## THE SUGAR SCHEDULES.

Lively Fight Over the Amendments Offered.

CRISP SITS DOWN ON BOUTELL

The Congressman From Maine Made an Impassioned Sprout on the Hawaitso Question...Mr. Gear Given as Ovation When He Rises to Address the House. Republicans Became Hitarious.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 -The fight to amend the sugar schedule of the Wilson bill was made in the house Monday.

The first amendment was that offered by McRae (Ark.) to abolish entirely the ougar bounty.

Meiklejohn (Neb.) offered as an amendment to that of McRae the sugar bounty provision of the McKinley law.

Dockery (Mo.) offered as a substitute for the amendments a proposition to abolish the bounty on sugar and place the raw and refined sugar on the free

list. Cannon (Ills ) supported Mr. Meiklejohn's amendment. The free sugar clause of the McKinley bill had saved the people of the country, rich and poor alike, annually from \$1 to \$1.25 per

Breckinridge (Dem., Ark ) supported the bounty provision of the Wilson bill. Sugar in the McKinley law was only free up to No. 16, Detch standard. There were two ways of determining the grades of sugar, by color or by quantity of saccharine matter. The Mc-Kinley law had accepted the color test. Sugar, under No. 16 Dutch standard, was not used on the American table. Above that standard the McKinley law placed a duty of 1/2 cent per pound. This duty was reduced in the Wilson bill to 1/2 cent. Sugar was freer under this bill than under the McKinley law.

Prince (Dem., La.) then took the floor and made the principal speech in behalf of the Louisiana sugar interests. Har- last election. ter (Dem., O.) was recognized at this point and offered a substitute for the proposed amendments, that of Mr. Dockery having been withdrawn to abolish the bounty and substitute a duty of I cent per pound to be increased to 2 cents from such countries as levied an export

Gave Gear an Ovation.

Gear (Rep., Ia.) rose from his seat and was recognized at the conclusion of the reading of Harter's amendment. As the chair recognize I him, he Republican side broke into cheers, which were quickly taken up on the Democratic side and for several moments the demonstration continued. Mr. Gear offered an amendment to make a reduction of the bounty beginning in 1898 instead of 1905. He explained the effect of the free sugar and sugar bounty provisions of the McKinley bill. Free sugar, he said, saved the neople of the country \$170,000,000, and had increased the consumption of sugar from 50 to 60 pounds

per capita. Bryan (Dem., Neb.), in support of the bounty provision of the Wilson bill, denied the right of any congress to bind future congresses. The Fifty first congress could not bind congress for 15 years to continue the bounty. If it could, it could have bound congress for 100 years. As a matter of fact he doubted whether the Fifty-first congress could raise a moral obligation of any kind. [Laughter.] Instead of replacing the duty on sugar, and thus taxing the consumer of sugar in the United States, be favored giving the people the benefit of free sugar and raising the revenue from an income tax.

At this point, on motion of Turner (Dem., Ga.), the committee rose and the speaker laid before the house the special message of the president, transmitting additional Hawaiian correspondence. At the request of Mr. Dingley the correspondence was read. The speaker ordered the message and accompanying documents referred to the committee on foreign affairs and to be printed.

Boutelle Is Rather Persistent. Mr. Boutelle got recognition on a point of order and in an impassioned speech declared it was not apparent the government was engaged in fomenting insurrection in a country with which we are at peace.

"I submit," said he, in stentorian tones, "that the house has three times been notified the administration is engaged in inciting insurrection and revelation in Hawaii and that it is our duty to express the disapproval of congress in that policy. I cannot conceive that the speaker will interpose his will between the house and its imperative duty."

By this time the Democrats had crowded down the aisles and were in a high state of excitement, Hatch (Dem., Mo.) loudly demanding that Boutelle's words be taken down. This, under the rules, forces the member called to order to immediately take his seat. The speaker accordingly or leved Boutelie to his seat, but the latter went on talking. Again the speaker called his attention to

"All right," retorted Boutelie, defiantly, without showing any disposition to comply with it.

