seeds in Texas:

To the House of Representatives: I return without my approval house bill No. 10203 entitled: "An act to enable the commissioner of agriculture to make a spe cial distribution in the drought-stricken counties of Texas, and making appropriation therefor:"

It is represented that long continued and extensive drought has existed in certain parts of the state of Texas resulting in the failure of crops and consequent distress and destitution. Though there has been some difference in the statements concerning the extent of the people's needs in localities thus affected, there seems to be no doubt that there has existed a condition calling for the relief, and I am willing to believe that notwithstanding the aid already furnished the donation of seed grain to the farmers located in this region, to enable them to put in new crops, would serve to avert a continuance or return of an unfortunate blight; and yet I feel obliged to withhold my approval of the plan as proposed by this bill, to indulge a benevolent and charitable sentiment through the appropriation of public funds for that purpose. I can find no warrant for such appropriation in the constitution, and I do not believe that the power and duty of the general government ought to be extended to the relief of individual suffering which is in no manner properly related to the public service or benefit. The prevalent tendency to disregard the limited mission of this power and duty should, I think, be steadfastly resisted to the end. That reason should be constantly enforced that though the people support the government the government should not support the people. Friendliness and the charity of our countrymen can always be relied upon to relieve their fellow-citizens in misfortune. This has been repeatedly and quite lately demonstrated. Federal aid in such cases encourages the expectation of paternal care on the part of the government and weakens the sturdiness of our national character, while it prevents indulgence among our people of that kindly sentiment and conduct which strengthens the bonds of common brotherhood. It was within my personal knowledge that individual aid has to some extent already been extended to the sufferers mentioned in this bill. The failure of the proposed appropriation of \$10,000 additional to meet their remaining wants will not necessarily result in continued distress if the emergency is fully made known to the people of the country. It is here suggested that the commissioner of agriculture is annually directed to expend a large sum of money for the propagation and distribution of seeds and other things of this description, two-thirds of which are upon the request of senators, rep representatives and delegates in congress, supplied to them for distribution among their constituents. The appropriation for the current year for this purpose is \$100, 000 and it will probably be no less in the appropriation for the ensuing year. I understand that a large quantity of grain is furnished for such distribution, and it is supposed that this free apportionment among their neighbors is a privilege which may be waived by our senators and representatives. If a sufficient number of them should request the commissioner of agriculture to send their shares of grain thus allowed them to the suffering farmers of Texas, they might be able to sow their crops. The constituents for whom in theory this grain is intended could well bear a temporary deprivation and the donors would experience the satisfaction attending deeds of charlty. GROVER CLEVELAND.

THE BALTIMORE TRUNK MYSTERY. Unger, the Murderer of Bohle, Gives Hi

Story in Court. New York dispatch: In the trial of Capt. Edward Unger to-day for the murder of Louis Bohle, whose body the defendant confessed to Inspector Byrnes he had cut up and shipped it to Baltimore in a trunk, Unger related in an intensely realastic

manner the circumstances of the murder,

closing with a repetition of his confession.

His manner impressed the spectators to some degree with the justness of the theory of self-defense, the violence of Bohle being dramatically illustrated. Unger related his story of the night of horror which passed while the body of Bohle was behind the cot. He had a fitful sleep broken by horrible dreams, and in each of them Bohle appeared standing at his bed. Unger would start up and spring out of bed. Again and again this was repeated. Unger said in closing: "I don't know, but it don't seem that I did it. I don't seem to be awake. I am a miserable man. I seem to be dreaming ever since. I certainly did it in self-defense. I can't blame myseli; I

am a miserable man.' After recess Unger was cross-examined He again described the fracas minutely and without the slightest variation from his former relation, and as he described and enacted his part in the fight, Unger's face was a study. At the moment he was relating with uplifted hand how he held the arm of Bohle, who had a butcher knife in his hand, there was an expression of hard exertion and a trial of strength in Unger's face, and when he in his memory ran from the furious Bohle, who was after him with a knife, and told how he stooped and with one hand on the bedroom door reached half behind him with the other hand for the hammer in the tool chest keeping his eye on his assailant the meanwhile, there was that frightened, hurried, terrible look which one might expect to see on the face of one in that actual scene, and be said: "I didn't know I would grab the hammer. There were irons there, and I might throw a piece of iron at him." As he struggled to hold Bohle's right arm aloft and to strike with the hammer, he said: "I knew I was gone if he got his arm loose with that knife, and I struck him on the forehead and then as he pulled me across the room, trying to get his hand loose, l hit him in the head. He staggered and fell back upon the sofa. There were a few twitches or jerks of his arms and legs and

