# And the President, Viewing the Matter in

This Light, Restores Him to Place. Washington special: The president today reinstated Malcenas Benton, United States attorney for the western district of Missouri, who was recently suspended for active participation in politics. Following is a letter from the president in reference to the matter:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16, 1886.—Hop, M. E. Benton—Dear Sir: Your letter of the 10th inst., addressed to the attorney-general, has been submitted to me, and carefully considered. Its frank tone and all I know of your character convinces me that the truth is there in related, touching the matters which led to your suspension from office. When I issued the warning to office holders, to which you refer as an "order," I expected to be much harrassed by all manner of loose and frivolous tales originating in malice or disappointment, a deliberate design on the part of political enemies to aunoy and embarrass me concerning the in dulgence by appointers under the present administration of "the permicious activity" in politics, against which my warning was directed. I hoped, however, that by a careful consideration of the spirit, as well as the language of such warning, those in good faith intending to respect it might not beindoubt as to its meaning and would themselves apply it to conditions and cir-cumstances which it was impossible for me to specify. I did not intend to condemn the making of a political speech by a federal official to his neighbors and friends for any time and place where it was merely incidental—if the speech itself was decent and fair—but I do not think that an official can enter, as a business, a political campaign, and consenting to a long list of engagements to address political meetings, widely separated and of daily occurrence, till such an engagement without neglecting his duty, if he holds an office worth having nor without taking with him in the canvass his official power and influence. Therefore this course is condemned. The number of specches that cannot be properly made cannot be specified, nor the time when, the dace where, or the circumstances in which they are proper, nor can their character be prescribed. But a correct line of conduct can be determined without difficulty. believe in the light of a desire to follow in the spirit of the admonition given by divorcing the conduct of a citizen from the use of official influence in political cam paigns illustrating at all times the truth that official duty is paramount to partisan service, maintaining the dignity of officeholding, avoiding any protence of control over the political action of others by reason of official place, and teaching the lesson to the people that public positions are not bestowed or held under a pledge of active partisan service. A printed list taken from a newspaper and submitted to me contained engagements to speak, made by your consent, daily, for quite a long period, and not infrequently twice a day, in different parts of the state of Missouri, and I was led to believe that on many of the days specified a court at which you had duties perform was in session. This seemed to me to present a case of flagrant, defiant neglect of official duty and propriety, and even with the explanation given your course appears to be thoughtless, and at least subject to criticism. But the state ment is your letter showing that you did not permit campaign engagements to interfere with the performance of official inty, your satisfactory discharge of such duty during your term, and a belief in the truth of your allegations that you honstly supposed you might properly do all that was actually done, have induced me to rescind the order suspending you from office, and to reinstate you to the same. Yours very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.

TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL. EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17, 1886.—To the Hon. A. H. Gar and Attorney General-Sir: Having fully examined and considered the statements contained in the letter of Mascenas E. Benton, which you submitted to me at the time of our consultation concerning the matter therein referred to, I have determined to rescind the order suspending Mr. Benton from the office of attorney of the nited States for the western district of Missouri and to direct that he be notified of his reinstatement to that office. Very respectfully yours. GROVER CLEVELAND.

