

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF INTERESTING ITEMS.

Comments and Criticisms Based Upon the Happenings of the Day—Historical and News Notes.

One peculiarity about many who travel the road to fame is that they gather so little dust.

By the invention of a blue soap a French chemist hopes to make wash-day bluer than ever.

After all, what is wireless telegraphy but a later phase of the old habit of having words over nothing?

One of the strong points about the automobile as a family carriage is that it never takes fright at an engine.

Cuba is becoming rapidly Americanized. Yet while it has adopted railway strikes they have not taken the form of collisions.

They say golf is making great advances as an outdoor sport. This is very likely, as an energetic player can get over a couple of counties in a day.

When a man sacrifices his personal interests for the public good, that is patriotism. When he sacrifices the public good for his private interests, that is plain rascality.

"Since nobody wishes to die everybody must be glad he was born," says Senator Depew. As no man would have to die if he hadn't been born this is a trifle vague.

It is a rather interesting fact that the new Spanish minister to Washington married an American lady, who, in her younger days, refused the proffered hand of Admiral Dewey.

A French physician declares that a microbe is responsible for baldness, but he fails to explain why it is that all the victims of this particular microbe insist on sitting in the front rows at the vaudeville shows.

An English clergyman, in commenting upon recent multi-millionaire marriages, says that the love of money in that country is so great that some are "even willing to marry for it." Some people, too, will even work for it.

Another judge has stepped down from his bench to thrash personally a wife-beater who grew insolent on being sentenced. It may be a doubtful precedent to establish, but it helps to stamp the wife-beater as among the meanest of curs—this unrebuked itching of the judicial elbow toward his chastisement.

A year or two ago the vast region of South Central Africa, now known as Rhodesia, was practically savage, unexplored and unknown. To-day it is under a civilized constitution, and every man, Englishman or Kaffir, who works for his living and is able to write his name, is entitled to cast one ballot and no more. It is practically manhood suffrage in the heart of the dark continent.

A contemporary, after reading several deeds of mingled daring and self-sacrifice performed by our soldiers in the Philippines, is painfully affected because there is no Victoria cross in this country. It may console our contemporary to learn that there is something our soldiers think better, and that is the medal of honor, open to the competition of all courage and devotion without regard to the rank of their possessors.

Prof. A. W. Small is an optimist. Nevertheless he thinks that he sees clouds on the social horizon already bigger than a man's hand. If they continue to enlarge, in the shape of trusts, to the bursting point, the result will be, he thinks, something like this: "The men whose business it is to communicate ideas to their generation will be gagged by those who publish ideas; and the publishers will be shackled by the manufacturers of paper; and the paper-makers will be held up and hindered by the transportation trusts; and the transporters by the producers of steel; and the steel industries by the coal operators; and the coal miners by the oil-producers; and the oil magnates by the stove-makers and the oil consumers; and the cook-stove men and their aids and abettors by the sugar trust; and the sugar interest by Wall street; and the stockbrokers and speculators by the labor unions; and the labor unions by the farmers; and the farmers—God help them—by everybody!" A grim tragedy of combinations! Or rather a philosophical primer, that defines in a homely way the antagonisms that will grow out of the present craze for centralizing the industrial forces of the country.

A New York judge recently sentenced a remarkable man to a five-year term in Sing Sing for the t. The man is known as Pietro Fernandez, and before his sentence he engaged in a philosophical dialogue with the Recorder that is probably unique in the history of courts. When asked whether he could make up his mind to reform, Fernandez replied: "A very ridiculous proposition. I wish to say right here, your Honor, that only one out of about one hundred criminals who come here and tell you that they intend to reform ever do reform. I don't believe it's in me to reform, although such a thing is possible. I have known of stranger things than that. I wish, however, to tell the truth, and, in telling it, I must say that I really don't think there is any earthly chance for me to reform." It is said that actors are rarely good judges of plays, and it is probable that so ex-

perienced a criminal as Fernandez admitted himself to be is not a good authority on the philosophy of criminology. If his theory that only one criminal out of a hundred ever reforms were true, the outlook for society would be bad indeed. But the facts do not warrant his conclusions, and it is most likely that his mind has been warped by association with other criminals. The logic of an otherwise fine mind breaks at the point of reformation, else he would see that reform in his case would be but common sense, as it is admitted that he has wasted a large portion of his life in prison. His philosophy would tend to prove the theory that criminals such as he are but the victims of a mental lesion.

