

# THE OLD ROMAN GONE

## DEATH OF ALLEN G. THURMAN, OF OHIO.

He Passes Away at the Ripe Age of 82 Years—Long in Poor Health, But Not for Some Time, Considered Seriously Sick—The Many Responsible Positions to Which He Had Been Called.

**Death of Allen G. Thurman.**  
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 15.—Ex-Senator Allen G. Thurman died very suddenly at 1:15 o'clock this afternoon. He had long been in bad health, but his illness had not been regarded as dangerous for some time.

Mr. Thurman was 82 years old November 13, but his health was such at that time that for the first time in years there was no public celebration here in honor of the "Old Roman."  
Judge Thurman's death is directly traceable to an accident November 1. In walking from his room to the library he tripped in some unaccountable manner and fell heavily to the floor. He did improve to some extent, but a week after the accident he suffered a relapse and since then it had been realized among his family that his days were numbered.

**Mr. Thurman's Career.**  
"The Old Roman," as Mr. Thurman will ever be reverently and affectionately remembered by his political admirers, came of a proud old Virginia family. He was born November 13, 1813, in Lynchburg, his father being a minister of the Methodist church. But his father became early in life impressed against slavery and he disposed of his colored help. In 1819 the father removed with his family to Chillicothe, Ohio, where he secured employment as a school teacher, and his son became one of his pupils. Later young Allen attended the Chillicothe high school, and afterward was a student in the academy of that town. He was proficient in all his studies, but especially advanced in mathematics, on which account he was known among his school fellows as "rightwing triangle Thurman."

Mr. Thurman's mother was the half sister of William Allen, who, during his life served in the House of Representatives in Congress, 1832, in the Senate in Congress 1837-1849, and as governor of Ohio, 1874-1876, and in 1848 refused the Democratic Presidential nomination for the reason that he was committed to the support of General Lewis Case, who was subsequently nominated by the convention and defeated. Mrs. Thurman was a woman of remarkable ability and learning, and did much toward the instruction of her son and the guidance of his early life.

At the age of 18 young Thurman attached himself to a land surveying corps and thoroughly mastered the mathematical side of that science during the three years he pursued it. In 1834, just when he had attained the age to qualify, Governor Lucas tendered him the office of private secretary, which he accepted, entering at the same time as a student at law in the office of his uncle, William Allen, completing his studies subsequently in the office of the afterward distinguished Judge Swayne. After his admission to the bar young Thurman returned to Chillicothe and entered into partnership with his uncle, with the result that he soon acquired one of the best practices in Ohio, his uncle having practically abandoned the profession when he entered politics.

Mr. Thurman entered politics in 1844 when he was nominated for Congress by the Democratic convention of his district, and in this capacity, entering the House of Representatives December 1, 1845, as its youngest member. He declined a renomination and continued to practice at the bar until 1851, when he was elected to the Supreme court of the State, in which service he remained four years, during the last two years of the time being chief justice. At the end of this term he resumed practice, which he continued until 1867, when he was unanimously nominated by the Democratic convention for the office of governor. His opponent in this campaign, during the most exciting in the history of the State, was Rutherford B. Hayes. Mr. Thurman was defeated, but he cut down the normal Republican majority in the State from 40,000 to 3,000.

The Legislature being elected at the same vote being Democratic, however, Mr. Thurman was chosen United States Senator to take the place of Benjamin F. Wade and he took his seat March 4, 1869, there being at the time only seven Democrats in the body. His ability was at once recognized, his speeches on the Geneva award bill and on the Pacific railway funding bill, especially attracting public notice and applause. He served two terms in the Senate with great distinction and honor, closing the twelve years' period on March 4, 1881, with a reputation which stood among the highest for judicial fairness, dignity and strength in debate, especially on questions of constitutional law and for patriotism and probity.

### Thurston's Pacific Bill

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Senator Thurston of Nebraska to-day introduced a bill for the settlement of the Pacific railroad debts. It provides for the sale of the Government interest in both the Union and Central Pacific railroads July 1, 1890, to the highest bidder, and that there be no sale unless the bid be at least 60 per cent of the Government's interest. The bill is very long and devoted mainly to the details of the transfer and manner of sale.