# FORFEITURE OF LAND GRANTS.

# Eor Consummating Which an Act Should be

Passed by Congress. At the meeting of the Iroquois club in Chicago on the 17th, W. A. J. Sparks, commissioner of the general land office, in by the government in regard to each class of public lands. He referred first to lands that had been granted to railroads. He person as perpetrator of the deed. held that the obligations of the government so far as incurred must be carried out. The effects of this doubtful and mistaken land grant legislation must not be so mag nified that, while requiring of the government a strict compliance with its part of the contract, the corporations shall be allowed unlimited license to violate theirs. It was true that it takes two parties to make a bargain, and it was equally true To-day, however, the president and Mrs. that the failure of one party to the contract is a release of the obligations of the He was prepared to say that in grants amounting to 110,000,000 acres there has been no such compliance with the law by the companies as binds the government to any legal obligation in respect to granted lands. By the Northern Pacific railroad alone nearly 40,000,000 acres of the people's heritage for homes was being unjustly withheld. An act should be passed declaring the forfeiture of grants, if only to the extent of portions of unconstructed road at the time fixed by law for their entire completion. Such an act, with a measure of partial justice only, would yet be incalculable benefit, by restoring to the people for settlement and free homes not less than 70,000,000 acres, and would leave to the companies at their average price of lands more than enough to meet the legitimate cost of the entire construction of their roads. Great land grants to private individuals, Commissioner Sparks said, were nearly all made for colonization purposes, and are not binding unless the conditions involved have been complied with. His characterization of these grants was almost equally sweeping with th railroad lands. The manner in which existing laws operate in regard to swamp lands, pre-emptions, homesteads, timber culture and desert lands was unsparingly condemned by the speaker. Before resuming his seat Commissioner Sparks briefly reviewed his course in office, and declared that his efforts had been directed solely to the prevention of the illegal control of lands, the recovery of those fraud-ulently held to which title has not yet pass d, and to the protection of lands for actual settlement and benefit of actual inhabitante.

# A FIEND'S HORRIBLE ACT.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 11 .- Daniel Crow ley, aged 60 years, was arrested here to-night, charged with assault with latent to kill. It is said that he beat his wife, an aged woman, and poured kerosene upon her clothing and set it on fire. The woman was terribly and will probably die. Crowley denied setting grapple with the pressing need of the great her after and says she was burned by accident. cattle industry of the nation.

## THE CZAR DISSATISFIED.

### He Declines to Accept the Election of Prince Waldemar.

JONDON, Nov. 11 .- Remable advices from Vienna says that the czar declines to accep the election of Prince Waldemar, but will not oppose Prince Nicholas of Montenegro.

PESTH, Nov. 11 .- After the election of Prince Waldemar to the Bulgarian throne vesterday the Austrian and German ambassadors at St Petersburg were instructed by their government to inquire of Russia the name td the can didate she favored as Prince Alexander's sucessor. If Russia refuses to accept the elecon of Prince Waldemar or to nominate anothe and date, it will be considered that she er ertains designs against Bulgarian independence, and, in that event England, German Austria and Iral will arrive at an understand

ng similar to the one that extends amon them at the period of the Berlin congress. BERLIN Nov. 11.—In political circles here is considered certain that Prince Waldema will decline the post of Bulgarian rule Prince Bismarck is inclined to favor the princ of Mingrella as a candidate for the throne Bulgaria. He has an especially good socie eputation in Berlin as well as in St. Peters

THENOVA, Nov. 11 .- Prince Waldemar has ent a telegram to the regents, expressing grateful sense of the honor conferred on b by the sobranje electing him prince of Buraria. He states, however, that the decision as to his acceptance rests with his father, the may prevent his assuming the rulership of

The prince's reply is considered to presage Bulgarian deputation appointed to convey brince Waldemar official notification of a election by the subranje to succeed Principles. Alexander departed to-day for Cannes, France

where the prince is sojourning.

The sobranje telegraphed to the king penmara asking his consent to Prince Wald our's acceptance of the Bulgarian thron and adjourned until Saturday to await a r

ply.
The Danish papers generally advise Print Waldemar to refuse the Bulgarian thron the Gazette also says that King George Greece will leave Athens if his brother, Print

Waldemar, accepts the Burgarian throne. St. Petersia RG, Nov. 11.—Baron Mohre acim is about to reurn to Paris to resume h duties as Russian ambassador to France his way to the French capital he will stop Prince Waldemar.

