

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. 5.

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THE GLACIER Barber Shop

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Late News.

The Fruit Exchange of Riverside, Cal., has taken the place of private shipping firms, and none of the latter are in business this season.

Charges are made against the present Commissioners of Ada county, Idaho, and some of their predecessors for receiving fees illegally.

A cranberry marsh near Kamille, Wash., has yielded 2,500 gallons of berries this season. The yield is of excellent quality, the berries being large and of fine flavor.

At Park City, Utah, a funeral procession was stampeded, resulting in two fatalities. A team in the procession ran away, and caused every other team to stampede, including that drawing the horse with the body of Mrs. Van Schack. Stanton Rob and John Sprague were fatally injured, wheels were broken, carriages upset and men, women and children thrown into heaps with the struggling horses and splintering vehicles. The horse itself was disfigured and a half-dozen people seriously injured.

Nine passenger conductors on the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern railway, who were discharged by Receiver Brown on the charge of "knocking down," have brought suit in the United States Court at Seattle to compel the receiver to prefer charges against them before the Grievance Committee of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, of which they are members. The claim is made that the Northern Pacific, of which the Lake Shore is a branch, had agreed that no one should be discharged without formal charges and an investigation.

A daring attempt to escape from the Westminster penitentiary at Vancouver, B. C., was made the other night by three convicts, who with fifty others had been working all the afternoon in the grounds. When the men were ordered to form up to return to prison a number made a break for liberty. The attempt to escape was evidently prearranged, as they threw stones at the guards and ran in the direction where only one guard was stationed. He fired over their heads to stop them, and all but three were scared and turned back. These three, however, kept on, but were fired at by other guards. Kennedy, the ring-leader, who was serving a life sentence for murder committed in the interior, was hit in the leg, fell, and the two others then gave themselves up. It is believed a plan had been arranged for a general revolt.

The new cruiser Olympia on her trial test did not equal the expectations of her builders, but still far exceeded the requirements, and established a record for an 86-knot course of about 21.67. Much to the surprise of everyone, the day was nearly perfect. The ocean was like a big mill pond, and was only ruffled by the big cruiser herself as she sped through the water, sending a spray over her bow into the decks were drenched. From Goleta Point to Point Conception quite a sea was running, but not enough to retard headway to any extent. The reason why the cruiser did not equal her previous record is an unexplained mystery. Her machinery worked perfectly, and there was not the slightest break. The time of 21.67 is liable to correction on account of the currents, which may result in the Olympia's favor. There was a draft four inches greater than the requirements which will also be counted in the calculations, which will not be made for several days. The maximum speed is estimated at 22.05.

Papers have been filed in the Circuit Court of Union county, Or., which involve the title of the extensive mining property of the Oregon Gold Mining Company at Cornucopia. There have been three issues of bonds on the property for \$40,000, \$200,000 and \$30,000 respectively, and mortgages issued to secure them. The suit is brought by A. L. Schmidt as trustee for the bondholders, it being alleged that the covenants of the mortgages have been broken and that the property should be broken and that the property should be turned over to the bondholders. They ask that a receiver be appointed pending the suit, and pray for judgment and decree: that the terms of the mortgage be declared broken; that the trustee be entitled to the property; that the amount of principal and interest due be fixed by the court, and for foreclosing the mortgage and directing the sale of the property; for fixing priority of payment, and for declaring the same a lien upon the property. T. H. Crawford and T. C. Hyde are the attorneys for plaintiffs. The mines have suspended operations for the season. The mills have never made. Heavy snow is given as the cause of the suspension.

FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

Southern Democratic Senators threaten to defeat the tariff bill unless it is radically modified.

The Oregon delegation was very active in securing the extension of time for settlers on the forfeited railroad lands until 1897. Representative Ellis' bill went from the House to the Senate, and Senator Dolph had it passed immediately without reference to a committee. Senator Dolph had introduced and had reported from his Committee on Public Lands a bill of a similar character, and so the parliamentary status of the measure gave him an opportunity to put it through without any delay. Settlers on these lands will be greatly benefited by the extension granted, especially during these hard times.

