

WASHINGTON NEWS

The Senate has unanimously passed the bill congratulating the people of Brazil on the formation of a republic.

Judge Daniels Friday addressed the House committee on labor in favor of the bill which provides for the adjustment of accounts of laborers arising under the eight-hour law.

The Senate Committee on Commerce Thursday voted unanimously to order an adverse report on Senator McMillan's bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the river at Detroit.

Senator Edmunds has again introduced his retaliatory meat bill, which provides for the inspection of meats for exportation, prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food or drink, and authorizing the President to make proclamations in certain cases.

The House Committee on Agriculture has filed next Wednesday as the time for beginning the hearing upon the bill which puts the manufacture of compound lead under license and regulation, the latter to be enforced by the Internal Revenue Department. It is expected that the hearing will be finished in two or three days.

Representative Goff called on the Secretary of War Monday and had an interview in regard to the project for the establishment of a Government gun factory at Rock Island. The Secretary informed him that he had directed Col. Wittemore at Rock Island to make a specific report to the department upon the matters involved in the Goff resolution.

The United States Senate on Wednesday after an executive session which lasted five hours, confirmed Mr. Morgan to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs by a vote of 25 yeas to 16 nays.

President Harrison, on Monday, nominated Charles Emory Smith, of Pennsylvania, to be United States Minister to Russia. Among the nominations sent to the Senate were: Samuel Merrill, of Indiana, Consul General at Calcutta; J. Fenner Smith, of Maryland, Secretary of Legation at Rio de Janeiro; H. R. Newberry, of Michigan, Secretary of Legation, Madrid.

Mr. Fithian intends to introduce a bill directing the Secretary of the Interior to place upon the pending rolls at the rate of \$12 a month all soldiers and sailors of the War of the Rebellion, Mexican War, and all other wars of the United States who are not receiving a greater pension upon proof that the applicant has reached his 61st birthday. It also provides that teachers and all others who did actual service in the Mexican War, whether enlisted or not, and their widows, shall be entitled to a pension at the rate of \$12 a month.

Postmaster General Wanamaker will present, at the close of the present year, twelve gold medals to railway mail clerks. They will be known as "The Postmaster General's." One will be awarded to the clerk in each of the eleven divisions who shall make the best general record on the number of cards distributed. The twelfth medal will be awarded to the clerk of any class in any division who shall distribute the greatest number of cards.

The Democrats Thursday carried out their policy of protest against the rulings of the Speaker by declining to vote upon the question of approving the Journal. This instrument was, however, approved, by a vote of yeas 123, nays 0. The constitutional quorum being counted by the Speaker.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported the new code of rules, and it was ordered printed and re-committed.

The Senate Direct Tax bill was laid before the House and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The time of the senate Thursday was principally taken up by Mr. Blair in advocating the educational bill. He argued that illiteracy was increasing in the United States, and that the North common school system was trembling in the balance; and he expressed the belief that before the younger senators had passed away the common school system of the United States would be in a state of death.

A discussion of the new code of rules will occupy most of the time of the house Friday. The pamphlet containing the old and new rules, arranged in parallel columns, will be furnished the members, so that there will be no difficulty in seeing at once what changes have been made. This will make the discussion much simpler to the new members.

A number of amendments embodying the views of congressmen on the civil service law have been presented. Mr. Cannon wishes to exclude employees of the railway mail service from its provisions. Senator Chandler does not want the law to effect any officers and employees of the government except such as may be engaged in performing duties which are purely clerical, and not to include any officers or employees whose duties are technical or scientific in character.

There was no journal to approve in the house Friday and consequently the usual content of its appendix did not occur. The speaker announced that the journal clerk had been so busy preparing the new code of rules for publication that he had not been able to write up the proceedings. The session was short, and the bill to routine business. The following measures were passed: A bill increasing the pension of Gen. Abram Duryea to \$100 a month; senate bill authorizing a bridge across the Mississippi river near Omaha; senate bill extending for two years the time within which the bridge across the Mississippi at Burlington may be constructed.

