

STEAMER BURNED.

A New Mississippi River Boat Destroyed.

MAGAZINE EXPLODES.

The Shock Shakes the Town of Chester, Ill., and Cracks Window Glass—All the Passengers and Crew Escape Before the Explosion—Most of the Passengers Yellow Fever Refugees.

A despatch from St. Louis, Mo., says:—The magnificent new Anchor Line steamer Bluff City, one of the finest and newest boats on the lower Mississippi, which left St. Louis Wednesday, bound for New Orleans, with forty passengers and 1,000 tons of miscellaneous freight on board, was burned to the water's edge at Chester, Ill., seventy-five miles below here, at 9 A. M. Thursday.

All the passengers and crew escaped to land without injury. Nothing on board was saved. The loss, which is total, will aggregate \$100,000. A number of valuable race horses that were being taken to New Orleans for the races there, were burned up on board the boat.

Flames were discovered, shortly before nine o'clock, in the engine room and spread rapidly, soon enveloping the whole boat. The passengers and crew got to shore safely, not one of them being injured in the least. They were unable to save any baggage, however. Captain Connors and Clerk Gates did all they could to get the passengers out of harm's way, and though there was a rush for the gang-plank, a panic was averted. Most of the passengers were yellow fever refugees, who were returning to their homes in the South from St. Louis.

When the flames reached the powder magazine there was a tremendous explosion, which shattered the boat and caused it to sink to the bottom of the river. Numerous window panes in buildings on shore were broken, and the town of Chester was badly shaken.

FIELD OF LABOR.

The K. of L. is booming. Boston cooks may reorganize. Omaha carpenters won a strike. London has 7,000 union carpenters. Rev. Myron W. Reed is a single-taxer. Chicago photographers use a union label. Tampa, Fla., is to have another cigar factory.

Chicago brushmakers are fighting convict labor. New York carpenters get \$3.50 for eight hours.

New York painters are fighting the Gilders' Union. Fall River weavers have refused to work overtime.

Fall River unionists will copyright their union button. Frisco unionists are opposed to the connection of Hawaii.

Six unionists are members of the new City Council of Detroit. South Pittsburg, Tenn., coal miners refused to work with a colored man.

New York union horsehoes must not smoke non-union cigars. Indianapolis stage supers struck for 50 cents a night instead of 25.

New York electrical workers want \$4 for eight hours after January 1. Brooklyn German Painters and Decorators' Union is 25 years old.

The Big Four Railroad will erect a Y. M. C. A. building at Cleveland for its employees. Detroit coopers forced a firm to drop machinery that would have deprived a number of work.

Muncie (Ind.) glassworkers threaten to establish co-operative plants if the scale is not signed. Twenty thousand union carpenters have declared in favor of further restriction of immigration.

Hamilton (Canada) Barbers' Union kicks because union streetway employes patronize 5-cent barbers. Boston machinists are already holding meetings in favor of demanding an eight-hour day on May 1 next.

Fall River Butchers and Meat Cutters' Union has placed a list of union markets in all halls in which labor unions meet. Merchants of towns adjacent to Cleveland have asked the railways to give "shopping" excursions to Cleveland.

According to the Kepreid (Idaho) Times, fathers of the Potlatch have formed a pool and will fix a price for their wheat. Members of the St. Paul's Press Feeders' Union who attend every meeting enjoy lower dues than those who do not attend regularly.

The F. of L. claims 75 per cent. of the unionists in Washington. There is war between K. of L. and Federation Bakers' Drivers.

The government of New South Wales has decided to convert the abandoned Pitt Town settlement into a labor colony, or farm for casual out-of-workers. Longshoremen have recently formed unions at Cleveland, Frankfort, Mich., Fairport, O., Ashaboula, O.; Lorain, O.; Erie, Pa., and Fort Lenoir, West Va.

Pittsburg policemen want the eight-hour day and unionists will aid them in the fight. United Labor League will prosecute the city for violating the eight-hour law.