Reports from New York say that the Heite fountain is still out of site.

**SAN FRANCISCO, 13.**—The attorney for Theodore Durrant moved for a writ of habeas corpus in order to prevent the prisoner's removal from the county jail to the State prison at San Quentin. The court denied the motion and subsequently signed Durrant's death warrant, fixing Friday, February 21, as the date of the execution.

### NEWS IN BRIEF.

Mrs. D. B. Culbertson, mother of the Governor of Texas, is dead.  
Dr. and Mrs. Levy Kahn were struck by a train at Milford, Ind., and killed.

# KANSAS GHOULS.

**Topeka Wildly Excited Over the Grave Robberies—Militia Under Arms.**  
TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 13.—Governor Morrill last night called out Battery B of the State militia, stationed here, to protect the Kansas Medical College, which was threatened by a mob. He also wired Captain McClure of the troops at Lawrence to hold his soldiers in readiness to take the first train for Topeka. Chief of Police John Wilkerson stationed a squad of patrolmen, in charge of Sergeant Frank Ellison, about the college, and a sheriff's posse was also placed on duty. The Governor retired toward midnight, having notified Captain McClure that his services would not be required.

The trouble was caused by the discovery in the dissecting room of the college of the bodies of three women, which had been stolen from cemeteries in the vicinity of Topeka. One body was that of O. C. Van Fleet's wife, another was that of A. L. Duke's wife, and the third was that of Mrs. Patrick Lillis. The cases of the first two named have been previously reported.

The body of Mrs. Lillis was identified by her son, John Lillis, at 6 o'clock last evening. The husband of the dead woman is foreman of Santa Fe blacksmith shop at Argentine. Mrs. Lillis was buried last Friday. When her son read about stolen bodies at the college he feared for the safety of his mother. In company with Father Hayden, the well-known Catholic priest, he went to the cemetery to make arrangements to have the grave guarded. He noticed that the mound had been disturbed. The grave was opened and the coffin was found to be empty. Lillis went to the office of Justice Guy and obtained a warrant to search the college. The result was that he found a mutilated body which he identified as that of his mother.

The city was already greatly excited on account of the previous discoveries and the news of the Lillis case, which spread like wildfire, was the signal for a general outpouring of the populace. The streets were thronged by angry men, who made threats against the college and those connected with it. The authorities were alarmed by the crowd, and steps were promptly taken to prevent an outbreak. Deputy Sheriff Tom Wilkerson, in the absence of Sheriff Dave Burge, called upon the Governor for assistance, which was granted at once.

Duke and Lillis are members of the O. U. W. A mass meeting of the eight lodges of the order had been called to consider the Duke case. Nearly 2,000 members were present. C. A. Starbird was chosen chairman and J. W. Gibbons secretary. The Lillis case was announced upon the organization of the meeting. This added fuel to the flames. Men growled in their anger and became demonstrative, but cool heads were in the audience and good order was maintained. Speeches denouncing the outrageous were made. A committee composed of Judge Ensminger, S. C. Miller, A. C. Siler, T. A. Beck, H. T. Davis, Charles M. Brown, B. A. Wilson and H. L. Fletcher was appointed to draft resolutions.

Probably 2,000 men, mostly railroad employes, stood in the street in front of the hall while the meeting was in progress. When those who participated in the meeting came out and went their respective ways in a quiet manner, the crowd outside took up the cue and dispersed.

### A MISSIONARY TOUR.

Contributors to the Work Will Visit Stations in the Orient.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—A unique and interesting pilgrimage to both home and foreign missionary workers is soon to be made by the representatives of a number of wealthy contributors to missionary work. It will be under the auspices and guidance of the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field. It is to enable persons interested in missionary work to know by actual observation exactly how the missionary conducts his labors that the trip is to be made.

The party will not exceed twenty, all told, and will start for Japan, via San Francisco, about April 10, and will be absent several months. The tour will be under the immediate direction of Messrs. A. D. Thompson and H. R. Elliott. The itinerary will include typical stations in the home missionary work, giving the members of the party, as they cross the continent, object lessons in the evangelization of the negro, the Spanish-American, the Mormon and the Chinese.

