

ILLIAM J. BRYAN has economical and efficient administration of sent the following letter of ac- the government. In determining what apceptance to the notification propriations are necessary the interest committee of the Chicago convention:

Hon. Stephen M. White and Others, Members of the Notification Committee of the Democratic National Convention .-Gentlemen: I accept the nomination tendered by you on behalf of the Democratic party, and in so doing desire to out excuse. The issue of interest-bearing assure you that I fully appreciate the bonds within the last few years has been high honor which such a nomination cou- defended on the ground that they were fers and the grave responsibilities which | necessary to secure gold with which to accompany an election to the presidency redeem United States notes and treasury of the United States. So deeply am I notes, but this necessity was imaginary impressed with the magnitude of the pow- rather than real. Instead of exercising ed vested by the Constitution in the Chief | the legal right vested in the United States Executive of the nation and with the to redeem its coin in either gold or silver, benefit or injury of the people that I wish | the executive branch of the Government to enter the office, if elected, free from has followed a precedent established by a every personal desire except the desire to former administration and surrendered prove worthy the confidence of my coun- the option to the holder of the obligations try. Human judgment is fallible enough | This administrative policy leaves the Govwhen unbiased by selfish considerations, ernment at the mercy of those who find and in order that I may not be tempted to | a pecuniary profit in bond issues. The use the patronage of the office to advance | fact that the dealers in money and securiany personal ambition, I hereby announce, | ties have been able to deplete the treasury with all the emphasis which words can according to the changing whims shows express, my fixed determination not, un- how dangerous it is to permit them to der any circumstances, to be a candidate exercise a controlling influence on the for re-election in case this campaign re- Treasury Department. sults in my election.

Indorses the Platform.

I have carefully considered the platform adopted by the Democratic national convention and unqualifiedly indorse each

Our institutions rest upon the proposiare entitled to equal consideration at the any portion of the people other than a hands of the Government. Because all men are created equal it follows that no citizen has a natural right to injure any other citizen. The main purpose of government being to protect all citizens in the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, this purpose must lead the Government, first, to avoid acts of affirmative injustice, and, second, to restrain each citizen from trespassing upon the rights of any other citizen.

A democratic form of government is conducive to the highest civilization because it opens before each individual the greatest opportunities for development and stimulates to the highest endeavor by insuring to each the full enjoyment of all the rewards of toil except such contribution as is necessary to support the Government which protects him. Democracy is indifferent to pedigree—it deals with the individual rather than with his ancestors. Democracy ignores differences in wealth-neither riches nor poverty can be invoked in behalf of or against any citizen. Democracy knows no creed-recognizing the right of each individual to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, it welcomes all to a common brotherhood and guarantees equal treatment to all, no matter in what church or through what forms they com-

mune with their Creator. Having discussed portions of the platform at the time of its adoption and again when your letter of notification was formally delivered, it will not be necessary at this time to touch upon all the subjects

embraced in the party's declaration. A Dual Government. Honest differences of opinion have ever

existed and ever will exist as to the most effective means of securing domestic tranquility, but no citizen fails to recognize at all times and under all circumstances the absolute necessity for the prompt and vigorous enforcement of law and the preservation of the public peace. In a government like ours law is but the crystallization of the will of the people; with out it the citizen is neither secure in the enjoyment of life and liberty nor protected in the pursuit of happiness. Without obedience to law government is impossible. The Democratic party is pledged to defend the Constitution and enforce the laws of the United States, and it is also pledged to respect and preserve the dual scheme of government instituted by the founders of the republic. The name United States was happily chosen. It combines the idea of national strength with the idea of local self-government and suggests "an indissoluble union of indestructible States.'

Our revolutionary fathers, fearing the tendencies toward centralization, as well as the dangers of disintegration, guarded against both and national safety, as well as domestic security, is to be found in the careful observance of the limitations they impose. It will be noticed that, while the United States guarantees to every State a republican form of government and is empowered to protect each producing classes of society. Since the State against invasion, it is not authorized to interfere in the domestic affairs of any State except upon application of the Legislature of the State or upon the application of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened.