The news of the passage by one branch of the North Dakota legislature of a bill chartering and legalizing a lottery in that state has attracted much attention in Washington official circles, in view especially of the telegraphic advice that this legislative action is in behalf of a branch of the Louisiana Lottery company, against which the postoffice department and the department of justice have been waging a contest for many years. At the white house it is intimated that reports have reached the president that persons who had been appointed to office or were candidates for appointment were promoting this legislation, and it was added that should this prove to be the case it would likely prove fatal to them.

It is said the Pan American Committee on Extradition has nearly perfected a treaty which will bring the Central and South American countries up to the point of modern extradition practices which is exemplified in the Blaine-Panucofota treaty. It will provide an efficient remedy for the evils now existing through the lack of extradition treaties with many of the Southern countries. The United States has no extradition treaty with Honduras, hence the fugitive ex-State Treasurer Burke of Louisiana is living in that country free from arrest. What is a law on foot is a prominent business man in one of the South American Republics, and so with many other fugitives from justice in the United States.

Recent investigations in Rome show that the ancient plumbers of the Eternal city were obliged to be very particular with their work. There have been unearthed great quantities of lead water pipe, each plainly stamped with the name of the owner of the house, the year of the plumbing, the name of the consults for that year, and that of the reigning emperor.

Encouraging re-enlistments. In the view of encouraging soldiers

of the regular army to re-enlist and to become more contented with their occupation the Secretary of War has authorized the promulgation of a general order granting to good men on re-enlistment within one month from date of discharge furloughs for three or four months according to remoteness of station or other pertinent circumstances. The re-enlistment may be either at the station at which discharged or other military post, depot, or recruiting station. Men re-enlisting at depots of the general recruiting service will be permitted to select the troop, company, or battery for which they enlist, provided it is not already full. The furlough will be granted by the post or depot commander and will authorize the person to go anywhere within the United States.

Probable reduction in postage. A reduction of the rate of postage on merchandise will perhaps be made by the present Congress if the House finds time to consider the subject. The matter is now before a subcommittee of the House Committee on Post Offices, which is introduced in the session by Gen. Bingham of Philadelphia. This bill provides that mailable matter of the third class shall consist of all matter now embraced by law in the third and fourth classes and that the postage on the same shall be at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, which shall be fully prepaid. The present rate on fourth-class matter is one cent an ounce, or double the rate proposed. The consolidation of the two classes of unprepaid matter and merchandise would simplify the application of the postal regulations for both the government officials and the public.

Election of representatives. Mr. Hoar introduced a bill in the Senate Tuesday to prescribe in part the manner of the election of members of Congress, and it was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. It provides that in all States of the Union Representatives to Congress shall be elected in and for the district now prescribed by law until the expiration of the term of the Representative to be elected. Representatives shall be made by Congress according to the census to be taken in 1890, any law or such State heretofore to be passed to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. Hoar stated that a fear had been expressed in various quarters that there would be an attempt to make new Representative districts (to take effect at the next election), and to gerrymander some States in the interest of one or the other political party before the next census. The bill proposed, he said, in the interest of justice to apply to all the States under the constitutional power given to Congress to prescribe and alter the mode of electing Representatives for the next Congress (unless the new apportionment be previously made) and shall take place in existing districts.

Discussion of the new rules. Mr. Cannon of Illinois called up for consideration the proposed code of rules. Tuesday he offered a resolution providing that general debate shall close at 1 o'clock Wednesday and that (after debate under the five-minute rule) the previous question shall be considered as ordered at 4 o'clock. Vigorous protests against cutting off of discussion in such short order were made by Messrs. McMillin, Springer, McCrary and Flower, but they were of no effect, and Mr. Cannon demanded the previous question. The House would not sustain this demand, and many Republicans voting against it, the demand was rejected by an overwhelming vote of 38 to 149. Mr. Springer then offered a resolution providing that general debate shall proceed until adjournment Wednesday, after which the code shall be considered under the five-minute rule till 5 o'clock Friday, when the previous question shall be considered as ordered. This resolution was adopted without objection, and Mr. Cannon good-naturedly crossed over to the Democrat side and congratulated his colleague upon his success.

