

THE TARIFF.
Synopsis of the Debate in the National House of Representatives.

A quorum having been secured in the house on the 8th a rule was adopted fixing January 25 as the time for taking the vote on the Wilson bill. Mr. Wilson, by the committee of the whole, then opened the debate in favor of the pending measure. He said no great question had been so thoroughly brought out before the American people as the question of tariff reform. It had been thoroughly discussed, both as to the general principles and as to its practical workings, and the people had finally reached a definite judgment and given to the administration their definite instructions. The bill about to be considered presents a scheme of tariff reform prepared by the appropriate committee of the house, which it is now for the house to consider and to deal with in its own deliberate judgment.

Any bill passed by congress under present conditions, at least, must necessarily represent in its details some compromise of opinion among those interested with its preparation. He did not believe that the country would undertake the difficulties confronting those who now attempted to revise and reform our tariff system. Among these difficulties were the dropping away of friends whose zeal for reform was in proportion to the square of the distance from their own localities and their own industries, and other friends who differed in judgment as to the method now to be pursued.

The great commercial distress which has in recent months come upon the country, paralyzing so many industries and throwing so many thousands out of employment, made the task of reforming the more difficult, while it made it more essential for the reform more imperative than ever. At what time could taxes be lessened with greater justice and greater humanity than at a time when thousands are struggling for the bare necessities of life, and when could we with greater timeliness and beneficence strike some of the fetters from production and trade than when production is depressed by its burdens and trade hampered by its restrictions? A tariff difficulty in the way of reform now is the emptiness of the treasury. We are called upon to reduce taxes at a time when government debts are running at a high rate and revenues have ceased to meet daily expenditures.

During the four years of the last administration we had plunged headlong on an over-towering treasury to a bankruptcy treasury, and that, too, without any apparent cause. Taxation upon the people, but rather by a most substantial and oppressive increase of taxes.

The Fifty-first congress dealt with the treasury surplus administration, was thus treated by methods of protection, which was to lessen or abolish those taxes which pass directly and undisturbed from the pockets of the tax-payers to the public treasury, and to increase those taxes which were intercepted in their passage from the pockets of the tax-payers to the public treasury by the private toll-gatherer. The McKinley bill reduced the internal revenue taxes on manufactures, abolishing special taxes on dealers and manufacturers of tobacco, and wiped out the duties on raw sugar, which for years past had been our chief revenue-producing article on the tariff list. Both of these taxes were in a just and proper sense revenue taxes and neither of them should have been touched so long as the rates of duty upon clothing and other necessities of consumption were so oppressively oppressive.

Tobacco taxes were reduced under the theory that tobacco had become a necessity for the poor as well as for the rich, and that the taxes were laid on the woolen clothing of the poor man, so indispensable to his health and his productive energy. Sugar was untaxed to give the American farmer an inch of ground to plant his crops; his knives and dishes, his coffee-pot, his butter, his eggs and his chickens were, in word, he was relieved from the taxes he paid his government in order that he might be made to pay much more taxes to the beneficiaries of that bill. These provisions have yielded us in the interim a net amount of more than \$150,000,000 and have saved us from any danger of a treasury deficit.

The magnificent surplus turned over by the Cleveland administration was thus treated. A large portion of it was used to purchase at high premiums bonds not yet due. In the first seven months of the Harrison administration \$70,000,000 bonds were thus purchased at premiums ranging from 3 to 4 per cent. on the bonds due in 1891, and from 27 to 29 per cent. on the bonds due in 1892. In the first five months of the fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1891, \$185,000,000 was disbursed for the purchase of bonds, and in a prepayment of interest not yet due.

The Fifty-first congress refunded the direct tax to the states, a mere roll-back scheme to get at the treasury surplus, which Mr. Cleveland had reversed when he left the presidency. This was a mere gratuity, but it has taken out of the treasury over \$14,000,000. Next came the sugar-bounty act, under which sums amounting to \$10,000,000 were paid to sugar growers. Last of all, as the chief means of distributing the surplus, was the dependent pension bill, under which our annual pension expenditures have risen more than \$60,000,000. Whatever rights or justice there might have been in this bill, it is very certain it would never have become a law but that these other pensioners, our projected industries, might have been able to pay the profit out of the taxes gathered to pay the pensioners.

