#### CAMERON COUNTY PRESS H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. 

#### ADVERTISING RATES

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JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the Press is complete ad affords facilities for doing the best class of tork. Particular attention paid to Law No paper will be discontinued ntil arrear-ges are paid, except at the option of the pub-liaber.

Fapers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

"Ever since I have been in Santiago says Maj. Gen. Wood, "I have prescribed liberal doses of the United States constitution, and the treatment has been remarkably efficacious." It is good medicine and warranted to keep in all

Boston has been celebrating Bunker Hill day and recalling the facts that the British loss at the battle was 1,050 and the American loss 450. The muzzleloaders of other days had a short range and fired slow, but it was dangerous to get in front of them.

A chemical and pharmaceutical la boratory has been established at Rajkote, western India. Its object is to improve the practice of native medicine and to make known to western science the valuable Indian remedies, as well as the possibilities of yet unfamiliar na

The editor of an Iowa paper must have received an unusually poor collection of bad manuscripts and poems, for he exclaims: "While Mark Twain is writing a book that will not be published for 100 years, other writers are wasting their energy on matter that will not be published any sooner.

Queen Natalie, late of Servia, will, it is said, "devote her saddened life to lit erature," and is now said to be compos ing an autobiographical romance-sad Readers of romance would of course. Readers of romance would be glad if all persons, royal and otherwise, who are moved to embalm their woes in print would experience a change of heart and go to raising vegetables.

The Yellowstone National park is jealous of the active volcanoes, earth-quakes and cyclones produced by other sections of the world, and a dispatch from there tells of the breaking out of a new geyser. Just north of the noted Fountain Geyser there is a crater which has always been considered nothing but a pool, but it awoke from its sleep and for an hour spouted a column of water 250 feet high.

A Cincinnati paper comments on a re markable coincident in the famous Baker-Howard feud in Kentucky. Or June 2, 1359, 40 years ago, Gov. Owsley ordered out the state troops to quell the feud between the Baker and Howard factions. On June 2, of this year, Gov Bradley ordered out the state troop for the same purpose. Forty years is long enough for any family row, and i is hoped that the end is in sight.

Strangely enough the price of horse is steadily rising, notwithstanding the bicycle, the automobile and other rivals When this advance began a year ago i was accounted for by the outbreak of the war, but certainly the war has nothing to do with the continuance of the rise. There must be some oth planation, and the best one available is that the horse is too good a friend to man to be lightly thrust aside in favor of the new-fangled machines. It is the horse's turn to laugh.

The famous Schenck chain letter ha at last been broken. Since May, 1898 Miss Nathalie Schenck, of Babylon, L I., has received from one to twelve thou sand letters per day, each inclosing dime, and all in all she has turned over \$25,000 to the Red Cross society. Mis Schenck began by writing a letter t each of four friends, asking them to send her ten cents for the purchase of ice and luxuries for the sick soldiers She asked each friend to write similar letters to four friends, making similar requests of them. That was the begin-

The growth of the United States in the important element of iron produc tion in the past 15 or 20 years is one of the marvels of the age. In 1880 this country's output of pig iron was 3,835, an increase of 207 per cent. Great Brit and 8,631,151 in 1898, the gain in her cas being 11.7 per cent. Germany produced 2,729,083 in the first-named year 7.215.927 in the last, her increase being three leading iron producers of th

Amidst the hue and cry the world over against that large but more or less unfortunate portion of humanity which does not wear shirt waists it is encoun aging to find some woman endowed with intelligence, courage and charit who asserts, with a positiveness born o conviction, that there is some good in Such a woman is Mme. Anto nette Stirling, who dee red in the won an's congress in London that thought the speeches were too severe upon the opposite sex, and that a woman, to realize the true value of a man, had only to lose him.

#### A HOPELESS STRUGGLE.

The Silver Cause Has Lost Serength Steadily Since the First Free Coinage Bill.

On November 5, 1877, in the first of President Hayes' two extra sessions of congress, Representative Richard P. Bland moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill directing the coinage of "silver dollars of the weight of 4121/2 grains of standard silver, as provided in the act of January 18, 1837," the coins to be a "legal tender, at their nominal value, for all debts and duec public and private, except where otherwise provided by contract." With this motion Mr. Bland became a national character, and the silver question became an absorbing ssue in American politics.