Prince Nicholas of Mingrelia, who is favore by the czar as candidate for the Bulgaria throne, is a Russian subject and a member of the orthodox Greek church. He is a sor in-law of Count Abelberg and is said to be willing to accept the post of Bulgarian ruler

## MUST CLOSE ON SUNDAY.

## The Supreme Court of Massachusetts on the

Sunday Law. Boston special: Frank Dexter, of Worcester, a barber, was recently convicted of keeping his shop open on Sunday, and appealed the case to the full bench of the supreme court. The court this afternoon gave an opinion in the case, overruling the defendant's exceptions and affirming the conviction under this decision. Barbers in the future will keep their shops closed on Sunday. The decision, as announced, reaffirms the old statute forbidding the keeping open of shops on Sunday, and the doing of any work on that day, save work of ne cossity or charity. The matter will now be taken to the legislature, and efforts will be made to secure an amendment to the statute, which has been a dead letter for a long time. It probably would have re-mained so but for the effort of a portion of the barbers to secure the closing of all barber shops on Sunday. Until the legisla-ture takes action those who feel disposed to prosecute druggists, bakers and barbers for keeping open on Sunday can, under this decision, earry their point. No serious effort in that direction is, however, apprehended by anybody, except possibly in the case of barbers.

# WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

Pittsburg dispatch: Upon the arrival at Dubois, Pa., of the mail train on the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroad to-day the ear inspector, while the passengers were getting on and off at the depot, discovered three dynamite bombs and caps fastened under the springs of the rear coach. The bombs were carefully removed, and there were many pale faces among the passengers when they learned the terrible fate they had so narrowly escaped. The trainstarts from Punxuatawaney every morning, and it is undoubtedly at that place the bombs were placed uper the aprings, as it only makes short stops between there and Du bois. It is twenty miles from the place of speaking upon "The Public Lands-the starting and how it was possible for the People's Heritage for Homes," gave his train to run that distance over short views upon the proper policy to be pursued | curves with that amount of dynamite and caps udder the springs of the coach is a mystery. Thirty-four persons were in the coach. Suspicion points directly to no conch. matter will be thoroughly investigated by the railroad authorities, and an effort made to bring the criminal to justice.

Washington special: The president's country home has been called by various names, "Pretty Prospects," "Red Top," Analostan' and so on, but none of them have been sanctioned by its owner. Cleveland decided to christen it "Oak View." This name is particularly appropriate as there is a very handsome grova of oak trees near the house, while no ogs who has driven by the spot can have failed to observe the magnificent view from it. It is expected that "Oak View" will be ready for occupancy in ten days or two weeks. The president and Mrs. Cleveland do not intend to reside there this fall, nor do they at present contemplate living there per manently at all. Mrs. Folsom will occupy the house as her home, and it will always be available for the president and Mrs. Cleveland to go and come as they choose It will be an admirable rest for the president when he wishes privacy, for he ear shut himself up for any length of time without being intruded upon.

# DISCUSSING THE PLEURO.

Chicago dispatch: The National Cattle Growers' association met this morning to continue the discussion of diseases and the need of legislation on the subject. Speeches were confined to ten minutes and a large proportion of the delegates took the floor. All agreed on the necessity of legislation for stamping out pleuro-pneumonia. A lengthy report from the resolution committee on actions which congress had taken on the subject under discussion was presented by Dr. Gadsden, and it was supplemented by speeches from the Hon. James Wilson, of Iowa; George B. Loring, United States commissioner of agriculture: Dr. D. E. Salmon, and Senator Shelby M. Cullom. Various means of eradicating the disease were proposed, and Loring expressed the belief that the appropriation of \$150, 000 by congress would be sufficient for the purpose. His deductions were drawn from reports of delegates as to the extent of the disease in various localities. A resolution was adopted by a vote of 38 to 38 declaring that in the sense of this convention Hatch, the present chairman of the agri cultural committee, was responsible for the lack of proper legislation competent to