Notwithstanding the vast output of thousands of steam printing-presses, there are multitudes of our American population who are on short rations of reading matter. Either they live remote from libraries and dealers, or they lack the means to buy books or subscribe for papers. Colporteurs find families without even a Bible, and in many a back town or frontier settlement are hungry people to whom a bright book, an illustrated magazine, or a good newspaper is a cause for gladness and gratitude. To meet this need, various agencies have been established for the placing of the wholesome and attractive literature wherever it is likely to be wanted and welcomed. One city church is a center for receiving and distributing to distant places tons of selected material, and the ladies who conduct the correspondence become deeply interested in people whom they are never to see. The moral of all this is: Don't waste good reading-matter, and don't allow it to accumulate unused in closets and garrets; you need not wait to find or organize a distributing agency. Every reader who will give a minute's attention to the subject can think of some less favored neighbor—perhaps the choreman, the washerwoman and her children, or a poor "shut-in"—to whom an occasional gift of this kind would come like a sunbeam. There are hospitals where the daily coming of a package of newspapers from the gather-all box at the railway station is an event to which the invalids look forward as a relief from loneliness on an antidote for pain. And many a message of the true, the beautiful and the good can be carried for one cent to the remotest corner of the land.

A little more than one year ago the first gun of the Spanish-American war was fired. Previous to this the nation had been engaged in what now seems petty dissensions over the tariff, the currency and other minor issues. Little did any of us dream of the far-reaching problems which this war would present to us. The man who would have predicted the present state of affairs eighteen months ago would have stood a good chance of being adjudged insane. But it is after this fashion that most great problems come upon a generation. Only a few can foresee their coming, but when once they arrive, there is nothing to do but to proceed with their solution. Each generation has its own peculiar questions to meet and settle. Now and then we come to a place where we imagine that all the rough places have been made smooth, and that those who come after us are to be mere derelicts upon life's ocean, drifting with the winds and the tides. When Charles Sumner entered the Senate of the United States the veteran Thomas H. Benton of Missouri said to him one day: "Sumner, you have come upon the stage too late. The compromise act of 1850 has settled all the great questions; all that is left for you and your associates is to tinker a little with the tariff and pass the appropriation bills." Duded man! Before Sumner's first term in the Senate had expired he had become one of the chief actors in the most stupendous drama thus far enacted in America. Undoubtedly many leaders in many generations have thought just as Benton thought when they came towards the end of their lives. They looked upon the world's work as all being done. Neither men nor nations are able to tell what a day will bring forth. In the drama of life the scenes shift even more quickly than they do upon the mimic stage. It is folly to expect or look forward to any age of tranquility. To do battle seems to be the law of life. Each generation has its responsibilities which it cannot escape, and its problems, whose solution cannot be postponed.

A King's Charity.
Any poor child who likes to present himself or herself at the gate of the Royal Palace at Madrid at 6 o'clock in the evening can have a bowl of porridge. This custom originated through the young King having been detained in a remote district, owing to a breakdown of the engine. He became hungry, but no food was obtainable; his mother improved the occasion by telling him that many a poor child had to go to bed hungry, which so impressed the youngster that he urged his mother to institute this charity.

Church Divorce Laws.
The lower house of the convocation of the Church of England has passed a resolution declaring that the law of the church does not recognize divorce and asking the Bishops to devote themselves to securing action of Parliament to the end that the church shall not marry divorced persons.

Feminine Attributes.
It is a small wonder that the ship is she to a sailor and his sweetheart. She has a waist, collars, stays, laces, bonnets, ties, ribbons, watches and chains.

Parisian Buddhists.
There is a Buddhist temple in Paris, where there are about 300 followers of that religion.

"BUST THE TRUSTS."

THIS IS LIKELY TO BE THE DEMOCRATIC SLOGAN.

Opinion at the St. Louis Banquet and Conference Takes Shape for the Coming Campaign—Declared that "Silver Can Wait."

St. Louis correspondence:

"Bust the trusts" is to be the Democratic war cry for 1900 if the happenings of Thursday in St. Louis are a true index. Hundreds of Democrats went to the Mound City to talk shop, exchange views and to feast at a \$2 per plate banquet on the tankard floor of the Coliseum. The opinions expressed by these Democrats, the confidential chats in hotel corridors, the whispered confessions exchanged when two politicians "button-holed" each other and the speeches by Democratic orators at the Coliseum were "anti-trust." Free silver is regarded as an issue that can wait. When free silver was mentioned by the after-dinner speakers the old familiar words raised their cheers, but the yell came when "anti-trust" was called up.

