

TOLD IN PARAGRAPHS

EVENTS OCCURRING IN ALL SECTIONS SUMMARIZED.

Meetings at Home and Abroad Reviewed From Columns to Lines—Everything but Facts Eliminated For Our Readers' Convenience.

Friday, Jan. 18. Herman Holt of Davenport, aged 52, hanged himself, being despondent over ill health.

Jasper Chapin accidentally shot his 25-year-old son at Hickory Grove, Ill., while carefully handling a revolver.

G. H. Dickerman, a traveling salesman, was found guilty of bigamy at Peoria, Ill., and sentenced to 18 months in the penitentiary.

Jacob Ertter, a farmer near Yorktown, Ind., failed for \$20,000.

St. Teresa's academy at Kansas City has been closed on account of malignant diphtheria.

George Clifford and his wife were bound over at Pueblo, Colo., charged with horse stealing.

Mrs. J. C. Sowers of Perry, O. T., was burned to death as the result of a lamp explosion.

Miss Olga Kuechler of Brunswick, Mo., rescued four young men from drowning while skating.

Trustees of Beloit college decided unanimously to admit women to the present courses of study.

William Duffey left Salina, Kan., Dec. 4, for Manhattan, Kan., and has not been heard from since.

A bill to make train robbery a capital crime was introduced in the Missouri house by Speaker Randall.

Appraisers of the assets of Elliott & McNamara of Mexico, Mo., found \$7,338 worth against liabilities of \$30,000.

Minnie Smith got 18 years in the penitentiary for the murder of Western B. Thomas at Indianapolis, Ind.

A resolution looking to state control of the Lincoln monument at Springfield was adopted by the Illinois house.

The Iowa Trust and Savings bank at Dubuque re-elected its officers and directors and increased capital from \$200,000 to \$300,000.

The directors of the Independence, Ia., Driving club re-elected its old officers. In addition to the \$10,000 meeting, a spring meeting will also be held.

Daniel Daugh, who lives near Jeffersonville, Ind., will be 100 years old April 1. His son, grandson and great grandson live with him.

E. E. Reynolds, grocer, Kokomo, Ind., replaced D. E. Downey for a small bill. Downey on trial produced a receipt and has sued Reynolds for \$10,000 damages.

The largest monument ever made in Minnesota is completed to commemorate the Indian massacre at Spirit Lake, Ia. It is 35 feet high in obelisk shape with about 14 feet square.

Colonel Bradley B. Smalley, collector of the port of Burlington, Vt., and member of the Democratic national committee, is seriously ill of pneumonia.

The directors of the Illinois Central Railroad company have declared a semiannual dividend of 1 1/2 per cent.

Dr. F. F. Hollis was arrested at Charles City, Ia., on a charge of swindling J. N. Mason of Aurora, Ill., out of \$300 by pretending to sell him an interest in a drug store at Eldora.

Thursday, Jan. 19. Captain W. G. Allen of Wapello, Ia., died at Hot Springs, Ark.

The Christian Endeavor convention will be held in Boston, Mass., July 10 to 14.

The date of the Confederate reunion at Houston, Tex., has been fixed for May 30.

Robert Smith of Albia, aged 18, was hanged in the head by a coil and fatally injured.

A new cement manufacturing company has been formed at Aurora, Ill., with a capital of \$50,000.

Charles Shirk was sentenced to seven years at Wabash, Ind., for burning a prohibitionist's barn.

A memorial gateway will be erected at Yale college with the \$50,000 left by William Walter Phelps.

Striking miners in the Massillon, O., district are said to be destitute and have appealed for state aid.

The postoffice at Nashville, Ia., was robbed by two unknown men, who took \$250 in cash and some letters.

Two masked men boarded a Rock Island train near Wichita, Kan., and forced a passenger to hand over \$20.

Governor Evans of South Carolina, threatens to seize an Italian ship in the Charleston harbor for selling liquor.

Miss Elizabeth Bray Downing, the mistress of Post Whitner, died after a brief illness at West Newbury, Mass.

Charles Johnson of St. Paul, has been matched to fight Cock Robin in London for \$4,000. Mitchell is backing the American.

The Iowa Association of Civil Engineers at Dubuque elected Professor D. Higgins, president and C. R. Allen secretary and treasurer.