The bill for the admission of Utah was passed without division by the House at the conclusion of the debate. Newlands of Nevada made his maiden speech in support of admission. He thought Utah was fully prepared for Statehood, but objected to leaving the allotment of lands in Utah to bureau officers in Washington, who did not understand the conditions there. The United States, he said, should cooperate in the reclamation of the arid lands in that region. In defending Nevada he said he was unable to understand why there should be so much aversion to a State which, when the country was in revolution, had poured \$600,000,000 into the Treasury. Newlands claimed the cause of the present depression in Utah was the result of legislation leveled at her interests.

The annual report of Prof. Mendenhall, chief of the coast geodetic survey, is interesting. The report says that preliminary surveys needed for the location of a northeastern boundary line between the United States and Canada are nearing completion. The surveys have been begun for the location of the boundary line between California and Nevada from Lake Tahoe to the Colorado river, and officers of the survey have been sent to Southeastern Alaska under instructions to co-operate with officers detailed by the Dominion of Canada to locate the boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia. In accordance with requests the survey detailed an officer to act as a member of the board of engineers to devise a system of sewerage and grading of streets in San Francisco and to co-operate with the Harbor Line Commission of the State of Washington in the harbor surveys of Puget Sound.

The Committee on Public Lands reported favorably Representative Hermann's bill prescribing limitations for the completion of titles of lands in Oregon and Washington claimed under the law commonly known as the "donation act." The 1st day of January, 1895, is fixed as the period within which final proofs can be made, and thereafter all such lands under incomplete proof will be held abandoned and the lands will become part of the public domain and subject to settlement. Such land as may have been claimed by purchase from the original claimant, or occupied and in undisturbed possession for twenty years by such purchasers and occupants, or heirs at law or devisees, shall have preference of right of title by purchase or payment of \$1 25 per acre within ninety days after January 1, 1895. The bill is recommended by several Commissioners of the general land office and the present Secretary of the Interior.

The majority report on civil service for the present year is a document of about 15,000 words. The most interesting portion is that bearing on the extension of the classified service to free-delivery post-offices, the subject on which Commissioner Johnston dissented and was accordingly removed by the President a short time ago. The report condemns the removal of the salary list to a classified service in custom-houses, and recommends classification by grade. In support of this view the satisfactory results of classification in the railway mail service are cited. The report says that in the unclassified service, taken as a whole, the government methods of the United States are so utterly indefensible from the standpoint of decency and morality that it is difficult for a man of ordinary intelligence who wishes well to his country to discuss the arguments advanced in their favor with anything like tolerance. The report likens our system to those employed in Morocco and Turkey. The number of persons connected with civil service in the United States is about 200,000. The minority report of Commissioner Johnston opposes the extension of the classified service to free-delivery postoffices as ill-advised and harmful to the cause of civil service reform.

It is probable the State Department will soon enter upon negotiations looking to the adjustment of our relations with China. The enactment of the Geary law will be regarded as an infraction of the existing treaty, necessitating a new treaty. It is understood Gresham desires to make an extension of our trade relations and privileges with China the central feature of his administration. The Secretary is known to have little faith in the future of our trade relations with the Spanish-American Republics, and has made no recommendation for an appropriation for the maintenance of the bureau of American Republics. It is known that Yang Yu, the recently arrived Chinese envoy, comes expressly charged with negotiations for a new treaty. The Chinese government is satisfied with the amendment to the Geary act, and is not anxious to extend the privilege of immigration for its people, but is solicitous for their protection and privileges. Chinese statesmen are said to regard with favor the extension of trade relations with the United States in preference to the governments having a more aggressive policy. The coming negotiations will embrace a settlement of the question of immigration, the treatment of the Chinese already here or who may hereafter come legally, and the protection of American citizens residing in China. At the Chinese legation it is intimated the Minister is hopeful of changes in the treaty, but is not disposed to prematurely anticipate them.

THE MIDWINTER EXPOSITION.

The best news of the week in connection with the coming California Midwinter International Exposition has been the extension of the time limit of excursion tickets from the East to thirty days. This means that those who go to California to see the Midwinter Exposition will have a month in which to visit other parts of the State besides those contiguous to San Francisco, and that the benefits to be derived by the entire Pacific Coast will be correspondingly multiplied. And just here there ought to be a word said about the number of visitors that may reasonably be expected to come out of the frozen East to hibernate in the country—

"Where the leaf never fades in the still bloom of the flowers,
And the bee lingers on through a whole year of flowers."

