ECONOMY THAT SAVES.

H W. Hardy Gives a Few Tips to the

To the Editor INDEPENDENT: We have d the Nebraska State Journal for the ant twenty-five years and rever tille 2 has it urged economy in state matters, nor has it censured prodigality to any extent; but now that the republican party is out, high and dry, of course economy is a grand thing and prodigality hateful. The Journal commences to find fault with the first populist legislature of 1891. Had it commenced with 1887 or 1889 when the republicans were in the sanith of their glory there would have been some justice in appearance. The expense of running the legislature in 1883 was \$28,000; in '85, \$79,000; in '87, \$157,000; in '89, \$190,000; in '91, \$175,000; in '93, \$140,00\$; in '95, \$125,000. Think of it! Thirty-three republican senators having 124 waiters and clerks. Livery senator had a bootblacker, a tooth-picker and a nose-wiper and then there were twenty-five left to do the writing. "The virtue of the new men" withstood the pleadings for places better than the virtue of the old republicans. The "hangers-on" were not increased by the populists.

Twenty or twenty-five clerks and walters in each house are a plenty. Two or three pages, four committee clerks, two cargeants-at-arms and one door-keeper for each house are plenty till toward the close of the session, when a few more might be needed. The pay for 183 members for six (days will be less than \$40,000 and all other expenses, clerks, walters, printing and supplies should not exceed as much more. Then the perpetual hangers-on around the state house should be reduced one-half and pruning in every state institution will undoubtedly be a health-giving operase it urged economy in state matters

house should be reduced one-half and pruning in every state institution will undoubtedly be a health-giving operation. Above all, we want to see Walt Seeley's "ile room" banished with other republican nastiness.

This reform can reach down to county and city. Salaries all the way down are too extravagant and officers too numerous. Two county and two city attorneys are one too many in each case, especially when extra ones are hired for each side when criminals are to be tried or any important claim is to be conor any important claim is to be con-tested. Eighteen hundred dollars a year for farmers to run the business of the county as commissioners is six hundred

The state university must get along with a little less money the coming two years. The last year of the preparatory department is to be dropped, which will relieve several teachers, then a little shaving down on some other corners will not hurt.

We were told four years ago that hard times came in anticipation of the bad things Cleveland was going to do; now why don't good times come in anticipation of the good things that Mc-Kinley is going to do? Banks continue to fail and factories stop and I guess it must be because Bryan was defeated. H. W. HARDY.

YOU CAN BE WELL when your blood rich, pure and nourishing. Hood's arsaparilla makes the blood rich and ire and cures all blood diseases, restor-g health and vigor.

HOOD'S PILLS are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure indigestion, headache. 25c.

REFUSED TO PUBLISH IT.

Too Much Truth to Find Space in the Columns of the "Enterprise."

John Hollenbeck who is a staunch bimetallist, had a warm debate on the money question with his son-in-law C. E-Byers, editor of the Enterprise who finally agreed to publish anything Hollenbeck might write for publication over his ownename. The following is what he

To the Editor of the Enterprise: You may discontinue the Enterprise and send your bill. It advocates a policy that doubled every debt I owe and divided the value of all I possess by 2. It has done the same for every other poor man. It has taken the side of the trusts and monopolies; capital against labor; the strong against the weak, but I am with the under dog. You will be rewarded no doubt with a few crumbs from the mas-ters table. It may be fun for you but it is death to frogs. JOHN HOLLENBECK.

(The Enterpise did not publish it.)

SECEEDERS SCHEMES.

Plans on Foot to Disorganize the Peoples Party.

Tim Hosmer, Esq., the plucky populist according to the nature of the one of the peoples and, having previously defined murder and manslaughter, it would seem that tion. The great majority of Populist members favor it, and six Republicans on record for call for a mass meeting of the peoples party and press of the United States to be held at St. Louis, February 22, for the purpose of reorganizing the peoples "Some of the sections of the

J. S. Coxey, esq. has also issued a call for a conference of all those in favor of certain principles, his object being the formation of a new party, and an abandonment of the peoples party organiza-

We are in favor of a peoples party conference to consider the general welfare of the party and desire to be held at a time and place agreeable to as many as pos-sible. For our part we would prefer May as the time —Missouri World.

Part of the grandiloquent proclamation of the aforesaid editor reads as fol-

Whereas, We are without leaders or officers of any kind in our party and are Ex-Mayor Hardy Wonde s Why Mc-

without a party organization.