Abraham Holdcraft, the wealthiest farmer in Clinton county, Ind., is dead at Kirklint, Ind. He leaves an estate valued at over \$300,000.

Mrs. Annie D. Bellah, has been sent to jail to await trial at Kansas City, Mo., charged with swindling Louisa Lincoln by a forged draft.

Maury Pierce of Kirbyville, Mo., and George Jones of Princeton, Mo., were arrested on the charge of blowing open the door of the postoffice at Green Castle, Mo.

Massillon, O., has been married 65 years. Her husband survives her. They were thought to have been the oldest married couple in Ohio.

The Wood heirs' suit in the Emma mine case has been settled by defendants agreeing to convey to the heirs an undivided half interest in the Aspen, Colo., mines.

Relief workers at North Lawrence, O., found 48 families who have been subsisting on dry bread and peas for weeks. The children were without clothing.

The American Tin Plate company will place their new four mill addition to their plant at Elwood, Ind., in operation Tuesday, and 300 additional men will be put to work.

Bishop Shevchuk of LaCrosse, Wis., says the rule of the Roman Catholic church against secret societies will affect only 200 parishioners in his diocese and 5,000 in the entire state.

Tuesday, Jan. 23. The late czar left \$50,000 to the Princess of Wales.

Arkansas people are discussing the question of a new constitution.

The forgeries of Edward O. Quigley of New York foot up \$400,000.

A committee has been formed in London to purchase Carlyle's house in Chelsea.

Gladstone has announced that he will resume his seat in the house of commons.

People of western Kansas are being supplied with coal from the state mine at the Lansing prison.

John Sneed, claim agent of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad company, died at Sedalia, Mo.

It is reported that Bishop Bonaccini of Lincoln, Neb., will be transferred to the diocese of Sioux Falls, S. D.

A colony of 100 members of the Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints has located at West Bay City, Mich.

The triple alliance treaties will end next year, and negotiations for their renewal are in progress between Germany, Austria and Italy.

"Parson" Shaw and five other moonshiners were captured in a raid by federal officers in Pike county, Arkansas.

Employees of the Homestead Steel works secretly organized a lodge of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers.

William Weikle of Vincennes, Ind., reported to have been killed in St. Louis, and after whose remains an undertaker was sent, is in Cairo, Ill., alive and well.

W. A. Clarke, the Montana mine owner, is building a million dollar palace in New York. His fortune is estimated at from \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000. Thirty years ago Mr. Clarke arrived in Montana with a pick on his shoulder.

Henry Raab, ex-superintendent of public instruction of Illinois, denies that he was discourteous to his successor.

Six army officers have refused brevet ranks tendered them during the past year.

J. B. Wagstaff, special agent of the treasury department at El Paso, Tex., has been removed.

Wednesday, Jan. 23. Frank Elliott of Meeking, S. D., was killed by a gun which H. C. Taylor, his uncle, had set at his store for burglars.

At Manistique, Mich., Cella Niles was given a verdict of \$7,000 against the Soo railroad for the death of her husband.

The iron ore men in session at Cleveland raised the price of standard Bessemer from \$2.75 to \$2.85 per ton and adjourned.

Ex-Governor Horace Boies of Iowa and his brothers are visiting sisters at Kings-ton, Ill., Mesdames Green and Bieklar.

Major Henry Goodspeed died at Salt Lake, where he founded Hammond Hall to counteract the Mormon doctrine.

Joseph Broghamer's saloon was robbed at Chadron, Neb., of \$300 in cash and \$50 in bonds.

Resolutions expressing sorrow at the death of Vice President Stevenson's daughter were adopted by the Illinois house.

A bill to prohibit gambling of every description in Wyoming has been offered in the legislature and will probably pass.

One of the gas wells near Elwood, Ind., has ceased yielding gas and is now flowing oil at the rate of several barrels a day.

The story that the young bride of General Cassius Clay had deserted him is denied at Richmond, Ky.

Interstate commerce commissioners began the hearing of charges of discrimination in grain rates made by Milwaukee merchants.

Exclusive of warships 614 vessels of 1,045,520 tons gross were launched last year in the United Kingdom. Sixty-five were sailing vessels of 81,638 tons and 549 steamers of 964,396 tons.

The six \$10,000 damage suits filed against the Alexandria Natural Gas company as a result of the gas explosion which occurred at Elwood, Ind., last March are to come up for trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

Virginia will not surrender F. L. Smith to Springfield, Mo., as he is wanted for several "gold brick" charges in Virginia.

