The Boston Globe is opposed to the Cape Cod Canal, and yet quite frequently it takes a dig at it.

At last Ed son has met his match. He confesses that the reporters of New York are greater inventors than he is.

Is the new menhaden fish oil and fertilizing trust to be reckoned among those rank injustices that "smell to heaven?"

America is beginning to supply the world with locomotives. That is something in which this country has the strongest pull.

"Cigarettes do no harm to the smoker," says a Philadelphia paper. Well, they do harm to others and that ought to banish them.

Lying vast, inert, the prey of the nations, China brings to mind the Bible words: "Wheresoever the carcass is, there will the eagles be gathered together."

Several New York society women have organized the "Order of the Crown," with membership limited to the "lineal descendants of kings and queens." And jacks?

Science having demonstrated that the stomach is superfluous, dyspeptic gentlemen who contemplate a trip to the Klondike region should be careful to check all unnecessary baggage at home.

Women are literally stripped of their furs on the Canadian border, and everything that suggests a fur seal is confiscated, from a cloak to a cap. Uncle Sam will ere long have a big stock of goods on hand.

A Tennessee man reported that he had seen a ghost with horns and green eyes, and the news wasn't twenty-four hours old before a Government revenue officer was sneaking around in that locality looking for a moonshine distil-

In a recent book on Hawaii the author very thoughtfully remarks that "Mr. and Mrs. Dole, like the father and mother of their country, are childless." Just at this moment we can recall nothing that is sadder than childless motherhood and fatherhood.

Often enough, the grand master of the Free Masons of Peru, who, according to Grand Master Sutherland, of New York, has committed Masonic suicide by issuing an edict discarding the Bible as a basis for morality for the Masons under his jurisdiction, bears the contradictory name of Christian

An exchange mentions as a matter of news that the English have adopted a new fad in the shape of perfumed butter, but we fail to discover anything new in it. "Perfumed butter" can be found at any grocery store and at most boarding houses. Some folks do not like the perfume, but that is all a matter of taste, or smell.

The murderer of William Terriss was adjudged insane by the English jury, but he will not be set free, as is often done in this country in similar instances. He will be put in an asy-Ium where insane people are supposed to be sent. The trial was completed in one day! How long would it have lingered in this country?

It costs fifty cents, in Mankato, Kansas, to sing, hum or whistle a certain popular song between the hours of six in the morning and ten at night. The town council has so directed, on the ground that the song has become an intolerable nuisance. Perhaps the moral is that the person with "an ear for music" should adjust it, at frequent intervals, to new tunes.

Books as well as nations have their statistical revelations. One of the bestselling novels of last year, "The Christian," contains, according to the Atlantic Monthly, one suicide, three murders, two deaths in bed, one bloodhound, four seductions, ballet-girls, gamblers, music halls and thieves' dens. The old style of fiction, wherein Macaulay counted twenty-seven fainting-fits in a single romance, is humorous in comparison with the modern realistic novel.

It is only logical that the tramp who from the same month in the preceding starts out simply to enjoy idleness year. At the same time there was a should gradually and almost insensibly great expansion of trade on the part of degenerate into theft and thence to burglary. The dividing line between begging a living and stealing a living, and also between petty theft and petty burglary that always endangers the comfort of families and at times their lives is so narrow that the transition from the tramp to the burglar is hardly perceptible to himself, and the only way to halt the professional tramp is to punish to the utmost the crimes his calling logically leads him to commit.

There was talk of a duel recently between residents of a Southern city. Then it was announced that experts in the code duello had decided that the principals in the quarrel could not fight, because one of them had killed a man, had been tried for murder, and had barely escaped the gallows. The grounds for this objection were not good. The men would have met on the field on even terms, each with murder in his heart. The one who had killed a man, and meant to kill another, and the one who had not killed a man, but meant to kill one, should

have been arrested and placed under bonds to keep the peace. In this year of grace we are not living under the code duello.

