ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 6. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1891, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL. XXV.

READS LIKE FICTION.

A Little Boy, the Son of a Banker, is Abducted from the Home of the Parents.

THE FATHER OFFERS $5,000 FOR HIS CHILD.

The Boy is then Restored, a Servant Maid Having Carried Him Away.

By Telegraph to the News.

GRIEF CHANGED INTO JOY.

A Little Boy Who Had Been Abducted is Returned Home.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 27.—The household of David T. Beals, the banker, which was turned into an abode of grief yesterday by the abduction of his two-year-old son, was twilight transformed into one of gladness, the little darling returning safely after noon, as related elsewhere. Mr. Beals offered a reward of $5,000 for the return of the child and no questions asked.

All day long the police worked every possible avenue, but could find no clue, and the parents were nearly prostrated, neither having taken any rest since it disappeared. Tonight a man presented himself at the mansion. He was dressed like a day laborer, and wore a false face, and a wig. When Beals came to the door the man told him he was a detective, that he had found the abductress, Lizzie Smith or King, and her accomplices; that they demanded

$20,000 RANSOM,

and he was prepared to deliver the child for that amount. Beals declined to pay the sum, and stuck to his original offer of $5000. After much pleading it was finally agreed that the "detective" would deliver the child for that amount. Beals told the police that he had obliged his honor that the man should not be arrested while engaged in carrying out his part of the contract, and squared them not to interfere. At 9 o'clock tonight the man returned with the child and handed it over on receipt of $5,000 in bank notes. The child was sleeping soundly, safe and well.

The joy of the parents knew no bounds. Where a representative of the Associated Press arrived at the house the child was awake and in the arms of his father, while the mother stood by fondly watching him. The child, when asked if he was glad to be home, said, "Lizzie" but all he knew further was that he had been "riding."

MRS. KING, THE ABDUCTRESS,

was arrested about midnight, not however in toto. She had been in Beals' house off and on for a month, giving out she was a governess, giving the name of Lizzie Smith. From the talk of the other servants, it is gathered that Lizzie King, as she is called, is a Western girl, having come originally from Illinois. The police today learned that she had been living with a man calling himself Albert King in a cottage on Lydia avenue. They passed as married wife and another man lived with them. They rented the cottage on short time sight and furnished it on the installment plan. It was through the house that they were traced. King is not yet located, but it is doubtful if the police complain of the woman in the abductor's plot—perhaps the originator of it. It is not known if the other man, who she is said to be found, had anything to do with it or not.

Late tonight it was learned that the police caught the woman in a house in Park avenue. She was found out owing to the remarks Thursday evening to get the paper, when two men rushed up, threw a revolver in her face and ordered her to give up the boy. She was thoroughly frightened, and did so. Then the men carried her to a carriage and swore her about for some time, and then turned her adrift. The police claim that her story is this. From the papers found they learned that she has recently been in Denver, and King, who passes for her husband, was released from the penitentiary in Colorado last summer, after a five-year horse-stealing term. The Denver police say that both are well known crooks.

The French Coal Miners' Strike.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—The strike of the coal miners in the department of Pas De Calais is causing grave apprehension. The strikers are acting in a riotous manner. It is said that strong legislation have arrived in the district for the purpose of urging the strikers not to yield. A regiment of dragoons has been ordered to Lille and the gendarmes increased, in view of the possibility of trouble.

A Loan Association Suspends.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 27.—The Clinton Loan Association, at Clinton, Sampson county, has suspended. It was a small State banking company, with a capital of $20,000, and has been known to be in a shaky condition for some months. Its failure has no connection whatever with the suspension of the First National Bank of this city.

The Failure of a New York House Announced in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—Field, Lindley & Co., of New York, whose failure was announced today, dealt here exclusively through commission houses. The news of the failure did not seriously affect prices in the market. Corn went off about 1c, though it did not appear that there were any sales for their account. Wheat declined 1c momentarily, but soon recovered the loss and more.

