

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF INTERESTING ITEMS.

Comments and Outlets Based Upon the Happenings of the Day—Historical and News Notes.

IMITATION almonds are the latest output of the food adulterators. This is a bitter swindle.

LOUIS XAVIER, the French sculptor, says that the feet of American women are too small. And he was cruel enough to say this to a St. Louis reporter, who was going to write an article on the big feet of Chicago.

The silver wedding anniversary of the King and Queen of Greece brought them, among hundreds of other costly remembrances, a handsome gold and silver service for sixty-eight persons from their imperial and royal friends.

PRINCESS BEATRICE was recently a witness in court. The fee she earned was \$1.25 and the satisfied smile that lighted up her face after her demand for the amount had been honored was truly royal, and proved her a not unworthy member of a distinguished family.

LOVE is king wherever he elects to plant his throne. He is as potent among the lowliest as in the palace of the mightiest emperor, and his scepter is wielded with as much despotism as though it were studded with precious stones and held over the heads of prince and archduchess.

MRS. LANGTRY has purchased an expensive yacht wherewith to plow the southern seas. It is not every actress that is able to indulge in luxuries of this sort, but actresses less successful in a financial way may have several advantages over Mrs. Langtry, nevertheless. Among these might be mentioned the ability to act.

ENGLISH society has been quite regular in attendance upon Court of late, hoping to learn whether or not one lady could with impunity brand another as a thief. It has learned that the process costs the brander about \$7,500, and is really not worth the outlay, while the brandee emerges unsullied and with enough money in her purse to buy a nice family crest.

J. MALCOM FORBES offers \$6,000 to the first trotter that shall go a mile in two minutes. It is hoped that this will inspire Nancy Hanks and others of her exclusive set to hoof it around the circle with winning celerity. Still, Nancy may be too cynical to accept the lure. She trotted for a prize once before offered for a 2:05 gait, earned it, and lo! the prize had a string to it.

A LITTLE speck of quarrel appeared on the horizon of our diplomatic relations with Venezuela the other day. The Venezuelan authorities appear to have been desirous of taking a passenger off from the Philadelphia despite the fact that it is a war vessel of the United States, and even threatened to train the guns of the fort of La Guayra on the United States flag. But the Philadelphia's captain stood firm and would have sent the Venezuelan war flying if there had been any aggression.

THE birth records of New York and other cities shows that hundreds of innocent babies will carry a life reminder of this anniversary season. The name of Columbus is being saddled upon them, and where sex suggests a necessary variation, Columbus is substituted. Spare the little ones and especially the girls, for in future years the name will be an almost infallible guide to the age. When it is known that a lady's name is Columbus, it will be perfectly natural to say that "she must" have been born back in 1892.

THE immense amount of money spent by the Duke of Marlborough's American wife in reinstating Blenheim from ruin to its former glory as a place, is probably lost to her for ever. It is not probable that the heir of such a father will make restitution, and the laws of England give him the entire estate. Out of the magnificent fortune the charming Mrs. Hammersly is liable to retain little save her dearly-bought title. Yet there are many American women who will regard the duchess as an enviable creature because her millions paved the way to a place among the nobility.

THE worthy Queen of Honolulu seems to be a lulu indeed. She has a pardonable desire to name her own cabinet, but a majority in the legislature insist that they will save her that trouble. Her majesty waxes very warm at what she regards as an attempted act of usurpation, and vows by sacred things that if her will be thwarted, she will forthwith cede her queenhood to these United States. An angry woman is a desperately uncertain image of divinity, and this government may have to appear in the ungallant light of refusing a gift tendered at the fair hands of outraged royalty.

FIND fault, when you must find fault, in private, if possible, and some time after the offence, rather than at the time. The blamed are less inclined to resist when they are blamed without witnesses. Both parties are calmer, and the accused person may be struck with the forbearance of the accuser, who has seen the fault, and watched for a private and proper time

for mentioning it. Never be harsh or unjust with your children or servants. Firmness with gentleness of demeanor and a regard for the feelings constitutes that authority which is always respected and valued. If you have any cause to complain of a servant, never speak hastily; wait, at all events, until you have had time to reflect on the nature of the offence.