G. E. Tucker was indicted at Decatur, Ill., for the murder of Louis Wilson. He will plead self-defense.

Thursday, Jan. 24. Aid is asked for 100 destitute families in Yuma county, Colo.

Sugar is selling for 1 1/2 cents per pound as Glasgow. Several of the refineries are running at a loss.

The Iowa State Master Plumbers' association met at Burlington.

Farmer Peter Delaney was found frozen to death on the road near Fillmore, Ia.

WARREN AND CLARK.

Wyoming Legislature Elects Two United States Senators.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Jan. 22.—The Wyoming legislature voted for two United States senators at noon today. For the six year term commencing March 4, 1895, Francis E. Warren (Rep.) received 33 votes in the house and 14 in the senate. W. H. Holliday (Dem.) received 3 in the house and 3 in the senate. To fill the vacancy caused by failure to elect at the last session, Clarence D. Clark, (Rep.) received 33 votes in the house and 14 in the senate. Samuel T. Corn (Dem.) received three in the house and three in the senate. The election of Warren and Clark will be ratified in joint session tomorrow, when the members meet in representative hall to canvass the vote.

Knute Nelson Succeeds Washburn. ST. PAUL, Jan. 25.—The legislature, in joint session at noon, voted for United States senator to succeed Senator Washburn. The first vote resulted in the election of Governor Nelson as follows: Nelson, 102; Washburn, 36.

Resubmission In South Dakota. PIERRE, Jan. 23.—The vote on United States senator was: B. F. Pettigrew (Rep.), 100; J. C. Crawford (Pop.), 21. The senate passed the resubmission bill by a vote of 26 to 17.

Senator Callum Re-Elected. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 23.—Senator Callum was re-elected in the senate on the first ballot on a strict party vote.

Chilton to Succeed Coke. AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 23.—Horace Chilton was elected as United States senator to succeed Senator Coke.

Barrett Scott's Body Found. Corpse of Ex-Treasurer of Holt County Recovered From the Niobrara River. O'NEILL, Neb., Jan. 21.—Barrett Scott's body was found about 10 o'clock Saturday night in the Niobrara river, about 300 feet below the bridge, on the Boyd county side close up to the bank, and in about seven feet of water. He was in his shirt sleeves, but had his watch and chain and other personal effects on just as he wore them in life. A new bempen rope, about one and one-half inches in diameter, was around his neck and the end, about three feet long, was dangling in the water. Evidences showed that he was hanged by the vigilantes before being thrown over the bridge into the water. There was a slight wound in the right side of his neck, where a bullet had grazed it, cutting through the lobe of the right ear.

The body was found by Dell Akin, Jake Hershiser, Sanford Parker and a half dozen others. A man named Hudson, who lives near Dorsey, was the first to discover the object of their search. Sanford Parker assisted him to bring the body to the bank, when a messenger was dispatched for the coroner of Boyd county, who had jurisdiction at that point.

Now that Scott's sad fate is fully known the hunt for the murderers takes on fresh interest. New warrants were sworn out for the arrest of Mullihan, Roy and Elliott, on the charge of murder, and a warrant was also sworn out for Fred Harrison on a similar charge. Harris is a farmer who lives about three miles from Parker, and the searchers now claim that they have absolute proof that these four men are among the guilty parties. Officers left Sunday evening with the warrants.

Bodies of Five Miners Recovered. STURGEON, Ky., Jan. 25.—The bodies of five miners killed by an explosion of powder in the Tradewater coal mines last night were recovered early today.

Miss Stevenson Is Dead. ARREVILLE, N. C., Jan. 19.—Miss Stevenson, daughter of Vice President Stevenson, died at 1:15 p. m.

Lord Churchill Is Dead. LONDON, Jan. 25.—Lord Randolph Churchill died at 6 o'clock this morning.

Chicago Grain and Provisions. CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Wheat bobbed about uncertainly today. Pushed down by free selling and showed up by short covering. It finally settled 1/2 cent lower for May. Corn refused to follow wheat and, aided by better shipping demand, gained 1/2 cent. Oats gained a like amount, but provisions closed lower all around.

Chicago Live Stock. CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—CATTLE—So weak was the demand that the best sellers could do was to hold the market steady. The bulk of the steers sold at \$1.75 to \$5.00 and \$2.00 to \$3.00 were popular prices for cows and bulls.



