

EX-CONSUL IN PRISON

AN AMERICAN SENTENCED BY FRENCH AUTHORITIES.

John Waller, Formerly United States Representative at Madagascar, to Be Imprisoned for Twenty Years—His Valuable Concessions.

Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, March 25.—Mr. John C. Waller, formerly United States consul at Tamatave, Madagascar, has been sentenced by the French to twenty years' imprisonment.

Waller was convicted at a court martial of having been in correspondence with the Hovas. April 20, 1894, Mr. Waller secured a concession from the Hovas of the whole of the southern part of the island of Madagascar, and this concession was obtained in spite of the repeated protests of the French residents and the French colony generally. Tamatave is the chief port of entry in Madagascar, and India rubber is among the principal exports of that great island, which also has extensive forests, containing much valuable timber suitable for furniture. France hitherto has claimed a protectorate over the island of Madagascar, and Great Britain has recognized it. But the native government of Madagascar repudiates the French claim to a protectorate and the government of France is now sending to Madagascar a large expedition to subdue the Hovas. The concession granted to Mr. Waller is admitted to be a most valuable one, as it is in the great rubber district of Fort Dauphin, on the south coast of the island, and the terms under which the ex-consul obtained it were very much more reasonable than any previously granted in Madagascar. Moreover, the concession is by far the largest, and it is said to be in every way the most important surface concession ever granted in Madagascar. It covers an area of 225 square miles.

BUY AND SELL WOMEN.

Coke Workers in Pennsylvania. Exposed in Shocking Immorality.

Dunbar, Pa., March 25.—A startling case of immorality has been exposed here. Rosa Ferrari brought suit against Giuseppe Santo for assault and battery and desertion. Near Dunbar, at the ovens of the Anchor Coke works, there are about seventy-five Italians employed. They live in three houses and there are only three women in the colony. Rosa Ferrari first came to the colony with Antonio Sannetti, who sold her to another Italian. The woman was sold three times. Giuseppe Santo was the last purchaser. He gave three kegs of beer for Rosa. A fight followed the beer drinking, and he threw the woman out of the house. She then entered suit. It is said sales have been made of the other two women in the colony in like manner, and a full investigation into the immorality of the foreigners will be made.

BURGLARS BLOW UP A BANK.

Wreck the Interior With Dynamite but Are Scared Off Without Plunder. Youngstown, O., March 25.—The National bank at Canfield, ten miles from here, was broken into last night and the vault dynamited, causing the destruction of the interior of the building. The steel safe resisted the force of the explosion. Nothing was secured, and the burglars, becoming frightened, stole a hand car and escaped. The burglars first forced an entrance into a blacksmith shop and secured a steel bar, which they used to secure an entrance to the bank.

Colombia's Triumph Doubted.

New York, March 25.—The Herald's correspondent at Panama, Colombia, sends the following: "Reports relative to the revolution in the interior continue reassuring. The government, however, has published no confirmation of the reported surrender of the revolutionists at Santander and Boyaca, and this causes some doubt that the government's triumph has been complete. Reports are circulated of fresh battles with the insurgents in Calland Buga, department of Cauca."

Good Chance for Poisoners.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 25.—Nearly 1,000,000 pounds of beet-root sugar, mingled with which there is a quantity of arsenic, said to be sufficient to poison the entire population of Philadelphia, are to be sold to satisfy the government. The sale is to take place next Friday morning at a bonded warehouse where the sugar, part of the cargo of the German steamship Remus, is stored. The cargo, which has been abandoned in transit across the Atlantic, and was mixed with a quantity of arsenic in the ship's hold.

Broken Needle Kills a Baby.

Vinita, L. I., March 25.—Mrs. James Vaughan was sewing on her sewing machine when the needle snapped. She put in a new needle and continued her work. About ten minutes later she noticed that her 2-year-old daughter sat rather quiet on the floor, and called to it, but received no answer. She picked the child up and found to her horror that it was dead. A physician found that a small part of the machine needle had struck the baby in the eye and penetrated the brain.