We call on the peoples party of these
United States, to meet in mass convention at St. Louis, on Monday, February 22d, 1897, for the purpose of reorganiz-ing the peoples party and press and of electing national and state officers for

This beats the three tailors of Tooley street two to one. There were three of them and only one of this fellow. "The peoples party of the United States" will all be there without a doubt. Marion Butler and Edgerton will be ousted. Dixon of the Missouri World and Hosmer of Poplar Bluff will take their places

organize the laws of the United States. This is the greatest scheme on earth. Hurry up and get in the band wagon.

Common Sense Cure.

PYRAMID PILE OURE OURES PILES PERMANENTLY BY OURING THE CAUSE.

markable Remedy Which is Bringing Comfort to Thousands of Sufferers,

Probably half the people who see this article suffer from piles. It is one of the commonest diseases and one of the most obstinate. People have it for years and just because it is not immediately fatal they neglect it. Carelessness causes no end of suffering. Carelessness about so simple a thing as piles has often caused death. Hemorrhages occur from no apparent cause and loss of blood causes death. Hemorrhages occur during surgical treatment, often causing death.

Piles are simple in the beginning and easily cured. They can be cured even in the worst stages, without pain or loss of blood, quickly, surely and completely. There is only one remedy that will do it—Pyramid Pile Cure.

It aliays the inflamation immediately, heals the irritated surface and with con-

heals the irritated surface and with continued treatment reduces the swelling and puts the membranes into good, sound healthy condition. The cure is

thorough and permanent.

Here we some voluntary and unsolicited testimonials we have lately re-

Mrs. M. C. Hinkley, 601 Mississippi St., Indianapolis, Ind., says: Have been a sufferer from the pain and annoyance of Piles for fifteen years, the Pyramid Pile Cure and Pyramid Pills gave me im-mediate relief and in a short time a com-plete cure.

the attorney general having coincided with the defense that the statute under which defendant was convicted is uncon-stitutional, and Mr. Woodward having been granted leave by the court to file a counter brief. He claims that the statute is valid and constitutional in every way. He says on this point: "Both counsel for the accused and the honorable attorney general have fallen into a fatal error at the very threshold of their discussion as to the non-constitutionality of the statute in question. Both argue that this being a penal statute, it must receive a strict construction, and not such construction as the courts may not such construction as the courts may safe investment, but money men do not resort to where the question at issue is think so. And what is the profit in runother than penal or criminal in its na-ture. That this is true of common law, and in most of the states of the American union, I will not dispute or deay, but in the framing of our criminal code by our the framing of our criminal code by our legislature, and its interpretation by our courts, the common law rule of strict construction of penal and criminal laws has been torn up, root and branch, and such statutes must receive the same liberal construction as statutes on other

subjects."
As to the claim that the section under which Davis was convicted is invalid because it fixes no penalty, the county at-torney states that if the reasoning of defendant's counsel is good, it will apply to the sections forbidding embezzlement, larceny as bailee and various other crimes, and further says: "The part of the statute to which objection is urged is that part which declares that if any per-son violates the first clause of the section, and from such violation, death ensues, the party so violating commits degree, or manslaughter, according to the nature of the offense, and on con-viction shall be punished as in other

"If we construe the several sections as to homicide together, there is nothing uncertain or ambiguous, no room for construction or interpretation.

In other words, the legislature has said that if any person shall maliciously tear up a railroad, or obstruct it, he is guilty of a felony, and if, in the commission of such crime, he causes the death of a human being, then he is guilty of manufacture. he is guilty of murder or manslaughter,

the purpose of reorganizing the peoples party. If date and piace are not satisfactory, he requests that he be informed of the fact. Mr. Hosmer's call appears in another column.

"Some of the sections of the criminal code only provide a penalty to one, two or three sections preceding it, the preceding sections not providing any penalty whatever or fixing any punish.

the court and holds them to have been proper, whereas the defense and the at-torney general find fault with them. The document holds also that the verdict was not inconsistent and closes by stat-ing that the defendant had a fair and impartial trial and should have been hanged as a warning to others.

WHERE ARE WE AT?

Kinleyiem Don't Protrude Ahead.