OUR general position is that there is a fair, wise moral lying hidden in sound healthy fiction, which all may read who will. It may not always lie on the surface, yet always near enough to be apparent in a good natural story, allegory, or fable. "Facts should disclose their own virtues. He who is able to benefit by a lesson will, no doubt discover it under any husk before it is stripped and laid bare to the kernel. Too much teaching hardens the heart." The youngest reader, who has any brains, and takes an interest in what he reads—as every child does who is kindly taught—gets hold of the moral for himself, without having it preached into him, and without even a reflection tagged on as an antidote to the fiction. He takes in all together, the seed and the soil in which it grows, by-and-by, in due season, the dainty seed will spring space into leaf, blossom, and golden fruit.

A SO-CALLED athletic club of New Orleans proposes to give purses aggregating \$80,000 for a couple of prize fights to be held under its auspices. This is about \$20,000 an hour of actual work, and is a munificent offering for a brief period of alleged sport. To say that such exhibitions as these tend to the cultivation of commendable athletics, is a shallow pretense. Prize fights remain prize fights though they be dignified by the name of glove contests. They call together the worst elements of the world and tempt others who soon cultivate a taste for seeing two trained gladiators pummel each other. Defense of the practice is usually sought by reference to the purism of classic times, when Greece and Rome had not shaken off the clinging habits of barbarism, or later on when their civilization had become effete. There may be a defense for amateur pugilism as the least civilized of athletic sports, but the payment of a fortune to four professional bruisers, with the assurance of a handsome profit, shows how much of the brute still remains in our humanity.

THE crusade against the fatal heating stove and coal oil lamp in railroad cars shows some signs of revival, but must be confessed to be in results one of the slowest of our American reforms. This is said in the face of the fact that steam heating and electric lighting have for some time shown themselves practical successes. New York has a law against the fuel stove, but it is a dead letter. The Massachusetts law which recently went into effect seems to be better observed, and about a score of roads in the State have the steam-heating equipment. Surely the danger from coal or wood stoves and kerosene lamps is frequently enough brought to the attention of our people to justify a demand that safer means be resorted to for heating and lighting public conveyances. Within a week, from our 175,000 miles of road, we have had accounts of a fatal collision of trains between Chicago and Milwaukee, two on the Reading railroad, a trestle crash in the far Northwest, a smashing collision in California, and, last, but not least, a fatal and destructive collision on the Missouri Pacific, near Greeley, Kas. In not all of these did the coal stove and the coal oil lamp play their peculiar and hideous part, but they were ready to accept an invitation.

A Frog Swallows a Mouse. Cuba Myers tends bar at the depot, and has been considerably vexed by a mouse which daily enjoyed a free lunch in the pretzel basket. Traps were set, but the mouse was too sharp and defied all attempts to capture it. This morning Mr. Myers heard the mouse in the basket and determined to try a new plan to get rid of it. He picked up the basket very carefully and carried it over to a box in which were several big frogs. Holding the basket over the box he shook it vigorously, expecting to have the mouse drop into the box, when he would kill it. The programme was carried out so far as shaking the mouse into the box, but when that was accomplished a new actor entered upon the stage in the shape of one of the frogs, which at once went for the mouse, it was a stern chase, but did not last long, the frog catching the mouse and swallowing it head first. In one second the tip of the mouse's tail protruded from the mouth of the frog, which blinked with the contentment born of a full stomach.—Lancaster Examiner.

Fatality of Cholera. Nearly three-fourths of all the cases of cholera in Southern Russia, or in the region between the Caspian Sea and the Black, have proved fatal. In St. Petersburg, where better sanitary conditions exist, over half the cases have proved fatal. In Hamburg the ratio of deaths in cholera cases has been nearly one-half, while in Northern Germany, in Belgium and in France it has been about one-third. About 80 per cent of the cases in Persia are thought to have proved fatal. A quarter of a million Persians are supposed to have perished by the Asiatic cholera this year.