"Terrible, terrible." It was Juror Ryan in the box who broke the deathly stillness by his exclamation, uttered in a hoarse whisper, unconsciously and involuntarily. He expressed the thought of every hearer of Unger's tale. At the request of his lawyer, Unger looked the jury squarely in the face and said: "I have told you all I know about it." The defense rested.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION. New York dispatch: In an interview with a reporter for the Mail and Express, Sir Lionel West, British minister at Washington, said: I do not anticipate any trouble whatever about the fishery question. Negotiations are now going forward in London between Minister Phelps and the British government, and I think the question wiff be finally settled before congress ad-journs. Even if the retaliatory and nonintercourse bill goes through and becomes a law, I do not think the relations between this country and Canada will be strained. The president will have power to put the haw in force or not as he sees proper and that as a provision that will prevent any harsh and rash measures from being taken until all other pacific remedies are ex-

THE NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD.

The Illinois G. A. R. adopted resolutions sharply censuring Cleveland for vetoing the dependent pension bill, and adopted resolutions eulogistic of Gen. Logan.

Opposition election-placards in Berlin announce that the government contem plates supension of universal suffrage and suspension of the constitution, in case it passes a majority in the new Reichstag.

If pending negotiations fail, Russia will occupy Bulgaria, with Germany's aid and Austria's consent.

A labor convention will be held in Cincinnati, for the formation of a new political party devoted to laboringmen's interests. The South Carolina senate passed a reso-

lution sanctioning popular vote on prohi-

bition and the question will be voted upon

in November, 1888. The senate passed the bill increasing the aval establishment.

Judge Thomas M. Joseph, of Galveston. treasurer of the grand lodge of Texas Odd Fellows, is \$23,000 short and 70 years of

The cashier of a bank in Havre, France, leparted with \$55,000 in gold.

The Great Eastern was sold at auction in Liverpoo! for \$130,000.

The president vetoed the bill appropriatng \$10,000 for the distribution of seeds to the drouth stricken counties in Texas.

The New York senate by a vote of twenty iyes to nine nays, passed the bill granting women the right to vote in municipal elec-

.The president sent the following nominations to the senate on the 17th: Samuel N. Aldrich, of Massachusetts, to be assistant treasurer at Boston; John M. Mercer, of Iowa, to be surveyor of customs at Burlington, Ia.; Owen McGlaughlin, or Iowa, to be surveyor of customs, Dubuque, Iowa; Arthur N. Delancy, of Wisconsin, to be collector of customs for the district of Alaska, and W. W. Armstrong, to be postmaster at Cleveland.

With reference to the reported interview with Sir Lienel West, British ambassador at Washington, in New York on Tuesday in reference to the fisheries question, the impression prevails in official circles at Ottawa that a mixed commission, similar to that which sat in Halifax in 1872, will be agreed upon, and that the fishery question, including such international difficulties as that involved in the headlands matter, will be settled forever.

A MYSTERY SOLVED.

Pinkerton Says the Rock Island Robber and Murder Will be Cleared.