The bill of fare and program of speeches at the dinner was labeled "anti-trust banquet." The topics for the set speeches were trusts and monopolies. Before Champ Clark had finished his address the Democrats around the tables took courage and began to say openly what they had whispered during the day—that "silver can wait; the Senate is gold for six years, but we can win on the platform 'bust the trusts.'"

The banquet was a huge, unmistakable success. Nearly 2,000 men sat around the tables, which were planked in the arena of the Coliseum. In the amphitheater some 7,500 women and men lingered to see 2,000 hungry Democrats eat and to hear 2,000 Democrats yell and shout when William J. Bryan came into the place. An overflow meeting was held in the auditorium of the Music Hall building. The seating capacity of the Music Hall is 6,000, and every seat was filled, the aisles were jammed and the walls were banked five deep with those who found standing room. It is estimated that 20,000 people heard Col. Bryan and the other speakers, for the orators spoke in each place.

Enthusiasm was rampant in the Coliseum. Every man and woman in the huge room had a little flag, and the excited flutterings of the tiny standards added materially to the picturesque character of the scene. The speechmaking began with the address of welcome by Harry B. Hawes, the president of the Jefferson Club, under whose auspices the banquet was given. Champ Clark in presenting some banners to district committees made a brief but characteristic address.

When Mr. Clark had finished the crowd began calling for Bryan. They broke into the speechmaking of C. B. Paris, who accepted the banners presented by Congressman Clark, and nearly howled down M. E. Benton, who also made a speech of acceptance, with their persistent demands for Bryan. But the order of the program was maintained, and M. C. Wetmore of St. Louis spoke on "Trusts and Democracy."

He was followed by Congressman David A. De Armond of Missouri, who spoke on "The Trust and Its Parents." The crowd grew impatient before he had finished and again the cries for Bryan broke out. But the Missouri man kept on despite the vociferous reminders that it was 10 o'clock and growing late. It was on the program for the audience to sing "America" before Mr. Bryan spoke. The committee on arrangements, with an eye for effective climaxes, had arranged matters so that Mr. Bryan's ovation would be one of the old-fashioned kind. But it needed no program or arrangements to make Mr. Bryan feel he was welcome.

The cheers for him began while Congressman De Armond was walking to his seat. The band broke into "America." The crowd of men and women rose with a great shout, and the shouts and cheers drowned the music of the band. The musicians played two verses of the old song and then the audience stopped cheering and took up the words. From "America" the band changed to "Hold the Fort." Scarcely any one heard the music, for Mr. Bryan came forward, and for three minutes he stood in silence while the Democrats tried to lift the roof. Mr. Bryan was hoarse. The speechmaking of two days previous had strained the vocal chords, but he managed to overcome the poor acoustics of the hall with his wonderful voice; the hoarseness disappeared before he was half through his speech. He finished in a tumult of wild applause.

Mr. Bryan Speaks.
Mr. Bryan's subject was "Monopolies," and he spoke as follows:

An actor who visited Nebraska recently, upon learning from a Republican that confidence had been restored, remarked that he had examined Webster's dictionary to learn what "confidence" meant, and found confidence defined as "trust," and then he understood that confidence had been really restored.

More trusts have been formed during the last two years than existed at the beginning of the present administration, and the monopolization of the trusts now in existence approaches, if it does not equal in amount, the world's total supply of gold and silver. The influence of these trusts has become so enormous that the people, without respect to party, are asking themselves how the evil can be remedied.

The purpose of the trusts is to control the production of the merchandise, and the methods employed are: First, the union of all individual factories under one management or into one corporation, and second, the control of the market. A monopoly when once complete not only dictates terms to those who buy the product, but it also dictates terms to those who sell the raw material and to those who furnish the labor. If the trusts are permitted to continue, we shall find an industrial aristocracy growing up in the United States which will prove as destructive of our ideals as a landed aristocracy would.