Miss PEARL WHITE—I wish you to paint my portrait. Dobbins—I'm sorry ma'am, but I can't do it. Miss Pearl White—Why not? Dobbins—I never copy other paintings.

THE REPUBLICAN ROUT.

MANY ARE THE CAUSES GIVEN BY G. O. P. ORJANS.

Plans Put Forward by Republicans by Which They Propose to Get Together—'Calamity Howlers,' Old and New—Protectionism Must Go.

Retrospective and Prospective. Many causes are given by the Republicans for the defeat which has overtaken, yes, and overwhelmed them. Bad management; lack of organization, too close connections with Carnegie and Frick; desire for a change; ignorance—especially on the part of immigrants; Australian ballot system. But by far the greater number of Republicans attribute defeat to McKinleyism—which was too strong for the people. But are these Republicans going to modify their protection glews to save their party? Not much. Matt Quay, who is good Republican authority, says: "I believe that the Republican party should not yield one inch in its theories as to the benefits of a protective tariff." In this he is sanctioned by the American Economist, the New York Tribune, and all other Republican newspapers.

How now do the Republicans propose to pick themselves up and get together for another battle? Two plans have been put forward. One by Senator Allison, who says that during the next four years "it will be the mission of the Republican party to watch and wait, and, perhaps, to pray." Watch and wait and pray for Democratic mistakes that may exceed past Republican blunders, so that the people may again be induced to accept Republicanism as the lesser of two evils. This policy, which probably is in great favor by Republican politicians, is not calculated to attract voters, who believe in a positive, progressive policy. The other is more aggressive, though less definite. It is that of the New York Press, also sanctioned by many sound Republicans. The Press thinks the battle was lost because the young men did not vote the Republican ticket. It says "a host of first voters, whose rightful place is in the Republican party," cast their votes for Democrats. The remedy is to bring young men into the Republican ranks by teaching them the history of the G. O. P. "Few young men," says the Press, "appreciate the tremendous significance of the Republican record for the past thirty-two years." They should understand that the "faith of Lincoln, and Seward, and Grant is still the Republican creed," and that the "economic dogmas of John C. Calhoun and Jefferson Davis are still the fundamental beliefs of the Democratic party." The Press proposes to begin this "work of education and organization" at once and to carry it on with "system and thoroughness" until 1896.

This is a good theory, but it has some weak points. It is customary to catch a hare before eating it. This cannot always be done by sprinkling salt on its tail. It is because the young men have studied the record of the Republican party that they have deserted it. What inducement, then, will start the procession of "first voters" towards these Republican leagues? We fear that neither of these plans will prove successful. But it is a satisfaction to know that the G. O. P. will go down with McKinley colors flying.

Our Senate True to Its Trusts.

