

THE BOYCOTT.

Incidents of the Great Railroad Strike Now On.

Freight Traffic at a Standstill—Uncle Sam Interferes—Decision of the Federal Court—Serious Situation in California—Killing in Chicago.

NO FREIGHT CARRIED.

CHICAGO, July 3.—All freight traffic west and south is wholly suspended. A fruit and vegetable famine, as well as a milk famine, is threatened in this city.

Its Character Changed.

Pullman cars no longer cut a large figure in the boycott, for it is now laid upon every road belonging to the Managers' association, whether running Pullman cars or not. It is a fight to the finish between the American Railway union and the Railway Managers' association.

Steamboats Profit by the Strike.

The strike on the railroads is diverting great quantities of freight to the steamboat lines which have rail connections on the other side of Lake Michigan. The Big Four turned all its freight for Cincinnati and the southeast to St. Joseph, and the Michigan Central diverted freight wherever possible to the lines touching at its points on the other side of the lake.

Railroads That Are Affected.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & Western Indiana, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Chicago & Grand Trunk, Chicago & Erie, Chicago & Great Western, Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago & Alton, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Illinois Central, Inner Belt Line, Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, Union Stock Yards and Transit company, Wisconsin Central, Wabash, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Nickel Plate, Calumet Terminal.

The foregoing comprise the roads converging in this city against which the boycott has been laid, and one and all of which are either practically tied up or are so crippled as to be ineffective in helping a solution of the trouble precipitated upon them by President Debs in his combat against the railroads of the country. Besides these Chicago railroads the tie-up has proved effective against the following roads in the west and the east—for that section, too, has been touched by the boycott:

To Support the Boycott.

At a meeting of the Trades and Labor assembly Sunday the executive board of the organization was given power to call out all local trades in support of the boycott.

Strikers Are Defiant.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Strikers and sympathizers numbering about 1,000 men at Blue Island Monday morning overpowered 200 deputy sheriffs and United States deputy marshals. The marshals and sheriff's deputies were sent to Blue Island to clear away the blockade in the freight yards. The attempt to do so resulted in the most desperate encounter of the strike and in the defeat of the officers of the law. Hisses, shouts and derisive jeers greeted the order of the United States government to all people to cease interfering with the mails or the business of the railroads as common carriers.

Given a Body Blow.

CHICAGO, July 5.—The United States government has taken a hand in the warfare against the boycotters and rioters. Judges Woods and Grosscup in their chambers were presented with a bill for an injunction, most sweeping in its nature, prepared by United States District Attorney Mitchell and Special Counsel Edwin Walker, and the order of the court was that all strikers and rioters be restrained from interfering with the operation of railroad trains under the interstate commerce law and the statutes of the United States governing the transmission of mail.

Under the Jurisdiction of Judge Woods it can be put into operation throughout Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin. Five hundred copies of the injunction have been made and will be served on Debs, Howard and the directors of the American Railway union at once.

Order of the Injunction.

The order of the court that acts in the nature of an injunction is, in brief, as follows: It is directed to E. V. Debs, G. W. Howard, L. W. Rogers and all other members of the American Railway union, also strikers and other persons whomsoever who meet with the above named or who intend to act with them in acts of violence. All are enjoined from interfering with the business of the twenty-one railroads, the same being those represented in the General Managers' association.

The injunction restrains all persons from interfering with the business of these common carriers within the state and between the several states; also to restrain the interference with express and mail trains. The injunction also restrains all persons, both those named and those to whom the injunction applies, from entering the grounds of the said railroad companies, their yards or terminals, and from destroying any of the property of the said railroads. The injunction further restrains all persons from attempting to interfere with the business of the roads by seeking to induce employees to stop work by threats, violence, intimidation, promises or otherwise, also to restrain all persons from attempting to intimidate, threaten or force employees recently placed upon the roads to stop work. The order goes into effect immediately and notice will be served upon the above named and promulgated to the public.

Michigan Central Protected.

Judges Woods and Grosscup have issued the injunction prayed for Saturday by Attorneys Winston & Mengler for the Michigan Central railroad restraining the strikers, including switchmen, firemen and all employees who opposed the operation of the road. The injunction is based upon the interstate commerce act and directs that all who interfere with the performance of interstate business be amenable to the laws.

Ten Mail Trains Held.

CAIRO, Ill., July 2.—Ten mail trains and one local passenger were on Saturday lying idle in the Illinois Central yards and three tons of United States mails were detained at the passenger depot.