Chicago dispatch: Pinkerton is about to duplicate his success. He has caught and sentenced the robbers of the Missouri express, and now has, it is believed, the authors of the Rock Island crime in which Kellogg Nichols, the messenger, was murdered. The velvet-footed men have acted with extraordinary circumspection and Mr. Schwartz of Philadelphia, has told about all he knows. Pinkerton has all his money; that is, all he received from the the detective on a sleigh ride. He was robbery, with the exception of \$3,000. The statement that "Bill" Gallagher, Schwartz's cellmate, gave up anything of importance, or in fact anything at all, is pronounced by Pinkerton as a diabolical canard. It is a long story, but as usual, murder will out. Continued pumping by Pinkerton has resulted in the squealing of Schwartz. Heis chicken hearted and lacks "gall," and when pressed told all he knew, so it is said. He, with others, planned the robbery. The murder fell to a third man who is unknown to anyone but Billy Pinkerton, and the murderer is not in a position to be reached, at least to-night. His colleagues took two men out of Hankin's gambling den at a late hour to-night, but what they are wanted for is vain to conjec-ture. Schwartz is as good as salted. Wil-liam Pinkerton told a Republican reporter at an early hour this morning that the Rock Island express robbery and the murder of Messenger Nichols would be cleared up within forty-eight hours.

CATTLEMEN IN CONVENTION.

Denver special: The second day's session of the Range association began this morning. After some preliminary work J. H. Brush of Colorado introduced two resolutions; the first demanding retrenchment in the expense of dressing and shipping beef cattle; the second demands that the government shall give the range cattlemen better weather service. A resolution was adopted thanking President Cleveland for prompt response to the telegram of President Head in relation to the memorial on contagious diseases. Communications were received from the National Butchers' association and Brooklyn Butchers' association asking for co-operation for the benefit of 1 000 is for Grand Rapids and river below, butchers and cattle growers. Mr. McGallan of Cleveland, O., addressed the association and charged the commission men as being the cause of cattle men not getting just prices. He closed by offering a plan to organize an immense corporation participated in by all cattlemen which should butcher and market all cattle and sell direct to consumers. Several other unimportant addresses were made. The afternoon session was taken up by the discussion and revision of the constitution and

MRS. CLEVELAND'S RECEPTION. Washington special: Mrs. Cleveland's reception at noon to-day was a large and nocable one. She was looking very girlish in a silk dress of a soft brown shade, one side of the skirt and the waist handsomely trimmed with brown and gilt beaded passementeries. Tucked in the button of her waist was a single red rose. Miss Cleveland joined her down stairs after a visit from Mr. Corcoran and was soon surrounded. She wore a black silk and jet dress and following her usual custom had a pink rose in her corsage. The green parlor was crowded, so many calling to pay their respects to Miss Cleveland by her suggestion when meeting them last Thursday evening. Among the visitors were Mrs. Endicott, Miss Mildred Lee, Commodore and Mrs. Harmony, Mrs. and Mrs. Lamar, Jr., Mrs. Cockrell, Mrs. Blair, Minister and Mme. Romero and Mrs. Stanley Matthews. Miss Cleveland remained down stairs even after 1 o'clock and the conversation kept up in

the merriest style. A Dublin dispatch says twenty moonlighters broke into a farmer's house on Mill street, County Cork, Friday night, took possession of the farmer's guns and fired them over the heads of the farmer and his family. They then shaved the hair from the heads of four daughters, because, as they alleged, the young women had disobeved the order of the league, prohibiting them from speaking to policemen. At mass in the church at Mill street Sunday the priest denounced all secret societies in the most scathing terms. His utterances created a great deal of excitement.

John D. Lisle, discount clerk in the First National bank of Baltimore, is reported to be a defaulter for \$80,000.

THE ANTI-MORMON BILL.

Provisions of the Conference Uunder Which the Peculiar Institution Will Cease to Ex-

The first six sections of the Utah polygamy bill apply to prosecutions for bigamy, adultery, etc., and make a wife or husband a competent witness, but not to be compelled to testify.