## FEAST OF LEADING DEMOCRATS.

Many Distinguished Men Present-The President Not Able to Attend. The fourth annual banquet of the Iropois club occurred at the Palmer house, Chicago, on the night of the 17th. Among the large number of distinguished democrats to whom invitations had been sent,

the following are among the most widely known who accepted and were present: The Hon. John G. Carlisle, the Hon. J. B. Beck, the Hon. Edward S. Bragg and the Hon. J. Sterling Morton. The following letter of regret was received:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12, 1886.—Edward Forman, Esq., Corresponding Secretary—My Dear Sir. I regret exceedingly that my official duties, just at the time unusually exacting and im-portant, prevent my acceptance of your invitation to attend the fourth annual ban quet of the Iroquois club on the 17th inst. I am much impressed with the present importance of a thorough and timely discussion by the people of the various questions which are related to good government and the prosperity of the country, and which, because they are so related, concern the marty. In the work which must be under taken, of presenting these questions to the judgment of our citizens in such a manner as to remove misapprehensions and aid a correct conclusion, I believe that the Iroquos club will prove a most effective in-strumentality. Hopingthat the approaching banquet will be the occasion of pleasure as well as interest and usefulness, I am yours sincerely, GROVER CLEVELAND.

John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, speaker of

the house of representatives, made the

leading address of the evening. The tonst he responded to was, "American Industries -Their growth and prosperity cannot be promoted by unnecessary or imequal taxation." Although the toast asserted a self-evident truth, began Carlisle, we cannot afford to ignore the fact that even in this age of philosopical speculation and practical knowledge, there are men in the front ranks of literature, politics, and business who seriously contend that the government can make its citizens rich and prosperous by taxing them. All taxation, Carlisle declared, no matter how it may be disguised or in what manner its payment may be enforced, is ultimately a charge upon labor. He emphatically stated that substantial equality in adjustment of rates of taxation and uniformity in the designation of articles upon which it shall be imposed are not only attainable, but essential under the present system of taxing for protective purposes. A few have become very rich, but many have become poor, and the gulf between luxury and penury is growing wider and deeper day by day. But with the power of taxation exercised only or the purpose of raising revenues for the support of the government the principles of substantial equality and uniformity can be recognized and enforced. Carlisle conuded in the following words: "No matter who may desert or who may falter, the great fight for reform will go on. This country does not belong to either nonopolists or communists, and the people ill save it from both. The people in spite of all combinations and conspiracies will ltimately see that the true principles of estice and equality prevail in the legisla-ion of the country. Even to prevent the ontinuance of long prevailing, existing and enstantly increasing evils, they will not ush from one extreme to another, but will proceed carefully, deliberately and reso-utely, to correct inequalities, remove unead to peace and prosperity. While free ead to peace and prosperity. trade is impracticable, industrial and commercial emancipation can and will be acished by wise and moderate measures of reform, without interfering with any private enterprise or injuring any publi nterest. To this some of us at least are irrevocably pledged, not only by taxations and declarations of a political party to which we belong, but by a sense of personal and official duty which cannot be disregarded without betraying the confidence reposed in us by the people, whether in public or in private life, I shall stand by that pledge, and, to the extent of my abilities and opportunties, contribute in every way to the early and complete triumph of

# MANNING'S DAYS NUMBERED.

Washington special: "Secretary Manning impresses me as one who is not long for this world," said an Indiana officeseeker to-day, after a half hour's chat with the best health he has been in for years. Well. I pity him if he has ever been so feeble as now. He is unsteady, puffed and colored about the eyes and has an instability in his train of conversation which leads a man to think he is rapidly failing. I can tell, too, that he does not take much interest in his work. Very soon after the inauguration I came here and had a long conversation with Mr. Manning. Then he was thoroughly enthusiastic about treasury matters and I could see he had his soul in he duties before him. Now he goes about it as though he was forcing his mind and his hands to work. He doesn't like the position and is disappointed in it. Yes, he may hold the office till the next election, so as to keep up continuity of the cabinet, but I do not believe it. I do not believe he will be alive then unless he gets relief from his burdens. Evidently the air, the water, the position, the whole surroundings do not agree with him, and I am of the opinion that he will not be with us many weeks. Mr. Manning's health is ruined.

