

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSELAER, INDIANA.

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For President,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
OF NEW YORK.
For Vice President,
ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
OF ILLINOIS.

MRS. LEASE has nearly expired.

There are very few people in the People's party.

The Hon. Tom Reed ought to advertise for his voice.

TOM REED has been lecturing on the "Progress of Humanity."

It is evident that Blaine sick is stronger than Harrison well.

MR. BLAINE's speech was simply an advertisement of his silence.

WEAVER is still traveling around with his mind in a parenthesis.

MRS. LEASE ought to go home and help Mr. Lease to nurse the baby.

POSSIBLY Mr. Lease's function is to throw unpleasant eggs at his wife.

GEN. WHITELAW REID does not appear to have his headquarters in the saddle.

The potato rot has appeared in the West, and under the McKinley regime, too.

It is a very hard-hearted Republican kisser that can withstand the gold of Ophir.

There was a distinct "Fellow-tittzen, let us pair" flavor to Mr. Blaine's Ophir Farm speech.

MR. BLAINE asks the Irishmen of this country to vote for a tariff scheme that forbids admission to Irish products.

The campaign in Illinois goes marching on with "wildcat currency" trying to get ahead of polecat administration in the Republican procession.

GOV. MCKINLEY is to be called back from his task of saving Pennsylvania and put to work at once in Ohio. Buckeye Republicans are really getting uneasy.

SENATOR QUAY is to assist Tom Carter in the closing weeks of the campaign. The Senator will find the Australian law in a large majority of the States where he played a game of tennis four years ago.

ONE reason why Whitelaw Reid was put on the ticket with Harrison was that it was believed his candidacy would be a personal appeal to Blaine. The personal appeal has been made, and the country has the result.

THERE is no prospect of Republican success in West Virginia. That party is conducting a quiet campaign there because it cannot conduct any other. It is in no condition, in West Virginia or elsewhere, to arouse enthusiasm.

THE McKinley law is the best tariff act ever passed. It has calmly but firmly thrust Eliot of Harvard, Edward Atkinson, Wayne MacVeagh, Judge Gresham, Richard H. Dana, Dr. Everett, and a million or so other voters into the Democratic party.

THE Census Bureau has all the statistics of protected manufacture ready, but will not give them out till after the election. It does not want agricultural voters in the West to know about the fat dividends of protected manufacturers before the election.

THE Michigan Democrats may be deprived of their Constitutional right to select Presidential electors by Congressional districts. Constitutional rights are as numerous now as ever they were, but Republican partisan judges are more numerous than ever they were.

GEN. DAN SICKLES has publicly denounced as false the alleged interview with him, in which he was represented as saying he would not support Cleveland. This statement is made in order to set the General aright, and not because we think it is of any burning importance.

ACCORDING to Republican orators and journals, American protection ruins the industries of foreign countries, while fair trade encourages them, and these same Republicans are asking the Irishmen of America to vote for a system that will ruin

Ireland, rather than one which would benefit her.

IN 1888 Gen. Sickles supported Mr. Cleveland. In 1892 he sulks in his tent, though Mr. Cleveland's Presidential record has not been changed in four years.

COURIER-JOURNAL: Republicans should not count too much on the fact that they succeeded in pushing and pulling Mr. Blaine into the campaign the other day. The last time they succeeded in pushing and pulling Mr. Blaine into a campaign the result was that the candidate for whom he spoke was not only beaten, but was sent to the penitentiary. Ask Delamater, of Pennsylvania.

WE are told that the present administration has "remitted over one hundred millions of duties on a single article in admitting sugar free." Remitted it to whom? The author of the McKinley bill tells us that it is foreigners who pay our tariff duties, and, if this be true, then it is submitted that the administration might be engaged in better business than giving up \$100,000,000 of our revenue to foreigners.

THE wheat crop of the country last year was 612,000,000 bushels, and wheat is down now at a farm price of 60 cents, which doesn't pay for the cost of raising it. Republican statisticians and economists say it is overproduction, which means that wheat raisers in the West and cotton raisers in the South must spend less time in working and more time in sucking their thumbs till things come around right.