The bill further applies to the marriage ceremony; disapproves and annuls all territorial laws recognizing the capacity of illegitimate children to inherit or be entitled to any distributive share in the estate of the father, disapproves and annuls territorial laws conferring jurisdiction upon probate courts (with certain e-ceptions); makes it the duty of the attorney genera of the United States to institute proceedings to escheat to the United States the property of corporations obtained or held in violation of section 3 of the act of July, 1862, the proceeds of such escheat to be applied to the use and benefit of the common schools in the territory, disapproves and annuls all laws of the legislative assembly creating or continuing the Perpetua! Emigration Fund company, and dissolves that corporation, and directs the proceedings for the disposition of the property and assets of the Emigrating Fund company, all such property in excess of debts and lawful claims, to escheat to the United States for the benefit of the common schools in the territory; disapproves and annuls the acts the legislative assembly corporating or providing for the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints, and disolves that corporation; makes it the duty of the attorney general of the United States to institute legal proceedings to wind up the affairs of that corporation; makes provisions as to the endowment of widows, who are to have one-third of the income as their dower; makes it unlawful for any woman to vote in any election and annuls the act of the legislative assembly which permit female suffrage; requires of voters an oath or affirmation to support the constitution and obey the laws, especially the anti-polygamy act of March 22, 1882, and this act; gives all religious societies, sects and congregations the right to hold, through trustees appointed by the probate court, property for houses of worship and parsonages: annuls all territorial laws for the organization of militia, or for the creation of the Nauvoo legion; and gives the legislative assembly of Utah the power to pass laws for organizing militia, subject to the approval of congress, the general officers of the militia to be apointed by the governor of the territory with the advice and consent of the council.

CAPTURED IN CANADA.

A Boston Embezzler Brought Back From the Dominion.

Boston special: William P. Spear, clerk for R. H. White & Co., left Boston for Montreal on December 24, 1886, carrying \$4,500 with him. He obtained the money by holding back silver certificates obtained in exchange for silver at the United States sub-treasury. Spear and his family took rooms on St. Catherine street, whither he was traced by an agent of Wiggin & Wood, of this city. This agent told Spear he was selling American cigars smuggled to Canada, and wanted a partner during the carnival gan slide. Then Spear was told that in order to get any more cigars he must see the "boss smuggler," who did not dare to enter Canada for fear of arrest. The exclerk fell into the trap, and accompanied taken across the line to St. Albans, Vt. Spear and the agent were sitting down to dinner at a hotel when Detective Wood entered. "Here is my boss," said the detective as Wood entered the room. "I am glad to see you," said Wood. "I am not glad to see you," said Spear, recognizing him at once, and sinking back much overcome into the chair from which he had just risen. Finding himself thus safely caught, Spear made no resistance, and agreed to come to Boston without the governor's requisition. He was arraigned before the municipal court yesterday, and pleaded guilty to the charge of embezzlement.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Amounts Devoted to Most Important Points-Total of the Appropriation.

Washington dispatch: The following is a list of the total amount of some important items in the river and harbor bill, which have been inserted or increased by the senate committee appropriation: Harbor of refuge, Grand Marais, Mich., \$35,000. Portage Lake & River Improveperior Ship-Canal, Railway and Iron Company Canal, (purchase,) \$350,000. (Provided that no part shall be expended until property is conveyed to the United States. and the attorney-general shall have certified that the title is perfect); Kenosha, Wis., \$5,000; Menominee, Wis., \$9,000; Milwaukee, Wis., \$80.000; Superior Bay and St. Louis Bay, Wis., \$12,000; Ashland Wis. \$10.006; St. Croix Wis. and land. Wis., \$10,006; St. Croix, Wis., and Minnesota, \$10,000; Wabash river, Indiana, and Illinois \$34,500; (of which \$24 .-\$1,000 for Grayville, and \$2,500 for the river above Vincennes); the Illinois river, Illinois, \$115,000.

The "Cullom amendment," with respect to the Hennepin canal, is incorporated in the bill, and the sum of \$50,000 in addition to any unexpected balance of the last river and harbor bill is appropriated for surveys and expenses.