### To Punish Train Robbery.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Representative Broderick of Kansas has introduced several bills which are of great interest to the West. One touches upon the federal punishment of a train robbery in all United States territorial reservations. The bill makes it a felony to shoot at or into any locomotive, caboose, coach or car of any train, or to throw any bomb or other missile at a train, or to derail or forcibly obstruct a train at any place within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States or in the Indian reservations. This does not save the criminal from more severe punishment if any person is killed or injured severely by the train robbery or wrecking.

### Reformers in Convention.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The National Civil Service Reform League began its annual meeting at the Cosmos Club today with an unusually large attendance of delegates. The morning sessions are private, but the afternoon sessions are open to those who desire to hear the papers and addresses on civil service reform topics. President Carl Schurz of the league will deliver the annual address.

### Got an Oklahoma Divorce.

FERRY, Ok., Dec. 13.—Delphin Me-Leod Cobb, a wealthy manufacturer of Brooklyn, N. Y., was granted a divorce here yesterday from his wife, Phoebe M. Cobb. The plaintiff is a nephew of Congressman George T. Cobb, of New Jersey.

### Billy Myer Knocked Out.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Dec. 13.—Billy Myer, known as the Screamor Cyclone, and Tommy Stuart, of Henryville, fought seven rounds near here last night for a purse and gate receipts. Myer was knocked out.

# ST. LOUIS GETS IT.

## AND JUNE 16 IS THE TIME ANNOUNCED.

When and Where the Next National Republican Convention Will Be Held—It Required Five Ballots to Reach a Decision—One Half Hour Given Delegates to Present the Claims of Their Respective Cities.

**At St. Louis in June.**  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—On the fourth ballot St. Louis was selected as the place for holding the next Republican convention and June 16 as the date.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Republican politicians assembled early in the morning at the Arlington hotel this morning to pull convention wires and incidentally to promote the interests of their several Presidential candidates. There was nearly as much talk about candidates as about which city would win the prize.

Shortly before 10 o'clock the politicians gathered in the flag draped banquet hall of the hotel, and were seated in a semi-circle, with members of the National committee in the center.

At 10:30 o'clock Chairman Carter rapped the meeting to order and the roll of committeemen was called. There was no response when several States were called, the absentees being Alabama, California, Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, North Dakota and Wyoming, but it was said that there were committeemen or proxies for most of these States in the city. Alaska had a representative.

Chairman Carter asked the delegates to agree to a half hour limit for presenting the claims of their cities. General Butterfield for New York responded: "It will take but a very brief time for New York to demonstrate her superiority" and representatives of other cities agreed to the limit suggested.

Powell Clayton of Arkansas moved that delegations be heard in alphabetical order by states. His motion was carried.

At this point Chairman Carter said that he was not accustomed to notice the main "ally" unfounded and malicious stories put about at times with a purpose to arouse prejudices and excite ill feeling. But a reflection had been made on the members of the National committee and they had been placed before the country in an unenviable position. "Under such circumstances," he went on emphatically, "I desire to state in behalf of this committee that at no time, under no circumstances, directly or indirectly, has any person or persons urged that the good graces of this committee should be influenced by any mercenary considerations whatever."

There was a ripple of applause at this announcement. Mr. Carter proceeded to state that geographical considerations largely influenced the feelings of the committee. Aside from this, the only purpose of the committee was to consult the purposes and requirements of a great gathering and to make a choice based wholly on fitness.

The preliminaries over, the oratory began. General N. P. Chipman of California was introduced by M. H. De Young to present the Golden Gate claims. Samuel Allerton and Mayor Swift did the same for Chicago. St. Louis was urged by Mayor Walbridge, ex-Congressman Frank and S. M. Kennard, and then New York attractions were set forth by General Daniel Butterfield and Murat Halstead. Then Pittsburg, the last of the big four, had her case urged by Representative Dalzell.

The speech making closed by Representative William A. Stone seconding Dalzell's representation of Pittsburg's claims, and then the committee adjourned until 2 o'clock, when balloting was begun.