As Mr. Wilson finished the democratic side broke into cheers and a wave of applause swept over the galleries.

Mr. Burrows (rep., Mich.) replied to Mr. Wilson, and his remarks were liberally applauded by his republican colleagues. He said the measure under consideration had for its avowed object a radical modification of the tariff act of 1890. It involved not only a change of rates, but a complete reversal of an established policy. The act of 1890 was enacted not only with a view of securing revenue for the support of the government, but for the further purpose of giving encouragement to the creation of new enterprises and protection to American industries and American workmen against unequal and injurious foreign competition. In its practical workings it accomplished both these results.

The act went into effect October 6, 1890, and as a measure for revenue it met, so long as its operation was undisturbed, the needed requirements of the government. Since July 1, 1891, however, there had been a marked decline in revenues until they had actually fallen below the requirements for the public service. This decline in the public revenues during the present year was not attributable to any defect in the law of 1890, but rather to the general derangement and prostration of business throughout the country. The ascendancy of a political party pledged to the destruction of our protective policy had not only crippled and suspended the operation of our domestic manufactures, but the importer of foreign fabrics naturally curtailed his importations in the hope of securing their admission into our markets upon more favorable conditions. He confidently asserted that if the election of 1892 had resulted in the retention of the republican party in power, accompanied as it would have been with the assurance of continuity of the American policy of protection, the effect upon the public revenue, as well as general prosperity of the country, would have been entirely reversed.

President Harrison only affirmed the truth of history when in his last annual message to congress he said: "So high a degree of prosperity and so great a diffusion of wealth never before enjoyed by our people. This condition of affairs, however, has a little over one year, as it seems in the midst of present appalling conditions, was, nevertheless, grounded on indispensible facts.

We are justified in asserting that the acts of his administration have been assured, would have accomplished the double purpose for which it was enacted—revenue and protection.

The McKinley tariff never closed a mill in the United States, shut up a mine, stopped a wheel, blew out a furnace fire or drove a single workman into the streets. This general protection, which has been the result of our policy, comes solely from the ascendancy of a political party pledged to the repeal of the act of 1890 and the substitution thereof of a tariff discriminatory protective system. With such a party in full control of the government is it any wonder that domestic manufacturers suspend operations until advised of the conditions under which they must market their output?

Mr. Burrows then took up the tariff part of the last democratic national platform and compared it with the South Carolina ordinance of nullification. He asserted that, whatever may have been the purpose of the ordinance, it is this bill, in so far as it conforms to the democratic platform of 1892. It will, if enacted into law, prove disastrous to the interests of the farmer, and as it seeks to reduce the tariff, it is either a confession of error or an exhibition of cowardice. He said it would not escape notice that upon examination of the list of articles transferred from the dutiable to the free list the interests of the farmer seem to have been selected for special assault and destruction, as nearly one-half of the items embraced in this proposed measure are the products of domestic industry. At the same time, when the treasury of the United States is in pressing need of increased revenue, it is proposed to reduce the tariff on a list of articles of domestic industry. It is a bold free trade gift—the price paid for a democratic theory.

After calling attention to individual items of the bill, he declared that the policy of the bill is in the house intended to resist to the last this wanton destruction of American industries. He said if there was any provision in the bill which would stimulate a slack domestic industry or give employment to labor that had not been pointed out. Under the proposed policy of ad valorem for specific rates, coupled with the reduction proposed, revenue and domestic industry will alike diminish and the latter in many instances disappear.

After quoting from leading authorities as to the value of specific duties, Mr. Burrows said starting fashions, clothing for the laborer of food, cannot be killed into forgetfulness of present misery by the announcement of lower ad valorem duties on the necessities of life. Tramping the streets, out of employment, and suffering from the loss of their homes, the bill would not heal the wounds of the brave men who never before were dependent upon public charity. The laboring people of this country would be reduced to a state of wretchedness and abundance wages to low ad valorem, idleness and want.