In most matters of serious moment Americans are no laggards. As a rule, except in the punishment of murderers, they are not sluggish or apathetic But the methods in most of the courts in this country in criminal proceedings are a reproach to American civilization, whenever wretches of the Dur rant type are allowed to live for years after conviction. Is not the lawyer who seeks by every unscrupulous device of trickery to prolong lives which are justly forfeit to the State a conscienceless rascal who ought to be in a

A distinguished pastorate was terminated by the resignation of Rev. Dr. John Hall, of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, of New York. Thirty years of Dr. Hall's almost half-century of preaching have been given to that church. The result has been a testimonial to the fact that religious success can be accomplished without sensationalism. Dr. Hall has been conservative for even the Presbyterian church, in termed orthodoxy. But he was also orthodox in his warmth of heart and in the sound sense of his methods and the diligence of his labors. As a result, the church of which he has been the pastor has been often styled the foremost Presbyterian congregation in America, for its influence and beneficence. Dr. Hall shows his devotion to the church by voluntarily suggesting that the time has come when for his advancing years should be substituted youthful energy. This may mean also that the new voice will be for a new time, for each generation challenges as a lieutenant in the navy, commanded the theology of its predecessor, though | the Monitor in the historic fight in Hampit leaves unchallenged such personal ton Roads between that vessel and the religion as that of Dr. John Hall.

Two young Americans, connected with the legation of the United States at London, have been granted release of \$200 each, in the nature of prize money from punishment for infraction of the but after having prepared the memorial ordinances of the city on a plea of "diplomatic privilege." The British government, with some hesitation, accepted the plea, thereby placing the United States under obligation to condone the violation of ordinances that any British attache may see fit to indulge in while in this country. The Cuban insurgents. Mr. Cannon offered a two young men were Spencer Eddy, secretary to John Hay, the American Ambassador, and J. E. White, son of Secretary White, of the embassy. The affair in which they were implicated was a trifling one. The penalty at the highest would not have exceeded \$10. The offense committed was riding bi cycles on the sidewalk. Americans in London think the offenders should have paid their fines and not brought the country into the case by pleading "diplomatic privilege." We do not expect the attaches of American legations to violate the laws of the country they happen to live in and then escape punishment by pleas of privilege of that sort.

The year 1897 went on record as one of the most disastrous in the recent annals of British industry. This fact is due chiefly to the lockout of the engineers and the accompanying disturbances of other branches of industry. There were not as many strikes and lockouts as in the preceding year, but the number of men concerned was far greater and the net result upon trade far more disastrous. There were in all about 850 disputes, affecting more than 200,000 workmen. As nearly as can now be reckoned, some 10,000,000 days' labor was lost. That means over 33,000 years of individual idleness, or a year's dleness of more than 33,000 men. As the majority of these men are skilled mechanics, receiving from 5 to 6 shillings a day when at work, the total loss to them in wages was probably little short of \$12,000,000. To this we must add at least \$3,000,000 more, paid out by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and other trades unions for support of men on strike or locked out. A total loss to workingmen of \$15,000,000 is therefore to be set down as one result of the year's disputes. That would be bad enough if it were all. But it is not. The engineering troubles caused a considerable cutting down of railway freight traffic. The shipbuilding industry was almost paralyzed. Shopkeepers and tradesmen of all kinds in the affected districts found their businesses greatly injured. And as for foreign trade, the official reports tell the story of its disaster. In the one month of November, according to Board of Trade reports, shipments of machinery showed a falling off of more than \$1,000,000 Great Britain's chief rival, Germany, the increase in German exports of machinery amounting in the first nine months of the year to \$2,375,000. The simple explanation is that British manufacturers were unable to fill orders. and so the orders went to Germany. And it may be added, as British tradesmen have found, that business once lost to Germany is never regained. The most competent authorities estimate

either capital or labor is recorded. That is to say, for every dollar gained a hundred dollars has been lost. There is no sound in the world so pathetic as a woman going around the house singing to try to convince her