Chronic Nervousness

Could Not Sleep, Nervous Headaches.

Gentlemen:—I have been taking your Restorative Nervine for the past three months and I cannot say enough in its praise. It has Saved My Life, for I had almost given up hope of ever being well again. I was a chronic sufferer from nervousness and could not sleep. I was also troubled with nervous headache, and had tried doctors in vain, until I used your Nervine.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Cures.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at \$1.00 per bottle for \$5.00 or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles' Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

NEURALGIA cured by Dr. Miles' PAIN EXPELLER. "One cent a dose." At all druggists.

THE KING OF INNISHKEA.

He Dwells on an Irish Island and Rules a Mayo Tribe. About 16 miles from Dugort, in Achill island, out to sea, looking like a thin line of sand in the waves of the Atlantic, is the island of Innishkea. One fine morning our party started to visit it in a trusty hooker. As the hooker came in sight of the shore great excitement was visible among the islanders, and it was very hard to realize that we were still but 36 hours' journey from London.

The inhabitants turned out en masse. The women and children in their scanty garments of red flannel crouched outside their cabins, while numbers of the men ran down to the beach and put out in their coracles on chance of rowing us to land. It was a strange scene and curiously like a picture plate in a boy's book of adventures. We knew there was a king of Innishkea, and soon a tall, bronze faced man was pointed out to us as his majesty. On landing all the party were introduced and conducted by him to the palace, where the queen dowager, with her daughter, bade us welcome in true Irish fashion.

The old lady was in her picturesque native costume—red dress and plaid shawl over her head. The princess, however, had evidently on first sight of the hooker arrayed herself in modern fashion to do us honor, and we were amused on penetrating into the reception room to find advertisements from shops in Buckingham Palace road and St. Paul's churchyard hung up to embellish the wall, though only by a favored few could they be read.

The island was destitute of any school or means of instruction for the children, a very small proportion either understood or spoke English, and there was neither watch nor clock among the people, who had a happy go lucky idea of time and troubled themselves little as to Greenwich regulations.

There were no church bells to ring, no trains to catch, no office hours requiring punctuality, so when the sun was high in the heavens they would get through their not arduous farming duties, and when he sank in the great waste of waters they could sleep. The king's word settled all disputes. It was a hereditary monarchy, and his people, so far as he was concerned, were untaxed. Happy those states, thought some of the visitors, where royalty could be maintained with so little grandeur! However, I am in honest bound to add we found King Philip had other means of filling his coffers besides levying taxes on his faithful subjects and learned the art of making good his opportunity whenever the Saxon stranger ventured to land on his shore. But Innishkea has an interest altogether apart from its situation, surrounded as it is by lovely views of mountain cliff and rocky headland. On this spot, hundreds of years ago, early Christian missionaries landed, and on top of a shelly mound, half a mile from the beach, are Christian remains of great antiquity. West of the island there stand also the ruins of a church said to have been built by the successors of St. Columba.—Leisure Hours.

Jenny Lind.

Jenny Lind must have been the most simple, unpretending-prima donna that ever lived. When she first came to England she was bound to sing only at the Royal Italian Opera House, and when commanded to sing at the queen's concert she was obliged to refuse. Very sorry to be compelled to notify this, she ordered her carriage and drove straight to Buckingham palace. She handed her card to an official, who, not unnaturally, declined to take it. A higher authority happened to pass and took it upon himself to present it. As soon as her majesty saw it she said, "Admit her, by all means." Jenny Lind appeared and said simply that she was so very sorry to be unable to sing at her majesty's concert that she thought it better to call herself and explain. The queen was charmed with her natural manner, gave her a cordial reception and promised to be her friend.—Today.

MAKING TURPENTINE

AN EXTENSIVE INDUSTRY IN CERTAIN SOUTHERN STATES.

How the Trees Are Tapped and the Resinous Gum Gathered—Departments and Divisions in the Work All Under the Keen Eye of the "Rider."

Dialect writers find a fruitful field among the "Tar Heels" of the Carolinas, Alabama and Georgia. In the cool depths of the turpentine woods, with the gashed trees yielding up their resinous gum, the balmy air and the picture of "hackers," "dippers" and "scrapers," with the ever vigilant "rider" watching everything, is a phase in southern life which has long been the delight of authors and the pleasure of artists. The crudity of the implements and the stils used in making turpentine and resin lend additional interest to this old industry, and the gypsylike habits of the turpentine makers add to their ragged, illiterate charms.

