

THE DAILY BEE.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss. George H. Tschickler, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending Nov. 1, 1890, was as follows:

From before me and subscribed in my presence this 4th day of November, A. D. 1890, at Omaha, N. B. P. HILL, Notary Public.

THE era of emotional insanity is at an end in Nebraska.

THE people of Omaha put their detectors to shame.

AFTER the battle comes the calm and the epidemic of political funerals.

THE country is saved and all eyes are now turned on next year's corn crop.

ELECTION weather in Nebraska reflects great credit on the republican administration.

THE face of the next legislature is not yet clearly discerned through the smoke of battle.

WITH malice toward none and charity for all, let us return to the peaceful pursuit of commerce and agriculture.

A FAIRER day never warmed Nebraska citizens to their duty. Cloudless skies symbolized the rot of the hosts of darkness.

It may be stated with confidence that recent events effectually converted Colonel Yardley to the principles of personal liberty.

AND now the colonels and majors, the lieutenants and corporals, the salvation shooters and tambourine thumpers, will fold their tents and silently sneak away.

THE railroads which undertook to boycott the Union Pacific are in the condition of the fellow that grabbed a loaded telegraph wire. They are exceedingly anxious to let go, but cannot, while the allied lines are turning on the current.

THE lottery law was primarily aimed at national evils. To apply it to local trifles, such as raffles, church fairs and the like, the publication of which in newspapers is a matter of news, shows a design to pervert the law and render it odious to the public.

THE mere fact that the country is disappointed by the figures of the national census does not prove that it is not correct. If Mr. Porter has counted all the people there are he has done his duty. He cannot be expected to increase the population over two million by his own personal efforts in ten years, however patriotic he may be.

DAVID B. HILL has received a very handsome rebuke. He takes it from the hands of Secretary Noble, who replies to his partisan insinuations in regard to the census of New York in a manner to suggest that even the governor of a great state may sometimes be too fresh. The secretary's letter is none the less cutting because it is dignified, and none the less just because it is severe.

REPUBLICANS are not only grateful but humane. Commander McCalla, who was condemned to three years' penal servitude on full pay and rations, with liberty to roam at will among the fashionable resorts, has received permission to winter in Washington. Such delicate consideration for the hero of the thumb-screw, the thumper of manacled men, and the groggy assailant of subordinates, lifts this merciful republic above the effete monarchies of the old world.

LAND COMMISSIONER GROFF has ordered a general curtailment of expenses in all land offices. This decrease in the number of entries, as well as the receipts demands economy in expenditures. The work of the land offices has actually increased in the aggregate, while the cost of maintenance, owing to the increase in number and division of labor, exceeds that of previous years. The present administration is compelled to take up and determine the countless number of contests and hearings hung up during the reign of Sparks, consequently the land department's record for the present is forced to bear the burden of past negligence. So far as the land offices doing less business now than under Sparks, the actual work done has been largely in excess, as appears from the record, which shows almost double the number of cases disposed of and patents issued during the first year of republican administration than during the last year of Cleveland's. Nevertheless, Judge Groff proposes to enforce economy all along the line.

THE CRY OF FRAUD.

For more than two months the prohibitionists have been laying a foundation for a contest of the vote of Douglas county. They started out with charging that a great conspiracy was being hatched to import voters from Iowa and Missouri into Omaha for the sole purpose of enormously increasing the voting population. They also charged that the conspirators were organizing gangs of repeaters and ballot-box stuffers who were to inflate the vote of Omaha and give the returns of the election. To give these charges plausible backing they concocted the reports of inflated census returns and bolstered up their cock and bull stories through imported forgers and vagabonds who ransacked private offices and palmed off perjured affidavits upon the credulous.

But the registration of the voters of Omaha and South Omaha which was conducted open and above board under the most rigid scrutiny of prohibition detectives and agents, gave the lie to the malicious fabrication. Every man who presented himself for registration, no matter how prominent and well known, was required under oath to testify to his eligibility as a citizen and place of residence by street and number. The lists were made public and prohibitionists were allowed to copy them. No city in America has ever made a more perfect and unimpeachable registration.

As a last desperate resort the prohibition managers howled about anarchy, riot and outlawry in Omaha, while they were importing thugs and challenges to obstruct honest citizens in casting their votes. But in spite of their talk about the reign of terror the election was more quiet and orderly than any that had ever taken place in this city. Every saloon and barroom was closed, and merchants, manufacturers and professional men were out doing volunteer duty at the polls.