The farmers of the West, with the factory hands of the East, have declared that the Democratic platform contained the right kind of a tariff plank. "Republican protection is a fraud" and a farce, and the people want no more of it. They made this decision in 1890 and emphasized it in 1892. For two years the millionaire Senate, at once the agent, servant, and tool of the monopolists, have blocked progress and defied the express will of the people. Unfortunately they can prevent the lowering of duties for another year. Will they dare do it? It is fair to presume that they will do so. It is only in this way that they can show their appreciation of the millions of dollars contributed by the trusts to the Republican campaign and corruption fund. They are under obligations to these American infant trusts—all born under Republican rule during the last twenty years. This respite of one year will return to the coffers of the trust tenfold more than was taken out of them for use by Quay, Carter, Hackett & Co. The Carnegies and Fricks in the steel rail industry are getting at least \$5 a ton more for their rails than they would get without a duty. This means \$10,000,000 a year extra profit to them. They have invested only about \$1,000,000 in the protection fund. The sugar trust is making a clear \$15,000,000 a year because of the duty of one-half cent per pound on refined sugar; yet it is generally believed that its contribution to the fund for developing patriotic votes did not exceed \$250,000, an insignificant consideration when the benefits are considered. The saw trust is selling saws all over the world. It would not need a duty if it sold at the same price everywhere. But it does not. Its export price is from 8 to 20 per cent under its price to genuine stay-at-home Americans. The tariff prevents re-importations and is probably worth \$500,000 a year to the trust; yet the Distons are publicly credited with but \$10,000 of the \$2,000,000 Pennsylvania fund. The window, flint and plate glass trusts are enabled by their 100 per cent protection to draw annually on the American people for \$12,000,000 or \$15,000,000 a year, yet they are down for but a few thousand on Carter's books. It is evident from these figures that our trusts are in the hands of conservative and safe business men—men who seldom make bad investments; and unless their interests are betrayed by their employes in the present Senate their few millions will have been well spent, even though invested in a losing cause. They have no fear of betrayal and expect the Senate to continue to pigeon-hole all the tariff reform bills presented to it.

Waterston on the Result. We simply mean to reverse the movement of engines that were driven

ing us to ruin. We mean to do what the Republicans promised to do in the enactment of the war tariff—reduce it to a peace footing. We mean to proceed with this work like statesmen, not like mountebanks and revolutionists. The Democratic party represents at this moment not merely the numbers but the brain and the conscience of the people; and, mindful of its responsibilities, it will address itself to the revision and reduction of the tariff duties upon lines so enlightened and conservative as will conduct us from the high-protection scale to the low-revenue scale by a process so gradual and just as to make the transition a pleasure to everybody except the unpatriotic and rapacious, who have grown rich off special privileges obtained.

"Calamity Howlers" Old and New.

How things have changed since Nov. 8. Previous to that memorable day Republicans styled Democrats "calamity howlers," because they declared that taxes came out of the earnings of our citizens, and charged some of the wage reductions and strikes to increased taxes. The Democrats will soon lighten our tax burdens by removing some of that portion which is collected for the benefit of trusts and protected manufacturers. Hence every wage reduction for the next four years and every closed mill will be credited by a new set of "calamity howlers" to the Democratic policy of free trade.

The Republicans have already given us samples of what we may expect. We hear of Republican manufacturers who have kept their promise to reduce wages if Cleveland was elected. These promises were made in 1888, and what was particularly exasperating to workmen, wages were often reduced though Harrison was elected. The truth is that many Republican manufacturers, who were intending to reduce wages, will make the Democratic victory an excuse for doing so. The increased prosperity in all lines, which will follow from free raw materials and reduced cost of living, will soon create a demand for labor that will make it impossible for manufacturers to get efficient labor at low wages. There is no help for this condition of affairs. A few wage reductions will occur, and many more will be threatened by manufacturers and heralded all over our land by Republican papers. The more numerous wage advances, new mills built and industries established, will not receive the attention which has heretofore been bestowed upon them by Republican newspapers.

The Lesson of McKinleyism.

The McKinley tariff law by the striking object lessons which it furnished brought the question of protection directly home to the people of the Northwest. It taught them that protection was an evil; it taught them, moreover, through such channels as the free sugar schedules, that the advocates of protection had been lying to them all along. Their wrath at the discovery that they had been robbed was only intensified by the knowledge that the men who had plundered them had also deceived them. They rebuked the authors of the McKinley tariff in the Congressional elections of 1890. The desire to emphasize that rebuke kept Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Michigan in the Democratic column in 1892. The people of those States expect to reap the rewards of the victory they have helped to win. They expect the tariff to be revised, not by its friends and in the interest of its beneficiaries, but by the representatives and in the interests of the whole people. And they certainly expect that the false and vicious idea of protection shall be eliminated root and branch from the tariff schedules.—Chicago Herald.