"The trouble with the gentleman is," said the speaker, slowly and deliberately, "that he repeatedly violates the rules. The sergeant-at-arms will see that the gentleman takes his seat."

The deputy sergeant promptly took his mace and started toward Boutelle, who quietly took his seat as the latter approach. The Democrats applauded loudly as he sat down.

The rule was then read, and immediately afterward the speaker recognized Mr. Wilson for a motion to go into committee of the whole for the further consideration of the tariff bill. On division, Mr. Boutelle made the point of no quorum. The speaker, in accordance with the custom, appointed Boutelle and

Wilson tellers. Speaker In No Mood to Triffe. "Am I sufficiently purged of contempt to act as teller?" asked Mr. Boutelle con-

temptuously. "The chair accepts the entleman 's

statement," said be, "as a statement Went he ductions to serve," and appointed Mr. Hopkins. [Democratic applause.]

Mr. Boutelle protested that the chair had no right to place such a construction on his statement, but the speaker declined to listen to him.

Most of the Republicans, however, declined to vote and it was 10 minutes before a Democratic quorum was pro-The tariff debate was then recured

Hobertson's Amendment. Dingley (Me.) and Morcor (Neb.) supported the present bounty and Mr. Tarney defended the Wilson bill. Mr. Robertson (La.) offered the following amendment:

To strike out the bounty provision of the Wilson bill and insert "all sugars shall pay duty upon their p lariscopie test as follows: All sugar testing by the polariscops not above 75 degrees, I cent per pound duty, and for every additional degree or fraction of a degree, 3-20 of a cent per pound additional; and all sugars above 16 Dutch standard an additional duty of 5-20 of 1 cent per pound; provided that all angars when exported from a country which pays a bounty on sugar shall pay in addition to these rates a duty equal to the bounty paid by such country.

Mr. Warner (D.m., N. Y.) offered an amendment to Mr. Robertson's substitute to place refined sugar on the free list. He said this amendment was to remove the last remnant of protection from the pen ling bill.

Simpson (Pop., Kan.) declared that the free sugar given by the McKinley law furnished the best example of what a removal of the onerous protective duties would do for the consumer.

Hainer (Rep., Neb.) advocated the retention of the present bounty and Boatner (Dem., La.) in concluding the debate for the sugar men insisted the traditions of the Democratic party were opposed to a revenue duty. Had Louisiana imagined, he said, that her great industry was to be stricken down, her vote would not have been given to Cleveland at the

Mr. Payne said he was opposed to the restoration of the sugar duty because it was a tax on the breakfast table. He enterprise any encouragement, to afterdefended the bounty provision of the McKinley law.

Mr. Wilson concluded the debate in advocacy of the bounty provision of the pending bill.

Meiklejohn's Amendment Lost. The first vote was taken on Mr. Meiklejohn's amendment to the substitute for Mr. McRae's amendment to abolish the sugar bounty, the provissions of the McKinley law relating to the bounty. This was defeated without division by a strict party vote.

The vote then recurred upon an amendment offered by Mr. Price to a duty of 1 cent per pound on sugar below 16 Dutch standard and abolishing the sugar bounty by inserting the provision of Mills bill, which levied a duty on sugar not above 13 Dutch standard of 1 1-16 per cent, and it was carried by an action abolishes the bounty on sugar.

The vote was then taken on refined sugar. Mr. Robertson's amendment providing for a duty of from tried Wednesday. 1 1-10 cents per pound upward on sugars testing, by the polarscopic test, not above 75 degree was offered as the first amendment. To this, Mr. Warner (N. Y.) offered the amendment to place refined sugar, dutiable in the bill at 1/4 cent, on the free list, and after a long parliamentary discussion as to the status of pending amendments, it being claimed by the Louisiana members that a misunderstanding existe | regarding the rul- arrested. ing of the chair. By unanimous consent Mr. Breckinridge (Ky.) was allowed to offer a substitute for these two amendments, placing a uniform duty of 1 cent per pound upon all sugars below 15, Dutch standard.