Until January 1 the initiation fee of the Amalgamated Painters and Decorators' Union of Brooklyn will be \$5, and after that it will be increased to \$10. On April 1 next the fee will be made \$25.

Cigarmakers' Union No. 97, of Boston, has taken a decided stand against the attitude of its officers and some of its members against the trade union movement. Boston is now promised another mighty building, in the construction of which not a single particle of wood will be admitted. How does this strike the carpenters?

A meeting to protest against the action of the Artisans' Dwellings Company in trying to extract an increased rent from their tenants, was recently held in Dublin, Ireland.

To Fight a State Railroad Tax.

Chairman Thompson, of the Tennessee Railroad Commission, in an interview, stated that attorneys of railroads in that state will at once file a bill attacking the constitutionality of the state assessment of railroads recently made. Under this assessment, the valuation of railroads in the state was increased thirty million dollars, thus increasing state and county taxes about \$500,000. The railroads will also attempt to enjoin the collection of this tax, on the ground that the assessment is burdensome and was illegally made.

It is understood that President McKinley has decided to make practically no more appointments until the assembling of Congress.

THE NEWS.

Fred. R. Ketcham was given a verdict for \$21,000 in Chicago against the Northwestern Railroad Company, which blacklisted him. Collector of Internal Revenue White, of West Virginia, has appealed to the United States Supreme Court from the decision of Judge Jackson against removal of gaugers and storekeepers.

A passenger train was derailed near Wilford, Ark., one car going into the river. Twenty-three passengers were injured, one fatally. The officers and directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad, were re-elected at the annual meeting in Cincinnati.

Henry Clay Johnson, colored, was hanged in St. Louis for murdering Wm. Amend, a newsboy.

The directors of the Citizens' National Bank, of Spokane, Wash., were arrested. The steamer Bluff City was burned on the Mississippi River, near Chester, Ill.

Eminent divines at the Baptist Congress, in Chicago, hold that baptism is not a prerequisite to the Lord's Supper.

A panic was caused in a Cincinnati school-house by the upsetting of a stove. Some of the children were injured.

A man who gave his name as Dumont, of Vanceburg, Ky., leaped from a train when near Huntington, W. Va.

Cashier Willets, of the defunct English (Ind.) Banking Company, is missing, as are the funds of the institution. The contract for the Mooningdale River dams was awarded to C. J. McDonald & Co., of Pittsburgh, for \$600,814.

Two Indian girls set fire to the school at Carlisle, Pa., because they were not allowed to go home.

Robert Sims, colored, was executed at Ivesboro, Tenn., for the murder of Walter Galloway.

Fifteen miners in the Mollie Gibson mine, in Colorado, narrowly escaped suffocation. Mrs. Tillie Dahn, in Philadelphia, was shot by Beckwart, who then killed himself.

James Young, of Moorestown, N. J., committed suicide in New York.

John Firestone, of Leipsic, Ohio, while in a delirium killed his little daughter. The Pennsylvania Union veterans, in the presence of five thousand people, dedicated the monuments to their dead comrades at Orchard Knob, on Chickamauga field. Governor Hastings, Commissioner of Pension Evans, General Boynton and others made addresses.

An application has been made to the Supreme Court of New Jersey for a recount of the ballots cast for and against the anti-gambling amendment.

A jury in Brooklyn awarded to Miss Florence Van Schaak a verdict of \$65,000 against her father-in-law for alienating her husband's affections.

Colonel John Jameson, general superintendent of the United States Railway mail service under President Arthur, died in New York.

George W. Zeigler, ex-president of the First National Bank of Greencastle, Pa., died at his home.

A. L. Davis, aged 34 years, an insurance man, committed suicide in a New York Hotel.

Professor Dennis Leavy, bandmaster at the Soldiers' Home, at Hampton, Va., committed suicide.

Mary McLaughlin shot her husband in Boston and then shot herself. Both will die.

Charles M. Spencer committed suicide in the Methodist Church in Westville, Ind.

Cecil Robison accidentally shot and killed his sister in Indianapolis.