Protectionism Must Vacate.

The people have served a disposition notice, and protectionism must vacate as soon as its present lease expires. It has had possession of the premises for thirty years. It has always been a bad tenant, but it is only during the last few years, since it has been wedded to McKinleyism and began to assume full control and ownership, that the owners have come to the conclusion that it was a most undesirable tenant, with its hundreds of lawless children—the tariff trusts which are breaking our public furniture and juggling with our political machinery. It has been the most expensive tenant, and it has cost the United States a hundred times what it has paid for its privileges here. It is a greedy, selfish, unpatriotic and un-American thing. It has degraded and defiled everybody and everything that it has touched. Let us banish it forever, and may it never succeed in reaching other shores to curse other people!

Stop the Robbery at Once.

The people are heavily taxed. In 1890 they demanded relief. A Republican Senate and President have refused it. They now emphasize their demand. If the Republicans do not give considerable relief this winter an extra session of Congress should be called in March. The cost of an extra session is given as a reason against it, but this is unimportant. The duty of 4 cent per pound on refined sugar, which puts nothing into the treasury, but about \$5,000,000 a year into the pockets of the Sugar Trust, is a robbery. If an extra session should do nothing except to put sugar on the free list it would pay for itself twice over. But there are hundreds of trusts with their hands in the people's pockets, some even deeper than the Sugar Trust. Stop this robbery! Stop it at once and save hundreds of millions of dollars to the people, besides gaining their confidence.

SOME of the new ships of the navy are to have three smokestacks, each 100 feet high. This circumstance will supply excellent draught for the fires and excellent targets for the enemy, thus killing two birds with one stone, and making at the same time, an equal division of the birds.

AN Eastern statistician has figured out that \$193,000,000 will be expended for dwelling houses in this country in the year 1893, and a large proportion of them will be built by workmen for their own occupancy.

THERE is more joy than sorrow in the world, for man smiles a thousand times where he weeps once.

TALKED OF BANKING.

Lyman J. Gage Addresses Eight Hundred Northwestern Students.

Lyman J. Gage, President of the First National Bank of Chicago, gave a lecture on "Banks and Banking" in the First Methodist Church, Evanston. The lecture was the first one in the series to be delivered before the political science class of the College of Liberal Arts of Northwestern University during the coming winter and spring. Mr. Gage is a trustee of the Northwestern University and, formerly was a resident of Evanston. It was his interest in the University and its welfare that induced him to prepare and deliver this lecture.

The arrangements were first made to have it delivered in the chapel of Memorial Hall on the college campus, but many citizens expressing a wish to hear the lecture the First Methodist Church was thrown open for the purpose. It was an enthusiastic audience of 800 students and others that greeted Mr. Gage, and he held his hearers closely to the end of his lecture, which was most interesting throughout.

The speaker was introduced by Prof. John H. Gray, the new instructor in political science in the University.

Mr. Gage said, among other things: The banker is generally regarded as a dealer in money. He is so only incidentally. He is primarily a dealer in credits and instruments of exchange. This is easily seen by observation. Let us, in an imaginary way, develop a course of events which are daily taking place in the actual business of banking. Mr. A. applies to his banker for a loan of \$20,000. He asks for a loan of money, but if the banker grants his request he really gets a credit upon the banker's books, against which he may draw his checks. To be sure, he may draw out the cash, but as he borrows only to buy something or to pay an existing debt his check answers the purpose. He therefore gives his checks to B. and C. and D. and E., who are respectively dealers with Mr. A's banker. They bring A's checks to the bank and deposit them for their own respective credits, where they lie subject to their future checks or orders. Multiply the transaction many fold and you will understand how it is that in the daily receipts over a banker's counter the great disparity exists as shown a moment before between the amount of checks and the amount of cash. Reflecting upon what has just been said, you will perceive also that the banker gains interest not only by lending money, but more largely by loaning his credit.