The Missouri river below Sioux City gets \$300,000; reservoirs at the headwaters of the Mississippi, \$20,000; Mississippi river, between Aiken and Grand Rapids, \$7,500; pier connecting the outer wall of the canal with the pivot pier of the bridge at Keokuk); Mississippi river, from the head of the passes to the mouth of the Ohio, \$1,-

The total appropriations recommended by the committee is \$10,385,800-the net

increase over the house bill being \$22,070. RETAIL LIQUOR DEALERS ORGANIZE. New York special: The retail dealers have completed all their arrangements for a grand demonstration to-night to "protest against the brewers' pool, who have conspired to make slaves of the retailer, and also to protest against the proposed high license and other bills before the legislature detrimental to our trade." P. J. Fitzgerald of Troy, president of the association, is to preside, and speeches are promised by J. T. Atherton, of Kentucky, president of the national association, the mayor of Baltimore, Mr. C. M. Knight, of Boston, and several others. Resolutions will be offered at this meeting proposing a boycott against all members of the brewers' pool and their product. The intensity of the feeling against the members of the pool is manifest in the impatience with which the dealers await the signal to proceed with the boycott. Yesterday Barny Kearns, throwing out Ehrets beer from his saloon, and at the same time conspicuously displaying this card in big letters: "No pool beer sold here; down with monopoly." Applications immediately multiplied for copies of this card, and before night it was dis-played in hundreds of saloons in the east side. The leaders of the movement claim that after to-night it will be seen in more than half of the saloons of the city.

A VERDICT FOR BUTLER.

The Lester Suit Decided in Favor of Benja

New York dispatch: Judge Coxe, at the close of the arguments in the case of Lester against Benjamin F. Butler, which has been on trial for several days, said:

Before I direct the jury to find a verdict in favor of the defendant, it will be neces sary to review the facts in the case and consider the time when these acts took place. No one who has listened to the testimony can doubt for a moment that Lester was helping the confederacy. It will be seen that the plaintiff was a slave owner; that he was engaged in the manufacture of arms for the confederacy; that when he was arrested, he had in his possession a contract to purchase a fast vessel to run a blockade; that, when Mrs. Lester was searched, drafts were found in her possession on the people in Canada who were connected with the confederacy; that Lester had taken several oaths of allegiance before he crossed the line, and that he was connected with blockade runne s. All these facts were considered by the military commission which was a le gally constituted body. The defendant was a major general in command of the department of Virginia, and according to the military code was bound to obey the commands of his superiors. He received orders from the secretary of war to examine and arrest the plaintiff and if he had disobeyed these orders he would have been punished. The act of May 16, 1864, exempts the defendants from prosecution for damages. As the commission was legally constitutd its judgments are not to be questioned. I can see no defect in the organization of our court, and it is entirely clear that this defendant cannot be held responsible for these acts, and I direct you to find a verdict in favor of the defendant. The jury brought in a verdict as the court directed, and Lester's counsel made a motion for a stay of proceedings for thirty days, which was granted.

HORRIBLE MURDER MYSTERY.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 17 .- At Eddington, a small village between Schanks and Bristol, on the line of the New York division of the Pennsylvania railway, farmer Hibbs this morning found the naked trunk of a man on the edge of a pond. It was wrapped in paper and tied up with light cord. The head and arms had been sawed and the lower extremities hacked off.

The trunk was shipped to Bristol at noon, where an inquest was held attracting hundreds of people The most important testimony was that of Dr. Wilson who said that an examination showed that life had not been extinct over twenty-four hours and that death was not from any ordinary cause. The discovery resulted in fully suspending all busi-Dr. Wilson says the trunk is not from a medical college, as that part is always kept. The pond will be drawn and the country searched for the missing parts.

TEE PENSION VETO.

New York special: Inquiries by the World show that there is practically a unanimous call from the Grand Army men of New York and other states for congress to override the president's veto on the dependent parents pension bill. Only one of the general officers and one or two of the il of administration heard from su port the veto, but in this city and Brook yn the vote of post commanders and leading G. A. R., men interviewed stands 33 in lavor of the veto to 21 against. Editorially the World supports the veto.

JUDGE KELLEY ON THE SOUTH.

The Great Progress Made in That Section of the Country Since 1875.

Judge W. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, who has returned to Washington after a six week tour through the south, unbosomed himself as follows to a New York World correspondent: "I made my first journey through the south in 1867 and went again in 1875, visiting the same places I have just come from, and no one could have convinced me that the people of that section had made such strides as they have. I could scarcely convince myself that the places I visited were the same that I saw on my former journeys. They are enjoying down there not only progress but prosperity greater than is enjoyed in the north, and it is all owing to a change of sentiment on the question of labor. The old planters are beginning to recognize not only the dignity but the value of labor."

