

Johnstown Weekly Democrat.

VOL. XXVII.

JOHNSTOWN, CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1890.

NO 40

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Interesting Meeting in its Rooms in Frazier's Building Last Evening.

The Board of Trade was called to order at 8 o'clock Monday night by President James Quinn.

The following members were present: James Quinn, G. W. Wagoner, Chas. Zimmermann, Thos. E. Howe, Jas. M. Shumaker, C. B. Cover, B. F. Speedy, Geo. W. Moses, H. W. Storey, S. Dean Cannon, Geo. A. Hager, John Stenger, John McDermott, P. S. Fisher, Scott Dibert, Jacob Fockler, James M. Walters, subsequently came in.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and approved.

The reports of the standing committees were called for. There were no reports to offer.

The Treasurer's report was read as follows:

JOHNSTOWN, PA., January 20, 1890.	
Treasurer's report of the Johnstown Board of Trade.	
To amount on hand at our last meeting.....	\$7,578 64
To amount received since from Secretary.....	61 00

	\$1,819 64
By:	
By amount paid Foster & Quinn.....	\$181 55
By amount paid C. D. & Printing.....	12 00
By amount paid L. D. Woodruff.....	8 40
By amount paid W. & C. Natural Gas Co.....	2 25

	\$206 08
Balance on hand.....	\$1,613 56
GEO. A. HAGER, Treasurer.	

On motion the report was received and filed.

The Committee of Fifteen reported progress and asked to be continued. Agreed to.

The report of the Finance Committee was read as follows:

To the President and Members, Gentlemen:

The Finance Committee would report that they have examined the books and accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer for the year 1889, and find them correct.

The cash balance at the beginning of the last fiscal year was \$1,500.00; the total receipts amounted to \$531.00, and the expenditures to \$432.16, leaving a cash balance at the close of the year in the sum of \$1,608.84.

Your Committee finds that order No. 44, drawn May 23, 1889, in favor of the late Alvar Akers for the sum of \$150 has never been presented for payment, and has probably been lost.

It is recommended that a duplicate order in a like amount be drawn and delivered to the legal representatives of the said Alvar Akers.

It is further recommended that the annual dues of members for the year 1890 be fixed at the sum of \$12 per annum.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

B. L. YEAGLEY,
JOHN STENGER,
Finance Committee.

The Secretary then made his annual report, which is a resume of the work of the Board during the last year. It is as follows:

To the President and Members of the Board of Trade.

In compliance with the requirements of the constitution of the Board I submit a general outline of the actions of this body during the past year:

Early in the year the Board decided to change its place of meeting from Cobough's Block, on the South Side, to a more central location. Accordingly the lease with Mr. Cobough was terminated on April 1, 1889, and the Board of Directors contracted for rooms in C. T. Frazier's new block on the corner of Main and Franklin streets. Pending the completion of the building, the Board secured temporary quarters with the N. M. C. A. until the disaster of May 31st, temporarily suspended all work of the Board. At the time of our most horrible tragedy the attention of the Board was taken up by the project to connect Prospect borough with Johnstown by a bridge over the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's tracks and the Conemaugh river, and having its Johnstown terminus at a convenient place on Washington street between Market and Franklin streets. A committee of the Board employed Mr. Chas. Ogle to make a survey of the ground and furnish estimates of the cost of the bridge. He had just completed his work, and the committee with the representatives of Prospect and Millville boroughs were very much gratified by the assurance of the engineer that the project was a practicable one and could be carried out at no great expense. The Board had the satisfaction of examining the plans, but all further action or even thought on the subject was stopped by the flood. Another important subject under consideration was the road leading from Johnstown to Indiana county. The old tow-path road had been closed for travel by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company placing railroad track upon it. This Board was aiding the Indiana county people in their efforts to establish a new road, and in securing some restitution from the railroad company for the great damage done both sections by the enclosure of the thoroughfare. Mr. Alvar Akers had been appointed a Special Committee to confer with the railroad officials and with the representatives of Indiana county. He had performed his duty faithfully, and reported on May 20th that the Railroad Company was disposed to aid in making a new road. He was pleased at the success of his mission, and felt assured that the trouble would be amicably settled. But with the loss of his valuable life all present interest in the matter was also lost.