The vote was first taken upon Mr. Warner's smendment to the amendment, to abolish the duty on refined sugar, and again the radical Democrats secured another signal victory, the Republicans declining to vote. By a vote of 137 to 62 the duty on refined sugar was abolished.

The substitute of Mr. Breckinridge, which was voted on next, was defeated by a vote of 144 to 67. The Republicans declined to aid those of the Democrats are less frequent. who were meking to place a duty upon sugar by voting with the radical Democrats. The Democratic supporters of the Breckinridge amendment were unable to secure enough followers to order tellers. At this juncture, amid great confusion, the time came to take the final vote upon Mr. Robertson's amendment as amended by Mr. Warner's natio

amendment. Republicans Became Hilarious,

A great deal of misunderstanding existed upon the floor as to what the efproposition would mean. The Republicans were bilariously joyful at the tangle into which they had gotten the Democrats, Mr. Payne shouting if the proposition was adopted it would have the incongruous effect of placing raw sugar on the dutiable list and refined sugar on the free list.

Mr. Richardson, who was in the chair, fects of the adoption of the pending being copies, of the great exposition. amendment. So much misunderstanding existed even among the most skillful ruling which virtually raises the rates to parliamentarians on both sides that Mr. Wilson finally decided, amid great confusion, to move the committee rise to give every one a chance to examine over night into the parliamentary situation and at 5:30 the committee rose and

the house recessed until 8 o'clock. members spoke: Brookshire (Dem., Ind.), McCreary (Dem., Ky.), Goldier (Dem., Ills.), Broderick (Rep., Kan.), Hilbern (Rep., Cal.), and Avery (Rep., Mich.).

Davis Defeated Simpson.

WAKEFIELD, Neb., Jan. 23.-Jack Davis of Omaha knocked out "Big Jim" 3impson of Denver in the fifth round.

ARKANSAS OFFICIALS SURPRISED. State Trensurer Asked to Pay a Bond That

Had Been Redressed Once.

LIPPLE ROCK, Jan. 23.-Another sonsational development occurred in the Arkansas state treasury. An Arkansas state bond, imus of 1870, interest bearing, numbered 1,883, was presented to the treasurer for redemption by agents of New York holders. Its apparent face value and interest was \$2,293. The state dept board examined it and found the bond record to reveal that it had been redeemed May 83, 1876. It was indorsed by William F. Woodruff and registered, but the examination of the bond register revealed the startling fact that the page which should have contained this number, with 40 or 50 others, had been cut out of the register. Governor Fishback expressed the opinion that Woodruff stole these bonds from the treasury during his administration and sold them. He urges the calling in and reg-Istry of all outstanding evidence against the state and make it a felony to hold any invalid evidences of the state indebtedness. The bond was returned to

the agents and redemption refused.

Mrs. Lease Means Business. TOPEKA, Jan. 23.-Mary E. Lease has written a number of letters to Populists throughout the state, informing them that she is preparing to hold seven meetings in the state-one in each congressional district, for the purpose of denouncing Governor Lewelling and his administration. She gives no outline of her speeches, but it is presumed that if she carries out her purpose she will frequently alluded to recently, that the dotte county and that there has been crookedness in the penitentiary.

North and South Eastroad.

TOPEKA, Jan. 43.-F. J. Close and the other northern directors of the North and South railroad have gone to Galveston, where they will endeavor to enlist the business men in their project. It is proposed first to call the business men into a conference and if they give the ward call mass meetings for public discussion of the project. Failing to secure the aid of the people of Galveston they will go to other cities on the gulf coast with their propositions.

