

ROOSEVELT TAKES THE OATH.

CABINET REMAINS.

Will Continue, Absolutely Without Variance the Policy of President McKinley for the Honor of the Country.

Theodore Roosevelt, who was on Saturday elevated to the chief magistracy of the American republic by the death of President McKinley, entered Buffalo, the city of mourning, Sunday afternoon after a remarkable and perilous journey from the heart of the north woods. He had been President under the constitution and law of the land since the minute the martyred President ceased to live. All the duties and powers of the office had devolved upon him, but he was as powerless as the humblest citizen to exercise one of them until he had complied with the constitutional provision requiring him to take a prescribed oath to support and defend the constitution and laws of the United States. He took that oath at 3:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon in the library of the residence of Anselmy Wilcox, a personal friend with whom he stopped earlier in the week, when the physicians thought President McKinley would recover from the wound inflicted by the assassin.

There were present when he swore to the oath: Secretaries Root, Hitchcock, Long, Wilson and Postmaster General Smith, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, Judge of the Court of Appeals Haight, John N. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. Anselmy Wilcox, Miss Wilcox, George P. Sawyer, Drs. Mann, Park and Stockton, Mr. and Mrs. Carleton Sprague, Mr and Mrs. John G. Milburn, Secretary to the President, Louis, Secretary to the President, Secretary George B. Carleton, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Carey, R. C. Seather, J. D. Sawyer, and William Jeffers, official telegrapher, in addition to Judge John R. Hazel, of the United States District Court, who administered the oath.

It was a little after 3:30 when the oath was administered. Judge Hazel stood near the President and the latter showed his almost extreme nervousness by plucking at the lapel of his long frock coat, and nervously tapping the hard wood floor with his heel.

He stepped over once to Secretary Root, and for about five minutes they conversed earnestly. The question at first was whether the President should first sign an oath of office and then be sworn in, or whether he should swear in first and sign the document after.

At precisely 3:52 o'clock Secretary Root ceased his conversation with the President, and, stepping back, while an absolute hush fell on every one in the room, said, in an almost inaudible voice:

"Mr. Vice President, I—" then his voice broke and for fully two minutes the tears came down his face and his lips quivered so that he could not continue his utterances. There were sympathetic tears from those about him, and two great drops ran down either cheek of the successor of William McKinley. Mr. Root's chin was on his breast. Suddenly throwing back his head as if with an effort, he continued in broken voice:

"I have been requested on behalf of the cabinet of the late President, at least those who are present in Buffalo—all, except two—to request that for reasons of weight affecting the affairs of government you should proceed to take the constitutional oath of President of the United States."

Judge Hazel stepped to the rear of the President, and Mr. Roosevelt, coming close to Secretary Root, said in a voice that at first wavered, but finally came deep and strong, while as if to control his nervousness, he held firmly to the lapel of his coat with his right hand:

The new President was visibly shaken, but he controlled himself, and when he lifted his hand to swear it was as steady as though carved in marble. With that deep solemnity of the occasion full upon him, he announced to those present that his aim would be to be William McKinley's successor in deed as well as in name. Deliberately he proclaimed it in these words:

"In this hour of deep and terrible national bereavement I wish to state that it shall be my aim to continue absolutely, without variance, the policy of President McKinley for the peace and prosperity and honor of our beloved country."

There was a hush like death in the room as the Judge read a few words at a time, and the President, in a strong voice, and without a tremor, and with his raised hand as steady as if carved from marble, repeated it after him. "And that," he said, "I end, the chin for an instant rested on the breast, and the silence remained unbroken as though the new President of the United States were offering silent prayer. Judge Hazel broke it, saying: "Mr. President, please attach your signature," and the President, turning to a small table nearby, wrote "Theodore Roosevelt" at the bottom of the document in a firm hand.

"I should like to see the members of the Cabinet a few moments after the others retire," said the President, and this was the signal for the score of people who had been favored by witnessing the ceremony, to retire. The conference lasted very nearly two hours, and when it finished the President said:

"Following out the brief statement I made when taking the oath that I would follow the administrative lines laid down by President McKinley, I requested the members of the Cabinet who were present to remain in their positions at least for the present. They have assured me that they will, and I may say that I have assurances also from the absent members."

No Extra Session.