Their business in Chicago since last spring has been limited, and of late the commission houses were calling them shortly for margins. In fact some houses recently declined a commission from the firm, so far as learned there will be no losses here.

Receiver Asked For.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—A bill was filed in the circuit court today by M. S. Isaeds, Sarah A. Edith and Virginia Crossland of Washington, D. C., asking the appointment of a receiver for the American Sheep & Shearing Company, an Illinois corporation, owning three silver mines in Leadville, Colo., by which it has expended nearly half a million. The complainants assert that in October, 1890, they owned $321,933 of the stock, and that by fraudulent manipulations Daniel F. Ellis and C. A. Otis, deprived them of it.

Hanged for Murder.

MIDLAND, TEX., Nov. 27.—Lorenzo Perez was hanged here today for the murder of a ranchman.

A TROUBLESOME TAME OSTRICH.

A Pet That Generally Makes Itself a Terrible Nuisance to Everybody.

When, as sometimes happens, a solitary ostrich chick is reared at the home it becomes incorrigibly tame. We had one called Jackie, and it was often a terrible nuisance. All the little darlings about the place had a lively dread of him. As they sat on the ground at meals with plates of boiled pumpkin and rice in their laps Jacky would come up and, stretching his snakelike neck over their heads or under their arms, would peck at the pumpkin, to the contents of one plate after another. Occasionally he would make for the unhappy youngsters in so amazing a manner as to frighten them into dropping their plates altogether. Now, while his visitations ran on very trying, he would spoil on his knee and napple his enormous appetite at leisure.

But one day retribution came. Being free to run into the kitchen—simply because no one was there—Jacky was so long in observing that the pumpkin and rice always came from one particular pot, and that the idea suddenly occurring to him that he could do so better than boys struggled to the handle held by his farmyard dole, he waited up, full of joyful anticipation, to the fire where this pot was boiling. The cook—who, being mother to several of the illised children, did not love Jackie—flewed to friendly interference to save him from his fate, and plunging his bill into the pot, he greedily scooped up, and with the lightningline rapidity of ostriches, bowed down his throat a big mouthful of the boiling pulp.

Then there was what boys would call a "scene." Jacky began dancing around the kitchen, writhing with agony, shutter his head nearly off and vowing his much as if he had swallowed a kettle of boiling lava. Finally he darted wildly from the house, and spread some of him was a Hibernian of white tint vanishing on the horizon. He returned a sadder and wiser bird, and it was long before he would venture again into our kitchen.

When about a year old Jackie was sold to a farmer that had long coveted him. No doubt he was regretted of his purchaser. The bird was never strong enough to give a good kick—that is the way ostriches fight—and, being a mere dolling frolicsome tame one, not an superior of person, he would march up and attack any one he saw carrying what he thought was food, and, endowed with a well aimed blow, to scale in one of their hands and he was generally successful.

At last his master, tired of being, temperamental about the conduct, and bagatelle of his perpetual intrusion, advertised putting him into a camp inclosed by a wire fence. There, however, he eventually refused to remain. As soon as he was let out he would spend days, sitting for hours and work on the fence, thus making himself as flat as possible, would squirm out under the lowest wire of the fence.

But Jackie was cured from troubling. His end, as near as he knew, was brought about by no other cause than his own moral obliquity. One day he wandered down to the river where some Kaffir women were washing clothes their children, a mingled little amalgamation of tresses, playing near them. One little fellow, who was eating, was of course immediately set out by the greedy and covetous Jackie. The marauder, however, this time paid the penalty of his lawlessness, for in running to kick the little dusky and thus capture the food, he fell down the rocky bank of the river and broke his leg. Then Jackie, like all other broken legged ostriches, had to be killed.—Philadelphia Times.

The Use of the Voice.

