seeds in Texas: To the House of Representatives: I return without my approval house bill No. 10203 entitled: "An act to enable the commissioner of agriculture to make a special distribution in the drought-stricken counties of Texas, and making appropria-

tion therefor:" It is represented that long continued and extensive drought has existed in certain parts of the state of Texas resulting in the failure of crops and consequent distress and destitution. Though there has been some difference in the statements concerning the extent of the people's needs in localities thus affected, there seems to be no doubt that there has existed a condition calling for the relief, and I am willing to be lieve that notwithstanding the aid already furnished the donation of seed grain to the farmers located in this region, to enable them to put in new crops, would serve to avert a continuance or return of an unfortunate blight; and yet I feel obliged to withhold my approval of the plan as proposed by this bill, to indulge a benevolent and charitable sentiment through the appropriation of public fundfor that purpose. I can find no warrant for such appropriation in the constitution, and I do not believe that the power and duty of the general government ought to be extended to the relief of individual suffering which is in no manner properly related to the public service or benefit. The prevalent tendency to disregard the limited mission of this power and duty should, I think, be stendfustly resisted to the end. That reason should be constantly enforced that though the people support the gov-ernment the government should not support the people. Friendliness and the charity of our countrymen can always be relied upon to relieve their fellow-citizens in misfortune. This has been repeatedly and quite lately demonstrated. Federal aid in such cases encourages the expectation of paternal care on the part of the govern-ment and weakens the sturdiness of our national character, while it prevents in-dulgence among our people of that kindly sentiment and conduct which strengthens the bonds of common brotherhood. It was within my personal knowledge that individual aid has to some extent already been extended to the sufferers mentioned in this bill. The failure of the proposed appropriation of \$10,000 additional to meet their remaining wants will not neces-sarily result in continued distress if the emergency is fully made known to the peoof the country. It is here suggested that the commissioner of agriculture is annually directed to expend a large sum of money for the propagation and distribution of seeds and other things of this description, two-thirds of which are upon the request of senators, rep representatives and delegates in congress supplied to them for distribution among their constituents. The appropriation for the current year for this purpose is \$100,-000 and it will probably be no less in the appropriation for the ensuing year. I understand that a large quantity of grain is furn shed for such distribution, and it is supposed that this free apportionment among their neighbors is a privilege which may be waived by our senators and representatives. If a sufficient number of them

donors would experience the satisfaction attending deeds of charlty. GROVER CLEVELAND,

#### RIVERS AND HARBORS. Amounts Devoted to Most Important Points-Total of the Appropriation.

should request the commissioner of agri-

culture to send their shares of grain thus

allowed them to the suffering farmers of

Texas, they might be able to sow their

crops. The constituents for whom in

theory this grain is intended could well

bear a temporary deprivation and the

Washington dispatch: The following is a list of the total amount of some important items in the river and harbor bill, which have been inserted or increased by the senate committee appropriation: Harbor of refuge, Grand Marais, Mich., \$35,000. Portage Lake & River Improve ment company canal and the Lake Superior Ship-Canal, Railway and Iron Company Canal, (purchase,) \$350,000. (Provided that no part shall be expended until property is conveyed to the United States, and the attorney-general shall have certi-fied that the title is perfect); Kenosha, Wis., \$5,000; Menominee, Wis., \$9,000; Milwaukee, Wis., \$80,000; Superior Bay Louis Bay, Wis., \$12,000; Ash land, Wis., \$10,006; St. Croix, Wis., and Minnesota, \$10,000; Wabash river, Indiann, and Illinois \$34,500; (of which \$24,-000 is for Grand Rapids and river below, \$1,000 for Grayville, and \$2,500 for the river above Vincennes); the Illinois river,

Illinois, \$115,000. The "Callom amendment," with respect to the Hennepin canal, is incorporated in the bill, and the sum of \$50,000 in addi-tion to any unexpected balance of the last river and harbor bill is appropriated for

surveys and expenses.

The Missouri river below Sioux City gets \$300,000; reservoirs at the headwaters of the Mississippi, \$20,000; Mississippi river, etween Aiken and Grand Rapids, \$7,500 Mississippi river, at Des Moines Rapids canal, \$35,000 (of which \$20,000 is for a pier connecting the outer wall of the canal with the pivot pier of the bridge at Keokuk); Mississippi river, from the head of the passes to the mouth of the Ohio, \$1,-500,000.

