PERMANENT EXHIBIT FUND IS GROWING

Over $10,000 Raised—$15,000 In Sight—$25,000 Necessary—List of Donors.

The committee out for subscriptions to the permanent exhibit fund is meeting with unprecedented success. No refusals have been received by it and none are expected. This committee, which consists of W. M. Killingsworth, F. V. Drake, J. Thorburn Ross, A. H. Devers and J. L. Meier, is untiring in its efforts and has already raised over $10,000. The sum necessary is $15,000 for the exhibit and $10,000 for advertising. The $15,000 is already in sight.

That the permanent exhibit at the Union Depot will fill a long-felt want there is absolutely no reason to doubt, as letters are being received daily from people who wish to come to Oregon. When they come here they must have one place where they may ascertain for themselves the resources of every county in the state. The majority of the people even in Portland, do not know what are the resources of the various counties. For this reason the exhibit will be invaluable, both to Oregon people and outsiders.

The resolutions which head the various subscription lists state that a large number of people are being brought into the state by the railroads centering here, without adequate provision for information on their arrival concerning the resources of the state, or any organized method of bringing such settlers in touch with suitable locations in accordance with their desires.

The resolutions further state that many such settlers, for lack of information, become discouraged and leave the state, and that the State of Oregon possesses natural resources and offers inducements to settlers such as are nowhere surpassed and that such resources would, if properly brought to the attention of settlers, undoubtedly secure their remaining and assisting in developing the state.

The soliciting committee requests that each merchant decide on a certain sum and inform any member of the committee or the chairman, Mr. Killingsworth, at his office, 303 Chamber of Commerce Building.

THE BOUNTIFUL ONES.

Those who subscribed so far are as follows:

Ladd & Tilton	$900
H. W. Corbett	600
Henry Failing Estate	600
Henry Weinhard	500
Portland General Electric Co.	400
Security Savings Bank	300
Merchants' National Bank	300
U. S. National Bank	300
Allen & Lewis	300
Mason, Ehrman & Co	300
Meier & Frank Co	300
Fleischner, Mayer & Co	300
City & Suburban Railway Co	300
Honeyman Hardware Co	300
Walter Burrell	300
C. H. Prescott	300
Portland Gas Co	300
Title Guarantee & Trust Co	200
N. Lang	200
Eastern & Western Lumber Co	200
J. C. Ainsworth	200
Isaiah Buckman	200
Olds & King	200
The Oregon Real Estate Co.	240
Portland Railway Co	250
Closset & Devers	150
Studebaker Bros	150
Woodard & Clark	120
Neustadter Bros	120
Wadhams & Co	120
Loewenberg, Going & Co.	120
W. M. Killingsworth	120
R. L. Glisan	120
Jonathan Bourne, Jr	120
John McCraken Co	120
Heywood Bros	100
Rothchild Bros	100
W. W. Cotton	60
L. Samuels	60
Moline-Bain Co	60
H. N. Scott	60
Fred T. Merrill	60
Lambert & Sargent	60
Everding & Farrell	60
Hinkle & Baker	60
Total	$10,210

FOR EXHIBITION PURPOSE.

This exhibit idea seems to have taken a hold of the state at large. This morning a letter was received from Mrs. R. E. Wandee of Salem, offering a lot of canned goods for display purposes. These goods have received the blue ribbon at the state fair and medals at Omaha and Charleston.

NEWSPAPER BUYS NO JOKES

Small Boy Is Seized With an Ambition to Become a Humorist.

Yesterday afternoon a small boy invaded The Journal local room. After surveying the assembled reporters he tackled the nearest one, who wore a kindly and benignant expression.

"Do you buy jokes here?" he asked.

The reporter hurriedly swallowed a smile and asked for further information concerning the joke in order that the purchase price might be arranged.

"You see it's like this," continued the youthful joke merchant: "A man was going along the street and he said: 'Oh! I wish I was dead!' Just then a brick fell down in front of him and said: 'Can't you take a joke?'"

The reporter resurrected his smile and the small boy looked hopeful. "Did you make the joke yourself?" asked the reporter.