In only four out of the forty-one voting precincts was there the slightest ripple of disturbance. In three of those precincts the trouble arose over the attempt of imported and non-resident strikers to obstruct the election and an attempt to impose upon voters by handing them bogus tickets. In the other precinct four men were taken into custody by the police for interfering with the prohibition ticket peddler.

These isolated instances were immediately magnified into a terrible onslaught upon prohibitionists and dispatches were sent and circulated broadcast that a bloody reign of outlawry had swept over Omaha and deprived prohibitionists from casting their votes.

These dispatches had a twofold object in view. One was to throw a firebrand among voters in the towns and villages and thereby increase the prohibition vote. The other was to pave the way still further to the long-hatched scheme to disfranchise Douglas county by the cry of fraud and intimidation.

From the present outlook the prohibitionists will get very poor comfort from throwing out the vote of Douglas county. But THE BEE deems it its duty to dispel the false impressions which these zealots are trying to create as regards the conduct of the election in Omaha.

DILLON AND O'BRIEN IN AMERICA.

The Irish leaders have arrived in America, fresh from the duties of Belfast. They have temporarily adjourned their cases from the courts of Dublin to the forum of American public opinion, and, whatever the results, they are at least in no danger of being arrested for exercising the right of free speech.

Dillon and O'Brien have come to appeal for help at a most critical time in the history of the home rule movement. Recently elections held out flattering indications of a coming victory. It is apparently only necessary for the followers of Parnell to keep up their vigorous campaign in order to place Gladstone once more at the head of affairs and to realize at last their long dream of home rule. The Irish statesmen are pressed hard for funds to maintain the enormous drain upon them. The expenses of the party and of the campaign are great and constant. The immediate constituents of the men who are so bravely fighting for their people can do little to meet this demand. To America principally the home rule party is obliged to look. And it is to be hoped that it will not look in vain, as it never has before.

Ireland has a large representation in America. It is a useful and loyal element of our citizenship. It is not strange that the presence of so many sons of the green isle should lend more than the ordinary American enthusiasm for freedom to the immense moral support which has always gone out from this country to the home rulers. The influence of this united backing of American public sentiment may not have been large directly as applied to British politics, but without the financial aid which it has carried with it the home rule leaders would have been crushed long ago. Now that they appear to be nearer success than ever before, the answer should be even more prompt and hearty than formerly.

Dillon and O'Brien represent a cause that Americans have sustained and are still willing to encourage.

THE DRIFT OF POPULATION.

Westward the star of empire still takes its way, despite the attractions and inducements offered by other geographical divisions of the country. The federal census for the past decade, just completed, proves that the great west is the magnet for the vast majority of home-seekers. The completed tables of population divide the states into five groups. Of these, the northern central comprise what may be termed the agricultural empire of the north, taking Ohio on the east, Indiana, Missouri and Kansas on the south, and extending north to the British possessions. Twelve states included in this group show an increase in population of five millions. In round numbers they contain twenty-one million souls. The Pacific and Rocky mountain states and territories, forming properly a portion of the great west, add to this total three million people, or a total increase in ten years of a fraction over six millions.

The north Atlantic division, comprising nine states and including New York

and Pennsylvania, ranks second in population and increase. The total approximates sixteen millions and the increase, two million eight hundred thousand.

The southern states, seventeen in number, comprising the two remaining groups, show the splendid results of the enterprise and activity which has been a conspicuous factor in the development of the new south. The growth in ten years is a fraction over three and a quarter million, almost equalling the average of the two western groups.

The growth and development of the west is practically in its infancy. While the eastern states included in the northern central group have passed the flood tide of progress, the great west and northwest, from the Mississippi to the Pacific, afford the most inviting fields for home seekers and investors. Possessing one-fourth of the entire population of the country, and increasing at the rate of three hundred thousand a year, the vast agricultural and mineral resources yet untouched, will soon be made to contribute to the general wealth of the country, new avenues of employment and industry will be opened and limitless opportunities afforded for millions yet to come to acquire homes and a competence, as well as home and fortune.

The thousands who have followed Horace Greeley's advice, bringing little more than a strong constitution, and a will to do and dare, are today in the van of progress and their success is a permanent invitation to brown and brain to forsake the jostle of the crowded east and follow the march of empire.

AN EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

It appears to be generally understood that the president will by an early day call congress together in extra session. The fact that there are more than thirteen hundred bills on the calendars of the two houses would seem to sufficiently justify convening congress in advance of the constitutional date of meeting, the first Monday in December, but the real cause of urgency is found in the election and appointment bills, which will occupy a great deal of time.