The question of consolidation and the formation of a city was discussed at almost every meeting of the Board. The members were thoroughly in earnest in advocating the concentration of the resources of the valley under one set of officials, and were hopeful that the city of Johnstown would soon be established and take its proper place among the large centres of population. On May 22, 1889, the citizens of Moxham presented a petition to the Johnstown Borough Council, asking to be annexed to the borough. But the Council saw fit to adopt a resolution

directing the Borough Solicitor to use all lawful means to prevent the annexation of the district to the borough. On May 24th the Board held a largely attended special meeting at which it was unanimously resolved that it would be to the best interests of Johnstown borough to consent to the annexation of the new territory and requesting that a special meeting of Council be called to hear the opinions of the citizens on the question. In response to this request the President of Council called a special meeting of Johnstown Council for Friday evening, May 31, 1889. This was the last meeting of the Board for several months. With the close of May 31, 1889, the Conemaugh valley, which had been the centre of happiness and prosperity, was changed into a valley of death, whose horror excited the pity of the civilized world. No one can recount the bitter anguish and almost hopeless wretchedness through which our people have passed since that awful moment of destruction. We who survived the deluge of sorrow look back upon moments of agony in which were concentrated all the pangs of death. We dare not dwell upon the past lest despair overcome us, but must look to the future which may still hold some good in store for a community whose courage cannot be drowned by the rush of mighty water.

After the extent of the destruction of property in the Conemaugh valley was realized, it was evident to all that the life and prosperity of the community depended upon consolidation under a city charter, and the Board gave expression to this fact in a resolution adopted at the first meeting held after the flood, in the latter part of July. The resolution set forth that the Board still advocated and advised the consolidation of the boroughs; that it was only under a single organization that the unity of action could be obtained that was vitally necessary to enable the people of the community to recover the losses of the flood and to secure the public improvements which are essential to their safety and convenience. They also called the attention of the people to the obstructions in the rivers and the danger of recurring floods. The question of aid from the General Government was discussed and the citizens urged to unite in an appeal to Congress to have our water courses dredged and made sufficient to carry off the water at all seasons of the year.

At the regular meeting in August, the attention of the Board was called to the fact that no work had been done by the State forces in Woodville or Millville boroughs and that these places remained as they had been left by the flood.

A resolution was accepted asking the Governor and Secretary of the State Board of Health to have these districts cleaned in the interest of the public health. Communications were received from both officials in which they declared the conditions presented in both districts did not demand the removal of the debris.

On August 24th a special meeting was held at which definite action was taken tending toward consolidation. The organization of a Committee of Fifteen was provided for, to which was assigned the duty of organizing and conducting the canvass in favor of the formation of a city. The Committee went to work with energy under the skillful management of its Chairman. They studied the subject carefully, each step was taken at the proper moment and in the correct way. Everything was done in an orderly, quiet and business-like manner. When the election was over our citizens were gratified at the splendid majority in favor of consolidation. The Board can justly claim through its excellent Committee of Fifteen the honor of accomplishing the formation of a city out of the many boroughs in our valley. The committee have not yet completed their work, as the matter of securing National aid for the valley, was also referred to them. It can safely be assumed that if it is possible to interest the Government in our behalf, this committee will accomplish the task.

In the latter days of September the State forces were withdrawn and their work of clearing away the debris was pronounced completed. This action on the part of the authorities was received with profound regret by our people. Although an enormous amount of work had been done, yet their remains so much still to do that some effort was necessary to secure its continuation. A committee of the Board composed of H. W. Storey Esq., Dr. J. C. Sheridan and Hon. J. M. Rose was sent at once to Harrisburg, and plead with the Governor for a little more aid. They presented the case so strongly as to convince the Governor of the necessity of clearing away the large number of trees in the river beds, and opening the mouths of the many sewers which discharged into the river. The Governor at once ordered the work to be continued ten days longer, and to be confined to the clearing of the river channels. In these ten days a number of bodies were found along the river bank by the workmen, and they also succeeded in clearing away all the obstruction caused by trees, etc. On October the 12th the forces of the State were finally withdrawn.

At one of the meetings of the board before the flood a committee was appointed to select a list of trade journals, and daily papers to be subscribed for, and kept in the rooms of the Board for the use of the members, but on account of the unsettled condition of affairs following the calamity this duty was not performed. It may be advisable to take up this matter again in the near future. On October 15th the Board took possession of their room in Frazier's block, and have had them furnished in a very comfortable and convenient manner.

