

TARIFF MATTERS UNDER DISCUSSION

POSITION OF PARTIES OUTLINED BY SPEAKERS.

Republican Situation Defended by Mr. Grosvenor in a Speech Replying to Champ Clark.

WASHINGTON—The Philippine tariff debate in the house Thursday consisted more of party maneuvering for advantageous campaign material than of discussion of the question at issue. The tariff was the text of a speech by Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, who began the debate, and an extended reply by Mr. Williams, the minority leader. The speech of Mr. Grosvenor was spiced with witticisms and enlivened with interruptions from Camp Clark, to whom Mr. Grosvenor aimed most of his argument.

Mr. Williams outlined again the specific tariff doctrine of the democratic party and held that the republican tariff was not, as often claimed, responsible for the prosperity of the country. To prove this he cited the prosperity of Canada, Mexico and other countries at the present time and the business depression of these countries during the hard times of 1893.

Mr. Adams of Wisconsin opposed the bill, but advocated a readjustment of the tariff on business principles. Mr. McKinley of California delivered his first speech in favor of the pending measure and pointed a finger of warning toward the growing industries of Japan. The debate on the bill undoubtedly will close with the session on Saturday and the measure be put on its passage Monday.

Before going into executive session the senate listened to a speech by Mr. Hepburn in support of his bill creating a board of national control for the control of corporations, in which he denounced Wall street because of its alleged interference with the affairs of the country. He said that when the "street" could not dictate the financial course of the government it was even ready to threaten disaster and he pleaded for legislation that would rob it of such power for evil. The remainder of the open session was devoted to a discussion of a practice by the senate of sending resolutions to the calendar after they have once been under discussion. Mr. Bacon raised the point that there was no rule requiring such a course and urged that his Moroccan resolution had been improperly placed on the calendar. He also contended that the resolution had not had a day's discussion. The matter was not disposed of in open session.

DEAD LYING ON THE STREET.

Battle at Puerta Plata Results in Killing of 150.

TURK'S ISLAND Bahamas—Advices brought here by the steamer Cherokee from Puerta Plata, Santo Domingo, dated January 6, say the recent fighting near that port was very sharp, the 800 men engaged on both sides, 150 being killed or wounded. Dead bodies were lying in the streets of Puerta Plata for two days. An attack on Puerta Plata by the insurgent general, Pedro Alvarez, was momentarily expected when the steamer left there, and it was believed that it would result in the authorities surrendering.

WILSON SOUNDS AN ALARM.

Secretary of Agriculture in Need of Money.

WASHINGTON—Unless congress speedily grants the emergency resolution for \$135,000 requested by me for additional inspectors and microscopes it is probable that over \$50,000,000 worth of orders for American pork and beef products placed by German dealers will go unfulfilled.

This statement was made by Secretary Wilson. Anticipating that high rate of duty on products emanating from the United States imposed by the new German tariff, which becomes effective March 1, next, and Germany at the present time being in urgent need of meat supplies, Secretary Wilson said that German dealers have flooded the packing houses of this country with orders.

SENATORS BY POPULAR VOTE.

Ohio State Senator Declares for the Change.

COLUMBUS, O.—Senator Meek's resolution, declaring in favor of the election of United States senators by popular vote was unanimously adopted. Senator Wood said that senators who could probably not be elected by popular vote were blocking the president in his effort at rate legislation. The spectacle of one senator dying in disgrace another convicted of a felony was before the country, he said, and showed the method of electing them should be changed.

Will Turn Grain to Gulf.

CHICAGO—Western railroads decided not to put in through rates on grain from Missouri river territory to the eastern seaboard on January 15. This decision was reached at a meeting of traffic men, at which it was developed that the eastern roads were still demanding their full local rates from Chicago to the seaboard on grain originating at the Missouri river. The abrogation of the agreement has developed a condition that probably will turn a great amount of grain toward the gulf ports.

Not Much Loss.

"Oh! my!" exclaimed Mrs. Schopen. "I've lost my pocket book!" "Never mind, dear," replied her husband, "I'll get you another pocket book and you can easily collect more dress-goods samples."