Held Up at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 5.—The west-bound Wabash passenger train which was released by the troops at Decatur

was held up here by the strikers about 10 p. m. They refused to allow it to proceed. There is no violence. War in the West.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 6.—At 10 o'clock Wednesday morning two regiments of state militia from San Francisco and two companies from Stockton marched into this city. The troops marched to the armory, around which the local militia companies had established a strong guard. At 1 o'clock the troops moved toward the depot, where a large force of police, deputy sheriffs and deputies under United States Marshal Baldwin were already on guard. The strikers and sympathizers to the number of several thousand had preceded the troops. The strikers learning that the trains were to start under military protection at once became demonstrative. Notwithstanding their leader urged them not to molest the militia the strikers loudly declared that no Pullman cars should be moved. Finally three companies of militia were ordered to drive the strikers from the depot.

Soldiers Refuse to Advance.

The scene was at once tumultuous and the situation threatening. For a few moments the soldiers hesitated, then they wavered, and then came a blunt refusal to move against the excited strikers. A few minutes later all the troops turned their backs upon the turbulent mob at the depot and quietly withdrew to the armory. A deafening shout announced the second victory of the strikers over the railroad company and their first victory over the state militia. It was claimed that the reason why the militia had retreated was that United States Marshal Baldwin and the railroad officials had insisted that the troops refrain from shooting and that they remove the strikers by physical strength. This plan the officers of the militia absolutely refused to sanction.

Declared Off. MATTOON, Ill., July 6.—The strike on the St. Louis division of the Big Four was declared off by the local officers of the A. R. U. at midnight, the company agreeing that all the old employees can resume work without prejudice. All delayed trains were moving by 2 a. m., both passenger and freight.

Situation at Terre Haute.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 6.—With the exception of the failure of the Big Four to bring its through passenger trains east from Mattoon Wednesday railroad traffic at this point was more regular than it has been any day since last Friday. The Chicago & Eastern Illinois was running nearly all trains on schedule time and the Evansville & Terre Haute was making close connections with it. The strike of the Vandalia switchmen had no noticeable effect on the passenger trains on that road.

Mail Trains Sent Out.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., July 6.—The Chicago & Grand Trunk sent out two mail trains Wednesday without trouble and claim to be gaining on the strike. Everything is quiet and no interference expected from strikers.

The Trouble at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 6.—The freight crews of the Chesapeake & Ohio and Louisville & Nashville roads met in Covington Wednesday. Conflicting reports were circulated regarding their action. Since then both roads have had trouble. The noon circular of Secretary Fetter, of the Railway Officers' association said: "The Chesapeake & Ohio yardmasters quit, refusing to work with non-union men. Several of the yard engine crews quit, and the situation on the Chesapeake & Ohio is bad, with no prospect of early relief."

The Regulars Out.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Gen. Miles left Washington Tuesday morning, and on Wednesday reached Chicago. He says that should the regulars be compelled to fire the loss of life would be appalling. The first detachment of regulars reached the Union stock yards at 6 o'clock Wednesday morning.

Warlike scenes were enacted between Halsted street and Center avenue all day. A gang of strikers and residents of that region numbering more than a thousand threatened violence to a crew of Nelson Morris men that was engaged in re-icing a train of beef that the Lake Shore road failed to pull out. The policemen detailed were unable to cope with the elements encountered, and a detachment of twenty-four infantrymen in command of Lieut. Mitchell were hurried to the scene by Capt. Hartz. The crowd howled in derision at the troops, but no further threats were made.

Dozens of times soldiers stood with their rifles to their shoulders, their fingers on the triggers, waiting for the word to fire. Strikers were hemmed against box cars with the points of the bayonets pressed against their breasts, and to the prudence of the soldiers alone do they owe their escape from death.

At Blue Island.

The first battalion of the Fifteenth infantry, U. S. A., was driving the tenpigs in Blue Island Wednesday morning before the strikers knew the regulars had arrived. The strikers apparently boycotted the yards, for a few of them were in the curious throngs which pressed around the soldiers at the crossing. The presence of the soldiers also stiffened the backbone of Marshal Arnold's deputies and they began arresting men as fast as they were recognized as those who have been more or less active in strike affairs. They were all charged with violating the sweeping injunction issued by Judge Grosscup and Judge Woods. The strikers said that but one of the men arrested was a railroad man. There was but little trouble here or at Grand Crossing during the day.

Debs on the Situation.