Among the small things, as generally considered, but great when we look at them, is the use of the voice. Here is a sample of a very common conversation, such as we hear in many homes: "Martha did you tell Tom to go for the milk?" "Did you tell Tom what I said?" "What did you tell you to tell him?" "To go for the milk." No reply. Then comes the question again, "Martha, will you tell me if you sent Tom?" "Yes, I did." Here is a great waste of both time and strength, and patience and temper as well. The habit with many people is very persistent not to answer directly, but to first compel a repetition of a question or a remark. In the course of a year such duplicate remarks if put together would make a large volume. The habit should be turned of careful listening and direct responding. Some persons respond indirectly in only a single time. They are made up with a quick intelligence. They never wish to commit themselves promptly, but most persons who indulge the habit are simply heedless and indifferent to others' rights. A few have provoking habits of speech, and seem to be so repeated two or three times to get through the circumlocutory motions.—Mary E. Spencer in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Colors of Women.

Balzac, the French author, says that a woman's character finds expression in her favorite color. A woman who prefers orange or green goes to be timid, coldly calculating. Women who wear yellow hate or were go glad in black without colors are not to be trusted. White should include impurity. Gentle and thoughtful women prefer pink. Poor gray is the color of women who consider themselves unfortunate. Blue is the shade particularly affected by overbearing females. Gentlemen like to see lovely wives by brothers on their neighbors' marriage day and by women more than every year and when they go visiting—this I confess dogmatic.

EUROPE'S PEACE.

Chancellor Von Caprivi Makes a Pacifying Speech in the German Reichstag.

THE CZAR DESIRES ONLY PEACE.

But the General Armament Must Continue in Spite of Peace Congresses.

By Telegraph to the News.

CAPRIVI IN THE REICHSTAG.

The Chancellor Endeavors to Pacify Europe.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—Chancellor Von Caprivi was present at the session of the Reichstag this morning, and in his speech referred to the rumors that he intended to resign as ridiculous. Von Caprivi related the reparations offered against the government on account of its so-called vacillating policy. The Kaiser's journey to Russia established a friendly intercourse between the two monarchs, and no political matters were discussed by them. The prevailing disposition to be much tramping in regard to the visit of the French fleet to Cronstadt, which engendered on the other side the wish for more drumming.

The position of France and Russia toward the Dreibund has not changed. All that had happened at Cronstadt was that the existing conditions had become manifest. There is no need for uneasiness.

THE CZAR'S INTENTIONS

are most pacific. Only care must be taken to avoid clumsy errors. The Czar's government was in a position to make its will prevail. Its movement would be perverted if the French government constituted no danger to Germany.

Referring to the scale of the renewed armament in Europe the Chancellor said this would continue much longer, unconferred by the resources adopted by peace congresses. It was, however, a matter of satisfaction that the general preparations for war had increased the desire for peace.

In and Africa Germany still had a long road to tackle, the Reichstag obliged to have recourse to the continental plan of the infantry. But Germany's possessions in Africa were less important than she imagined, and the bargain, which nation Germany has not made a bad bargain. He said that the abolition of compulsory passports in Alsace-Lorraine had been regarded as an act of good will, but the continuance of that system as a permanency was impossible. The

ASSIMILATION OF THE REICHSLAND

with Germany was progressing steadily, the last remaining link was to be away. After a few generations the Reichsland question would be settled.

There was no cause for uneasiness on account of the army, although military pessimists had lately become apparent. The world's habit of estimating the worth of an army according to its numbers was wrong. Germany never before possessed so many capable military leaders, and no other nation had more chances for the next war.

Referring to the movements of troops on the Russian and French frontiers, the chancellor said that Germany as well as Austria had had no reason to be uneasy. Germany had certainly exercised their duty. The much anxiety prevail because Russia had dispatched an army corps to a place so near the German frontier as Cobrin was to the Russian frontier. The newspapers, moreover, ought to be better employed than blowing their readers by publishing reports calculated to interfere with commerce and damaging to the country.