This provision rests upon the sound theory that the people of the State, acting through their legally chosen representatives, are, because of their more intimate acquaintance with local conditions, better qualified than the President to judge of political right and in the enjoyment of the necessity for Federal assistance. Those who framed our Constitution wisely determined to make as broad an application of the principles of local self-government as circumstances would permit, and we cannot dispute the correctness of the position taken by them without expressing a distrust of the people themselves.

Economy.

Since governments exist for the protection of the rights of the people and not for their spoliation, no expenditure of public money can be justified unless that ex-penditure is necessary for the honest, protect itself by courts of arbitration against five men at work in the mill.

of those who pay the taxes should be con-

sulted rather than the wishes of those

who receive or disburse public moneys. Bonds. An increase in the bonded debt of the United States at this time is entirely with-

The government of the United States when administered in the interest of all the people is able to establish and enforce its financial policy, not only without the aid of syndicates, but in spite of any opposition which syndicates may present. To assert that the Government is dependtion that all men, being created equal, ent upon the good will or assistance of constitutional majority is to assert that we have a government in form, but with-

out vital force. National Bank Currency. The position taken by the platform against the issue of paper money by national banks is supported by the highest Democratic authority as well as demanded by the interests of the people. The present attempt of the national banks to force the retirement of United States notes and treasury notes in order to secure a basis for a larger issue of their own notes illustrates the danger which arises from permitting them to issue their paper | tions cannot be postponed. Tremendous re as a circulating medium. The national bank note, being redeemable in lawful money, has never been better than the United States note which stands behind it, and yet the banks persistently demand that these United States notes, which draw no interest, shall give place to intermay collect the interest which the people

To empower national banks to issue circulating notes is to grant a valuable privilege to a favored class, surrender to private corporations the control over the volume of paper money and build up a class which will claim a vested interest in the nation's financial policy. Our United States notes, commonly known as greenbacks, being redeemable in either gold or silver, at the option of the Government, and not at the option of the holder, are safer and cheaper for the people their national bank notes based upon interest-bearing bonds.

now save.

The Monroe Doctrine. A dignified but firm maintenance of the foreign policy set forth by President Monroe and reiterated by the Presidents who have succeeded him, instead of arousing hostility abroad, is the best guaranty of amicable relations with other nations. It States should resist any extension of European authority in the Western hemisphere rather than invite the continual irritation which would necessarily result ence of monarchical institutions over that portion of the Americas which has been dedicated to republican government.

Pensions. suffered injury in the military and naval service of the country is a sacred duty. A nation which, like the United States, reown security when it makes generous pro vision for those who have risked their lives in its defense, and for those who are dependent upon them.

The Producers of Wealth. Labor creates capital. Until wealth is produced by the application of brain and muscle to the resources of this country there is nothing to divide among the nonproducers of wealth create the nation's prosperity in time of peace and defend the nation's flag in time of peril, their interests ought at all times to be considered by those who stand in official positions. The Democratic party has ever found its voting strength among those who are such legislation as is necessary to protect the masses in the free exercise of every their just share of the rewards of their

Arbitration.

I desire to give special emphasis to the plank which recommends such legislation as is necessary to secure the arbitration of differences between employers engaged in interstate commerce and their employes. Arbitration is not a new idea—it is simply an extension of the court of justice. The laboring men of the country have expressed a desire for arbitration and the railroads can-not reasonably object to the decisions ren-dered by an impartial tribunal. Society has an interest even greater than the interest

••••••• | the growing incoayenience and embarrassment occasioned by disputes between those who own the great arteries of commerce on the one hand and the laborers who operate them on the other.

Immigration. While the Democratic party welcomes to the country those who come with love for our institutions and with the determination and ability to contribute to the strength and greatness of our nation, it is opposed to the dumping of the criminal classes our shores and to the importation of either pauper or contract labor to compete with

Injunctions.

