

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

J. W. McEWEEN, - - - PUBLISHER.

"For men only"—the woman's page in the average Sunday paper.

The Prince of Wales is 50 years old, but his dear mamma is 72 years young.

If it be true that an odorless whisky has been invented half the spice will be taken out of man's life.

Mrs. Langtry is having a new play written. Now if she would only have some good actress employed to play her role.

A Pennsylvania man after preaching twenty-five years has become principal of a grammar school. Once a parson always a parson.

The American hog is the modern conquering hero in Europe. Soon, like Alexander, he will weep because he has no other worlds to conquer.

Chicago has 180 square miles of territory, more or less, but there is no room anywhere within its limits for the flag of anarchy. This is official.

A Missouri barber was suddenly stricken dead by apoplexy Sunday while playing "Annie Rooney" on a guitar. Papers everywhere please copy.

"Of what earthly use is chicory, anyway," exclaims the Boston Post, in a burst of unseemly passion. Chicory, dear friend, is useful as a rhyme for Terpsichore.

Canada has declined to accede to the international copyright treaty. It is safe in doing so, for the pirate is yet to be found mean enough to steal a Canadian book.

"How to Feed a Railway" is the title of a new book on practical science. It doesn't say so, but probably the most common fodder is stock after it has been well watered.

St. Louis claims to have a cat that drinks whisky. No creature with less than nine lives can tackle St. Louis whisky with impunity. It is almost as bad as Chicago water.

It is said the Russian peasants are eating straw in their bread. The French peasants were eating grass by the roadside not long before the revolution of 1793. History may repeat itself.

Sir Edwin Arnold expresses himself as much pleased with America. Will some one please mention this fact to Rudyard Kipling? This country is rather pleased with both opinions.

A restaurant with Delmonico prices is to be established at the World's Fair grounds. The proprietors must expect that the much banqueted commissioners are going to retain their appetites forever.

Budyard Kipling, it seems, is on his way from Australia to Ceylon, and so far as he is concerned the American public will not be seen in its great act of licking the hand that cuffs it until another season.

If it had occurred to Edward Bellamy in writing "Looking Backward" to make the age at which the men of his ideal community quit work 25 instead of 45 he could have had twice as many enthusiastic followers as he has.

George Parsons Latheop announces that there is in the United States a wide-spread contempt for authorship. In what part of the Union has he been staying? Let him go to Boston and he may change his mind.

The lessees of Wallace's Theater, in New York, complain that a ghost walks in the cellar at midnight. This is an odd time and place for a ghost to walk, but any actor who has toured it in the provinces will agree that it is better than not walking at all.

A Western girl is papering her room with love-letters. The dodo is composed entirely of proposals for marriage, arranged chronologically. If she would secure copies of her refusals of all these matrimonial offers and place them at the top of the room, they would make a very good frieze.

A story of inhumanity comes from Oregon. A convict in the State Prison at Salem, who cut off one of his hands about two years ago to avoid work, has been obliged to drag a heavy piece of iron over a distance of ten hours a day for a year and a half. The punishment has driven him into insanity.

Train-robbers went through a passenger train within a few yards of the city limits of St. Louis the other night. Very unfortunate situation that town occupies. To get into it from the east passengers have to submit to being robbed by the bridge company, and to get out of it by the west they have to yield up their wealth to the road agents.

The admirers of "the red flag" and "the stars and bars" may as well take notice that Uncle Sam has no use for them in any public demonstration. People who don't think "the star-spangled banner" good enough and "Hail, Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle" the right kind of music had better move to some other country.

Every loyal American citizen will applaud the Chicago police that "hailed down the red flag" of anarchy and compelled the unfurling of the Stars and Stripes.

The most dull imagination must have received a flip at the announcement last week of the discoveries at Chillocothe. The bringing to the light of day of the armor-encased skeleton of the hero who was buried six hundred years ago with his mouth full of great pearls is an incident which appeals not alone to the historian and the archaeologist, but which arouses the interest of whoever has imagination or curiosity. The romancer and the poet will not be slow to take advantage of this new light upon the mysterious Mound-Builders, and who knows what literary inspiration may not come from it.