At the beginning of the fiscal year the treasury contained..... \$1,509 05

Received during the year from members..... 531 00

\$2,040 05

Paid out during year on orders..... \$432 16

Balance in treasury December 31, 1889..... \$1,608 89

During the year twenty-two members have died, twenty of these lost their lives in the flood. The year has been filled with the most exciting events for the people of the Conemaugh valley. Their experiences have been such as would have unsettled and demoralized a people who had not been thoroughly schooled in all that constitutes honorable, intelligent, and law-abiding citizens. It is not too much to claim that this Board, as an organization, has been instrumental in preserving the balance in public affairs and

in moulding public opinion upon questions of grave importance to the people.

The Secretary read bills as follows: Telephone Company, \$13.90; Westmoreland & Cambria Natural Gas Company, \$2.25; C. T. Frazier, rent for two and one-half months, to January 1, 1890, less dues for 1889, \$53.59; John Henderson, furniture, \$102.17; Chas. W. Ogle, making survey for Prospect bridge, \$20; Geo. W. Wagoner, nine months salary as Secretary, \$150; Geo. A. Hager, nine months salary as Treasurer, \$37.50; Natural Gas Company, gas for December and January, \$1.67; Yale & Towne Lock Company, \$23.47.

Upon motion of Mr. Cannon, the Secretary was directed to draw orders upon the Treasurer for the several amounts.

On motion of Mr. Storey the President and Secretary were authorized to issue orders for the payment of the telephone, natural gas and electric light bills as they became due during the year, and to report at the regular meetings.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was then held and for President resulted in the first ballot as follows: Six for John Hannan, six for B. L. Yeagley, one for Geo. W. Moses, and one for Herman Baumer. The second ballot resulted in seven for Hannan, seven for Yeagley and one for Baumer. One the third ballot Yeagley had nine votes, Hannan six and Baumer one. The President then declared Dr. Yeagley duly elected President for the year.

The voting for first Vice-President resulted in the choice of Mr. Geo. W. Moses. For second Vice-President, Jas. M. Walters, Esq., was elected. Geo. W. Wagoner was unanimously re-elected Secretary on vote of Mr. C. B. Cover, who was authorized to cast the vote of the board, there being but one nominee. For Treasurer Mr. Geo. A. Hager was chosen. As a Board of Directors for the present year the following were chosen: Scott Dibert, P. S. Fisher, B. F. Speedy, Herman Baumer and H. W. Storey. The President is also an ex-officio member of the Board of Directors.

Mr. P. S. Fisher then offered an amendment to the constitution to the effect that the Chairmen of the various standing committees be required to report at the annual meeting the work done by their respective committees during the year.

Laid over for consideration till next meeting, when, if favorably received, it can be enacted a part of the constitution.

Moved and carried that the Secretary be authorized to issue to each member in good standing a key to the rooms.

Moved by Mr. Cannon that all the original members, except those who had terminated their membership by notice have their names published in the new constitution pamphlet. The following communication was then read:

Dr. G. W. Wagoner.

DEAR SIR: The question of a turnpike north from Johnstown is being agitated, and it is desired to bring the matter before the Johnstown Board of Trade.

The facts in the case are as follows: The whole region of country north of the Conemaugh is compelled to reach Johnstown over rough mountain roads that are so rough and so steep that they are almost impassable four or five months in the year, either from mud or snow drifts. Hickston's Run offers a direct and easy route north to the old stone pike, and from thence the road could be easily extended, if desired, to Belsano or Nicktown, or even farther.

By means of this road the eastern part of Indiana county and western Cambria would be enabled to reach Johnstown without let or hindrance. Johnstown is the natural market of this section of country, but for lack of good roads is unable to take advantage of it. According to the Carroltown News, Johnstown is losing a good bit of trade from Blacklick and Barr townships. This trade goes to Altoona and other places which, although farther away than Johnstown, are able to control it by better roads than those to Johnstown.

The right of way along Hickston's Run can be had for the asking, and the owners would take stock in the turnpike besides. Material for the construction of a turnpike are abundant all along the route, and can be had for little or nothing.