The election bill has passed the house and is in the senate, where it may be discussed to the end of the short session unless the senate can effect a change in the rules restricting debate. This is likely to prove a difficult matter, for the reason that a number of republican senators have gone on record as opposed to such a change. They may have altered their minds since, but even in that case a departure from the uniform practice of the senate since the organization of the government regarding debate will not be easily accomplished. The election bill probably cannot be passed without a rule restricting debate, but in any event the contest is certain to be prolonged, and hence the importance of using all the time available before the date of regular meeting.

The appropriation bill is also certain to consume a great deal of time. It would seem to be a matter that might be very easily and quickly disposed of, but numerous difficulties are likely to be encountered. The ratio of representation generally expected to be adopted is one hundred and seventy-five thousand, which would increase the membership of the house to about three hundred and fifty-seven members, but the states that would lose representation under this considerable increase in the ratio, and possibly some that would only retain their present representation, are likely to make a fight for a lower basis. It is a very serious question whether the membership of the house should be materially increased, and while there are some who will contend that there is no valid objection to doing so, the large majority are likely to favor the view that a house of about three hundred and fifty members is likely to be more efficient and a better business body than one with a much larger membership.

If congress is convened by the middle of the present month a good deal of unfinished business can be disposed of before the holiday recess, and the decks cleared for the contest over the election bill. There appears to be a general desire among the republicans for an extra session, and it is not doubted that the president will accede to it.

A QUESTION OF QUORUM.

A New York firm of importers has taken an appeal to the United States circuit court from the decision of the board of customs appraisers in support of the law classifying worsteds as woollens. The act was passed last May, and the journals of the house records one hundred and thirty-eight yeas, none in the negative, and the presence of seventy-five members who did not vote.

There being present in the house when the act was put on its passage two hundred and thirteen members, forty-seven more than a quorum, the speaker counted enough of those not voting to make a quorum and declared the bill passed. The question raised by the importers is whether the law was constitutionally enacted, and this question alone will properly be considered by the courts. The matter for judicial decision is simply whether the language of the constitution authorizes the speaker of the house to count present members not voting in order to establish a quorum.

The constitution provides that "each house may determine the rules of its proceedings," and "a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide." There is wide diversity of opinion regarding the scope of this provision, though it certainly appears to warrant the view that the power of compel the attendance of members involves the authority to count them when present if necessary to establish a quorum. There is another provision of the constitution, however, which seems to give a different aspect to the matter in controversy, and that is the one which provides that "the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal." The act whose validity is called in question was declared passed on a yeas vote number less than a majority of the house

and with none in the negative. Does this conflict with the provision last quoted.

It appears to have been uniformly decided by state courts that the record of the house journal is conclusive, but the matter now brought before the federal courts raises a wholly new question and one of the very highest importance, the decision of which will be regarded with general and very great interest.

The closing speech of General Webster at Nebraska City was a magnificent one. It was an address worthy of the man and an honor to the cause of truth and justice.

Mrs. Stanley Declines.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 29.—Mrs. Henry M. Stanley declined the honor of being Mrs. Governor of Congo, and Henry M. will tell the king of the Belgians.

The Fair Thing to Do.

Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 29.—If the counting and casting of negro votes were, in fact, an impossibility, fairness would demand the disfranchisement of the negro and the retention of southern representation in congress and in the electoral college. But the enforcement of federal law is not an impossibility in the United States.

A Count in Hard Luck.

New York, Oct. 29.—The ups and downs of impetuous royalty are seldom better illustrated than in the case of Count Sackendorff, who is now conductor of an elevator in a Cincinnati hotel. In addition to this the count is defending himself in a suit for \$500 brought against him by a salesman who keeps a restaurant and sells baked beans.

The Boots on the Other Leg Now.

Bismarck is a professional politician in Germany, but he never acted on a question to a free market in the United States for German products. It was remarkable that after the Franco-German war twenty years ago both nations when over the struggle strengthened their lines of protection. Bismarck and Thiers were agreed in holding that the adoption of the protective principle was a necessity, and they carried McKinley bills.

SOME NOTABLE NAMES.

Andrew Carnegie's mascot is a brass telescope lens. He keeps it in a glass case. Sir Isaac is perfecting a wall that will admit of ventilation and lighting it.

Medford people say H. J. Moon aged sixty-one is the original of the village blacksmith in Longfellow's famous poem.