One of the most alarming results of the trial of the Earl Russell case in London has been the doubt which certain of its revelations have cast upon the heretofore well-received works of Mrs. Alexander and "The Duchess." These authoresses have given us to understand that the conversation between earls and countesses has always been marked by the courtesy of the courtier and the dignified eloquence of royalty. It seems, however, that during the exigencies of domestic disagreement countesses are in the habit of using profanity in order to express freely their opinion of their husbands. As there is no other appropriate place for French realism, it might be applied to the English aristocracy, in the hope that the ultimate result would be mutual destruction.

Southern farmers are considering the subject of limiting the area for the growth of cotton. They assert that cotton will impoverish both land and owner if its cultivation is persisted in. Even if the acreage is decreased on the old cotton plantations it will not decrease the crop, for in the Mississippi Valley, in Arkansas and in Texas new lands are being planted in cotton. The movement for diversified crops, though long agitated, does not seem to make much headway in the South. Yet instances of its benefits are not wanting. An Alabama paper the other day mentioned that a farmer had come to town with seventy-five dozen of eggs and seventy-five chickens. He sold them for \$30 cash. A friend came in the same day with a bale of cotton which he sold for \$30, but he had to pay out a part of this for guano.

Outrages by policemen upon defenseless persons have become so frequent in New York that the drastic remedy applied a few days ago by a magistrate was fully needed. An officer arrested an aged and respectable woman, who has long earned a living by keeping a stand for the sale of newspapers, and took her before a justice, where he made oath that she was drunk. As these magistrates too often do, the justice accepted the word of the officer without question and committed the woman to the workhouse for nine months. But the case got into the newspapers; witness came forward to prove that the woman was not intoxicated, and the further investigation then had resulted in the discharge of the woman and in the holding of the officer to answer a charge of perjury. What ever may be the final end of this case, it ought to remind policemen everywhere that it is their duty to be as cautious in making affidavits as in the use of their clubs.

Well, now! Did you ever? A flinkly young Chicago schoolma'am, with the sweet name of Mabel Merrill, has struck a blow which threatens the fabric of American independence and the ostracism of the odoriferous onion. The children came to her school-room with breaths that smelled strong as a high-holer's nest, and the faint, delicious, just-barely-suggestive odor of eau de cologne which permeated the atmosphere surrounding the aesthetic young teacher wasn't in it. The onion, which Noah Webster naively says belongs to the genus allium, and then quits right there, reigned supreme. The children's breaths sallied forth, percolated the ozone until further percolation was impossible, and then dropped in chunks upon the floor with a dull, sick—etc. The children were sent home, and then commenced the fun. An irate father interviewed the superintendent, and after a hard fight came off with flying colors. Miss Mabel's action was pronounced an excess of authority, and at present the children are at liberty to carry their vociferous breaths to school with them. Mighty is the onion!

How Monkeys Sleep. "Do you know," said the monkey man at the Zoo, "that few people ever saw a monkey asleep? I suppose there are people who imagine they never do sleep, as they are usually alert in the presence of visitors." This drowsy air had exerted its influence upon a sleepy, mustached monkey, and the delegate had a good view of the sleeping beast. He lay upon his side, upon his back, with his arms thrown carelessly about; but the pretty feature was the position of the long tail. It was curled about the body, and just under the head it made a double curl, and upon this soft roll rested the monkey's head—a pillow fit for a king.

"When alone they always use their tails for pillows," said the keeper, "but if two or more sleep at the same time they huddle close together, resting their heads upon one another."

Papier mache machines, which are now being made, are very durable and impervious to any spirit or oil likely to be used in a machine room.

CHEAP TO FOREIGNERS.

TRUSTS SEND THEIR SURPLUS ABROAD.

Another Wage Reduction in a Protected Industry—Elk Perkins and the American Economist—Proposed Tariff Reform—High Prices at Home.

How Prices Are Kept Up. When the manufacturers of harvesters were holding meetings for the purpose of considering the best ways and means of consolidating their interests in the form of a "trust" J. R. Rusk, the Secretary of Agriculture, who is a stockholder in one of the companies which entered the "trust," said in an interview in the New York Tribune: "An investigation will show that this same combination is now selling, or offering to sell machinery in Russia, Australia and other wheat-growing countries at a lower figure than they are in this country." That this system of selling cheaper to foreigners than to our own farmers is adopted by other manufacturers of farm implements, is shown by Mr. A. B. Farquhar of York, Pa., one of the largest manufacturers of agricultural machinery and implements in the United States. In a letter of inquiry written to him by the Home Market Club of Boston, said: "In reply to your favor of the 16th inst. I have acknowledged that our firm sells implements and machinery through Mexico, South America and Africa at prices from five to ten per cent. less than they are sold for in this country."