Governor Altgeld Says No. Springfield, Ids., Jan. 23, -Governor Altgeld refused to honor a requisition from Governor Northen of Georgia for the extradition of Harry Hill, wanted in affair of mine. The city council of Atlanta on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. Governor Altgeld says he is convinced that the proceedings against Hill are merely to comamend Mr. Harter's substitute, placing pel his wealthy friends to pay a debt and that it is not a bona fide criminal

Wash Adkins Will Hang.

overwhelming majority, 135 to 69. This Adkins, with four masked companions, means in his power to effect this purentered Treford's home at Montgomery and shot him before the eyes of his grand ment to section 181, providing for a duty daughter. The parties escaped but were arrested. His accomplices will be

Chinese Fight In a Sunday School. DENVER, Colo., Jan. 23.-In consequence of the fight that occured among the Chinese Sunday school pupils in the Trinity Methodist church Sunday the officers of the church have decided to abandon the school. None of the commen who caused the disturbance were

Meeting of Lawyers in Dubuque.

of the Duboque County fair bar a resolution was adopted that no change ought to be made in the organization of the Tenth Judicial District, A resolution to increase the number of Judges was the method of drawing jurymen was adopted.

SHORT NEWS ITEMS.

Three men were killed and 18 injured in an accident on the Ogamaw railroad in Arkansas. It is shown by statistics in New York as evidence of hard times that marriages

A bottle containing an address, thrown into Lake Michigan last September, has been found in the Mississippi ri er. Dr. William Moore of New York has

demostrated that permanganate of potassium is an antidote for morphine. Mrs. Isabelle Holly, a philanthropic and well known lady of Cleveland, O., narrowly escaped death at the hands of a lu-

The Improved Order of B'nai Brith, a Jewish benevolent organization, held its seventh annual convention in Baltimore. Judge Hoyt of Atlanta says Jeff Davis' fect of the adoption of the amended faith in European interference prevented acceptance of Lincoln's peace proposition. More than 40,000 persons are out of work

and destitute in the city of New York. Physicians who attended the victims of the Wann. Illa, disaster have sued the county of Madison to recover for services. Eighteen of the crew of the Brazilian steamer Nietheroy have returned to New

York and tell stories of brutality. The Midwinter fair at San Francisco is was appealed to in vain to state the ef- said to present many features, without Iowa's insurance combine has made a

owners of property and causes complaint. Curt Michaels, a Hobart, Ind., wife beater, was driven out of the place by a party of indignant residents. A reunion of the Nebraska state legislature of 1869 will be held at Lincoln, Feb.

A Baltimore packer is perfecting ar-At the night session the following rangements to erect in Omaha one of the largest vegetable and chicken canning

factories in the west. At a meeting of miners at Centerville, In, it was decided not to revolt against the cut in wages, thus averting threat-

ened trouble. A little girl at Chicago has just expelled from her nose a vest button which has been in that organ for four years, she having been treated for catarrh by several

## HAVE MADE A NEW MOVE

Duval Club Working to Bring Off the Fight.

HAVE ASKED THE AID OF THE LAW

On Into Court and Fray For an Injunction Restraining the Sheriff From Interfering With the Corbutt-Mitchell Fight. Adjutant General Houston in Jackson. ville - Howden Severe on Reporters.

JACKSONVILLE, Fin., Jan. 21. - There

is one bright executive mint in the Duval club He is one optimist in the organization and to his auggestion is due the fact that the pugilistic army is thought now to have taken motion within lines of safety. The new feature is legal. The law firm of A. W. Cockrell & Son was called into the case as allies of the club and late Monday afternoon a bill was filed by the club's counsel in the Fourth eircuit of the state of Florida, praying for an injunction restraining the sheriff or any of his representatives or agents from interfering in any way with the proposed exhibition, from preventing any person entering the ground, etc. The bill sets forth that agreement for the contest is in accordance with the city ordinance passed by virtue and power granted by the legislature to license amusements and exhibitions. Notice was served upon Sheriff Broward of the action taken,

If the armed forces which are now in city and which, under the adjutant genmake public the alleged charges she has eral, are subject to the call of the sheriff can be dislodged by the issuance of the administration has been corrupt in injunction, the fight will take place in handling the gambling evil in Wyan- the cockle shell built for that purpose. If the injunction does not issue, then the men will be taken to the tented

The Mayor Will Not Interfere,

The mayor, when seen, said: "There has been considerable talk about my swearing in special policemen to protect the fighters and seeing that they are allowed to have their little affair without molestation. I have never done such a thing, nor will I do it. The chief of police will be at the ring side. If the fight comes off in the arena, he will see they have a permit and weigh the gloves. Then he will allow them to proceed."