The chancellor, referring to his journey to Russia with Prince William, said that he knew the interview between the two Emperors had given great satisfaction to Russia. "Nothing," he said, "could shake his conviction that the personal intentions of the Czar were the most pacific in the world. No existing government," he continued, "one sufficient military preponderance to induce it to provoke war with a light heart. The stronger the government is, the more easily will it avoid a dangerous combination. It is a source of satisfaction to know that Russia possesses this strength. France would not have sought the Cronstadt meeting had she doubted that Russia was strong enough to be relied upon."

The New Brazilian President Issues A Manifesto.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The *Herald's* Rio cable says: President Peixoto has issued a manifesto calling the people of Rio Grande to cease all revolutionary proceedings. He assures all Brazilians that the resignation of Fonseca will result in benefit to the country. He promises to reduce the national expenses and establish the credit of Brazil.

Navy and army officials are conferring today to devise means for the preservation of order throughout the republic.

The military tribunal issues a proclamation guaranteeing to protect the liberal Fonseca. The newspaper offices that supported Fonseca have been attacked by mobs.

There are twenty cases of yellow fever here daily.

Dr. Louis Brazil, president of the late provisional Junta in Rio Grande, has been appointed governor of that state.

It can safely be said that the revolution in Brazil is at an end.

The President has announced the successful completion of a reciprocity treaty with the Argentine republic.

Murdered by a Mob.

MANY, La., Nov. 27.—Geo. Morey, a colored man, was taken from the jail last night by a mob and hanged to a tree.

Ten Families Nearly Asphyxiated.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 27.—A leak in a natural gas pipe on the South side nearly caused the asphyxiation of ten families. Hermann and Albert Vogt, two brothers, live in the same house in the rear of a factory. Hermann has a wife and two children, and Albert a wife and five children. Early this morning the widowed mother of the odor of escaping gas, and traced it to the Vogt residence. Entering the house the female unconscious. Help was summoned and after an hour's hard work all were carried out safe. Hermann Vogt one of an eleven months' old child. Probably both will die.

The Railway Mail Service.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The annual report of General Superintendent Wolfe of the railway mail service, shows at the close of the fiscal year that the mails were carried over 175,000 miles of railroad in the United States; postal clerks employed, 10,720; the service on the remainder being performed by closed pouches. Total number of cars employed in the district of the department, 2891. At the close of the fiscal year there were 1,085 railway postoffices and 37 steamboat offices in operation, on which 5,803 postal clerks were employed. During the year there 138 miles of new service were added. The general increase in the mileage for clerks shows an increase of 2,113,822 miles or 8 per cent. In the distance traveled by the performance of duty, and 104,000,000 miles or 7 per cent in the quantity of matter distributed.

Mr. White recommends a law providing for the retirement of all permanent railway postal clerks on one third or half pay who have become incapacitated for further service by reason of age or injuries received in the discharge of their duties. A law is also revealed by withholding a sum equal to half of 1 per cent per annum of the salary of such clerks.

It Was a Hoodoo.

A man was standing on the sidewalk looking at a closed vendor's cole remedy advertisement, when a street boat appeared near by. Turning to a friend he said:

"Bet them," he said, rubbing the animal by the rudeness. "I'll bet a pound that a woman is driving you."

"Get out! Let go my hand! I'll call the police!" screamed an excited woman in his ear.

"I don't want your hand," and the man. "I don't want to be dragged around. Why don't you take to the sidewalk and give folks in the street a chance to get out of your way?"

Then he jumped back as a wild crash the house, and as he looked after the retreating vehicle he chuckled:

"There right! Much bad luck has gone with it. Drive over a black cat, and to me is how he slipped down to cross the house when women go out driving. It's sure few of them."—Detroit Free Press.

Adam, the Poor Boy.

If we may trust a native paper at Shanghai, the Hindoo standing in contact. A meeting of members of the Chinese Young Liberal Party had been held at Mantien Sunday, when it was resolved that hereafter their women should wear a flower in the hair instead of the customary queue. It is stated that the meeting was very enthusiastic, and that it was unbreakable comment," and it was further resolved that if any woman were to refuse to wear a queue ring she would be liable to a fine of Rs. 10-4 annas to be deducted from the salaries of the cross-sexes.—London News.