This system of favoritism to foreigners is characteristic of the trusts in this country. Trusts are formed by manufacturers in the same industry for two purposes. 1. To limit and control production, and 2. To control prices, and thus prevent competition. The ultimate aim, to accomplish which trusts are organized, is to increase profits. Whenever they fail to raise the price of their products and have on hand more of their products than the home market will take at the high and arbitrary prices they fix, the trusts resort to exportation to dispose of their surplus. In foreign markets they must meet the prices at which their competitors in other countries are willing to dispose of their productions. Since the prices which prevail here under our tariff are higher than in other countries for the same products, the trusts give a discount on home prices to foreign buyers. These extra discounts are in most cases a combination of two forms. In order to prevent the foreign buyers from selling their goods in this country again, the trusts pay the freight to and put the goods on board ships for exportation. This of itself is equivalent in most cases to a liberal discount. In addition to this they also give a special discount on home prices varying all the way from five to twenty-five per cent.

In some cases the trusts go farther, and agree to lay the goods down at the wharves in the foreign port, paying all the freight. This is the system adopted by the glass trusts.

How the trusts operate to keep up prices here and to sell their surplus abroad, so that they can keep their home trade, is well illustrated by the history of the American Ax and Tool Company, commonly known as the "ax trust." The first meeting of the manufacturers of axes was held in Buffalo in February, 1890. At a subsequent meeting in March the trusts organized their organization. The trust is composed of the following companies: Hubbard & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; Douglas Ax Manufacturing Company, East Douglas, Mass.; William Mann's Ax Works, Lewiston, Pa.; Johnsville Ax Manufacturing Company, Johnsville, N. Y.; H. Knickerbocker's Works, Ballston Spa, N. Y.; Peerless Tool Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Romer Bros. Manufacturing Company, Gowanda, N. Y.; Lipincott & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; Underhill Edge Tool Company, Nashua, N. H.; The Globe Ax Company, Boston, Mass.; Carpenter & Co., Jamestown, N. Y.; The Buffalo Ax Works, owned by G. W. Francis—in all twelve companies. As soon as the trust was organized it raised prices, as is shown by the following table for March 27, 1890, shows: "The general feeling among the trade is that the ax-makers have formed a very strong association," and have complete control of the market, or so nearly so that the outside makers will have scarcely any appreciable effect on the prices. It is found that scarcely any orders can be placed with outside manufacturers who are not under the control of the American Ax and Tool Company. The trade will do well to note the changed condition in this line, and the higher prices now ruling, and the strong probability of their maintenance for some time to come. On first quality goods an advance is now made of \$1.75 to \$2.25 per dozen.

This advance has been well maintained. Before the trust was formed plain axes of the best brands were selling at \$5.25 per dozen. They now sell at \$7 per dozen. So far as concerns the home market the trust has been successful in that it is able to get at least \$1.75 more for a dozen axes than the manufacturers who formed it were able to get before. It has been able to do this by its complete control over production here.

And now as to the way it disposes of its surplus abroad. In the foreign trade the trust is represented by branch houses in New York. These branch houses export its products to the Spanish countries of South America is under the charge of G. P. Malera. The makes of axes known to the trade as the "Ohio," "Yankee," and "Kentucky," which the trust sells in this country for \$7.00 per dozen, are offered by Malera for export for \$6.00 per dozen delivered on board ship. Other brands and shapes are sold at similarly low prices.

By putting their products on board ship, and getting the bill of lading, the trust is able to prevent home buyers from taking advantage of its low prices to foreigners.

What is true of the manufacturers of all classes of agricultural implements, and the ax trust is true of other trusts depending on the tariff for their existence, and in the protection thus given them to swell their profits by high prices at home.

Doubtless that apostle of high protectionism, Mr. R. G. Horr, who is employed by the New York Tribune to tell the farmers how good a thing the McKinley tariff is for them, will say of this, as he did of the statement of Mr. Farquhar, that it is "an abominable free trade falsehood."

