

IT SHALL NOT DOWN.

THE SILVER BILL TO BE GIVEN PROMINENT PLACE.

The Customs Administration Measure Also to Receive Early Consideration—Addition to Section 5 of the Interstate Commerce Act—The Boston Sluggers Arranging Preliminaries for Further Encounters in the Ring.

Original Package Talk.
WASHINGTON, May 23.—The silver bill had its inning in the senate to-day and the "original package" bill had to go over, but Senator Wilson, who has it in charge, told me that he should call it up at every opportunity and hoped to get it through before the end of the month. The butter men are alarmed at the discovery that oleomargarine can be shipped in the same manner as whisky under the original package decision, and it is feared that the manufacturers of oleomargarine will take advantage of this decision to flood the markets with patent butter in defiance of laws that exist in New York and other states prohibiting its sale. The agent of the New York Dairymen's association is here looking after the amendments to the bill to cover the butter interest and says that something must be done at once, because \$350,000,000 of capital is interested and the farmers of New York produce \$45,000,000 worth of butter a year on a very narrow margin of profit. He claims that two or three months of free trade in oleomargarine would ruin half the dairymen in the state.

The brewers' congress now in session in this city is doing everything it can to defeat such legislation, and will have some effect in the house of representatives, but not in the senate.

Next in Order.
WASHINGTON, May 23.—Now that the tariff bill is out of the way it is expected the customs' administrative bill will be taken up and disposed of at once. The bill is in the hands of a conference committee consisting of Messrs. Allison, Aldrich and McPherson on the part of the senate, and Messrs. McKinley, Burrows and Cressie on the part of the house. As Mr. Cressie has been elected to the senate he will doubtless retire from the conference committee and some one else will be appointed in his place. The members of the house do not quite like the amendments added to the bill in the senate, but there are no differences between the members of the committee, and they will probably come to an agreement within a few days. This bill is being bitterly opposed by many of the agents of foreign manufacturers in New York, but its passage is urged by every importer who has been engaged in the war against undervaluations, and it is particularly in the interest of western merchants.

Senator Dawes' Proposal.
WASHINGTON, May 23.—The following addition to section 5 of the interstate commerce act is contained in a bill introduced by Senator Dawes: "Provided, however, that agreements to apportion the carriage of competitive traffic for the purpose of enabling each competing line to carry a reasonable share of the traffic may be entered into by common carriers subject to the provisions of this act and shall be lawful to the parties thereto, but this provision shall not be construed to relieve common carriers of other provisions of this act, nor to affect the jurisdiction and authority of the commission and courts conferred by this act, nor to permit the diversion of traffic routes or consigned by shippers over any specified line. A copy of each such agreement shall be forthwith filed with the interstate commerce commission, which shall have power to annul or modify the same after a hearing upon notice of the parties, if the results of its operations are found to be in contravention to provisions of this act."

A similar bill was introduced in the house by Mr. Gear of Iowa.

Sullivan's New Deal.
NEW YORK, May 23.—Colonel J. M. Bailey of the Virginia athletic club held a consultation with John L. Sullivan in the Astor house yesterday. The result of their conference was that Sullivan agrees to fight Joe McAniff for \$10,000 in July and Jackson for \$25,000 in August. Each battle will take place in Virginia under the auspices of the Virginia athletic club. The offer of the California athletic club has thus been stopped by this new organization. The president of the Virginia athletic club during his talk with Sullivan read to him the charter of the club. John L. was informed that the club would offer the prizes before mentioned for either or both meetings, without exacting any guarantee whatever from either of the principals, but on the other hand guaranteeing perfect immunity from the law. Sullivan said he would not engage in a bare-knuckle fight under any circumstances, but would accept both propositions made by the Virginia athletic club upon the conditions that if his coming trial in Mississippi resulted in imprisonment he desired to have the agreements cancelled.