An Estimate of Lowell.

The sense of loss in the death of Lowell is extremely pronounced even among those who did not know him, but it is very much more than personal. His nature was singularly rich and full. As one of his intimate friends said to me, he was an extraordinary interlocutor. Another observed that what he said or wrote seemed but a drop from a vast reserve of resources. He never lost his playful humor, or his power of humor, although they did not appear to all alike. He was not readily accessible to everybody, because he was a man who felt his life should be devoted to the full and nicely curious and idle. Yet his charm of manner was so great, and his wit and humor and kindness were often remarkable to those who had no claim of any kind upon his regard.

No one source so probably was so fertile in his wit and humor in general or held his resources in such complete command. The felicities of his conversation were incessant and remarkable. To talk with him was like reading a good book, and his slightest notes have some happy word or hint which makes them precious.

Happy Hoosiers.

Wm. Timmons, Postmaster of Idaville, Ind., writes: "Electric Bitters has done more for me than all other medicines combined for that terrible scourge, kidney and Liver trouble." John Leslie, farmer and stockman, of same place, says: "I find Electric Bitters is the best kidney medicine I ever used, and feel like a new man." J. W. Gardner, hardware merchant, same town, says: Electric Bitters is just the thing for a man who has to sit run down and don't care whether he lives or dies; he found new strength, good appetite and felt just like he had a new lease on life. Only 50 cents a bottle, at A. C. Smith & Co's Drug Store. 2*4

Are Your Children Subject to Croup

As a preventive and cure for croup, Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has no rival. It is, in fact, the only remedy that can be relied upon in severe cases and that is pleasant and safe to take. There is not the least danger in giving it to children, as it contains no injurious drugs. Trial bottles free at A. C. Smith & Co's Drug Store. Large size not $1.00. 2*

Worthy of a Trial.

If you are troubled with rheumatism of a lame back, lame or sore the seat of pain, pour on the liquid compound with Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Try it and you will be pleased with it. Trial bottles free at A. C. Smith & Co's Drug Store. Large size not $1.00. 2*

FAILURE OF FIELD & CO.

The Assignment Made Because the Senior Member of the Firm has Gone Distracted.

NOT YET KNOWN HOW THE FIRM STANDS.

The Indebtedness Closed All the Way from $100,000 to a Million and a Half.

By Telegraph to the News.

A FAILURE IN NEW YORK.

A Noted Banking Firm Assigns Without Preference.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Edwin M. Field, Daniel L. Lindley, John Frederick Weichers and Herman C. Heimes, composing the firm of Field, Lindley, Weichers & Co., bankers and brokers, assigned today without preferences.

The failure was announced on the Produce Exchange at noon, but the grain markets were only slightly affected. The house is an old one, but lately has been somewhat restricted in its dealings. The failure is attributed to the rise in corn in New York and Chicago. It has been protecting some large lines of corn from the S. V. Ville deal, and has been on the short side of the November market, and a few days ago had to cover 300,000 bushels. Their operations were mostly for the house, but to some extent here. Other articles have gone against them, it is said, especially coffee. Walls they had some dealings as well in Wall street, and how much the firm finds itself unable to pay is not yet clear. The grain markets are only slightly affected by the failure. The head of the firm is a son of Cyrus W. Field.

Assignee Gould, when seen at the firm's office this afternoon, said: "The assignment is made for the benefit of Edward M. Field, the senior member of the firm, too, apparently.

GONE DISTRACTED.

His illness resembles incipient paresis, and is due to overwork and the great responsibility resting upon him as manager of the firm. He was taken ill last Monday, and now seems about to bring to a climax his mental troubles, which some of his friends attribute to his business. A physician told me a few days ago that Field was not right in his mind.