"No, but I heard it," said the juvenile humorist, as he leaned hard on the desk for support. "And I thought you might want it. We take The Journal," he added as an additional inducement why the joke should be purchased forthwith. The reporter cast around for language in which to announce the sad fact that no cash could be forthcoming on the joke, and the small boy continued: "My name is Joe Feldman and we take The Journal, so it will be all right. We live at 58 Ella street."

A little later the embryo journalist departed, saddened somewhat that the newspaper never purchased jokes when it could help it, but his gloom was mitigated by the assurance that perhaps his visit would be noted in the personal column.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

PSEUDO HUSBAND HAS QUEER PAST

And "Beautiful Carlo" Also Ran.

Story From Reno, Nevada, Throws Light on Sensational San Francisco Suicide.

(Journal Special Service.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—The suicide of "Carlo the Beautiful," noted actress, and wife of P. F. Campiglio, of Covington, Ky., who was here passing as the bride of Robert Hemingray, is still a local sensation. The theory that the death of the woman was due to suggestion from Hemingray has not been abandoned. There is every indication that this may have been the case. Dispatches from Reno, Nev., tend to lend strength to this theory. The pistol with which Mrs. Campiglio shot herself was formerly the property of a woman who was mistress to Hemingray, and it might have been left handily about for the widely jealous woman to find.

The woman who was known here as Mrs. Robert Hemingray had a career back of her final escapade that was little short of the sensational sky-rocketings of her alleged husband.

The daughter of a New York grocer, she married P. F. Campiglio of Covington, Ky., and resided there some time. Finally she went on the stage and became famous as a leading beauty. In Cincinnati, as well as Covington, she became widely known and was termed "Carlo the Beautiful," because of her first name being Carlotta.

Just when she became infatuated with Hemingray is not known.

KNEW HEMINGRAY TO HER SORROW

RENO, Dec. 3.—Miss Christine Towle, who travels and performs under the stage name of "Tony Powers," arrived here two weeks ago, and has since that time been singing in the New Orpheum Theater. She has added another chapter to the San Francisco tragedy that resulted in the death of Mrs. Campiglio, who had been posing as the wife of Robert Hemingray.

"I know Robert Hemingray to my sorrow," she said. "The pistol that Carlotta Campiglio used in taking her own life was at one time my property, and I believe it to have been stolen by Hemingray as a souvenir of his acquaintance with me."

Hemingray formerly lived with the Towle woman, and she passed as his wife, but because he was cruel to her she left him some time ago.

After being deserted by his victim, Hemingray went to Portland, Ore., where he joined the Princess Chic Theatrical Company, which later played an engagement here. At that time Miss Towle met Hemingray and openly charged him with his perfidy.

It is supposed that Mrs. Campiglio came into possession of these facts, and that they led to her suicide after a scene with her lover.

MARRIED TOO OLD A HUSBAND

Pretty Mrs. Young Wants Divorce and Tells Woeful Tale.

Lella Young, pretty, modest and 18 years of age, appeared before Judge George this morning and asked for a divorce from her husband, W. V. Young, whom she married only last June. Mr. Young was there to defend his case, but sat silent while his young wife recounted as spicy a bit of testimony as Judge George or anybody else in the courtroom ever remembered having heard.

Lella was very modest, as has been told, and it was with difficulty that she was made to tell her story.

W. V. Young, the accused husband, is 38 years of age, and is employed as a machinist in the Southern Pacific shops. His side of the story will be heard yate this afternoon.

When called to the stand the young wife said she had been married since June 17, 1902, and that she wished she had never seen the man she had taken for better and for worse. She alleged that from the wedding night she had been submitted indignities that she never knew went with connubial bliss. She said that her husband was brutish, and when she remonstrated he acted in a cruel and inhuman manner. That he refused to support her unless she submitted to his will. She alleged that at last, no longer able to endure the ordeal, she was compelled to leave her lord and master and flee to her parents for sheter.

Leila's testimony was given between sobs, and tears flowed freely down the childish face.

During a lull in the testimony a voice was heard, audible through the courtroom. It said: "Leila married too old a man."