This was the original Bland bill. It provided for the unrestricted coinage of silver dollars, then worth seven or eight cents less in intrinsic value, as indicated by the market price of silver bullion, than gold dollars. The house in which that bill was introduced had a democratic majority of 20. Samuel J. Randall was speaker. Bland's motion was agreed to by a vote of 164 (97 democrats and 67 republicans) to 34 (24 republicans and ten democrats). As reported in the senate by William B. Allison from the committee on finance, the bill was changed from the free coinage form to a limited coinage measure. provided that not less than \$2,000,00 nor more than \$4,000,000 of silver bullion should be bought each month and coined into dollars of the weight pre-scribed in the house bill, the profit from the coinage, however, to go into the treasury, and not, as in the house bill, into the pockets of the owners of the silver bullion. The bill passed the sen-ate in this shape by a vote of 48 (24 republicans, 23 democrats and one independent) to 21 (14 republicans and seven democrats), was accepted by the house, was vetoed by President Hayes on February 28, 1878, in one of the strongest state papers ever penned by an occupant of the white house, but was passed over the veto on the same day. Silverism on the day when the modi-

fied Bland act was passed over the veto of President Hayes touched its highwater mark. At that time the silver bullion in the dollar was worth 92 cents There was only eight cents of fiat in the silver doilar. Many republicans voted for the Bland bill at that time because they supposed that the creation of an enlarged market for the bullion by making the government a purchaser would send its price up to a point at which the silver dollar would be worth 100 cents in gold. They quickly found themselves mistaken, and then they abandoned the silver side. The republicans did, indeed, pass the bullion deposit act of July 14, 1890, called the Sherman law, but this was a far safer measure than the Bland act which it displaced, and it was enacted to head off the passage of a free silver measure Three years and a third afterward, finding the accumulations of silver cur rency of the various sorts a menace to the financial stability of the country, the republicans helped to repeal the act and thus stopped silver absorption in every shape by the government. The Bland faction continued their fight for free silver, however, and at the Chicago onvention of 1896 they secured control of the democracy, and, for the first time in a presidential canvass, the contest was specifically between the gold and the silver standards, the gold standard gaining a sweeping victory. It is now 21 years since Richard P. Bland introduced his first free coinage bill. The silver cause is to-day distinctively weaker than it was then, or than it has been at any time since then. How long is the deceratic party going to keep up its fight against fate?—St. Louis Globe-

## CURRENT COMMENT.

Democrat

©Mr. Bryan says he stands just where he stood three years ago; but this is a progressive country.—Cleveland Leader.

If you don't know that wages are advanced somewhere in this country nearly every day, you don't read the newspapers.—Rochester Democrat.

The business outlook throughout the country is continually growing ceeding week continue to be most gratifying.—Iowa State Register.

DA good many gold democrats are perfectly satisfied they look upon him as an easy victim for McKinley; just as easy, in fact, as a gold democrat would be.—Cincinnati ommercial Tribune.

TMr. Bryan insists on making the mastication of Mose Wetmore's tobacco an issue of the coming campaign, but not a word does he say about Coin Har-vey's cigar. Is there to be another split party?-Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.).

The party that yokes its faith with anti-expansion in 1900 will never know what happened to it. Mark the predic tion, the a...-imperialists will clear the track when the bell rings for the presi

Times-Herald. COur exports of manufactured ar ticles have increased in the sum of \$45, 000,000, thus showing that we are not only holding our foreign trade, but are actually extending it. The situation could not be more encouraging or the prospects brighter, and to what, if not the republican administration, is the credit due?—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Bryan organ in Omaha, Neb. having declared that one of the results of prosperity is a large reduction in the number of traveling salesmen, the Bee, to ascertain if there were any basis for such complaint, canvassed 23 firms in that city. In June, 1896, these firms employed 174 traveling men; in June, 1898, they employed 245, an increase o 71. During the same period the gen eral employes of these firms were increased from 500 in 1896 to 850 in 1898. -Indianapolis Journal.

#### STATE ELECTIONS NEXT FALL

The Campaigns of 1899 Will Not Be Lacking in Interest-Some Situations.

The political situation in the 11 states which are to hold elections on November 7 is naturally attracting more than local attention. Though an politically, the campaigns of 1899 will not be lacking in interest and importance, and their effect upon the national campaign of 1900 is likely to be decidedly advantageous to the republican party, which is well in-trenched in eight of the eleven states. New York leads off with the party

strengthened by wise legislation for the assembly elections. The Roosevelt Ford franchise tax act, the last of a series of republican taxation measurements ures, has increased the confidence of people of the state in the ability of the party to deal fairly with the problem of adjusting the burdens of government, and it is reasonably safe to say that the voters will see that there is no change in the political complexion of the legislature of next year. which is to act upon a revision of the taxation laws of the state. Nevertheless, though there are neither state nor national issues upon which the dis cordant elements of the democratic party can make a fair fight, vigilance will be the price of republican victory.