"They say that I am afraid of this negro," said Sullivan, "and that after I went to see him in Boston I said he was too long in the reach for me. It's a lie. I am not afraid of him, and if he could reach from here to the door [rising and pointing to one of the entrances to the Astor house parlors, ten feet distant] I'd tackle him, and lick him, too."

Reward for a Murderer.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 21.—Governor Thayer issued the following proclamation for the arrest of the murderer of Charles Poor in Omaha last Saturday morning: To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Whereas, it has come to my knowledge in due form prescribed by law that in the county of Douglas and state of Nebraska, a murder was committed upon one Charles Poor on the 17th day of May, 1890, by some person or persons unknown, who have fled from justice. Now, therefore, I, John M. Thayer, governor of the state of Nebraska, by virtue of the authority vested in me by law, and in pursuance of the statutes in such case made and provided, do hereby issue my proclamation and offer a reward of \$200 for the arrest and conviction of said murderer or murderers.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto

set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the state. Done at Lincoln this 19th day of May, 1890.

By the Governor: JOHN M. THAYER.
BEN R. COWDERY, Secretary of State.

Anti-Monopoly Republican Conference.

LINCOLN, May 21.—At 8:20 last night Attorney General Leese rapped the conference to order, with fully four hundred persons present, about one hundred of whom had signed the declaration of principles. He placed in nomination ex-Speaker Harlan for temporary chairman and he was unanimously elected.

Mr. Harlan took the chair and opened his remarks by explaining the causes which led to the issuing of the call for the conference. For years there had been a conflict between corporate power on one hand and the people on the other. "The elements that represent the corporate power," said the speaker, "are organized and the people are unorganized. This conference is for better organization of the people to formulate a platform and secure the nomination of men who will answer to the people and not to the corporations."

Thomas Wolfe of Butler county was elected temporary secretary and read the call for the conference.

RESOLUTIONS.
The committee on resolutions then reported the following, the reading of which was frequently greeted with applause:

Resolved, That we reiterate and cordially endorse the fundamental principles of the republican party as enunciated by successive national republican conventions from 1856 to 1888, and we believe the republican party capable of dealing with every vital issue that concerns the welfare of the American people whenever the rank and file of the party are untrammelled in the exercise of their political rights.

Resolved, That we view with alarm the intense discontent among the republicans of the state, chiefly due to the malicious and demoralizing interference of corporations and their attempts to control all departments of our state government—legislative, executive and judicial—and we earnestly appeal to all republicans who desire to preserve our institutions to rally to the rescue of our state from corporate domination by actively participating in the primary elections and nominating conventions.

Resolved, That while we desire to accord to railroad corporations their rights and privileges as common carriers, we demand that they shall go out of politics and stop interference with our conventions and legislatures.

Resolved, That railroad passes distributed in this state, for political purposes, are a species of bribery pernicious in their influences and tending to undermine public morals, subversive to a free and unthought expression of the will of the people in their conventions, legislatures and juries, and we hereby demand the prohibition of passes and free transportation, in any form, under severe penalties.

Resolved, That Nebraska has, for years, been subject to exorbitant transportation rates, discriminating against her products, thus retarding her development, and we condemn the state board of transportation for failing to exercise the authority vested in them, and by refusing to afford to the people the relief they were pledged to give. We, therefore, demand that the legislature shall enact a minimum tariff bill, covering the transportation of our products and principal imports.

Resolved, That the national convention of 1888 pledged the republican party to revision of the tariff and a reduction of import duties, therefore we, as republicans, request our delegates in congress to oppose the McKinley bill, in its present form.

Resolved, That a committee of fifteen, five from each congressional district, be appointed to draft an address to the republicans of the state embodying the resolutions adopted by this convention, and said committee shall urge the republican state central committee to call a state convention, to be held not later than July 8, for the purpose of nominating a full state ticket under regulations that will give equitable representation and exclude proxies. And, in case the state central committee declines to fix the date of said convention as requested, this executive committee to call a regular state convention under the regular appointment.