SAYS HE DID NOT STEAL.

Harry Thomas was arraigned before Judge Sears this morning and pleaded not guilty to the charge of "larceny from the person" in stealing a diamond valued at $75 from S. P. Hanawalt, November 22, 1902.

THE NEWS OF STAGELAND.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Many fascinating productions that must be classed among the big popular successes of the season are to be seen here this week. Although the reception they are meeting with in this metropolis would warrant an extended run in nearly every instance, the managers of many of them will stick to their date schedules and embark on big road tours, in the near future. Thus, theater-goers, the country over, will be afforded an opportunity to meet the winsome comedienines and clever impersonators whose faces are to be seen in the above picture.

WHAT IS NOON AND HOW FOUND

Courts Asked to Decide the Question.

Insurance Companies Refuse to Pay Policies, Claiming They Had Expired.

New York Sun.

Whether the word "noon," which marks the beginning and expiration of all fire insurance policies, means noon by standard time, or noon by solar time, is a question which is soon to be fought out in the courts of Kentucky, in 13 suits which have attracted the attention of fire insurance people all over the world. The suits are being brought by the Peaslee-Gaulbert Company and the Louisville Lead & Color Company of Louisville, and $19,940.70 of insurance money depends on the result.

The two companies mentioned occupied three buildings at Fourteenth street and Portland avenue, Louisville. These buildings were destroyed by fire on April 1, 1902. The damage was about $200,000. Of this $180,000 was covered by insurance. All of the insurance with the exception of the amount mentioned was paid promptly. This residue was held by 13 fire insurance companies, the policies in which expired at noon on the day of the fire.

Now, although the policies in these companies all state that they were in force from noon of April 1, 1901, to noon of April 1, 1902, not one of them says what kind of time that period of the day is to be reckoned in. In Louisville the solar noon is 17½ minutes earlier than the standard noon, so that a fire occurring in the neighborhood of noon on the day of a policy's expiration may easily be open to attack.

STANDARD TIME.

The records of the Louisville fire department show that the fire that destroyed the buildings of the two companies was discovered at 11:45 o'clock, Louisville standard time, in the forenoon of April 1 last. The fire began in the engine room of the main factory and spread to the two other buildings, which were used mainly as warehouses. When the fire department recorded the time of the fire's discovery it figured, of course, by standard time. Solar time would make it just two and a half minutes after noon. If noon in the policies means noon by solar time, of course the 13 companies are absolved from any responsibility for the loss. If it means noon by standard time, of course they must pay.

When the insurance people got the claims of the companies they declined to pay, and when asked for an explanation declared that noon in the policies meant noon by solar time. The burned-out companies immediately began suit, and in their affidavits they say that not only is standard time the official time of the State of Kentucky and the city of Louisville, but it is also the time upon which all business engagements and all domestic and social engagements are reckoned. They state further that they are prepared to show that in 1890 the city of Louisville passed an ordinance making standard time the official time of the city, that all legislation is dated according to standard time and that the Governor of the State is inaugurated at noon according to the same measurement of time.

Solar time, state the companies, can be found in use in Louisville by only a few banking institutions which got charters many years ago that compel them to use solar time to this day. Most banks, they say, operate on standard time, although they keep clocks going at solar time so as to do busines on that basis if requested. Judging by standard time, the plaintiffs allege their fire took place 15 minutes before their policies expired.

The suits will soon come to trial and, of course, will be watched with great interest by insured people.

BUNCO MEN ARRESTED

Notorious Safe Cracker Landed in San Francisco.

Trixie Johnson From Spokane Is Fighting for Liberty.

Fred Rhynehart, better known to the police as "Stuttering" Peterson, one of the most expert safe crackers in the business, and one of the most desperate men in the ranks of the criminals, has been captured in San Francisco. He was caught in a building, where he had just blown open a safe. The case against him is complete. He is well known to the local police and has served two terms in the Salem penitentiary. The first was from 1888 to 1895, for burglary. In March, 1896, he was captured by Policeman Sandstrum, while blowing up the safe in the office of the Willamette Iron Works. A revolver duel took place, in which the policeman narrowly escaped death. For this offense Rhynehart was sent up for five years, and was released a year ago last August. When a youth he served a number of terms in the California prisons.