Those who have already arrived at San Francisco as the advance guard of the grand army of midwinter continent-crossers say that the influx of visitors will exceed the most sanguine expectations of the friends of the exposition. Eastern railway managers are constantly sending to the department of publicity and promotion for advertising matter in connection with the fair. Their patrons are hungry for information on the subject. Some of them are so hungry that more than one of the great trunk lines have deemed it necessary to prepare vast quantities of matter, based on the material furnished by this department, with which to satisfy the popular demands. All this means that thousands of people in the East are going to take advantage of cheap rates and the special attractions of the exposition as an excuse for making a long-promised trip to the "land of sunshine, fruit and flowers."

Meanwhile the list of attractions continues to grow, and there will be lively times during the next three weeks, getting all the concessions in readiness for the opening day. There is one feature of the contemplated attractions, however, for which no elaborate building has to be erected, and yet it is one in which a very wide-spread interest centers, and that is the grand athletic tournament. This tournament is to cover the entire term of the exposition. The contests will not be on each succeeding day's programme, but there will be several events each week, and every Saturday will be largely devoted to this feature. There will be games of lacrosse between British Columbian and American teams; there will be polo matches between swell society riders; there will be football games between college and university teams; there will be races and all sorts of contests on the circular path, and last, though by no means least, a series of baseball games, in which the entire Pacific Coast is invited to take part.

With a view to facilitating arrangements for the last-mentioned feature in this connection Colonel T. P. Robinson of San Francisco has been selected to arrange the games on the diamond field, and in order to have the largest possible number of clubs participate that gentleman desires the addresses of every uniformed baseball club not only in the State of California, but in all the States of the Pacific Coast. These addresses should be sent to him at Room 32, second floor, Mills building, San Francisco, and based upon the number of addresses of intending participants which may be received, there will be arranged such a baseball tournament as has never before been seen anywhere in the world.

In the long list of other attractions it is difficult to select one that is worthy of more special mention than the rest, but perhaps the latest added features may be the most interesting. The very latest and the most startling of all the suggestions that have been forthcoming in the form of concessional features of the fair is that which is to represent "Dante's Inferno," and which has already begun to be spoken of about town as "hell on earth." This concession is to be located in a very prominent part of the exposition grounds, and the character of the entrance to the building containing the exhibit is one that will attract inevitable attention. A great dragon's head, 15 feet in height, with bat-like wings protruding from either side, seems to crouch against the ground and grin a welcome to the passing crowds. The bat-like wings and entire front, in fact, are gilded to look like burnished gold, and when the sun is reflected from it it presents as brilliant an exterior as one can easily imagine. Out of the center of the lower part of this figure-head, so to speak, projects a long red tongue of the dragon, and onto this those who care to venture in must step and walk between the teeth of the dragon's lower jaw into the very body of the beast.

The interior arrangements of these "infernal regions" are rendered remarkably effective by the highly colored stalactites which hang from the walls, and which seem to extend for miles, almost, away in the distance. This perspective is produced by means of mirrors. There are mirrors on every hand, and never before has there been a better utilization of the looking-glass for illusionary purposes. Hidden lights are made use of to add to the effects of the scene, and intricacies of passage are also brought into play.

In one large grotto a stage is erected, and half a dozen skeletons, dancing grotesquely in the foreground, are so reflected by mirrors that their number seems to be "legion." At another point after traversing several tortuous avenues the visitor comes upon a clever construction of mirrors above and below and with lights so arranged that there really seems to be no top or bottom to the place, and hence the name of the "Bottomless Pit." Only a little farther away the visitor comes to the "Endless Cave," produced in the same way and quite as interesting. As the visitor to this remarkable place progresses from point to point, he rises to a higher elevation, and by traversing an almost imperceptible grade he finally finds himself on the shores of a great lake, into which pours a fall of lava, and it is here perhaps that he gets the best idea of this representation of the "infernal regions." The effect is produced, of course, by colored lights playing upon the decorations of the structure and by

divers and sundry devices for the enhancing of these effects. There is much that is grotesque about the dancing skeletons in the cave referred to, and there is considerable that is uncanny in every part of this arrangement, but there is nothing that is disgusting and terrifying, though there is much to amuse. When people turn to go out after having seen all the show they find themselves confronted by numberless passages which seem to lead everywhere, but which really lead nowhere, for when you start to follow one you run plump against a mirror, and the result is that before you find the way out you are fully convinced that this particular type of "hell" is a decidedly jolly place to be in.