Each of the cities was prepared to offer the Republican committee enough and more than enough to pay off the old debts of the committee. This debt is variously placed at from \$32,000 to \$54,000. Pittsburg has a fund of \$75,000 subscribed, St. Louis and Chicago have \$55,000 each and San Francisco is said to have \$200,000 and more if money will avail. Each city declares that it will pay anything in reason to secure the convention in its city. The influence was said to be secretly against Chicago. The Reed feeling was declared to be that Chicago was a hostile territory, and that any other place would be preferable. Pittsburg would be satisfactory but for the discovery that that town was saturated with McKinley sentiment. Simultaneous with that discovery came the disclosure of lack of hotel accommodations. San Francisco being geographically impracticable, Chicago supposedly hostile, and Pittsburg dangerous, St. Louis was picked out as the most neutral point in sight by the Reed men.

### Reconstruction of the Pension Roll.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Congressman Bailey of Texas, proposes during the present session to make a determined effort to bring about a reconstruction of the pension roll. He has introduced a bill in Congress which provides that no person shall be entitled to receive any pension from the Government of the United States who has, independently of such pension, a net annual income of \$500 or more, or who owns property to the value of \$5,000 or more. The names of all persons having such income or property of the value stated and who are now receiving a pension from the Government are to be stricken from the rolls.

### Stricken Dead While Driving.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., Dec. 11.—A. M. Zimmerman, aged 79 years, wealthy and influential, died of apoplexy while driving yesterday. He was a large stockholder in light and water plants and owned a business block in Warrensburg and property in Harrisburg, Pa.

### Small Cotton Crop.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The December report of the Department of Agriculture, issued to-day, makes the cotton crop of 3 per cent of last year, or 6,275,000 bales.

# IMPEACHMENT DEMANDED

## HANGED AT MIDNIGHT

**Two Massachusetts Congressmen Sensationally Attack Ambassador Bayard.**  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Soon after the House assembled to-day, Mr. McCall of Massachusetts offered a resolution calling upon the President to report to the House whether he had taken any steps to ascertain whether reports of speeches that Ambassador Bayard had delivered in the England and Scotland were true, and if true, what steps, if any, had been taken to recall or censure Mr. Bayard.

Mr. McCreary of Kentucky immediately objected to consideration. Mr. Barrett of Massachusetts, came forward with a question of privilege and sending to the clerk's desk had read a resolution for the impeachment of Mr. Bayard.

Both resolutions complained of Mr. Bayard's reflections on America's protective system, as state socialism, and his reference to the English and Scotland to govern a "real man" like Cleveland to a "strong self-denial and oftentimes violent people." The Barrett resolution declared these utterances were in manifest disregard of the proprieties and calculated to injure the national reputation and directed the foreign affairs committee to examine the utterances in that speech and to draft and report articles of impeachment to the House.

Mr. Crisp of Georgia objected to the Barrett resolution as not privileged. The latter resolution overruled him and Mr. Barrett made a brief speech declaring that Mr. Bayard sought to aggrandize his party at the expense of his country and citing the senate's action in Van Buren's case as justifying his resolution.

Mr. Crisp defended Mr. Bayard and accused the Republicans of simply wishing to air their protective theories. He defied them to pass another tariff bill.

There was a sharp colloquy between Mr. Crisp and Mr. Dingley of Maine. The latter declaring that Mr. Bayard had violated his duty in denouncing half of his countrymen, and when Mr. Crisp pressed him hard to know if he believed Mr. Bayard's words were impeachable, Mr. Dingley replied that, in his opinion they were, but the policy of doing so he (Dingley) doubted.

The first vote on the Barrett resolution came on a motion by Mr. Crisp to refer it to the judiciary committee. The motion being defeated on a rising vote of eighty to 206. The Republican plan was to eliminate the reference to impeachment and then send the resolution to the committee on foreign affairs.

### THE SANTA FE SOLD.

The Great System Brings Sixty Million Dollars.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 11.—Probably 1,000 people were assembled on the platform of the railroad tracks in front of the Topeka passenger station of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad at 2 o'clock this afternoon, when John B. Johnson, special master in chancery in the celebrated receivership case, appeared to sell at auction the company's vast system of railroad pursuant to the decree of the United States Circuit court of August 27 last.