TURNED A BUNCO TRICK.

Hugh Trainer, alias, John Harris, who but recently escaped from the clutches of the Buffalo authorities, and "Four-eyed" Sheehan, two of the top-notch bunco men of the country, were arrested this morning for turning a trick. An Englishman, who is a stranger in the city, was lured into the Stockholm Saloon, on Sixth and Flanders streets, and fleeced of $30 in a dice game. Sheehan is well known on the coast, having been raised at Port Townsend. He has made his home at Seattle for a number of years, and has been in the toils of the police there many times. The two men were only recently in trouble in Spokane.

TRYING TO BREAK WAY.

Detective McPhee of Spokane is in the city, after a colored girl called Trixie Johnson. She was arrested upon telegraphic instructions for larceny. Yesterday morning she was released on a writ of habeas corpus, but was immediately rearrested as a fugitive from justice on a warrant issued by Justice Reid. She will have a hearing this afternoon, and is making a hard fight to gain her liberty.

Her bail has been fixed at $500. Detective McPhee, who is waiting for the extradition papers, says the case against the woman is complete. That she went into a restaurant at Spokane with a miner, and snatched two $100 bills from his pocket and ran away. There were a number of witnesses to the act.

SHOOTING TRIAL.

The case of John Johnson for shooting J. H. Bloain in the leg in a row over a gambling game, in which a $10 gold piece came into dispute, will be heard in the Municipal Court this afternoon. Both of the parties are colored men. The shooting took place in a North End dive.

POLICE COURT TRANSCRIPT.

Cases in the Police Court today are: Drunks, Peter Nelson, Edward O'Brien, William Cunningham, H. T. Wilson, William Wilson, James Hughes, Tom Timmons and John McGroley. Mike Murphy, for using profane language. Arthur Lehaman, John Strauch and Walter Hiatt, for peeling the bark from some fruit trees.

Regulator Line.

Regulator line steamers from Oak-street dock at 7 a. m. Best and fastest line of steamers for The Dalles, Lyle, Hood River, White Salmon, St. Martins Hot Springs, Cascade Locks, Moffet's Hot Springs, and all Middle Columbia River and Klickitat Valley points. Take this line and get to your destination from one to four hours ahead of other lines.

TWO LITTLE BLACK PRINCESSES.

Two little black princesses from Liberia are guests at the house of Rev. J. E. Rawlins, 1717 Page street, this city. When seen this morning, Princess Marvee, aged 6, of the Bundi tribe, was attired in a blue gingham Mother Hubbard and busily engaged in crocheting thread lace.

Princess Djanga Wattah, aged 11, of the Golah tribe, was wrapped in a brown shawl and lustily trying her upper register. The tiny royalties were brought to this country by Mrs. J. E. Sharp, a returned missionary, who hopes to leave Marvee at the Fiske Institute to obtain an education. The baby will return with her. Marvee said she was "plenty sick on big ship," and "Onerica was ver cold."

Her father, the king of one of the bush tribes, was killed in one of the battles of an insurrection and the child was found by government soldiers and so came into Mrs. Sharp's hands.

The baby's mother, who was a woman of far-famed beauty, Mrs. Sharp says, was beaten to death by her jealous husband, dying only a short time after the child was born.

The father is the King of the Golahs and has many wives, but is fondest of the mother of Dyanga. They tried to keep the child alive by giving it rice water, as they think it brings evil to give the children cow's or goat milk, and no woman would take it because of the belief that a child whose mother had come to such an untimely end would bring ill luck.

They brought it to Mrs. Sharp to die, as none of them wished it to die in their house. It was so starved and stunted that all the children exclaimed that it was a monkey. Mrs. Sharp fed it condensed milk and it began to revive, to the great amazement of all the tribe. They called the condensed milk "American bewitched milk."

Mrs. Sharp says there is a great opening in Liberia for colored men and women of intelligence and education. There is a demand for dentists and physicians, skilled laborers and those who would take up cotton-growing and other plantation industries. She is in hopes while here to arouse sufficient interest in her work among the bush tribes of Liberia to raise sufficient funds to place her school on a permanent basis.—Philadelphia Press.

