

GREECE HUMBLER HERSELF.

MEDIATION ACCEPTED ON POWERS' TERMS.

WAR VIRTUALLY AT END.

Crete Will Be Evacuated and the Plan of Autonomy for the Island Agreed To—Turkey May Be Prevented From Imposing Too Severe Conditions—The Crown Prince's Censorship.

LONDON, May 12.—Greece has formally consented to abandon Crete, to recognize the plan of autonomy for the island arranged by the powers and has accepted the offer of mediation of the powers for the settlement of the complications with Turkey.

This was officially announced in the House of Commons to-day by Mr. A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury and government leader. It was generally held to mean that the war between Greece and Turkey was virtually at an end and that Greece would be protected from extravagant demands by Turkey as the victor in the conflict.

The offer of mediation of the powers provided that, upon a formal declaration by Greece that she would recall her troops and agree to such an autonomous regime for Crete as the powers in their wisdom should deem best and accept unreservedly the counsels of the powers, they would intervene in the interests of peace.

MISTAKES OF THE GREEKS.

LONDON, May 12.—The Athens correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: "The real and only cause of the Greek retreat to Pharsala was the blunder of someone who mistook the retreat of the enemy for a forward movement designed to outflank the Greeks, and therefore ordered a hasty retreat. Crown Prince Constantine left Larissa because he believed the exaggerated reports of danger to his forces. It is a fact, however, that on the evening of the retreat Edhem Pasha, despairing of breaking the Greek lines, had ordered his army to retire to Ellassona, while the sultan had dispatched a special commissioner to the Greek government. The state of the Turkish army at the moment was simply pitiful, and terror reigned at the Yildik Kiosk."

The Daily Mail's correspondent at Volo says: "From the first day of the war Crown Prince Constantine, in his capacity as chief censor, blocked all the news which the English correspondents sent from the scene of hostilities. They were obliged to adopt a plan of posting all their messages to Athens, but even then many of these were not forwarded. The minister of war issued official reports daily, which were incorporated with the telegrams. This explains the inaccuracy of the service in so many cases. The crown prince, who understands English perfectly, altered the news so as to make it favorable to himself. For instance, in a telegram to a New York newspaper describing the 'cold' reception given him at Larissa, the prince changed it to 'enthusiastic' reception. When the correspondents went to him in a body and protested vigorously, he answered evasively. The Greek disaster was due primarily to Constantine himself. He destroyed the morale of the army by ordering the evacuation of Kurtisoval and the retreat on Tynova, and then he ran away in a shameful flight from Larissa, when the disgraceful scene was witnessed of a Greek colonel shrieking with terror. All cursed Constantine for deserting them, though there were other reasons for the disasters which followed, such as lack of discipline, the insufficiency of officers and a general maladministration of the non-combatant branches of the service."

Missouri's G. A. R. Encampment. WARRENSBURG, Mo., May 12.—The sixteenth annual encampment of the G. A. R. of Missouri will be held at Pertle Springs to-morrow, Thursday and Friday. At the same time the encampments of the Woman's Relief Corps, Sons of Veterans and Ladies' Auxiliary to the Sons of Veterans will also be held, and it is expected that the attendance this year will be fully 5,000. There will be many social features.

Nancy Jane Mayes on Trial. OLATHE, Kan., May 12.—The trial of Nancy Jane Mayes, charged with the murder of Anna Belle Williams, a 12 year-old girl, in the western part of this county last December, was begun in the district court of this county to-day and will probably last several days, as many witnesses are in attendance from Shawnee and Douglas counties.

A Monument for Paris Victims. PARIS, May 12.—The deputies from the municipal districts in the quarter of the Rue Jean Corjon are promoting a subscription list for the creation of a monument commemorative of the charity work done Sunday more than 100,000 persons visited the scene of the disaster, and hundreds threw flowers over the high fence which the authorities have built around the bazar site.

Headquarters Revolution Ended. TRUJICALPA, Honduras, May 12.—The revolution is ended and the country is peaceful.

NO SURRENDER TO BELL.