Now, there is one indispensable and ever-ruling condition which the banker must observe and obey if he long continues the exercise of his vocation. It is this: he must always be ready to respond to a call for cash from those who have credit balances on his books. Ordinarily such demands are extremely limited, but circumstances may arise which will make them extraordinary. It is the ever-present possibility of such exigencies that gives the thoughtful and conscientious banker anxiety and care. To guard against them he carries at all times an important portion of all his liabilities in cash. The National Banking law requires that national banks doing business in certain important cities shall maintain at all times a minimum of 25 per cent of their total liabilities in legal money. The law is a wise one so far as it goes, but it is impossible to adequately direct by written statutes in a matter so delicate and flexible as this. Not less important than his reserve in cash are the quality and character of the notes and obligations of his debtors which he carries in his portfolios. They ought to represent some form of existing value, either held by himself as security or under the control of his debtor. In the credit system every honest financial obligation is given either to aid in the production of value or to transfer property of value in the course of its distribution from the producer to the consumer.

For the success of his affairs it is necessary that peace and order prevail; that industry thrive; that production advance; that the distribution of products be unfettered; that labor be fairly compensated; that capital, the total of useful things, should steadily increase.

Now, there is a strange result that often follows an enduring period when all these favoring conditions have existed. Prosperity begets contentment; confidence nurtures credit more effectively and tends to stimulate prices; rising prices invite speculation, to support which credits come more largely into use. The steady gains of industry and trade seem slow and small compared with the quick and brilliant achievements of the speculator and promoter. Bank deposits increase (instruments of credit being multiplied). The new year finds new houses and furnish with all that is rare and beautiful. The papers quote society as usually gay, and in other columns descendant upon the evidences of prosperity which on every side appear. But to him who sees through the apparent to the real these new conditions are but the symptoms of a gathering storm. Values cannot forever mount upward. The expanding volume of credit by which they are carried bears a vital relation to the money supply, and though the relations may for a time be ignored, it will finally be reasserted. When this time comes the whole fictitious fabric is threatened, and we are exposed to the retributive effects of what is known as a financial panic. Then under the law that action and reaction are equal, credit loses the legitimate and honorable power it once enjoyed. Money, hard cash, is demanded. It is then that the banker finds that his lot, like the policeman's, is not a happy one; but he is not alone in his wretchedness. Property of all kinds now offered for sale, not on the ordinary terms of credit but for cash, falls in price far below its natural average. Mills are closed, labor is idle, and distress is universal. It is unfortunate that when these evil consequences have reached a climax a process of reconstruction and restoration sets in.

To Every Man His Work.

This comparison of ourselves with others, and of our lot with theirs, mars our own lives and hinders us in our own work. It makes us either boastful or despondent, accordingly as we find ourselves doing more or less than others. How soon will men begin to realize these things and live according to the dictates of their own consciences and diligently do their own work irrespective of what others are doing? Discontent follows hard on the heels of selfish comparison with others. Neglect of personal duty is the broken wheel that destroys the regularity of the church's work, and hinders her full prosperity. And we, old or young, rich or poor, weak or strong, each has a share of service in the Church of God.

It is the safest, wisest and most economical plan for the farmer to grow and kill his own meat.

ple. He claims that he only does this when lost in a state of auto-hypnotism. The allegation is made by the hypnotic process is very likely being shot with the ordinary accessories. It would certainly be reasonable to ask Livernash to also hypnotize his targets, as he seems to have an unfair advantage under present arrangements.

Ambulances of Paris.

Few cities to-day present so ingenious and practical a means for the prevention of contagious diseases as Paris.

Among the reforms lately adopted there are the ambulances with which the city government is provided. Ten of these are used for contagious diseases, such as diphtheria, measles, scarlatina, smallpox or typhoid fever, while the other two are utilized for patients attacked with non-contagious diseases.

These vehicles have four wheels, provided with rubber tires, and are drawn by one horse. The corners are rounded in the interior, and the sheet iron sides are painted and varnished. They contain a flexible metallic seat for the nurse and a litter for the patient. A rubber tube permits of communicating with the driver. In winter they are heated with cylinders of hot water.