# RANGE CATTLE.

Denver dispatch: Prominent cattlemen here and elsewhere in Colorado, also New Mexico, are signing a petition to the railroad companies centering at St. Louis asking them to give their influence towards the establishment of cattlemen's stock yards at the west side of St. Louis. It appears to be the unanimous feeling among western cattle-growers that the establishment of vards at this point will tend to distribute shipments and force Chicago, Kansas City and other dressed beef syndicates to pay more reasonable prices for range cattle, present prices being so low as to make business unprofitable. The Internationa Range association meeting represents al The International portions of the range country. new associations have joined within a few days. Indications point to a large meeting here in February.

KALNOKY'S ATTITUDE APPROVED. VIENNA, Nov. 15 .- Count Andrassy, in an interview to-day with Emperor Francis Joseph, said that he feared Count Kalnoky's speech before the delegations on Saturday would induce Russia to fight. The emperor replied that his opinion was to the contrary, but that while he was nas-ionately opposed to provoking a war he fully approved of Count Kalnoky's attitude on the Bulgarian question.

SIXTY PERSONS LOST. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The steamer Oceanic which arrived to-day from Hong Kong and Yokohama, brings news of the foundering of the steamship Normantore off Pashimi, Japan, with seventy two persons on board of whom only twelve reached the shore. She was laden with tea for New York and Canada. No date of the occurrence is given.

# WASHINGTON'S COLORED PEOPLE.

Notable Negroes Who Live in Fine Style at the Capital-The Poorer Classes Their Society.

A Washington correspondent of The Depeland Leader writes: More than one-fourth of the population of Washington city is colored, and it is estimated that there are 60,000 negroes at the District of Columbia. These are of all classes, rich and poor, educated and uneducated, patrician and plebeian. They number some of the best element of the negro population of the United States, and among them are the most noted colored men of the country. Senator Bruce, though he still holds on to his estate in Mississippi, lives at Washington during the winters, and John Lynch, who was one of the presidents of the last national republican convention, leaves his cotton plantations near Natchez in the fall and does not return to them again until the spring. Mr. Lynch was prosecuting the study of the law here during the past winter, and the booksellers tell me he bought many books. He is well educated and cultured, and is worth. I am told, about \$100,000k Bruce is also rich, and his little boy, Roscoe Coukling Bruce will have a fortune should his father die. Fred Douglass does not live in Washington, but his home is so near it that he can reach it by the street-cars. He owns a very pleasant residence on the hills above Uniontown, one of the suburbs of Washington. It is worth, perhaps, \$12,000. From his windows he can see the capitol and the whole city spread out before him, and his home is a part of the Van Hook estate, which was divided into lets and sold on the condition that no colored man should be ever allowed to purchase

Representative Harris, the colored ongressman from North Carolina, ives in a three-stoy brick house in the tashionable northwest portion of the city. His house is in the same block as that of Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, and it is not a stone's throw from the Pendleton mansion, in which Secretary Endicott lives. Representative Smalls, of South Carolina, boards here in Washington, but I understand he is wealthy and that his daughters have been educated in the seminaries of Massachusetts. John F. Cooke, the tax collector of the District of Columbia, is said to be worth \$200,000, and he has held his present office for lifteen years. John M. Langston, the ex-minister to Hayti, is rich, and there are a large number of the Washington colored men who own fine houses and valuable lands. I went to buy a lot on the hills above Washington the other day, and I found that some of the best property of Washington city was in the hands of a colored real-estate agent. Among his property I found a house which I considered a bargain, and upon asking for the owner I was told that he was a colored bar-

George W. Williams, the first colored member who ever sat in the Ohio Legislature, and the man whom Arthur appointed minister to Hayti, and Bayand refused to confirm, tells me that approached and the negro continued: there are a hundred negroes in Washington worth \$25,000, at least lifty worth \$10,000, and nearly a thousand worth \$5,000 aniece.