Seemed to Be Wasted.

"I notice that Hall Caine is credited with saying that he does all his best thinking in church." "Wonder where he utilizes it?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

WOULD BE INSULT.

To Ask President To Account for Appointments.

WASHINGTON—Propriety of discussing in open senate a resolution introduced by Senator Bacon calling upon the president for an account of his appointment of delegates to a proposed conference on Moroccan affairs, to be held by European powers at Algeciras, Spain, was considered for four hours and then by a strict party vote it was decided that the resolution should be executive business. Senator Bacon, in supporting his resolution, contended for a public discussion and Senator Spooner declared that the adoption of the resolution would be an encroachment by the senate upon the constitutional rights of the president and virtually would charge him, in a manner amounting almost to insult, with ignorance of his duties as chief magistrate.

Offense was taken by Senator Bacon to the remarks of Senator Spooner, the former declaring emphatically that he did not propose to be charged with insulting the president. Mr. Spooner said that he did not mean to imply that it had been an insult to introduce the resolution, but that it would be an affront to the president to adopt a measure which questioned the executive on a matter on which he was well within his own rights. Insisting that he could not see the distinction, Senator Bacon said that if it would amount to an insult for the senate to adopt the resolution, it would be just as much for him to offer it. Senator Spooner replied:

"I do not understand your logic, but if that is your conclusion and you insist upon construing your course as an action of the senate, of course I cannot flinch from the consequences." The Wisconsin senator's reply ended what had threatened to be a dangerous colloquy and the debate on the general proposition was resumed.

Spectators were excluded from the senate at 1:20 p. m. upon motion of Senator Lodge who objected to Senator Bacon making a speech on his resolution in open session. Ostensibly it was to settle that point that the doors were closed but the merits of the resolution were threshed out so thoroughly that it is unlikely that they will again be gone into. Every republican senator voted against considering the resolution in executive session, and Senator Pettus, one of the ten democrats present, all of whom voted for consideration in public session, declared that he was opposed to the adoption of the resolution. It called upon again it is probable that it will be referred to the foreign relations committee without debate.

Kansas Mayor is Profane.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—"Damn the law. God could not enforce the prohibition law in Kansas, and Jesus Christ would not."

The Rev. John C. Lynn, a Presbyterian preacher and president of the city league, testifying at Kansas City, Kas., in the case brought by the state to oust Mayor W. W. Rose from office because of his alleged failure to enforce the laws, testified today that the above words were spoken by Mayor Rose on May 6, 1905.

WILL BE NO LETUP.

Prosecution of Land Frauds to Go Steadily On.

WASHINGTON—Representative Binger Hermann of Oregon will be tried in the courts of the District of Columbia for complicity in the land fraud cases in Oregon beginning the last week in March. Frances J. Heney, special counsel of the department of justice, who has had direct charge of the Oregon land cases, made this statement yesterday at the white house. Mr. Heney had a conference with President Roosevelt yesterday, in which some details of the land cases were discussed. Following the Hermann trial the case of F. A. Hyde, John A. Benson, J. H. Schneider and H. P. Diamond will be taken up.

REBELS SET UP GOVERNMENT.

Fugitives Tell of Civil Administration in Louisiana.

MITAU, Courland—Fugitives who have arrived here from the interior recount remarkable stories of the civil administration set up by the revolutionists in the towns and villages they control. They have elected committees on which one woman always serves to administer everything, including the courts. The whipping post for theft has been revived and for certain classes robbery is punishable with death. The spirit shops are closed, and preaching the doctrine of damnation of souls is forbidden. Only civil marriages are legal.

Woman Suffrage Hearing.

WASHINGTON—February 15 was fixed by the house committee on judiciary as the date for a hearing on the proposed constitutional amendment providing for woman's suffrage.

Repeal of Registry Law.

WASHINGTON—The repeal of the law which enables wrecked vessels, repaired in American yards, to obtain American registry, was determined upon by the senate committee on commerce.

Go to Work on Canal.