"Is their moral and social progress as well?" asked the correspondent. "Yes, the progress in that direction is equally marked. The people are living in a better class of houses and beginning to show taste in art adornments and are introducing the comforts of life that were unknown to the middle and lower classes a few years ago. The resi-dences of the people are more neatly kept, the ment company canal and the Lake Su- exteriors are painted in taste and the interiors of those I entered were comfortably furnished with signs of refinement. The educational privileges of the colored people are now better than those the whites enjoyed when I last vis-ited the south and those of the whites are greatly improved. The class distinctons which were the curse of that section exist no longer, or only to a limited extent, and the social position of a citizen is no longer reckoned by what his father was, but by his own conduct and ability. It is no longer degrading to work, but the producers are more respected than the

"The towns I visited," continued the judge,

"are under prohibitory enactments, and the moral condition of the people is much improve.I thereby. The money that was formerly wasted in drink is now employed to promote the welfare of those who earn it, and the re-sult is greater comforts, better health, and an increased power of production. The negroes are industrious and thrifty as a class, and the man who earns a dollar in a mine or a manufactory has a purchasing power in those little towns equal to five times that of the planter who is dependent upon the yield and the prices of cotton. The rate of wages paid workingmen is about that which is paid in Pennsylvania for the same class of laborers and the Mississippi river, at Des Moines Rapids canal, \$35,000 (of which \$20,000 is for a pier connecting the outer wall of the canal of the mills and sing at their work. They save their wages or spend them wisely, and as their employers are beginning to see that the prosperity of the country depends upon the colored people as laborers they are no longer treated like beasts. I went into their houses and their schools, sometimes by invitation and sometimes incognito. I told them simply that was a northern man and was interested in seeing how they were getting on, and I can not express with too great emphasis the impression made upon my mind by what I saw and the value of the information I acquired. "The people of the south are making more money than we. They can produce rough iron much more cheaply, because the materials are in such close juxtaposition. I stood on coal beds which had iron mines on each side of me, not more than two miles away, and limestone lying between. In Pennsylvania I can assert on good authority that it costs \$7 to get the materials together before the manufacture of the iron commences. In the south, or in those parts of it I visited, it does not cost more than \$2. Then, again, land is so much

"In Pennsylvania land costs from \$100 to \$700 an acre, while in the south land can be purchased for \$1 or \$1 25 that is equally as good for the purpose."
Where does the capital come from?"

"Most of it originally came from the north but now local capital is becoming interested and the profits of the business are immediately reinvested."
"Will the south compete with the northern

states in the manufacture of iron? "Yes, and outrun us. They are not making anything but low-grade iron now, but sell all they can make at the same prices we get for a similar quality. They do not make enough to supply the demand, so there is no bidding against us, but the time will come when their facilities for cheap production will be felt by the producers of my own and other northern

A MUCH-USED PRONOUN.

Few Observations on the First Person Singular-Modesty Not a Characteristic of Some People We Meet.

A recent number of The London Queen contains an article on "The first Person Singular." The writer aserts, and without doubt the assertion s well grounded, that the letter "I" is he boundary of the whole world of senation and the mirror wherein are relected all outside phenomena. We ive, and think, and understand by its eal zation, and through its power of bsorption we get a glimpse of the "I" of others. It is the Alpha and Omega f all speculation-the soul beacon of ight in the midst of un versal darkness. n it all nature is focused, and all ife represented, . . . "What the "I" loes not know has no existence for nan;" "What the eye does not see the heart does not crave," and "what ecept," are truisms. That which iome organisms feel and believe are ion-existent for others. A person who ias always been blind can have no perseption of color, a deaf person no idea of earmony. This is the metaphysical assect of "I." The "I" of every-day ife is in some persons the most objecionable sign-post ever set up in the lighway of life. It meets one at every urn and seems to obstruct the way to very other domain. What I think and what I do-where I have been and what have seen, is the string on which is ounded the everlast ng monochord of gotism; and it never occurs to these elf-conta ned harpists that others may veary of the sameness of their tune. Nor do they think that anyone has