Editor Post: Who can explain how it is that the people of Nebraska and Kansas have gone back on the republican party? For many years a nomination was equal to an election. The people did not wince even at swallowing a "yal-ler dog." It can't be that it was lack of

Caton's Tansy Pills-

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CATON SPEC. CO., BOSTON, MASS.

to elect a president and congress and re- intelligence. Neither can the fault be found in the masses. Yet trusts and corporations have the same confidence in the party they ever had. Eastern people generally swear by the republican party just the same. Now, why do not western people like the party as they once did? The only explanation to be given is, the western republicans have sold out the western farmers and are trying to deliver the goods, and the peo

It is universally admitted that corrorations have run this state government for the last twenty years ten times more than the farmers have. The democrats in Missouri have stuck to the people and the people have stuck by them. The democrats in some of the southern states are having the same trouble with the people the western republicans are having. Any party that does not stand up for the interests of its own state and section deserves to be kicked into the middle of next week. The east will stick by the republican party because their by the republican party because their only concern is to bleed the west and south. They all mutually enjoy the blood.

Still the meanness of the men who wore the McKinley badges in order to hold their jobs, and voted for Bryan, is under discussion. I once read of a Quaker, who, while riding on horse back through a wild mountainous country. was halted by a robber, pistol in hand, and ordered to dismount and give up his money and his horse. The Quaker deliberately obeyed, all the time measuring up the robber's size and build. After taking out his purse the thought struck him that a little evidence might corroborate his story. He asked the robber to shoot a hole through his hat. No quicker said than done. The robber fired. They had no revolvers in those days. Now, said the Quaker, "the best man will have the horse and money." He seized the robber, choked him a little, bound him with his halter and led him to the nearest prison. How mean him to the nearest prison. How mean it was for that Quaker to deceive the robber. He must have been a Bryan

mediate relief and in a short time a complete cure.

Major Dean of Columbus, Ohio, says: I wish to add to the number of certificates as to the benefits derived from the Pyramid Pile Cure. I suffered from piles for forty years and from itching piles for twenty years and two boxes of the Pyramid Pile Cure has effectually cured me.

Most druggists sell Pyramid Pile Cure or will get it for you if you ask them to. It is one dollar per package and is put up only by the Pyramid Drug Co., Albion, Mich.

Says Statute is Constitutions 1.

The brief for the state in the case of George Washington Davis was filed by George Washington Davis was filed by the cure of the case of the period of the nearest prison. How it was for that Quaker to deceive the robber. He must have been a Bryan man.

How is it that not a republican solvocates the cutting down of government expenses? The assessment must be raised, so the people can be taxed more. An extra session of congress must be called and more tariff levied. All the action, Mich.

Says Statute is Constitutions 1.

The brief for the state in the case of George Washington Davis was filed by George Washington Davis was filed by the prices for his Massachusetts made clothing, will be no detriment to him. clothing, will be no detriment to him.

There are fifty boys in the city of Lincoln who would be more than glad to work as pages for twenty-five cents per day. McKinley's prosperous times have

cannot be sold. We still think that to open the floodgates to free silver would help things. Pile up the money and make the money men want to invest.

H. W. HARDY.

For Bale. Wm. Larrabees book on "The Railroad Question. If you want to be posted on this all important subject send 25 cents and get this book. It contains 480 pages and usually sells for 50 cents.

OUR PRICE 25 cents.

NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT, Lincoln, Neb.

LEGISLATION FOR KANSAS lome of the Notable Measures Likely

to Be Introduced. TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 30 .- A letter addressed by the Topeka Mail to the more notable members of the legislature-elect asking as to what would be the probable character of legislation that would be attempted brought many replies. Summed up briefly the replies insure the introduction of bills for the following purposes:

First-A maximum freight bill, fa vored by every influential member of the Populist side. The Republicans are non-committal on the subject, but will probably favor a conservative measure along the same line.

Second—Australian ballot law amendments, Both Populists and Re-

have placed themselves on record for

Fourth-A law prohibiting the issuance of passes to public officials. A half dozen bills to that effect are already prepared for introduction.
Fifth—State banking law amendments in accordance with the suggestion of Bank Commissioner Breidenhal, for the purpose of affording greater security to depositors.
Sixth—For a uniform school book

bill. Several members have already championed the scheme, and unless the chool book trust can defeat it, some

thing will be done along that line.

Seventh—To abolish useless boards.

Eighth—For a trust deed law, similar to that of Missouri. Both Republicans and Populists favor it, but not enough to put it through. Ninth-To reduce fees and salaries

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. B., 4 Cedar St., New York This paper from now until the

adjournment of the Nebraska Legislature for 80 cents. Subscribe now and get an honest report of the proceedings of the populist

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No New Cases To Be Called.