Bishop Doane, in his annual address to the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Albany, strongly condemned jingoism.

The steamer Belgenland arrived at Philadelphia with the waterlogged schooner Willis L. Maxwell and her crew of ten; also five survivors of the wrecked schooner Theodore Dean, which had been picked up at sea.

The jury in the Martin Thorn murder case in New York was discharged and a new panel ordered.

Mayor Warwick, of Philadelphia, has signed the bill passed by Council, leasing the city gas works to the United Gas Improvement Company.

Governor Barnes, of Oklahoma, has issued his first Thanksgiving proclamation calling upon the people of the territory to observe the day as one of public worship, family and neighborhood reunions and deeds of charity and beneficence.

The steamer Munnawket, arriving at New London, Conn., reports an unknown three-masted schooner ashore on the north side of Fisher's Island.

The grand jury of Northampton county Pa., ignored the bills against General Frank Reeder and others, alleging conspiracy.

The schooner Mattie B. Russell, from New York to Baltimore, in ballast, was wrecked on the bar of Ocean City, N. J.

John C. Bull, Jr., of Big Stone Gap, committed suicide in New York.

George Dobbs and Mrs. Joseph New were arrested in Eureka, Kansas, for murdering the woman's husband.

The anthracite coal companies have curtailed production to improve prices.

Joseph E. Kelley was sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment in Dover, N. H., for murdering Bank Cashier Joseph A. Stickney.

MESSAGE PERHAPS FROM MARS.

Characters Found in an Aerolite Which Struck the Earth Near Binghamton.

Scientists in Binghamton, N. Y., are puzzling over an aerial visitor that dropped in that vicinity early Saturday morning.

Prof. Jeremiah McDonald, who resides on Park avenue, was returning home at an early hour when there was a blinding flash of light and an object buried itself in the ground a short distance from his premises.

Later it was dug up and found to be a mass of some foreign substance that had been fused by intense heat.

It was still hot, and when cooled off in water was broken open. Inside was found what might have been a piece of metal on which were a number of curious marks that some think to be characters. When opened, the stone emitted a strong sulphurous smell.

Professor Whitney, of the High School declared it an aerolite, but different from anything he had ever seen. The metal had been fused to a whitish substance, and is of unknown quality to the scientific men who have examined it.

The aerolite is now on exhibition, and will be placed in the geological collection of the High School. Several persons have advanced the opinion that this is a message from another planet, probably Mars. The marks bear some resemblance to Egyptian writing in the minds of some.

Professor McDonald is among those who believe the mysterious ball was meant as a means of communication from another world.

TIED UP BY LAW'S DELAY.

A North Dakota Mob Hangs Three Men

TO A BEEF WINDLASS.

Candot, Holytrack, and Ireland, the Three Indians Concerned in the Murder of the Spicer Family Last February, Taken from Jail by a Party of Forty Men and Strung Up.

A despatch from Bismarck, S. D., says:—Alexander Candot, Indian half-breed; Paul Holytrack and Philip Ireland, full-blooded Indians, the first of whom was sentenced to death for the murder of six members of the Spicer family last February and had just been granted a new trial by the Supreme Court, and the latter two self-confessed accessories in the murder, were taken from the county jail in Emmons County and lynched by a mob. The lynching had been apparently coolly planned and was carried out without a break in the program.

Williamsport, where the hanging took place, is about forty miles from this city, and off the railroad. The news of the hanging was received by a mounted messenger, his horse in a foam from a swift ride, and announced that the three men had been lynched. The Sheriff of the county, Peter Shier, was in the city at the time the hanging occurred, and it was to him that the messenger rode in such hot haste. The men had been under the custody of Deputy Sheriff Tom Kelley, and they were taken from under his control by the mob and hanged to a beef windlass several hundred yards from the jail. There were about forty men concerned in the lynching. They rode into Williamsport on horseback late at night and tethered their horses a short distance from the city, that they might secure them again as speedily as necessary after the deed was done.