After showing the growth of the country in recent years Mr. Burrows concluded as follows:

"The record of this year's industrial and industrial suffering resulting from this proposed legislation will never be made up. It exceeds the possibility of human calculation, and I implore you to abandon this suicidal policy. Have you any right to propose it? It is enough to condemn of its disastrous consequences? You have it within your power to instantly relieve this appalling situation. You have only one remedy for the pending disaster—a joint resolution declaratory of your purpose to maintain existing law in full force and effect during the continuance of this administration and business activity will instantly revive. The peace of business depression will be arrested, the slaughter of our floors, open mines, rebuilt fires of our furnaces, unchained wheels of our industries, start every spinning and loom, while wheels and looms will sound from the tramp, starting millions back from enforced idleness to profitable employment and the American republic would still be home to its accustomed place in the van of industrial nations."

At the conclusion of his speech there was a great outburst of republican applause. Mr. Brooks (rep., Ill.) then took the floor and referred to Mr. Burrows' picture of dire disaster in this country and said the suffering depicted by him existed after thirty years of the protection of the American people. Not a law has been placed on the statute books by the democratic party since 1890. The democratic party's responsibility for the laws came only with this congress. "Before we took charge," said he, "the tariff was in a condition of affairs that if that condition is due to existing law you cannot say we did it. So far as the law is responsible for the present conditions it is the law of high protective tariff."

Mr. Black proceeded to discuss the condition of the agricultural classes, who are now, he said, borne down by the lowest prices since records have been kept. In referring to the state of affairs antecedent to the inauguration of the protective policy he declared that no public and little private industry existed then.

Mr. Hopkins (rep., Ill.) said that the bill that he had just seen in the hands of the committee was certainly an anomaly of congressional legislation. It neither comes up to the standard of the bold and defiant declarations of their party platform nor meets the expectations of the more conservative element of their party. As a revenue measure it is a confessed failure. The treasury almost emptied and the government marching on the high road to bankruptcy, this bill still further reduces the revenues of the government and cuts off its power. It is the obligation to the enormous amount of \$70,000,000 annually. He then proceeded to make a long review of the history of tariff legislation in this country.

On the 10th Mr. Johnson (dem., O.) denounced the attitude of his party in the prolonged delay of action upon the tariff question after coming into power. If Mr. Cleveland had shown the sagacity and courage the situation demanded, the ink could not have been dry on the commissions of his secretaries ere Congress would have been called into executive session to relieve the country of its burdens of taxation. But instead of that we were expected to rest our laurels and divide the spoils.

At last however, the committee charged by the house with the duty of bringing in a bill for the abolition of a system which the majority had declared a fraud and robbery had been heard from. They had given us a democratic report and a republican bill. The voice is the voice of Jacob, but the hands are the hands of Esau. It is a bill for which they have taken the McKinley bill as a model and of which the best that can be said is that it is the McKinley bill shorn of its protection, and a redistribution of spoils of protection. He would vote for the bill if he could get nothing better, but he did not like it.

That the bill contained some good points, he said, was true. The McKinley bill contained some good points in its provisions, these points, however, were in the free list. This bill gave further aid to wool, coal, iron ore and undressed lumber on the free list, and in so far as it makes some show of redeeming the pledge to absolute protection. This was its little sparkle of saving salt which commended it to him. The bill might suit tariff reformers, whatever they may be, but he was prepared to say that he never would be a reformer. He was only a plain free trader.

Put before a republican house by a republican party and means committee, the pending bill is a mere expedient, a mere expedient amended by the friends of protection. But proposed by a democratic ways and means committee to a democratic house as representing the protective policy of the administration, it is a political blunder of the gravest kind, a confession that the democratic party lacks courage and ability.

Mr. Johnson proceeded then to show that the bill, if enacted into law, would injure but one trust, the sugar trust.