KINGSTON, Jamaica—Four hundred men sailed from Kingston on the steamer Tagus for Colon, to seek employment in the canal zone. Each deposited \$6.25 with the treasurer under the emigrant protection law.

Crooked, All Right.

"An' plwy don't yez like Muldoon?" "He's not on the square." "Phwat makes yez think so?" "He's th' kind av a man th' can't look ye straight in the eye till yer back's turned."

Imposing on the Dog.

"The paper says that the name of a dog has been discovered in the New Haven directory." "That's a dog that can't be blamed for getting into bad company."

THE REGULATION OF INSURANCE

SENATOR DRYDEN HAS A BILL FOR SUBMISSION.

It is a Measure That is Endorsed by the Resident and Best Constitutional Lawyers.

WASHINGTON—Senator Dryden has revised his bill contemplating government control of insurance and will reintroduce it in the senate Monday. He has followed very closely the investigation being conducted by the New York legislative committee and this has aided him in perfecting his measure until now he expresses the belief that it will correct the evils exposed by the New York inquiry. Publicity is the keynote of the bill, and coupled with this are safeguards for the detection of wrongdoing and the punishment of those so offending. It defines policies, or insurance contracts, as instrumentalities of commerce and provides for the regulation of the business through the medium of a controller of insurance and along lines similar to the control exercised over national banks. The author says he believes this will go far toward meeting the objections of those who have questioned the legislative possibilities of federal regulation of insurance. The senator says the bill has the endorsement of the president, administration officials, eminent constitutional lawyers in and out of congress, and others who are familiar with its general features as coming nearer to meeting the demands of the situation than any other numerous pending measures. Senator Dryden has long been a champion of federal regulation.

Discussing the principal features of the bill Senator Dryden said: "The new bill providing for the regulation and control of interstate insurance by congress follows in broad outlines my bill of the last session, but with very important modifications and additions, which, I believe, meet all reasonable demands for an effective and uniform method of government control of insurance interests. The bill contains some fifty separate provisions, of which the first thirteen relate to the organization of the proposed bureau of insurance in the Department of Commerce and Labor. The bureau is to be in charge of a commissioner of insurance who is required to furnish a bond of \$100,000."

HAS RANCHES IN NEBRASKA.

British Secretary of Agriculture Confers with Wilson.

WASHINGTON—Sir Horace Plunkett, member of parliament, secretary of agriculture in Ireland, conferred with Secretary Wilson and other officials of the department of agriculture, regarding various problems of agriculture. He has extensive ranch interests in Wyoming, Nebraska and Montana, where he recently has been, and is now on his way home.

He said that he had received substantial assistance from the United States department of agriculture, particularly in the matter of growing tobacco. An English law long ago established prohibits the growing of tobacco in Ireland, but through the efforts of Sir Horace the opportunity has been afforded to demonstrate the practicability of raising tobacco for commercial purposes in that country.

CONFIRMATION IS HELD UP.

Charges Made Against Secretary for New Mexico.

WASHINGTON—Charges against W. Reynolds, renominated by the president as secretary for New Mexico, were considered by the senate committee on territories and the confirmation will be held up until they can be investigated. He is charged with being an offensive partisan, which did not have any effect on the committee.

Former Delegate Rodey charged him with bulldozing the delegates of the last territorial convention in order to accomplish the defeat of Rodey for renomination. The serious charges against Reynolds are that when acting as governor, he pardoned notorious criminals for political effect; that he had manipulated his office so as to secure large fees; also that he and former Governor Otero had by some unfair means procured lands eight miles wide on either side of an important stream which they use for a sheep ranch.

The statehood fight enters into the matter to some extent, and Reynolds is opposed by the faction which is seeking joint statehood with Arizona.

Nebraska Naval Apprentice Dead.

NEWPORT, R. I.—Seven deaths from spotted fever have occurred among the draft of 250 naval apprentices who were brought to the training station here last November. The body of John F. Roulfe, who died Thursday, was shipped to McCook, Nebraska.

Extend Sanitary Authority.

