow should be crushed, the leaders of the "reds" will receive a blow from which they cannot quickly recover. Count Witte is not so blind to believe that the revolution can be stamped out, but with the present demonstrations of the lengths to which the "reds" are willing to go he has hopes that the moderates of all classes will come to their senses and aid in counselling of order and in accelerating the convocation of the duma, the law governing elections which was published today.

Among the developments the most important was the capture of the leaders of the "Fighting legion," which, it is believed, ends the danger of an attempted armed uprising in St. Petersburg. This capture, it is understood, places in the hands of the government complete information regarding the revolutionary plans and places where arms are concealed, as well as disclosing the weak spot in the army.

Shortly before 9 o'clock the correspondent of the Associated Press at Moscow telephoned that there seemed to be no longer doubt that the insurrection was collapsing. The insurgents still held the quadrangle in which the workmen's council was sitting as a revolutionary committee, but only one Governor General Doubassoff was not yet ready to give the coupe de grace.

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THOUGHT LITTLE OF PERJURY.

Youth Willing to Make False Affidavit Without Compunction.

A prominent Brooklyn lawyer tells me that perjury is one of the very commonest forms of crime committed in New York.

"It's got so," says he, "that comparatively few people seem to have any idea of the sanctity of an oath or any fear of punishment for swearing to a lie. Indeed, many people act as if they did not know that they are doing wrong when they make false affidavits. Not long ago a young business man, son of a very worthy father, retained me in a little case involving something under \$1,000. Just before I was to submit the papers in the case to the court, my client happened to speak, in the most incidental way, of his wife, and I happened to remember that in his affidavit he had described himself as a single man."

"Oh, that's all right," said he, as if the perjury were of no importance whatever. "I don't want the old folks to know just yet that I am married."

"Now, there was a young man of good family, fine education and excellent prospects, who, for a little matter of less than \$1,000, stood ready to perjure himself in the most matter-of-course way, and he seemed to think I was a good deal of an old fogey, with strange back-number notions, when I insisted that he must either make a new and truthful affidavit or drop the case altogether."—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Retort Courteous.

The pleasant-faced young man stood in an aisle of the book department of one of the big stores. In his hand he held a volume which he had some time previously taken from the counter devoted to the display of the latest fiction. It must be confessed that the young man was devoting most of his attention to an exceedingly pretty, blonde clerk, who stood by his side. The pair were, in fact, so merry that they did not observe the approach of a haughty woman of middle-age who would probably have tilted the scales at 250 pounds, and who wished to pass them, an operation which, though simple for persons of average size, was rendered difficult, if not impossible, by her extreme plumpness.

The new-comer paused a moment, but the merry pair, oblivious of her presence, kept on chatting gaily.

"Can I pass you?" she demanded at length in tones of thunder, surveying the offending couple with a glance truly Gorgonian.

The young man turned, surveyed the speaker, noted her distended nostrils and wrathful eyes, likewise her overplump figure.

"Really, I don't know," he said, raising his hat politely. "I hope so, I'm sure."

Now, if looks could kill!—New York Times.

Comanche Counting.

A peculiar feature about the Comanche language is the method of counting. A Comanche will count up to 10 in the 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 method, but there he stops. He does not use eleven but instead he counts it as "10 and 1 more," and so on, until he reaches 19, which he pronounces 18.

He then pronounces 20, but starts in with "20 and 1 more" until he reaches 29, which he counts 29, then starts in with 30, like he did 20, and counts to 39, and so on all the way up.

Counting is the most