The jail in which the prisoners were confined is a substantial stone structure, and was in charge of Deputy Sheriff Thomas Kelley. Since the confinement of the prisoners therein, so great has been the fear that they might escape in some way that one man has watched all night within the jail. There was a meeting of the lodge of woodmen in a building near the jail, and as Kelley was a member, he expected to meet some of the members of the lodge after the meeting had adjourned. To his awe the time during the night hours he was playing solitaire in front of the cells in which the murderers were confined. About 2 o'clock in the morning there was a rap at the outer door of the jail, and Kelley arose quickly and turned the key in the lock, thinking that the persons he expected to meet had arrived. No sooner had he opened the door than the mob crowded into the corridor. All of them were masked, and the leaders carried ropes purchased for the occasion. Kelley at once realized that the mob had come after his prisoners.

The lynchers were quiet but determined. The leaders presented a revolver at the head of the deputy sheriff and told him they wanted his prisoners, and demanded him to open the cells in which they were confined. Kelly demurred, but saw that resistance was useless and unlocked the cells. Two of the prisoners were confined together and the other in a separate cell. They had been aroused from sleep by the entrance of the men, and sat up half awake and trembling with terror. Holytrack and Ireland were dragged from their beds, ropes were fastened about their necks, and they were dragged out on the grounds after being told to prepare for death. The men were then dragged to a huge beef windlass, which had been erected to suspend the carcasses of slaughtered livestock and strung up on a crossbeam.

Candot was the first man to be hanged. It is reported that he was asked before he was hanged whether Black Hawk and defender had also been concerned in the murder for which he was about to be hanged. He answered that they had been. The rope which had been fastened around his neck was then thrown over the crossbeam and he was raised off the ground and suspended in the air. Holytrack and Ireland were so nearly unconscious from the effects of the dragging that they did not realize what was about to happen when the ropes about their necks were tossed over the same beam. They were unable to stand, and were slowly raised from the ground on which they lay until their bodies swung in the air and dangled from the windlass with that of Candot. The mob then dispersed, mounted their horses and rode away.

ONE THING OR ANOTHER.

Nine tons' weight of coppers are taken every week from the London penny-in-the-slot gas meters. It is proposed to supply electricity on the same plan.

The case of Miss Havisham in "Great Expectations" has lately been paralleled in England by a Miss Clarke, of Chatteris, in Cambridgeshire, who has just died after 43 years in her bed. In 1852 she had a disappointment in love, and forthwith retired to her bed-chamber, which she never left alive. She was in comfortable financial circumstances, and found her chief diversion in fancy needle work.

A woman living in Louisiana is supporting herself comfortably on the proceeds of a farm on which she raises nothing but mint. All the principal hotels and restaurants in New Orleans purchase their mint from her, and she makes enough during the summer months, when juleps and other cooling drinks containing mint are in demand, to enable her to live comfortably through the winter.

It looked like a snowstorm one evening last summer at Liege; but it was not snow. It was a cloud of little white butterflies, which simply filled the air. They swarmed round the street lamps like snowflakes; they entered every open window till about 9 o'clock, when down came the rain, bringing with it wholesale destruction to the pretty white-winged invaders of the town. By midnight the air was practically cleared of them, and in some parts they lay thick on the ground like a sheep of snow.

SHOT FATHER AND HIMSELF.

The Old Man Rescued From His Burning House.

Henry Kammarer shot his father at their home, at Benton Harbor, Mich. The son then set fire to the house and killed himself. The father was rescued from the fire, but died later. The tragedy resulted from a quarrel over money matters.

A Fireman's Terrible Suicide.

Joseph Williams, fireman of a Northern Pacific trans-continental train, has committed suicide by jumping into the fire-box of his locomotive near Mandan, N. D. Before the engine could pull him out his head and shoulders had been consumed.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Senor Romero Robledo, the Spanish conservative leader, states in an interview that he expects Cuban autonomy to fall and fears grave consequences from its failure.

Marshal Blanco has issued an edict directing that food be supplied those Cubans who have been made destitute by General Weyler's policy of concentrating non-combatants in fortified towns. The Spanish troops are said to be opposed to Marshal Blanco's policy of kindness to the insurgents.