Another Wage Reduction. To the list of protected industries which have reduced the wages of their workmen, the New York Mills Cotton Company, at Utica, N. Y., must now be added. The President of the concern is W. Stuart Walcott, and the Treasurer is Samuel B. Campbell. Both are ardent and active Republican politicians and devout disciples of McKinleyism. Mr. Walcott has long been credited with aspirations to the State Senatorship from his district. Mr. Campbell is the son of the late State Senator and Congressman. He is a liberal contributor to Republican campaign funds, and in Presidential

years generally equips one or two campaign clubs at the mills.

On Saturday a notice was posted in what are known as the lower and middle mills of the company that a reduction in the wages of the weavers would take place on December 7. The former schedule was 77 cents for weaving a cut of fifty-five yards of shirting, and each weaver had charge of four looms. The new schedule makes a different scale, and provides that the weaver shall operate five and six looms instead of four. The new prices are 70 cents per cut for an operative who has charge of four looms, 65 cents a cut where five looms are operated, and 62 cents a cut for six looms. The average operative can get two cuts a week from a loom. Under the old schedule the average weekly wages of weavers was \$3.10. Under the average weaver will earn new scale \$3.60 a week working at four looms.

This reduction makes a bleak outlook for the weavers just at the beginning of winter, and the warmest indignation is expressed by them. The weavers say they cannot run six looms because the cotton is poor, and some of the operatives are inexperienced. They insist that four looms are as many as they can handle. It is said that many of the best weavers will have to seek employment elsewhere, and the new arrangement will compel the dismissal of from one-tenth to one-fifth of the four or five hundred weavers, and harder work or smaller wages will be the lot of the rest.

One operative summed up the situation in this fashion: "We will say you are paying a man \$1 per day for sawing wood at the rate of a cord a day, and it is all he can do, and you say to him that hereafter you will pay him \$1.50 per day if he will saw two cords."

Perkins and the American Economist. In their search for powerful advocates, our high tariff friends have found the truthful El Perkins, and we understand that his services have been engaged by the American Protective Tariff League for the campaign that will close in November next. The first argument was published in the Tariff League's Bulletin, otherwise known as the American Economist, of the 4th inst.

The subject of his first argument is chicory, and the Tariff League places at the head of the article, "The Birth and Growth of a McKinley Industry." "I suppose," says Mr. Perkins to the editor of the Tariff League paper, "that you don't know what chicory is. This is almost as bad as saying that the League's editor doesn't know beans. El Perkins relates that it is a vegetable which 'tastes like coffee' and then he goes on as follows:

"To get to the story. When they were putting the tariff on different things last year, and got down to 'C,' they came right to chicory."

"What's chicory?" asked Major McKinley.

"No one was able to tell anything about it, except that we paid \$5,000,000 every year to get what was used."

"Well, what shall we do with it?"

"Why, if we can't raise it," said McKinley, "and the people want it, we will let raw chicory come in free, but we will put a protective tariff on manufactured chicory. We will try and import the manufacturers to America if we can't raise the tariff. And so the tariff went on to manufactured chicory."

"Suddenly I noticed a great stir among the chicory importers."

"Why, this McKinley bill has raised the dickens," they said. "We can't import raw chicory any more from France and Germany. We must make it here."

"So they wrote and telegraphed the foreign chicory manufacturers that they must hurry up and bring their chicory factories over here. And, sure enough, there was a stampede of chicory."

We interrupt here the easy flow of Mr. Perkins' narrative to make a few remarks. We shall not question the truthfulness of his assertion, that neither Mr. McKinley nor any other member of the Ways and Means committee knew what chicory is, although they knew, so Mr. Perkins says, that "we have been sending out about \$5,000,000 to Germany every year for this little article." But we must say that the book of statistics which Perkins used in his narrative, which is published by the Government. In the latter report concerning the value of chicory imported is as follows:

Imports of Chicory.	1889.	1890.
Chicory root, ground or unground, in bulk or in packages, valued at \$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
There is some difference between \$8,000,000 and \$200,000, but we cannot expect that a genius like El Perkins will permit himself to be fettered by facts.		

It will be noticed also that when the members of the committee "got down to 'C'" and "came right on to chicory," they decided to put a protective tariff on manufactured chicory. Here again Perkins's book of statistics has misled him. The duty on manufactured chicory was not changed by the McKinley act. In the old tariff it was 2 cents a pound, and in the new one it is the same. Perkins must have been misinformed about the "great stir among the importers." They told him that they couldn't "import ground chicory any more" because the McKinley bill "had raised the dickens." But, as we have said, the duty on ground chicory was not changed.