Monster Gas Well Struck.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 25.—A monster natural gas well was struck yesterday on the Hess farm at Glinger Hill, Washington county. Gas was found in the fifty-foot sand. This opens up an entirely new field, and is estimated to be the strongest natural gas well ever struck in this part of the country. It is estimated that the pressure has never been below 600 pounds a minute, and it has increased since the strike was made.

Foreign Claims to Be Paid.

New York, March 25.—The Herald correspondent in Rio Janeiro, Brazil, sends word that the foreign claims growing out of the late revolution have been settled with the exception of the amounts of money to be paid. The government intends to send the vice president to Rio Grande do Sul to make an effort to restore peace there at any price.

FOR A NEW TREATY.

American and British Diplomats to Work on Behring Sea.

Washington, March 25.—Preliminary are being arranged for the framing of a new treaty between the United States and Great Britain concerning the Behring sea seizures. The projected treaty is rendered necessary by the inaction of congress on the Behring sea seizure claims of \$425,000. The purpose of the treaty will be, therefore, to create a commission to hear all the evidence and determine the amount of indemnity to be paid the seized sealers. After being signed the treaty will have to be submitted to the senate for ratification, and unless there is an extra session this cannot be accomplished before next December. United States territorial rights in Alaska as against the British claims there have again been brought to the attention of the state department. The fundamental fact to be kept in mind regarding Alaska and the joint British and American survey of last year is that the boundaries will not be finally settled until they have been made the subject of diplomatic negotiations between the governments at London and at Washington, under the terms of the treaty of 1825 between Russia and Great Britain, by which treaty our own rights must be determined.

NO MONEY FOR MILITIA.

New Orleans Exchange Informs the Governor Funds Are Exhausted.

New Orleans, La., March 25.—The result of the meeting of the conference committee of exchanges on the labor troubles is embodied in the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted and which has been sent to the governor: "Resolved, That it is the sense of the conference committee, in response to the governor's inquiry, that having already more than exhausted the supply they have been unable to secure more funds." This resolution was the outcome of a request by Gov. Foster to know whether any more funds could be raised by private subscription in order to maintain the expense of the military on the river front. It cannot be told at this time what will now be done. One thing is sure, the military will not be able to maintain their vigil on the river front unless they are supplied with necessary money. The resolution will doubtless bring the levee trouble to some kind of a settlement.

Methodist Missionary Celebration.

Boston, Mass., March 25.—The twenty-sixth anniversary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary association of the Methodist Episcopal church was celebrated yesterday at the Tremont Street Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Vincent Ballard, president of the local association, presided. A feature of the evening was the presentation of a memorial tablet given by the husband of one of the principal members of the association, to be placed in the room in which the first meeting was held.

McAuliffe and Young Griffo Matched.

New York, March 25.—Jack McAuliffe, lightweight champion of the world, and Hugh Behan, representing young Griffo of Australia, yesterday signed articles of agreement for a finish fight for a private stake of \$10,000 a side, the fight to be before the club offering the largest purse. The fight is to be for the lightweight championship of the world, each to weigh, stripped, at the ringside 135 pounds or less, the gloves not to exceed three ounces in weight. The fight to take place on or about Oct. 10, 1895.

Utah May Have Woman Suffrage.

Salt Lake, Utah, March 25.—The majority report of the committee on election and suffrage was presented to the constitutional convention yesterday. The report recommends woman suffrage in the exact language as carried in the constitution of Wyoming. One section of the report provides that no person shall have a right to vote who shall not be able to read the constitution of the United States.

Garza's Death Confirmed.

Washington, March 25.—Under date of San Jose, Costa Rica, March 10, United States Minister Baker confirms the report of the death of Catarino E. Garza, the notorious Mexican revolutionist and outlaw, who, for a long time, operated on the northern border of Mexico along the Rio Grande.

Senator Mantle Getting Better.

Washington, March 25.—Senator Lee Mantle of Montana, who has been seriously ill at the Cochran in this city, suffering from an attack of grip, is now on the road to recovery. Senator Carter of the same state is ill at Helena.