Field having the sole management of the business of the firm, that now became necessary to get from him their condition. So I went, in company with the other members of the firm, to his residence, and tried to find out how things stood. We failed, however, to obtain from him any light on the situation, or his mind was so evidently stray from the subject. We had undertaken a hopeless task. An assignment then became imperative in order to protect the firm and its customers. I cannot say how the firm stands. I hope the assets will exceed the liabilities, but just now I cannot say."

Much of the firm's money has been used for the promotion of an enterprise in which they interested, and which promised great results. This money is not confident is secured beyond peradventure. The firm did a general banking and brokerage business, and is represented on the floors of the Stock, Produce and Cotton Exchanges. This assignment is due wholly to causes which I have designated, and not in any way to the result of

LOSSES CAUSED BY SPECULATION.

I am of the opinion that everything will come out all right in the end."

The firm is generally believed to have been hurt by the outage in November corn, of which their principal customers are said to have been short. On August 31, the result of the firm was rated at $750,000 to $1,000,000.

For some time after the suspension was announced the stock market was sluggish, all business being practically neglected on the floor, brokers being too interested in closing the firm's contracts to make any new deals.

Sidney Dillon, president of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, ex-Judge John F. Dillon, counsel of the company, and General Dodge, large stockholders, were at the office of Field, Lindley, Weicher & Co., waiting for some one to show up and tell the condition of affairs. The Union Pacific securities held by the firm for loans. These gentlemen have no idea as to what condition the securities are in, and fear that they have been hypothecated. Judge Dillon spoke freely about the affairs of the firm. He said the

CREDITORS WERE NUMEROUS

and that the firm had discounted paper for various houses, and in the main had received securities. The all-important question is as to the condition of their securities.

Judge Dillon was unable to learn tonight the disposition made of the Union Pacific securities. It is believed that the paper amounts to almost $50,000.

Later it was reported that the securities were sold today on the Stock Exchange, and that the creditors had asked an injunction to prevent their delivery.

Numerous rumors are afloat, placing the firm's liabilities at $1,000,000, but no one statement could be secured during the office of the firm. One of the partners said: "We have had some things special to do with the difficulty, and says that their matters were disarranged, and they do not know how they stand, considering which, the firm thought it best to send out notices of their inability to meet their obligations.

On the other hand prominent operators in the corn trade say they know that the firm had a hard time getting through transactions in the couple and that they sold each corn to some little extent as left over by the White failure, and were unable to buy it back for delivery this month. It is also reported that the firm had some heavy through operations on the street.

At the coffee exchange it is said that the firm were interested to the extent of 3,000 to 15,000 bags.

The firm is composed of Edward M. Field, son of Cyrus W. Field, Daniel L. Lindley, John F. Weichers and Herman Chaloner. Lindley is a nephew of Cyrus W. Field. Assignee Gould called Edward M. and Cyrus W. Field this evening. Neither of the Fields could be seen by reporters. Cyrus W. Field is in a very critical condition. The loss of his son and his son's failure and signs of mental disorder has laid him so low that he may not recover.

TOO MUCH FOR A WIFE.

This Man Mentioned About Marriage Again Because of the Fee.

"Wifey, we have been married a year, I believe," asked Josiah Kouffer of Jackson Hollow the other day as they met by accident in the woods while in pursuit of their respective cattle—bawling.

"Yes, pa was, Jesse," said Nancy. "I've had thoughts myself it necessary for a long spell. Let's see. It's 11 o'clock, three weeks since Gray's cow calved, hasn't it?"

"Yes, almost exactly."

"Pears mighty long, though."

"Nearly as big for us as it does awful good wife."

"Now, my dearest, there's sense. After the cow's been dropped off a spare heifer or do something begin to kinder wonder their cup an hand, but some she didn't I've had for earlier. I mean her relation, how that cow ought pail needs milkin their milkin. Tell ye wot, Jesse, I'm sorrard I'll never get married on me 'till take for place on complainty. It's true that ain't never to mind or do, but mighty low pay. One he 'at it is not kick when or pulse cows an bundle five acres or turkeys, ten acres of corn an or few acres of potatoes, under sich little chores as extra spreads, bein sure for milk, chopping wood is drawin water for their fattenin hogs."