Each of these vehicles is capable of carrying one adult patient or two children afflicted with the same contagious disease. The ambulance is closed by the driver, who must keep the key in his pocket; but the door can be opened from the interior. So no outsider can open it by inadvertence.

The litter put in use is jointed, so that the patient can be either seated or placed in a reclining posture without having to be disturbed. It is arranged as an armchair for descending stairs and as a bed in the ambulance. The invalid rests on a cushion of pure horsehair, which can be passed through the stove for an indefinite period.

The patient having been brought downstairs, the legs of the litter are placed upon the rollers designed to facilitate its introduction or removal through rails arranged in the vehicle. This litter is made of iron plate, painted and varnished. Apertures are punched in the bottom of it in order to give a greater lightness. For children a litter in the form of a hand-barrow is used. It is easily seen that these apparatuses can be very easily disinfected.

The Ornaments of Home.

It has been said that the ornaments of every home are the friends who visit it. Now, though callers and more intimate acquaintances may be morally decorative, still the real ornaments of the home are the women who live in it. They are the bits of prettiness that turn even plain surroundings into something more attractive and delightful to the man who wends his way thither at nightfall or sets out from thence every morning to assume the duties imposed upon the breadwinner.

"What is home without a mother?" is a very much parodied expression, yet in it lies a concise and resonant truth, though wife, sisters, daughters, each and all types of home femininity go as much toward the making up of that one especial nest for many who have been deprived of the tender and loving care of parents years ago. A sunny-faced wife, who kisses her husband goodby in the morning, a bright-eyed daughter who follows him to the door with gay little admonitions as to the cares of his health during the day, or a sister who places his gloves and hat in readiness for him as an act of affectionate attention, these are the ornaments of the home he leaves behind that a man remembers, though he might not be able to save his soul, to recall the special name of any were in his cabinet or on his dinner table.

Do not forget this, ye little home circle of busy women. Make yourselves bright and attractive to the men folks that belong to you, and they will not invent so many business engagements and lodge meetings in order to get away from you.

Cleaves and the Calves.

Senator Eugene Hale and Governor-elect Henry B. Cleaves were billed to speak in an interior town one evening and to ride quite a distance in a stage coach. The stage was of the genuine old fashion, and the driver was of the typical sort, ready to do anything for accommodation.

On this occasion a part of the freight put on top of the stage was a crate containing two calves, each about four weeks old. They made the night resonant with their bleating as the stage trundled over the rough country roads. At last they drew up at a little village post office, and an old gentleman came hobbling out to meet the driver and exchange a word with him. The bleating of the calves kept up, and the old gentleman looked up quizzically at the driver, and said:

"Well, Dan, you've got your speakers on top of the stage to-night, I see."

The roar of laughter that followed from the interior of the coach startled the old gentleman, and when the familiar features of the Republican candidate for Governor smiled out at the half open door, he fled inside the post office, covered with confusion.—Portland (Me.) Express.

The Sovereign of Paris.

It is generally supposed that the sewerage of Paris is the best in the world. Hundreds of Americans have floated in a boat along the sewers of this city, and, on regaining the ground, have never dreamt that there are 100,000 cesspools in Paris which are emptied only once or twice a year.—Inter-Ocean.

THERE is something wrong that so much money is spent on funerals and tombstones, while so many who are in distress and want.

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

ITS INDUSTRIAL ADVANTAGES.

As a place of residence Fort Wayne is unsurpassed by any city in Indiana. Its agreeable climate, the prevalence of thrift and comfort apparent even in the dwellings of the working people, and the numerous and costly residences of the wealthy, together with unsurpassed Educational and Religious Facilities, combine to make this city one to be desired.

DIETHER & BARROWS,

MANUFACTURERS OF The Weissel Washer—"The Best." Washes Quick, Clean, and Easy. Handy Folding Wash Bench. Agents Wanted. Send for Circulars. New Plant will employ 100 men.