"But what about the militia and the sheriff?"

"That is no business of the city. I shall all w the men to go ahead, but if the authorities of Daval county or of the state step in and stop the fight it is no Jacksonville cannot by passing an ordinance render void the common law which I understand Governor Mitchell declares will be violated."

Adjutant General Houston has arrived here to arrange for quartering the companies of the Second battalion, which are ready to go into quarters. The men will be housed in the armory. General CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 23.—At Houston said that as he was sent to Fayetteville Wash Adkins was sen- Jacksonville to prevent the fight, he tenced to be hanged. Last November proposed to do so and would use every nose.

"I am acting under instructions from Governor Mitchell," said he "and I will carry them out to the letter."

General Houston does not anticipate any trouble in preventing the battle and evidently thinks the sight of the troops will be enough to deter the men from entering the ring.

Manager Bowden of the Duval club created consternation in the club rooms Monday sight in the presence of a lot of batants were seriously hurt. The China. newspaper men by making the startling announcement that the prize fighters were going out on a train to fight and that no newspaper was to have more than one representative free of charge, DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 23 -At a meeting He went on to give his reasons and stated the club was out \$50,000 and he did not propose to have newspaper men aboard displacing patrons who would put up their \$25 for tickets. This uncoked for assertion was brought about lost. A resolution favoring a reform in by the request of a local newspaper man for tickets for a morning and evening newspaper which are under the same

## IN THE SENATE.

Civil Service Law Critiched.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The civil ser vice law again came in for its quota of criticism in the senate Monday, and later in the session Senator Peffer, in a long argument, sought to show that the proposition of the secretary of the treasury to issue United States bonds is directly without authority in law. At the conclusion of Senator Peffer's remarks they quite naturally reverted to the silver question, in which Senators Allison,

Teller, Gorman and others took "a part. Senator Sherman took occassion to refer to the flag incident which recently stirred the Ohio people, and said he hoped the flags would be kept flying over the capitol all the time, as well as when congress and the supreme court was in session.

A till to copy and arrange in order all the pension laws was presented by Senator Palmer (Ills.).

towa Legislature.

DES MOINES, Jan. 23.—This week Iowa legislators will get to work in earnest, hand, and on July 8, 1861, he enlisted after their brief outing. Many grave and perplexing problems demand their Twenty-fourth Illinois infantry. For a attention. The Republica's having a time he was held as a hostage by the majority in both branches of the assem- Confederacy and confined in Libby prisbly, will be held responsible for what- on. He left the army a major with a ever leg s lation may be enacted. This record for distinguished service, but fact is fully comprehended by the lead- with a shattered constitution. - Chicago ers in both hou as, and the power of the Mail. party caucus will be specially invoked to bring order out of chaes and line up the members on some policy that will

Presiden Week of Iowa College.

considered.

THE DATE OF THE EXODUS.

It Would Seem to Lie Statment the Years 1430 and 1300 ts. C.

Although the monuments and papyri give us no direct information upon the subject of the exedus, they do indirectty indicate a certain period within which it must have taken place. Thothmea III, who was the most powerful king of that dynasty (the eighteenth) which finally drove the Hyknes invadera out of Egypt and remitted the whole country under one scepter, extended his conquesta as far as Mosopotamia, overrunning Palcatine on his way. He left lists of the conquered nations, but does not mention the laraclites among them. Rameses II of the nineteenth dynasty, the supposed oppressor, who reigned about 200 years later, also subdued Palestine and left lists of the conquered peoples, but he, again, does not mention the Israelites among them.