The farmers of the two, Taylor and Jackson townships, will take from five to eight thousand dollars worth of stock, or probably half enough to construct a turnpike from Minersville to the old stone pike. These farmers are enthusiastic over the project, and will likely do more for the project now, while the roads are so bad, than any other time. The road would certainly bring trade to Johnstown and benefit all parties concerned. Good judges are of the opinion that a good turnpike from Johnstown to Nicktown or Cherrytree would pay as large dividends as any other kind of stock in the State.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

DR. J. C. WAKEFIELD.

Vinco.

Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs.

The following communication was also read:

St. Louis, January 6, 1890.

GENTLEMEN: We are making up a list for publication of all commercial bodies favorable to the enactment of the Torrey Bankrupt Bill. Please authorize the use of the name of your body. Kindly give the matter your prompt attention.

Very Truly Yours,

JAY L. TORREY,
President.

A motion to approve the matter was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Storey, Mr. B. F.

Speedy was appointed a committee to continue the work begun by Alvar Akers, concerning the road to Indiana County.

On motion of Mr. Cannon the thanks of the Board were extended to Geo. W. Wagoner, the Secretary, for the very excellent report made by him of the year's work of the Board.

Adjourned at 10 o'clock.

SLOW AND INEFFICIENT.

Yet This is the Way a Leading Journal Lets Down the Flood Relief Commission

The commission charged with the distribution of the Johnstown Relief Fund has practically closed its labors by making a report of the amount of money contributed for the relief of the unfortunate sufferers by the Conemaugh flood and the manner in which it has been used. This report should put an end to all complaints of delay on the part of the commission, as well as to the charges that have been made in some quarters that the fund has not been judiciously used.

The disaster which called for the creation of the commission was appalling. An entire valley was submerged and desolated. A careful investigation, extending through seven months, shows that not less than 3,500 persons were drowned. Whole families were wiped out of existence and flourishing towns and villages were entirely obliterated. No disaster of equal magnitude ever shocked and saddened the American people. In proportion to the greatness of the disaster was the generous and sympathetic response of the country. Help in every form was eagerly tendered. Three millions of money was quickly raised, besides donations of untold value in the form of provisions, clothing, and supplies of various kinds.

The commission was charged with the herculean task of applying this vast sum in a way that would most benefit the terror-stricken and destitute survivors of the terrible catastrophe. That it would be criticised for slowness if it did not distribute the money by the handful was inevitable. The final result shows, however, that it did wisely by making haste slowly. The hungry have been fed, the naked clothed, the sick cared for, the dead decently buried, the debris removed, and all in a manner to help the survivors help themselves. The submerged towns are arising from the mud and debris that for a while submerged their very sites, and the people are resuming their wonted labors to an extent that seven months ago seemed impossible.

Not only have the present necessities of the unfortunate sufferers been supplied, but provision has been made for the future of the widows and orphans. Even the sick and disabled of the future have not been forgotten, money having been set aside for the erection of a permanent hospital, which will doubtless be amply sufficient for the needs of the Conemaugh Valley for a long time to come. While the commission has doubtless made some mistakes, on the whole, its administration of the immense fund placed in its hands will be generally commended as judicious and far-sighted. The distribution of nearly three millions of dollars under the trying circumstances which called the commission into existence was a task calling for the exercise of all the sympathy, patience, and good judgment possessed by its members.

It will not be amiss here to say a word of the ready response of the American people to this extraordinary demand upon their generosity. It is entirely safe to say the like of it was never before witnessed. The contribution of this three million fund within a few days of the date of the fatal flood, and almost before communication with the ill-fated district was resumed, was an exhibition of practical generosity which clearly refutes the oft-made charge that Americans are mere money-grabbers. They gave grandly and generously, as they will doubtless do again and again if occasion requires.

The Phenomenal Power of Gold.

The power of gold is phenomenal. The discovery of gold in California gave population and a new life to the Pacific coast. Such a discovery in Australia populated a continent, and in South Africa is making the Transvaal predominantly English. And now advices from Demarara represent that it was only the discovery of gold that prevented an insurrection. The comparative failure of the sugar-cane industry left the negroes without work. The East Indian coolies had all the places on the sugar estates. The negroes were on the point of rising against the Government where a few exploring gold seekers found gold along the sides of one of the upper rivers. The gold fever set in, and it carried into the interior so many of the idle, strong and reckless fellows that a great public danger was averted, and the emigrants have speedily made and are now spending nice competencies."