Mr. Dazell (rep., Pa.) followed Mr. Johnson. He said: "In the few months that the dominant party has held the reins of government it has proved itself consciously incompetent to deal with a single important question presented to the executive by the administration. In this deplorable condition of things, clouds and darkness all around us, what do those who rule our destinies propose by way of relief? A tariff bill that, if enacted, I predict poverty will pronounce the most infamous legislative crime of our history. Instead of relief it brings aggravation. In the manufacturer whose idle capital is being kept in the hands of the government, in the farmer whose land is being idled, in the miner whose mine is being idled, and whose income has been sadly narrowed or entirely cut off, it offers the deceptive lure of free raw materials and the false promise of the world's markets, which it attempts to give the ability to compete in any market and be just to his employees. To the farmer it offers instead of protection an enlarged competition from abroad in the products of the protective policy, which he cannot pay for. The speaker then proceeded to a discussion of the cotton industry, which he said was in a deplorable condition. "There is not a single industry in which we compete with our fellows across seas in which our laborers do not reap richer rewards than their fellows abroad."

Mr. Warner (dem., N. Y.) followed Mr. Dazell, speaking in defense of the Wilson bill, and urging its prompt passage. He admitted that it had grave defects. For one thing it did not go far enough to abolish some of the duties unevenly, and he protested particularly against the retention of the sugar bounty, and he protested still more strongly against the tax of one cent on a pound of a cent a pound by which it was proposed to protect the sugar trust. And he protested against the reciprocity which was now proposed to be revived for the benefit of the Standard Oil company. In conclusion he urged the passage of the bill, not as a compromise but as an attack on the outworn protection in order that the government might be turned over to the citizens and complete work at a future day.

Mr. Coombs (dem., N. Y.) followed, speaking on the same subject, and declaring that a recent vote taken, Messrs. Snodgrass (dem. Tenn.) and Curtis (rep., N. Y.) declared in favor of the tariff bill. He said he had always considered himself the foremost free trader in the house, but since the recent speech of his friend from Ohio, Mr. Johnson, he had learned that there were still some who were not so constant an outpost of free trade doctrine. In some particulars the Wilson bill did not meet his approval, in that it did not go far enough to abolish some of the duties unevenly, and he protested particularly against the retention of the sugar bounty, and he protested still more strongly against the tax of one cent on a pound by which it was proposed to protect the sugar trust. And he protested against the reciprocity which was now proposed to be revived for the benefit of the Standard Oil company. In conclusion he urged the passage of the bill, not as a compromise but as an attack on the outworn protection in order that the government might be turned over to the citizens and complete work at a future day.

Mr. Dingley (rep., Me.) spoke in opposition to the bill. He said instead of being a measure, as termed, to provide revenue it was in fact a bill to abolish revenue. He argued in favor of protective duties, and said that it was simply a stab to the foreign manufacturer: "You must pay our government as a duty the difference between our wages and your wages in the production or manufacture of goods upon which vessels carrying them have been thrown into the hands of the English."

Mr. Sprague (dem., Ill.) said it was unjust to attribute all the distress which had been prevailing to the threatened changes in the McKinley tariff. He said that the distress was due to the war of the tariff, which was the result of the protective system, which had prevailed for thirty years, private industry and labor had been kept in a state of depression, and the protective system, which had prevailed for thirty years, private industry and labor had been kept in a state of depression, and the protective system, which had prevailed for thirty years, private industry and labor had been kept in a state of depression.

Mr. Hart (rep., Pa.) was the last speaker in the afternoon, and at the evening session, Messrs. Maguire (dem., Cal.) and Cochrane (dem., Tex.) spoke in favor of the pending measure, arraigning the system of protection as one which served chiefly to feed monopoly.

IMPRISONED MINERS ESCAPE.
Exiting Experiences of Eight Men in a California Mine.

GRASS VALLEY, Cal., Jan. 11. Late Tuesday night fire broke out in the hoisting works of the Idaho Maryland mine, imprisoning seventy-eight miners, 2,000 feet below the surface. The wildest excitement prevailed throughout the town. The miners finally escaped by climbing 2,000 feet up a perpendicular air shaft. Two hours had elapsed before the last man reached the surface and the men were almost exhausted. The loss to the hoisting works will be \$70,000.

OUTCRY OF THE TRUSTS.

Efforts of Protection—Favored Barons to Obstruct the Wilson Bill.

The favored beneficiaries of McKinleyism are making a great outcry against the Wilson bill. Benten in two general elections, in spite of their corruption funds, they now seek to nullify the verdict of the people by intimidating or wheeling congressmen. They even stoop to the despicable artifice of driving their operatives, under fear of dismissal, to petition against the passage of a law to relieve them of burdensome taxes on their necessities.