FOREIGN NEWS.

aris is to have a world's fair congress. The Socialist associations of Sicily count 300,000 members.

The Argentine navy now comprises fifty-four first-class vessels. Austria will tax all foreign insurance companies within her borders.

Finland is to have a State telephone line at a cost of 100,000 marks. The total mileage of railways now open to traffic in Japan is 1,717.

Mr. Astor's London newspaper has got him into a \$400,000 libel suit.

Princess Beatrice has presented three tigers to the London zoological gardens. The Pitcairn Islanders have been presented with a lifeboat by Queen Victoria.

The famine in Russia has made the condition of the peasants more deplorable. German troops are to be sent on long-forded winter marches to make them tough.

A French Deputy, M. Leygues, proposes an increased duty on corn from \$1 to \$1.60.

Austrian Socialists will inaugurate a universal strike as a protest against the army bill.

War between Ecuador and Peru over the boundary dispute seems to be absolutely certain.

Free trade ruins many farmers in England. They wish they could move their farms to France.

The influenza epidemic in Kiel spreads rapidly. Three hundred marines are under treatment.

The Bavarian War Minister asserts that dueling cannot be abolished in civilized countries.

The English government proposes to place a tax of 1 penny in the shilling on theater admissions.

There are 3,000 cases of influenza at Hamburg, and the epidemic is spreading all over Germany.

Paris is trying the experiment of paving a street with mahogany. It is costing only \$9 a square yard.

There is a report that Greece will give Russia a Mediterranean port, or that France may give her Ajaccio.

A royal decree has been issued at Brussels appointing a commission to investigate speculative stocks.

After all the fuss the Bank of England's loss through the cashier's loans on bad security is but \$100,000.

Dr. Siemer's report on Northern Pacific securities has sent Berlin's Deutsche Bank securities up three points.

The Bank of England destroys about 350,000 of its notes every week to replace them with freshly printed ones.

St. Petersburg newspapers are growling over the defeat of the recent French Cabinet as a treason to Russo-French alliance.

An attempt is being made under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society to renew interest in Antarctic exploration.

Canon Farrar is about to erect in St. Margaret's Church, London, a small but beautiful memorial to the late Dr. Phillips Brooks.

Drs. Libbertz and Laubenheimer, colleagues of Prof. Koch, are preparing an antidote to diphtheria and are confident of its success.

The Manchester canal, now finished, has cost the lives of 158 men, the permanent injury of 186 and the temporary injury of 1,404.

The house of Rothschild has made its annual gift of 100,000 francs to assist the tenants in Paris who are in difficulties over their rent.

It is announced that France and England have agreed as to Siam. This means that there will soon be one less nation in the world.

Brigands in the Caucasus are becoming bolder than ever before. Extraordinary stories of their recent outrages are coming to hand.

An outbreak of a most infectious type of influenza is the prevailing topic of personal concern not only in England, but throughout Europe.

Irish constables have been instructed not to interfere, directly or indirectly, with the collection of funds for the benefit of evicted tenants.

The Mayor of Milan and other prominent persons have issued a call for subscriptions for erecting a monument in that city in memory of MacMahon.

The Swiss government denies that it is about to expel hundreds of Anarchists from the Republic. They won't be molested as long as they keep quiet.

The sales of sealskins have just closed in London. Nearly 120,000 skins were disposed of for \$1,810,000. The prices have fallen off from 15 to 25 per cent.

The Vienna iron ring has collapsed. It was formed in 1890. If the Bohemian and Moravian iron works would have remained in the ring, it would have been renewed.

Germany has decided to paint the vessels of her navy a dull yellowish brown, which would make it difficult for the enemy to distinguish them even at short distances.

EASTERN ITEMS.

It is feared that the Missouri river will break its banks above Omaha.