Independent Telephone Companies Will Continue to Fight the Monopoly. MADISON, Wis., May 12.—P. T. Spooner, president of the Standard Telephone company, one of the largest independent telephone companies in the country, has this to say on the decision of the United States supreme court in the Berliner patent case: "My information is that the decision simply acquiesces in the Bell company and the patent office of fraud and collusion in the issuance of the Berliner patent. The merits of the patents are not involved. Advice from independent exchanges all over the country show them anxious to try conclusions with the Bell company. Similar patents have expired in foreign countries, and following the decisions of the United States supreme court in other cases the Berliner patent will finally be declared void. There is no cause for alarm to the users of independent telephones."

JAPS CLAIM DAMAGES.

Want a Large Sum From Hawaii for Harbing of Immigrants. HONOLULU, May 4.—The Japanese cruiser Naniwa should soon arrive here, having left Yokosuka on April 20. She brings Commulla Akiyama of the Japanese foreign office, two Japanese newspaper correspondents and three of the immigrants lately refused a landing here, who come now to serve as witnesses in the investigation which is to be held. By Japan mail news comes to the effect that the Emigration company of Kobe claims \$20,000 yen for each of three immigrants turned back, while the steamship Shin Shu Maru claims \$30 yen per day damages for time lost through the Hawaiian government's action.

TEA PRICES MOVING UP.

Importers Advance Rates in Anticipation of the New Tariff Bill. NEW YORK, May 12.—The tea importers have not waited the passage of the tariff bill, with its proposed duty of ten cents a pound upon that commodity, but have advanced all grades of tea from three to five cents a pound. The market which was in a very sluggish condition a week ago, has been changed into one of great activity. Speculators have not been slow to take advantage of the situation and at the rate prices are being pushed up wholesale merchants will find themselves compelled to pay the full amount of the proposed duty in the new tariff bill before the measure becomes a law.

Chicago Wheat Grades Raised.

CHICAGO, May 12.—Chicago board of trade today voted—488 to 436—to discontinue the use of No. 2 spring wheat as a contract grade, thus placing this market on an equal footing with the other big grain centers of the country. This leaves only two contract grades of wheat for future delivery—No. 1 northern spring and No. 2 red winter. The effect will be to give the buyer of future contracts a better quality of wheat. Some members think it will reduce the volume of speculative trade. The rule becomes effective October 1.

Fort Scott Paper Factory Sold.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., May 12.—A \$30,000 paper factory built here by the Fort Scott paper company as an experiment to manufacture paper from the cane bagasse from the Parkinson sugar works, was sold at sheriff's sale yesterday for \$2,000 to the Bank of Fort Scott. The plant proved a good investment until the sugar works failed and the supply of bagasse was cut off.

The Greatest of Paper Machines.

RUMFORD FALLS, Me., May 12.—Workmen this week are putting into place in the mills of the Rumford Falls paper company the largest paper machine in the world. It will produce paper 150 inches wide, fifteen inches wider than the best previous American mark and two inches over the world's record.

Theosophists Buy More Land.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., May 12.—The Theosophical society's tract of land on Point Loma was increased yesterday by the additional purchase of forty acres of improved lands, giving the society one mile square. The object of the increase is to erect a large hotel and sanitarium.

Mr. Sherman's Anniversary.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Secretary of State John Sherman celebrated the seventy-fourth anniversary of his birth last night. The reception was a notable one, the distinguished assemblage of guests including dignitaries of all the foreign countries, as well as officials of the United States.

Ed Bussey Convicted.

EUREKA, Kan., May 12.—Ed Bussey, until recently traveling salesman for a St. Joseph dry goods firm, and well known to the trade in the West, was found guilty at Howard of enticing two Augustas, Butler county, girls from home for immoral purposes.

Noted Kansas Jointist Dead.

WICHITA, Kan., May 12.—John Schroeder of Goddard, probably the most persistent violator of the prohibitory liquor law in Kansas, died early this morning. Schroeder has cost Sedgewick county over \$107,000 court costs.

Destructive Fire in Quincy, Ill.

QUINCY, Ill., May 12.—Fire after midnight last night destroyed the J. R. Dayton Tablet company's plant, the Vaik-Jones and the McMein job printing offices and the Bruubaugh book store, all in one building. The total loss is \$110,000.

Democrat's Minister Resigns.

COPENHAGEN, May 12.—The premier and minister of foreign affairs, Baron Reeds Thott, tendered the resignation of the cabinet this morning and the king summoned ex-Premier Estrup to form a new cabinet.

A Remarkable Engineering Feat.