President Debs, of the American Railway union, said Wednesday that he fully appreciated the gravity of the situation and the responsibility that devolved upon the organization. He said, however, that the officials of the American Railway union had in no way been responsible for the bringing of troops to Chicago or any other point, and while he deplored the present con-

dition of affairs he disclaimed all responsibility on that score. In answer to an inquiry as to whether in his opinion there was any way of avoiding a conflict, he said there was, and he did not think a conflict would take place. He rather thought there would be a settlement of the strike, and that through it peace and quiet would be restored. He said he had positive information that numerous stockholders in the railroads entering Chicago had determined that the time had arrived for them to step in and demand of the general managers that they stop their present course and take steps to bring the strike to a close. This is what he thought would be done.

The Mob Victorious.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Chief Deputy Marshal Donnelly, backed by a force of regular soldiers, attempted to get a train of cattle out of the stock yards. The strikers came out victorious, and four hours after the start the cattle were returned to the yards and unloaded.

Battle for a Train.

UNION STOCK YARDS, Ill., July 7.—At 10 o'clock a. m. the Michigan Central attempted to run out a live stock train of seventeen cars. This move was opposed by a mob of nearly 8,000 men and boys. The police, unable to command the situation, sent to Dexter park for the United States troops. Two companies were sent, but were insufficient. At 11 o'clock troops B and K of the Seventh cavalry and light battery E of the First artillery with three guns, responded.

The Gatling guns were placed in a position so that they commanded a clear space on the tracks for three blocks. At 11:45 the train started under a military escort. The strikers again obstructed it by overturning three box cars on the tracks. This obstruction was removed. The cavalry led the way while the infantry strung out Indian file alongside the entire length of the train. The train was again stalled, and the troops charged the crowd with bayonets.

Attacked a Train.

The mob of strikers and sympathizers which had been derailing cars in the stock yards district, after successfully stalling the Michigan Central freight train on Fortieth street, proceeded to the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne tracks at Fortieth street where they held up an incoming train, compelled all passengers to leave the cars and then dragged the engineer and fireman from the cab. They then broke all the glass in the cab and derailed the engine. The mob then ran up to Fortieth and Clark streets and set fire to the Lake Shore signal house. All this time the United States troops were up at Halsted street guarding the Michigan Central train.

Fought Its Way Through.

Fighting every inch of way, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad brought three passenger trains through from Blue Island Thursday. Bayonets, revolvers and police clubs were used against the mobs which at times filled the right of way, and the mob fought back by overturning freight cars in front of the line of trains.

Between Fifty-first street and Twenty-fifth street over twenty-five box cars were thrown across the tracks, for the mob ran ahead and upset the cars faster than the railroad officials could clear the tracks. The train left Blue Island at 9:30 o'clock in the morning and arrived at the Rock Island depot at 7:15 o'clock in the evening, using over ten hours in traveling less than 16 miles.

Driving Out Tower Men.

A mob numbering 1,000 started on its way north towards the center of the city and drove all the tower and signal men out of the towers on all the roads leading to the Polk street depot and the Fort Wayne road which paralleled them. The men went out without exception. Another large gang started for the Rock Island and Lake Shore tracks to order out the signal and tower men of those roads. Troops are located at the point where these mobs started from but did nothing to prevent their leaving as they claimed they had to give their attention to getting out the Michigan Central train.

Urges Pullman to Arbitrate.

Mayor Hopkins in the name of the city of Chicago, will send a telegram to George M. Pullman urging upon him the necessity of arbitration and requesting him to return to this city to do all in his power to settle the great strike.

Debs Issues a Manifesto.

President Debs, of the American Railway union, has issued a manifesto in which he reviews the causes of the present trouble and declares that, whatever may be the outcome of the gigantic struggle, the present suffering of the public and any deplorable act associated with the strike in future must rest upon the shoulders of the corporations against which his organization is arrayed.

Fast Mail Afraid to Continue.

LA PORTE, Ind., July 5.—The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern was tied up here Wednesday night. No. 11 west-bound fast mail is side tracked here, unable to get through. She has two coaches full of non-union men and on their account is afraid to proceed further. Hundreds of visitors to the cranes here are unable to return home.

Victim of the Heat.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., July 8.—The heat of the last few days has been intense, the thermometers registering 98 to 100 in the shade. Saturday afternoon Joseph Skerritt, of this city, was overcome by the heat while setting up a binder near Palo and died in a few minutes.