The recent abuses which have grown out of injunction proceedings have been so emphatically condemned by public opinion that the Senate bill providing for trial by jury in certain contempt cases will meet with general approval.

Trusts.

The Democratic party is opposed to trusts. It would be recreant to its duty to the people of the country if it recognized either the moral or the legal right of these great aggregations of wealth to stifle competition, bankrupt rivals and then prey upon society. Cor-porations are the creatures of law, and they must not be permitted to pass from under the control of the power which created them; they are permitted to exist upon the theory that they advance the public weal, and they must not be allowed to use their powers for the public injury. Railroads.

The right of the United States Government to regulate interstate commerce cannot be questioned, and the necessity for the vigorous exercise of that right is becoming more and more imperative. The interests of the whole people require such an enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission as will enable it to prevent dis-crimination between persons and places and protect patrons from unreasonable charges.

Pacific Railroads. The Government cannot afford to discriminate between its debtors, and must, therefore, prosecute its legal claims against the Pacific railroads. Such a policy is necessary for the protection of the rights of the patrons as well as for the interests of the Gov-

Cuba.

The people of the United States, happy in the enjoyment of the blessings of free gov ernment, feel a generous sympathy toward all who are endeavoring to secure like bless-ings for themselves. This sympathy, while respecting all treaty obligations, is especially active and earnest when excited by the struggles of neighboring peoples, who, like the Cubans, are near enough to observe the workings of a government which derives all its authority from the consent of the governed

The Civil Service.

That the American people are not in favor of life tenure in the civil service is evident from the fact that they, as a rule, make frequent changes in their official representatives when those representatives are chosen by ballot. A permanent office-holding class not in harmony with our institutions. A fixed term in appointive offices, except where the Federal Constitution now provides otherwise, would open the public service to a larger number of citizens without impairing its efficiency.

The Territories.

The Territorial form of government is temporary in its nature and should give way as soon as the Territory is sufficiently advanced to take its place among the States. New Mexico, Oklahoma and Arizona are entitled to Statehood, and their early admission is demanded by their material and political interests. The demand of the platform that officials appointed to administer the government of the Territories, the District of Columbia and Alaska should be bona fide residents of the Territories or District is entirely in keeping with the Democratic theory of home rule. I am also heartily in sympathy with the declaration that all public lands should be reserved for the establishment of free homes for American citizens.

Waterways.

The policy of improving the great waterways of the country is justified by the national character of those waterways and the enormous tonnage borne upon them. Experience has demonstrated that continuing appropriations are, in the end, more economical than single appropriations separated by long intervals.

The Tariff.

It is not necessary to discuss the tariff mestion at this time. Whatever may be the nuestion at this time. individual views of citizens as to the relative merits of protection and tariff reform, all must recognize that until the money question is fully and finally settled the American people will not consent to the consideration of any other important question. Taxation presents a problem which in some form is continually present, and a postponement of definite action upon it involves no sacrifice of personal opinion or political principles; but the crisis presented by financial condisults will follow the action taken by the United States on the money question and delay is impossible. The people of this nation, sit ting as a high court, must render judgment in the cause which greed is prosecuting against humanity. The decision will either give hope and inspiration to those who toll or "shut the doors of mercy on mankind." est-bearing bonds in order that the banks | In the presence of this overshadowing issue, differences upon minor questions must be laid aside in order that there may be united action among those who are determined that progress toward a universal gold standard shall be stayed, and the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution restored W. J. BRYAN.