The supreme court will convene for a egular sitting tomorrow morning. There will be no assignment of cases to be called during December, as the court is sufficiently occupied with important cases that have already been submitted. Among the more important cases upon which opinions are expected at the sit-ting are the best sugar bounty general fund warrant case and the George Washington Davis case. In the former the ington Davis case. In the former the attorney general has attacked the constitutionality of the best sugar bounty law to avoid the necessity of drawing warrants in payment thereof upon the general fund of the state, the legislature that created the bounty having failed to provide an appropriation for the payment of the bounty. The claim upon which the suit is founded is for about \$800 alleged to be due on sugar manufactured in the closing days of last year. When the claim was presented the manufactured in the closing days of last year. When the claim was presented the state auditor declined to issue a warrant therefore, although he had already issued warrants to the extent of some \$52,000 for similar claims. The Norfolk sugar factory authorities, who presented the claim, thereupon applied for a writ of mandamus to compel him to issue the warrant. Should the court order the auditor to issue this warrant it will validate the other \$52,000 of warrants already issued against the general fund, as well as those which must follow for the year's output of augar. On the other hand, if the court holds to the view of the attorney general that the bounty law is bad, it will invalidate the warrants issued and prevalidate the warrants issued and pre-vent the issue of others for the 1896

vent the issue of others for the 1896 crop of sugar.

The question of the rightfulness of issuing warrants for these bounty claims against the general fund, of the state does not appear to have been raised, and many seem to consider that it should have been as a relief to the state in case the court is not inclined to hold the law unconstitutional. The allegation of the unconstitutionality of the law is based upon the claim that the expenditures directed by the legislature largely exceed the revenues of the state.

The George Washington Davis case is

the revenues of the state.

The George Washington Davis case is the case of the negro convicted in this county for the wrecking of the Rock Island passenger train near this city, in which eleven people lost their lives. The attorney-general has recommended that the finding of the Lancaster county court be reversed, admitting the defendant's allegation of defects in the law under which he was convicted. It is claimed that a reversal on the ground alleged will amount to a dismissal of the charge. Davis has been confied in the peniten-Davis has been confied in the peniten-tiary ever since his conviction and has been in custody ever since the wreck ocbeen in custody ever since the wreck oc-curred. There was strong circumstan-tial evidence of his guilt, but there has always been a suspicion quite generally current that the Rock Island railway may have persecuted this negro in order to escape liability in numerous suits for heavy damages arising out of the wreck. This suspicion has won friends and sym-pathy for the accused, and he has en-joyed such assistance as could be given him by counsel for those who have suits pending against the company for dam-ages growing out of the wreck.

Vote on Regent and Justices.

The state canvassing board met yeserday afternoon in the office of Secretary Piper to canvass the vote cast in the recent election on constitutional amendments, contingent justices of the supreme court and regent of the university. After the members of the board had discussed the preplexing differences of opinions as to the duties of the board for over two hours, the following was

votes cast at the general election held in Nebraska on November 3, 1896, was 230,692, as shown by returns made to this board. We find that there were cast for the proposed constitutional amendment to increase the number of judges of the supreme court 84,579 votes, against said amendment 87,896 votes." The vote on each proposition is set forth in the findings and the whole

ends with this sentence:
"We therefore declare the amendments lost if said amendments require the af-firmative vote of all those voting at said

The figures tabulated in the office of he secretary of state gave the following

ber of supreme justices from three to five, 84,579 yeas and 37,896 nays. On the amendment empowering the legislature to fix the salaries of supreme court justices, 61,119 yeas and 54,833

On the amendment relating to compensation of executive state officers, 59,496 ayes and 47,611 nays.

On the amendment relating to judicial power, 60,094 ayes and 45,377 nays.
On the amendment empowering the legislature to increase or diminish the number of supreme justites, 59,343 ayes

and 46,576 nays.

On the amendment providing that filth-sixths of a jury may render a verdict in certain civil cases, 78,573 ayes and 89,006 nays.

On amendment providing for the election of railroad commissioners, 67,045 ayes and 40,597 nays.

On the amendment providing for the investment of the permanent school fund, 78,447 ayes and 36,619 nays. On the amendment for merging metro-

politan city and county governments, 56,960 ayes and 47,634 nays.

On the amendment prescribing the manner in which votes shall be cast, 62,303 ayes and 44,370 nays.