The President said there was no fundamental law requiring the calling of Congress together upon the succession of a Vice President to the Presidency, and that after consultation with the Cabinet they had decided that no such extra session would be called.

WILL PURCHASE BONDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury Will Release the Money Market by the Disbursement of \$20,000,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury, recognizing the influence upon general business affairs of a continued absorption into the public treasury of the revenues beyond expenditures, has decided to forestall any possible combination of a stringent money market by disbursing twenty million dollars in the purchase of United States bonds other than the new issue.

The following order was issued by the Treasury Department Tuesday: "The Secretary of the Treasury hereby gives notice that he will receive and consider proposals for the sale to the government, on account of the sinking fund of the United States three per cent bonds, loan of 1908 1913; four per cent bonds, funded loan of 1907; four per cent bonds, loan of 1925; and five per cent bonds, loan of 1904, to an amount not exceeding \$20,000,000. Proposals should be submitted to the Secretary by letter or telegraph not later than Thursday, the 12th instant. Any bonds accepted will be promptly delivered at the United States sub-treasury in New York or to the Treasury Department at Washington."

"The right to reject any or all proposals is expressly reserved." Secretary Gage also has directed that internal revenue receipts be deposited with national bank depositories up to the par value of all bonds deposited, including two per cent bonds. This will release about five million dollars.

TO KILL CHAMBERLAIN.

An Alleged Plot Discovered to Assassinate England's Colonial Secretary for War.

Martial Faugeron, a Frenchman, who was charged at Clerkenwell police court, London, Eng., with the murder of Herman Jung, an old Jeweler of Clerkenwell, about 10 days ago, told a remarkable story of a plot to kill Joseph Chamberlain, the colonial secretary. Faugeron said the day of the murder Jung summoned him to his shop, where they discussed the money caused by the South African war, and Jung told Faugeron that if he could kill Mr. Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, Faugeron would guarantee him a fortune, tendering him \$50 to buy good clothes in order to enable him to approach his victim. Faugeron says he refused, whereupon Jung declared he should not leave the shop alive, and picking up a heavy iron, rushed on Faugeron and felled him to the ground. Faugeron in self-defense stabbed his assailant in the neck.

DEATH IN POWDER MILL.

Explosions in New Jersey Kill and Maim Many of the Employes.

Three explosions occurred in the works of the American Schlitz Powder Co. in Oakland, N. J., Thursday, five men, William Titus, engineer in charge of the boiler; Arthur Curry, driver; John Dupont, employed at Isaac's Hotel; Richard VanBuren, a mason, and Harrison Weible, a driver, were killed. Bartholomew Burns and Andrew Lassinger were fatally injured and five others were seriously injured. The first explosion was that of the boiler. Following almost immediately were two explosions, one in the magazine and the other in the mixing house. The latter is supposed to have been caused by a spark. The plant was badly damaged.

MOB ASSAILS VENEZUELA'S CONSUL.

Bombarding of Rio Hacha Leads to Outbreak. Retuge in Governor's Palace.

On the publication of the report in Panama Sunday that a Venezuelan squadron, consisting of four ships, was bombarding Rio Hacha, on the Caribbean sea, a mob proceeded to the residence of Senator Cardoze, the Venezuelan Consul, shouting "Down with the Government of Castro." Cardoze who is a Danish subject and a native of St. Thomas, immediately took refuge in the palace of the Governor, where he was received with open arms. Local officials deplore the incident. The mob was eventually dispersed and quiet restored.

ADMIRAL HOWISON BARRED.

Admiral Dewey Overrules Judge Advocate Lemly on Point of Procedure.

The Schley court of inquiry opened with a three hours session Thursday. Admiral Schley's objection to Admiral Howison as a member of the court on the ground of prejudice, supported by three witnesses, was sustained by Admirals Dewey and Benham and the court adjourned until the seat vacated by Howison can be filled. Admiral Schley's counsel also won a point in procedure over Captain Lemly, Judge Advocate General. Admiral Sampson was not present, he having been granted an additional two weeks' leave by the Navy Department.

BARBER SHOP DYNAMITED.

Cripple Creek Nonunion Negro Had His Entire Place Destroyed.