The pure food agitation is under way once more. Bills have been introduced in both Houses, and are before their proper committees. The farmers seem to take the most interest in the matter, because they claim to suffer the most by the growing practice of adulterating all kinds of food. The last Congress authorized the Agricultural Department to make a special investigation into this matter, and it has prepared some rather startling information on the subject. According to the report of the associate agent, about 10 per cent of the food sold in this country represents "adulteration, sophistication, and misbranding, making a total loss to the people of about \$75,000,000 a year. The export trade is said to have been greatly injured by the adulterations, particularly in butter, cheese, lard, and other agricultural products. Many petitions in favor of legislation have been received from the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, and from local and State granges, wheels, and clubs in all parts of the country, and also from the Knights of Labor and various trade organizations.

New civil service bill. A number of amendments embodying the views of congressmen on the civil service law have been presented. Mr. Cannon wishes to exclude employees of the railway mail service from its provisions. Senator Chandler does not want the law to effect any officers and employees of the government except such as may be engaged in performing duties which are purely clerical, and not to include any officers or employees whose duties are technical or scientific in character. Half a dozen measures have been introduced to provide for the appointment of the officers among the various congressional districts. Mr. Wheeler wants it done by the civil service commissions and Mr. Cheside wishes a new bureau created to have charge of appointments. Mr. Stone's bill differs from most of the others in that the District of Columbia is to be allotted its quota of appointments in proportion to its population. One of the greatest changes is proposed by Mr. Boehman, who fathers a bill which provides that the political affiliations of each applicant for office shall be stated. The selections for offices are to be made alternately from members of the two leading parties who have passed the required examination. He also wants the appointments apportioned among the states and territories, each appointed to hold office for a term of eight years and be ineligible to a reappointment, employees to be dismissed only for improper conduct, insubordination or incompetency, but in no case on account of political opinions which they may hold. Mr. Brewster presents a bill to fix the tenure of office of the public officials who are nominated by the President, with the exception of the heads of departments, at four years. If any official be removed the cause shall be stated in writing and the discharged man furnished with a copy of the complaint against him. Mr. Cannon thinks no one should be unbarred from appointment on account of age. The shortest of all the bills are those which are prepared by Representatives Hoar, Ewart and others. These measures propose the repeal of the whole civil service law.

Plumbing in Old Rome. Recent investigations in Rome show that the ancient plumbers of the Eternal city were obliged to be very particular with their work. There have been unearthed great quantities of lead water pipe, each plainly stamped with the name of the owner of the house, the year of the plumbing, the name of the consults for that year, and that of the reigning emperor.

MERLE'S CRUSADE.

BY MISS MARGHERITA CARY. Author of "Barbara Hurd," "The Queen's Whims," "The Princess of Brail Lyrical."

CHAPTER VIII.—"LABORARE EST ORARE." My mistress (how I loved to call her by that name) was beginning to give me her confidence. In a little while I grew quite at my ease with her.

She would sit down sometimes and question me about the book I was reading, or, if we talked of the children, she would ask my opinion of them in a way that showed she respected it. She had me more than once that her husband was quite satisfied with me; the children thrived under my care, Reggie especially, for Joyce was somewhat frail and delicate. It gratified me to hear this, for a longer acquaintance with Mr. Morton had not lessened my sense of awe in his presence (I had had to feel the pressure of his strong will before I had been many weeks in his house, and though I had submitted to his enforced commands, they had cost me my only tears of humiliation and yet all the time I knew he was perfectly just in his demands. The occasion was this.

It was a rule that when visitors asked to see the children—a very frequent occurrence when Mrs. Morton received at home—the head nurse should bring them into the blue drawing-room, as it was called. On two afternoons I had shirked this duty. With all my boasted courage, the idea of facing all those strangers was singularly obnoxious; I chose to consider myself privileged to infringe this part of my office. I dressed the children carefully, and bade Hannah take them to her mother. I thought the girl looked at me and hesitated a moment, but her habitual respect kept her silent.

My dereliction of duty escaped notice on the first afternoon; Mr. Morton was occupied with a committee, and Mrs. Morton was too gentle and considerate to hint that my presence was desired, but on the second afternoon Hannah came up looking a little flurried.

Master had not seemed pleased somehow; he had spoken quite sharply before the visitors, and asked where nurse was that she had not brought the children as usual, and the mistress had looked uncomfortable, and had beckoned him to her.