A Chinese Funeral. A well-conducted Chinese funeral is the most forgeous sight in Asia. At the front of the funeral procession walk the noisy, musicless musicians. Then come men bearing the insignia of the dignity of the dead, if he had any. Next come more men, carrying figures of animals, idols, umbrellas and blue and white streamers. After them come men carrying pans of perfume. Just before the coffin walk bonzes, Chinese priests. Over the coffin a canopy is is better for all concerned that the United | usually carried. The casket is borne by about a score of men. Immediately behind the coffin walk the children of the deceased. The eldest son comes from any attempt to increase the influ- first. He is dressed in canvas and leans heavily upon a stout stick. He is supposed to be too exhausted by grief and fasting to walk without the aid of the No nation can afford to be unjust to its | staff. The other children and relatives defenders. The care of those who have follow this chief mourner. They are clothed in white linen garments. The women are carried in chairs. They sob lies upon voluntary service rather than and wail at intervals and in unison. upon a large standing army, adds to its | When the burying place is reached the bonzes begin chanting a mass for the dead, and the coffin is put in the tomb. A large, oblong white marble table is placed before the tomb. On the middle of it are set a censer and two vases and two candlesticks, all of as exquisite workmanship as possible. Then they have a paper cremation. Paper figures of men, horses, garments and a score of other things are burned. They are supposed to undergo a material resurrection and to be useful to the dead in the Chinese heaven. The tomb is sealproud to be known as the common people, ed up or closed, and an entertainment and it pledges itself to propose and enact | concludes the ceremony at the grave. Chicago News.

Noise.

That birds do not mind a noise so long as they feel safe from enemies is shown by a pair of pewees, who built a nest last spring and hatched out a prood in a North Limington, Me., sawmill. The nest is on a horizontal joist, within six feet of the end of the carriage where the logs are rolled. At the time of the building, laying and hatching, three saws were running and CYCLONE HITS PARIS.

Violent Wind Storm Descends Upon the Gay French Capital. A violent tornado swept over parts of Paris at 2:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon. Paris is much stirred up and excited over the disaster.

A large ward in the Hotel Dieu was full of the victims, two of whom died, and several there and in the other hospitals are in a precarious condition. The breaking of the storm was accompanied by many demonstrations of fright by individuals and by crowds, the panic of one spreading to others. The lowering sky, the howling of the tempest and the flying debris frightened the crowds in the streets out of self-control. Everybody started to run, without much regard to obstacles, personal or otherwise, that might come in their way. And there was shouting and screaming to add to the confusion.

The damage to property was widespread and serious. The first tempest of wind, which did most of the damage, was immediately succeeded by torrents of rain, and cellars all over Paris were flooded. The tornado lasted about one minute, but in addition to the damage already mentioned considerable destruction was caused on and about the Pont Neuf, the Place du Chatelet, the Observatoire, the Tour St. Hacque and elsewhere in the neighborhood. The greatest damage was done at the Palais de Justice. All the windows on the Rue de Harley side were smashed, part of the roof was blown away, and the corridors were filled with clouds of dust and branches of trees. The sittings of the court had to be suspended.

MRS. CLEVELAND'S FALL HAT.

Symphony in Flowers and Colors Reminds One of Late Leaves.

An important order was to be executed the other day by a Washington milliner, for Mrs. Cleveland had written down for an autumn hat. "Your own selection," she ordered the milliner. The hat when it reached Gray Gables was of pale green straw with brown dots scattered over it. These were small knots of grass. One



THE NEW HAT AND ITS WEARER.

side of the hat was trimmed with stiff taffeta bows in brown and green-loops of each. The other side of the hat was a mass of snowballs nestling in green leaves. The back was a standing mass of lace, and the pointed top carried out the brown and green motif in an abundance of these leaves.

With Mrs. Cleveland's order was one for small russet shade hats for the little girls. There are trimmed with forgetme-nots and green ribbon.

FUSION IN IOWA.

Iowa Populists Will Support Demo-

cratic Electoral Ticket. The Iowa Populist State convention, in session at Des Moines, unanimously indorsed the State and electoral ticket nominated by the Democratic State convention at Ottumwa, which made Gen. J. B. Weaver and Horace Boies candidates for electors- at-large. The fusion was complete in every respect. Not a voice was against it. The Ottumwa ticket was made part of the resolutions and adopted

on motion of Gen. Weaver. Chairman J. E. Anderson, of Forest City, called the convention to order as soon as the district caucuses were held. He introduced Dr. R. E. Rose, of Atlantic, who asked that the country be delivered from the oppressors. Charles A. Lloyd, of Muscatine, was introduced as temporary chairman. He was a candidate for Congress two years ago in the Second District. E. T. Meredith was made temporary secretary. Mr. Lloyd said the People's party was the corner-

stone of the new temple of liberty. In the afternoon H. S. Wilcox opened the session with a speech, declaring no person but an employe of a corporation will vote for McKinley. W. H. Robb, of Creston, fusion candidate for Congress was made permanent chairman, and Ed Meredith, of Des Moines, secretary. Gen. Weaver, as chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, introduced the report.