Turpentine is the distilled gum of the pine trees of North and South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia and part of Florida. The season begins when the first spring sap rises and ends when cold weather checks the flow of the tree's blood. In January or February the "hacker," with his keen bladed ax, begins the round which ends with the season. He is the expert of the woods and knows his trees and just how much hacking they will stand. His task is to cut the "boxes" in which the thick gum of the wounded tree will collect. A box is a wide incision about six inches deep, a wedge shaped cut in the tree, and he hacks from 90 to 100 boxes a day. The first boxes are cut near the roots of the tree, and they are cut as close together to the height of a man's head as can be done without killing the pine. The hacker leaves a width of bark between each box so as to preserve the vitality of the tree. When the trees are leased to the turpentine makers, the terms of the lease limit the number of boxes to each tree, but when it is desired to work the pine to the fullest extent the gashes are carried up to a height of 20 feet or more.

After the hacker comes the man who "corners" the boxes. This "corner" is a cut in the top of the box to guide the sap into the cavities left for the gum, and the man who "works" the "crop" goes systematically from box to box, starting the sap anew with fresh incisions, working in this way 10,000 boxes during the season. The sap or gum fills the boxes with a clear, sticky, thick fluid, and this is removed by the "dipper." Scattered through the woods are barrels in which the "dipper" deposits the gum, which is then hauled to the still. About a quart of sap is taken from each box by means of the trowel shaped scoop used by the dipper, and then the hacker comes along and starts the flow afresh by wounding the tree again. The turpentine maker watches his men closely, for the Tar Heels are an easy going people and require to be urged by the "rider," who goes through the woods on horseback examining the crop, hurrying the dippers and hackers and sending the barreled gum to the still.

The first or "virgin" sap which flows in the spring makes the best resin, and the poorest is the product of the hardened gum which is left on the sides of the boxes when the sap "turns down" in the fall. This is removed by the "scraper," who moves through the woods with his scraping tool, gathering the leavings.

The still is a large copper vat hooded with a close fitting cover in which is a funnel which in turn is connected with the "worm" of the still. This worm runs down into another vat near at hand, and in this vat the fumes or vapor of the heated gum is distilled into turpentine. Fire under the copper vat heats the gum, and the volatile parts rise to the funnel, pass into the still and are condensed by the water in the second vat into spirits of turpentine. The residuum left in the vat is the resin of commerce, which is passed through a series of strainers and sieves to the barrels, which are made on the spot. The turpentine, however, cannot be barreled so easily, for it will work through an ordinary barrel. It is placed in white pine barrels which have been coated inside with several coats of strong, hot glue until the barrel is impervious to the snail fluid.

The trees are worked for five or six seasons, and then the turpentine maker moves to another part of the woods. He started in North Carolina, crossed over to South Carolina and is still moving toward the gulf. Forest fires destroy the pines faster than the hacker does, for the flames sweep over large areas before they die out. Careful owners of turpentine woods have the pine straw and fallen underbrush raked away from their trees before the season begins, and collecting this material in some safe spot wait for a quiet day when no wind will cool the wet finger, and then they burn the rakings.

Negroes are common laborers of the turpentine woods, but white men are plentiful. They live in rough shanties in the woods, with the stables for the mules and horses near at hand. No work is more healthful than turpentine making, for it is all out of doors in the depths of the balmy, health giving pines, free from the malaria of the swamps and from sudden changes of weather.—Chicago Record.

Horsepower. The difference between nominal, indicated and effective horsepower often puzzles people. Nominal horsepower is an assumed quantity, used in the convenience of makers and buyers in describing the dimensions of the engine. Indicated horsepower is the amount shown by computations of the indicator diagram. Effective or actual horsepower is the work an engine can do or the difference between the indicated horsepower and the horsepower required to drive the engine when unloaded.—New York Tribune.

FIRES IN JAPAN.

But For Open Spaces the Japanese City Would Burn Up.