On the amendment to authorize the voting of municipal donations to certain enterpolises. 10,470 interprises, 60,479 ayes and 45,669

For Regent of the State University-Jens C. Jacobsen, Omaha, socialist is For Regent of the State University— Jens C. Jacobsen, Omaha, socialist la-bor, 786: Theodore Johnson, Fairfield, national, 866; Charles R. Lawson, San-tee Agency, prohibition, 2,391; J. I. Leas, Chadron, democrat, 4,781; Thomas Rawlins, Wakefield, democrat and people's independent, 106,967; William G. Whitmore, Valley, republican, 98,-651.

For Judge, Four Years-Ada M. Bit

G. Whitmore, Valley, republican, 98,-651.

For Judge, Four Years—Ada M. Bittenbender, Lincoln, prohibition and national, 2,938; Andrew Estergard, Omaha, socialist labor, 682: Frank Irvine, Omaha, democrat, 5,579; William Neville, North Platte, democrat and people's indepentent, 108,469; Robert Ryan 'Lincoln, republican, 94,238.

For Judge, Two Years—Moses P. Kinkaid, O'Neill, republican, 95,632; John S. Kirkpatrick, Lincoln, democrat and people's independent, 109,045; W. H. Platte, Grand Island, democrat, 4,987; George L. Whitman, Norfolk, prohibition, 2,365; F. P. Wigton, Norfolk, astional, 809; John L. Zerby, South Omaha, socialist labor, 758.

In the discussion that followed the announcement of the figures, Attorney General Churchill contended that it was the duty of the board to declare the amendments lost, as the constitution provides that an amendment must receive a majority of all votes cast at the election.

Governor Holcomb directed attention to the holding of the supreme court through Judge Maxwell that an amendment to be adopted must receive an affirmative vote qual to a majority of the number of votes cast for senators and representatives. Under that decision the board could not declare the result on the amendments unless it had before it the vote of senators and representatives, which it did not have.

Thomas Darnall appeared before the board in behalf of J. S. Kirkpatrick, one of the Insion candidates for supreme court justice. He asked that the board make no findings on the amendments except the number of votes cast for and against each. He believed that the board only to do nothing further as long as it did not have before it the vote on members of the legislature, and any declaration it might make could not prevent the legislature from declaring the amendments carried. Neither could any action taken by the board bind the governor and prevent him from issuing a proclamation declaring the amendments carried if it should be determined by the legislature could determine the question, as it had here

Mrs. Gosper is selling more chesp and medium priced hats than any other firm in Lincoln. She keeps also the higher grade and will make prices during the next thirty days.

CONFISCATED BY A STATE.

The University of Alabama Makes a Claim for Over \$2,000,000.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 30 .- James H. Fitter the treasurer of the university of Alabama for thirty years, has demanded of the general assembly a showing to the institute of the money due to it by the state. He declares that the state has confiscated within the past half century \$2,080,000 accruing from the sale of government grants to the institute. The state was the trustee of the funds and used them in paying its own obligations. It pays the university interest annually on \$3,000,000, but has declined to make any showing for the balance. Mr. Fitts, who is a banker at Tuskaloosa, is backed up in his demands by a strong lobby of the alumni. The unversity is willing to offer the state a liberal

This Paper from new until the ad-Journment of the Nebraska Legislathr for 80 cents. Subscribe now and get an honest report of the proceedings of the populist gislature.

NO WORLD'S STRIKE.

British Trades Union Delegates Discredit the Dock Laborers' Movement.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 .- Samuel Woods ind John Malinson, delegates of the British trades unions to the convention of the American Federation of Labor to be held in Cincinnati in the middle of December, arrived to-day and were met by Contract Labor In-spector Watchorn, an old friend and

associate, formerly secretary of the Miners' union of the United States. Delegate Woods said: "I have not beard about the strike of the Hamburg and Kiel dock laborers, but I do not believe that there will be an interna-tional strike of dock laborers in sympathy with them. They might as well strike the moon. We do not believe in strikes, nor do we believe in arbitration. We prefer conciliation. We know no political party in our labor movement in England. Our constitu-tion forbids it. We are for labor only. I do not know what would be best for the American workingman, but I may be able to offer some suggestions after I have studied the local character of things here."

DR. JAMISON VERY LOW.

The Leader of the Transvaal Raid Critically Sick in Prison.