On motion it was decided that the resolutions be taken up and acted on seriatim.

The first four were adopted without a dissenting vote, but when the fifth was read Mr. Bruner of Cuming urged that it be changed from a maximum to a maximum and minimum.

An amendment was offered eliminating the maximum rate clause, adding the following to the original resolution: "We therefore demand that the legislature shall enact a plan in harmony with the demands of our state constitution on this question."

The amendment was voted down almost unanimously and the original resolution was passed without a dissenting vote.

The sixth resolution was adopted with but few negatives.

A long discussion was precipitated on the seventh resolution, which was participated in by a number of delegates. The resolution as originally framed was adopted.

The following additional resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we are in favor of ballot-reform, and we demand that the legislature of this state enact a law establishing the Australian system.

After the adoption of the resolutions a recess was taken to allow the delegates from the three congressional districts to name the members of the committee of 15. The following were appointed:

First District—E. Rosewater of Douglas, Corbin of Johnson, Goodell of Lancaster, Hayes of Cass and Smith of Saunders. Second District—Keckley of York, Hill of Butler, Elliott of Harlan, Harlan of Frontier and Hedlund of Phelps. Third District—Sutherland of Burt, Marr of Dodge, Manning of Wayne, Beebe of Custer and Smythe of Buffalo.

D. M. Nettleton of Clay was elected committee-at-large and chairman of the committee.

The convention then adjourned.

At a meeting of the corn palace directors at Sioux City it was decided to hold the corn palace exposition this year from September 25 to October 11, inclusive.

The steamer Harold, bound from Balboa to Glasgow, has foundered off the Irish coast. Six persons drowned.

SENATORS ON SILVER.

DOLPH, TELLER AND MITCHELL EXPRESS THEIR VIEWS.

Some Criticisms on the Remarks of the Former Gentleman—Sensational Rumors at Joliet, Ill., Growing Out of Attempted Escape of Prisoners—Death of Dr. Byford, One of the Most Noted Physicians of the Country—An Unfaithful Wife Causes a Tragedy in Georgia.

Dolph's Anti-Free Coinage Views Criticized by Teller and Mitchell.
WASHINGTON, May 22.—The silver bill being under discussion in the senate, Mr. Dolph made an address. He thought that international bimetalism was desirable. So far as he knew there was not a member of the senate who was not in favor of both gold and silver as money. In considering the various plans proposed he was satisfied that the plan proposed by the secretary of the treasury was open to less and fewer objections than any of the others if the purpose was to keep both gold and silver coin in circulation. He argued against the free coinage of silver as something that would stop the coinage of gold, but remarked that what he said in regard to free coinage did not, of course, apply to free coinage under an international agreement establishing a ratio between gold and silver.

At the close of Mr. Dolph's speech, Mr. Teller criticised some points of it and said it would not do for that senator or for any other senator to say with unctious that he was for the double standard or for silver and then favor measures which were absolutely destructive of silver as money. He did not propose that the country should be deceived into believing that the proposition which came from the finance committee, meant silver at all. On the contrary, he asserted, that it meant a single gold standard.

Mr. Mitchell expressed his dissent from the views expressed by his colleague, Mr. Dolph, saying: "I desire to state, for whatever it amounts to here and elsewhere—it may not amount to much—that I dissent from the speech just made, in toto, and I wish that distinctly understood. The two state conventions that recently met in the state of Oregon, one a republican state convention, the other a democratic convention, each resolved unanimously, without any hesitation, or equivocation, whatever, that they were in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. I believe that each of these conventions was composed of the representative men of the respective parties of our state. I believe that they knew what they were about. I believe they understood what they were doing. I believe that in adopting those resolutions they voiced the sentiment almost universally of the people of the state of Oregon. Therefore, I do not desire to go out that his speech here today on this subject voices the whole of the sentiment of the state of Oregon, as far as the representation of that state is concerned on this floor. I expressed in a speech I made on January 29 last my views on this question."