\$30,000 Fire Loss.

Detroit, Mich., March 25.—At Mount Pleasant fire destroyed the stores of Sam May, clothing; Fred Bonnell, meats; Thomas McNama, dry goods; and W. W. Cox, drugs. Loss was \$30,000; insurance, \$17,300.

Strike at Manitowoc, Wis.

Manitowoc, Wis., March 25.—The dock laborers employed at the F. and P. M. dock in this city, struck yesterday for an increase in wages. They have been loading the company's boats for 15 cents an hour and struck for 20 cents.

Bill to Remove Dobbs Is Adopted.

Madison, Wis., March 25.—Yesterday in the senate was notable for an hour's filibustering by the democrats against the bill to remove Labor Commissioner Dobbs (democrat) from office. It was finally passed to a third reading.

English Sailor Shot.

Baltimore, Md., March 25.—The news has been received in Baltimore that a sailor of the English steamer Laurestina has been shot by a Spanish sentinel in Santiago de Cuba.

John L. Sullivan Ill.

Boston, Mass., March 25.—John L. Sullivan is sick with pneumonia at the home of his sister here, but his condition is not alarming.

Twenty-five Buildings Burn.

Bayou Sara, La., March 25.—Fire destroyed twenty-nine buildings in the business part of the town. Loss, \$50,000; insurance, \$25,000.

DEATH ROLL GROWS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE WYOMING DISASTER.

Results of the Explosion at Red Canyon More Disastrous than at First Supposed—The Number of Fatalities May Reach Ninety—The Country Round About Shook by the Explosion—Names of the Dead.

'Twas an Awful Disaster.

Salt Lake City, Utah, March 25.—A special telegram from Red Canyon, Wyoming, says: A terrible explosion at Rocky Mountain mine No. 5, situated at that place, is believed to have killed eighty men who were in the mine, in addition to ten who were in the power house above ground or near the shaft openings. The dead: EDWIN COX, outside carpenter. JAMES BRUCE, outside boss. JAMES W. CLARK. WILLIAM SELLERS, JR. JAMES GERNILLY. O. MALTY, foreman. JERRY CRAWFORD. ANDREW MASON. JAMES LIME. FRED MORGAN. WILLARD BROWN. JOHN LOCK. JOSEPH HIGHTON. GEORGE HIDES. JOHN FEARN. AARON BUTLER. JOHN CRITCHLY. E. SLOAN. JOHN DEXTER. CHARLES CLARK. THOMAS HUTCHINSON. JAMES HUTCHINSON. SAMUEL HUTCHINSON. WILLIAM LANGDON. — LANGDON. JOHN FEBBEE. WILLIAM WEDDUP. JOHN MARTIN, JR. The disaster occurred at 5:45 o'clock yesterday evening. The explosion in the mine shook the whole country around, wrecked the power plant, a fan house and several other buildings, entailing heavy loss, but the death toll far overshadows all other considerations. The bodies that have been recovered were burned and blackened with garments torn to shreds, making it almost impossible to identify them. How many were in the mine at the time of the explosion will take time to tell, but the best information obtainable now places the number at over eighty. Nearly all known to be killed leave large families. Immediately after the explosion Superintendent Bradbury telephoned to Evanston for all the physicians, with an extra train. The relief corps, carrying lanterns, got ready to descend in hopes of rescuing alive some of the victims. The mine had tried to descend some of the air slopes and escape slopes without success and it was not until three hours after the explosion that a volunteer party passed the main entrance to the slopes and soon afterward returned with two bodies. Then it was reported that caves stopped further progress down the slope. A party went down to shovel out the caves, after which the searching party again entered and work in that line proceeded. A few lives were saved because of the time of the explosion. The miners quit work at 6 o'clock and it is customary for them to be near the entrance and come out just as the whistle blows. A number of men had come out and some had just left the entrance to the mine slope, away from the working tunnel, when the explosion occurred, thus escaping death. Around the mines is a population of about 2,000. A more sorrowful community could not be found. The explosion is supposed to have come from a blast setting fire to dust, making a dust explosion, since the mine was supposed to be free from gas, being well ventilated. This is the third disastrous explosion in this vicinity. In 1881 No. 2 mine, Rocky Mountain, exploded, killing thirty-six Chinese and four white men. In the spring of 1889 an explosion in Union Pacific mine No. 4 killed thirty-six men.