Notes of Current Events. M. Alexander Felix Joseph Ribot, former premier of France, who for a number of years has been one of the most prominent figures in French politics, has arrived in New York from Paris.

Joseph Bullard, aged 54, and head saw yer at Moody & Sons' sawmill at Muncie. Ind., had his brains crushed out while at his post of duty. His head was caught between the carriage and a heavy timber.

A disease closely resembling and supposed to be Texas fever is rapidly killing the cattle at Wilton Junction, Iowa. It is confined to a region near the stock vards. A rigid quarantine has been established.

Trade and Mayor Sutro, of San Francisco. have sent an official invitation to Li Hung Chang through the Chinese consul general there to a reception at the hall of the Chamber of Commerce should he pass through San Francisco.

An Odessa dispatch to the London Daily News says that a Moscow electrician named Kildeschewsky is going to London to test a new telephone discovery he has made with the Atlantic cable.

Capt. A. P. Cook, U. S. N., died in Paris, aged 60 years. He served with distinction during the war under Admirals Farragut and Porter. In 1869 he was the head of the department of ordnance at the naval academy, and his text-book was used for naval cadet instruction. He was made a commander in 1870 and captain in 1881. Cooperstown, N. Y. was his birthplace.

WANT SILVER DOLLARS.

Treasury Officials Receive a Large Number of Requests Daily.

A Washington correspondent says that the treasury officials are in daily receipt of a large number of requests asking for silver dollars of this year's coinage in exchange for silver certificates or other lawful money. Many of these requests come from persons who seem to doubt the truth of the monthly coinage statement, while others ask for shipments of 1896 dollars with a view to refuting statements that no silver dollars are now being coined.

These requests have been complied with as fast as received, and the treasury officials desire to call public attention to the fact that when silver dollars are ordered in sums of or multiples of \$500 they are shipped at the expense of the Government, but when smaller sums are ordered, the shipments are made at the ex-

pense of the person ordering. There is now in the treasury \$10,506,-399 in free silver, that is, silver which may be obtained in exchange for any lawful money, but the demand just now is so keen for 1896 dollars that it seems probable that by the beginning of October the department will be compelled to decline to pay out silver dollars, except in exchange for silver certificates or treasury notes of 1890.

The law requires certain amounts of silver to be held in the treasury to cover outstanding silver certificates and treasury notes, and when the minimum is reached silver payments would be refused even in exchange for gold or in payment of warrants on the treasury.

The number of standard silver dollars coined last August is shown by the official statement to have been \$2,650,000; since Feb. 1 last, \$11,212,412, and since November, 1893, \$15,169,491. The coinage value of the silver bullion now on hand and on which the mints are now at work is \$166,745,200, and it is said to be altogether probable that coinage will be continued at least until the stock on hand of standard dollars of 1890 has been increased to about \$30,000,000, where it stood when the present administration went into office.

## \$21.48 PER CAPITA.

Circulation of This Country on September 1, 1896.