WHAT THE SQUAW SAID.

(From the New York Times.)

Maj. Pratt, the United States army officer who is in charge of the Carlisle Indian school, admits that many of his graduates who return to tribal life fall in Indian ways again. Therefore he is doing all he can to prevent the educated Indians from going back to the reservations.

He tells of an incident he saw at a Western Indian agency. A squaw entered a trader's store, wrapped in a blanket, pointed at a straw hat and asked: "How muchee?"

"Fifty cents," said the merchant.

"How muchee?" she asked again, pointing at another article. The price was quoted, and was followed by another query of "How muchee?"

Then she suddenly gazed blandly at the merchant and asked, mildly:

"Do you not regard such prices as extortionate for articles of such palpably and unmistakably inferior quality? Do you not really believe that a reduction in your charges would materially enhance your pecuniary profits, as well as be ethically proper? I beg you to consider my suggestion."

She was a graduate of the Carlisle Indian school.

IN BEARLAND.

Mother Bruin, in conclusion—And so you see, my dears, the wise bear will eat but little and keep himself thin, while the greedy bear becomes fat and is killed by the hunter.

Benjamin Bruin, who reads the papers—But, mother, the thin bear was tied to a tree and killed, just the same, so what's the use?

USED DISCRIMINATION.

(Town Topics.)

"It is appalling to think of the temptations to which young men are exposed. We women should do what we can to lessen them."

"I do my share. For the last five years I have made it an inflexible rule never to flirt except with married men."

FISHERMEN ORGANIZE.

Seven thousand fishermen on Puget Sound have organized a trades union, chartered by the American Labor Union.

CUBA MUST JOIN US

Our High Tariff Means Her Financial Ruin.

RECIPROCITY IS NOT ENOUGH

The Cuban Government Is Looked Upon by Cubans as Only Provisional—It Is Too Weak to Inspire Confidence at Home or Respect Abroad—Only Those Who Took Active Part in the War Against Annexation—And They Hold the Offices.

This plea for the annexation of Cuba to the United States is made by Francisco Reyes Guzman, a Cuban. He says:

"As a Cuban I wish to thank William Allen White for his article, published in McClure's Magazine, on reciprocity with Cuba. She is in great distress and ruin because of the failure of the bill in Congress. She cannot get along without the American market. The present tariff is prohibitive. Sugar pays 1.85 cents per pound; cigars manufactured in Havana pay $4.50 per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem additional, and tobacco leaf pays 1.85 per pound on wrappers and 35 cents per pound on fillers. The result is that Cuba has no market for her sugar and tobacco.

"But my belief is that Cuba needs from this country something more than reciprocity, and that is what I am going to explain very carefully. I will state that I have been doing business there for the last 35 years, and that I have invested there today more than $500,000. Consequently I have had enough experience to know all the evils and the remedies to be applied to them.

"I consider that the political problem of every country ought to be solved at the same time with the commercial one, harmonizing them in all possible ways, the political being the more important.

"The Spanish government was always considered by the Cubans a provisional one. And why? Because Spain was divorced commercially from her colony. She did not buy its products. The tobacco was monopolized by the government, and the duty on sugar was so high that it was prohibited from entrance there.

"And today the Cuban Republican government is considered a provisional one. Why? Because it is so weak in every way that it does not inspire confidence at home or abroad, and because it is not in accord with the wishes of three fourths of the inhabitants. The result will be that money will leave, instead of going there. No emigrants will go there, except a few Spaniards.

THE GOVERNMENT ADRIFT.

"Cuba is today like a ship at the mercy of a cyclone on the high sea and without a pilot on board. The moneyed persons turn their eyes toward Washington as they behold with great sorrow their properties losing value every day. The republic was born on the 20th of May, and since that time all values on the island have gone down 20 per cent.