Russell Sage keeps an old one dollar bill—the first dollar he ever earned—in a glass box in his office. Mr. Sage thinks a great deal of it.

General Joseph E. Johnston at 83 is a sprightly, soldierly looking old gentleman. To the ordinary observer he appears to be twenty years younger than he is.

The country place of G. W. Childs, Bryn Mawr, is said to be one of the finest in the United States. It is a model of the style for servants alone averages about \$1,000 a month.

General Butler owns the Craig ranch, below Pueblo, consisting of 100,000 acres. He is also the owner of three-fourths of a 600,000-acre ranch in New Mexico.

The new state historian of New Hampshire, A. S. Batcher of Littleton, is a lawyer and Dartmouth graduate, who has given much time to studying historic matters.

Colonel Herbert, who has been appointed to command the Canadian militia as successor to General Middleton, is a man of thirty-nine years, and a graduate of West Point.

Judge Howell, of Great Oyster Bay, is dead. His old mother pronounced this eulogy upon him: "In all his life he never gave me an impatient word, and that is why I love him so dearly."

Archbishop Eyo, of Glasgow, who is about to be raised by the pope to the Sacred college, is one of the most popular prelates in Great Britain, and his promotion will be hailed in Scotland by all classes with enthusiasm.

Ex-Secretary Whitney is forty-nine years of age, and was collector of Boston under Buchanan. Although a democrat, it was his vote in the Massachusetts legislature that first elected Sumner as United States senator in 1851.

Commander Dennis W. Mullan of the United States navy, who commanded the war ship Nipsic while that vessel was at Samoa, was presented with a gold chronometer watch, chain and charm at Annapolis last week. His old mother pronounced this eulogy upon him: "In all his life he never gave me an impatient word, and that is why I love him so dearly."

Agree with the girl's father in politics and the mother in religion, says the Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.

If you have a rival kewanee eye on him, if he is a widower, keep two eyes on him. Don't let too much sweet stuff on paper. If you do you will hear it read in ten years when your wife has some special purpose in inflicting upon you the severest punishment known to a married man.

Don't wait until a girl has to throw her whole soul into a yawn that she can't cover with both hands. A little thing like that might cause a coolness at the very beginning of the game.

If, on the occasion of your first call, the girl upon whom you have set your young affections looks like an iceberg and acts like a cold wave, take your leave early as if it were icy. Woman in her moods is free as uncertain, coy, and hard to please.

In cold weather finish staying good night in the house. Don't stretch it all the way to the front gate, and thus lay the foundation for future asthma, bronchitis, neuralgia, and chronic catarrh to help you to worry the girl to death after she has married.

Don't lie about your financial condition. It is very annoying to a bride who has pledged her life and her ancestral halls to learn, too late, that you expect her to ask a bald-headed old parent who has been uniformly kind to her to take you in on the cold.

Electricity Solves the Problem. Paper manufacturers have for a long time been much exercised with the problem of procuring at a reduced cost the caustic soda and the chloride of lime or lime used in the manufacture of paper. Of considerable expense in paper mills. It has been hoped that these two chemicals would be obtained directly and economically from common salt by the aid of electricity, and at length a practical new process has been discovered. The apparatus which has been devised for this process is automatic, the salt solution passing regularly, and the caustic soda being drawn off at any strength up to 10 or 12 per cent of pure caustic soda. The chlorine, which can also be used direct for bleaching, is absorbed by slacked lime, and bleaching powder is thus produced. By this process, which is simply the passing of an electric current through common salt, an increased proportion of bleaching powder is secured and the quality of the caustic soda is greatly improved.

IS KATIE HARLAN INSANE?

The Girl Under Arrest for Incendiarism Believed to Be Mentally Unsound.

SEVERAL MORE PARTIES IMPLICATED. A Negro Runs Off with a Street Car Cash Box—The Electric Motor Power House—A Gay Elopers Captured.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 4.—(Special to THE BEE.)—Whether or not Katie Harlan, the domestic employed by Judge Stewart, who is under arrest for setting fire to the judge's residence, is mentally unbalanced, is a disputable question. Nevertheless there is considerable method in her madness.

Katie positively identified him as the man who had incited her to the act of incendiarism, and that she had been in the room with the girl before she was delivered over to Mr. Stewart's house.

The police are working on another clue, however, and the girl's manner and Hunt's strenuous denials impressed them with the belief that the score of the girl and the guilty man at Hunt's expense. The view they were working upon resulted in the arrest at 2 o'clock this morning of A. W. Day, manager of the Lincoln street car line.