A great section of mountain was recently torn off by 10,000 pounds of powder, lifted several feet straight up and then pushed bodily forward 40 or 50 feet, trembling over the gorge below the dam, and then falling with an awful roar 125 feet, to remain hereafter for all time as the bulwark of the great dam being built to impound water for the city of San Francisco. The dam is forty-three miles east of the city. For two months or more preparations had been made for the monster blast in common with another blast that is nearly ready. The plan was to cut tunnels into the side of the mountain at various points above the bed of the creek and to place in these tunnels, first, great stores of black powder which ignites slower than giant powder, and, therefore, has more pushing power and less shattering effect. On the surface and in places through the mountain side were placed big deposits of giant powder for the purpose of shattering the mass and lifting it up. According to plans the black powder when it exploded would hurl the mass straight forward, making a bridge of granite across the gorge and blocking the stream. The plans were carried out with the greatest care. Danger was constantly feared from the great mines of powder, but all went well and the blast was finally ready. A lot of insulated electric wires, connecting with each deposit of powder and attached to exploders, were gathered into one circuit in a tunnel across the gorge and above the blast. The signal was passed, the switch closed, and a wonderful scene instantly followed. The side of the opposite hill, composed of great bowlders and masses of granite in dikes, quivers, rose from its bed of centuries, and shot out thousands of little tongues of dust, that gave the whole hill a peculiar, fuzzy appearance. This was for a fraction of a second. A growl, like the angry diapason of the ocean, sounded deep down in the hill, and before the spectators recovered their equilibrium after the artificial earthquake the mass was falling. When the dust was cleared away it was found that the blast had dislodged a mass of rock 400 feet up and down stream and an average of 60 feet in height, completely bridging the canyon. The engineer estimated that the amount dislodged weighed about 150,000 tons. The rock was thrown exactly as the engineers had planned.—Railway Review, Chicago.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him. West & Trunk, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Waiding, Kinnes & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

WILL NOT JOIN.

Some of the Western Roads' Fear the Action of the Federal Court.

It is reported that the promoters of the new "agreement" between railroads, to take the place of the Western Passenger association recently held to be an illegal combination, are experiencing considerable difficulty in securing the signatures of some of the western roads. They fear that the judgment of the railroad attorneys may not be approved by the supreme court, and that the court would be severe in its punishment for the violation of the plain meaning and intent of its decision. The roads do not want to precipitate a rate war, and reduce the freight rates, neither do they wish to have a court war and be fined and imprisoned. They are badly worried and the course they will pursue is uncertain. The eastern roads are not so fearful of the courts. They have not had the same amount of experience that some of the western roads have had.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonderworker, that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac of your druggist under guarantee to cure, 50c or \$1. Booklet and sample mailed free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

SIXTEEN LIVES LOST.

The Result of A Terrible Fire on Board the Ship Leona.

The steamer Leona of the Mallory line, sailed from New York City last Sunday bound for Galveston. It carried a large cargo of merchandise, eleven saloon passengers, nearly 100 steerage passengers and a crew of 75 hands. By some unknown cause fire broke out in the steerage rooms. The captain and deck hands pumped water through the ventilators on the fire below. It raged fiercely and 13 of the steerage passengers, and three of the crew were burned to death before the flames could be extinguished. As soon as the fire was extinguished the boat put about and returned to New York City.

To California, Comfortably.

Every Thursday afternoon, a tourist sleeping car for Salt Lake City, San Francisco and Los Angeles leaves Omaha and Lincoln via the Burlington Route. It is carpeted, upholstered in rattan, has spring seats and backs and is provided with curtains, bedding, towels, soap, etc. An experienced excursion conductor and a uniformed Pullman porter accompany it through to the Pacific Coast.

While neither so expensively finished nor so fine to look at as a palace sleeper, it is just as good to ride in. Second class tickets are accepted for passage and the price of a berth, wide enough and big enough for two, is only \$5.

For ticket and further information apply at B. & M. depot or city office, cor. Tenth and O street, Lincoln, Neb. GEO. W. BONNELL, C. P. & T. A.

No man can be as strong with half his life blood drawn out. Neither can a nation prosper with one-half its money debased by legislation paid for with British gold.—Grand Island Democrat.

OUR OLD SOLDIERS.

Some Interesting Figures As to the Number Still Surviving.