The barber shop of John Tyler, at Cripple Creek, Col., was blown up by dynamite Tuesday night. From six to twelve sticks were placed under the floor of the frame building at the point above which Tyler was sleeping. The explosion wrecked the building and contents, but Tyler escaped. Tyler is a colored man, and has repeatedly refused to join the barbers' union.

Dowdies Invade Evanston.

Four hundred Dowdies invaded Evanston Tuesday and dedicated their tabernacle in that suburb. When their special train started back to Chicago they were given a parting volley of rocks, eggs and decayed fruit, which broke six car windows and injured two of the party.

Mine Horror in Wales.

Eight bodies have been brought up from the Lisabradach mine at Caerphilly, Wales, where an explosion occurred Tuesday.



THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Who Took the Oath as President September 14, 1901.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT PRESIDENT.

Theodore Roosevelt was born in New York City October 27, 1858, of Dutch and Scotch-Irish ancestry. Klaus Martensen Roosevelt came to America from Holland in 1649. Theodore Roosevelt, the father of the Vice President, wedded Martha, daughter of James and Martha (Walsh) Bullock of Roswell, Ga. His grandfather was Daniel Stewart, who joined the Revolutionary army when a boy, and was captured by the British, but escaped from a prison ship and afterward served as a captain under Sumner and Marlon.

Martha Bullock's paternal grandfather was James Bullock, who was a captain in the Georgia and Virginia troops in the Revolutionary war.

Of Good Old Stock.

Thus Theodore Roosevelt comes from a stock that has been noted for generations for the instincts of freedom, the traditions of patriotism and upright-ness of conduct.

He was primarily educated at home, under private teachers, and then entered Harvard. After graduating in 1880 he spent a year in study and travel.

He served as Assemblyman in the New York Legislature during the years 1882-83-84. He introduced the first civil service bill in the Legislature, and it was passed in 1883, almost simultaneously with the passage of a similar measure in the National Congress at Washington. He was chairman of the New York delegation to the National Republican Convention in 1884. He was nominated for Mayor of New York in 1885 as an independent, and although endorsed by the Republicans, was defeated in the election. In May, 1889, President Harrison appointed him Civil Service Commissioner, and he served as President of the board until May, 1895. During his incumbency he was utilizing his endeavors to apply the civil service principles of merit and capacity to all executive departments, with the aggregate result that instead of 14,000 employes, as when he began, 40,000 filled their positions under its rules largely through the permissive clause of the civil service act.

His Military Record.

Legislative investigation having disclosed the appalling corruption of the New York City police he resigned this position to become President of the New York Board of Police Commissioners in May, 1895, and began the

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work of reorganization with characteristic vigor. In 1897 Mr. Roosevelt resigned this position to become Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and to him was largely due the splendid condition of the United States navy when the war with Spain began.

When the war with Spain broke out in 1898 Mr. Roosevelt resigned the position of Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and began the formation of a volunteer cavalry regiment. The Rough Riders, as they were called, were chiefly Western cowboys and hunters, chosen for their courage and endurance; but they were joined by men from every part of the country, and representing every nationality and every social grade. Roosevelt had been a member of the Eighth Regiment, New York National Guard, from 1884 until 1888, and for a time had served as captain, thus gaining experience in military matters. The regiment was commanded by Colonel Wood, of the Regular Army, with Roosevelt second in command as Lieutenant Colonel, and on June 15 a part of the troops embarked from Tampa with the advance guard of Shafter's invading army.

The Rough Riders.

The Rough Riders took part in all the engagements preceding the fall of Santiago, and at the battle of San Juan July 1, Colonel Roosevelt distinguished himself by leading the desperate charge of the Ninth Cavalry and the Rough Riders up San Juan hill.

On September 27, 1898, Colonel Roosevelt was nominated for Governor of New York State, receiving 755 votes to 218 cast for Governor Frank S. Black. His Democratic opponent was Judge Augustus Van Wyck. He drew to his support the majority of the independent Republicans and many of the Democrats, and carried New York by a plurality of 18,079.

He organized the Boone and Crockett Club, and was long its President. He has described his varied experiences most entertainingly in "Hunting Trips of a Bachelor" (1883), "Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail" (1888) and "The Wilderness Hunter" (1893). The most important of his works, however, are the four volumes bearing the collective title, "The Winning of the West." Colonel Roosevelt has lectured before the Lowell Institution of Boston and many other learned associations. He is a member of the Reformed Church (Dutch), with which his family has been connected for generations.