PASSPORTS FOR TWO.

Spanish and Italian Representatives May Go Home.

Washington, March 25.—Uncle Sam has evidently gone into the recalling of foreign ministers by the wholesale, for it is understood his latest victim in this respect is the Spanish minister, Senor Don E. de Muruga. Strictures by the Spanish envoy regarding the course pursued by Secretary Gresham and the administration in regard to the Alliance case are assigned as the reason for asking his recall, an intimation of which has been conveyed to the American minister of Madrid. The muddle with the Spanish minister recalls the fact that the secretary of state has also recently had to "call down" the representative of the Italian government for being too hasty about telegraphing to the governor of Colorado regarding the lynching of Italians at Denver, Colo. Marquis Imperiali of the Italian legation made himself a little too officious at the state department in this matter, and the announcement is made that he is to return to his native Italy.

Whipped for Joining the Church.

Frankfort, Ind., March 25.—The town of Flora was held up Tuesday night by a crowd wanting Mahlon Ehler, a saloonkeeper, who, it is charged, brutally whipped his two daughters, 12 and 17, because they had joined churches and had assisted in circulating a petition in favor of the celebration of the Nicholson bill, passed by the last legislature. The officers and cooler citizens controlled the crowd.

Miss Brice to Wed a Foreigner.

Washington, March 25.—Another heiress is reported to be about to wed a foreigner. The reported engagement is that of Miss Helen Brice, daughter of Senator Calvin S. Brice, to Henry Outram Bax Ironsides, second secretary of the British embassy here.

Springer Appointed a Judge.

Washington, March 25.—William M. Springer has been appointed judge of the United States court of the northern district of the Indian Territory. The southern district of the same territory was given to Constantine Buckley Kilgore of Texas.

HAS TAKEN ACTION.

The United States Warns Great Britain.

Washington, March 25.—Great Britain must show its hand in regard to Nicaragua, according to the tenor of a communication made to her majesty's government yesterday by Secretary Gresham. It was set forth that statements had been made to the effect that a demand had been made upon the Central American republic for an indemnity. In the event that Nicaragua declined to accede to this demand the United States wants to know just what England proposes to do. There was no beating about the bush, but a straightforward easily interpreted document was cabled across the water to Ambassador Bayard with instructions to lay the matter before the proper authorities. Minister Guzman has not received any intimation from the Nicaraguan government that England has made the demand reported, and consequently at the legation it is asserted there is no foundation for such a story. All the evidence at the disposal of the Nicaraguan minister is to the effect that Mr. Hatch, in whose behalf the claim for damages is being made, was never connected in any manner with the English consulate at Managua. After their expulsion Hatch and his English colleagues went to the mother country, and it was expected that would be the last they would be heard of in Central America. Subsequently, however, while the Americans who had been caught with Hatch were adjusting matters in connection with their business a general amnesty was proclaimed, and under the provisions of this act it was unnecessary for them to leave Nicaragua, as the Englishmen had done. Consequently they took up business at the same old stand, and the Englishmen could have done so, too, had they remained in Nicaragua. During all these proceedings there was not even a suggestion that Mr. Hatch represented Great Britain either as a consul or in any other diplomatic capacity. Under these circumstances the members of the Nicaraguan legation do not see how Great Britain can possibly have an equitable claim for damages against their government.

HOT FIRE AT SIOUX CITY.

Warehouse of the Western Implement Company Is Burned.