the direct loss to British industry and

trade, to workingmen and employers

together, of the labor troubles of 1897,

at not less than \$75,000,000. That does

not include the future losses resulting

from the permanent diversion of trade

to Germany. As an offset workingmen

are said to have gained some \$750,000

in increased wages. No other gain to

husband that he hasn't hurt her feel-

ings by what he just said



Consideration of the Indian appropriaion bill was resumed in the Senate on Friday, and, after being amended to some extent, the measure was passed. The most important amendment was that offered by Mr. Pettigrew, which, if finally enacted, will restore the free homestead law so far as it relates to Indian lands ceded to the United States, for which lands the settlers have been obliged to pay the purchase price paid to the Indians. The bill carries appropriations aggregating nearly \$8,000,000. The Senate adjourned until Monday. The House was

not in session. The House during its entire session of Saturday had under consideration the bill making appropriations for fortifications and coast defenses. Little interest seemed to be manifested in the proceedhis adhesion to what is commonly ings, less than one-half of the members being present during the session. The bill was passed. It carries \$4,144,912, against 89,517,141 last year. The Senate was not

On Monday the House passed the miliary academy bill with only one important amendment. The debate on the measure was desultory and touched a variety of political topics. The bill carries \$453,540. being \$26,032 less than the amount carried by the current law. The bill to limit the period for the refunding of the certificates of deposit of 1879 to Dec. 31 1899, was passed. In the Senate Mr. Chandler presented a memorial prepared in 1874 by the late Admiral Worden, who, ironclad Merrimac. Mr. Chandler said that Admiral Worden conceived the idea that it would be proper for the Government of the United States to pay to the officers and crew of the Monitor the sum concluded not to present it to Congress lest his motives might be misconstrued The Hawaiian question consumed most

of the day. In the Senate on Tuesday Mr. Allen offered as an amendment to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill a resolution recognizing the belligerency of the resolution urging the President to notify pain that if it did not recognize the in dependence of the Cuban republic before March 4 the United States would recog nize the belligerency of the Cubans and within ninety days thereafter would as sert the independence of the Cuban republic. Mr. Mason followed with a resolution requesting the President to notify Spain that the Cuban war must cease at once and to declare the intention of the United States to restore and maintain peace on the island. The House entered upon consideration of the Aldrich Plowman contested election case from the fourth Alabama district. The majority of the committee reported in favor of seating the Republican candidate on the ground of conspiracy, an allegation vigorously denied by Democrats. Mr. Plowman's plurality on the face of the returns was 2,967. The majority revised the figures so as to give Mr. Aldrich a plurality of 342. Messrs. Taylor of Ohio and Many of Illinois spoke for the majority, and Messrs. Fox of Mississippi and Settle of Kentucky for the minority.

In the House on Wednesday the Aldrich-Plowman contested election case from the Fourth Alabama District was settled by the passage of a resolution declaring Mr. Aldrich (Rep.), the contestant, entitled to the seat. The vote was on party lines. Cuban debate consumed the whole day in the Senate. Speeches were made by Messrs. Cannon, Mason

and Hale. The House was in a very bad temper Thursday, and the whole session was consumed in filibustering against two bills of minor importance—one to issue a dupli cate check, and the other to make Rockland, Me., a subport of entry. Neither got further than the engrossment and third reading. Finally, when it became evident that no progress could be mad with the bills presented, an adjournment was taken until Monday. During almost the entire session of the Senate the Indian appropriation bill was under discussion The reading of the bill was completed, and all of the committee amendments were adopted. Subsequently several amendments of a minor character were attached to the measure. Mr. Allen of Nebraska enlivened the proceedings a few minutes before adjournment by making an attack upon Speaker Reed for preventing the enactment, as the Nebraska Senator declared, of meritorious legislation, sent to the House of Representatives by the Senate He denounced the Speaker's action in this regard as a "disgrace" to Congress and to the American people.

Sparks from the Wires. Bolivia fears a war with Peru and Ar

Kid McPartland and Lemon, the colcred boxer, will meet in Buffalo the latter part of this month.

Steamer Pennland, which grounded on Chester bar while en route from Phila-Celphia to Liverpool, has been floated. At Leavenworth, Kan., Prof. F. Hawn. aged 90 years, was found dead in bed,

Thomas L. Thompson, ex-United States minister to Brazil, committed suicide a Santa Rosa, Cal., by cutting his throat. Despondency is supposed to have been the

Hawn was one of the incorporators of

At Philadelphia, Pa., Eli Mansfield Bruce of the piano and organ firm of Esty & Bruce, died suddenly, in his seventy-fourth year.