When the girl was put in the "sweet box" soon after her arrest she acknowledged having frequently taken walks with a young man, whom she referred to only as "Frank," and said that he was a druggist. To Detective Crow, who wanted the story out of her, she said that she had frequently taken walks with the man, and that her relations had long continued.

Day as afterwards released on bail furnished by C. W. Mosher. He refused to say whether or not he knew the girl, and whether or not he knew the man, and formerly lived at Twenty-first and S streets. He has been in the laundry business for a number of years being connected at times with the Peoples' Crystal and other laundries. He has hitherto borne a good reputation.

The police intend to divulge what evidence they have against him, but have placed the charge of arson against his name on the docket.

ELECTRIC MOTOR POWER HOUSE.

The managers of the Lincoln street railway company have chosen the vacant lots on the corner of K and Eighth streets as the site for the power house for electric power to be generated for the purposes of locomotion. The lot is 142,500 feet and the building to be erected is to be 90x150 feet. The power house will be built of brick. In addition to the rooms for the generation of electricity there are to be other apartments to be used as machine construction and paint shops. It is to be a model of the style for servants alone averages about \$1,000 a month.

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THE BIRTH OF AN ISLAND.

How a New Name Was Added to the Tonga Group in the Pacific.

About four and a half years ago the people on an island in the southern part of the Tonga group in the Pacific observed a terrible conflagration far out at sea, says the San Francisco Examiner. It seemed to them that the waters were boiling and that smoke was rising from the surface of the ocean. A little while later the waters rose in an unaccountable manner, and big waves rolled in, although there was not much wind stirring.

A few of the bravest among the people launched one of their sailboats and started toward the scene of disturbance. They halted at a considerable distance from the center of the commotion, but they were near enough to determine accurately the nature of the phenomenon before them.

The new island was coming into view. One of the volcanic vents at the bottom of the sea had spread its molten rock and ashes over the ocean bed until the growing mass reached the surface. No longer impeded by the water, the volcanic water the volcanic debris shot high into the air with a roar that was heard for many miles and was sifted over the growing mass. By far the larger part of it fell to one side of the crater through which the molten lava was poured. A very large part of the debris was nothing but ashes, and the prevailing wind carried nearly of it to one side of the crater. The eruption lasted for several days, and when it finally ceased a new island had been added to the Tonga group, and it now bears the name of Falcon island.

It was the old story, but one that has seldom had eye witnesses to record it, says the New York Times. A similar instance of the birth of a new island above the sea within a recent geological age by matter brought from the bowels of the earth. Hundred of islands along the line of volcanoeation, stretching far across the Pacific, came to the light exactly the same way as Falcon island. This latest of the volcanic islands was the product of a very moderate eruption, and we can imagine what gigantic convulsions of nature attended the birth of many of the islands that are now in existence. The great eruption of Skaptar a century ago is believed to have covered a part of Iceland and the adjoining seas with a larger mass of lava than has poured from Vesuvius, and it is estimated that the eruption of Skaptar killed one-fifth of the population, destroyed the arable lands and frightened the fish from the adjacent waters, so that for a long time the people were in danger of starvation. The volcanic vent that gave birth to Little Falcon island is right in line with the great chain of volcanic islands in the Malay archipelago, where most of the stupendous eruptions of modern times have occurred. It was on Simbarua, a little east of Java, that an explosion occurred sixty-eight years ago audible for nearly 1,000 miles, and so completely burying a whole province that only twenty-six persons escaped in a population of 12,000.

In October of last year J. J. Lister visited Falcon island, then four years old, and he has just reported the results of his observations to the Royal Geographical society of London. The fire grained surface of the island is a dark gray, of which the island is composed, is very friable, and the waves dashing against the new obstruction in their way have torn off the edges and considerably reduced the island's area. The angles of the island are sharp and jagged, and on one side of the crater, through which the debris is poured, and there a cliff 150 feet high fronts the sea. Inland the cliff slopes gently down until it reaches the level of the tongue of land, about a quarter of a mile across, and 100 feet above high tide, which forms the rest of the island. It is a bare, dark heap of ashes, which the ocean rollers are doing their best to bury out of sight beneath the sea. As Mr. Lister walked over the hill side there was a distinct odor of sulphur in the air, and the distant parts of the island were seen through a thin blue haze.