The German squadron in Chinese waters has been ordered to the coast of Shan Tong, where Chinese missionaries were recently murdered by a mob.

Russia, in pursuance of her policy of keeping Turkey weak, objects to Turkey applying part of the Greek indemnity to the strengthening of Turkish armaments.

Signor Verdi, wife of the celebrated Italian composer Giuseppe Verdi, now in his eighty-fourth year, is dead.

The Russian minister at Washington, M. E. de Kotzebe, has been relieved at his own request, and Count Cassini, the present Russian minister at Peking, has been appointed in his place.

A conference of engineers and explorers has been called at St. Petersburg to discuss the feasibility of constructing an ice-breaking steamer to penetrate the Arctic seas.

The police of Barcelona, Spain, have seized 300 rifles intended for the Carlists.

The proposal to impeach the Austrian ministers was rejected in the lower house of the Reichsrath. The leftists retired from the chamber.

John Bagnold Burgess, the distinguished English painter, died in London, in his sixty-eighth year.

Chili, Peru Argentina are planning an alliance to wipe Bolivia off the map and divide her territory.

King Oscar and others have contributed money for a Swedish polar expedition in 1903.

An Athens newspaper demands that Prince George be tried by court-martial in connection with the discovery that many torpedoes supplied to Greece in the recent war with Turkey were worthless.

Lieutenant McIntyre and twelve men of the British forces in India, who were reported missing after the retreat from Saragarh mountain, have been found dead.

A despatch from Madrid says it is asserted there that the reply of the United States government to Spain's latest note declares that the United States has made the greatest efforts to stop filibustering.

The Glasgow joiners refuse to work in manufactured wood imported from the United States.

The Senate of Peru has sanctioned the project of the Chamber of Deputies providing for civil marriage.

Captain Dreyfus' cousin and his wife and three daughters committed suicide in Paris.

It has been decided to appeal to Europe and America for \$100,000 to relieve distress in Greece.

Horatio David Davies, the new Lord Mayor of London, was installed.

General Blanco has issued an edict pardoning in full all those who have been prosecuted in Cuba for the crime of rebellion.

A SOUTHERN FAIR.

The Splendid Exhibit of South Carolina Products at Columbia.

The twenty-ninth annual fair of the South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical Society, which just closed was a marked success in all respects. The fair was truly an agricultural one, combining educational features which enable the agricultural community to keep pace with progress. The society encourages home industries, and the extensive number of articles of "South Carolina manufacture" was a matter of great astonishment to a Northern visitor. Beside the great number of domestic fabrics made in the State, there appeared to be a wonderful amount of manufactures of wood and iron, which include plenty of up-to-date farming implements and machinery that equal those made in any State or country.

The exhibit of live stock was excellent and plainly indicates that farmers are becoming very much interested and are aiming and already making great improvements in this direction. The number of good dairy herds shown is evidence that the dairy interest is getting a foothold in the State. The judges pronounced the swine display of unusual merit, both regarding numbers and universal excellence. The Berkshire appears to be the most extensively bred. Some of the specimens weighed over 500 pounds.

Horse raising in the State is increasing, and the specimens shown were splendid animals. There was shown 303 horses, among which were 35 standard bred, 8 Percherons, 72 light-draught, matched and single harness 176. All these were bred and raised in the State. The males shown were fine, and the rapid walk they have was a revelation to strangers from the North.

There is also noted improvement in the sheep. Well-known pure breeds are gradually replacing the natives and grades. Angora goats of unusual excellence and with grand fleeces of a glistening, silky texture were quite a feature.

The poultry exhibit was extensive, and nearly all standard bred were represented, except Bantams, which were few in numbers. The quality of the birds raised in the State is rapidly improving, and pure breeds of excellent quality are becoming conspicuous. One exhibitor from Western New York was on hand with over 200 fowls, but found the strongest kind of competition in many classes with South Carolina raised fowls, and the latter named won their share of first honors.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Civil Engineer U. S. White has been detached from the New York Navy-yard and placed on waiting orders.