HAVANA—The authority of the sanitary department has been vastly extended by the gazetting of a presidential decree for the enforcement of complete sanitary ordinances. The decree defines offenses against the sanitary laws and under it the department can inflict penalties for refusal or failure to improve sanitary conditions once notification has been given. Hitherto the department has been hampered owing to lack of authority to enforce the directions of the sanitary officers.

Dreary Existence.

Landlady—Are you aware, Mr. Skidoo, that the less one eats the longer one lives? Mr. Skidoo (with his mouth full)—Sure! But what's the use of living that way?—Judge.

Quite Another Thing.

Stranger—I am looking for the trainer here. Did I understand you to say that you broke that horse? Better (mournfully)—No, he broke me.

WITTE IS BETTER.

An Interesting Statement to a Delegation.

ST. PETERSBURG—Premier Witte made an interesting statement to a delegation, headed by the mayor of the city, which requested a relaxation of the orders of the prefect of police against meetings in the interest of the electoral campaign. The premier could not promise to do anything until after January 22. While personally he did not sympathize with the harsh measures of Interior Minister Durnovo, he regarded them as essential. The premier could not assume the responsibility for a course which, if it resulted in bloodshed, would make him a scapegoat. He spoke bitterly of the failure of the moderates to give the government support, saying that upon their shoulders largely rests the burden of compelling the government to resort to repression. He added:

"The emperor, in the manifesto of October 20, at one stroke granted the people more rights than any other monarch had ever before given, but you know the attitude which Russian society assumed. The government's appeals for confidence were rejected and every liberty granted was abused by the revolutionists. The permission to hold meetings was translated into license for street disturbances and assemblages to plot against the life of the government. I have always been opposed to repression, but the attitude of the moderates compelled me to adopt harsh measures. I am determined to save Russia."

GOSS THEIR CHOICE.

Omaha Man Recommended for District Attorney.

WASHINGTON—The United States district attorney appointment will go to the northern district of the state. This was the decision of the Nebraska delegation. Senator Millard called a meeting of the entire delegation at his committee room to consider the list of applicants for the appointment. The meeting was very harmonious and after several ballots the choice fell upon Charles A. Goss of Omaha whereupon the vote was made unanimous. The entire delegation will join in a letter endorsing him to the president.

Gives Trust Deed on Home.

NEW YORK—It was announced Friday that John A. McCall, former president of the New York Life Insurance company has given a trust deed on his home in Long Branch, N. J., to secure the \$150,000 note which he gave the New York Life in part payment for moneys which had been advanced by the company to Andrew Hamilton and not yet returned by Mr. Hamilton. The total amount advanced to Mr. Hamilton and unaccounted for by him was \$235,000.

RAID A SHEEP CAMP.

Outrage Committed by Cattlemen in Wyoming.

EVANSTON, Wyo.—Masked and mounted raiders, presumed to be cattlemen, attacked the camps of two Utah flockmasters near Burnt Fork, close to the Utah-Wyoming line, shot down A. N. Garstie and Robert Allen, burned the camp wagons and outfits. Notices of warning to other flock masters were left with the bodies of the dead herders. Sheep men are indignant, threatening to get even, and more trouble is anticipated.

Report of Panama Railroad.

WASHINGTON—The annual report of the Panama Railroad company for the ten months ended October 31 last, submitted to congress Monday, shows that after payment of all fixed charges and cost of operation for the period covered there remains \$354,248 or somewhat in excess of 5 per cent on the capital stock.

SKELTON OF GIANT INDIAN

Is Discovered by Men While Excavating for a Modern Residence.

BIDGEPORT, Conn.—Parts of the skeleton of a genuine American were unearthed Wednesday afternoon by workmen engaged in excavating for the Webster residence on Brooklawn avenue.

The skull and bones indicate a man almost seven feet in height, and they undoubtedly belonged to an Indian, who met a violent death, as is shown by the numerous fractures in his skull. He might have been the first of the Modocs, which would explain why he died suddenly.

Favorable Report on Curtis Bill.

WASHINGTON—The house committee on Indian affairs decided to report favorably the Curtis bill which provides for the winding up of the affairs of the five civilized tribes in Indian territory.