The explorer found that beneath the surface the mass was still very hot. At the surface the temperature was 47 degrees; two feet below the surface the thermometer registered 85 degrees; and six feet six inches it reached 106 degrees. Notwithstanding these disagreeable conditions it was beginning to put forth efforts to cover the surface with the luxuriant verdure of the South Sea islands. Two cocconut trees were struggling upward, but they did not look prosperous. Specimens of grass and ferns were found here and there, and a number of ferns were seen, and there, all ready to germinate if they had any encouragement. The only living things the visitor saw were a bird and a small moth, but he found the burrows of some creature.

Mrs. Burwell's Pet Robin.

A remarkable expression of bird intelligence has been manifested by a robin at Westville, writes New Haven, Conn., correspondent of the New York Times. Early in the winter of 1889 Mrs. A. R. Burwell, who resides near the end of the New Haven and Westville horse car line, found the young robin in her doorway. It had fallen in its first attempt to fly and was utterly helpless by the injury. Mrs. Burwell tenderly cared for the bird, and it gradually recovered and grew stronger until it was as vigorous as a bird as any of its kind.

It became so tame that it was willing to do so no greater freedom than the house afforded, and it learned to answer the whistled call of members of the family by an imitating chirp. For an entire year the bird remained with the family, but last June Mrs. Burwell decided to liberate her pet if it wished to go. The bird, when taken out of doors hovered about for a time and then disappeared.

On Wednesday of this week Mrs. Burwell was in the yard and saw the familiar call of the robin above her head. She looked up and saw her little bird friend on the end of a branch. Holding out her hand, she gave the old call, and instantly the bird flew down to her hand. It was borne into the house, chirping its willingness to become a captive, and since then it has shown no disposition to resume its liberty. It is believed that the bird is the same as the one who had been taken to the previous winter home.

Mrs. Burwell is the wife of a conductor on the Derby railroad. She relates the story as here told, and there is no doubt of its authenticity. The return of the robin was witnessed by people who were on a passing horse car, and scores of persons have called at the Burwell residence to see the bird.

A Heroic Florida Boy.

Clarence Phillips, a boy residing in Tampa, Fla., has been presented with a handsome medal of gold and silver by Mrs. J. C. Williams, for having saved the life of a young child in a boat wreck. The rescue of a party of ladies in a disabled yacht, and succeeding in getting the imperiled craft into safe harbor. Engraved upon the medal is a view of Tampa bay.

WHY HE WEARS A BEARD.

The Weird Story Told by a New York Lawyer.

A well-known lawyer who has always taken considerable pride in the classic mould of his clean-shaven face appeared at the county court house recently with a well-developed growth of very unbecoming beard, and the New York Times Every friend that he met wanted to know why he didn't get shaved, and finally he corralled half a dozen of them in a corner and told them the reason.

He had never learned the art of shaving himself and had always patronized one barber. Not long ago this barber dropped into the habit of telling him that he (the lawyer) had a mesmeric eye. The lawyer didn't mind much what his barber thought of his eye so long as he shaved him satisfactorily. He had discovered that the lawyer's eye was mesmeric, the barber went a step further and once in a while after making a slip with his razor would explain that it was because he was mesmerized so that he shaved him with a mesmeric eye. Matters went on this way for a week or so, the barber insisting that he was mesmerized every time the lawyer looked squarely at him, and the lawyer taking it for granted that the mesmericism business was a dodge of the barber's to excuse the occasional cuts of his razor.

A different aspect was put on the case, however, the last time the barber shaved his lawyer customer. Leaning over him after he had finished, he asked if the lawyer thought he would be so excusable for cutting the throat of one who mesmerized him. The lawyer said he certainly would not be excusable and got out of the chair as quickly as possible. He afterward learned that the barber had been a student of mesmerism, the subject of mesmerism and nothing will persuade him that he did not have a narrow escape. He will probably go to another barber some time, but at present his nerves are so shaken by the occurrence that he has refused to wear a beard, and he is now sitting down in a corner, waiting for the next barber.

Save the Trees.

Garden and Fores has warmly advocated saving the last grove of giant sequoias, "the big trees," in Talara county, California, and both houses of congress have passed unanimously a bill setting apart the grove forever as a public park. The bill was introduced by a weekly. The act secures also the springs of streams that flow through the park, and provides for the preservation of the timber and natural objects, and for the protection of the fish and game, and for the maintenance of the park in its natural condition.

Garden and Fores now asks why a similar reservation should not be made of a tract of the redwood forest in the coast range. The trees are so valuable that it is not safe to allow them to be cut, and trees as interesting as the big trees, and even more beautiful, will disappear. It