THERE are indications that the word has been passed around to the Republican press to take a hopeful and optimistic view of the political prospect. This is to neutralize the gloom and forebodings that are settling down upon the Harrison campaign. There is reason to believe that Chairman Carter has discovered that New York is hopelessly Democratic, and the President does not need to be informed that Indiana is so.

EX-SENATOR EDMUNDS pronounces Mr. Cleveland "a strong, able man, honest and courageous." Very few Republicans are willing to speak truthfully of a Democratic candidate in campaign years. Even Mr. Depew won't proclaim Mr. Cleveland the "typical American" while the campaign is in progress. And, be it noted, Senator Edmunds himself put the Atlantic Ocean between himself and his party before giving expression to the above opinion.

IN his letter of acceptance, which not one man in a thousand has read, Whitelaw Reid said that the Democratic clamor against the force bill, "if it means anything, means a purpose to nullify the fourteenth and fifteenth articles of the Constitution of the United States." This means also that Mr. Reid approves of that bill and regards it as a very benevolent measure. Thus are both the Republican candidates committed to the Federal control of elections.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the Michigan plan of choosing Presidential electors by Congressional districts is constitutional and legal. No well-informed person has ever imagined that the decision of the court would be otherwise, and the only purpose of the Republicans in bringing the suit was to obstruct the election machinery and to arouse prejudice. The decision means that at least six or eight of the electoral votes of Michigan will be cast for Cleveland and Stevenson.

IN 1890, just before the Democratic tidal wave struck his bill, Mr. McKinley asserted in a public address that "this whole system of cheap things is a badge of poverty." Fearing that the people will this year take the same view of McKinleyism which they entertained two years ago Mr. McKinley is bobbing up in this State and that with the pretense that his bill was intended to make things cheap and has had that result! Has Mr. McKinley deceived himself or is he deliberately attempting to deceive others?

IT will be remembered that, in his letter of acceptance, Mr. Harrison went out of his way to paint a glowing eulogy of the wonderful pearl-button industry which the enormously increased McKinley duty on buttons had established in this country. Within a few days after the publication of the letter the Chicago pearl-button factory failed, and since then the irreverent have been popping up and flippantly wanting to know where is that American pearl-button industry, anyhow? They can have their answer whenever they wish it. That industry has been discovered. It is an established fact. It is in America—in the good State of Illinois, right in the walls of the Chester Penitentiary, and gives employment to sixty protected convicts. When the President of these United States settles down to writing state papers on pearl buttons he knows what he is talking about.

BEARING ON ELECTION.

FACTS THAT ENCOURAGE LOYAL DEMOCRATS.

Republicans Make No Progress in Their Efforts to Deceive the People—How Tariff Affects the Farmer—No Cloud on the Democratic Horizon.

Points to Success. Popular elections in this country frequently surprise the shrewdest calculators and confound even those who have the gratification of victory. This was notably the case in 1890, when the overwhelming success of Democracy marked such a complete revolution as to astound even those who had contributed to its accomplishment. Now, with but little more than a week intervening before election, in the midst of a campaign notable for its quietness and the undisturbed condition of general business affairs, there is an eager curiosity to foreshadow the outcome of the struggle. The men who back their judgment with their money, eliminating all prejudice and sentiment from their calculations, show something of the tameness which characterizes the campaign, but are giving odds on the proposition that Cleveland will carry Indiana, carry New York, and be the next

Let Harrison Have It. Mr. Blaine's citation of the comparative agricultural and manufacturing production of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio is capable of varied uses by the opponents of the high protective tariff. Looked at from almost any point of view, it affords opportunity either to challenge or to approve its statements or to accept them as arguments against the perpetuation of the protective system. It is inconceivable how a man once so alert in the evil genius of making the worse appear the better cause could have fallen into statements which not only invite attack, but are capable of being turned against the party in whose interest they are apparently uttered.