What is perhaps still more important is that, while the Israelites have left records of invasions by Mesopotamians, Moabites, Canaanites, Midianites and Philistines, they do not mention any invasion by the Egyptians, and the conclusion is that the Israelites were not settled on the west side of the Jordan till after the wars waged by Rameses II at the commencement of his reign, which began not earlier than 1388 B. C., or, as some now say, 1266

It has been attempted to explain this difficulty away by suggesting that Rameses II kept close to the seacoast on his march through Palestine and did not strike inland till be was some distance to the north of the Israelites, but it is inconceivable that he should not have secured his long line of communications by establishing posts so far inland that they must have been brought into contact with the Hebrews if the latter had at that time been settled in their own country.

The earliest date, therefore, at which the Egyptian history will permit the exodus to have taken place, even when full allowance is made for the time spent by the Jews in the wilderness and in conquering Palestine, would seem to be about 1430 B. C., while, if the shorter chronology be adopted, it could not have been much earlier than 1300 B. C .- Scribner's Magazine.

A Montana Bear Story.

"Montana is a zoological garden in its native state," said Colonel Jim Struthers. "We have all kinds of wild beasts, from grizzly bears and prairie dogs down. Speaking of bears reminds me of once upon a time. It was before the state got polluted by the trolley, and when it wasn't good form to wear a collar. It was before Montana got to be the greatest state in the Union. I was prospecting away in the Bull mountains. I hadn't seen any dirt that looked as though it had the right ring to it. The sun was turning in, and shadows were coming out of the east, 1 took the pack off one of my horses, picketed the animals and made a supper off hot coffee and bacon and bread. Then I coiled up in a blanket and knew no more. The night must have been half spent when I began to dream that I was washing my face in one of the geysers of the Yellowstone. The sensation became so realistic that I awoke. A bot breath was breathing on my visage. and a strange tongue was swabbing me down. I was sort of dazed with fear and remained perfectly still. Presently the licking process ceased, and the hot breath was withdrawn. A big, dark, awkward something shambled off, and I sank to rest once more. When day came, I found that my provision box had been raided, and the soft earth around me was full of bear tracks. I shivered a little bit and moved on." The colonel told this as though he really wanted to be believed, and the reporter left,-Washington Star,

Psychology.

The new science of psychology will determine the mental laws exactly-the laws of the individual and of society; the laws of resthetics, of education, of ethics and of every human faculty.

It will compel men to live by these laws, because it will make them plain to all men-as plain as the law of gravity. The world will then go forward because it will see how. We shall then have a higher manhood, because its type will be clear to us. We shall have a new art and a new literature, because we shall know the secrets of beauty. Its standards shall be broader in proportion as they shall be truer. We may then efficiently love our unfortunate brother by knowing how to make him lovable, and how to make life lovable to him. Psychology will secure to man wealth and art, wisdom and happiness, by making man capable of them. Psychology will make education the chief function of government by giving education a scope heretofore unconceived of .- McClure's Magazine.

Emil Frey. Emil Frey, president of the Swiss republic, was a soldier in an Illinois regiment during the war of the rebellion. At the beginning of hostilities he was employed near Chicago as a farmas a sergeant with Company E of the

Star Chotography.

Star photography is one of the most meet the requirements of the party plattedious operations known. In some form. Promitition medification and cases the exposure of the plate must last state revenues will be the first topics for several hours. During all this time for discussion and action. Good roads both the plate and telescope must be and new state it stitutions will also be moved so that the image of the star will be stationary on the plate. The expo-GRIN'We, Ia., Jan : 2 -E liter Willor T I am II stationed an address in
of one at a time can be secured unless sure of a star of the sixteenth magniiam T. am II delivered an address in of one at a time can be secured unless Grinnelle him came from Chicago with those adjoining happen to be of the same size. - Exchange.

A LIVING MUMMY

A Travelor Tulls of the His Found in an

Egyptian Demirtle. We scent into the but after some hositation-the dragoman whispered there were ladies there and found a vigorous old man, telling his Mussulman beads crosslegged on a mod bouch. and on the floor bent over the fire the oldest looking human being I ever saw alive

'Mummics I have seen, and wondered not that they were dead, but in what part of her withered desiccated frame that old woman found space to keep the stern vital energies that lined ber grim, carved face I can scarcely guess. Blot looked no more living than seaweed does, dried and stretched on paper. Herarms, her legs-throat almost into the fire were so shrunk that the long leathern flesh and fluccid muscles hung round them like dangling shreds on eticles.