The Japanese Legation makes official denials of reports that Nicaragua had tendered to Japan the franchise of the Nicaragua Canal. It is stated officially that no negotiations of any kind have occurred between Nicaragua and Japan relative to the canal.

Canada, in return for the concessions which it may make in regard to the seal question, is expected to ask for more rigid protection of its northern fisheries from American fishermen.

The President has suspended the collection of discriminating duties on Mexican vessels coming into American ports.

Washington diplomats do not credit the report that Bolivia is to be partitioned among Chili, Peru and Argentina, and expect a peaceful settlement of the differences between these countries.

Arrangements have been made for conferences looking to the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada.

Postmaster E. T. Page, of Red Water, Tex., will be retained in office because of the birth of quadruplets and twins in his family.

POSTAL SAVINGS.

Advocated in the Postmaster General's Report.

BOON TO THE PEOPLE.

Would Cultivate Thrift in a Large Class—Success of the British and Canadian Systems—Operations of the Money-Order Office—Security and Not the Rate of Interest Essential.

The first annual report of Postmaster General James A. Gary to the President is made public. Its features is the strong advocacy of postal savings deposits, a scheme over which Postmaster General Gary has worked for many months in the formation of plans to present to the President and Congress. He says the time is ripe for their establishment, and that the adoption of a well-organized system would confer a great boon upon a large number of people, and ultimately be of inestimable benefit to the whole country.

The estimates of the revenues and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899 are: Total postal revenue for 1897, \$82,665,462.73; add 5 per cent., \$4,133,273.13. Estimated revenue for 1898, \$86,738,735.86. Add 7 per cent., \$6,071,911.51. Total estimated revenue for 1899, \$92,810,647.37. Estimated expenditures for 1899, \$98,922,760.70. Deficiency for 1899, estimated, \$6,044,112.63. Following is an abstract of the report:

The increase of the postal deficit for 1897 is largely a reflex of the depressed business conditions which prevailed all over the United States during the first three quarters of that period. There has been no extravagance of expenditure, save that obliged by law.

The portion on the subject of postal savings in brief follows:

"Many millions of dollars is undoubtedly secreted by people who have little or no confidence in ordinary securities and monetary institutions organized by private citizens. It is dead capital, but if its owners could be inspired with absolute confidence in the security of an investment it is altogether probable that the bulk of this fund would flow into the channels of trade and commerce. If the government undertook this task the service would undoubtedly be gladly accepted by the people. Their little savings, which separately could hardly be put out at interest, would amount in the aggregate to a sum that could be invested to their advantage. It would tend to cultivate thrift in a large class; realizing the advantage of depositing with the government instead of wastefully and uselessly expending it would tend to better citizenship, bringing into closer relationship the government and its citizens and developing practical and enduring patriotism. This growth of patriotic sentiment and good citizenship constitutes a powerful appeal to statesmanship to make a way for those beneficent consequences.

"The proposition is an accomplished fact in nearly every country in Europe, in the British dependencies of both hemispheres, and even in Hawaii. In Great Britain 70,000,000 depositors have upward of \$55,000,000 in savings accumulated during thirty-five years, and in ten years fewer than 10,000 Hawaiian depositors saved nearly \$1,000,000. Deposits in Canada in twenty years exceeded \$22,000,000. These vast accumulations have been made with the least possible loss to the governments which guarantee the repayment, and with a minimum of cost to the million of depositors. More than a third of the postal savings accounts in European offices are held by minors and over two-thirds by the most humble callings. It is essentially the bank of the class. Postal savings would not conflict with the savings banks, but would encourage savings rather than accumulations.

Feeder to Financial Currents.