Lady Cavendish Gets Divorce.

LONDON—Isabel Cavendish, better known by the name of Isabel Jay, formerly a leading lady of the Savoy theater, secured a divorce from H. S. H. Cavendish, the explorer, on the ground of cruelty and misconduct.

Best Part.

Hamfatt—"Did you have a good part in 'The Blot on the Scutcheon'?" Junius—"Yes, indeed. I played the title role." Hamfatt—"The?" Junius—"Yes, I was the blot."

Envy.

First Tramp—Here's an article about a man with some sickness that kept him asleep for two weeks. Second Tramp—What a heavenly complaint!

THE RELATIONS ARE STRAINED

FRANCE AND VENEZUELA NOT ON GOOD TERMS.

M. Taigny, French Charge at Caracas, Said to Be Responsible for the Serious Situation.

WASHINGTON—Although the present breach in the diplomatic relations between France and Venezuela is technically chargeable against the personality of M. Taigny, the French charge at Caracas, the real issue, as it is understood here, is the attack by President Castro upon the properties and franchises of the French Cable company. The president asserted that the cable company had lent active assistance to the Matos rebellion. Therefore he began proceedings in the Venezuelan courts against the company on that score and also complained that company had violated the terms of its concession in not laying certain coast lines of cable, and especially in crossing the island of Santo Domingo with land wires subject to frequent interruption in times of rebellion on that island. The courts sustained the president's view, and, in fact, practically took possession of the company's office at certain point when the French government intervened. In the absence of the regular minister, M. Taigny presented a written protest to the Venezuelan government. President Castro regarded this note as insulting to his government, and refused to have anything more to do with M. Taigny. But the French government refused to allow the dispute to be made a personal one, and declared that M. Taigny, in his presentment, had followed precisely the instructions of his foreign office.

At this point Mr. Russell, the American minister at Caracas, intervened in the interest of peace, and after many patient exchanges it was believed that he had finally succeeded. But while he induced President Castro to withdraw a note refusing to do business with Taigny, which the French government regarded as offensive, he could not prevail on President Castro to resume his official relations with the French charge. The climax came on New Year's day, when the French government, supposing that a satisfactory settlement had been reached, received with the usual honors at the New Year's reception the Venezuelan minister at Paris only to learn that President Castro had refused to do likewise for M. Taigny at Caracas. This occasion touched the pride of the French government, which felt it had been made the victim of double dealing and deceit, which fact the French ambassador in Washington was not slow to communicate to the state department. Mr. Russell reported his failure to effect a settlement, thereby making himself unpopular in Caracas, and then came notice from the French government that diplomatic relations with Venezuela were completely severed.

There is a hint of punitive measures on the part of France and the situation is regarded officially as very unpleasant, with possibilities of serious consequences.

\$450,000 BONDS INVALIDATED.

Held up Until Montana Legislature Can Act.

HELENA, Mont.—By a decision rendered by the state supreme court, \$450,000 of bonds of the State Normal college and other institutions are invalidated. A special session of the legislature may be necessary to straighten out the tangle, and until this is done several institutions may be compelled to suspend activities. On advice of Attorney General Galen, State Treasurer Rice recently declined to pay warrants drawn against the State Normal school funds. The attorney general maintained that money derived from the sale of state school lands has been illegally invested in bonds of state institutions and that the funds derived from such bond sales could not legally be used. This contention the supreme court upholds.

PRESIDENT HARPER DEAD.

After Long Sickness He Passes Away.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Dr. William Rainey Harper, president of the University of Chicago since its inception, one of the foremost educators and one of the most learned Hebrew scholars of his time, died on Wednesday of cancer of the intestines.

Bryan is Created a Datto.

DUIAN, Mindanao—W. J. Bryan was created a datto and saluted by fifty pieces of native artillery, after which he was conveyed along the river to Datto Plag's palace in a royal vinta (a small boat) manned by forty Moros. Here he received many presents.

Insurgents Claim Gains.