Sioux City, Iowa, March 25.—The storage house of the Western Transfer and Implement company took fire this morning and burned to the ground. The building was a four-story frame structure and was full of farm machinery. The loss on the building will probably reach \$150,000. The heat was so great that the firemen were handicapped in fighting the flames, which spread to the works of the National Lined Oil company, which are located close by. Fire is now burning in the storage building, in which about \$100,000 worth of oils are stored. It is thought the flames will spread to the main building, and if they do the loss will be \$100,000 to \$150,000 more, and other surrounding plants will be in danger. The fire is thought to have been started by a spark from a passing engine falling into a barrel of tar standing outside the implement warehouse. No estimates in insurance are obtainable.

MUST "TOE THE MARK."

Spain's Answer to Secretary Gresham's Demands Expected Soon.

Washington, March 25.—Spain's reply to Secretary Gresham's demands, growing out of the Alliance incident, is expected by the administration to reach the state department within twenty-four hours. The authorities have come to the conclusion that sufficient time has elapsed for Spain to have made a full investigation of the insult to the American flag. Unless a reply from Spain is received within that time and unless there are new complications in the Spanish political situation, Minister Taylor will be directed to urge the Spanish authorities to answer Secretary Gresham's demands at once. Their investigation is complete with the report of the Spanish commander and according to state department officials there can be no further excuse for delay. No dilatory tactics will be allowed. Spain must toe the mark and soon, too, or an ultimatum will be sent which will probably call for prompt action on its part.

American Apples in Demand.

Washington, March 25.—The foreign demand for apples grown in the United States has always been in excess of the supply. Great Britain alone, during the nine months ending September, 1894, paid the orchards of the United States \$2,500,000. In view of the fact that the entire apple crop is sometimes threatened by the worms that infest the trees, Secretary Morton has had the matter investigated and finds that spraying with a solution of paris green is a simple and effective remedy which he urges all farmers and horticulturists to try.

Big Blaze in Alabama.

Opelika, Ala., March 25.—A telegram was received here at 10 o'clock this morning that the whole town of LaFayette, Ala., was burning and asking for help. Mayor Daugherty promptly had the fire department called out and gotten ready to leave for the scene, but before arrangements could be completed for a special train information was received that the town was under control. The whole business portion of the town is understood to be destroyed.

Peru Is to Have Peace.

New York, March 25.—A special dispatch from Barranco, Peru, says that through the intervention of diplomats, a provisional government for Peru has been formed.

War Now Likely.

Washington, March 25.—The statement was published in a local paper here that the Mexican congress would declare war on Guatemala as soon as the congress assembles next month, and a long account of the reasons therefor was given. Senor Romero, the Mexican minister, said he was sure his government would not be willing to submit to arbitration the amount to be paid for damages, and that he did not know how Mexico would recede from its demand for an apology. It is the opinion among diplomats here that war between the two countries is unavoidable.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT

INSTRUCTIVE READING FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

The Twentieth Century King—About Contentment—A Lucky Hit—Nature and Myths—Questions for Answer—Miscellaneous Notes.

No spider preying on his kind, An idler and a parasite; No autocrat of people blind, Ruling his slaves by right of might.

No plaything of a bygone age, A picture pleasing to the eye, Strutting for one brief hour the stage, A foolish, useless butterfly.

But one whose hands are brown with toil, Whose face is tanned by wind and sun, Who beautifies and tills the soil, Whose crown by right divine is won.

A toiler, not a useless drone In the world's busy hive of men; His scepter is a tool, his throne A symbol, and his sword a pen.

He wears a laurel wreath for crown, And throughout all the land men sing His good deeds, praises and renown— The twentieth century king! —Henry Coyle, in Youths' Companion.

Honoring a King.

A man once asked Alexander the Great to give him some money as a dowry for his daughter. The king sent him to his treasurer and told him to demand whatever sum he pleased. Obedient to the monarch's command, he went and asked an enormous sum. The treasurer was startled at the greatness of the sum asked and said that he could not part with so much without an express order from the king authorizing him to pay the amount. Wishing to see the monarch himself about the matter, the treasurer went to him and said that he thought a small part of the sum might serve for the occasion. "No," replied Alexander; "let him have it all. I like that man for he does me honor. He treats me like a king and proves, by the largeness of his demand that he believes me both rich and generous." This was enough. The treasurer immediately paid over the sum to the man of great desires.