The principle of monopoly is incompatible with our institutions. Man's necessities compel him to become a purchaser, and where there is but one seller the purchaser is completely at the mercy of the seller. Where there is competition between producers the purchaser is sure to obtain what he wants at a reasonable price. When competition is eliminated the price is controlled not by reason, but by the greed of the one who possesses the monopoly.

who seek to secure a monopoly. Since the corporation is a fictitious person, created by law, the power that creates can regulate, restrain or annihilate. To say that the Government is impotent to prevent the organization of trusts is to say that the Government into existence a fictitious person, and that the fictitious person created has become greater than the creator.

One of the difficulties which have been encountered in opposing trusts is that the trust hides behind the Federal Constitution when attacked by State legislation, and shields itself behind its State charter when attacked in the Federal courts. No remedy will be complete that is not coextensive with the Federal Government. If the extinguishment of the trusts is left to State legislation the public at large will be victimized as long as a single State will furnish a robbers' roost where the spoils collected in other States can be divided.

Just now people are startled by the principle of monopoly as it manifests itself in the industrial trust, and well they may be startled. The principle, however, is the same as that which manifests itself in the effort of the national bankers to secure a monopoly of the issue of paper money. The greenback is a rival of the bank note, and its presence is a constant menace to the banks of issue. Some who recognize the evils that flow from a soap trust seem indifferent to the dangers that attend the formation of a paper money trust.

The principle of monopoly not only lies at the foundation of the attempt to destroy the greenbacks, but it is the controlling principle that underlies the crusade against silver as a standard money. Between 1850 and 1890, when the production of gold was increasing and the production of silver was small, three nations demonetized gold and gave to silver a monopoly of mint privileges. Early in the 70's the financiers became alarmed at the increase in the production of silver, and conspired to destroy silver as a standard money and give a monopoly to gold, the production of which at that time was stationary.

The standard money trust is not only the parent trust, but is in the hands of foreigners. The Republican party is impotent to destroy the trusts. It is controlled by those who are interested in trusts, and its campaign fund and sinews of war are supplied by the trusts. Abraham Lincoln in the very beginning of his presidential career, warned the country against the threatened attempt to put capital above labor in the structure of the government. Modern Republicanism is fulfilling the prophecy made by Lincoln—it is putting the trusts above the man. The Democratic party is opposed to the principle of monopoly wherever it manifests itself. It has declared war on the trusts. No little trust only, but a trust as well. Not against one kind of trust only, but against all trusts. The man who opposes trusts in Congress is entitled to as great credit for bravery as the man who swam a river or marched up San Juan hill.

O. H. P. Belmont for Bryan.
When Mr. Bryan sat down there were calls for O. H. P. Belmont, ex-Gov. Stone led the New York party to the front of the platform. Mr. Belmont began by saying: "If I were in complete party control I would point to an easy path to triumph. I'd name Bryan the candidate, make Bryan the platform, and with Bryan as the issue go before the people." He declared that he would give his full support to the platform and candidate of the Democratic convention of 1900. He said he believed the platform would declare for the election of United States Senators by the people. He dwelt at length on the trusts, and said trusts were the pure result of the carefully matured principle of protection, which has kept the Republican party going, furnished its money and fought its campaigns. He ended by saying:

And on the subject of harmony, speaking for New York alone, if you give us Bryan for a candidate and 'smash the trusts' for a war-cry, the Empire State Democracy, moving as a unit, will sweep to victory.

Altgeld Speaks for Silver.
The crowd called for ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld, and the Illinois man came forward while the audience applauded him cordially. He gave the only free silver speech of the evening, and declared that if the Democratic party should abandon the ratio of 16 to 1 it would amount to abandoning the cause for which the Democrats fought in 1896. He urged the Democrats to stand by the whole of the Chicago platform, which, he said, could be added to, but which could not be taken from. Then he launched into the silver question, in which he alluded to Bryan as the leader of the party.

YOUTHFUL DEPRAVITY.

Boys in the Argentine Republic Pose as Men at 14.

We hear a good deal said of Young America and his impudence, writes Frank G. Carpenter. The boys of the Argentine are even more precocious than those of the United States. An Argentine father seldom whips his son, and children have much more liberty south of the equator than north of it. The Sunday school is almost unknown, and ideas of morality are so loose that children are brought up in a most perilous way. As to lying, this is common among men, women and children. The polite lie is met with everywhere, and a father will sometimes say about his little girl or boy in admiring tones: "Why, hear that child lie," or "How well it does lie." "Why, I could not lie better than that myself." They do not think it disgraceful to lie, and have the Spanish idea of honor. You might, for instance, call an Argentine a liar, and he would think nothing of it. He might think it a compliment more than anything else. But if you should call him a coward he could not consistently rest until he had knocked you down or stabbed you in the back.