The total appropriations recommended by the committee is \$10,385,800—the net increase over the house bill being \$22,070.

RETAIL LIQUOR DEALERS ORGANIZE. New York special; The retail dealers have completed all their arrangements for a grand demonstration to-night to "protest against the brewers' pool, who have conspired to make slaves of the retailer, and also to protest against the proposed high license and other bills before the legislature detrimental to our trade." P. J. Fitzgerald of Troy, president of the association, is to preside, and speeches are promised by J. T. Atherton, of Kentucky, president of the national association, the mayor of Baltimore, Mr. C. M. Knight, of Boston, and several others. Resolutions will be offered at this meeting proposing a boycott against all members of the brewers' poci and their product. The intensity of the feeling against the members of the pool is manifest in the impatience with which the dealers await the signal to proceed with the boycott. Yesterday Barny Kearns, president of the association, led the van by throwing out Eurets beer from his saloon, the same time conspicuously dis playing this card in big letters: "No pool beer sold here; down with monopoly." Applications immediately multiplied for copies of this card, and before night it was dis played in hundreds of saloons in the east The leaders of the movement clafm that after to-night it will be seen in more than half of the saloons of the city.

A bill to punish strikers who interfere with the lawful employment of other persons by a fine of \$500 and imprisonment for six months, passed the Texas senate with only three dis-

### THE BOYCOTT.

It is to be Tabooed as a Hateful Word. Philadelphia dispatch: It is generally inderstood here that Mr. Powderly and the other members of the executive board of the Knights of Labor are devoting much of their time to the consideration of more rasible means for checking the indiscriminate boycotting which is now being waged, and a general circular will shortly be sent out clearly defining the situation and in--tructing assemblies that such boycotts as re now existing, which have not received e sanction of the executive board, must The boycott on Armour goods

s repudiated by the executive board and made the example. Mr. Barry in an interview to-day said the question of boycotting Armour had never been even considered by the executive board and consequently never received their authorization. Another ember said that while the western Knights of Labor were faithful and enthusastic. ey were too radical in some matters and their leaders did not exercise a proper dis-cipline. Other members of the board exressed similar sentiments. Mr. Powderly "Let me direct your attention to a ew little abuses. I find that whenever a strike occurs a plea for aid is scattered broadcast among the assemblies. Do not pay unless the appeals come from your listrict assembly or the general assembly If boyeott notices are sent to you, born them. I have in my possession 400 boy cott notices which were sent to assemblic with the request that they be acted upon. I hate the word boycott. I advise you to

MRS. CLEVELAND'S RECEPTION.

Washington special: Mrs. Cleveland's re eption at noon to-day was a large and nocable one. She was looking very girlist n a silk dress of a soft brown shade, one dide of the skirt and the waist handsomel, rimmed with brown and gift bended passe menteries. Tucked in the button of he aist was a single red rose. Miss Cleveland oined her down stairs after a visit from Mr. oreoran and was soon surrounded. wore a black silk and jet dress and follow ing her usual custom had a pink rose i Thegreen parlor was crowded ner corsage. on many calling to pay their respects t. Miss Cleveland by her suggestion who neeting them last Thursday evening Among the visitors were Mrs. Endicot! liss Mildred Lee, Commodore and Mrs Harmony, Mrs. and Mrs. Lamar, Jr., Mrs. bockr.dl. Mrs. Blair, Minister and Mme tomero and Mrs. Stanley Matthews. Miss leveland remained down stairs even after I o'clock and the conversation kept up in the merricat style.

### WILL OBEY THE LAW.

Pittsburg dispatch: President Roberts of the Pennsylvania railroad company notified the officials to-day that it was the intention of the company to live up to the spirit and letter of the inter-state commerce law, as it now reads, though the con struction of some of its clauses by the commission might cause changes later on. day general orders were sent to all departments notifying them of the intentions of the company and telling them to act promptly in accordance with the bill From two to three hundred clerks have been set at work preparing blanks, new sets of books, forms and other necessary matters to carry out the changes.