LONDON, Nov. 30 .- Dr. Jamison, leader of the Transvaal raids, undergoing a sentence of fifteen months' imprisonment in Holloway jail, whose sickness has previously been noted, is now announced to be in a critical constition

See our special offer for semi-weekly during the legislative session described on the editorial page. It is your opportunity OUR GOOD-BY.

We saw the sunset redden in the west; We saw the whirring swallows seek the m We felt on earth decempding prace and r We whispered to each other, "It is best."

We held each other's hands one mo

Sach took one last look at the other's fa-We said, "May God be with you in His gree and from your heart our common pain of

We said good-by, and then—then at the la We knew it could not be. We turned, as

Clasped in each other's arms, our do

Far from us, by one heart-dry overpassed.

—Lewis W. Smith, in Collier's Weekly.

HUNOR OF THE DAY.

On account of the hard times o are worn longer than usual.

Time is money, we are told, yet most money is thrown away to hill time.—Fliegende Blaetter.

"Why don't you marry that girl? She is a real pearl." "Ah, yes; but I don't like the mother of pearl."— Section Wights. ttich Nighta

"Otto, you have a bad report. Wha lose that mean?" "Yee, pape; teache nust have something against you!"—Pliegende Blastter. Athwart these melanoholy days
It costs a groun of cheer
To find you've half a ton of coal
Left over from last year.
—Chicago Tribe

Stikker-"I dreamed last night the you gave me ten dollars." Strykes "Good! that makes us square. I ou you a tenner, you know." Bost

"Don't!" she exclaimed, fearfully you need it worse than L." Reginal prooley Van Lukewarm had threat ned to give her a piece of his mind. - Chicago News.

Lowlets-"How often do you print our vines?" Cityman (who has just accord to the suburbs)—"Never; way all our prunes at the grocer's."-toxbury Gasette.

"That hair restorer I bought of you I found very efficacious," remarked Cawker to his barber. "So?" replied the knight of th rasor. "I must try it myself."—Judge,

Correspondent—"I should like to write for your paper. You want the manuscript sheets blank on one side, don't you?" Managing Editor—"On both sides, if you please."—Fliegends

Point of View: "Bilker, you on to be ashamed to wear such g slothes when you owe me so m money." "No; you ought to be; to lend money to a man who, such good clothes."—Ohicago Re Doctor—"Just place this therm ter under your tongue, Mrs. Per and keep your lips closed tight Mr. Henry Peque (after a few min of speechless delight)—"What

you take for that instrument, Doe?"
-Puck. An olderly gentleman is seen to tread on a piece of orange pael and come heavily down on the small of his back. To him, polite stranger, rais-ing his hat; "Excuse me, sir; would would you mind doing that again?
My friend didn't see it."—Terns

"Happened to see your wife on a wheel yesterday. If I remember, I heard you declare you would never allow her to ride," "Yes, I know. But ahe had a chance to trade off her pug dog for a wheel, and I thought I would choose the least evil."—Indianapolis Journal.

"Hello," said the smoking car as the damaged trolley rolled into the depot. "What struck you?" "Oh," replied the trolley, "I thought I would have a little fun by running down a gang on the street, and hanged if they weren't all football players!"—Philadelphic North America. delphia North American.

delphis North American.

"Did you attend the big meeting at Old City Hall last night?" asked one Pitteburger of another. "No." "Why not?" "Well, my name was not on the list of Vice-Presidents, and I knew that if all those men were there, I would not be able to get into the hall." — Pittsburg Chronicle-Tele

Edison's Failures.

Edison has accomplished so much in he line of invention that it is popuarly believed he has made no failures in that direction, but the truth is that he has been at work for years upon several hard problems which seem to be no nearer a solution to-day than they were when he began. For the last seven years he has been trying to derive electricity directly from coal without going through the usual process of heat, steam power and dy-

"There's enough latent electrical energy in a pound of coal to carry it across the Atlantic," he said the other day, "yet we have never been able to utilize more than a very small fraction of it. I know how to get electricity from coal direct, but I don't know yet how to get enough of it."—New York Journal.

Gold in the Ocean.

Professor Liversidge, of the Sydney (Australia) University, has made chemical experiments which, he says, show that there are over 100,000,000 tons of gold dissolved in the ocean water of the world, if the rate of one grain per ton, which he found on the Australian coast, holds everywhere.

Social Calls in Persia.

In Persia, among the aristocracy, isitor sends notice an hour or two pefore calling, and gives a day's notice t the visit is one of great importance. It is met by servants before he reaches he house, and other consider re shown him, secondlag to relative