"The conversion of money order offices into savings depositories would soon afford infinitely more facility for receiving interest-bearing deposits than the interest-paying banks do now. The most aggressive opponents are among the private institutions engaged in somewhat similar enterprises, though associations of the larger cities recognize it as a valuable feeder to the financial currents of the country. Security and not the rate of interest is the primary and essential condition of such a system; and bonds of States, counties and municipalities and real estate furnish an illimitable field." Comparing other countries, the Postmaster General says nearly every country permits its own popular coin as the minimum amount of deposit, varying from 5 cents in India to \$1 in Canada.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

The Marquis of Salisbury has been in official life about 44 years.

Sir Morell Mackenzie's medical library is to be sold at auction in London.

John Swinton, an associate editor of the New York Sun for many years, has retired from the staff of that paper. Mr. Swinton has been in Haddingtonshire.

Bonaparte's house at Longwood, St. Helena, is now a barn; the room he died in is a stable, and where the Imperial body lay in state may be found a machine for grinding corn.

At a meeting of the Archaeological Society, of Hawick, it was resolved to erect a tablet on the house at Haggisha, in which Robert Pattison, the prototype of Sir Walter Scott's "Old Mortality," was born in 1715.

Dr. Seward Webb, after experimenting for a time with pheasants' eggs on his Shelbourne (Vt.) farm, and experiencing the difficulties in rearing birds on account of cold and wet weather, has liberated all the birds and arranged for a supply from Mahwah, N. J., of full grown birds.

The young Duke of Marlborough has vastly improved since his marriage, and those who knew him in his salad days at Cambridge aver that the change for the better is really marvelous. Now he has become both urbane and useful, and goes about opening things and presiding over things in a most praiseworthy fashion.

The Jubilee year will leave a lasting memorial in the town of Brighton, England, in the form of a beautiful monument to Her Most Gracious Majesty, entirely of white marble, presented by Sir J. Blaker, Mayor of Brighton. The memorial will consist of a statue nine feet high, with pedestal and steps 11 feet, making a noble monument of 20 feet.

The Duke of Beaufort has transferred all his property to his son, the Marquis of Worcester. The duke is in very feeble health, and this transfer of the estate enables the Marquis to escape the enormous death duties which he would otherwise have to pay on succeeding to the estates.

THE JOKERS' BUDGET.

A DEAR GIRL.
My love to me is sweet and kind—
The hardest winds but closer bind;
For these are theatre-times, you know—
And she's a girl that likes to go.

A NEW DEFINITION.
"What is a pedestrian, Jimmie?"
"A man what dodges bicycles."

ACCORDING TO DARWIN.
Simkins—Softleigh is trying to trace his genealogical tree.
Timkins—I'll bet he will find a monkey on one of the branches.

TOO MANY THANKS.
She—Don't you find journalism rather thankless work?
He—Oh, no. Almost everything I write is returned with thanks.

ALL REPENDED ON HIM.
"Will you think of me when I am gone?" he asked.
"I shall be glad to," she replied with a sigh, "if you will make it possible."
Then he went.

A SOFT ANSWER.
Mrs. Housekeep—What do you mean by coming to the front door, you sealawag!
Soiled Sammy—Sure, mum, an' I knew I wouldn't find a treddy lady yoreself in de kitchen.

AN INFALLIBLE SIGN.
"How do you know that his love dream is over?"
"Because I heard him tell Hetty, as they left church last night, that he knew a shorter way of reaching her home than the route they had been taking."

CERTAINTLY VERY EXTRAORDINARY.
Laura—What was the queerest proposal you ever had?
Jean—I think it was George Hadley's. He didn't threaten to go away and kill himself if I wouldn't have him.

ANXIOUS ABOUT THE END.
"Sir," said the haughty Lady Constance, "I can read you like a book."
"Oh, then, tell me," cried Reginald de Stensson, breathlessly, "do I regard the rich heiress in the last chapter?"

INGENUOUSNESS.
New Servant—I found this coin upon your desk, sir.
Master—I'm glad you are honest. I put it there purposely to test your honesty.
New Servant—That's what I thought.

QUITE DELICATE.
Mrs. Gabb (hostess)—"Your little son does not appear to have much appetite."
Mrs. Gadd—"No, he is quite delicate."

Mrs. Gabb—"Can't you think of anything you would