Edward Mack, who died at Huron Ohio, and was buried in Sandusky, was the oldest man in Ohio. He was 109. Typographical Union No. 6 of New York has appropriated \$2,500 to cultivate potatoes on vacant lots for the unem

ployed. A man named Francis Carroll, described was remanded at London or the charge of threatening to murder Miss

Florence St. John, the actress. A six-story building at 42 and 44 North 3d street, Philadelphia, occupied by Blumenthal Bros., wholesale clothiers, was damaged \$75,000 by fire; insured.

HAVE A BUSY TIME.

Girls Who Sell Tickets on the Chicago Elevated Street Railroads. The young women who sit behind the

brass railings and sell tickets at the stations on the elevated railroads in Chicago have mighty busy times, and their hours of labor are correspondinglach enters her respective e" at 7 o'clock in the morning and re wins there, practically locked up,

t i o'clock at night. Her meals are

Lought in to her from some conve

at restaurant, and she eats as she can while performing her other duties. These afford ample scope for the full display of her mental and physical abilities. With one hand she waits on the passengers, making change, keeping a watchful eye for spurious money, for all of which she is responsible personally. With her other hand she pulls a cord, which opens the gate of exit. One of her feet she uses to press a treadle which rings up the fare of each passeuger through the turnstile. The other foot is used to preserve a perpendicular position on the high stool. Besides, she must look as "pleasant" as if she was having her picture taken. If she had another hand or two and a few ad



THE GIRL TICKET-SELLER.

ditional feet she thinks her employers would discover some work for them to perform also. For all of this the fair ticket-seller gets a salary of \$1.50 a



The Lord isn't near so deaf as some ministers seem to think.

Women never really kiss each other. They both know it is only an imitation. No woman can be deeply interested in politics and the fashions at the same time.

The average girl will never admit that she likes to see a man in his shirt

A girl never thinks much of a play unless she got so excited she forgot to eat her candy.

A man can find a reason for anything if you give him time to think. A woman can, anyway.

Don't-worry clubs were invented so that the women could worry about how not to worry.

A bachelor gets lonesome because he is alone; a married man gets lonesome because his wife is.

There is only one thing sweeter to a woman than an offer of marriage, and that is another one.

The man a woman likes best is the one who knows when to say nothing and just pat her hand.

SON OF KOSSUTH.

A Prominent Figure in the Hungarian Parliament Riots.

Franz Kossuth, son of the immortal Hungarian patriot, was a prominent figure in the recent riotous scenes in the Hungarian Parliament. Kossuth



FRANZ KOSSUTH.

demanded that the ausleich-agreement of union-between Austria and Hungary be not renewed, and aroused the wildest enthusiasm among those who are eager to see Hungary absolutely independent.

Life of Work Horses.

In London the omnibus horse is worn out in five years, the tram horse in four, the postoffice horse in six, and the brewers' in from six to seven. while the vestry horses last eight

Life seems but a dreary ex-pants to the boy who has to wear his dad's made-over trousers.

Marriage sometimes uncovers the truthfulness of the proverb, "Troubles never come single."

The world of novel writing is to be represented at the Klondike, as John Mackie, the author of "They that Sit in Darkness," is preparing for an ex-

pedition to that region. Mark Twain's new humorous story, which he is now writing in Vienna, is to go to the Ladies' Home Journal, which magazine has also secured F. Marion Crawford's new story, a tale of the unreal, with the strikingly uncanny title of "The Dead Smile."

Sir Martin Conway will shortly issue a book of travels, being an account of further explorations in Spitzbergen. Last year Sir Martin confined himself almost entirely to the coast parts of Spitzbergen; this time he has been on the high inland portions, where there is little but ice. Between the two books the island is exposed to the world.