I took no notice of Hannah's speech, for I had a hasty tongue, and might have said things that I should have regretted afterward. I took Reggie as quickly as possible from her arms, and carried him off into the other room. I wanted to be alone and recover myself.

I tried a good deal, much to Reggie's distress; he kept patting my cheeks and calling to me to kiss him, so that at last I was obliged to leave off. I had indeed met with a difficulty. I could hear the roaring of the chained lions behind me, but I said to myself that I would not be beaten; if my pride must suffer, I should get over the unpleasantness in time. Why should I be afraid of people just because they wore silks and satins and were strangers to me? My fears were undignified and absurd; Mr. Morton was right; I had shirked my duty.

I hoped that nothing more would be said about it, and I determined that the following Thursday I would face the ordeal; but I was not to escape so easily.

When Mrs. Morton came into the nursery that evening to bid the children good night, I thought she looked a little reproached. She kissed them, and asked me rather nervously, to follow her into the night nursery. "Merle," she said, rather hurriedly, "I hope you will not mind what I am going to say. My husband has asked me to speak to you. He seemed a little put out by the report of the associate agent about Hannah; he said that you should take your place with the children."

"Hannah told me so when she came up Mrs. Morton."

In spite of all my efforts to restrain my temper, I am afraid my voice was a little sullen. I had never answered her in such a tone before. I would obey Mr. Morton; I knew my own position well enough for that, but they should both see that this part of my duty was distasteful to me.

To my intense surprise she took my hand and held it gently.

"I was afraid you would feel it in this way, Merle, but I want you to look upon it from another point of view. You know that my husband forewarned you that your position would entail difficulties. Hitherto things have been quite smooth; now comes a duty which you own by your manner to be bitterly distasteful. I sympathize with you, but my husband's wishes are sacred; he is very particular on this point. Do you think for my sake that you could yield in this?"

She still held my hand, and I own that the foolish feeling crossed me that I was glad that she should know my hand was as soft as hers, and as she spoke to me in that beseeching voice all sullenness left me.

"There is very little that I would not do for your sake, Mrs. Morton, when you have been so good to me. Please do not say another word about it. Mr. Morton was right; I have been utterly in the wrong; I feel that now. Next Thursday I will bring down the children into the drawing-room."

She thanked me so warmly that she made me feel still more ashamed of myself; it seemed such a wonderful thing that my mistress should stoop to entreat where she could by right command, but she was very tolerant of a girl's waywardness. She did not leave me even then, but changed the subject. She sat down and talked to me for a few minutes about myself and Aunt Agatha. I had not been home yet, and she wanted me to fix some afternoon when Mrs. Garnett or Travers could take my place.

"We must not let you get too dull, Merle," she said, gently. "Hannah is a good girl, but she cannot be a companion to you in any sense of the word." And perhaps in that she was right. I woke the following Thursday with a sense of uneasiness oppressively me, so largely do our small fears magnify themselves when indulged. As the afternoon approached I grew quite pale with apprehension, and Hannah, with unspoken sympathy—she had wonderful tact for a girl—only hinted at the matter in a roundabout way.

I had dressed Reggie in his turquoise velvet and was fastening my clean frilled apron over my black gown, when Hannah said, quietly, "Well, it is no wonder master likes to show people what sort

of nurse he has got. I don't think anyone could look so nice in a cap and apron as you do, Miss Fenton. It is just as though you were making believe to be a servant like me, and it would not do anyhow."

I smiled a little at Hannah's homely compliment, but I confess it pleased me and gave me courage. I felt still more like myself when my boy put his dimpled arms round my neck, and hid his dear face on my shoulder. I could not but endeavor to loosen his hold until his mother spoke to him; and there was Joyce holding tightly to my gown all the time.

The room was so full that it almost made me giddy. It was good of Mrs. Morton to rise from her seat and meet me, but all her coaxing speeches would not make Reggie do more than raise his head from my shoulder. He sat in my arms like a baby prince, beating off every one with his little hands, and refusing even to go to his father.