Sensational Rumors.
CHICAGO, May 22.—A Joliet, Ill., special says: A report is current that more money has been found on some of the convicts and that through fear of punishment a Cronin prisoner has squeaked and revealed a state of things that has thoroughly alarmed the prison officials. If this report should prove true it would appear that the underground route was speedily repaired after the recent exposure and that the communication between the Cronin prisoners and their Chicago friends was renewed to some purpose. A sum of \$1,000 in addition to the smaller amounts discovered is said to have been smuggled into the prison for bribery, and according to a story told by a prison employe to-day, the warden and his men are busily engaged in hunting it up. So far their efforts have proved unsuccessful, but they deny that anything of the kind has occurred. Their movements, however, betray the fact that something of unusual importance has taken place. The lawyers for the defense have visited the Cronin prisoners since their release from punishment, and are said to have strongly advised them to carefully avoid breaches of the prison rules that would get them into trouble and prejudice the public against them. But their Chicago friends have apparently more confidence in the underground system than in the efforts of counsel.

Death of Dr. Byford.
CHICAGO, May 22.—Dr. W. H. Byford, one of the best known physicians in the United States, and an author of several celebrated medical works, died yesterday after an illness which lasted but two hours. The disease that carried away the doctor so suddenly was angina pectoris, an ailment of the heart. Dr. William Heath Byford was seventy-three years old. He was born in Eaton, O., and had been a resident of this city thirty-three years. Dr. Byford was at the time of his death professor of gynecology in Rush medical college. In this branch of medicine and surgery he was considered the first in the profession in this country. He was the author of many text books on the subjects that have always been accepted as the standard works both in this country and Europe and quoted by medical writers everywhere. Formerly he was instructor in the same branch in the Chicago medical college. He was an active member and had frequently been an officer at all local, state and national associations and had been selected to represent American physicians at international congresses in Berlin, London and Edinburgh. In 1879 he associated himself with a number of other medical men in the formation of the Chicago medical college and occupied the chair of obstetrics and diseases of women and children until 1889. In that year Rush medical college created the new chair of gynecology and invited Dr. Byford to unite with the faculty of that school. He occupied that position up to the time of his death.

An Unfaithful Wife Causes a Double Tragedy in Georgia.
ST. LOUIS, May 22.—A dispatch from Jessup, Georgia, to the Post-Dispatch, gives an account of a double tragedy there. J. N. McCall, county-surveyor of Ware county, came to Jessup, from

Brunswick, and stopped at the Littlefield house last night. During the night he went to the room of Mrs. Littlefield. There he was found in a compromising position with her, by her husband, who saw the proceedings from the porch. He rushed through the window into the room and shot his wife just over the eye, killing her instantly. He then shot McCall four times, the latter lying from the wounds soon after.

NEWS SUMMARY.
The Iowa Indians have refused the government's offer.

At the next papal consistory three new cardinals will be created.

The Presbyterian assembly at Saratoga has declared for temperance.

At Chillicothe, Mo., John L. Bowden committed suicide after failing to kill his wife.

Minister Palmer has returned to this country from Spain and contemplates resigning.

Vice President Harris will act as general manager of the Burlington road for the present.

The Cherokee commission has met unexpected difficulties in dealing with the Iowa Indians.

The newspapers of Piedras Meiras, Mexico, are demanding an anti-American contract labor law.

Ex-Senator Charles W. Jones of Florida has been adjudged insane and committed to St. Joseph's retreat.

All the European nations but France have concluded commercial treaties with Turkey on the basis of a fixed tariff.

Near Confluence, Pennsylvania, a quarter of a mile of the Baltimore & Ohio track was covered by a landslide.

It is officially denied that there are any disturbances in Guatemala. Everything is reported in the finest condition.

The hands in all but two of the planing-mills of Buffalo, New York, have struck for hours' work and the old wages.