Contentment.

An Austrian nobleman built a magnificent house in Vienna and caused to be inscribed on the front of it these words: "This house was erected by Count Dorn, to be given to the first man who can prove that he is contented." One day a stranger knocked at the gate and desired to speak with the master. "I am come," said he, "to take possession of this house, as I find that you have built it in order to bestow it on the man who is really contented. I am willing to take an oath that I am in that state; you will, therefore, please to give me immediate possession." When he had said this the count replied: "You are quite right, sir, with respect to my intentions; but I can not discover the least trace of contentment in your character. If you were quite contented you would not wish to get possession of my house. I beg you, therefore, to retire from the premises."

As any man's asking for his house was a substantial proof of his discontent, the count got keeping it to himself.

A Lucky Hit.

Protagoras was a famous painter in early times, and lived at Rhodes. One of his masterpieces represented a hound engaged in the chase and foaming at the mouth from extreme exertion. For a long time the artist was unable to satisfy himself in properly painting the froth. At last, in a fit of anger, seizing the sponge which he used for wiping off the colors, he threw it violently against the picture. Strange to say, he thus produced by accident a most correct representation of the froth around the animal's mouth. The picture was afterward preserved in Rhodes.

Quick Wit.

The jester attached to the court of Peter the Great of Russia was remarkable for his ingenuity in extricating himself and others from trouble. A cousin of his, on one occasion, had fallen under the czar's displeasure and was about to be executed. The jester presented himself at court to petition for a reprieve. On seeing him enter the chamber of state, and divining his errand, the monarch shouted to him: "It's of no use coming here; I swear that I will not grant you what you are going to ask." Quick as thought the fool dropped on his knees and exclaimed: "I beseech your imperial highness to put that scamp of a cousin of mine to death." Peter, thus caught in his own trap, had no choice but to laugh and send a pardon to the offender.

Nature and Myths.

Every child is a little savage. He needs his myth and must be a fetish worshiper. In his heart he is a polytheist or a pantheist. He must have these traits of the savage if he is to live and grow to the full vigor of his possibilities. The child loves the birds and flowers, the sun and stars, and it was these which gave us our religion. We must catch and follow the traces of likes and dislikes in each child, and thus develop every germ of originality. Not to do this, not to be ever on the watch for the means by which we may further this development, is to dwarf some part of the child's being. The mother who endeavors to prevent her child from learning anything which he will ever have to unlearn fails to understand the fundamental truth of education, that experience consists in laying aside smaller for larger ideas and truths. This is an essential to a growth.—G. Stanley Hall, at Mass State Assn.

Answer These.

What motives induced Columbus to make his first voyage? Give the causes and results of the Boston "tea-party." Define "Era of good feeling." What was the Monroe doctrine? Omnis bill? Wilnot provisor? Where located and for what famous? Yorktown? DuQuessne?

Name the inter-colonial wars.

With what treaty did each end? Who was Capt. Kidd? King Alexander? Lemone d'Iberville? Hendrick Hudson? Sir Edmund Andros? Jane McCrea? The Prophet? Define history? Mound builders? House of Burgess? Name a leading officer on each side during the following wars: 1812? Independence? Mexican? Civil? Give name of inventor and date of the following inventions: Cotton gin? Steamboat? Railroad? Telegraph? Atlantic cable?

Two Views Regarding a Cent.

The president of one of Wall street's wealthiest banks finished dictating a private telegram to his stenographer, and, taking out some change to pay for the message, dropped a penny on the floor. "Johnson," he said, "just find that cent." Johnson searched diligently, but the coin refused to be found, says the New York Sun. "If you can't find it, never mind. Get that telegram off and send Robert here."