Ohio, Iowa, Massachusetts and Mary land will elect republican governors. In Kentucky a scramble for the governor-ship has just begun, but republican enthusiasm has not yet been wrought up to a winning pitch. Mississtppi will, of course, choose a democratic governor.

New Jersey will testify to the permanence of its reclamation from democratic control by choosing a republican legislature, the party going into the contest on the merits of its record in the last four years.

In Nebraska the followers of Bryan are endeavoring to make such an effective demonstration in favor of the Chicago platform and free coinage as to force that discarded old lumber upon the democratic party in 1900, but the rank and file of the fusionist forces prefer the idle cry against "imperialism," while the republicans will stand as firmly by the administration at the ballot-boxes as the state's volunteers stood by the flag in the Philippines.

The opposition to Senator Quay will not affect the fall campaign in Pennsylvania, where the regular organization will name and elect its

dates The interesting feature of the campaigns in the democratic states of Virginia and Mississippi is the purpose of the voters to express their preferences for United States senators at the primaries. This is the first step in an rganized movement looking to the election of United States senators by the direct votes of the people.

It is noticeable that harmony and enthusiasm prevail among the republican forces in New York, Ohio, Iowa, Massachusetts, Maryland, New Jersey, Nebraska and Pennsylvania. In Kentucky the ill effects of Gov. Bradley's opposition to the administration have begun to wear off since the governor decided to keep out of the With victories in eight, if not nine, of the eleven fall elections, the party will be in excellent shape for the great battle of 1900 .- N. Y. Tribune.

## Back-Cap Bryan.

"One of the most curious things about Mr. Bryan's candidacy," said Mr. S. F. Williams, of St. Louis, "is that a good many prominent democrats who osten sibly are his supporters do not intend to help him in the least. I know several men who wish to be thought Bryanites, and yet who will vote for McKinley on the quiet. In talking with one of this sort not long ago he said as an explanation of his conduct that he wished to remain in the democratic party, for he thought that eventually the party would abandon free silver and other populistic notions. He did not believe the change would come by 1900, and, therefore, as he wanted the present prosperous condition to continue, he would repeat the ballot he cast for Mai. McKinley in 1896. He had kept that fact a secret, however, and all his associates supposed he had voted for Bryan. The case of this man is by no means exceptional. Thousands of businessmen who like to see prosperity before party success, and the idea of going over to the opposition publicly, will talk as though they meant to vote the democratic ticket, and when the time comes will vote the other way."-Washington Post.

## Loud-Speaking Facts.

Significant signs of good times are found in R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade. The fact is made public that failures in April were the smallest ever reported in any month. Those reported in May are smaller than those previously reported in any month by nearly \$2,000,000. Their total sum is 2.8 per cent. of the smallest total previously reported in any month and nly 34.3 per cent. ... the total for last lay. The ratio of defaults to solvent business has never been so small in any other month as in the May just passed. These are facts which speak so loudly for the condition of American trade and industry that no comment could add to their force. They are suffiient to take away the calamity howler's breath and cause him to stand gaping and gasping in silent amazement.
Albany Journal.

III the republicans run the pros perity issue next year the democrats will have a hard time getting round it. As the New York Evening Post remarks: "The idea has got abroad gen-erally in all parts of the country and among all classes of people that a re-publican administration at Washington means 'good times' and a democratic administration 'hard times.' " And the idea is founded on fact. - Baltimore

#### HAS GONE TO HIS REWARD.

Bishop John P. Newman, a Leading Methodist, Dies.

Saratoga, N. Y., July 6.—Bishop John P. Newman, of the Methodist Episcopal church, of San Francisco, died yesterday afternoon. He had been in failing health for a year past, but it was only a week ago that his condi-tion really alarmed his friends. Since July 3 he had been sinking rapidly. The immediate cause of his death was pneumonia, and myelitis. At 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon his pulse was hardly perceptible. The physicians



BISHOP NEWMAN.

in attendance recognized that the end was near and relatives and immediat friends were summoned to the bedside The bishop became conscious shortly before his death and recognized his wife. Mrs. U. S. Grant, Mrs. F. D. Grant and others arrived at the scene a moment or so later. Mrs. Newman is almost crushed by her bereavement. Inasmuch as she is in comparatively feeble health it is feared that she will not long survive her husband.