RAILROAD BRIBERS AT WORK. St. Paul dispatch: A sensation wa

caused in the house of representatives at a late hour this afternoon when Donnelly, apon the defeat-50 to 39 -of his bill fixng maximum rates of freight on grain, re erred to the previous vote in the house or the same bill in which but twenty-five members voted against it, and declared he had been informed by a representative that one of the representative's colleagues had stated that he could get \$250 for voting against this bill and \$250 more to vote for Emery's railroad bill. The house adjourned without a vote on Donnelly's motion to reconsider.

A CONCESSION TO CANADA. St. Johns special- The fish exporters in and things which have no kind of this city have been considerably exercised over the fact that the collector of customs at Eastport, Me., had decided that frozen herring imported from the provinces was dutiable. Application was made to the Washington authorities for an oninion on the subject, and last night a reply was received, stating that frozen fish intended for immediate consumption were free from

THE CAMPAIGN IN GERMANY.

Berlin dispatch: Police attempted to dis perse a Socialist meeting, which was eing held in a bock brewery at Stetten, last evening but failed. A force of military was then summoned and with fixed ayonets drove the people from the hall. several of the people were wounded by bayonet throsts and one man is reported killed. The hall in which the meeting was ield was completely wrecked.

At Magreburg, yesterday, twenty-four ocialists were arrested on the charge of beonging to illegal societies.

## STABBED WITH A STILETTO.

CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 13.—During a quarrel over cards this afternoon in a Clark street sa- of locution. Young girls who travel oon Daniello Florio, lately from Genoa, slashed Felice Ramondi over the hand with a razor. An instant later Ramondi's companion, Francesco Trimaric, plunged a stiletto into the heart of Florio. He sank to the floor dead, while the other two hastily made their The trio had been carousing together since early morning.

Henry L. Lazarus, juuge of the civil dis trict court of the parish of Orleans, has been declared by the supreme court of Louislana guilty of malfessance and gross misconduct in

A man giving the name of Hugh Brachlin was arrested in a suberb of Cleveland on suspicion of being one of the persons who assaulted Captain Hochn and Detective Hulligan on a a Pittsburgh train.

President Roberts of the Pennsylvania railway, is of the opinion that the inter-state commerce act will largely prevent the public from taking undue advantage of the necessiles of railroad companies.

A single firm has made contracts for the deivery of two million railroad ties in Nebraska this year, mainly for the Northwestern and Union Pacific roads, and the Burlington i about to arrange for another million. In the petroleum-fields of Russia a volcan-

recently burst forth, sending up a high column of fire and mud, the latter covering the ground or a square unle. The purchasing committee of the Wabasi

road has made arrangements in New York for the transfer of the western division on Mar-Four firemen in St. Louis were serious surned by an explosion of gasoline in Lung

stross' chemical dvc-works. Joseph M. Pollack, a retail clothler in St Louis, has confessed judgment for \$5100. Four prisoners escaped from the fail of

Laucaster county the other night by knocking a hole in the wall.

Goldsmith, Brothers, manufacturers of clothing, Philadelphia, Pa., have made an assignment with \$100,000 dabilities.

## A MUCH-USED PRONOUN.

Few Observations on the First Person Singular-Modesty Not a Characteristic of Some People We Meet.

A recent number of The London Queen contains an article on "The First Person Singular." The writer aserts, and without doubt the assertion well grounded, that the letter "I" is he boundary of the whole world of senation and the mirror wherein are relected all outside phenomena. We ive, and think, and understand by its eal zation, and through its power of bsorption we get a glimpse of the "I" of others. It is the Alpha and Omega d all speculation—the soul beacon of ight in the midst of un versal darkness. n it all nature is focused, and all ife represented. . . . "What the "I" loes not know has no existence for nan;" "What the eye does not see he heart does not crave," and "what he 'I' does not know the mind cannot ecept," are truisms. That which ome organisms feel and believe are ion-existent for others. A person who ias always been blind can have no pereption of color, a deal person no idea of carmony. This is the metaphysical assect of "I." The "I" of every-day ife is in some persons the most objecionable sign-post ever set up in the tighway of life. It meets one at every urn and seems to obstruct the way to very other domain. What I think and what I do-where I have been and what have seen, is the string on which is ounded the everlast ng monochord of gotism; and it never occurs to these elf-conta ned harpists that others may veary of the sameness of their tune. Nor do they think that anyone has nown aught of which they them-