Much of the best property of Washington city is owned by colored men. They bought the lands when they were cheap, and after the city changed its direction they held on to them. Now on almost any of the fash onable streets of Washington you may see the cabin of a negro laborer bumping up against the mansion of a millionaire statesman, and a curious thing about it is that the laborer is not any more anxious to sell his land than the statesman is his. Colored men who make less than a dolthe head of the treasury department, lar a day own lands here worth \$1, \$2, They talk about Mr. Manning being in \$3, and \$4 per square foot, and the colored people of Washington have churches costing from \$5,000 to \$50,-000 apiece scattered throughout the

most fashionable parts of the city. Of course the majority of the colored population are poor, but many of the poorest of them lay up money, and I lived for a year on meals supplied by a colored eaterer, a man who had made a fortune at catering, and who supplied one hundred persons and more with two meals a day at \$25 a month apiece. Wormley, the famous cook who went over to England with Reverdy Johnson to cook terrapin to please the palates of the English lords, and thereby get them to grant us a better treaty, was a colored man. He died not long ago, leaving \$100,000 invested in one of the best hotels in Washington, and his sons now carry on this business They have diplomates and statesmen as boarders, and charge in some cases as high as \$8 a day.

There are many negroes in Washington who use better language than white people of the same standing. They are very particular about the use | conveyances | especially. Don't insist of their words, and the lives of the better classes are a continuous strain to- are first in a street car it is your ward improving themselves. A large number of them are well educated, though the majority of them of course are ignorant. They have public and private schools here, and Harvard university turns out a number of colored graduates of both sexes every year. Some of these become lawyers and doctors, and there are a great many colored teachers of both sexes.

It is not an uncommon thing to ride in the street cars here with well-dressed colored girls, who have Latin and Greek books in their arms, and whose dresses fit them as well as do those of senator's daughters. The colored people indeed, dress better in proportion to their means than the whites, and the better class of colored girls at Washington are as particular about their kids as their fairer sisters. There are numerous colored swells in Washington, and these wear plug hats, sport fancy canes and enjoy their fine clothes as well as the white swells. You may see them in the parks of an evening and on Sundays they promenade with the fashonable throng on Connecticut avenue. They are not averse to hiring carriages, either, and they court their sweethearts with ice-cream and seats at the

There is as much caste in negro soci- | winter in Egg Harbor. - Washington Critic.

ety here almost as in white society The better educated and better bre have little to do with the ignoroit, and with those whose blood they do no think so pure as theirs. They have their balls and their parties, their litrary societies and their social club and they enjoy life in much the satur

way as their Cancasian brothers. The negroes form the servants of Washington, and colored girls command from \$10 to \$15 a month as house servants. Some of them ar seamstresses, and they make the besnurses in the world. The men net a conclument footment cooks, whiters and peddlers at the capitol, and many so ored men have little places of business of their own. Some of these Lttl stores are in tumble-down bouses and out-of-the-way places, where you would think no one ever came to buy, and the person who will look will find as many queer things about the streets of Washington as they will in those of a