There was a change, however, with respect to raw and unground chicory. The duty on this had been 2 cents a pound, and the McKinley bill took it off. Perkins says that under the provisions of the McKinley act the farmers will begin to raise chicory. That is to say, the removal of the duty on raw chicory gives them so much protection against the raw chicory of "France and Germany," where it is grown with very cheap labor, that they are very anxious to take hold of the industry. What does the Tariff League say to this?—New York Times.

McKinleyism and McKinleyism. B. Benjamin Andrews, President of the Brookline, Mass., Mercantile Institute, in his excellent book, "Institutes of Economics," as follows: "This (the mercantile system) neglects agriculture magnified other business, and commerce in particular, yet regarding money as the more real form of wealth. Insisted that in order to profit by trading a nation must have the 'balance of trade' in its favor, work mines, tax imports, subsidize exportation, and conduct its whole policy with the view of amassing the greatest possible hoard of precious metals. To this end a ubiquitous governmental regulation of industries was necessary, with privileges and monopolies to all inland business deemed important, also encouragement to domestic shipping, discouragement to foreign. These notions, while explicit in France, were common to all Europe, and determined the character of economic and international politics for centuries."

Were one asked to write a definition of McKinleyism one could not do better than to substitute for mercantilism the word McKinleyism in the above definition.

It was not until about 1775 that the blind worship of England saw where the great manufacturing and commercial centers of the world. The abolition of

her absurd and narrow navigation laws was the first step, the second being the free importation of raw materials for her manufacturers. The last great measure of reform was the removal of such import duties as favored the few to the detriment of the many.

On the other hand, the French carried mercantilism to its logical conclusion, and refused to discard it when its disastrous effects were becoming apparent. The result was the French revolution. The masses in France had been so robbed and plundered on all sides that they rose in their power and swept the royalty and aristocracy out of existence. With these examples before the people of the United States, will they longer tolerate McKinleyism—the chief results of which are tariff-protected monopolies and trusts, which, unless checked, will bring about the same results.

Proposed Tariff Reform. Congressman William J. Combs, of Brooklyn, has prepared the following resolution concerning customs duties to be offered in the House of Representatives at the opening session:

Resolved, That the committee of Ways and Means be directed to prepare and present to this House a bill for the collection of revenue and other purposes substantially upon the basis and principle of the following propositions:

The bill shall have four schedules as follows:

Schedule A.—To be composed of articles free of duty, including all raw materials necessary in the manufacture of goods.

Schedule B.—To be composed of articles which by their nature should not pay a duty exceeding 10 per cent.

Schedule C.—To be composed of articles, principally wine, spirits, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, and upon which a duty must be charged sufficient at least to protect manufacturers, who pay a tax under our internal revenue laws.

Also, of a few well-defined articles of luxury, which will bear a rate of at least 40 per cent ad valorem.

Schedule D.—To be known as the schedule for the protection of labor, and which shall be made up from time to time in the manner herein specified.

All articles not covered by the preceding lists shall be grouped and known as "unspecified," and shall have a uniform rate of ad valorem duty as provided hereafter.

The bill shall also provide that as soon as Congress shall ascertain the amount of money necessary for the conduct of the Government for the current year, it shall submit a report to the Senate, deducting therefrom the following items:

- (a) Surplus remaining over from preceding year.
- (b) Estimated income from internal revenue.
- (c) Estimated income from Schedule B.
- (d) Estimated income from Schedule C.
- (e) Estimated income from Schedule D.
- (f) Estimated income from all other sources.

Which amounts being deducted from the amount to be provided for, the expenses of the Government will leave as a result the amount to be raised by import tax on all "unspecified" articles.

It shall, in its report to Congress, estimate the gross value of such imports for the current year and the percentage of duty necessary to be levied in the order of, as near as may be, to realize the amount ascertained as above.

The bill shall also provide that in case any manufacturer or manufacturers of goods or merchandise included in the class of "unspecified" shall find that the item of labor cost, including the use of machinery, of his production exceeds that of the country shall exceed that paid by the manufacturers of the same class of goods made in foreign countries, he may present sworn proofs of the same to the committee, with the demand that such article shall be entered on Schedule D. If, upon examination of the committee, it find that the statements are correct, or if they find that any difference exists in favor of the foreign manufacturer, they shall cause the article or class of articles to be entered upon Schedule D, with a specific duty of 10 per cent ad valorem, always provided that the article is not protected by letters patent issued by this Government.