Navigation on the Mississippi above Cairo, Ill., is practically suspended. A whole fleet of lake craft is stuck in the ice floe at the head of Lake Erie.

Minnesota has passed a law that all substitutes for butter shall be colored pink.

An anti-cigarette crusade has been organized in the public schools of New York.

Congressman Holman of Indiana has succeeded to the title of "Father of the House."

Oklahoma has now more population than any other Territory, except perhaps Utah.

At the present rate the Treasury deficit by the end of fiscal year will amount to \$80,000,000.

Reading, Pa., is to have a sewage pumping station, with a daily capacity of 5,000,000 gallons.

For the first time in years book-making on horse races is carried on at present in Philadelphia.

An appropriation of \$1,000,000 will be asked of Congress to improve the harbor of Duluth, Minn.

Attorney-General A. G. Smith of Indiana receives fees, it is said, to the amount of \$40,000 a year.

Under the new rules for the prevention of forest fires New York did not have any serious ones the past year.

A bill is to be introduced in the Ohio Legislature looking to the regulation, if not the suppression of football.

Five hundred and twenty Mississippi convicts were hired out to cotton-planters at \$7.50 per month per head.

The Cleveland (O.) street-railway authorities give \$100 to all conductors who serve a year without accident.

The Savannah News expresses the fear that the large shipments of oranges now being made from that city may glut the Eastern markets.

Next spring a newly organized company proposes to build and operate an electric trolley railway between Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

Revenues have come short of expenditures about \$30,000,000 thus far this fiscal year, and only five months of the year have expired.

President Cleveland has summarily removed from office the Postmaster of Topeka, Kan., for kicking out seventeen Republican letter carriers.

Boston's census of the unemployed fixes their number at 40,000, and her leading citizens are moving toward some concerted action for their relief.

Ex-President Harrison has nearly completed the lecture he is to deliver at the Stanford University. He will leave for California early in February.

Two new members of the Aster family have been discovered by New York's State Botanist. This swells the Four Hundred to Four Hundred and Two.

It is estimated that \$4,000,000 worth of the Wisconsin tobacco crop is "tied up" in warehouses in that State, uncertainty as to the tariff making buyers conservative.

A movement is on foot at Chicago to erect a monument to the memory of Mayor Harrison on the Administration plaza, where the Columbian bell now stands.

Rev. Mr. White of Brooklyn, known to fame as the "marring minister," who never turned away a loving couple, is dead. In his life he married 14,000 people.

The "danse du ventre," which created such a sensation at the Chicago Fair, has been suppressed in New York on the ground that it is brutal and disgusting.

It is said that the University of Chicago will publish a magazine intended to be a rival of the Century and representative of the thought and tendencies of the West.

It is estimated that damage to the extent of at least \$4,000,000 has been caused to the crops in the Northwest during the present year by a weed known as the Russian thistle.

The old parish prison at New Orleans has been sold for \$11,000. It was from this building that eleven Italians, charged with killing Chief of Police Hennessy, were taken and lynched.

The gross receipts of the Yale-Princeton football game at New York on Thanksgiving day were \$41,000; expenses, \$14,000; leaving \$27,000 to be equally divided between the colleges.

Commissioner Miller estimates that \$11,000,000 will be necessary to pay the bounty on this season's sugar crop. A California firm has filed a claim for bounty on 15,000,000 pounds of beet sugar.

The Georgia Legislature has declared for free coinage of silver and denied the right of the national government to interfere with, restrict or regulate the issue of paper currency by authority of the State Legislature.

The New York Presbytery has adopted a resolution declaring that in loyal compliance with the form of government and with the action of the General Assembly the Presbytery recommends that students for the ministry shall not pursue studies in any seminary disapproved by the General Assembly.

The supervising architect of the Treasury has written a letter to Bankhead, Chairman of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, stating that it will cost \$162,000 to pile the Seventh and Mission streets site in San Francisco in order to make it a solid foundation for a postoffice building.

Representative Bowers of California has introduced a bill in the House to prohibit officers and employees of national banks holding any office in any savings bank, and to prohibit the location of any national bank or its continuance in business in any building in which the business of any savings bank is conducted.

HOW RAILROADS AFFECT CLIMATE.

Silent Conductors of Electricity Connect the Earth and the Clouds.