Congress is not likely to be deflected from its duty by this post-election campaigning. The facts of recent history are not so soon forgotten. The collar and cuff manufacturers of Troy and the pottery men of Trenton are among the loudest of the protestants, and these are in brief the facts in relation to them:

The McKinley act increased the duty on linen collars and cuffs from 40 per cent to 68 per cent. The combination of manufacturers not only failed to increase wages proportionately, but within ninety days after the McKinley act took effect they reduced the wages 10 per cent. The girls struck, and after a contest lasting three weeks, in which they received the support of the Federation of Labor, the employers yielded to a threatened boycott and took them back at the old wages.

In other words, the men who "bought and paid for the tariff," as the Pennsylvania ironmaster said, kept all the advantage of increased duties to themselves. Neither Gov. Campbell nor any other democratic speaker was able to find one case of increased wages due to the tariff in the great campaign of 1890.

The case of the potteries was similar. The McKinley act gave to the makers of crockery and pottery the equivalent of a 5 per cent increase in duty. Within three months seven members of the Trenton pottery trust made a reduction of 25 per cent in wages. There was a strike, which attracted attention all over the country. At the end of several weeks a compromise was made under which the workmen accepted a reduction of 7 per cent.

Early in 1892 the Philadelphia Press, which is now clamoring for a perpetuation of the worse-than-war tariff, published a statement showing that the profits of five members of the pottery trust for 1891 were \$410,000, or almost one-third of the capital stock invested. The prospects of the combine "guaranteed 8 per cent. on \$1,250,000 of preferred stock and estimated the dividend on \$1,750,000 of common stock at over 15 per cent."

The Wilson bill puts the duty on collars and cuffs at 55 per cent, which is but 5 per cent below the tariff of 1883, and is, as the Times points out, "exactly the rate proposed by the republican and protectionist tariff commission of 1882."

The Wilson bill puts the duty on crockery and pottery at from 20 to 45 per cent, a reduction of 5 to 15 per cent. Considering that these articles are common necessities of the people the trust ought to be thankful that it has so much protection.

There is not a schedule in the democratic bill that is not as high as the advocates of protection deemed adequate when our "infant industries" were forty years younger.

The outcry of the trusts and combines is both impudent and ill-timed. The people have twice demanded a reformed tariff, and their tariff will be made law—N. Y. World.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.
—Republican newspapers are howling upon one page for a settlement of the tariff and upon another page are jubilant over the efforts of republican congressmen who are filibustering to prevent the bill being brought before that body.—Burlington Gazette.

—Ben Harrison has authorized the statement that he will not be a candidate for the presidency in 1896. "Grandfather's hat" evidently covers a very long head. Bill McKinley will no doubt smile audibly when he hears the news.—St. Paul Globe.

—Gov. McKinley advises the Ohio legislature that it would be well to get along with very little legislation just now. If he had understood and acted on this in the Fifty-first congress the country would not now be suffering from the ills of his tariff legislation.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—McKinley's Ohio knitting is keeping him very busy at this time. He has landed the state up to its neck in debt; his party is fighting tooth and nail over the flesh pots; there is a lot of official crookedness to be straightened out, and the little major is not much of a business man at best.—Detroit Free Press.

—The speech which Representative Wilson, chairman of the ways and means committee, opened the tariff debate in the house is a masterly exposition of the democratic position on the tariff. His elucidation of the principles of tariff reform was clear and convincing; his condemnation of McKinleyism sweeping and complete.—Chicago Times.

—A reduction is never in itself feared by the American people as a whole, but only by the very limited number of manufacturers who are in trusts for holding up prices. Doubtless they can stand a radical change in the tariff much better now than they could when they were running under a full headway. To the great army of consumers a reduction in the tariff is always welcome.—St. Louis Republic.

—The stress which republicans are laying upon the results of the recent elections and their vociferous assertions that the republican gains should be construed as an expression of national opposition to the democratic tariff policy are political arguments which a reference to recent history readily punctures. The people have not yet forgotten the sweeping democratic victories in the congressional elections following Harrison's inauguration, nor have they forgotten that the Harrison programme was carried to completion despite this reverse.—Chicago Times.

FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

A BRAVE BOY.

There was a little boy,
With the cognomen of Roy,
Who said one day: "I guess I'll learn to skate,
skate, skate."

But though striking out with care
His feet flew in the air,
And he landed on his curly little pate,
pate,

"Never mind," he bravely said,
"I have a splendid sled—
Tobogganing down the hillsides I will go,
go!"

Perhaps he couldn't steer—
Just why is not quite clear—
But they dug him out of seven feet of snow,
snow, snow.

"Oh! never mind," said he,
"My roller skates I see,
And swiftly o'er the pavement I will roll,
roll."

But prone upon the ground,
Star-gazing, he was found,
With a bruised and sorely aching little poll,
poll, poll,

Still he said: "Oh! never mind,
My cycle I will find,
Through Central park, my wheel will glide
along, 'long, 'long."

He merely rubbed his knee,
As brave as brave can be,
When a "header" threw him in the crowded
through, through, through.

But— invariably a sponge,
Escaping soap and plume,
When Nurse his grimy hands and face would
lave, lave, lave!

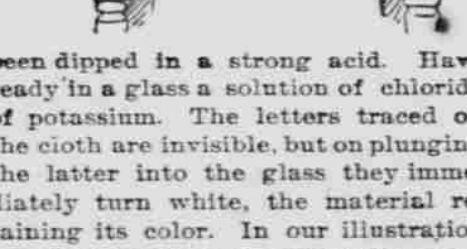
From lungs both deep and strong
Came hoarse both loud and long,
And all lumpy efforts he doth brave,
brave.

—Hannah Sedgwick, in Our Little Men and Women.

FOR THE BOYS.

Two Experiments Combining Science and Amusement.

Take a small piece of colored woolen stuff and fasten on one end of it a glass tube or a long nail, the weight of which will keep it well stretched. Trace on the material the letters of any word, using a glass pen which has



been dipped in a strong acid. Have ready in a glass solution of chloride of potassium. The letters traced on the cloth are invisible, but on plunging the latter into the glass they immediately turn white, the material retaining its color. In our illustration the experiment is shown at the point of plunging the stuff into the glass, when the word "science" appears in white letters. Care must be taken to withdraw the material as soon as possible, or it, too, will suffer discoloration and spoil the experiment.

THE CAPTIVE CORK.

Procure a good-sized bottle with a wide mouth and an ordinary cork stopper; also a piece of wire and another piece of cork, flat and round, such as usually found in a mustard jar; with these materials you may make an apparatus that will present a very interesting trick.

Insert the wire in the under side of the cork stopper exactly in its center;



the other end of the wire, when the bottle is corked, should be at some distance from the bottom of the bottle. Next pierce the second piece of cork with a circular hole exactly in its center; half fill the bottle with water, then drop into it the perforated cork, and, while it is floating, pass the wire through the hole in its center and push down the stopper; you will then have the apparatus shown in the right-hand figure of our illustration. The trick consists in removing the captive cork without removing the stopper. This can be done by turning the bottle round quickly in a circular movement several times in succession; then set it on the table and the cork will be released. The quick circular movement will draw the water from the center to the sides of the bottle, leaving a concave depression in the center. The water that has supported the cork being thus withdrawn, the cork will drop down off the wire as in the left-hand figure of the illustration.—Once a Week.

BILLY AND THE BOY.

The Story of a Horse Who Could Take Care of Himself.

Billy was a veteran among horses. He had lived twenty-nine years and six months when I knew him, and all that time he had been learning how to take care of himself without troubling others to look after him. His reputation had never been good, though the older he grew the worse he grew, according to his master's statement. For my part I always thought the horse was justified in his treatment of those who ill-treated him.

Perhaps if he had been better tempered he might have been turned out to grass in his old age and had little or nothing to do. As it was no one was fond of him, and since he was able to draw moderately heavy loads he was harnessed regularly and made to work. He had been known to bite, to kick, to run away, though no one believed that he had really been frightened.