Col. F. C. Ainsworth of the war department, has compiled some curious and apparently fairly reliable statistics of mortality among the survivors of the union armies in the civil war.

As published in the New York World, he finds that there are now 1,095,628 survivors. This number will decrease as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Number of survivors. 1900: 999,939; 1905: 820,687; 1910: 626,231; 1920: 251,727; 1930: 85,013; 1940: 340; 1945: 0.

Therefore, according to Col. Ainsworth, eighty years after the war and forty-eight years from the present time the last survivor will be departing. At present there are about 760,000 survivors on the roll. This leaves 335,000 who might be added. A good percentage of them probably will be added under the present administration.

In addition to survivors there are 219,000 widows, etc., on the roll to whom more than one-third of the \$140,000,000 annually appropriated. The possibility of additions to this part of the roll is not limited or in any way influenced by the decrease of survivors. We are still paying pensions to half a dozen widows of soldiers of the revolution. And as fast as the survivors die off the advocates of heavy taxes and liberal appropriations will add the widows to the roll. So that there is no reason why we should not be paying as much more for pensions ten or even twenty years from now as we are paying today.

IMPORTERS ARE ANGRY.

Claim That the Retroactive Clause in the Dingley Bill Was a Trick.

The retroactive clause has cost the importers of New York many millions. It has cost them at least \$300,000 in interest charges that they have been compelled to pay to get the money with which to get their goods out of bond. The large importers are all very angry at the tariff tinkers at Washington. They will be compelled to advance the price of great quantities of their merchandise in order to get back the enormous sums they have expended.

The New York World publishes an interview with one of the largest importers in New York, in which he is quoted as saying: "If the election were to take place tomorrow Mr. McKinley would not get a single vote in the entire importing and business district."

While this is a very extravagant statement it serves to show what a change of sentiment has come over the business men of New York since they turned out 100,000 strong to march for McKinley and sound money on the Saturday afternoon preceding the last national election.

Most of the importers have been badly molested by the action of the retroactive clause, but the American Sugar Refining company has been complacently ignoring the retroactive clause and rushing into sugar in at the rate of from 50,000 to 100,000 bags a day. Last Friday the trust paid \$600,000 in duties. Its check on one invoice alone amounted to \$350,725.16. Other importers are wondering how the Sugar Trust could so well, forshawd the action of the senate, for wise business men declare that no concern even as powerful as the Sugar Trust could have afforded to enter upon such a gigantic speculation without the assurance that the Dingley tariff would not become effective until midsummer.

OMAHA, NEB., March 20, 1897.—I have given Hood's Sarsaparilla to my children and it has improved their appetite and made them stronger and healthier. I believe it to be unequalled as a blood purifier. OSCAR HEYVALL, 4511 Franklin street.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all liver ills. 25c.

Forest Fires in Wisconsin.

There are great forest fires raving in northern Wisconsin. Thousands of acres of good timber and millions of feet of sawed lumber have already been consumed by the flames. The under brush and timber in the marshes is burning at a tremendous rate and nothing except heavy rains will prevent incalculable damage to the lumber and farming interests of the northern part of the state. The smoke from the fires is so dense over Lake Superior as to seriously hamper navigation. At Green Bay and all along the tracks of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad the fires are spreading rapidly. Thousands of people will be left homeless.

Meeting of the Supreme Council

Catholic Knights of America . . .

MOBILE, ALABAMA, May 11-15, '97 For the above occasion agents of the Mobile & Ohio railroad at ticket stations will sell tickets to Mobile and return rate of ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP. Tickets will be sold May 9th to 13th inclusive, limited for return passage to May 18, 1897.

MOBILE & OHIO R. R. COMPANY.

Gen. Passenger Department, Mobile, April 30, 1897.

Defeated for Four Days.

About thirty negroes landed at Natchez, Mississippi, last week. They had been on a raft with nothing to eat for four days and nights. They had been completely lost and out of sight of land since the time they had downed and washed away a colored Baptist preacher being near by, offered his services and began at once to baptize the whole crew. They refused to eat or leave the river bank until the baptism was completed. They said the flood was a visitation of divine wrath.



Vae Fort Chicken.