EMMA GOLDMAN ARRESTED.

She Was Found in Chicago—Is Defiant. Admits Meeting Czolgosz.

Emma Goldman, from whose lectures and books Leon Czolgosz claimed he drew the inspiration to assassinate President McKinley, was arrested in Chicago Tuesday. After her arrest Chief Collier swung out a warrant charging her with conspiracy to assassinate President McKinley.

It is now known that she arrived in Chicago Sunday night.

According to the story she left St. Louis Sunday morning and went immediately to the house in which she was captured.

Miss Goldman's manner was defiant as she was led into the office of Chief of Police O'Neill, but she disclaimed all knowledge of Czolgosz, and his crime, admitting only that she met him there July 12.

She said: "I scarcely knew the man. I was leaving for Rochester via Buffalo, when Czolgosz had a few words with me. He said he had heard me lecture at some memorial hall in Cleveland last May, and that he wanted to know me. He said he knew I was in Chicago and looked me up. I scarcely remember anything about him, save that his complexion was light."

The police think they have a clew that will connect Miss Goldman with a knowledge of the attempt to assassinate the President.

WORK IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Killing of 67 Boers Not Result for the English Forces.

A dispatch received in London from Lord Kitchener says: "Since September 2, the columns have again got good results, the total bag being 681, composed of 67 killed, 67 wounded, 384 made prisoners and 193 surrendered; also 79 rifles, 95,211 rounds of ammunition, 3,400 horses and 19,000 head of cattle." Lord Kitchener further says that the situation in Cape Colony is unchanged, excepting the capture of Lotter's commando, reported last week.

Parker Bank Assigns.

The Parker Exchange bank of Kif tanning has made an assignment to the Safe Deposit and Title Guaranty company, Charles Neubert, acting for the latter institution, has taken charge of the defunct bank's effects, and has experts at work finding out the true condition of affairs.

McKeesport Strikers Keep Workmen Out.

Fully 5,000 men and boys surrounded the National Tube Works, McKeesport, Monday morning and prevented men from going to work. The pickets began to gather shortly after 6 o'clock, and every street and alley leading to the great plant was completely blocked with people. Chief Morrissey, with 10 regular officers, was on duty near the main entrance, but they did little to prevent the strikers from holding up men going to work. There was no serious outbreak. As the men approached one by one they were instantly surrounded by a crowd of 50 or more.

MEN ORDERED BACK.

The Big Trust Refuses Concessions and President Shaffer Accepts Ultimatum. Many Union Mills Surrendered.

Agreements were signed Saturday in New York between President Theodore J. Shaffer and his national associates in the Amalgamated Association with the operating officials of the American Tinplate, American Sheet Steel, American Steel Hoop and National Steel companies by which the strike among the steel workers in force since July 1, was settled. The settlement was effected in New York, and was accomplished by the visit of President Shaffer, Assistant Secretary M. F. Tighe, Benjamin I. Davis, editor of the Amalgamated Journal, and National Organizer John Pierce. The American Tinplate Company was represented by President D. G. Reid, First Vice President W. T. Graham, Warner Arms, Second Vice President, and W. M. Leeds, Third Vice President. The American Sheet Steel Company was represented by President G. G. McMurtry, and General Manager I. W. Jenks represented the American Steel Hoop Company, as did President W. E. Corey of the Carnegie Company, National Steel Company and American Steel Hoop Company.

The officials of the United States Steel Corporation refrained from attendance at the conference, owing to their announcement some time ago that they would not deal further with the Amalgamated. The question of settlement was solely one with the officials of the operating companies.

The basis of settlement, as reported, was said to have been the concessions by the Amalgamated of the following mills:

American Tinplate Company—Crescent, Ironside, Chester, Star, Monongahela, Denbmer and Cambridge, which have always been strongholds of the Amalgamated, and Monessen. American Sheet Steel Company—Canaan Doyer, Hyde Park, Old Meadow, Salsburg, W. DeWees Wood and Wellsville.

American Steel Hoop Company—Painter, Lindsay & McCutcheon, Clark and Monessen.