Telegrams and cablegrams are being received from all quarters express-ing sympathy. The funeral will take the First Methodist Episcopal church, this city, Saturday afternoon.

#### A WOMAN'S SORROW.

Gaping Crowds at Prison Gates Seem to Rejoice in the Distress of Madame Dreyfus.

Rennes July 6.—Madame Dreyfus, accompanied by her parents, drove to the prison in a carriage yesterday. Her parents were not admitted, but she remained with her husband an hour. On leaving she showed, for the first time, signs of distress. Her eyes were swollen and red, as though she had been weeping. She is still in deep mourning and is determined to remain so until her husband regains his lib-

A larger crowd than usual watched her arrival and departure and dis-played utter lack of manners and constderation for her terrible position, gathering around her, rudely staring her in the face, and pressing one an other aside in their eagerness not lose a single detail of her inward lose a single detail of her inward agony which might be reflected in her countenance. Her visible distress was a feast for these ghouls, who, however were speedily dispersed by a squad of gendarmes. The latter finally barred the two streets leading to the portal of the prison.

Paris, July 6.—The municipal council of Paris has adopted an order urging the prefect of police to dismiss M. Bertillon from the directorship of the anthropometric department on account of the mistakes in his evidence as a handwriting expert in the Dreyfus ase, before the court-martial and during the revision proceedings before the court of cassation, when he gave the sons which led him to regard Drevfus as the author of the bordereau.

## TEN NEW REGIMENTS.

The President Approves an Order for

Their Formation - Commander for One is Chosen.

Washington, July 6.—The order di recting the enlistment of ten new reg-iments of volunteer infantry was com-pleted Wednesday afternoon and will be issued to-day. The order was drafted after a conference between the president and Adjutant General Corbin and directs the recruiting officers to enlist men under the law passed These regiments are March 2, 1899. to be numbered from 26 to 35, thus re aining the continuity of the present infantry organization.

Maj. Edmund Rice, Third Infantry, appointed colonel of the sixth, the first selection made by the president., Col. Rice was appointed to the army from Massachusetts as a captain of the Nineteenth Massachusetts volunteers of 1861, and served throughout the rebellion. He was breveted captain, major and lieutenant colonel for gallant services during the lieutenant in the regular army. Rice became well known to all the visitors at the world's fair in Chicago, where he organized and commanded the Columbian guard.

Wobs Attack Churches and Priests. Barcelona, Spain, July 6,-There was renewal of disorders here Tuesday ght. Bands of rioters attacked the church of Santa Matrona and the Jesuit school. The police charged and the mob pelted them with stones. Later the police were reinforced and scattered the mob. Many people were wounded. The disorders were renewed last evening when the workmen were leaving the factories. Several persons were wounded in charges between the mounted gendarmes and the mobs.

## Not a Good Time to Strike.

Pittsburg, July 6.—The proposed strike at the Homestead plant of the Carnegie Steel Co. has been abandoned. At a meeting of the local lodg at Homestead Tuesday night it was decided that the present is an inopportune time to strike.

# A Glove Trust Proposed.

New York, July 6.—The World says:
"Orrington Ress, of Chicago, has been
in this city for several days negotiating with prominent glove firms for the
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the prominent glove firms for the options on their business, the inten-

# UNDER CANVAS.

Christian Endeavor Convention Assembles in Detroit.

Fen Thousand People Attend the Welcoming Rally in Tent Endeavor A Message from President McKinley – Old Officers Are Re-elected.

Detroit, July 6.-The afternoon of the preliminary day of the 18th annual international convention of Christian Endeavor was showery, but toward evening the sun broke through the clouds and travel from all parts of the city to the Christian Endeavor grounds began. At sundown long lines of young people wended across the green about the white tented city, all converging toward Tent Endeavor, be neath whose broad canvas the welcom ing rally was held. The crowds poured in through the four entrances on eith er side and down the six broad saw dust-covered aisles, until the great tent's capacity of 10,000 was filled; after that, a crowd of outsiders ob-tained sight and hearing through drop-ping of the tent walls at either side.