Speaking at Spalding, England, Mr. Gladstone said he would welcome a dissolution of parliament and an appeal to the country.

The "original package" decision has been construed in both Kansas and Iowa as not in conflict with the state law on prohibition.

At the Longue Pointe (Canada) district the nuns produced a list of fifty-six inmates who perished in the asylum fire recently.

The McKinley bill passed the house, only two republicans, Coleman of Louisiana and Featherstone of Arkansas, voting against it.

The Brazilian government has decreed that after July 1, customs-duties to the minimum amount of 20 per cent shall be payable in gold.

An attempt will be made in the autumn to cultivate American and other cotton in the Crimea and other places on the Black sea coast.

A large portion of the village of Milford, Utah, was destroyed by fire. It was started by a drunken man. The losses aggregate \$145,000.

Stifel & Cohen, overall manufacturers, Baltimore, have assigned for the benefit of creditors. Assets, \$50,000; liabilities, between \$80,000 and \$90,000.

It is officially denied from London that the cable companies propose to reduce the number of letters in words transmitted regularly from 10 to 8.

Rich discoveries have been made of antimony in the state of Chihuahua, Mexico, and large deposits of coal have been found in the state of Tabasco.

Dr. Maritz Ludwig, for many years telegraph editor of the Illinois Staats Zeitung, dropped dead on a car in Chicago while returning home from work.

Ten of the leading builders of Cincinnati have signed the advance scale demanded by the stonemasons and about 300 of the strikers have resumed work.

It is said a North Georgia Baptist association passed a resolution advising the summary execution of revenue officers found looking for moonshine stilleries.

The Belgian war-minister declared in the chamber that the government was satisfied with Belgian manufactured cannon and would order no more from abroad.

James Hendrickson, a Chicago laborer aged sixty-five, unsuccessfully attempted to shoot his daughter, fatally wounded his wife and killed himself. Liquor and jealousy were the causes.

The trial of the secretary of state and public printer of Colorado on the charge of conspiracy to defraud the state, was concluded on the 14th, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Henry Villard denies the rumor that he has joined hands with C. P. Huntington to obtain control of the Pacific Mail steamship company and cause George Gould to retire from the presidency.

Henry Winkiebleck, a lumber-dealer and sawmill operator of Logansport, Indiana, is believed to be in Canada, having perpetrated extensive forgeries, \$10,000 of the fraudulent paper having already come to light.

The London Daily News adds to its announcement that Mr. Stanley's marriage will take place in Westminster abbey the statement that if the explorer undertakes any further expeditions his wife will accompany him.

Governor Warren of Wyoming has appointed A. C. Beckwith of Evanston and Henry G. Hays of Cheyenne commissioners, and A. L. Merzer of Cheyenne and John McCormick of Sheridan alternates on the world's Columbia commission.

A St. Paul (Minn.) dispatch says: The prayers for rain and for the welfare of the crops that ascended yesterday from every city, town and hamlet of the northwest were anticipated by the drenching showers that fell. It is believed, upon every square foot of soil belonging to the spring wheat belt. Telegrams have poured into the chamber of commerce from every point in Minnesota and the stereotyped form is: "Drenching rains over this entire territory and the wheat crop is saved."

Extra Session of the Nebraska Legislature.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 26.—Governor Thayer has issued the following proclamation:

Section 1, article 5 reads: "The governor may on extraordinary occasions convene the legislature by proclamation setting forth the purpose for which convened, and the legislature shall enter upon no business except for which they were called together."

Whereas, Matters of vital interest to the people of the state greatly agitating the public mind constitute, in the judgment of the executive, an extraordinary occasion which justifies the assembling of the legislature therefore,

I, John M. Thayer, governor of Nebraska, by virtue of the authority in me vested by provision of the constitution, do hereby issue this, my proclamation, requiring the members of the houses of the Twenty-first joint assembly of Nebraska to convene in their respective halls in the capitol building on Thursday, June 5, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of considering and taking action upon the following named subjects, and these only:

1. For the purpose of enacting a law establishing maximum railway freight rates, and to repeal that section of the statute creating a state board of transportation.