A note recently received by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., the authorized publishers of Longfellow's works, from Alice M. Longfellow, the poet's daughter, throws this light upon the pronunclation of the name Hiawatha: "The pronunciation used by father was 'Heawa-tha,' the accent on the first syllable being slighter than on the 'wa,' the 'a' sounded like 'a' in 'mar,' not 'war,' as sometimes used. I should be glad to have this impressed on the public."

In Mme. Couvreur ("Tasma"), who died at Brussels while still almost "in her earliest youth," the London Times loses a zealous and able correspondent and Australia one of the best known of her novelists. The authoress of "Uncle Piper of Piper's Hill" was a woman of no ordinary ability, and from time to time many bright and amusing stories from her pen (as well as the serial novel, "The Penance of Portia James") appeared. Mme. Couvreur was probably the best living delineator of life at the antipodes, and the place she has left vacant is not likely to be soon filled. Her husband, M. Auguste Couvreur, once a prominent Belgian politician and economist, died some three years ago, and his widow had been in ill-health for many months

Have Mouths of Goid.

The expression "He has a heart of gold" will soon be changed to "He has a mouth of gold." if the opinions of a London dentist are not exaggerated. He says:

"From a variety of causes teeth appear to decay much earlier and much more rapidly than they used to do. In consequence the study of denistry has progressed by leaps and bounds, until now it is really astonishing what can be done in the way of arresting decay and in surmountaing the affliction when it has run its course.

."In one sense there are people whose mouths are veritable gold mines. Speaking broadly, the people of London carry no less than £40,000 or £50,-000 worth of gold about with them in their mouths, representing something between two or three hundred weight. It comes in bocks, each sheet being hammered out to the thinness of tissue paper. The books cost about £1 each, but each book represents a tremendous amount of dental work-work which might be estimated at about £20. The demand for gold filling and stopping is increasing year by year. In spite of other substances which have from time to time been tried for economy's sake, gold still stand supreme. Aluminium was at one time spoken of as a rival which threatened to oust the more precious metal from use, but the demand for gold has steadily increased, and no doubt will continue to do so. The amount annually spent by the people of London on their teeth is very little less than half a million sterling. A member of the profession recently volunteered his opinion that in two or three years' time the people of London would be carrying in their mouths gold to the value of £80,000 Just think of that. Then bear in mind that such an amount of gold represents nearly half a million sterling in dental work.".

Turkey Within a Turkey. A St. Louis, Mo., commission merchant has brought to light a phenomenon which is attracting the attention of scientists here. While one of the employes of the commission house was dressing a turkey hen be was dumbfounded to find in its interior a live, well-feathered young turkey as large. as a full grown pigeon. It is perfect in every way excepting the head, which was attached to the mother and is a fatty growth. The little turkey died as soon as it was severed from its dead mother. It was preserved in alcohol and is now in the collection of the Missouri Medical College, where it is attracting the attention of the medical fraternity.

Effective.

"I wish you would get your wife to throw her influence for me," said the lady who was running for office in the Woman's Club; "I'm sure it would have some effect."

"Yes," was the thoughtful reply; "I know when she's ever thrown anything for me it's been effective."

Prospects for the Boy. "I guess the Griscombs must expect that somebody is going to leave them

some money." "Why?" "They've decided to let their son be-

come an artist." When a man has anything to throw away, he throws it where it, will annoy A Phone on much (DE PORET).

THE LITTLE PICKANINNY.

The Judge Knew How It Was and Re-

leased Jake. There was an unusual scene in the Recorder's court the other day. A negro man was before its bar on a charge of drunkenness. Judge Calhoun, who has a wonderful memory in such matters, recognized an old offender in the

darkey. "Jake," said he, "this is the third time you've been here this year." The negro scratched his head and shifted his hat from one hand to the

"Yasser, dat's so; it sh' is. But dem ar yuther times is done gone by, and dish yere time-well, suh, dish yere time is bran' new."

"Well, you were drunk each time," remarked the Judge, frowning. "Yasser, I sho' wuz. I speck I had de

same oi' wabble, but de' casion wuz bran' new."

"It's always some excuse," said the judge, "but I want you to understand that I'm tired of seeing you here on a charge of drunkeness." "Well, suh---"

"No. I don't want to hear your excuses. It's drunk, drunk, drunk, until even the stockade is tired of you."