The Treasury Department's monthly circulation statement shows, as expected after the big excess of expenditures over reserve and surplus cash in August, an unusually heavy net increase in the circulation last month. The treasury lost heavily in gold coin and silver certificates in August. The conspicuous changes in the circulation during the month were increases in gold coin circulation of \$18,-702,025, and in silver certificates \$14,-083,223; and on the other hand, increases of \$5,445,804 in greenback circulation, \$3,145,000 currency certificates, and \$2,-686,008 in silver treasury notes. The total circulation of the country on Sept. 1 is placed at \$1,539,169,634, a per capita of \$21.48, against \$1,603,583,028 on Sept. 1 a year ago. The amounts of the various kinds of money in circulation on Sept. 1, 1896, and on Sept. 1 a year ago are shown by the following table:

		ept. 1, '96.	Sept. 1, '95.
	Gold coin\$	463,995,969	\$ 479,787,653
•	Standard silver		Y
	dollars	53,445,881	52,584,843
ı	Subsidiary sliver	59,699,467	60,090,158
ŧ	Gold certificates Silver certifi-	38,867,639	49,081,089
2	cates Silver treasury	845,739,894	323,772,261
	notes	91,262,524	109,436,662
1	Greenbacks and currency cer- tificates	270,359,734	324,091,753
	National bank notes	215,798,526	204,738,609
	Totals\$1 The treasury i	noney and	bullion fund
	last month shows	a net decre	ease amount-
8	ing to \$2,737,711.		

creased \$12,810,170, silver bullion \$2, 072,018, and it lost \$91,344 in subsidiary silver. On the other hand, its store of standard dollars increased \$1,203,916, gold bullion \$2,623,145, greenbacks \$5,-445.804, national bank notes \$1,881,-948, and silver treasury notes \$1,084,008. The changes in detail in August in the

money and bullion fund are shown by the following table: In tr'sury, In tr'sury, Gold coin......\$119,371,284 \$106,561,114 Standard silver dol-

Silver treasury 34,394,748 35,478,756 notes ..... Greenbacks ..... 109,270,478 National bank 114,716,282 13,815,370 notes .......... 11,933,422 33,264,08 Gold bullion..... 30,640,941 116,681,740 Silver bullion..... 118,753,758 Totals ......\$820,221,020 \$817,483,309

AMERICAN GOLD MINES SEIZED. Canadian Surveyors Arrange to Con-

fiscate Alaska Fields.

Interest has been aroused at the State Department by the recent action of Canadian Government surveyors in so locating the one hundred and forty-first meridian as to throw 200 gold mines into Canadian territory. This is likely at any time to precipitate such a conflict of authority as cannot be ignored by the Governments of the United States and Great Britain. These mines are now operated by Americans, thousands of whom have gone to the Alaskan fields since the discovery of gold. The miners will not readily submit to the rules and regulations prescribed by the Canadian mounted police. The officials of the State Department do not in any degree recognize the survey. A convention, joint committee and treaty will be required before this Government can acknowledge that the work has been performed. Negotiations are now pending with Great Britain for a convention to have a joint commission of astronomers appointed to survey and locate the one hundred and forty-first meridian from The Chamber of Commerce, Board of | Mount St. Elias to the northern limit. threatened disturbances, which may nenegotiations on the subject will be pressed to a conclusion.

> Edgar M. Tomlinson, who testified before the Lexow committee in New York that he paid a bribe to William S. Andrews, former street cleaning and excise commissioner, to influence his action as a commissioner of excise, has confessed that the charge was not true, and that he committed perjury in making it.

The annual report of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company for the iscal year ended June 30, 1896, has just been issued. The gross earnings were 17,551,186.59, an increase of \$634,346.03 wer, the preceding year.

MORAL SUASION FAILED.

So the School Teacher Asserted Himself and Ruled with the Rod.

"No, sir," said the newly engaged teacher of the Pea Ridge district school to the Board of Directors, "I do not believe in corporeal punishment. It appeals only to the brute nature, and I expect to teach human beings. I shall use moral suasion instead of the rod. I shall appeal to the manly and womanly instincts of my boys and girls."

"All right, young feller, try it on," was all the comment this speech called forth, and the next Monday, when the new teacher stood before his pupils for the first time, he "tried it on."

"Now, my dear boys and girls," he begon, "I'm sure that we are going to be the very best and dearest friends. I am delighted to meet such a number of bright, smiling boys and girls, and as I look into your happy and friendly faces I-will that boy in the third row of seats kindly stop laughing? It really isn't gentlemanly to laugh when one is speaking.