Dr. George W. Sloan has a theory concerning the climatic changes that have taken place in the United States, especially in Indiana and farther to the west and northwest, that is apparently borne out by the facts.

Spreading a map of the United States before the reporter he began to explain his views. "You will observe here," said the doctor, "the level tract of country lying between the Mississippi river and the foothills of the great chain of mountains known as the Rockies. That tract in former years was considered, and was for the most part, an arid plain. Winds from the north and south swept over it backward and forward. It was furnished with rivers having their sources in the mountains, but there were no extensive bodies of water, such as the great lakes.

"Air currents from the Pacific laden with moisture, striking the mountain peaks of the Rockies and Sierra Nevadas, made snow and rain at the season these winds prevailed. This gave to the Pacific coast wet and dry seasons. In order that the sky moisture might be precipitated it was necessary there should be some electrical connections between the upper current and the ground. The plains being practically dry—that is, having no great bodies of water—there was no evaporation of moisture to produce an electric current, and in the next place the small amount of moisture in the clouds was carried eastward and southward. Coming to the east, it came within the influence of the great lakes that gave and continue to give us our rain and snow. Cold winds from the arctic region came rushing down through this plain, bringing cold weather with them.

"Of late years there have been built through the mountains and across these plains four lines of railway, whose hands of steel act as silent electrical conductors, bringing into this once arid region a good amount of rain and an amount of vegetation unknown in former times. It is a well known fact that moisture has a mitigating influence upon temperature, and that there is not now the severe cold that once characterized the immense area of which I am speaking. The changes in temperature west of Indiana have brought about changes in our own state. As to the influence of great bodies of water upon climate we know that the eastern shore of Lake Michigan is a good fruit area—that the winds from the west and northwest crossing that lake are tempered by its moisture and reduced in temperature.

"The area east of the lake is a peach country, while farther south in Indiana, where this influence is not so great, peach trees do not withstand the winters. This, at least, has been the case; but for the last eight or nine winters the temperature has been milder and peach trees have survived. The increase of rain in this state in the winter is not unconnected with the electrical conditions I have named concerning the great region here on the map. As railroads have multiplied and trees have been removed our winter rains have been more frequent, while there has been less snow and ice. Cultivation of the land, too, has brought rain with it. There are also electrical disturbances connected with the movements of rains, though perhaps these are less definite than the other causes I have named.

"My idea is that, while we may occasionally have a cold snap to rush down upon us, these will be but temporary, and we will never again have long continued cold winters. Our climate is changing, and these changes come more through the influence of man than from nature."—Indiana Journal.

Folly of Hoarding.

It is really remarkable that so many people in this country, who have funds from which they might earn a good rate of interest, persist in locking up notes in safe deposit vaults or pack them away in old stockings. Money will earn today large returns, with the best of real estate security as first class collateral to protect the lender, and yet a great many individuals, waiting for they know not what, decline to take advantage of what is an unusual opportunity for making money. The currency of a country is intended to circulate as evidence of credit. If it does not, it becomes absolutely useless to everybody. In a famine a community would be no better off if it locked up millions of barrels of flour than if it had none at all. The same is precisely true of money.—Washington News.

Browning to Coleridge.

Browning loaned Lord Coleridge one of his works to read, and afterward, meeting the poet, the lord chief justice said to him: "What could understand I heartily admired, and parts ought to be immortal. But as to much of it I really could not tell whether I admired it or not, because for the life of me I could not understand it." Browning replied, "If a reader of your caliber understands 10 per cent of what I write, I think I ought to be content."—San Francisco Argonaut.

A Hard Conundrum.

Of the 1,300,000,000 or 1,400,000,000 of people populating the earth, how many may be said to dominate it? Is the direction of all affairs subinary in the hands of more or less than 10,000 men and women? I do not mean as elected or hereditary rulers of nations merely, but persons in the capacity of rulers, financiers, priests, soldiers, writers, statesmen, etc.—Cor. New York Sun.

She Likes America.

Every one's right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" must certainly be in the air of the land of the free. It is told of the Korean minister to Washington that a lady asked him how he liked America. "Oh, very good," he replied. "And your wife? How does she like it?" "Oh, she like it too good! She say: 'I good as you now. I not go back any more.'"—New York Times.