The Christian Endeavor red and white was suspended in hundreds of broad streamers from the lofty roof to the eaves. Flags of all natious, draped with the stars and stripes, hung overhead at intervals. The conts of arms of the states were attached to the tent poles. The Christian Endeavor monogram shown from larg The Christian En red and white electric globes above the speakers' platform. Higher the union jack and stars and stri Higher up. intermingled. A thousand capped young men and maids composed the choir on the big stage, the front of which was occupied by the officers and clergy. At 7:30 the comparative silence wa

The Sound of the Son of God Goes Forth to War," followed by "There Shall be Showers of Blessing," "Onward Christian Soldiers," etc., in all of which the great crowd enthus-instically fjoined. Devotional exer-cises were led by Rev. J. G. Butler, of Washington.

The welcome of the local committee was extended by William H. Strong, its chairman. Rev. Charles B. New-man eloquently welcomed the convention in behalf of Detroit pastors Mayor Maybury also welcomed th Endeavorers.

There was enthusiastic applause when Secretary Baer read the follow-ing telegram from President McKin-ley:

"Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark, Detroit On the occasion of the 18th Mich .: international convention of your society I desire to express my cordial interest in its work, my best wishes to those assembled with you in convention and my earnest hope for the con-tinuance and increase of the great reults which the efforts of the Chris-

Next on the programme came sponses from foreign lands. As Rev William Patterson, of Toronto, came forward to speak for Canada, some one struck up "God Save the Queen."
The Canadians on the platform tool
up the strain and in a moment the huge tent was reverberating with the chorus of the British authem. The friendly relations between Canada and the United States, particularly with reference to religious matters, formed the burden of Dr. Patterson's address.

For Australia response was made by Rev. J. H. Walker, of Queensland; for China by Rev. Elwood G. Tewksbury, a missionary in the vicinity of Pekin; for Turkey by Rev. Lyndon S. Craw-ford, for many years a missionary in that country; for Japan by Rev. Otis that country; for Japan by Rev. Otis Carey; for Mexico by Rev. Scott Will-iams, and for the United States by Rev. Arthur J. Smith, of Georgia.

At the close of the meeting the crowd thronged to the platform to be presented to the mayor and the officers of the society. This closed the first day of what promises to be one of the most notable gatherings in the history

of the organization.

Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark was reelected president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor at the meeting of the trustees. John Willis Baer was re-elected secretary and William Shaw treasurer. Representatives on the board of trustees of the United Society were elected from each state, territory and the provinces of Canada

The trustees of the United Society of Christian Endeavor held their an nual meeting at the Hotel Cadillac. Invitations for the 1901 convention were vitations for the 1901 convention were received from Denver and Cincinnati but in accordance with a resolution adopted last year, it was determined to defer action on this matter until after the London convention of 1900.

## Must be Made in Wheeling.

Boston., July 6.—In the circuit cou yesterday Judge Colt decided that stogics bearing the name of "Wheel-ing," or "Wheeling stogies," could not manufactured in Boston, or else where than at Wheeling, W. Va., and sold as "Wheeling stogies." The de-cision is the result of a suit brought by a West Virginia stogie manufactur-er against Joseph Engel, of this city An injunction was issued restraining the defendant from manufacturing or selling "Wheeling stogies" not made in Wheeling. This decision will be in Wheeling. This decision will be far-reaching in Cleet in the tobacco trade, inasmuch as it can be applied to Key West eigars not actually made in Key West.

Lansing, Mich., July 6 .- The Michigan supreme court vesterday decided the case brought to test the validity of the McLeod law which authorized the eppointment of the Detroit street rail way commission, whose object was the purchase and municipal ownership and operation of street railways of De-The decision is that the law is unconstitutional; that there is no such office as the "Detroit street railway commission.." that Gov.Pingree and the other commissioners have no title thereto and that judgment of ouster must be extered against them.

# "He That Stays Does the Business."

All the world admires "staying power." In this quality success depends. The blood is the best friend the heart has. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best friend the blood ever had; cleanses it of everything, gives perfect health and strength,



THE HORSE'S GRIEF.

A Faithful Animal that Deliberately

Committed Suicide When Neglected "Speaking of the grief that some horses will exhibit when left in a strange place and neglected for a short time by their masters," said an old miner to a Star reporter, "I recall seeing a horse deliberately commit suicide in three feet of water because he had been deserted for three days.

and been deserted for three days.
"The horse was owned by a man named Jim Kelly, a well-known prospector, who, in July, 1897, came into Grand Forks, B. C., after an absence in the mountains of several weeks. The animal was nothing but a common cavise, on which Kelly sometimes. cayuse, on which Kelly sometimes rode and sometimes packed his outfit when the trails were steep and diffi-cult. Naturally, the man and horse became attached to each other by their became attached to each other by their close companionship and the little marks of kindness shown in their lonely camps when Kelly would pet the tired cayuse and perhaps give him a handful of sugar before he fed him for the night. It was remarked by those who met them that the cayuse showed an uncommon attachment for Kelly. Kelly.