Battle Flag Day for Iowa.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 3.—Gov. Jackson has issued a proclamation designating August 10 next as "Battle Flag day," on which occasion the Iowa battle flags will be transferred from the state arsenal to the capitol building.

Shortage of Food Supplies.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Food supplies are becoming very scarce, the only sources being points reached by lake vessels.

THE REPUBLICAN CLUB ROW.

Trouble Arising Between the East and the West Over the Silver Question.

The dissatisfaction among the republican clubs over the action of the recent league convention at Denver, is said to center in the attempt to discriminate against southern republicans and the frauds in the selection of the next place of meeting, but it is most probable that the real trouble lies somewhat deeper.

The republican clubs are made up largely of the "hustlers" of the party. In the midst of a campaign their activity is highly appreciated. They help to raise money, disburse it in bribing voters, furnish men to perpetrate frauds on the ballot, and, in short, do the rough work of the campaign, including some that is not to be discussed in public. But the party does not trust the clubbers very far in the matter of laying down principles, or constructing platforms. A league convention is looked forward to with apprehension that some unguarded utterance will do the party a disservice. With a view of heading off any such action on the part of the "boys," a close watch is kept over them by such of the party leaders as can afford to attend the gatherings, and the others generally have representatives present with instructions how to act. With all these precautions it is never certain that some indiscretion will not be committed.

The meeting at Denver this year had its peculiar perils. Besides their desire to unload Waite and his populist allies, the Colorado republicans think of nothing but the free coinage of silver at what they believe to be the divinely-appointed ratio of sixteen to one. Now, the republican party desires to flirt with the extreme silver men and to get their votes, but it has no idea of committing itself to any ratio. The leaders, therefore, looked forward with apprehension to the influence which the Colorado republicans might exert upon the impressionable young delegates in hours of social festivity.

The president of the league had been coached with reference to this matter. He was careful to warn the convention in his address that they had not come together to make a platform. "Whatever statements may be made here," he continued, "are but the expressions of the individuals, and cannot in any way bind the future action of the republican party." This utterance had a double purpose. It was intended to head off any indiscreet action, if possible, and to prepare the way, should any such action be had, for declaring that it was not binding.

The Colorado republicans had their own ideas about the matter. They desired a straight deliverance in favor of free coinage at the divinely-appointed ratio. The Colorado league, which held its convention at Denver, after declaring for the ratio of sixteen to one, made an appeal to the national convention in these words: "We appeal to our guests from without the state to listen to the cry of the thousands of unemployed throughout the land and to heed the murmurs of business distress and discontent, and to remember that the common people believe in the money of the constitution, and earnestly desire the coinage of both gold and silver at a ratio fixed by nature and experience under which the nation accomplished its greatest material achievements and realized its highest prosperity."

The Denver Republican seconded this appeal, though in more guarded terms. It told the convention that the way to help to redeem Colorado from populism was to adopt strong resolutions in favor of the restoration of silver to its historic place, and that it is to the republican party that the people must look for legislation favorable to silver. In several paragraphs and editorials the convention was asked to pass such resolutions favorable to silver as would help the party in Colorado. What that should be was plainly intimated by a declaration that nothing but free coinage is needed to insure a parity between the two metals.

The desire to get an expression in favor of free coinage was at the bottom of the contest over the manner of casting the vote, that is, whether the delegates present should cast the entire vote of their states, or vote only for themselves. The former plan gave the east the majority and headed off a free silver plank. How it operated will appear from a single illustration. New York was entitled to one hundred and sixty-eight delegates, but only forty were present. The determination of the question, therefore, decided whether New York should cast one hundred and sixty-eight or forty votes. The western delegates being present in greater numbers, would have an immense advantage on the "one delegate, one vote" system. The delegates, however, were permitted to cast the entire vote of their states, and this prevented any controversy over the platform. The silver resolution was in favor of "the use of both gold and silver maintained on a perfect parity and interconvertibility." From a Colorado standpoint, this is a "gold-bug" resolution, inasmuch as it ignores the "ratio fixed by nature," upon which the Colorado convention insisted. A Denver correspondent says that the "action of the league has been the most majestic method of committing political suicide ever known in this section of the country." The western states were particularly unhappy because Wyoming voted with the east.

As to the frauds perpetrated in counting the votes on the selection of a place of meeting, the "boys" seem to take it too seriously. Republicans must keep in practice in the perpetration of fraudulent counts, and to do this they occasionally exercise their talents on one another. Nothing could be more natural than that—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The republican press, in speaking of Col. Conger, of Ohio, who recently pointed out the defects in William McKinley as a presidential candidate, alludes to him "as able, but erratic." Still Col. Conger's verdict on McKinley is nothing more than the one passed on his bill by the American people two years ago.—Kansas City Times.