Every one wanted to kiss him, and I carried him from one to another. Joyce had left me at once for her mother. Some of the ladies questioned me about the children. They spoke very civilly, but their inquisitive glances made my face burn, and it was with difficulty that I made suitable replies. Once I looked up and saw that Mr. Morton was watching me. His glance was critical, but not unkind. I had a feeling then that he was subjecting me purposely to this test. I must carry out my theory into practice. I am convinced all this was in his mind as he looked at me, and I no longer bore a grudge against him.

Not long afterward I had an opportunity of learning that he could own himself of snowdrops and violets. I bought a few for Aunt Agatha, then I remembered that Uncle Keith had a weakness for a particular sort of snow, and I bought some and a slice of rich Dundee seed-cake. I felt like a school-boy providing a little home feast; but how pleasant it is to cater for those we love! I was glad when my short journey was over, and I could see the river shimmering a steady blue in the spring sunshine. The old church towers seemed more venerable and picturesque. As I walked down High Street I looked at the well-known shops with an interest I never felt before.

When I reached the cottage I rang very softly, that Aunt Agatha should not be disturbed. Patience uttered a pleased exclamation when she caught sight of me. "Is it really yourself, Miss Merle? I could hardly believe my eyes. Mistress is in there reading," pointing to the drawing-room. "She has not heard the bell, I'll be bound, so you can surprise her finely."

I tapped on Patience's hint, and opened the door noiselessly. How cozy the room looked in the fire-light and could any sight be more pleasant to my eyes than dear Aunt Agatha sitting in her favorite low chair, in her well-worn black silk and pretty lace cap? I shall never forget her look of delight when she saw me. "Merle! Oh, you dear child! Do you mean it is really you? Come here and let me look at you. I want to see what seven weeks of hard work has done for you."

But Aunt Agatha's eyes were very dim as she looked at me, and get warm," giving me an energetic little push, "and tell me all about it. Your letters never do you justice, Merle. I must hear your experience from your own lips."

What a talk that was! It lasted all the afternoon, until Patience came in to set the tea-table, and we heard Uncle Keith's boots on the scraper; even that sound was musical to me. When he entered the room I gave him a good hug, and had put some of my violets in his button-hole long before he had left off saying "Hurrumph" in his surprise.

"She looks well, Agatha, does she not?" he observed, as we gathered round the tea-table. "So the scheme has held out for seven weeks, eh? You have not come to tell us you are tired of being a nurse?"

"No, indeed," I returned, indignantly. "I am determined to prove to you and the whole world that my theory is a sensible one. I am quite happy in my work—perfectly happy, Uncle Keith. I would not part with my children for worlds. Joyce is so amusing, and as for Reggie, he is such a darling that I could not live without him."

"It is making a woman of Merle, I can see that," observed Aunt Agatha, softly. "I confess I did not like the plan at first. If you make it answer, child, you will have me for a convert. You look just as nice and just as much a lady as you did when you were leading a useless life here. Never mind if in time your hands grow a little less soft and white; that is a small matter if your heart expands and your conscience is satisfied. You remember your favorite motto, Merle?"

"Yes, indeed, Aunt Agatha—'Laborare est orare.' Now I must go, for Uncle Keith is pulling out his watch, which means I have to catch my train."

But as I trudged over the bridge beside him in the starlight, and saw the faint gleams lying on the dark, shadowy river, a voice seemed to whisper to my inner consciousness: "Contra, Merle, a good beginning makes a bad ending. Hold fast to your motto—'Laborare est orare.'"

(To be Continued.)

The Deadly Cold Bed.

If trustworthy statistics could be had of the number of persons who die every year or become permanently diseased from sleeping in damp or cold beds they would probably be astonishing and appalling, says *Good Housekeeping*. It is a peril that constantly besets traveling men, and if they are wise they will invariably insist on having their beds aired and dried, even at the risk of causing much trouble to their landlords. But the peril resides in the house and the cold "sparo room" has slain its thousands of hapless guests, and will go on with its slaughter till people learn wisdom. Not only the guest but the family suffer the penalty of sleeping in cold rooms and chilling their bodies at a time when they need all of their bodily heat by getting between cold sheets. Even in warm summer weather a cold, damp bed will get in its deadly work. It is a needless peril, and the neglect to provide dry rooms and beds has in it the element of murder and suicide.

Bunyan's Book.

The "Pilgrim's Progress" has been translated into Amharic, the language of Abyssinia. The book has now been translated into eighty-four languages.