her discover things which have been sublic property for centuries, even to acts of Greek and Roman history. If hey go over to Paris for the first time hey discover Paris, and give their seighbors who have lived there for ome years the benefit of their experinces in the cafes, and news of the onduct of the crowds in the streets. nd the queue made at the doors of the heaters. If they take up a new study hey instruct the expert-if they have dopted a new fad they convert the e rophant-or it may be set forth as acontrovertible the superficial reasons rhy such and such a fact should be acepted to one who has gone down to he roots and rejected after profound xamination. These intellectual egoists never discriminate. Their "I" ominates their judgement and what bey hear and learn, if it strikes their ancy they hold fast to, sure that great xpansive "I" cannot be deceived, and hat they have no need of caution. The anks of the superstitious are recruited rom those of the intellectual egotists, nd the people who accept as gospel very folly affoat are those who are o sure of themselves that they take no recautions against blundering. To e sure, among the swallowers of uacking-ducks are the absolutely simde and non-egotistical. But their fault s folly, not presumption-want of

roper self-assertion-not too much ar-

ogance.

elves have been ignorant until now.

The writer continues: People who ive in their own "I" are now prone to onsider themselves slighted, now eagr to accept as supreme honor the comnonest courtisies and the smallest ivilities. Everything unusual they ake as something done in their honor; eference to themselves they accept as heir assigned homage. This had an llustration of a sort when Cato the ounger took the demonstrations of repeet and greetings made by the Antiochians as witnesses borne o his own deserving. It was nothing of the kind. The—what ve should now call-deputation was vaiting for Demetrius, Pompey's freednan; and Cato went for nothing in heir eyes. We say this was an illusration of a sort; for Cato the younger vas by no means an egotist, and the nistake was not unnatural. And, talkng of ancient matters, it was Piutarch's father who first gave that most iseful advice against egotism in speech -bidding his famous son always say 'we went''-'we saw"-"we did" wen when his colleague should chance o be absent; and never to push forward hat obtrusive "I," which some peode seem to think the note of admiration of the universe.

"I" has also become a universal form are prone to disdain the modesty of the sollective pronoun "we," and from heir conversation it might be gleaned hat they spend their lives in going bout the world alone and unattended. t is not a mice form of speech, but it selongs to the intense individualism of he times. Self-assertion is the fashion. out it will pass away if we will wait in patience. This self-sustained worship of the "I" has received many a hard tnock from poet and philosopher; ye t still survives: "Sic volo, s c jubeo" tands as a kind of monumental warn ng in the way of arrogant speech, and I am Sir Oracle, and when I open m ips let no dog bark' is a phrase which ve all know by heart, and of which nany of us have had occasion to make

application. Sir Philip Sidney says: "There is 10thing sooner overthrows a weak head han opinion of authority, like too trong liquor in a fra I glass." So that, is the "world is nothing but brabble," according to Montaigne, these opinions of authority that overthrow the weak reads are not always those which ought wearry most weight. "I hardly ever ret saw the man who did not prate too nuch and speak too Ittle," the old French humoristic philosopher goes on o say, and h s sareasm touches, of all nen, those who worship their own "I," and believe in themselves rather than n science, by which we mean absolute knowledge.

The nudity craze is said to be spreading. Shoulder straps and belt is now the regula don corsage for evening dress.-Boston Her-

As coal rises all over the country so sink the hearts and purses of the honest poor .-Philadelphia News.

SAVAGE RACES.