The young Argentine learns wickedness at a much earlier age than do our boys. Many of them have repaved minds at 14, and already pose as men. Boys begin to talk politics before they are out of knee pants. Nearly every college has its political factions. The boys organize revolutions against the professors, thus training themselves to get up revolutions against the government when they grow older. The well-to-do young Argentine is not brought up to any business. He has a prejudice against trade and work, though he will study for a profession. It is the fashionable thing to study law, and thus get the title of doctor to the name, though the young man may never expect to practice.

The children, as a rule, learn the languages easily, and many young men speak English and French. Girls are also good linguists, but outside of the languages they know but little.

Precious Stones His Fortune.

The present shah is enormously wealthy, and almost the whole of his fortune consists of diamonds and precious stones. The royal family of Persia is one of the largest in the world. There are some thousands of princes and princesses, and the present occupant of the throne has a family of about twenty.

THE PEOPLE'S MONEY.

England's Conquest of Us.

I see some one says that England about owns this country and is now furnishing us a policy of conquest. You can arrive at it by examining our exports. Since 1873 our excess of exports over imports of all kinds has been \$3,516,100,295, which means that we should have received that much in money, gold and silver, in return. When you examine the tables of gold and silver for the same period you find that the net result is not an importation of gold and silver to us in payment of our merchandise, but that we have also exported for the same period \$32,000,000 of gold and silver in excess of that imported. What does all this mean? It means that practically four billion dollars' worth of our cereals, gold, silver, etc., has gone mainly to England, to pay interest on bonds and dividends on their American stock. We have in twenty-five years given them four billion dollars' worth of our exports, for which we have received nothing.

The wretched financial policy England gave us has lowered the exchangeable value of our breadstuffs with their money till we can never hope to pay the principal on the debt we owe their money-changers. Talk about conquest! They have cunningly exploited us! We are becoming English slaves! Moses said: "If you want to destroy a people loan them money." And Rothschild & Co. are acting on his advice. To one who can see clearly the current of events, England's peaceful conquest of the United States is what we should be discussing. The poor Filipino is to be pitted, but so is the proud, vanity-bitten nation, tumbling to its fall unless broad-minded statesmanship shall come to the front. —John B. McDowell, in Chicago Journal.

Depressing Effects.

The depressing effect of the gold standard on the industries of the land is such that only an extraordinary conjunction of most favorable circumstances, such as crop failures abroad and unprecedented home crops for two years, has been able to stay for the moment the downward course of prices and turn a scanty flow of gold to our shores. But for these strange and conclusive facts prices would be lower than ever, and bond issues to maintain gold redemption the order of the day. It seems as though Providence, seeing we were madly determined on self-destruction, interfered wonderfully to prevent it.

An unparalleled excess of exports over imports of over one billion dollars in two years is due mainly to our vast agricultural exports, nearly nine hundred millions of dollars' worth of which was sent out the last fiscal year. This, under a wise money system, would have sent a most wonderful flood-tide of prosperity throughout our land, but as it is, it has simply arrested the fall of prices for the moment by adding slightly to our gold currency. The bulk of the vast sum due us was kept back to be paid on our foreign indebtedness that has been doubled under the gold standard. What would have been our financial condition if, instead of big crops to fill a big foreign demand, we had had poor crops and no foreign demand? It can be better imagined than told.

All Forts.

A teacup holds one gill.

The bogs of Ireland cover 2,800,000 acres.

The Plain of Sharon is about twenty miles wide.

A Chicago justice has fined a man \$25 for being a liar.

A New Jersey man has voted 143 times in seventy years, and is proud of his record.

American birds have decreased in number nearly 50 per cent. in the last fifteen years.

Bears have been more plentiful in Hungary lately than at any time within the past fifteen years.

Secretary Hay has promised to attend the ceremonies attendant upon the laying of the corner-stone of Chicago's new postoffice.

The residents of Alva, Oklahoma, have decided to change the name of that town to Capron, in honor of the Rough Rider captain killed at Santiago.

Some of the colored people in Alabama try to cure themselves of rheumatism by sleeping with a young dog. They imagine that the disease is thus transmitted to the dog.

A French doctor has invented an electric helmet, inside of which is a small motor that vibrates strips of steel, the motor making 600 turns per minute. This whizzing is supposed to cure nervous headache, and put the sufferer to sleep.