mown aught of which they themelves have been ignorant until now. They discover things which have been sublic property for centuries, even to acts of Greek and Roman history. If hey go over to Paris for the first time hey discover Paris, and give their leighbors who have lived there for ome years the benefit of their experinces in the cafes, and news of the onduct of the crowds in the streets, and the queue made at the doors of the heaters. If they take up a new study hey instruct the expert-if they have dopted a new fad they convert the ie rophant-or it may be set forth as ncontrovertible the superficial reasons thy such and such a fact should be acepted to one who has gone down to he roots and rejected after profound xamination. These intellectual egoists never discriminate. Their "I" lominates their judgement and what hey hear and learn, if it strikes their ancy they hold fast to, sure that great coansive "I" cannot be deceived, and hat they have no need of caution. The anks of the superstitious are recruited rom those of the intellectual egotists, nd the people who accept as gospel very folly affoat are those who are o sure of themselves that they take no recautions against blundering. To e sure, among the swallowers of uacking-ducks are the absolutely simde and non-egotistical. But their fault s folly, not presumption-want of roper self-assertion-not too much ar-

ogance. The writer continues: People who ive in their own "I" are now prone to onsider themselves slighted, now eagr to accept as supreme honor the comnonest courtisies and the smallest ivilities. Everything unusual they ake as something done in their honor; and things which have no kind of eference to themselves they accept as heir assigned homage. This had an llustration of a sort when Cato the ounger took the demonstrations of repect and greetings made by the Intiochians as witnesses borne o his own deserving. It was tothing of the kind. The-what

ve should now call-deputation was vaiting for Demetrius, Pompey's freedheir eyes. We say this was an illusration of a sort; for Cato the younger vas by no means an egotist, and the nistake was not unnatural. And, talkng of ancient matters, it was Pluturch's father who first gave that most iseful advice against egotism in speech -bidding his famous son always say 'we went"-"we saw"-"we did"ven when his colleague should chance o be absent; and never to push forward hat obtrusive "I," which some peoof the universe.

"I" has also become a universal form of locution. Young girls who travel re prone to disdain the modesty of the collective pronoun "we," and from heir conversation it might be gleaned hat they spend their lives in going bout the world alone and unattended. t is not a nice form of speech, but it selongs to the intense individualism of he times. Self-assertion is the fashion. out it will pass away if we will wait in patience. This self-sustained worship of the "I" has received many a hard snock from poet and philosopher; yet t still survives: "Sie volo, sie jubeo" tands as a kind of monumental warnng in the way of arrogant speech, and 'I am Sir Oracle, and when I open my ips let no dog bark" is a phrase which we all know by heart, and of which nany of us have had occasion to make

application. Sir Philip Sidney says: "There is nothing sooner overthrows a weak head han opinion of authority, like too trong liquor in a fra l glass." So that, is the "world is nothing but brabble." secording to Montaigne, these opinions of authority that overthrow the weak leads are not always those which ought o carry most weight. "I hardly ever ret saw the man who did not prate too nuch and speak too little," the old French humoristic philosopher goes on o say, and his sareasm touches, of all nen, those who worship their own "I." and believe in themselves rather than n science, by which we mean absolute

The nudity craze is said to be spreading. Shoulder straps and belt is now the regula tion corsage for evening dress.-Boston Her-

As coal rises all over the country, so sink the hearts and purses of the hearts poor .-Philadelphia Neces

SAVAGE RACES.

Will They Not Be Exterminated by Natural Laws!