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"TAKEN IN." "I used often to read the newspaper aloud to my wife," said Bert Robinson, "and once I was fairly 'taken in' by a patent medicine advertisement. The seductive paragraph began with a modest account of the sufferer, but ended by setting forth the virtues of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which, it was alleged, was a sure cure for all Bronchitis, Throat and Lung troubles, and would even cure Consumption, if taken in time. The way I was taken in was this: I had lung disease, and I bought a bottle of the remedy; I was a stranger to it, and I took me to—and cured me." Robinson's experience is identical with that of thousands of others. So true is this that after witnessing, for many years, the marvelous cures of Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections wrought by this wonderful remedy, its manufacturers feel warranted in selling it as they are done, through druggists, under a positive guarantee that, if taken in time and given a fair trial, it will relieve or cure in every case, or money paid for it will be returned. No other remedy for such maladies is sold under such trying conditions; no ordinary remedy could sustain itself under such a plan of sale.

SICK HEADACHE, Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently cured by the use of DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS. They are Purely Vegetable and Perfectly Harmless. As a LIVER PILL, Unequaled! ONE PELLET A DOSE! SMALLEST, CHEAPEST, EASIEST TO TAKE.

Popular People.

The popular people, that is, the people popular socially, are the adaptable ones. The man who doesn't believe his host is responsible for the weather, or his lack of appetite, or the fact that most of the people are strangers to him, or that his clothes are uncomfortable, or the man who is going to be invited out very often. The woman who doesn't expect her friends to be always at the fever heat of affection, who doesn't expect them to keep a day book of her likes and dislikes, who doesn't want the best seat in the opera box, and who doesn't complain if she has to entertain somebody who isn't as yet a celebrity, is the comfortable one and the one that everybody is glad to meet again. She is certain to make even stupid people bright, or better still to make them think themselves bright, and she is equally certain to be a tolerably happy person herself, for there is a great deal of truth in what one of the slim sisters so fondly said: "If you make other people 'appy you've a 'appiness in your own art that can't come in any other way."

If you ask a man how you had better dress to go to the theater, he'll say, "Oh, wear a black frock and a little bonnet." Then, if you tell him you haven't got a black frock that is fit to wear, he'll ask "if you don't own some quiet brown thing?" Very young men and very old men, those nearing second childhood, like to take out women who are conspicuous by their handsome gowning, but the real man, the best type of the man of the world, prefers that, while a woman is well, she should still be quietly dressed. An observant citizen, whose opinions of men in general and women in particular are good, said he'd rather have, when he took out a woman he cared for, a man say to him the next day, "Tommy, my boy, who was that quiet little lady with you last evening?" than to have him rush up to him and say, "Tom, you can't keep that to yourself. You've got to introduce that stunning creature to me. Never saw such a beauty in my life. What a lucky fellow you are!" Men are a hundred times more sensitive on the subject of refinement in women than women believe, and the young woman who is given to cigarette smoking, who talks about the fellows, and who never flinched before mouse or cow, is apt in time to be relegated by them to the world in which she belongs. Men are decidedly the best judges of what is desirable in women, and they seldom have a deep-seated admiration for the fast or horsey one.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

A Prolific Playwright.

Speaking of Bonicault reminds me of how little we really know about the men who write plays and their words. Think of it! Steele Mackaye, although yet a young man, less than forty-five, has written and produced twenty different plays, nearly every one of which has run from fifty to a hundred nights in one locality. Besides this vast amount of work he has built three theatres and opened them with his own productions. Yet not more than one theatregoer in a thousand will look at his wonderful play of "Paul Kaurav" and his still more remarkable one of "An Arrant Knave," which he recently wrote for Stuart Robson, can recall three plays from this remarkable man's pen.

On the Verge of a Panic.

Jackson (whose financial credit is gone): "I tell you, Witherbee, we are on the verge of a financial panic." Witherbee: "Pshaw! What makes you think that?" (Confidentially): "Well, sir, Bagley and Roberts used to lend me small sums a year ago, but when I go to them nowadays for a five or a ten they tell me frankly that they haven't got it. Bagley and Roberts are two of our best business men, too. I tell you, sir, we're going to have a panic."