"It is just ugliness, wanting to show what he could do to be hateful," said

his master, one day, when the hired man came home with the news that Billy had shied at a bicycle, had run into a wagon and broken it and the one to which he was harnessed into "slivers," as the man expressed it.

"This 'fright,' if it really was one, cost his master fifty dollars, and Billy forthwith had blinders put on him. He never shied again, but the blinders did not improve his temper.

One day when he was just about finishing a meal which he was taking out of a pall set in front of him on the ground, a small boy came past with a long wisp of straw in his hand. He



MARCHED DOWN THE STREET WITH HIM.
Came howls both loud and long, And all lumpy efforts he doth brave, brave.

—Hannah Sedgwick, in Our Little Men and Women.

did not know him, but he knew small boys when he saw them, and had no love for any of them.

The boy stopped and Billy kept on eating. The boy went nearer and nearer the curb, and at last reached over and tickled Billy's nose with the straw.

Billy made believe at first that he did not feel it, and the boy became bolder and bolder and tickled harder. Billy finished eating, and then had time to attend to him. Suddenly he tossed his head, caught the boy by the back of his jacket, lifted him off his feet and marched down the street with him. The boy screamed, but no one was near enough to seize him.

They did not go far, and before any one interfered Billy stopped and shook that boy exactly as a man might have shaken him for punishment, then dropped him, turned and walked back home.

No small boy dared to meddle with Billy after that, and, although the lad was not hurt, he had one of the worst scares of his life.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

SAVED BY A BUFFALO.

How a Pugnacious Bull Put a Savage Tiger to Flight.

The forest land of southern India possesses a breed of buffaloes vastly superior to the bare-skinned, ungainly creatures common to the plains of India. They are shaggy-haired, massive and short-jointed, with short, thick, symmetrically-curved horns. They are trained as beasts of burden and possess immense strength. A bull of this breed is a match for a tiger.

A herd of buffaloes was grazing on the outskirts of the forest at Soopah, with the herder on guard a short distance away. A tiger came out of the forest and tried by roaring to stampede the herd.

The herdsman manifested great bravery. He shouted, beat his heavy quarter-staff on the ground, and tried to scare the brute off, not thinking of his own danger, but of that of his herd. Suddenly the tiger rushed forward, sprang upon the man, knocked him down and stood over him growling.

The bull of the herd, a pugnacious creature, now charged savagely upon the tiger, and rolled him over and over. The bull was so quick in his motions that the tiger, taken unawares, was at a disadvantage. He neither bit nor scratched the bull, but gathered himself up and galloped off into the forest. The bull shook himself, belched, pursued his enemy a few yards and then went quietly to feeding as if vanquishing a tiger were an everyday occurrence.

The herdsman was not injured by the tiger, but received a wound in the leg from the bull's sharp horn, inflicted when the buffalo knocked over the tiger.

Once a Slave of Henry Clay.

A colored woman who was once a slave of Henry Clay died at Springfield, Ill., recently, at the advanced age of 107 years. Her name was Maria Todd. She was born in Kentucky March 24, 1786, and was a slave until Lincoln's proclamation made her free. At an early age she was sold to Henry Clay, then a practicing lawyer near her birthplace. Her master was indebted to Clay for seven hundred dollars, and Maria was transferred to him to liquidate the debt. When she was nineteen years of age Mr. Clay sold her to Paul Christian, of Randolph county, Missouri. She passed into his hands and remained his property until her race was freed. The oldest of her living children, Lucinda Perkins, now living somewhere in Missouri, is 76 years of age.

As Good as a Dog.

In South America, a boy who wanted to own a pet animal gets a monkey instead of a dog. Sometimes he can buy a monkey already trained, and if he can do so he is a very happy boy, because wild monkeys are ugly little fellows and it takes a long time to teach them how to live with civilized people. A South American boy has to get a monkey because there are not enough dogs in South America. But with the South American boy a nice tame monkey with soft fur hair and snapping black eyes is very highly prized, and he becomes attached to it, just as an American boy becomes attached to his collie or his Newfoundland; so he does not feel the need of a good dog.

Very Likely.

"I should like to have a chance to flog him."

"I know you would. You'd account him"—Life.