Will They Not Be Exterminated by

Natural Lawst Speaking of the rate of savage progress. The London Speciator says: It seems to us that modern cheeriness has slightly infected scientific men, and that in eager hope to show that natural science presages a great future for man they leave out of view some unpleasant facts which militate against their theory. They take time into their account at one point and not at another. They will assert that the development of man from a mankey or a rept le, or whatever is the latest theory about his ancestors, must have occupied cycles of centuries, and that cycles more past before man could use tools or make fire; and then they expect, or write as if they expected, another enormous advance within a trumpery period marked in recorded histor, -for example, some two or three thousand years. Why? Where is the evidence that the man of the Niger would not take a million or so of years before he. unassisted, attained to civilization, especially if he passed through that period of "arrestment" which has certainly struck some races, and the duration of which is as uncertain as the duration of the world? Scientific men are conscious of the greatest of the marvels of the universe, the astounding way in which productive or creative energy is wasted, generations of creatures perisning uselessly before the creature to survive is born, and forests dacaying that a few trees may live; but they seem unwilling to expect such waste of men. Why not? Is it because of the value of sentient beings in the economy of the universe? If humanity all perished to-morrow through some vast calamity, say, by the emission from all volcanic regions of some po sonous vapor -a thing believed to have occurred on a minute scale—the loss would be far less than the loss of babies which has occurred since the beginning of the world, and would be less, indeed, than the loss of stillborn children only. If nature, or law, or providence, can afford to waste human beings, even Aryan beings, at that prodigious rate, why should it not waste whole races of savages? It has wasted two within quite a short period—the Car bs of Cuba and the Tasmanians—and it is wasting two more qu te visibly, the Australians of the mainland and the Maoris. Why should it not waste the remainder, leaving the world altogether to men of some higher type, or other type, as has bappened with some animals? We do not see, we confess, though we wish to see, why, on the scientific theory of the universe, we should expect so much progress in savages, or why a Digger Indian, say, should gradually advance until he can count up to the number which astronomers are accustomed to use. Why should he not perish, or, if his vitality is strong, as is the case with some negro trabes, why should be not survive as a kind of half-developed man? He has done so for ages in Australia, and why should the ages end? We can see a hope for him in the Christian theory, which assigns to the negro. as in Newton, two lives, but on the scientific one we see nothing for him, if he remains unconquered and of unconquered and unmixed blood, except a doubtful probability of advance at a rate which the human mind can scarce y discern, and which, as a factor in history, it is even useless to consider.

breathe. The Kind of Stove He Wanted.

Judged by Christianity, the savage has

a future; but, judged by history and

science, the best thing that could hap-

pen to him would be to disappear as

apidly as possible, and make room for

he useful peoples, who two centuries

"I want to buy a coal stove," drawled man with sad eyes as he dragged his attenuated form into a Madison street hardware store.

ant, knocking over a chair in his haste to reach the customer,

"Yes, a coal stove." replied the sadeved man with a sigh. "I thought you would think I was crazy, so I took the

chuckled, taking the stranger by the arm. "What style of stove do you

man with a wail of despair.

"Of course; you told me that before. mean what kind of stove do you want? Self-feder?

stove with coal at \$7.50 a ton and a famine close at hand? You must be nsane. I want a stove that can feed with a spoon, one that doesn't get hungry more than twice a week, and has enough humanity in it to heat three rooms when the thermometer is below zero. A self-feeding stove! I want one that I can bring up on the

Men are Not Susceptible to Flattery Wife (to husband who is arranging ais tollet at the mirror) - "Can't you

Husband (dec's vely)-"No. I can not. Opera indeed! Do you think I'm made f money?"

brushing your waskers, dear." Husband (turning around with an angry glitter in his eyes)-"Why not?" Wife (smil ngly)-"Because one brushing is enough. And you are handsome enough without going to all that trouble. It would be hard for you to make yourself any handsomer-at

Husband (after completing his toilet) "I'm going down town for awhile. By the way, Bella, on the second thought, I guess I can manage to get a ouple of opera tickets, so you can con-

Wife (solus—after his departure)—
"I thought I would fetch him."—Boston

An Adventure With Lions.

Mr. F. C. Selous has been writing to the London Field some interesting experiences with lions in Central South Africa. In a recent issue he describes an exceedingly fortunate day's sport. While riding with a companion in search of game for food, his attention was attracted by the shouting of a number of Kaffirs. On galloping up to them there were cries of "A lion! a lion!" "There! there! close in front of you, lying flat on the ground." instantly saw him-a male lion, on his outstretched paws, and certain- to the horse. ly not more than twenty yards from me. I was too close to feel inclined to dismount, especially as I was riding a steady shooting horse. To rein in, turning my horse at the same time, and to raise my rifle was the work of a moment. My horse, however, would not keep perfectly still; and as I was trying to get the sight on to the lion's nose below the eyes, I saw him draw in his forelegs, which had been stretched out under his chest; then his whole body quivered. I knew what these signs portended, and that he was on the point of charging. Just then I fired, and made a very lucky shot, as, owing to the slight movements of the Seeing what was coming, I just touched the trigger as the sight crossed the lion's face, and, luck being on my side, the bullet struck him exactly between the eyes. It drilled a small hole through the frontal bone, where it struck and blew off a large piece at the back of the brainpan. Death of course, was instantaneous, and I at once set to work to skin him. He was a fair sized male in the prime of life. As soon as we had skinned him, Laer and Lagain started on in front, closely followed by the Kaffirs. "We had just entered the belt of forest on the further side of which