The Republic has already taken occasion to refer to some of them, but there is yet another which must be considered. In asserting that the manufactured products of Illinois (which as the greatest agricultural State of those named affords the fairest field for discussion) exceed in value the value of its agricultural products Mr. Blaine asserts



IN DESPERATE STRAITS—THROWING OUT BALLAST.

President of the United States. These men who live by their wits cannot be commended as infallible oracles, but their action is always regarded as highly indicative.

Every available bit of information goes to fortify them in the position taken. The issues presented this year are the same as two years ago, and there is no reason to expect the reversal of an opinion so emphatically expressed. Such change of front was not suggested in the election of Governor Flower in New York by 50,000 majority, in the greatly diminished Republican vote of Maine and Vermont in their September elections, in the unimpaired strength manifested by the Democracy of Georgia and Florida, in the open defection of some of the ablest and most distinguished Republicans of the land in the re-election of a Democratic Governor in the former Republican stronghold of Iowa, in the crushing treatment of Blaine and his friends by the administration, in the methods by which Harrison is utilizing the beneficiaries of federal patronage in violation of law and to the disgust of all honest citizens.

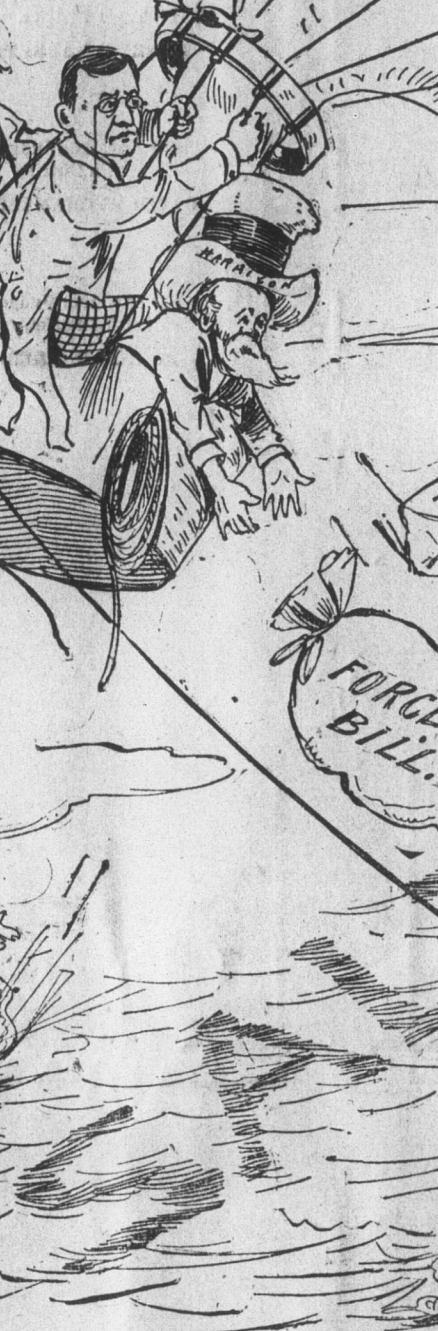
Every election held since 1888 has shown a shrinkage in Mr. Harrison's strength. Last year New York, Iowa and Massachusetts, three States that gave him their vote for President, elected Democratic Governors. In 1890, for the first time since the war, the Democrats of the North secured a majority representation in the National House of Representatives, and, counting the six new Republican States admitted during Harrison's administration, twenty-four have Democratic Governors and twenty have Republican Governors.

Mr. Reid has formally accepted the Republican nomination for Vice President. The acceptance comes late, but from a Democratic point of view, considering Mr. Reid's unavailability as a candidate, it is better late than never. His letter to the Chairman of the Committee of Notification is a stereotyped declaration of platitude, of which the Republican party in this campaign is being made the expression and advocate. There is nothing new in it to consider. It favors the McKinley law as being an advance in tariff rates over the older schedules, and favors a still further advance if any protected manufacturer thinks he needs it. Mr. Reid is evidently in politics what the old-school doctor was in medicine. The basis of his doctrine is that it is impossible for him to be mistaken, and, if, after the highest tariff ever known, wheat is low and agricultural products without a market, he prescribes more tariff as a remedy. This is so like the

old-school doctor who, after bleeding a patient to unconsciousness, only said "bled him again" when the result of his treatment was reported to him that the St. Louis Republic believes its comparison to be justified.