Judge Johnson took a stand in the stairway leading to the dining room of the passenger station. Back of him were the visiting lawyers and bondholders or their agents, and W. H. Rosington, Charles Blood Smith, and other notables of Topeka who had had a hand in the litigation. To his left stood Edward King, who was designated by the reorganization committee to bid in the property. Close by were Mrs. Johnson and Miss Mabel Johnson, and not far away George R. Peck, who for so many years was connected with the road.

When Special Master in Chancery Johnson announced to the assembled multitude that he was about to sell the property to the highest bidder and had begun to read the federal court's decree of foreclosure and order of sale and his own published notice of sale, he was interrupted by Fuller & Whitcomb, a local law firm, with a notice which they read on behalf of the minority bondholders of the St. Louis and San Francisco protesting against the sale. The crowd stood silent and Mr. Johnson listened respectfully while the protest was read, and then proceeded with his appointed duty.

Judge Johnson was not equal to the task of reading the notice of sale throughout. In twelve minutes his voice failed and he turned the paper over to W. H. Rosington who read eight minutes, and then was relieved by another, and so on until the reading was concluded.

The Santa Fe road was then sold for \$60,000,000 to Edward King, representing the new company. His was the only bid, and the master declared the property sold.

### INDIANOLA TERRITORY.

Bill to Provide a Government for the Five Civilized Tribes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Senator Berry and Representative Little of Arkansas introduced a duplicate bill in the Senate and House to provide a temporary government for the five civilized tribes country, the proposed territory to be known as "Indianola."

The proposed executive officers are provided for, together with a legislature. It is usual that the country shall be divided into twenty-one counties, with county seats as follows: South McAlester, Atoka, Oak Lodge, Tallah, Wheelock, Antlers, Tishomingo, Stonewall, Ardmore, Wynnewood, Duncan, Chickasha, Nowata, Claremore, Vinita, Talequah, Muldrow, Muscogee, Sapulpa, Wewoha and Checotah, and it is also provided that the county seats may at any time be changed by the territorial legislature. The town of South McAlester is made the temporary capital of the territory.

### Issued Pastor Preaching in a Swamp.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Dec. 11.—Rev. B. C. Lippincott, pastor of the M. E. church here, started for the Foresters Lodge on Saturday night, and did not return at the expected hour. He acted strangely before his departure. Edward Johnson and George C. Henry found him knee deep in a swamp between Bedford and Port Monmouth, half a mile from his home. He was preaching a sermon to a flock of birds. He was taken home and put under the care of a physician. The cause of his mental disorder is attributed to overexertion in the pulpit.

# HANGED AT MIDNIGHT

## HAYWARD PAYS THE PENALTY ON THE GALLOWES.

**He Makes No Confession but Hopes God Will Forgive Him for All the Harm He Has Ever Done—The Condemned Laughs and Jokes on His Approaching Execution—His Statement on the Scaffold.**

**Harry Hayward Hung.**  
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 12.—Hayward was hanged at 2:05 o'clock this morning. He made a statement of five minutes' duration, and while not making a confession, said he hoped God would forgive him for all the harm he had ever done. Before dark last night morbid crowds had assembled in the vicinity of the jail. There was nothing to see except the gray walls, and the occasional opening of the heavy doors to admit some officials, yet they lingered in the vicinity, waiting for the tragic event. At midnight the throng numbered several hundred.

The murderer went to the gallows with a laugh on his lips and went down with the trap just as he uttered the words lightly: "Let her go, Megardien." The command was directed to the chief deputy. Prior to the execution the condemned man maintained the nerve which has made him famous. He took his last supper shortly after 1 o'clock and was surrounded by the deputies and the death watches. Just before the death warrant was read Hayward turned to his brother, Dr. Thaddeus Hayward, and said: "You know I am a great believer in spiritualism. If I get safely on the other side I will send a message to you."

At 2 o'clock Hayward listened to the reading of the warrant. Soon after Sheriff Holmberg entered and the condemned man said earnestly: "I want to ask you a last favor. Please do not pull the trap. It will save you lifelong anxiety and will give me eternal satisfaction." The sheriff replied: "I cannot do it, Harry. I know my duty."