ran the valley where my camp was situated, when Laer, who was some thirty yards in front of me stopped, and turning around, beckoned to me As I came near, I said: 'What is it, Laer?' 'I'ts another lion, sir,' he answered. 'Where?' I asked, dropping the reins and working as hard as I could to unfold the skin that was twisted round my waist, while at the same time I sought everywhere with my eyes in front of me. However, I could not make him out; let it drop to the ground, up jumped a lion with a loud purr some fifty yards in front of me, and went off through the forest as hard as he could. Luckily through the stems of the trees, there was but little undergrowth, and the grass was nothing like so long and thick as in the valleys, except indeed at the bases of the enormous ant heaps with which these forests are studded, where the grass always grows longer and thicker than anywhere else. As the lion made off, I dug my spurs in-

nim; and when a lion is driven to bay

t is impossible to tell at what instant

se may make up his mind to charge.

I dismounted, however, and, taking a

quick but steady sight, planted a

bullet just between his neck and

shoulder, on receiving which he reared

rimself up with a loud roar and fell

over sideways, while I inwardly said

to myself, I've got him.' The hon was

ying half in and half out of the long

grass; but on regaining the saddle I

again looked at the same spot, the

nim a dead shot, and I thought he

must have managed to wriggle himself

ound the base of the ant-heap, but

was over six feet in height and was

the bull by the horns, and so, dis-mounting, walked into the grass, hold-

tion. I soon found out that the lion

was not there either dead or alive, and

gone out on the other side.

Here, again, the grass was short and

could see a whitish line through it that

is I neared it I walked my horse very

slowly, as I fully expected to find the

his side certainly, but half on his side,

with his hindquarters nearest me, and

certainly dying, although he was not,

called out joyfully to Laer, under this

mpression. Hardly were the words out

of my mouth then the lion was on his

cet, and round on me with marvel-

ous quickness, growling savagely; but

at the first movement I had wrenched

ny horse round and dug the spurs in-

o him, and was in full flight closely

pursued. He did not come more than

as I thought, dead. 'Here he is,'

hence will have scarcely room to horse, I tried to fire again from his back; but he was excited by the galop, or prehaps the growling of the ion disconcerted him, and he would not stand still at all. My antagonist ooked so nasty that I scarcely liked

"A coal stove!" gasped the merch-

precaution to bring a certificate from my physic an,"
"Very thoughtful," the merchant

"A coal stove," replied the sad-eyed

"Suffering Casar! No! Self-feeding

bottle." - Chicago Hera'd.

take me to the opera to-night, dear?"

Wife (after a pause)-"I don't see any need of your spending so much time

least in my eyes-than you are naturally, no matter what care you give to our toilet."

oder the going settled. Ta, ta."

twenty or thirty yards, his strength probably failing him, and I pulled up at once, as I saw that an accident and happened to Laer. He was some ten varis behind me when the iion charged out, and turne i his pony and galloped off parallel with me; but about twenty yards beyond where the lion had stopped, I suppose the pony had shied at something, for I saw his rider fall off, and at once reined in. Laer, let me here say, had a strong thong fastened to his waistbelt at the one end, and to a running loop on the bridle at the other, in imitation of the thin thong I usually use, but which I Mr. Selous' narrative proceeds: "I always arrange in such a way that I can looseen it in an instant. He, however, had simply tied it in a knot crouched perfectly flat, with his head to his waistband, and was fast bound

The position was now this: The lion was standing with open mouth, from which blood was flowing, growling savagely, and looking like nothing but a wounded and ferocious lion, while right in front of him, and within thirty yards, stood Laer's refractory pony, backing toward the lion, pulling with him Laer, who, of course, was looking full into his open jaws, which he did not seem to admire. I think I shall never forget the momentary glimpse I had of his face. He was, at that time, only a lad of about fifteen or sixteen years of age, and no wonder he was frightened; but frightened he most certainly was-his hat had fallen off, his mouth was wide open, and his eyes staring, and he was pulling desperately against the horse, that was steadily dragging him nearer to the hon. whole scene would make a splenhorse, I could not get a steady one. did picture. I was a little to the right of Laer and a little further off the lion, but not much, and he looked alternately at the two of us. I am sure it was only simply want of strength that prevented him from coming on and mauling either Laer or the pony; for before I could raise my rifle he sank down to the ground, but still kept his head up, and, with his mouth wide open, never ceased growling or roaring (I donot know which is the better word). Of course I fired as quickly as I could, the circumstances admitting of no delay. I aimed right for his oper mouth, and at the shot his head fell so suddenly and in such a way that I knew the bullet had reached his brain. The whole of this scene, which has taken so long to describe, was, of course, only a matter of a few seconds.'