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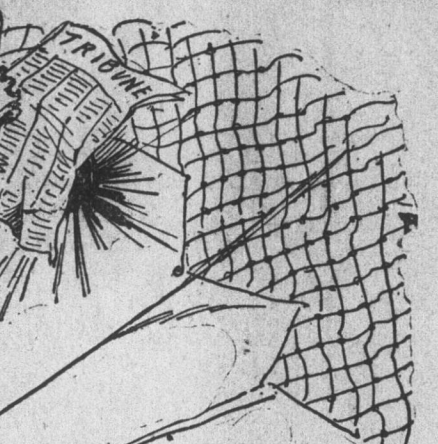
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"The people are entitled to sound and honest money, abundantly sufficient in volume to supply their business needs. But whatever may be the form of the people's currency, national and State, whether gold, silver or paper, it should be so regulated and guarded by government action or by wise and careful laws that no one can be deluded as to the certainty and stability of its value. Every dollar put into the hands of the people should be of the same intrinsic value or purchasing power. With this condition absolutely guaranteed, both gold and silver can be safely utilized upon equal terms in the adjustment of our currency."

"In dealing with this subject no selfish scheme should be allowed to intervene and no doubtful experiment should be attempted. The wants of our people, arising from the deficiency or imperfect distribution of money circulation, ought to be fully and honestly recognized and efficiently remedied. It should, however, be constantly remembered that the inconvenience or loss that might arise from such a situation can be much easier borne than the universal distress which must follow a discredited currency."

That could hardly be more explicit, and certainly leaves no ground for any charge of ambiguity or evasion. That party which asks voters to believe that



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THE JOKER'S BUDGET.

JESTS AND YARNS BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Not Unlikely—A Baby's Peculiarities—The Revengful Fly—A Cruel Parent.

NOT UNLIKELY. Mr. Jimson—What? Is Bilson going to get married? He told me positively he would never get married again.

Mrs. Jimson (calmly)—I presume you asked him on the way to the funeral.—[New York Weekly.]

A BABY'S PECULIARITIES. Young Mother—I wonder why the baby always wakes up crying?

Young Father (wearily)—I suppose he's mad because he's been making no trouble.—[Good News.]

THE REVENGFUL FLY. First Fly—That farm boy just smashed a near relative of mine. I'd like to bite him.

Second Fly—That wouldn't hurt him much. Just wait till he begins milking. We'll worry the cow, and then she'll knock him flat with her tail.—[Good News.]

A CRUEL PARENT. "Pop," said the professional humorist's little son, "what regiment did the minute men of Lexington belong to?"

"To the Sixty-second, of course. Ask me something else, my boy."—[New York Sun.]

A DIFFERENCE. Optician—You have a pretty bad case of toxic amblyopia. Patient—Will I have to take glasses? Optician—Rather, you'll have to stop taking glasses.—[Jewellers' Circular.]

OVERHEARD AT A HOTEL. Teddy Vanchump—That young fellow to whom you took off your hat just now is engaged to Miss Daisy Goldberg. Are you acquainted with him?

Bill Uppercrest—I don't know him at all.

"Then how did you come to bow to him?"

"Because we are in the same line of business, so to speak. I, too, am engaged to Miss Daisy Goldberg."—[Texas Siftings.]

THE WANING OF THE HONEYMOON. She—It was right here that I accepted you, John. Had you forgotten?

He—My dear, there are some things I can neither forget nor forgive.—[Black and White.]

MADE OVER. He said he was a self-made man.

And often made his boast of it. For as he'd had a lowly start.

He thought he'd make the most of it. But, when he married, 'tis believed.

His wife condemned the plan of him. For when a year was passed, 'twas said.