Robert, one of the bank's messengers, came in and was told to find the cent. He got under the desk, and removing the thick fur rug made a search for the missing coin without success. "Well," exclaimed the president, testily, "get a light." A candle was brought, and after a third attempt the penny was discovered and was handed to the president, who dropped it into his pocket without a word. Just then a customer came in. "Ah, good morning, Mr. Jones," said the president. "Will I renew your \$50,000 loan at the same rate and time as before?" "Why, certainly, sir, certainly. The money market, I understand, is easier to-day."

The next morning the head book keeper of the bank sauntered jauntily down to the correspondence department, took a cent from his pocket, tossed it on the mail clerk's desk, and asked for a penny stamp. The coin twirled a merry dance on the desk, then rolling off, plunged into the waste paper basket and was lost to view. "Confound it," exclaimed the book keeper, after poking among the papers a few times, "I can't bother with such a small thing as that." Producing another penny he got the stamp and walked off.

It may be added that the president's salary is well up in the thousands and he is a very wealthy man besides. The book keeper has a salary of \$2,500.

Strange Instrument.

During the reign of Louis XI of France there was attached to his court one Abbot de Baigue, a man of considerable wit. The abbot was somewhat musically inclined, and delighted the court with inventions of odd musical instruments, says Harper's Young People. One day the king, after having enjoyed a hearty laugh over one of these curious contrivances, and desiring to baffle this musical genius, commanded him to produce harmonious sounds from the cries of hogs. This seemed an impossibility to the king, and he prepared himself to enjoy the discomfiture of the abbot. Much to his surprise, however, the abbot readily agreed to produce them. All he required was a sum of money, upon the receipt of which he declared he would invent the most surprising thing that was ever heard of.

He scoured the country and secured a large quantity of hogs, trying their voices as to pitch and quality, and finally, having fully satisfied himself, he arranged the animals in a sort of pavilion richly decorated. The day of the trial arrived, and the king and his court entered the pavilion prepared for something, but greatly in doubt as to the success of the abbot with the hogs. However, there were the hogs, sure enough, and much to the surprise and delight of the king they commenced to cry harmoniously and in good tune, rendering an air that was fully recognized.

The abbot had arranged a series of stops that were connected with the hogs, and upon pulling one of them out caused a spike to prick the hog it connected with, making him squeal his note. The rest was easy, for pulling out the different stops he produced the tune. The king and all his attendants were highly delighted.

One of Lincoln's Answers.

Speaking in a recent speech of certain Washington experiences in Lincoln's time, Mr. Depew said: "While I was there Mr. John Ganson of Buffalo was a member of congress. His face and his head were hairless and polished like a billiard ball. He was a democrat but supported the President. The conditions of the army were very blue in the east and the west. Ganson came in one day and said: 'Mr. President, I am risking my re-election in supporting your war measures. The campaign seems very unsatisfactory. Of course I will not give out anything you tell me. What is the situation at the front?' Mr. Lincoln, in his searching and sad way, looked at him for a moment as if he was about to reveal the secret of the whole army, and then tumbled Ganson out of the reception room by saying: 'Ganson, how clean you shave.'"

Jekyll and Hyde.

Athelton has a Dr. Jekyll and a Mr. Hyde in the person of Wm. Miller, the tailor, who is now in jail at the police station. When Mr. Miller is sober he is intelligent and peaceable, but as soon as he drinks enough liquor to go to his head, he thirsts for human blood, and is a vicious man. While in a Mr. Hyde condition some time ago, he walked up to a man named Mitchell, whom he had never seen before, and without a word tried to cut his throat. Miller was arrested and placed in the county jail on state charge, he will doubtless be sent him to the penitentiary. In a short time he changed to Dr. Jekyll. He was so agreeable and seemed to be such a nice sort of a man generally, that he was released upon his own recognizance and it was understood that his case would not be pushed. Miller changed to Mr. Hyde again yesterday morning and the police had a hard time arresting him. The officers are at a loss to know what to do with the man. He is now in the jail at the police station. If he is tried and convicted on the state charge, he will doubtless be sent to the penitentiary. Whether it is just to make Dr. Jekyll suffer for Mr. Hyde's wrongs, is the question that perplexes the police.—Globe