"There are 25,000 persons who took part in the revolution. They have monopolized everything there—all the government offices, positions on the police force and the rural guard, and have declared that the Cubans who did not go to the revolution do not deserve to be considered by them. They are crying out in every possible way against annexation. Any person who favors it there will be severely dealt with by them and treated as a traitor. That is the reason why it appears that the country does not want to be annexed. But these persons have nothing to lose and are pursuing a policy for their own personal benefit. The majority of the other Cubans are disgusted with their lack of true patriotism.

"The natural consequence is that there is a material peace, but no moral one.

"The population of the island is composed as follows: 250,000 foreigners, 500,000 negroes and 750,000 Cubans. All the foreigners are anxious to be annexed to this country and three fourths of the Cubans have the same desire.

READY FOR REBELLION.

"The negroes are waiting the first opportunity to fight for a republic of their own. If it was not for the Platt amendment they would revolt very soon, and the whites could not prevent them from taking the eastern part of the island for themselves. Then the country would be divided into two republics like Hayti and Santo Domingo. Today the negroes are claiming the right to hold one third of the government offices, because they form one third of the inhabitants, and declare that they did most of the fighting in the last revolution, at the end of which three fourths of the fighting men were negroes.

"For all these reasons I am obliged to call the serious attention of the President, the United States government and the American people to my statement that the best gift they can give to the Cubans will be to annex the island as soon as Congress assembles, on condition that all the products of the island are permitted to come to this country without paying any duty. That is the only thing that will solve forever all the Cuban problems.

"This country needs Cuba for political reasons, and Cuba needs this country for commercial safety. By the Platt amendment Cuba is morally annexed to the United States. One must be blind if he does not see it.

"If the United States acts toward Cuba in a weak manner there will always be trouble between the two countries; but if, on the contrary, it acts strongly and annexes the island, three fourths of the inhabitants there will be deeply indebted to this country for having saved them from sure ruin, and I am sure that there will be no rebellion or revolution, because nobody dares to oppose this country.

"In conclusion, I state that although I did not go to fight, I did help the revolution with some cash and by taking several thousand dollars of the Cuban Republic bonds."

BRET HARTE'S MODESTY.

In an article of reminiscences Mary Stuart Boyd says that the late Bret Harte never obtruded his personality. He also had a dread of people regarding him for his work only, not for himself. "Why didn't you tell me it was Bret Harte who sat next me at dinner last night?" wailed one of society's smartest young matrons in a note to her hostess the morning after a large dinner party. "I have always longed to meet him, and I would have been so different had I only known who my neighbor was." "Now, why can't a woman realize this sort of thing is insulting?" queried the author, to whom the hostess had forwarded her friend's letter. "If Mrs. —— talked with me and found me uninteresting as a man, how could she expect to find me interesting because I was an author?"—Chicago News.

RATS EXTERMINATED.

Rats are being exterminated at Sebastopol to prevent the spread of plague.

WHY GIVE BANQUETS?

An American Custom That Has Become a Nuisance.

NOBODY WANTS THE SPEECHES

Those Who Can't Get Away Are Bored Both Before and After Going, While Those Put Down for Speeches Would Much Prefer Being at Home and Taking Their Meals at Regular Hours.

The banquet is one of the fixed institutions of public life in America, England and other countries of Christendom. Doubtless, too, it flourishes among the benighted heathen in various lands. The Chinese and the Turks have banquets at which distinguished persons are feasted. Some banquets are affairs of national importance. The Lord Mayor's banquet in London each year brings a notable gathering of celebrities before whom some Cabinet leader says political nothings, tediously or brilliantly, according to his gifts of speech. Tammany's banquets are worth half a column even in a San Francisco newspaper. The regular or occasional banquets of commercial or scientific bodies are generally of some perfunctory local interest. Consequently the banquet as an institution is worth five minutes' study.

A banquet differs from a dinner in that it is a public or quasi-public affair. Whenever a great worthy comes to town there is nothing to do but give a banquet in his honor. Those busybodies who delight in taking subscriptions for one thing and another, jump at every excuse for getting up a banquet. They go about talking up the project and bullying or shaming a sufficient number of persons into agreeing to share the expense. They manage the business, contract with the caterer, send out the invitations and collect the per capita tax levied on all the guests.