The National Steel Company demanded the concession of the Shenandoah Valley plant at New Castle, held for years by the Amalgamated Association. This question is still pending and must be adjusted in the future. The company conceded to the Amalgamated the Mingo Junction plant, but refused to concede the Belaire plant. The New Castle plant will probably be lost to the union.

The Federal Steel Company was not in the conference, because all of its plants were started before the settlement. The refusal of the Joliet, South Chicago and Milwaukee men to remain firm lost for the Amalgamated the control of all of 10,500 men. The National Tube Company has never formally recognized the Amalgamated. The latter has had four lodges in the Republic and Elba Iron Works, but the scales were always signed by the plant superintendents. Since the strike started the Amalgamated succeeded in organizing the National and Boston Rolling Mills in McKeesport, and the plant at Riverside, at Wheeling. None of these unions will be recognized.

Telegrams notifying the different lodges of peace were sent from New York Saturday afternoon by President Shaffer. About 20,000 men will walk back to work at once under non-union auspices as a result of the strike. A very small proportion of these are skilled Amalgamated men. It is said when further settlements are made the total number of non-union men will have been increased by 20,000 more. It was estimated that about 75,000 or 80,000 men were out during the strike. All of these have either gone back or will return to work.

CHINAMAN CAUSED SURPRISE.

Governor of Shantung Insisted on Paying Indemnity to Missionaries.

Rev. Dr. George W. Chalfant, of Pittsburg, Pa., has received a letter from his son, Frank H. Chalfant, who is stationed at Wei Hei, saying that he had waited on the governor of Shantung Province and proposed to remit all claims for indemnity on account of the destruction of property by the "Boxers," the money to rebuild the burned missionary buildings at Wei Hei station having been nearly all raised in Pittsburg and Allegheny.

The Governor of Shantung refused to entertain the idea, saying: "No sir. That would not be fair. The French and Germans ask twice as much as is right, and the American missionaries must have their money." The Governor then handed Mr. Chalfant one-half the amount of the loss, and proposed to pay the remainder soon. Most of the missionaries had renounced their claims.

THE FUNERAL TRAIN.

Five Special Pullmans Draped in Black: Body on a Raised Dais.

The special Pullman train carrying the Presidential funeral party from Buffalo consisted of four Pullman cars one of them an observation car, and a combination baggage and coach. Mrs. McKinley and her immediate relatives occupied one of these cars. The body of the President was placed in the observation car, which was on the rear of the train. A raised dais was built in the center of the car, upon which the coffin containing the remains of the dead President were placed. The exterior of the car was draped in black, and was the only one in the train giving outward evidence of mourning.

McKeesport Strikers Keep Workmen Out.

Fully 5,000 men and boys surrounded the National Tube Works, McKeesport, Monday morning and prevented men from going to work. The pickets began to gather shortly after 6 o'clock, and every street and alley leading to the great plant was completely blocked with people. Chief Morrissey, with 10 regular officers, was on duty near the main entrance, but they did little to prevent the strikers from holding up men going to work. There was no serious outbreak. As the men approached one by one they were instantly surrounded by a crowd of 50 or more.

40,000 City Employes.

The list of New York City employes during the first six months of 1901 was printed in the New York City Record on Wednesday last. Four hundred and nine pages are taken up with the closely printed lists. The total number of municipal employes is about 46,000, and of these nearly one-half are in the Police, Fire and Education Departments. The list of teachers and other employes of the schools takes up 131 pages of the list.

TO A TORTOISE.

Palatal glum, with misdirected legs,
You hide your history as you do your
eggs.
And offer us an omelet not to crack
Much harder than the shell upon your
back.
No evolutionist has ever guessed
Why your cold shoulder is within your
chest—
Why you were discomfited with a plan
The vertebrates accept, from fish to man.
For what environment did you provide
By pushing your internal frame outside?
How came your ribs in this abnormal
place?
Inside your rubber neck you hide your
face
And answer not. To science you're a
sphynx—
A structural epitome of missing links;
And when despatched, still you swell
And hick and claw and scamble just as
well.
But I'll not plague thee. Even here I find
A touch of fellowship that makes me
kind.
Sometimes a poet who has lost his head
Will keep on scratching when he should
be dead.
—Chauncey Hickox, in New Lippincott.