"As I was saying, my heart thrills with pleasure when I think of all the grand and glorious possibilities bound up in-why, why, is it possible that one of my largest pupils is making a mouth at me? I am so grieved to think thatwill that boy there by the stove sit down and behave himself?

"I really do not wish to be harsh, dear boys and girls, but you know that is my duty. Didn't I tell you to sit down, sir? What? You will when you get ready? Then you'd better get ready mighty quick! As I was saying, I wish to be kind and gentle, but-who threw that mud ball at me? Who was it? I demand to know the perpetrator of such a foul insult. If he has a spark of decency he will-who threw that one? If I just-order! I say, order! Here! this boy on the front seat, you go out and cut me a rod an inch thick and five feet long, and I'll wear it out before noon but what I will make some of these ill-mannered louts behave themselves. You act like a lot of Indian brutes! You sit down, or I'll knock you down, boy! Oh, I'm not a bit afraid of you! Put me out if you receipts and the big decrease in the gold | dare! The first one of you that sets foot on this platform will get knocked down with a chair! Come on! I'm ready for you!"-Detroit Free Press.

Fortunes from the Sea.

But the great romance in this connection lies with the professional divers. One of the most extraordinary instances of a fortune found in the sea concerned the wreck of the Spanish treasure ship Alfonzo XII., which was sunk off Point Gando, Grand Canary. A singe diver, David Tester, employed by the wellknown diving experts, C. E. Heinke & Co., of Great Portland street, recovered Spanish gold coin of the estimated value of \$100,000. The depth from which this specie was recovered was twenty-six and two-thirds fathoms, or 160 feet.

One of the most difficult operations ever performed by a diver was the recovering of the treasure sunk in the Malabar off Galle. On this occasion the large iron plates, half an inch thick, had to be cut away from the mailroom, and then the diver had to work through nine feet of sand. The whole of the specie on board of this vessel-upward of \$1,500,000-was saved, as much as \$80,000 having been got out in one day.

It is an interesting fact that from time to time expeditions have been fitted out and companies formed with the sole intention of searching for buried treasure beneath the sea. Again and again have expeditions left New York and San Francisco in the certainty of recovering tons of bullion sunk off the Brazilian coast, or lying undisturbed in the mud of the Rio de la Plata. It is, however, an every-day occurrence for divers to be sent from the Great Portland street establishment to the Australian coasts to fish for pearls; and, likewise, to all parts of the world-or, rather, to all parts of the ocean-where sunken vessels are to be entered, and their valuable cargoes recovered.

At the end of 1885 the large steamer Indus, belonging to the P. and O. Company, sank off Trincomalee, having on board a very valuable East India cargo, together with a large amount of specie. This was another case of a fortune found in the sea, for a very large amount of treasure was recovered .-London Mail.

Blown from a Train.

"I do not suppose that once in a hundred times we ever learn the real case of a railroad accident," said a man who is always well posted on such matters, when any one of the principals concerned is killed. In individual cases, where a man is lost from a train, and his body is found later beside the track, suicide is the first thing suggested; but you can never tell. A peculiar accident happen to a friend of mine. He was traveling Eastward with some friends. He left them for a few moments to go to the smoking car. As he crossed from me car to the other—that was before the time of the vestibule trains-a strong wind was blowing struck him and blew him to the ground. He was wearing a large circular coat, which The expectation prevails that in view of acted as a balloon inflated with wind, and it was responsible for his becessitate the sending of troops by both | ing blown off the train, as well as for Governments to that region, the pending | the fact that he landed on his feet unhurt. He walked some distance to the nearest station and telegraphed ahoad to his friends that he was all right, and would come to by the next train. If he had been killed every one would have said 'suicide,' for the possibility of a man being blown from a train would seem to be an absurd idea."-New York

> "Yes; I realize that Jack was fast before our marriage, so I made allowance for him." Yes; but how, pray?" "Well, till recently by teaching music, but I'm now trying stenography."-Brooklyn Life.