One of the quaintest sights in Japan is a fire. Hundreds of houses are often burned in the space of a few hours, and little or nothing can be done to stop the progress of the flames, especially on windy day. If you except the roof, which is made of tiles, Japanese houses are built entirely of straw wood, bamboo and paper. In the poorer districts houses are packed close together, and therefore if one happens to catch fire sometimes the whole street is burned down with incredible rapidity, and the fire only stops at some open space where it cannot possibly spread further. It is not unusual in Tokyo or some of the larger towns to hear of a thousand or even more houses having been destroyed in an afternoon or during the night.

No one is more afraid of fires than the Japanese, and high ladders are posted at short intervals all over the towns and in all the larger villages, on the top of which ladders a watchman sits all night and in case of fire rings a large bell hanging from the top. If rung at long intervals, the fire is distant, and one need not worry oneself about turning out of one's fountang. If rung a little quicker, the fire is not far, but there need be no apprehension. But if the bell is vigorously and quickly tolled then you may as well say goodbye to your house, because in perhaps a few minutes it will be reduced to a mass of ashes.

The Japanese are wonderful at turning out at all hours of the night, even for going to look at a fire, and men, women and children in the coldest nights in winter think nothing of walking five or six miles to go and look at a big blaze. If the fire happens to be near, the excitement increases in proportion to the probability of one's house being burned down. You see people half scared and screaming, getting water wherever they can in pails, wash basins, tubs or anything they can lay hold of and throwing it all over the woodwork so as to diminish the chances of its catching fire. Then as the fire draws nearer, and the only water available has already been consumed, the process of saving what one can is put into practice. The amido, or wooden shutters, and the shojis, paper walls, are quickly taken down and brought into a safe place; the mats are lifted out of their places, and with the few articles of furniture are quickly removed. So that when the fire comes it only destroys the wooden frame of the house and the roof. That is all. It is seldom that life is lost in these fires, except sometimes when children or old people are unable to move, and once surrounded by flames they cannot be reached and often perish.—Tokyo Letter.

THE CONFIDENTIAL PAPER.

The British Complaint, France and Scotland in His Daily Journal.

The newspaper is a member of the family in England and regularly comes to breakfast with the other members. The London Times is a kind of old-fashioned uncle, and the Standard is a jolly bachelor, and the Manchester Guardian is a young man who has just returned from his travels. Englishmen take newspapers into their confidence and have a half way of writing to them on all sorts of subjects. If an Englishman rows down the Thames and stops for luncheon at an inn and is overcharged, he writes to his newspaper, just as a little boy runs in to complain to his mamma of the rough treatment of his playmates, and later on the first letter is followed by others, in which the comparative merits and cost of light luncheons on the continent, in Seringapatam, in Kamchatka and everywhere else where Englishmen have eaten and drunk—and where have they not done these?—is discussed on a fond. If horses stumble and fall in Rotten row, there are letters on the subject which go into the matter of roadbuilding, modern horsemanship and the like, with quotations from Virgil and anecdotes of accidents that happened half a century ago. Not only the more serious weekly, but also the daily newspapers, give one the impression that they feel themselves to some extent responsible for the contemporary auditing of the accounts of the day of judgment. On the other hand, the better class of English newspapers do not indulge in rash suppositions, hasty generalizations, uncertain guesses at probable future happenings and the daily exploitation of the personal affairs of notorious nobodies. And one may be permitted to say confidently that perhaps this is preferable. If Mr. Balfour, for example, were to go abroad for a holiday, it would be considered vulgar to chronicle his doings and dinings and absolutely brutal and boorish to write particulars of the dress and behavior of his sister, or his wife, if he had one. The sense of fair play of a nation of sportsmen does not permit an editor to torment even his enemy from behind a woman's petticoat.—Price Collier in Forum.

A Question of Recognition.

Miss Kitty—Mamma, will we know folks in heaven same as we do here? Mamma—I think there is no doubt of that, my dear. "Will I know Jane Goppkins?" "Who is Jane Goppkins?" "She's the big freckled girl that lives over the grocery store down the street." "If you are both good enough to go to heaven, my dear, you will certainly know her."

(After some moments of profound cogitation) "I won't have to speak to her, will I, mamma?"—Chicago Tribune.

A Fine Foot.

The elderly gentleman was getting a pair of shoes, and the clerk was striving to please. "You have an elegant foot, sir," he said as he smoothed the leather down across the instep. "Um," sniffed the old gent, cying him narrowly, "I guess you ain't the chap that was coming to see my daughter every other night till last week."—Detroit Free Press.