Now the average man of affairs dreads and loaths a banquet. It pleases neither his stomach nor his mind. He would prefer his accustomed and substantial dinner at home to the multitudinous courses of indigestibles that are laid before him at the banquet table. If he has a speech to make later the thought of it haunts him and kills whatever appetite he might bring to the festal board. It is safe to say that not more than one man out of ten enjoys the food at a banquet.

Most times the gay banqueter finds himself between two men whom he knows only slightly, and with them he must "make conversation" all evening. "Making conversation" is a very exhausting form of mental dissipation. Consequently the intellectual pleasures of the banquet are about as insipid as the degustatory pleasures. But if the indigestible food and the tiresome conversation were the only drawbacks of the banquet it would not be so bad. There are, however, more painful tortures provided for the banquet guests. These tortures are the post-prandial speeches.

The speeches commence just about the time when the middle-aged, domesticated man of family at the board is ready to go home, and they continue long after everybody wishes that all the speakers and toastmaster and the committee were knocked on the head and in one red burial blent. Toward the close of a well-ordered public banquet a few of the distinguished guests are more than likely to show unmistakable signs of liquor and some of them enliven the feast with horseplay.

When it is all over the sober guest wends homeward to bed, three or four hours later than his wont. He wakes in the morning sour and surly and goes through the day with dyspepsia in his alimentary canal and anger in his brain.

Is modern ingenuity so weak that it cannot invent some agreeable substitute for that intolerable plague and nuisance, the public banquet? Is civilization so backward that it must keep this stupid survival of the barbarous orgies of the ancient pagans?—San Francisco Bulletin.

A FIREBRAND FROM ILLINOIS.

A hitherto unnoticed incident of the Chicago convention deserves publicity.

During the hours preceding the making of set speeches the strife for recognition from the chairman was particularly keen. One long, lean fellow, dressed like a Methodist preacher, was even more persistent than the others. After many vain efforts to catch the chairman's eye, he began climbing over the benches, still soliciting notice. He was, perforce, recognized.

"The gentleman from Illinois has the floor," announced the chairman, and with a rap of his gavel, silenced the crowd. Up marches Ichabod to the front of the platform where stood a table with a glass and a pitcher of water.

"Gentlemen of the convention," he began, "I ——" and he halted and reached for the water. A few hasty gulps and he began again.

"Gentlemen of the convention, I——" Again he lost his thought and dived madly for the pitcher. The crowd was becoming restless, and when for the third time he cleared his throat and began "Gentlemen of the convention," nerves were on edge. The unfortunate was struggling for utterance, but his tongue would not obey him. He reached for the water, but was interrupted sadly by a voice from the gallery—a slow, distressfully sympathetic voice:

"Take—him—to—the—lake."

Immediately from every bench and gallery rained unsuspected cups and buckets of water. The delegate from Illinois was literally flooded out, and for the rest of the convention the flame of eloquence was effectively quenched.—Saturday Evening Post.

CLOSE TO THE YEARS OF PETER.

(The Tablet.)

The Pope, on Tuesday, Nov. 4, had occupied the chair of St. Peter longer than any of his predecessors except Pius IX. It is a singular fact, cited by some as a testimony to the increased healthiness of Rome, that the two longest reigns recorded in the annals of the Papacy should have been the two last, that of Pius IX., whose pontificate lasted for 31 years and 7 months, and that of Leo XIII., who has worn the triple crown for 24 years 8 months, and more than a fortnight. Until November 4 he had not attained the years of Pius VI., who died at exile at Valence in 1799. The tradition that St. Peter had been bishop of Rome for 25 years was the origin of the saying addressed to succeeding Popes on their accession, "Thou shalt not see the years of Peter," a prediction falsified for the first time by the late reign, and likely to be so in the present case. The reigning Pontiff, despite his great age, has been surpassed in longevity by two of his predecessors, St. Agathon, who died in 682 at the age of 107, and Gregory IX., who, at the date of his death in 1241, had attained the age of 99.

VALUE OF OSTRICH.

A fine ostrich is calculated to yield $2,500 worth of feathers.