Starch Trust Profits. In spite of the fact that its capital is heavily watered, the Starch Trust, or as the high tariff organs call it, the National Starch Manufacturing Company, pays good dividends, as the following from the Financial and Mining Record, a high tariff organ shows:

"The National Starch Manufacturing Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent on the second preferred stock, payable Jan. 1, 1892. The company paid the usual 4 per cent dividend on the first preferred stock on Nov. 1, last; also the semi-annual interest on their bonds due at that time and set apart the amount required for the sinking fund. The company's finances are in good shape, and the prospects for the coming year are very favorable."

In addition to the heavy expenses which had to be paid to those who organized it, and to the defunct concerns to keep them from competing with it, this showing on the part of a trust whose jobs in the McKinley tariff were among the most flagrant in the whole bill, is very favorable.

First Street Railway. The first street railroad chartered in this country was the New York and Harlem, but now known as the "Fourth Avenue," and the date of its charter is April 25, 1831, or sixty years ago. The patent was taken out in 1833 by John Stephenson, still living at the advanced age of 85 years, and bears the signature of Andrew Jackson, President; Edward Livingston, Secretary of State; Roger B. Taney, Attorney General; and John Campbell, Treasurer. The car is described as "a transition from the existing styles of coachwork, being the union of three Quaker coaches suspended on four short leather 'thorough-braces,' which afforded an ease of comfort not since excelled."

Its picture represents it as a cross between an omnibus, a rockaway and an English railway coach. In addition to comfort this car had another advantage which is now beginning to be appreciated in the congestion of street traffic in large cities. It was divided on the inside into three compartments, each seating two passengers, and the roof held two seats more, one at each end, capable of seating ten. So we see that the "upper deck" feature is really as old as the first street car built. In those days it was supposed, as a matter of course, that the passenger was entitled to a seat, and forty persons was thought to be a fair load for one car. Nowadays in Chicago and New York such ideas are too antiquated for courteous consideration. Passengers are not given seats, but are lucky to get standing room. The rapid growth of cities has rendered intramural transit and rapid transit one of the serious problems of the age.

Convincing Evidence. "Absalom Carruthers," said his wife, with the accent on each syllable for good measure; "you were intoxicated last night."

"Well, I failed to notice it."

"Everybody else noticed it; they couldn't help it. You were irretrievably drunk."

"Not by a jugful."

"No; but several jugs full."

"You're away off, Hopsy."

"Not as greatly off as you were. You tried to open the gate with your latch-key, and then you fell over it into the grass."

"Nonsense."

"You came up the front steps on your hands and knees, opened the door and inquired if Carruthers lived here. Do you know that?"

"Bosh."

"And you stumbled on a dark flower in the carpet, and nearly went down."

"Not a word of truth in it."

"Tried to hang your hat on a fly on the wall, and then asked where that nail went to."

"You are totally hallucinated."

"Why, you talked out of your ears, and when the baby cried on the bed you went to rocking its crib as hard as you could, singing, 'Bye O w y O, Baby.' Recollect that?"

"Recollect nothing."

"I expect not, and you got on your knees and patted and rubbed the back of the bound worked in worsted on the rug in front of the grate, and said, 'Daddy, doggy.'"

"I tell you I don't believe it."

"And you gave me a ten-dollar bill and said I could get a new bonnet with it, and here's that bill."

"Something's strange. That bill looks kind of natural and familiar, but I wasn't drunk."

"Of course it does look familiar, and you said to my dear ma, 'Mother, you've got to stay with us till spring freezes over.'"

"Yes, you did, Absalom," said the old lady.

"Ah—yes—I see; I was—very—very—drunk."—A. W. Bellaw, in Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

The Love in Marriage. "Don't make a mistake, my dear," said a middle-aged lady to a young friend; "don't marry that man simply because you are in love with him. If he doesn't care quite as much for you, you had better break your heart grieving over what you have not got, than wear your life out in sorrow because you are bound to a man whose indifference is perpetually before your eyes. The idea of teaching a man to love you is a most mistaken one. There are instances where it has been done, but it is the most unsatisfactory thing in the world to wait for."