There was once a pretty chicken, But his friends were very few, For he thought that there was nothing in the world but what he knew. So he always in the farmyard Had a very forward way, Telling all the hens and trukeys What they ought to do or say. "Mrs. Goose," he said, "I wonder That your goslings you should let Go out paddling in the water, It will kill them to get wet."

"I wish, my old Aunt Dorking," He began to her one day, "That you wouldn't sit all summer In your nest upon the hay. Won't you come into the meadow, Where the grass with seeds is filled?" "If I should," said Mrs. Dorking, "Then my eggs would all get chilled." "No they won't," replied the chicken, "And no matter if they do, Eggs are really good for nothing, What's an egg to me or you?"

"What's an egg?" said Mrs. Dorking; "Can it be you do not know, You yourself were in an eggshell But a little month ago And if kind wings had not warmed you, You would not be out today, Telling hens and geese and turkeys What they ought to do and say, To be very wise and shrewd Is a pleasant thing no doubt, But when young folks talk to old ones They should know what they're about." —Selected.

Probably Roup.

Please inform me through the Farmers' Review what ails my chickens. They will swell up on one side of the head, usually the left eye will swell shut with a sort of thick yellow matter or canker, the tongue, mouth and as far down the throat as you can see is covered with thick chunks of yellow canker. They dump around for about three days and die. I have a good warm hen-house well ventilated. I feed corn, oats, millet, ground barley and oats. Please inform me what to do for them. Some of the hens are laying. I have fed them some Venetian red, which I thought helped them.—G. H.

From the description you would incline to the belief that the trouble is roup. You say the pen is warm and well-ventilated. That may be just the trouble. We are not in favor of ventilators at all. We have seen too much trouble arising from cold drafts of air in warm pens. We have known large numbers of fowls to die from no other apparent reason than this. Better have the pen cold and draftless than warm and drafty. Here is what one authority says on roup: "Almost all forms of chronic catarrh in fowls go by the name of roup. It usually begins by a severe cold, caused by exposure to cold, wet or damp. There is discharge from the nostrils, at first of thin mucus, and the entire cavity of the nose may become filled up; froth and mucus fill the inner angle of the eye, the lids are swelled and often the eye-ball quite concealed, and in severe cases the entire face is considerably swelled. It is said to be contagious, but is probably so only in severe and virulent cases."

Duff, Lewis describes roup as follows: "Profusion, sleepiness, neglect of food, ruffled feathers, unsteady walk, quickened breathing, with a hoarse wheeze and an occasional crowing sound. On the tongue, at the angle of union of the beak, or in the throat appear yellowish white films (false membranes) firmly adherent to a reddened surface, and raw sores where these have been detached. The nostrils may be completely plugged with swelling and discharge so that breath can only be drawn through the open bill. The inflammation may extend along the windpipe to the aerial cavities and lungs, or along the gullet to the intestines. In the first place death may take place from suffocation, and in the latter from diarrhoea."

Treatment.—The same authority says: "Disuse raw grain and feed on vegetables and puddings made of well-boiled oats, barley and Indian pudding. Dissolve carbonate or sulphate of soda, or chlorate of potassium freely in the water drunk. Remove the false membranes with a feather or forceps and apply to the surface with a feather a nitrate of silver lotion. If diarrhoea supervenes, give a teaspoonful of quinine wine three a day. It is all-important to change the run of the chickens for a time at least."

We ourselves have never had fowls afflicted this way, for we have always kept them in tight pens, but not too warm, in fact in pens where a single inch wall of boards is the only protection from the cold.

Housing Hens.—It will not do to keep a lot of hens in a dark or uncomfortable building and expect them to be busy and lay. They prefer a light, dry, roomy place, where each hen can exercise freely and without hindrance from the others. They will never care to scratch, however, if they are fed every time they appear hungry. They must be compelled to scratch and work for their food. We do not advise the limiting of the food. Give them plenty, but only in the litter, where they must work and scratch for each grain. Throw the grain in leaves, cut straw, cut hay or any kind of litter, and at night give them a good feed in the trough, composed of a mixture, but during the day make them work and work hard. At first they may not be inclined to accept such conditions, but unless they scratch let them go hungry. Scratching means eggs, for it keeps them in health.—Ez.

The Raspberry.

W. C. Freeman, at a Missouri Horticultural convention, told how to grow the raspberry. A deep, rich alluvial loam the best. If this is not to be had, the ground must be enriched by well-rotted manure.