Wanted, Sensible Women. Specialized education does not necessarily create companionable nor even sensible women; else, by parity of reasoning, would all professional men be personally charming and de-I ghtful, which undoubtedly they are not. A girl may be a sound Greeian, a brilliant mathematician, a sharp critic, a faultles grammarian. yet be wanting in all that personal tact and temper, clear observation. ready sympathy and noble self control which make a companionable wife and a valuable mother. Nor is unprofessional or unspecialized instruction necessarily synonymous with idleness and ignorance; while a good all-around education is likely to prove more serviceable in the home and in society than one or two supreme accomplishments. Many of us make the mistake of confounding edneation with acquirements and of running together mental development and intellectual specialization. The women of whom we are most proud in our own history were not remarkable for special intellectual requirements so much as for general charac ter and harmonious working of will and morality. The Lady Fanshawes and Elizabeth Frys, the Mary Carpenters and Florence Nightingales, whose names are practically immortal, were not noted for their learning, but they were none the less women whose mark in history is indeliable, and the good they did lives after them and will never die. And taking one of the at least partially learned ladies of the past-is it her Latinity and her bookishness that we admire so much in Lady Jane Grey, or is it her modesty, her gentleness, her saintly patience, her devotion-in a word, is it her edueation or her character-the intellectual philosopher or the sweet and lovely and noble woman?-Fortnightly Re-

# A Bit of Philosophy.

An old negro observing the greediness exhibited by a white boy' said: "Come heah er minit, mer son, an' lemme tell yer er little story." The boy

"One day dar wuz er boy bout yer size gwine along de street. He come ter er sto' whar dar was er bar'l o' apples, an' he says, says he, mister, gin me er apple? De sto

man looked at him er minit an 'plied; " Think yer ken take jes one?"

.. Yas, sah.

" . An yer won't take but one?" " No. sah.

" · Wall, go ter de bar'l dar an' git ver one.

· De boy hopped up ter de bar' an' gunter fumble er mong de apples, han'lin fust one an' den de uder, try in' ter git der bigges' one' Arter er laung time he tuck de bigges' one he could fine an' hopped er way frum de bar'l er gigglin' an' er grinnin, case he had beat der man, but when he stuck his teeth in de apple he foun' dat all de inside wus rotten. Den his jaw drapped an' flingin' de no count apple er way, he says, says he:

· Mister, please sah, gin me one mo' an' I'il take der littles' one I

ken tine.

· · · Oh, no, says de man,' yer can't hab no mo'. Dar wuz er time when yer could er got er good little one 'stead 'o er bad big one but dat time is past.' Better think er 'bout dat, my son fur 'one' o dese days it mout be too late fur yer too take er Jeetle one." - Arkansaw Traveler.

# Don't Be a Chump.

If you are a chump, conceal it. For policy's sake, for society's sake, for you rown sake. Be a gentleman on the street, no matter how hurried you are, no matter how worried you may be. Be a gentleman in public on your rights at all times. If you right to take a vacant seat, or sit next the street in an open car. Nobody can dispute this right. The aisle may be crowded full of ladies standing, or they may have to crowd past you to get an inside place. You can insist on your rights and make

them do it, but you are a chump. You may argue to yourself that you have a right to the best that is open when you enter the conveyance; that you pay your fare and entitled to a reasonable refor your money; that others may take their chances in such places, etc. All true. No one disputes what you say or think. But if you are a man you know you are acting the boor. You feel mean, and no logic will drive away that feeling. Americans are instinctively gentlemen and ladies. If they follow the impulses of that instinct they act becomingly and feel correspondingly better. If they hold the impulse in abevance and reason out a different course they may reason out an incontrovertiable conclusion. But it is not satisfactory. It is not creditable to them. - Chicago News.

Henn ought to lay the Galatea up for the

## GASLIGHT AND BALDNESS.

The causes of baldness have ofte

been sought for and guessed at, but i

One of the Arguments for Adoptiu the Electric Light.