On the scaffold Harry made an extended statement. He said that to please the several pastors who had called upon him he would say: "God forgive me for what I have done." This is looked upon as a confession. The trap fell at 2:10 and the wonderful vitality of the man was shown by the fact that he lived for several moments after the trap fell. His neck was broken.

Hayward's swell dinner, the "last supper," as he profanely expressed it, was served according to his desire shortly after 10 o'clock, and he partook of it with apparent relish. Rev. Father Timothy arrived shortly after—not upon the summons of the condemned man, but in case that at the last moment a desire should be expressed by the hitherto unrepentant man for a spiritual adviser.

During the evening Hayward laughed and joked on his approaching execution. As Captain Sandberg was covering the windows of the jail looking into the alley, Harry noticed him, and shouted: "That's right, block out the gawping crowd. There will be visitors after 5 o'clock in the morning. People wishing to see me will have to call at the morgue, as I intend to change my quarters," and he laughed as he said it. To the newspaper men he said: "I would like to see the account of how this thing came out and about my actions on the scaffold," and again he laughed as if he were going to a picnic instead of to his death.

### December Crop Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The December returns to the statistical division of the department of agriculture relate principally to farm prices December 1.

The farm price of corn averages 26.7 cents, against 45.6 cents last year. The average price of wheat is 53.3 cents per bushel, against 49.8 cents last year; of rye, 43.7 cents, against 50.5 cents last year; of oats, 20.5 cents, against 32.9 cents last year; of barley, 35.4 cents, against 44.3 cents last year; of buckwheat, 49.2 cents, against 56.2 cents last year.

The returns show the average price of hay to be \$9.38 per ton, against \$8.35 same date last year. The average price of tobacco is returned at 6.5 cents, against 6.7 cents last year. The price of potatoes on the farm is reported at 28.8 cents per bushel, against 55.5 cents last year.

The condition of winter wheat on December 1, averaged, for the country, 81.4 per cent, against 89 per cent last year and 91.5 per cent in 1893.

In the principal winter wheat states the percentages are as follows: Ohio, 74; Michigan, 79; Indiana, 80; Illinois, 79; Missouri, 76; Kansas, 80; Nebraska, 90; California, 103.

The returns make the acreage of winter wheat just sown 104.6 per cent of that harvested in 1895. This estimate, which is preliminary to the completed estimate of June next, therefore, makes the area sown for the harvest of 1896, 23,647,000 acres.

### Speaker Reed Finding Much Trouble in Facing the New Members.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—There seems to be no possibility now that the committees of the house will be announced this week and the house may adjourn to-morrow until Monday.

Speaker Reed has experienced more difficulty than was anticipated in making up the membership of the committees, owing to his lack of personal acquaintance with the new members, of whom there are 163.

From a source close to the speaker, the information is given to-day that the committees will probably not be announced until the latter part of next week, just before the Christmas holiday recess.

### BAYARD WILL NOT TALK.

British Newspaper Men Unable to Secure Statements About Barrett's Attack.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The United States embassy was besieged early to-day by newspaper reporters anxious to obtain the views of Ambassador Bayard upon the demand for his impeachment made in the House of Representatives at Washington by Congressman William E. Lar of Massachusetts. All attempts to induce Mr. Bayard or his staff to discuss the matter failed, while the British officials also declined to make any statements.

# A PESSIMISTIC GROCER.

## Why One Man Sees Believes in Human Nature's Total Depravity.

"I firmly believe in the total depravity of human nature," remarked an east side grocerman to one of his customers in the hearing of a Kansas City Star reporter.

"Well, I don't agree with you," was the response. "Why are you so out of sorts with all the world?"

"Nothing more nor less than this," replied the irate man, "for the past two weeks the egg box has been robbed and we couldn't find out who did it. This morning a young hopeful of five came in with an order from his mother. While filling the order I kept a close watch on the youngster. In stepping back to the money drawer, he thought I was out of sight and slipped three eggs into his pocket. I came back, gave him the change and package, and then I started home with the boy. I honestly thought his mother should know that her boy was a thief, and would willingly correct him. When we reached the door Mrs. B. met us, and I stated the case squarely and firmly. What did that woman do but laugh-laughed until you could have heard her a block away."