That beautiful glossy sheen, so much admired in hair, can be secured by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. There is nothing better than this preparation for strengthening the scalp and keeping it free from dandruff and itching eruptions.

HOW GRADY GOT A START.

Real Newspaper Work for the New York Herald—His First Attempt at Journalism—His Correspondence Worth \$5,000 a Year.

Amos J. Cummings in New York Sun.

It was in the winter of 1886 that Mr. Grady told me his early newspaper experiences. He began to use his pen soon after the war. The South, however, was so poor that he put for New York in search of a living. He had very little money with him. After registering at the Astor House he went over to the Herald office to look for work. Thomas B. Connerly, late Secretary of Legation to Mexico, was then managing editor. He received the youthful Georgian with his usual urbanity. The conversation turned upon the political situation in Georgia. Grady laid bare the inside of Georgia politics. It was so entertaining that Connerly invited him to write an article upon it. The invitation was promptly accepted.

Over to his rooms at the Astor House sped the young journalist. He turned on his literary faucet, and in less than three hours the article was completed. It filled nearly two columns of the Herald. The style was quaint and dashing. Interest in the subject was first adroitly fastened. After that the reader unconsciously absorbed all that was said, and was sorry when the end was reached. It was with the utmost joy that Grady saw the article in the Herald in the morning. His funds were low. It meant a new supply of money. The sky of his intellect was aglow with hope. After breakfast he crossed the street. He knew little about the hours of morning newspapers in New York. He reached the Herald office at 9 A. M. and remained there six mortal hours before Mr. Connerly entered. The editor greeted him cordially, and even vouchsafed a few words of praise over his work, but said nothing about payment therefor.

The Georgian was too modest to hint at his necessities. He beat around the bush a while, and finally returned to the Astor House much downcast. After paying his hotel bill he had barely enough money to take him back to Atlanta. He had no friends in New York, and he dared not longer trust himself away from the base of his supplies. As it was, he had so little in his pocket that he rode from New York to Atlanta without a mouthful to eat.

Before his departure he had sought the post of Herald correspondent in Atlanta. He was taken aback when Mr. Connerly assured him that the Herald had no salaried correspondent in the South, but his eyes sparkled when he was told that he was at liberty to gather what news he could and forward it at space rates. He went to work with a will after reaching Atlanta. For a month he showered the Herald with small telegrams. The most of them were used. At the end of the month he received a check for \$35. It covered the article printed while he was at the Astor House. It was not as much as he expected, but it inspired him with fresh hopes and renewed his energies.

The day of peace and plenty quickly dawned. Within three weeks an incident occurred which was a crucial test of Mr. Grady's newspaper ability. One afternoon he received a telegram from Mr. Connerly asking him to ascertain whether the name of a certain man was registered at any Atlanta hotel. Grady was on the street in an instant. He examined all the hotel registers in the city and could find no such name. Then he sat down, rubbed his head, and wondered why the Herald wanted to get upon the man's trail. The name seemed strangely familiar. He turned over the files of the Herald looking for it. He found it. The stranger had been mixed up in some Cuban trouble, had fled from Havana, and had landed in Charleston a fortnight gone. The Georgian reasoned that he would be more apt to run to New Orleans from Charleston than to Atlanta. He telegraphed at his own expense to a friend in the Crescent City, asking him to search the registers there. The friend did so, and found the stranger. Grady thereupon forwarded this dispatch to Connerly:

ATLANTA, GA., 10th.

To Thomas B. Connerly, New York Herald:

Your man is registered at the St. Charles hotel, New Orleans.

HENRY W. GRADY.

Connerly was dumfounded. The reply was received within three hours of the inquiry. The news had also come from an entirely unexpected quarter. From that moment Grady's stock began to go up. The Georgian had struck the bullseye in journalism with unerring aim. His fortune was made. That year he received over \$6000 from the Herald alone for his services.

Such was the story as it came to me from Mr. Grady's own lips.