WASHINGTON—Fifty republican representatives are now said by insurgents in the house to have signed the pledge to vote against any rule prohibiting amendments to the Hamilton joint statehood bill. Several members have been won over by the insurgents since yesterday, and they are confident their number will be swelled to sixty-five before the week's end. The republicans who are supporting the Hamilton bill insist that the bottom has dropped out of the insurgents' movement.

Seems Probable.

"I see that an Iowa woman claims to have visited Sheol." "What nonsense!" "I don't know about that. She says she found it full of politicians."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

An Expert.

"Yes, she is writing hints on how to preserve beauty." "I've no doubt she has tried everything in the effort to preserve her own."

FIRE IN BIG HOTEL.

Eight Deaths Caused by Blaze in West House, Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS—Eight persons are dead from suffocation or from leaping from windows and a score of people were more or less injured as a result of a fire in the West hotel Thursday morning. The fire, which is supposed to have been started by crossed electric light wires, was in itself insignificant, being confined to the elevator shaft and the top floor in the corner of the building, but the wild excitement which followed the first alarm hurried people into the halls and out on window ledges in frantic attempts to save themselves. There was really no help for several who lost their lives. The wood in the elevator shaft burned like tinder, and a sheet of flame twenty feet wide, mounting to the seventh story, frightened the guests out of their senses.

BUILD YERKES HOSPITAL NOW

Great Institution in New York is Due to Wife's Idea.

NEW YORK—The great hospital provided for in the will of the late Charles T. Yerkes, the traction promoter, who died in this city last week, will be built at once. It will be located in the borough of the Bronx. This announcement was made today by Dr. J. E. Janvrin, speaking for Mrs. Yerkes.

Dr. Janvrin said that a beginning will be made just as soon as the estate of Mr. Yerkes is settled instead of waiting until after Mrs. Yerkes' death, as provided in the will. He said that the projected hospital was entirely Mrs. Yerkes' own idea, and that Mr. Yerkes, in making provision for the hospital in his will, was only carrying out Mrs. Yerkes' idea and desire.

UGLY ROW SETTLED.

Postoffice Fight at Auburn is Ended at Last.

WASHINGTON—An ugly quarrel over the postmastership appointment at Auburn, Neb., was settled by the president nominating William P. Freeman for the office. Mr. Freeman was appointed during the recess of congress upon the recommendation of Representative Pollard, to succeed a lady official who resigned. Thomas Horn and Mr. Allen were candidates for the appointment. The contest assumed such an aspect that it became necessary to select a compromise candidate, and Freeman was named. Shortly after taking up the duties of his office charges were preferred against him, and an inspector was detailed to Auburn to investigate. His report completely vindicated Mr. Freeman, and the president acted accordingly.

\$36,544,500 FOR RAILWAYS.

No. 850,000,000 Item For Freight Cars in Prussian Budget.

BERLIN—The Prussian budget was submitted to the diet. As summarized semi-officially, it shows that the extraordinary appropriations for the railway administration amount to \$36,544,500, or much less than the \$50,000,000 which, as reported, would be expended on urgent orders for new freight cars. Only a portion of this \$36,544,500 will go for new rolling stock.

The economic situation, when examined in detail showed that agriculture had a bad fall season.

Nogi Gets Great Reception.

TOKIO—Gen. Nogi, who arrived here from Manchuria, was given a popular reception similar in enthusiasm to that accorded Admiral Togo. Cheering crowds lined the streets as the general and his staff drove to the palace.

NEW RAILROAD RATE BILL.

Senator Morgan Offers One to Curb the Companies.

WASHINGTON—A new measure for the regulation of railroad rates was introduced by Senator Morgan, who expects to discuss it briefly. The bill makes it unlawful for common carriers to demand or receive more than a reasonable compensation for the transportation of freight or passengers, or from giving unreasonable preferences in rebates or charges or in facilities either to shipper or passenger or locality, and provides for the recovery of such unreasonable charges or damages sustained as a result of such preferences in any United States district court wherever the claim amounts to \$50. Any governor is authorized, if empowered by the laws of such state, to institute suit for recovery.