2. For the purpose of considering and amending our election laws by the adoption of what is known as the Australian ballot system.

3. To consider and give expression in favor of an increase in the volume of currency and of the free coinage of silver.

No other subjects will be proposed for the consideration of the legislature at this special session.

By the governor: JOHN M. THAYER.
BENJAMIN R. COWDERY,
Secretary of State.

The proclamation has created quite a sensation. It is generally considered here as a counter move by railroad politicians to the recent anti-monopoly conference, which declared for a maximum freight rate bill, and the independent alliance movement, which makes more currency and the free coinage of silver its battle cry.

THE GOVERNOR INTERVIEWED.

A correspondent called on Governor Thayer and asked why the proclamation was issued.

"Because I believed it to be the best thing I could do," said he. "I did it voluntarily, without consulting anybody else, and the secretary of state did not know anything about it until I asked him for his signature. My main reason is the present great subjects that are distracting the public mind. As you know there have been of late conventions and rumors of conventions, particularly on account of the mooted railroad question, and the best interests of the people demand a date as possible. It is for the public interests. I do not wish, at present, to discuss the board of transportation, but, if it is not serving the purpose for which it is intended, on account of the mistaken position taken by its members in regard to the public interests, it must, like all other useless or harmful institutions, be done away with. The eyes of the intelligent voters all over the entire state are at present on the board of transportation. Vox populi! Vox Dei! The members of the legislature will have to listen to their good behavior. They wish to be re-elected, and if they put themselves on record as being against the wishes of the great majority of their constituency, then, it is farewell to their hopes for re-election."

"I expect a due deference to the voice of the people this time. The Australian system seems to meet the approbation of the anti-monopoly republicans, the alliance men, the horny handed members of the Knights of Labor and everybody else, who has seriously considered the matter. If it is a good thing, why not adopt it at once and enjoy its beneficent results in the coming election."

"I believe that all true republicans will see the wisdom of the session of the legislature, and the democrats ought not to blame me for doing a thing that is for the best interests of all. Burrows of the alliance will, of course, damn me for stealing his thunder, but it is just as well, because he would suspect me of plotting if I agreed with him and followed out whatever plan he would suggest."

"How long do you think it will take for the legislature to settle this question?"

"It ought to do so in two weeks. That is all the time I ought to allow them. I have had expert accountants calculate how much this thing will cost, and they say it will be about \$8,000 per week, or \$16,000 for two weeks."

Adulteration of Food and Drugs.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Senator Paddock has received a number of telegrams during the past week from the wholesale druggists in Nebraska, Indiana, New York and other states urging him to postpone consideration of the bill prohibiting the adulteration of food and drugs until the drug trade of the United States shall have an opportunity to fully consider its provisions. Their telegrams, which have been duplicated to every United States senator from the drug trade in their states, are the results of a circular sent out by the Philadelphia drug trade, whose representatives appeared before the committee two weeks ago to protest against a bill then being considered by the committee.

Their objections having been put in writing and printed for the use of the committee, they have been considered and certain features of the bill which they felt would unjustly discriminate against their business will probably be eliminated in the draft before the bill is finally considered before committee.

"Senator Paddock today said: 'We have been working for four long months and have held meeting after meeting, to try to formulate a bill which will protect the people of this country from the adulterations of food and drugs. We have heard various interests, and have modified our bill time and time again, in order to secure a measure which would have some chance of passage in the senate.'"

The man who truly and sincerely loves himself has no fears of being jilted.—*Mercurelle Journal.*

Is it not odd that our fondest recollections should be about wasted opportunities?—*Ashland Press.*

The Misunderstood Elephant.