Speaking of the rate of savage progress, The London Spectator says: It seems to us that modern cheeriness has slightly infected scientific men, and that in eager hope to show that natural science presages a great future for man they leave out of view some unpleasant facts which militate against their theory. They take time into their account at one point and not at another. They will assert that the develop-

ment of man from a monkey or a rep-

tile, or whatever is the latest theory about his ancestors, must have occupied cycles of centuries, and that cycles more past before man could use tools or make fire; and then they expect, or write as if they expected, another enormous advance within a trumpery period marked in recorded history-for example, some two or three thousand he 'I' does not know the mind cannot | years. Why? Where is the evidence that the man of the Niger would not take a million or so of years before he, unassisted, attained to civilization, especially if he passed through that period of "arrestment" which has certainly struck some races, and the duration of which is as uncertain as the duration of the world? Scientific men are conscious of the greatest of the marvels of the universe, the astounding way in which productive or creative energy is wasted, generations of creatures perishing uselessly before the creature to survive is born, and forests dacaying that a few trees may live; but they seem unwilling to expect such waste of men. Why not? Is it because of the value of sentient beings in the economy of the universe? If humanity all perished to-morrow through some vast calam ty, say, by the emission from all volcanic regions of some poisonous vapor -a thing believed to have occurred on a minute scale—the loss would be far less than the loss of babies which has occurred since the beginning of the world, and would be less, indeed, than the loss of stillborn children only. If nature, or law, or providence, can afford to waste human beings, even Aryan beings, at that prodigious rate, why should it not waste whole races of savages? It has wasted two within quite a short period—the Caribs of Cuoa and the Tasmanians-and it is wasting two more quite visibly, the Australians of the mainland and the Maoris. Why should it not waste the remainder. leaving the world altogether to men of some higher type, or other type, as has happened with some animals? We do not see, we confess, though we wish to see, why, on the scientific theory of the universe, we should expect so much progress in savages, or why a Digger Indian, say, should gradually advance until he can count up to the number which astronomers are accustomed to use. Why should he not perish, or, if his vitality is strong, as is the case with some negro tribes, why should he not survive as a kind of half-developed man? He has done so for ages in Australia, and why should the ages end? We can see a hope for him in the Christian theory, which assigns to the negro, as in Newton, two lives, but on the scientific one we see nothing for him, if he remains unconquered and of unconquered and unmixed blood, except a doubtful probability of advance at a rate which the human mind can scarcey discern, and which, as a factor in history, it is even useless to consider. Judged by Christianity, the savage has a future; but, judged by history and science, the best thing that could happen to him would be to disappear as rapidly as possible, and make room for the useful peoples, who two centuries hence will have scarcely room to breathe.

The Kind of Stove He Wanted.

"I want to buy a coal stove," drawled a man with sad eyes as he dragged his nan; and Cato went for nothing in attenuated forminto a Madison street

"A coal stove!" gasped the merchant, knocking over a chair in his haste to reach the customer.

"Yes, a coal stove," replied the sadeved man with a sigh. "I thought you would think I was erazy, so I took the precaution to bring a certificate from my physician,"

"Very thoughtful," the merchant chuckled, taking the stranger by the ale seem to think the note of admiration arm. "What style of stove do you

"A coal stove," replied the sad-eyed man with a wail of despair. "Of course; you told me that before.

I mean what kind of stove do you want? Self-feder?" "Suffering Cæsar! No! Self-feeding stove with coal at \$7.50 a ton and a famine close at hand? You must be insane. I want a stove that can feed with a spoon, one that doesn't get

hungry more than twice a week, and has enough humanity in it to heat three rooms when the thermometer is below zero. A self-feeding stove! I want one that I can bring up on the bottle."-Chicago Herald. Men are Not Susceptible to Flattery

Wife (to husband who is arranging

his toilet at the mirror)-"Can't you take me to the opera to-night, dear?" Husband (decisively)-"No. I can not. Opera indeed! Do you think I'm made of money?"

Wife (after a pause)-"I don't see any need of your spending so much time brushing your whiskers, dear." Husband (turning around with an

angry glitter in his eyes)-"Why not?" Wife (smilingly)—"Because one brushing is enough. And you are handsome enough without going to all that trouble. It would be hard for you to make yourself any handsomer-at least in my eyes-than you are naturally, no matter what care you give to your toilet."

Husband (after completing his toilet) -"I'm going down town for awhile. By the way, Bella, on the second thought, I guess I can manage to get a couple of opera tickets, so you can consider the going settled. Ta, ta.'

Wife (solus-after his departure)-"I thought I would fetch him." - Besto: Courier.