Legislation for Indians.

WASHINGTON—Representative Burke introduced a resolution to pay \$3,500 to reward certain Indians in South Dakota for the rescue of white captives in custody of the White Lodge bands of Sioux Indians in November, 1862.

Revolutionists Are Routed.

WARSAW—The troops have captured the iron works at Ostrowiec, government of Radom, which had been occupied by the revolutionists at their headquarters. Many of the revolutionists were killed or wounded during the fight. The rest fled.

Temporary Loan to Russia.

PARIS—The French bankers on Thursday definitely decided to make a short-time advance of \$50,000,000 to Russia at 5 1/2 per cent interest plus 2 per cent commission.

Reason Enough.

"But," asked the first co-ed, "why did you elect to take up the study of French instead of German?" "Well," replied the other, "the French professor was so awfully handsome, you know."

Must Be Unmarried.

"I see that some high church authorities have decided that there are no female angels." "Good gracious, I wonder what their wives will say to that!"

PLANNED TO LEAVE BUSINESS.

But Fixed Habits of Long Standing Couldn't Be Cast Aside.

An intimate friend of old Dr. Moggsley called on him one morning, and found, to his surprise, that the doctor was packing his household goods for removal. "What does this mean?" he asked. "It means," said the doctor, "that after practicing medicine in this village of Summerville for forty years, I have grown tired of it, and I'm going to move away."

"I can't retire and stay here at the same time. My old patients won't let me. I've tried to turn my practice over to one of the other doctors, but it didn't work. I don't need to follow the business any longer, and I want to spend the rest of my days in comfort. I am going to sell or rent my place here and go and live in some town where I shall not be in everybody's beck and call, and where I can enjoy a peaceful old age."

Three or four months later the same friend, in passing the house, was astonished to see Dr. Moggsley standing in the front door, and the familiar professional sign in its old place.

"Why, hello, doctor!" he said, greeting him cordially. "What does this mean?" "Well," explained the doctor, rather sheepishly, "it means that I was an old fool to think that after living here all my life I could end my days anywhere else. I have put in three of the most miserable months I ever spent anywhere, and I've come back to stay. Let the patients come if they want to. So long as I am able to look after them I'll do it—I have to keep at it for another forty years."—Youth's Companion.

HAD UNDERESTIMATED HIS MAN.

One Occasion When Landlord Failed to Reach Limit.

Fifty years ago the landlord of the hotel at Kingston Plains, N. H., was a man by the name of Hoyt. He kept an excellent house, but charged his guests on a sliding scale, graduated to their means or inclinations to pay, or, as he phrased it, "got as near the 'ticking limit' as it was safe to."

One afternoon a prosperous looking stranger, with a fine equipage, drove up and registered for the night. Hoyt studied all night on what it would do to charge him, and when he prepared to depart, and asked for his bill, named a pretty stiff price.

The stranger paid the bill without a murmur, complimented the landlord on the excellence of his hostelry, asked him if he had any good cigars, invited him to join him in a smoke at his expense, and remarked that when he came that way again he should certainly stop with him.

As he drove away, the landlord looked after him until he passed from view, with a face in which the emotions of regret and chagrin were strongly depicted, and gave audible expression to his thoughts as follows:

"Gad, I guess he would have stood another half a dollar."

Monroe House to Be Razed.

New York city's march of progress is about to sacrifice another old landmark, the famous old brick house on Prince street in which President James Monroe, author of the Monroe doctrine, spent his last days and where he died July 4, 1831. The Monroe house, which is a two-story, basement and attic structure, was long ago abandoned to business. A bronze tablet, commemorating the achievements of James Monroe and the dates of his birth and death, was placed on the front of the old house last April with imposing ceremonies. Monroe lived in the old dwelling when Prince street was one of the fine residence streets of old New York. He resided there with one of his daughters, Mrs. Samuel L. Gouverneur, with whom he made his home after the death of his wife.

Evidence of Another Sense Wanted.

"I think the trouble with me, doctor," said Mrs. Spinkins, "is a generally torpid condition of the