Washington ladies are far from being mere butterflies of fashion. Mrs. Sunset Cox is diligently studying real estate, that she may be her own agent; Secretary Blaine's daughters are notable housewives, and said to be the best needlewomen in Washington; Chief Justice Fuller's daughters pride themselves on their cooking; Miss Rachel Sherman is thoroughly versed in politics, and General Sherman's daughters are noted for good works among the poor.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 18, 1890.

To the Editor of the Johnstown Democrat.

Mr. Harrison has, if appearances count for anything, taken a step in the nomination of Mr. Clark to be Collector of Customs at Chicago, at the request of Mr. Pullman, the sleeping car millionaire, and in spite of the protest of Senators Farwell and Cullom and several Republican Representatives from Illinois, that cannot fail to precipitate a fight. Senator Farwell openly expresses his determination to defeat the nomination of Clark when it comes before the Senate, and if he can get a few Republican votes he is likely to succeed, as he has a claim on the Democratic Senators—for help in the confirmation of Chief Justice Fuller—which will give him their votes, if he asks for them.

How's this for a new Navy? The Committee appointed by Secretary Tracy to report plans for a new Navy has gone into the business in a way that would soon turn the treasury surplus into a big deficiency. If it had its way we should build 102 war vessels during the next fourteen years at a cost of \$280,000,000. Fortunately for the tax-payers of this country, Mr. Tracy's Committee has no control over Uncle Sam's cash box.

The seven million acres of land in the Sioux Reservation in the Dakotas will soon be opened to settlement. Mr. Harrison's proclamation to that effect has already been written, but has not yet been made public.

The uncertainty about the action of the House Committee on Rules continues, and there is a diversity of opinion about it. Some believe that the rumor of Representatives McKinley and Cannon refusing to agree to a number of the radical changes proposed by Speaker Reed is true; others that the delay is simply to leave the House in the Speaker's power, and still others that the hitch is caused because a number of Republicans have refused to vote for any rules curtailing the rights of the minority, recognizing the fact that two years from now they will belong to the minority. Mr. Carlisle will make no fight in the Committee, but when the matter is reported to the House, unless they are very different from those proposed by the Speaker, he will fight a rearguard action in every possible manner.

Speaker Reed will appoint a Special Committee of the House to have charge of World's Fair matters. Mr. Reed says he intends to arrange the Committee so that no one of the rival cities shall have undue advantage.

The fun has begun before the House Committee engaged in investigating the Ohio ballot-box forgery. Governor Campbell and ex-Governor Foraker are to tell the Committee what they know about the matter. Murat Halstead also. The last named will probably take advantage of this opportunity to get even with some of his political friends, but personal enemies in the Senate.

McKinley's Committee will give no more hearings on the tariff. It will now attempt the difficult feat of bringing the Republican members together in the new bill. Sugar will probably be the greatest obstacle to harmony.

Secretary Windon has prepared a bill, which is to be introduced in the House next week, to carry out the silver ideas contained in his annual message. It is supposed that Mr. Harrison will send a message to Congress, approving the bill, immediately afterwards.

DEATH OF JOSEPH McVAY.

His Demise Occurs Yesterday Evening at Eight O'Clock.

Joseph McVay died at his residence, rear of No. 136 Franklin street, Monday evening at about 8 o'clock. He had been confined to his bed about two weeks, suffering much from asthma and other troubles. He was aged about fifty-eight years.

Mr. McVay came to Johnstown from near Loretto, where he was raised, in the year 1833. He boarded with Mrs. Thomas Quinn, on the same lot of ground on which he died, till 1862, when he married a Miss McClarren, who, with seven children survives him. William, the eldest of the family, is married and lives on Prospect. Lizzie, the second eldest, was drowned in the flood. At the time she was living with Miss Ellen Quinn at No. 140 Franklin street. Four boys and two girls remain at home.

Partners in Misery.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The two desperate men ran against each other when at the very brink of the deep, swift stream. They stopped and eyed each other with suspicion.

"Out of the way, sir!" shouted one of them.

"Why do you seek to prevent me from putting an end to a useless life?"

"Out of the way yourself!" yelled the other.

"You are hindering me from terminating a miserable existence!"

"Who are you?"

"I am the inventor of a new snow-plough."

"And I am the owner of a toboggan slide!"

They fell on each other's shoulders and wept, and then went and drowned their sorrows in the strong waters of a consolation bazar around the corner.