In Cyprus the first articles of gold of ancient workmanship discovered on the island has just been found. It is a plate of gold three inches long by one and a half inches broad, and on it are the figures of a sphinx and two bearded warriors.

Here are some preventives used in various parts of the world: A dried snake-skin is good against snake bites, a piece of a human skull against epilepsy, a wolf's tooth against hydrophobia, an alabaster bead against tempest and hail, a sapphire against blindness, a small shell against gravel or fever, a bronze Byzantine coin against warts, a pig's tooth against trouble in teething, and a horse chestnut against the rheumatism.

MRS. WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

For Many Years She Was One of Society's Handsomest Leaders.

Mrs. William C. Whitney, who died recently, at the Whitney country home on Long Island, was one of three handsome daughters of Dr. William May, of Baltimore, and was long a social leader. As a girl Edith May visited Germany with her father and there met Capt. Randolph, a dashing officer of the English army. Randolph was married, but fell in love with the beautiful American and went to England for a divorce. He got it. Long before this Dr. May had taken his daughters back to Baltimore, as he did not approve of the English officer's attentions. Capt. Randolph came to this country later, when he was free to marry, and Dr. May gave his consent. The marriage took place. Capt. Ran-



MRS. WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

dolph was stationed in Canada and there the family lived until his death. Then the widow returned to New York. Her means were modest, but she was popular in society.

Mrs. Whitney remained a widow for some years after the death of her first husband. On Sept. 29, 1896, she was married to William C. Whitney in St. Saviour's Church at Bar Harbor, in the presence of a few friends. Mr. Whitney had been a widower then for four years. His first wife and the second Mrs. Whitney had been friends for some years and the families were frequently together. Mrs. Whitney was related to many families well known in New York society, as, for example, the Kanes, Winthrops and Oelrichses.

Mrs. Whitney met in 1898 with the accident which resulted in her death. On Feb. 21 she was riding to one of the hunts at Aiken, S. C. While she was riding under a bridge her head struck a timber. She had frequently ridden under the same bridge without accident. But it happened on this day that she was riding a hunter much larger than the horse she habitually rode. She was knocked off the horse and ever after that time was practically a helpless invalid. She was removed to New York as soon as her condition made it possible. Later she was removed in her husband's yacht to Bar Harbor, and finally was taken to Westbury, L. I. Mrs. Whitney had always been fond of racing, and a special track was laid out for her at Westbury so situated that she could watch the contests on it from a window of her room. Mrs. Whitney had two daughters by her first husband and they survive.

A Gallant Small Boy.

A heroic rescue was performed recently in San Francisco by a boy only eight years old. The San Bruno Hotel had taken fire, and the flames were not discovered until it was too late to save the building, or, as it afterward turned out, to get out of it all its inmates.

While the fire was raging little Theodore Steiner, eight years old, the son of the proprietor of the hotel, learned that a baby, a year old, the child of one of the guests, had been left in an upper room. Theodore did not wait to apprise some older person of this fact; he acted instantly on his own responsibility.

Rushing up the stairs in the midst of fire and smoke, he disappeared from the view of the bystanders. At that very moment the walls began to totter. Those who had seen the boy enter gave him up for lost. He was, indeed, gone a surprisingly long time, but finally, at the very last moment when it would have been possible for anyone to come out of the building alive, he emerged, bearing the baby in his arms. He had rescued it from what in a moment more would have been death.

Protest Against a Sunday Law.

There is a law against working on Sunday in Bavaria, but the paper mills are protesting on the ground that their supply of water power is so uncertain that they are compelled to make use of it whenever they can, and that by not taking advantage of a strong current, occurring on Sunday, they are apt to lose a great deal of time. The authorities are considering the suspension of the law regarding paper mills.

A Familiar Saying.

The origin of the saying "as clean as a whistle" is ascribed to the "whistle-tankard" of olden times, in which the whistle came into play when the tankard was emptied or "cleared out" to announce to the waiter that more liquor was required.

Unmarked Graves.

Eight of the twenty-four Governors of Indiana who have died lie in unmarked graves, and yet in their time they were the marked men of the hour.

A Symptom.

Manford—What makes you think the girl loves you?
Sanford—She has begun belittling all the other girls that I know.

In every neighborhood you will find a lot of people who borrow so much that they are talked about.