"Well, now," she said, "ain't that jest too cute. Johnny's been a-going with George and I reckon he learned it from him, 'cause he's been selling country eggs 'round on the avenue lately. My Johnny's awful smart, he is."

"Madam (I was angry by this time explained the grocerman) your boy is a thief and nothing else, and you should whip him or in some way make him obey the law while he is young."

"Whip my Johnny?" ejaculated the mother. "No, sir; I won't whip the dear, and his pa won't, nuther, 'cause Johnny done broke his leg six months ago. No, sir, our boy's too smart to be licked, and with that she banged the door in my face. I repeat my former statement to you, I believe in the total depravity of human nature."

### A FAMOUS PAPER.

Made at Oxford, and Its Secret Known to Only Three Persons.

The printing house conducted by the monks of Neuville Montreuil-sur-Mer, in the Pas de Calais province, in the north of France, where the whole of the service books of the Carthusian order, for use throughout the world, are printed, is unique. Copies of these works cannot be purchased; they are only issued to members of the order. They are most beautiful productions, printed on the finest paper, which is hand-made, bearing the water-mark of the order. They are made in all sizes, from royal folio to smaller royal quarto, in red and black type, with music and initial letters. The monks of this establishment also cast their own type and bind their own books, and carry out all the different branches, even to designing their own letters, wood engraving and photo-typesetting. The university press of Oxford is not only one of the most remarkable printing establishments in the world, but also one of the oldest. It makes its own paper, and its own ink, makes its own paper, and so on. The famous Oxford India paper is a marvel of compression and strength, and the secret of its manufacture is known only to three persons. From no printing press in the world are so many—1,000,000 of each—Bibles and prayer books, issued annually, and types are set up in 319 foreign languages and dialects.

### PARTIED BY A CIGAR.

A Half-Smoked Weed Effects an Estrangement Between Lovers.

Not often is a cigar the cause of an estrangement between lovers. This is a true tale, related by the Tobacco Leaf. At one of the colleges of music in the West a physician was called in to prescribe for one of the pupils. As he was leaving, another pupil begged for the halfburnt cigar he held. With a laugh and jest he gave it to her. She laid it in a conspicuous place on the parlor mantle. After a while the lover called. As she had intended, he noticed the half-burnt cigar, and instantly concluded that the other man must be on a very familiar footing to bring his weed half smoked into the lady's presence. His call was brief, and the lover returned. When the thoughtless girl realized that he had taken her joke so seriously she wrote him, telling him how it happened. But the young man believes in the letter a ruse to cover coquetry, and declares he never again will seek her company.

### Varied Climates in South America.

A Philadelphia recently returned from an extended tour of South America tells an interesting story of the queer climatic conditions prevailing in certain parts of the lower half of the continent. "Of course, it is pretty well known," says he, "that while the people north of the equator are suffering the rigors of winter, those people living south of that imaginary line are in the midst of summer, and the reverse. This rule, however, applies only to South America is concerned, for in the mountains of the interior a peculiar condition of affairs exists. Up in the Andes the natives are in the midst of winter when mid-summer prevails on the coast, and when winter reaches the coast it is summer in the mountains. Of course, neither the coast nor mountain winter is very severe; but the distinction between the two seasons is decidedly marked. It is a very remarkable climatic condition."—Philadelphia Record.

### New Use of the Bloomers.

A small boy has discovered a new beauty of the bloomer that has heretofore gone unseen. A lady bicyclist was riding out Third street the other day, clad in the bloomer costume, provoking some comment among the passers-by, but everybody in hearing was paralyzed when she passed a couple of small boys and one of them exclaimed: "Gee whiz! wouldn't them be fine things to steal apples in? You could just chuck 'em in behind sides and carry away a peck in each leg!"—Louisville Commercial.

### A Prettiness Question.

"Do you think," the aspiring young woman eagerly inquired, "that I can ever become a great actress?"