"Round her neck were beads of wood, and round her wrists leathern bracelets-though, to be sure, I cannot feel certain they were not folds of skin -and on her face lurked not only lines, but gullies and passages, they seemed so deep and fallen. But for the occasional upturned glance of her cold, unquestioning eye I could not have supposed her anything else than one of the earliest and best preserved of the remotest queens of Egypt.

"The old man gave us a lusty welcome and sent for milk and dates and filled our pockets. He showed us his long spear that hung against the wall and told me with a proud gesture that he had often killed his man, but more often with a sword, and taking me by the shoulder showed me fiercely how he used to do it. He was 90 years old and had never been farther from home

than Assouan, and then only once. "All his sons sat and stood round us, and in the background against the mud granary white teeth glimmered and the broad, black faces of the women shone. I asked him what present he would like, and he asked for a little rice and a little coffee. All the time he clutched and fingered his Muslim rosary, which, when I admired, he wanted me to accept. The son came back with us to the dabbeah and carried off the coffee and rice in envelopes, to which I added a handful of cigarettes and a couple of oranges, with particular injunctions that one was to be give to the old gentleman."-Cornhill Magazine.

A Weird Love Story. "The strangest test of will power and endurance ever made," said E. D. Gonsaula of the City of Mexico, at the Southern, "was in Mexico, the characters being a Mexican girl and an Amer-Ican man. They were lovers, and the girl's parents refused their consent to the union, insisting that she should marry a wealthy Mexican suitor. At the suggestion of the girl they agreed to die together, and to test the strength and endurance of each other's love they chose a met, of suicide unlike any ever dreamed of before. Food and fruit were placed on a table in the center of a room, occupied by both, the girl having escaped from her home, but being unwilling to elope with her lover. It was agreed that they should starve to death with plenty before them, and should either succumb to nature and partake of the food then both were released from the bond of death, but there should be an everlasting separation. For 12 days they endured the pangs of hunger without a murmur or a thought of wavering from their purpose to die together. The twelfth day the father of the girl discovered her whereabouts, and breaking the door they were carried out, too faint to stand alone. It took them several days to recover their strength, and when they did they were married. This is a true statement, and the American is living with his Mexican wife today."-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Counterfeit Coins.

Within the last few years numbers of forgeries of extremely rare coins in the British museum and in private collections have been sold by auction in London. So good is their execution that it seems probable that means have been devised for casting steel dies on plaster casts or of hardening electrotype dies. The manufacture of rare "siege pieces," carried on in one of our midland towns, shows a far lower amount of skill.

When genuine but defaced coins are restruck with new impressions, it is very difficult to discover the fraud, Some genuine ancient coins are surfrappees in this manner-as, for instance, a whole class of Jewish coins which are struck on Roman silver denarii. But when the image and superscription of William III can be discerned underlying the device on a rare crown piece of Elizabeth the question of its authenticity is soon solved .- Longman's Maga-

The Law of the Jungle.

The law of the jungle, which never orders anything without a reason, forbids every beast to eat man except when he is killing to show his children how to kill, and then he must bunt outside the hunting grounds of his pack or tribe. The real reason for this is that man killing means, sooner or later, the arrival of white men on elephants, with guns, and hundreds of brown men with gongs and rockets and torches. Then everybody in the jungle suffers. The reason the beasts give among themselves is that man is the weakest and most defenseless of all living things, and it is unsportsmanlike to touch him. They say, too-and it is true-that man eaters become mangy and lose their teeth.-Rudyard Kipling in St. Nicholas,

Strange.

It seems that some 180,000 persons commit suicide yearly. When one realizes how large is the number of persons who are "tired of life," it seems doubly strange that so few of one's own enemies should be among them .- Milwankee Journal.