"But, jedge," protested the negro, looking around uneasily and lowering his voice, "de 'scuse what I got now ain't so mighty big, but it look like ter me dat it's a mighty good one."

"Well, out with it." "Hit's des a baby, Jedge."

"A what?"

"Des a little baby, suh." "Well, what has that got to do with it?" asked the Judge, his manner show-

ing no little curiosity. "Hit's at my house, suh. Yesser! hit's dar right now, an' I bet you ef 'taint sleep it's a-hollerin'." Uncertain as his position was, the negro chuckled.

The Judge regarded the darkey with a relenting eye, playing with a slip of paper on his desk.

"Well, what of it?" His judicial in-

dignation had disappeared. "Well, suh, hit was dis away: De las' time I went out er dish yer place, I say ter myself I ain't gwine tetch no more dram, 'kase I done foun' out dat 'tain't mo'n a half hour frum de mouf er de bottle ter de rock pile. I made up my min' on dat, an' I helt it dar 'twel las' night. Well, suh, when . I got home fum work, dey wuz a nigger 'oman dar, hustlin' 'round. 'Hello, here! what kinder doin's is dis?' I ain't no mo'n got de words out'n my mouf fo' I hear sunp'n blatin' un' de kivver like a teeny nanny goat. An' de nigger 'oman she up an' 'low, 'you

got a baby, if you but know'd it.' "Well, suh, dey sorter tu'n down de counterpin', an' dar he wuz, des ez natchul ez you please. He wunk at me a time er two, an' den he 'gun ter blate. I start ter pick 'im up, suh, bein' ez he wuz de fust an' de onliest, but dar ar nigger 'oman, she des shove me 'round, an' say I better go on 'bout

my business." Here the Judge took off his glasses and rubbed them carefully, leaned his elbow on the code, and rested his head, on his hand. There was almost a smile

on his face as he asked: "And what did you do then, Jake?" The negro scratched his head and laughed sheepishly. "Well, suh, dar I wuz, a grown man wid a baby and can't put his ban's on it. I had mighty quare 'feelin's. I want to go in dar. an' der I skeered her. I know'd f wanted ter do sumpin' but I dunner know what. I feel so good, I say I'll des take one dram in commenbucce er de baby. Well, suh, I tuck it, an' ef you don't know de res', de pleeceman

dar kin tell you." The Judge cleared his throat and tried to frown, but the frown was a failure.

"Jake," he said, "you can go this time. Your excuse is not a good one. but I think I know how you felt. I have a boy at my house-a fine one."

"I boun' 'tis, suh!' exclaimed Jake. "The finest boy on my side of town; it is admitted by everybody. I know what your temptations were. I resisted, and you didn't. Go and behave yourself. Call the next case."-Atlanta Constitution.

Ice Sailing on Skates.

Sailing on skates is very popular-in some localities. The skater crosses two sticks, binds them and covers them with canvas, making the whole about six feet by one or two in extent. He places this sail against his back and runs his arms through the sticks so as to hold it. With a good wind he can go twenty miles an hour over smooth ice, and he can tack and beat against the wind, just as in sailing a boat. It is very exciting, but it requires some daring to start in, as the rapidity of the skater is apt to terrify the man who has never tried it. In skating with the wind one's eyes water, but one can see quite well enough to avoid holes. There would be little chance of being saved if you did blow in. However, it is an easy thing to blow across a threefoot hole in going at a high rate of speed. It is very exciting sport, and very little practice is required-though it demands comparatively smooth ice for good skating. If an obstruction is met your fall is pretty hard.

Wint r. Merry, though the moon shines pale And the wind-tossed branches wail: Purest crystals float and fall: There they sparkle. Here they darkle, On the pine and lonely wall.

Merry, though the stream is still 'Neath the cold and trackless hill: There the realms of Hesper glow; Twilight lingers. Shining fingers Gild the sleeping fields of snow.

Woman's Home Companion. After a woman becomes a widow, she begins to say a great deal about her extreme youthfulness when she man-

ried.