THE SUGAR TRUST.

A Corrupt System That Has Been Created by the McKinley Tariff.

A protective tax on the raw material of any industry compels that industry to either form a trust or go out of business. The trust may be public or private—a chartered corporation or a mere selling agreement—but the industry must control the selling price in order to recoup from the people the tax it pays into the treasury. It must destroy domestic competition or suspend business.

When to raise revenue in 1864 a tax of three cents per pound on the raw material of sugar was imposed on the refineries, the duty of five cents levied on any refined sugar that might be imported (none was) did not raise the domestic market price, which was fixed by the domestic competition of the refineries. The refineries had to agree and raise the price in order to recover the tax. In other words, they had to form a trust and farm the revenues or go out of business.

To keep them from loss they were authorized to tax the people five cents extra for refined sugar and protected from foreign competition up to that amount; but they had to protect themselves from domestic competition by forming a trust, by making a selling agreement one with another, by which the five cents could be collected. There was no other way to get it.

The private sugar trust—or selling agreement—is over thirty years old. It has controlled the market price, paid its taxes into the treasury, and not only recouped these taxes from the general public, but made enormous profits from farming the revenues in addition to the normal profits of refining.

The public sugar trust organized five years ago was an attempt by seven of the forty-nine refineries to sell their future profits in farming the revenues for a lump sum—sixty million dollars. The stock did not represent capital invested in plant, only the right to farm the revenue. The other refineries were not in it—are not now in it. But all the refineries are in the private sugar trust, including those in the public sugar trust.

The objection to taxing the raw material of sugar is that it necessarily creates a public or private trust, that it necessarily legalizes a trust to collect from the people the tax which the refineries must pay into the treasury. The industry must have a trust in order to "farm the revenue," and unless it farms the revenue (taxes the people) it would be taxed out of existence by the tax on its raw material. The objection to the tax on raw sugar applies to all raw materials.—N. Y. World.

REACHED THE BOTTOM.

Western Republicans Repudiate Their Own Action on the Silver Question.

The California republicans have reached the bottom of the hill. Mr. Bland himself might have written the silver plank which was adopted with "great enthusiasm" at the recent state convention at Sacramento. The California republicans declare in favor of "the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and the mintage of silver, as well as gold, a legal tender in payment of debts, both public and private." To give practical effect to this lunacy, they pledge their congressional nominees to the support of the principles contained in the free coinage resolution.

This is a sad deterioration from the position taken by a majority of the republican representatives from California in the present congress with regard to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. It may be remembered that last summer, when the question of repealing the silver clauses of the Sherman act was under consideration, Mr. Bland tested the sentiment of the house on this issue by offering an amendment providing for free coinage at 16 to 1. How did the three California republicans stand the test? Only one of them, Mr. Bowers, voted with Mr. Bland. The other two, Messrs. Hilborn and Loud, cast their votes against the proposal.

In the senate, on a similar test, the result was the same. Mr. Perkins, the republican senator from California, voted against the free coinage amendment which Mr. Peffer, of Kansas, introduced in connection with the Sherman repeal bill. Thus the pledge given by the Sacramento convention is a repudiation of the action taken by the republican senator and the majority of the republican representatives on this momentous question. It is a direct rebuke which cannot but have a very demoralizing effect upon these members of congress. If a free coinage proposal at the ratio of sixteen to one should come up again either in the present session or during the short session that will follow, it seems entirely probable that Mr. Bland could count upon the support of the entire republican delegation from California, and that in the senate also free coinage would gain an adherent at the expense of the honest money cause.—Boston Herald (Ind.).

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

—If Gov. McKinley stands for the presidential nomination he will not get it on the strength of his extreme tariff schedules.—Minneapolis Journal (Rep.).
—With McKinley out for the presidency and Coxe running for congress the country is treated to an admirable exemplification of cause and effect.—Detroit Free Press.
—The McKinley boom and the Indiana emergency are advancing towards each other on the same track at a rate which shows that one or both will surely be telescoped in the near future.—N. Y. World.
—The gentleman who had all his clothing except a pair of socks stolen while he was swimming in the river at Tow Head Island should have remembered that this is a year when "everything goes republican." The g. o. p. has been out of power sixteen months now and is getting both ragged and hungry.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

TABLE-TALK.