The affection and sensibility of the elephant are well known. In the memoirs of the actor, Charles Young, is an anecdote which admirably illustrates these characteristics. Chung, a big elephant, just arrived from India, had been purchased by an English manager to exhibit in a children's pantomime. At the first rehearsal when Chung reached a bridge over a cascade which he was expected to cross, he refused to step upon it, distrustful of its solidity, and not without reason. In vain the angry keeper punished him by pricking him behind the ear with an iron goad. With lowered eyes and pendant ears the enormous animal stood in a pool of blood, motionless as a wall.

The captain of the vessel which had brought Chung over came in during the contest between the man and the elephant. He had become fond of the beast, and often fed it with dainties. The animal had scarcely recognized its friend when it approached him with supplicating air, gently took his hand in its trunk and placed it in the bleeding wound, then held the hand up to the captain's eyes. The gesture said as clearly as words: "See how they have made me suffer." Poor Chung appeared so unhappy that every one was touched, even the cruel keeper. To win pardon the man ran out and brought some apples, which he offered to the elephant. But Chung disdainfully threw them away. The captain, who had also fetched some fruit from Convent Garden Market, came back immediately and held it out to Chung. He willingly accepted it, and, after eating it, coiled his trunk gently round his protector's waist.

The Right Sort of a Wife.

William H. Crane, the actor, who is just now earning so much money that he hardly knows what to do with it, may owe part of his success to his wife, who manages him with a hand which, while it is highly prized by the comedian, is none the less resolute and dictatorial. At one of the actor's symposiums conversation turned on the subject of money making, and some one observed that Mr. Crane must be making as much out of his new play as he and Robson made together in the best run of "The Henrietta."

"And now that you don't have to share with Robson you must naturally make double as much as you did before!" said the visitor.

"Oh, no," replied Crane. "I have a partner still who takes a good deal more than Robson's share."

"Why, who is it?" was asked.

"Mrs. Crane," was the reply. "I get my board and clothes, just as I always have. I have one of those rainy days wives. It wouldn't do a bit of good if I earned ten times what I do now. I would only have good living and a fur lined overcoat to remind me that I was any more prosperous than when I played Le Blanc at fifty a week."

Four New York men who were present complimented Mrs. Crane.

"You are not a New Yorker by birth," said one. "If you were, your husband would be bemoaning your extravagance."—*Philadelphia Press.*

He Fiddled and They Fit.

A Hill Creek miner thus winds up the story of a fight between 1,100 wolves that besieged his cabin one night recently in the mountains of that region, incited to frenzy by the notes of the aforesaid miner's fiddle: "I fiddled and they fit and ate each other, till the band began to thin out. Every time I gave an extra-trap on the E string they howled louder and pitched in afresh. They kept it up for three hours, when they wasn't more than forty or fifty left, and they so blamed full that they could hardly waddle. But I fiddled and they fit for a second wind. When one threw up a sponge the others bolted him in a twinkling. By and by there wasn't more than a dozen left. But I fiddled and they fit and feasted."

"When they got down to three, each one laid hold of another's tail and chawed for glory. The ring kept getting smaller, but I fiddled and they chawed until there was only a bunch of hair left, and that blown away down hill. The snow was red with blood, and trampled down ter feet. Heads and bones were strung all down the canon, and there was fur enough in sight to stuff a circumferent. It was the dandiest dog fight I ever saw."—*Virginia City Chronicle.*

A Human Burglar Alarm.

A lady whose husband was the champion snorer of the community in which they resided confided to a female friend the following painful intelligence: "My life has been one of unalloyed delight. I have had the measles, the chickenpox, the cholera, the typhoid fever and inflammatory rheumatism, but I never knew what real misfortune was until I married a burglar alarm."

WHEN the current in electric rail ways passes from the car-wheel to the track it causes a considerable increase in the friction between the two. Expert opinion seems to favor the theory that this additional resistance is due to the slight welding action caused by the heat generated by the current.