Location.—A northern slope preferred, deep plowing best. Planting.—For Reds, set in fall or early spring in rows three to four feet apart, and cultivate thoroughly as long as weeds appear. Allow no fruit to set the first year. Cut back the canes to about one foot the first year. Tender varieties should be cut back near the ground. Remove all the old and dead wood. The nearer the ground the buds appear, the better.

Black Caps.—Set three to seven feet apart, treat much the same as the Red Caps. Setting in the fall preferred, but may be set in the spring, if great care is used. Cultivate and hoe first year as late as October. Crops between the rows a hindrance. Only thorough work will pay. Top the plants eight or ten inches high, and if a large number of canes is wanted, top the canes.

Pruning.—First year cut back to foot or eighteen inches, according to strength of plant. For weak plants cut back to ground. Top the young shoots twelve or fourteen inches high until laterals fill out the rows. Picking.—Prepare in advance crates made and filled with boxes. Secure the pickers, one-third more than you will need, assign them to certain rows and see that they work only there.

LOST HER BLOOMERS.

The Frightfully Awful Dilemma of a Chicago Bicyclist.

Guests of the Stamford hotel, on Michigan avenue, were horrified Sunday at an accident to a young lady which occurred right in front of that famous hostelry, which has become a kind of headquarters for those bicyclists who make use of the magnificent South side boulevards, says the Chicago Tribune. At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon a very dashing girl, with a little cap set jauntily upon her blonde ringlets, came speeding down the avenue. She was dressed in a very natty blouse and the latest style of riding bloomers, which reached well down toward the ankle. Just as she reached the hotel one of the bloomer legs caught in the chain and sprocket of the machine and in an instant, going at the scorching pace she was, the entire bloomer was stripped off her shapely right limb. The spectators were for a moment paralyzed at the extent of this catastrophe, and two or three young ladies who were just about to mount their wheels blushed as red as a rainy sunset, but the dashing damsel was equal to the emergency. With a dextrous hand she disengaged herself from the mangled bloomers and stood before her admiring and astonished audience arrayed in an extremely becoming pair of black tights and trunks to match. Thrusting the bloomers into her blouse, she vaulted lightly on her wheel and the next moment was vanishing southward over the hard roadway at a two-minute gait.

STRIKE ON SUNDAY WEDDINGS

English Clergymen Object to Marriages on This Day of the Week.

One of the latest developments of the strike movement is by the English provincial clergy against Sunday marriages. In London the use of the first day of the week for weddings is now almost unknown, but in the provinces, especially in the counties close to the metropolis, Sunday remains the favorite day for rustic unions, and it is the number of these celebrations that has called forth a protest from the hard-working clergy of Aylesbury. Their grievance is embodied in the following passage from the local parish magazine: "There is one thing we poor parsons rebel against very much indeed, and that is the growing practice of 'Sunday weddings.' As if we had not quite enough to do already on Sundays, we are constantly requested to perform the marriage ceremony over couples who ought, in most cases, to be ashamed to come to us on Saturday night begging this favor. We ask, 'Why must you be married on Sunday of all days?' 'O, because I can't afford to lose a day's work,' says the expectant bridegroom. What utter nonsense! Surely it stands to reason that if a man cannot afford to lose a day's work, then, certainly, he cannot afford to be married. Anyhow, what we want our friends to understand is this, that we object strongly to 'Sunday weddings,' and we hope that intending bridegrooms and brides will humor us in this matter. There are six days in the week; let them choose one of these, and not a Sunday. As for the stock argument of not being able to afford to lose a day's work, the sooner this is dropped the better, for it carries its own condemnation with it."

Bid of a Rival.

"Come and have a treat with me." "Why are you celebrating?" "My rival is dead." "Rival! I thought you were married!" "So I am, but I've had a rival nevertheless. He's gone, though; died this morning in my wife's arms." "Great Caesar! Are you the kind of a man to stand that?" "I've had to." "Well! I never! Who in goodness' name was he?" "She loved him before we were married and when we went to house-keeping she brought him to the house. He was a complete stranger to me then, and we've never been very good friends at any time. Well, he's gone and I'm glad of it." "Well, I'm blued! If you are not the greatest idiot—what was his name?" "Fido." Taberna.—New York Press.

Send this paper to some friend in the east.