Stories of the Sick-Room Should Be Avoided.

Our manners at the table are quite as important as the food provided for our guests. A lady, the world being used advisedly, is known by her gentle bearing and her consideration of the feelings of others. She is always a good listener, and never bores her neighbor with long tales of her own domestic troubles and vexations. It is clearly the duty of a guest to make herself as agreeable as she can when she is dining with friends. If she lapses into silence, and gives up to the mood of the moment, she is likely to become very stupid. One should be at one's best, and try to draw out the best in one's neighbors. Sometimes it is a very hard matter to make conversation; but there is no individual in the world who can not talk on some one subject, and by a little effort one may be able to hit that subject. Men, as a rule, like to be listened to, and a clever woman can easily draw a man out, so that he thanks his hostess in his heart for a most delightful evening. There isn't a man in the world who would get the slightest atom of amusement or pleasure from hearing Mrs. A.—tell of how Charlie had the whooping cough, and what a dreadful time she was having with her cook. He would neither be amused, nor would he try to conceal his boredom. On the other hand, a woman smilingly and sympathetically listens to her neighbor, who talks for an hour about horses, of which she knows nothing. He, however, is sublimely unconscious that she is not more interested in herself than in anything else in the world. And so women would do well to post themselves in these various subjects, which men are prone to discuss, so that at least we may know what they are talking about, and be able to respond with some degree of intelligence, if we wish to make ourselves agreeable in their society.—Harper's Bazar.

THRILLS ON TAP.

A Case Where an Electrical Man Did Something That a Gas Man Couldn't Do.

"I appreciate the honor you have conferred upon me, count," said Edwina, with a sigh, "but I can not marry you. You are pleasing to me, and I know you have a truly noble character, but you do not—do not—thrill me. I have longed all my life to be thrilled. It may be romantic and even silly, but years ago I determined that I would marry none but a man who could thrill me. I am very sorry that—"

"One moment," interrupted Count Galvani. "If it is only a question of a thrill, I can supply that fast enough. Stand up, please."

"What do you mean, count?" cried the young girl.

"Just do as I tell you, please," said the count, in the tone of the man who poses sitters in a photograph gallery. "Extend your arm so. Open your hand. That's right. Now."

And the count, after fumbling beneath his coat for a few seconds, grasped her extended hand firmly.

"Oh," cried Edwina, "how delicious! That is a thrill, indeed. Count, I am yours." And she threw herself into his arms.

As the count left the palatial mansion of the heiress, he murmured: "It pays to be the electrical man in a dime-museum, even if the salary is only ten dollars a week, exclusive of batteries."—Judge.

Ambidexterity.

They were talking about ambidexterity.

"I can write just as well with my left hand as with my right," said one, "though perhaps not quite as fast."

"I'll bet you five you can't," was the response.

"Done," and, having put up the money, he took the other man into the next room, where he had a new typewriter he was learning on, and with his left hand he thumped out half a dozen lines, which the most skilled expert could not have detected from the same written with his right hand.—Detroit Free Press.

A Born Gentleman.

The small boy was at a table where his mother was not near to take care of him, and a lady next to him volunteered her services.

"Let me cut your steak for you," she said; "if I can cut it the way you like it," she added with some degree of doubt.

"Thank you," he responded, accepting her courtesy; "I shall like it the way you cut it, even if you do not cut it the way I like it," and the lady actually reached over and kissed him.—Detroit Free Press.

Assenting Herself.

The mother was in the act of administering a well-earned chastisement for the offense of running away from home and returning with a torn and soiled dress, when the little girl rebelled and began vigorous retaliatory measures.

"Nellie!" exclaimed the maternal parent, "how dare you strike your mother?"

"I'd like to know," screamed Nellie, "if you didn't begin this fuss?"—Chicago Tribune.

Not as a Slave.

The Reformed Cannibal—So your name is Goodpastor, is it? It may interest you to know that I served your grandfather.

Young Missionary—In what way?

Reformed Cannibal—Fricasseed.—Detroit Tribune.

A Backwoods Prodiget.

Mrs. De Style—I never saw such a countrified thing as Mrs. Nexo-door.

Mr. De Style—What's the matter with her?

Mrs. De Style—She always dresses according to the weather.—N. Y. Weekly.

Where It Shows.

Dinks—When a woman is in doubt as to whether she will take well in a photograph how is the question usually decided?

Danks—in the negative, you D'ack-head, in the negative.—Boston Courier.