She'd made another man of him.—[Boston Courier.]

WOMAN. She'll ride off only for a block; Thinks exercise is vile; But she'll go into a dry goods store, And walk at least a mile.—[Judge.]

HIS CONSCIENCE CLEAR. Banknote—Are you aware, young man, that the girl you are asking me to let you have will be very wealthy? How dare you ask for her hand?

Stimpurse—I know she will be wealthy, sir, but you must admit that it will be through no fault of mine.—[Chicago News-Record.]

HOME INSTRUCTIONS. Mrs. Plankington (to visitor, Willie Simson, who has just eaten the last piece of pie)—Won't you have another piece, Willie? There's plenty more in the pantry.

Willie (doubtfully)—I don't know. If I thought that was so, I might.

Mrs. Plankington—Why, what do you mean? Don't you believe what I tell you?

Willie—Ma told me not to.—[New York Herald.]

A SENSIBLE COMMAND. "Captain, we are entirely out of ammunition," said an orderly sergeant to his commander on a field day.

"What! entirely out of ammunition?" exclaimed the captain.

"Yes, entirely out," was the reply.

"Then cease firing," said the captain.

NO MISUNDERSTANDING AT ALL. Cordelia—I hear that you and Charlie parted owing to a misunderstanding?

Susie—Certainly not, my dear; we understood each other too well.

WHAT WAS LEFT. Young Mamma—Did you have a nice time at the picnic?

Little Johnny—Nice 'nough, 'cept at the lunch. I was rowin', and didn't get back in time.

"My poor angel! And was everything eaten?"

"Yes'm. Everything but the things you sent 'em."—[Good News.]

COULDN'T KEEP AWAY. Mrs. Bingley—I went in to see Mrs. Van Winkle the other day.

Mrs. Bingley—I thought you didn't speak to her.

Mrs. Bingley—I didn't before. But I wanted to see how her parlor was refurnished.

"Mamma has sent baby a new mug," said Mrs. Yungepp.

"Is it as red as the one he wears now?" asked the happy father.—[Indianapolis Journal.]

DRAWING NEAR. He—Ah, darling, even when time shall be no more, our love—

She—It is almost that time now, I guess.

"Eh?"

"I said it was nearly that time now. Time never gets to be more than 12, you know."—[Indianapolis Journal.]

HE WAS TRUE TO HIS NAME. Speaking of the death of a young lady friend, Miss May Ture said with a sigh: "Ah! the good die young."

"Don't say that," Mr. Puthisfootin, wishing to play his compliment on her goodness; "your own case is evidence to the contrary."—[New York Press.]

A CARELESS SUITOR. Clara—Did you have anything extraordinary happen at the seashore last Summer?

Maude—Oh, yes; one man kept me waiting three days for an engagement ring.

Clara—Dear me! What was the cause of the delay?

Maude—He ran out of them before he knew it, and had to send to New York

for another instalment.—[Cloak Review.]

EVERY LITTLE HELPS. She—You'd better stay and ask papa to-night.

He (sadly)—What would be the use? She—Well, you could stay to dinner, you know, and you'd be ahead a square meal anyway.

THE PROPER FORM OF INTERROGATION. "So you have a new servant girl," said one housewife to another.

"Yes."

"How does she like you?"—[Washington Star.]

A MATTER OF INTEREST. He—How much do you love me? She—Lots.

He (anxiously)—Do you own the lots?

SOCIALISTIC INTELLIGENCE. Teacher—Who was it that first said "Property is robbery?"

"Bo—I don't know. I suppose it was some fellow who didn't have any."—[Texas Siftings.]

ONE THEORY. Mamma—Now, why did George Washington confess to his father that he cut down the cherry tree?

Small Son—I s'pose his mouth was all cherry stains.—[Good News.]

TRUE GENEROSITY. Priscilla—I really think I should like to marry Will Whitrop.

Prunella—Would you? Well, I expect that he will propose to me this evening, and to oblige you I'll refuse him.

NOT GHOSTLY. Tanks—Old Soak reminds me of a haunted house.