"A woman is much more likely to learn to love her husband after marriage, than the man to learn to love the wife, and the reason for this is evident: The woman in the quiet of her home has her thoughts constantly directed towards the husband. The man in the whirl of business has a thousand things to distract his attention, and she must be a woman of more than ordinary grace and attractiveness, who can win a tired, oftentimes harassed and distracted man from his business thought to a deep and lasting affection. You may say that marriage is a lottery. So it is, but there are lotteries and lotteries, and of all chance games the chance of winning a wayward heart is about the most hopeful. Especially is this the case if the woman is herself deeply in love. She gauges the man's feelings by her own and bases her demand on what she would herself do, as she fancies, under like circumstances. But she reasons from wrong premises, and, like all calculations based on error, comes far short of her expectations. Marry only the man who desires your love above all things else, otherwise it is better to remain single."—New York Ledger.

Brides Who Perch in Trees. Among the Lolos of Western China it is customary for the bride on the wedding morning to perch herself on the highest branch of a large tree, while the elder female members of her family cluster on the lower limbs, armed with sticks. When all are duly stationed, the bridegroom clambers up the tree, assailed on all sides by blows, pushes and pinches from the dowagers, and it is not until he has broken through their fence and captured the bride that he is allowed to carry her off.

Similar difficulties assail the bridegroom among the Mongolian Koraks, who are in the habit of celebrating their marriages in large tents, divided into numerous separate but communicating compartments. At a given signal, as soon as the guests are assembled, the bride starts off through the compartments, followed by her wooer, while the women of the encampment throw every possible impediment in his way, tripping up his unwary feet, holding down the curtains to prevent his passage, and applying the willow and alder switches unmercifully as he stoops to raise them. As with the maiden on the tree top, the Korak bride is invariably captured, however much the possibilities of escape may be in her favor.

Significant Puppies. Apropos of dogs, it is said that the late Admiral Pomeroy had the yard and stables of his house on H street, Washington, full of them, acquired in this manner: Whenever a young naval officer wished to ingratiate himself with the Admiral, he would casually remark: "Oh, Admiral, I have a valuable litter of puppies and it would give me great pleasure if you would accept one." The Admiral was fully conscious of the ruse, and he would appear with Lieut. or Ensign So-and-so's compliments and a whining, flabby specimen of puppydom therein, he would remark: "Here comes another application for shore duty."

Trichinosis. "It is a mistake," said a physician, "to suppose that all trichina-smitten people die. A small percentage undoubtedly do, but the greater number get well after passing through an attack which greatly resembles inflammatory rheumatism, and is often mistaken for it. Having passed the acute stage, they are no longer in danger, as the insects then lie dormant in the system, and many a man is full of trichinae without in the least suspecting the fact."

THE LIFE OF AN EMPRESS.

A Royal Wife Who is Decidedly Domestic in Her Habits.

What is the use of being an empress? asks the Youth's Companion. The consort of the German Emperor rises at 5 o'clock in the morning and has accomplished half a day's work before half the women who are not queens are out of bed. No wife of the present cycle is supposed to look after her husband's linen. She is too busy with studying Browning and political economy. But the faithful Kaiserin has personal charge of the linen belonging to her royal spouse and the honor of sewing on a button or putting a few stitches in an imperial sock is no rarely coveted by the maid of honor.

When one remembers that the august personage travels with twenty-two tin cases containing his wearing



EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

apparel, cocked hats, helmets and uniforms and reflects upon the amount of linen required, it may be inferred that this care of the linen is no easy task.

One servant has charge of the headgear, another menial of the boots, the wife of the royal shirts. And what is this Empress of Germany doing just now, when the average wife has sent her children to their grandmother, or has sent them in charge of maids while she dances from one delight to another? She is at Felixstowe with her five boys, teaching them—or at least all of them that can navigate—the noble art of swimming, at which she is an expert.

The young Empress has a matronly figure, with a youthful face, and she has been described as having the most beautiful neck and arms in Europe.

Profit in Clam Operations. In Oldtown is a man who is making money fast out of clams, though he is at present feeding the clams to his pigs. He keeps a hotel, and has bonded a clam flat down around Mount Desert. His clams arrive each day. He keeps them two weeks, feeding them on celery meal