can not be said that any satisfactory en planation has, up to the present time been given. It is now discovered by-New York hairdresser, who says: "Pec ple give all kinds of explanation for! -dissipation, cutting the hair to short, letting it grow too long, smoking drinking strong coffee, worry, wearing high hats, wearing low hats, wearing your hat indoors, not wearing it out loors, late hours, and a hundred othe things. Now you will notice there ar no classes of men more frequently bal than retail salesmen, bookkeepers, an office clerks in certain lines of business Why should baldness affect them mor than others? Because they babituall stand or sit nearly every evening under gaslights. Bookkeepers alway have a strong light right over thet head, or just in front of them. So d clerks who have to work at night Retail salesmen sell goods at night d' rectly under two powerful burners, and most of the time their heads are no far from the flame. The artificial hea dries out the bair, makes it brittle and unhealthy, and finally kills it at the root. If you will pass your han through your hair after you have beer standing under a gaslight for a few moments, you will see at once how i s. Although you may not have no ticed the heat on your head, your hair if you've got any, will be hot to the roots. You'll be surprised, too, a what a distance from the I ght the hai will absorb the heat. Now there i nothing so bad for the halt as getting i dry. That is why the use of water or it is so injurious - because it evaporate so readily and takes with it the natura oil of the hair. Your hair should b moist all the time and with the oil tha is secreted by the little cells at th roots. When the oil is continually and rapidly dried out, as it is when the head is kept heated by gaslight, the cel dries up and the hair falls out. Peq ple who sit under the gaslight should wear some kind of a cool non-conduct ing headgear to protect themselves. have an idea, too, that after the elect ric light has been in universal use for generation or two baldness will be a scarce as it was before gaslight and night work got common together .-Electrical World.

## Business Ability.

We hear and read a great dea about commercial honesty, but ninmen out of ten, who are not busines men, are pretty well settled in thei belief that business ability means the ability to get a customer's money away from him without violating the pena code.

There are tricks in all trades. Take the sugar business, for instance. Did we not read the other day that the suga: manufacturers were adulterating their wares so copiously that there was at upward tendency in the price of sandi What else is the meaning of the sluthat the sugar business is sometimes pursued for generations by the same family: that it's sanded down from sire

to son? If the sugar manufacturers are above suspicion, why should an item go the rounds of the press, to the effect tha when a grocer's son went to see the workmen digging the cellar for his father's new house, he came back paland breathless, exclaiming, "Father father! Our everlasting fortune is made The men digging the cellar have struct

a sugar mine! Almost everything that is bough and sold is believed to be adulterated Even the honest milkman is not like Cæsar's wife should have been above suspicion. Not long since a Boston chemist was examining a bottle o milk in the interests of science, when a exploded and neary killed him. The milkman's explanation was that the milk came from a kicking cow. Tot

thin, too thin.

The diamond merchant speaks of his goods being of the purest water, and that's what may be truthfully said or the milkman's wares. Not all the dia monds we see on the street cars, or or the stage, are genuine. A great many of them might be insured in the Plate Glass Insurance Company. Many a young man who is not able to pay his laundress has been unjustly censured for wearing a large diamond stud or his shirt bosom. If the diamond were genuine its lustre might be dimmed by the unpaid laundry bill, but as usually happens in such cases, the young mar bought the priceless gem of the Orien on credit at a hardware store for 3;

The subject is too extensive to be elaborated in the columns of a newspaper, for this is unmistakably the age of adulteration. Beer can be made out of anything. If a brewer were to try the experiment it is even possible that he might make beer out of hops and

malt. Everything is liable to be bogus. The only bonest butter is the goat Even the staff of I fe-whisky-is noabsolutely pure. It is frequently adulterated with lemon peel, &c. There are false prophets and false profits. Money is counterfeited and occasionally antique chestnuts are palmed off on

the public as this year's crop. The best advice we can give is "Be-ware of imitations," as the monkey said to the dude .- Texas Stftings.

# A Great Secret Out.

Pretty girl .- "An old woman told me to-day that I ought to get some love powder, and she said she guessed you kept it."

Druggist .- "You can make it yourself by mixing half a teaspoonful of sugar with a-a minute quantity of powdered starch.' 'Yes, and how will I give it to him?"

which you prepare, and slip it into his coffee.

"You must invite him to a supper

"And will that make him want to marry me?"

"It will if the coffee is good and everything else weil cooked - Omahe World