It takes only one generation to unmake a gentleman.—Life.
"Pa, what is a pre-glacial man?"
"Why, man before he had to pay ice
bills, of course."—Detroit Free Press.
"But the gown doesn't fit," insisted
the patron. "That," replied the mod-
iste calmly, "is because you are not
made right."—Chicago Post.

Wigg—"Scientists claim that all veg-
etation has gender." Wagg—"Of
course. Even a bed has gender. Didn't
you ever hear of a boycott?"
Intended—"Well, Tommy, has your
mother told you of my good fortune?"
Tommy—"No. She only said she was
going to marry you!"—Punch.

Those who have lots of money
Are often in trouble about it;
And those who have a cent
Are often in trouble without it.
—Chicago News.

Mrs. Goodale—"To what do you at-
tribute your appetite for strong drink?
Is it hereditary?" Wraggon Tatters—
"No, lady; it's thirst."—Philadelphia
Press.

"Young man," exclaimed her father,
with emotion, "do you think you can
keep her in golf balls at the rate she
has been accustomed to losing them?"
—Puck.

The bookkeeper who had worked
twelve hours a day for thirty years
pulsed to look at the captivity of a
canary. "How pathetic!" he ex-
claimed.—Life.

"I'm thinking of doing a little spec-
ulating," said the lamb. "What's the
best thing to put your money in?"
"A safe deposit vault," replied the old
bird.—Philadelphia Press.

"It seems strange to hear you speak
so bitterly of him. You used to say
you admired him for the enemies he
has made." "Yes, but I'm one of
them, now."—Philadelphia Press.

With all the wealth at his command,
Alas! he had no family tree.
He bought a dog, then killed it and
Thus swiped the canine's pedigree.
—Philadelphia Record.

Mrs. Black—"Am Lucy Jackson's
husband able to go to wuck yet?"
Mrs. Johnson—"De doctah say he
am, but he say he am only jes' well
enough to infy loatin'."—Brooklyn
Life.

Van Croke—"But, my dear fellow,
you can't afford to marry a girl like
Ruth Richling." Van Broke—"On the
contrary, old man, I can't afford to
marry any other girl."—Town and
Country.

"I am suffering from brain-fag,
doctah," said Saphelde. "Fish is good
foh that, isn't it?" "Very good,"
replied the doctor. "Suppose you begin
with a medium-sized whale every
morning with breakfast."

"Is Mickey in condition?" "He's as
fine as silk. Ah, Mickey's a great boy.
He's got something up his sleeve that'll
astonish all them other duffers."

"What is it, Mister Doolan?" "It's
his ar-r-r-m."—Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

Visitor—"So you weigh 700 pounds?
Doesn't it annoy you to have people
comment on your size?" Fat Man—
"Oh, no! If I wasn't worried to death
with fool questions maybe I'd weigh
1000 pounds."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"He speaks of making headway in
the 'teeth of the gale,'" remarked the
editor. "False!" said the yachting cor-
respondent, who knew there had not
been even a ripple. "Ah, then I will
put it the 'false teeth of the gale.'"—
Philadelphia Record.

"It is sad to see this mercenary
spirit so flagrantly manifested in poli-
tics," said the earnest citizen. "Yes,"
answered Senator Sorghum. "I have
fought against it all I could, but it's
no use. I can't get people to vote my
way without payin' 'em."—Washing-
ton Star.

"I'm ready," shouted the speaker,
"to meet calmly any emergency that
may arise." At this moment the plat-
form collapsed, and the speaker exhib-
ited great perturbation. "How about
that one?" they asked him later.
"That one did not arise," he replied,
mournfully.—Tit-Bits.

THE MARKET.

PITTSBURG.
Grain, Flour and Feed.

WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	68	69
Do—No. 2.....	62	63
CORN—No. 2 yellow, ear.....	63 1/2	64
No. 2 yellow, shelled.....	61	62
Mixed ear.....	62	63
OATS—No. 2 white.....	40	40 1/2
No. 3 white.....	39	39 1/2
FLOUR—Winter patent.....	3 70	3 80
Finest Straight Winter.....	3 25	3 70
HAY—No. 1 Timothy.....	14 00	15 00
Clowee No. 1.....	11 00	11 50
FEED—No. 1 white mid. ton.....	21 00	22 00
Brown middlings.....	18 00	19 00
Brass, bulk.....	18 50</	