Well, on arriving in town Jim staked out his horse and betook himself to the Cosmos hotel and proceeded to sample all kinds of liquor, prolonging his spree until Sunday afternoon. All Friday, during Friday night and day until late Saturday afternoon the cay-use waited, whinnying when anyone approached, but viciously resenting any attempt to feed him. About sunset Saturday, his master not returning, the horse strained at his picket rope till he finally succeeded in pulling the picket pin, and, trailing the the picket pin, and, trailing the rope behind him, he trotted up to the Cosmos, keeping up a prolonged whinny; He walked up the steps to the porch and peered anxiously through the win-dows in search of his master. For 15 or 20 minutes he walked up and down the porch, whinnying as though in great pain. Then, after a long look into the windows, he left the porch and, with head hanging near the ground, he walked into a stream of water, about three feet deep, lay down on his side and buried his head under the water.

"The act was witnessed by me and by a number of others who were attracted by the horse's strange conduct.
We followed him down to the creek. There is no doubt he deliberately committed suicide. When Kelly came off his spree on Sunday and learned of the e's death he secured assistance buried the faithful animal." and buried the Washington Star.

## HIS BUSINESS ABILITY.

As a Hanger On Young Mr. Blank Was a Gritty and Glorious

This fair maid will have a handsome dot ome time, and it is the ambition of her

This fair maid will have a handsome dot some time, and it is the ambition of her father to have her marry one whose fortune will at least equal her own.

"I want you to stop that young Blank calling here," he remarked, recently, in the autocratic way that some fathers have. "He has no prospects worth speaking of, there is nothing to show that he has any business ability, and I don't want him hanging around here any more."

"What is business ability, papa?"

"Why, you know. Everybody knows, of course. Let me see. Why, it's the ability to see the main chance, to grab it, and hang on till you get the money. That's what it is, and there's plenty of young men in Detroit that have it. Blank lacks it woefully."

"Oh, he does? I'm afraid, papa, that you're speaking without proper information. He knows that I'll have \$100,000 some time. That is a main chance worth looking after. Mr. Blank saw it. He reached out and grabbed for it. He's hanging on, and he's going to get it. Do you happen to know of any other young man of his age and limited opportunities whose business ability has assured him so handsome a fortune?"

The old gentleman's answer sounded suspiciously like smothered profanity, and it

sured him so handsome a fortune?"

The old gentleman's answer sounded suspiciously like smothered profanity, and it was fully five minutes before the bewitching creature could bring the sunshine of a smile to his face. Now he tells a few confidential friends that young Blank has the making of one of the best business men in the city.—Detroit Free Press.

## SELFISH MAN PUNISHED.

A Little Train Incident That Gave Justice-Loving Passengers Much Joy.

Passengers on an Atlantic City train a few evenings ago were treated to a spectacle of retributive justice that tickled them famously. The car was crowded, and, as the dust was flying pretty thickly, all the passengers save one had their windows down. This unpleasant exception was a disgruntled-looking party, with a plentiful growth of weedy-looking whiskers, and these he allowed to sway in and out of the window with the gusty zephyrs. Of course, he got none of the dust and cinders, for these always blow in the seat directly behind. Two nicely dressed women occupied these unfortunate quarters, and, after suffering martyrdom for about 20 minutes, one of them asked the "open-window fiend" if he would nind put ting the window down. "No!" he replied, gruifly. "It's too warm. If you don't like it change your seat."

ting the window down. No: he repriese gruifly. 'It's too warm. If you don't like it change your seat.'

In front of the man sat a traveling man, who took in the situation at a glance. Quick as a flash he raised his window, and instanter the flowing facial appendages of the man behind began to perform a most fearful series of gyrations. The dust speckled them, and the wind twisted them. Their owner, after a few moments of such violence, got red in the face and then put his window down. A few moments later he leaned over and asked the other passengers to shut off the draught in a similar manner, but, to the intense amusement and gratification of the balance of the people in the car, who had watched the little comedy all the way through, the drummer, without so much as a twinkle of the eye, replied: "No! It's too warm. If you don't like it change your seat!"—Philadelphia Record.

The pleasure in talking too much is as

The pleasure in talking too much is as short lived as that of eating heavily on a weak stomach.—Atchison Globe.