It is surely a City of Homes, as the visitor will be convinced when he looks with infinite pleasure upon the houses of the mechanic, the clerk, the young business man, and the laborer, miles and miles of streets being lined with neat but inexpensive

SAMUEL M. FOSTER,

MANUFACTURER OF Ladies' Shirt Waists, Boys' Shirt Waists and Men's Negligee Shirts. Makes the Most Popular Line of Shirts Made in the United States. Gives employment to a large number of men and women throughout the year.

sive houses, often surrounded by a plat of ground and owned by its occupants. Land has never been held at fancy prices, but the reasonable terms upon which the working classes have been able to obtain the great boon of owning their own homes has naturally enhanced the welfare of the city, and

BASS FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS

MANUFACTURERS OF Car Wheels, Iron Castings, Boilers, Forges, Corliss Engines and Heavy Machinery. Give employment to between 1,000 and 1,200 men the year around.

apart from stimulating habits of thrift, has created a class of citizens who are content, and, having a stake in the country, are not so prone to become mixed up in labor troubles. The houses, Banks and Buildings and Loan Associations have done much good in this direction and numerous capitalists also stand ready to build

FORT WAYNE ELECTRIC CO.,

Slattery Induction System of Incandescent Light. Wood and Light Suits, Main Office and Factory, Fort Wayne, Indiana. Employ about 1,500 persons the year around.

and sell houses, payments to be made in small monthly sums, and no mechanic need be without a home of his own in Fort Wayne. The country beyond and around Fort Wayne are rapidly filling up with neat and tasteful residences for the masses.

C. L. CENTVIRE BREWING CO.,

BREWERS OF The Celebrated Kaiser, Bohemian and XX Beers. Give employment to a large number of men the year around.

The climatic and sanitary conditions of Fort Wayne are first-class. Statistics show it to be one of the most healthful cities in the State. It is subject to no prevailing diseases, and has a perfect sewerage system.

The water works are city property, and the water taken from a nest of

FT. WAYNE LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

Just about one day, on an average, the foundation of another new house is laid in Lakoside. The rapidity with which this beautiful addition is now building up with handsome homes is a fact which is well known. If you have a hundred or two dollars to pay down on a lot, the Land Company will loan you all the money to build. The rest you are paying would soon secure you a home of your own.

about eighty wells many hundred feet deep, and filtered through the sand and gravel of the naturally porous soil, thus making it absolutely pure and cool. The works are equipped with the Holly system having a capacity of four times the actual needs of the city.

S. F. BOWSER AND CO.,

Patentees and Manufacturers of Self-Measuring Oil Tanks. Employ about one hundred and twenty-five men.

The Fire Department is conceded to be among the best managed and most complete in the country and never has the city suffered from any great loss by fire.

Of its educational institutions enough cannot be said. No expense is spared in perfecting and developing a complete system of public schools and besides several scholastic institutions of high rank

FOSTER FURNITURE AND CARPET CO.

Largest Retailers in the West in the Above Lines of Goods. They Have Immense Stores at Ft. Wayne, Lafayette and Terre Haute, Ind., and at Jackson, Mich., each with about one acre of floor surface.

They Employ Two Hundred Salesmen and Mechanics. have here found adequate support and management.

The right place for the business man or manufacturer is where they can get the many advantages required to run their business. No business is complete with others in the same line. These many advantages are to be found in

FORT WAYNE ORGAN CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF Packard Organs, Catalogues and Information free by addressing Fort Wayne Organ Co., Fort Wayne, Ind. Employ 300 men the year around.

Fort Wayne with her Natural Gas (at about one-half the cost of other fuel) the many trunk lines of railroad running through the city, the extensive business in existence represented by their agents, cheap rents, or if they wish to purchase, good value in real estate, and low taxes.

Besides the above concerns the Pittsburgh,