# Made a Fortune in a Few Days.

New York Sun. One of the handsomest equipages on Fifth avenue recently was driven by a young Irishman who arrived in this city from Cork two or three weeks ago with \$500 in his pocket. but just as I got the skin loose and | He had come to see the United States, and the \$500 was to pay his expenses. One of the acquaintances he made was a newspaper man, who took the visitor down into Wall street to show him the sights there, and quite by chance introduced him to one of the Stock Exchange magnates. The Irish lad had a story or two, new and succulent; the Stock Exchange man liked them and an offhand friendship sprang to my horse's ribs, and, after a race up forthwith. The Stock Exchange of three or four hundred yards, the | man was a bear; what more natural tion, finding that he could not get than that the youth from Cork should away from me, stopped suddenly at be invited into the ranks? In went one of the large ant-heaps I have his \$500 promptly. He didn't have spoken of, faced round and stood with long to wait; little by little the stock glaring eyes and open mouth, his head market began to split; soon it was held low between his shoulders, look- wide open. The \$500 swelled into ng as savage as he could, growling \$5,000 in a few days; then it grew to noarsely, and twitching the end of his tail from side to side. Pulling in my twice \$5,000, and when a recent crash came the figure doubled once again, and \$20,000 stood to the credit of the mere chit of a boy who had never expected to handle so much money in many a year to come. He has bought a horse and carriage. He has moved from his quiet boarding house to a dismounting, as I was pretty close to first-class hotel. He is going to make that \$20,000 change to \$100,000 before he goes to his home over the ocean-so he says. There is just a bare possibility, though, that if he doesn't let Wall street alone he may be disappointed. If he stays in Wall street long enough somebody else may be driving that horse, and he may be glad to borrow money to get a ticket over the sea.

## Old-Fashioned Housekeepers.

ion was gone! I felt sure I had given I know one, and I would like to see the man who would try to palmoffon her oleomargarine. Those housekeepnto the long grass, and might be lying there dead. I rode closer, then right ers, those mothers who pride themup to the grass, which stood in a patch selves on bringing up their children well, and who keep a constant eye on very thick. I could, however, neither their servants, can only be bent from see nor hear anything. The sun was the strictest rules of propriety in the household by housekeeping considera-

now nearly if not quite down. After a little hesitation, I decided to take tions. There's one of this dear, oldfashioned school up town who has a ng my rifle cocked and ready for acvery pretty servant maid a very tempting servant maid, who always gets served first in the morning, and has all he blood track showed where he had the tradespeople interested in the house. The milkman tries to come sparse, and by the dull evening light I late, so he may find her, and the butterman is wild about her, and the narked the lion's track, which I could butcher sometimes comes himself to not have seen by sunlight. Mounting see that the meat is all right. Those ny horse, and followed by Laer, I vent rapidly along this track. About advantages have not been lost upon the lady of the house, but she is a me hundred yards further on there was a patch of longgrass; and as soon stickler for propriety. So, when, the other morning, she found the butcher's boy kissing the pretty servant maid, she was shocked. She wounded beast lying in it. Nor was I wrote a note to the butcher and told nistaken; for on reaching it I saw him him if he couldn't send a boy who ying, as I thought, dead, about five behaved himself she would take her rards in front of me. He was lying name off his list of customers and stretched on the ground; not flat on she'd get her meat elsewhere. At

breakfast they spoke about it. "Well, mamma, you'd better write to the butterman, to. He kisses her every morning," said the daughter of

the house. "What? The butterman, too?" "Certainly. I saw him yesterday morning."

"Dear me! Well, I can't help it. He must just do it, for I can't get anything like as good butter anywhere else."-San Francisco Chronicle.