Banks—How so?

Tanks—Almost every night he is full of spirits.—[Brooklyn Life.]

THE HORSE KNEW. Woman (to herself)—It scares me half to death to drive this horse. I wonder what he'll do next.

Horse (to himself)—That must be a woman driving or I wouldn't be jammed into everything on the road.—[New York Weekly.]

TOO MUCH ALIKE. "Why are you and your wife always quarrelling?"

"The reason is because we are both of the same disposition."

"I don't understand."

"Why, she wants to be boss and so do I."

Soldiers' Feelings in Battle. Testimony differs as to the feeling of the soldier going into a fight, and the many experiences related during the recent encampment by the Grand Army men to their always willing listeners showed that in their war histories there was no uniformity of either fear or daring. The Major of a New Hampshire regiment said: "I always felt timid when the shot began to reach us, but as soon as we got into action I was carried away by excitement. I am not usually a profane man, and I have no recollection of talking roughly to my troops, yet a good many of them have assured me that all through a fight I would swear like—well, like a trooper!" Another man, a Colonel, said: "It's all nonsense to say that a man doesn't feel afraid at the beginning of a fight and all through it. Of course he does. He has reason. Sherman said of General Sumner that he was the only man who grew bolder as he grew older, but the only man I ever saw who really seemed to want to fight, and to enjoy it after he was in it, was Custer."

A Difficult Animal to Shoot. In the wilder parts of South America you can bag a deer or wild hog almost any day, if you set wisely about it; but months may pass without even the sight of a tapir, though you may be in their haunts continually. You see plenty of unmistakable three-toed tracks, and now and again you may hear taps moving in the forest—not leaping through openings between the vines and branches as a deer does, but crushing the brush aside like a giant, but crushing the structure of sheer strength, with a great cracking of twigs.

It is almost useless to follow tracks or sounds; clumsy as the animals appear, they can race through the underbrush faster than a dog can follow; and they are so keen of sight and scent, and so prone to concealment, that even the most experienced hunter rarely catches sight of one in the daytime, unless by accident. The best plan is to lie in wait for them, as the lithe and crafty jaguars do, by their drinking and wallowing places, and this must be done at night.

I may as well add here that tapirs are common all over tropical South and Central America, except the thickly settled regions and the Pacific coast. Naturalists distinguish several species, differing mainly in the size and the structure of the bones; but they are much alike. All go singly, or in bands generally of two or three, and feed on fruits and leaves.—[St. Nicholas.]

Oddities of Echoes. Did you ever figure on the exact distance that one may be removed from a reflecting surface and yet hear the echo of his voice? It is said that one cannot pronounce distinctly or hear distinctly more than five syllables in a second. This, of course, gives one-fifth of a second for each syllable.

Taking 1,120 feet as the velocity of sound per second, we have 224 feet as the distance sound will travel in one-fifth of a second. Hence, if a reflecting surface is 112 feet distant, the initial sound of an uttered syllable will be returned to the ear from a distance of 112 feet, just as the next syllable starts on its journey.

In this case the first fifth of a second is consumed in the utterance of a syllable, and the next fifth of a second in hearing its echo. Two syllables would be echoed from a reflecting surface 224 feet distant, three syllables from 336 feet, and so on within the limits of audibility. But on the other hand, it is evident that a sharp, quick sound, say that made by a hammer, or a club upon a board, in which the duration of the sound itself is one-tenth of a second or less, would give an echo from half the 112 feet, of fifty-six feet.

The above estimates and figures apply to observations made in a temperature of 61 degrees Fahrenheit, at which the duration of the sound is 1,126 feet per second. If the mercury stands at freezing the velocity of sound will only be 1,089 feet per second.—[Philadelphia Press.]

Greatest of Telescopes. The great reflecting telescope, proposed by M. F. De la Rue for the Paris Exhibition of 1900 is to be 132 feet long, with a concave mirror of 9 feet 10 inches in diameter, 104 inches thick and weighing nine tons. It is expected to cost \$500,000.