"Then air Jes, Jessie, let I hadn't think orbout, as my ole house allow looks arter their hog's bearing port an I sorter manage to persuade their gone. But I judge yell try to find or another gal wot won't get her back up at down sich little rubbs."

"I dunno, Jesse. That hain't mucy gals in the place."

"Wal, there's del coffin an ess down for Pineapple Hollow. They're gettin thin pretty now, I'm or tellin ye."

"Is that air?"

"Yes."

"I'll be dollmapped if I hain't er mention her go down."

"Wal, I'm sorry."

"Dry rubbin mean you ess 'tid spline 'fit or fellin?"

"I know it! That's a hell passed it gals is wid ees was 'nid just naminally jump higher'n shitepoke at the shooin."

"Wa-al, I'll go. Say, wa'll or square cow down there?"

"Spare Nancy sorts five dollars. Darby seems an ther person too."

"By jest I'll never pay it."

"Wy?"

"Too steep."

"Tar?"

"I'd holler if fetch'n?"

"I spoked it was orbout six."

"Nary time! Say, I've been spliced nine times an never had for pay or eg nuen'n seventy-five cents, an they make money at that price, for it don't take 'em mon'n er minit, and that's all I'll pay."

"Ty'll not git spliced down than then."

"Wa-al, sign a feller pays seven dollars to their cover an fixes for er coffin when she kicks the bucket, he's out ten dollars! Gowshkins, feller, I'll never outher at that price."—J. W. Hyder in New York Epoch.

How Dikes Are Tamed.

Better ladder is made today iron dikes in from sixty to ninety days than was manufactured in the old way. It should be remembered, however, that dikes are turned to precisely the same manner now they have always been. That is, the same agencies are used for combining it with the gelatine of the kidney and for covering it with leather. Modern tanners have amply discovered methods by which the hands and is made to penetrate more quickly into the pores of the skin. This is accomplished partly by frequent manipulation of the dikes while in the vats and partly by special treatments for keeping the pores of the skin open during the tanning process. It is a fact well known to all tanners that any method or process which will hasten the union of the tannic acid with the hide shortens materially the time necessary to convert it into leather.—New York Advertiser.

The Moth.

A little boy had his first pair of rubber boots, and could not be contented till his mother went down to the brook with him to see him wade.

With loving care he dragged a board across the brook for her to walk upon, while he waddled beside her in water which reached nearly to his knee high. Suddenly, as if he had just realized what she was deprived of in being a woman in shoes, he took her hand and said with affectionate earnestness:

"Dyhod, mamma dear, I will not wade another minute where you can see me. It must be too tempting for you to boot."—Youth's Companion.

A Story of Napoleon III.

Napoleon III, who had an fewer poor relatives to help on than any other sovereign, was trying one day to convince a courtier, whom he had already grown tired of, that it was impossible for him to increase his allowance. The princess took the refusal nicely, and, as she was leaving, said in a tending manner:

"Doubtless you have nothing of the great emperor, our uncle."

"No, mademoiselle, my dear cousin," replied Napoleon with a cheerful smile, "I have his family."—Harper's.

DE GIERS EXPLAINS.

The Nature of the Compact Between Russia and France as Announced in Berlin

FOR THE EDIFICATION OF EUROPE.

A Great Difference Between the Triple Alliance and the Russo-French Entente.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE RUSSO-FRENCH ALLIANCE.

De Giers' Explanations to be Taken Cum Grano Salis.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The first authentic information, conveying the result of De Giers' sojourn in Paris, reached the foreign office through the British embassy in Berlin. De Giers communicated to Emperor William and Caprivi a clear explanation of the conferences held in Paris and the character of the Russo-French entente. Doubtless the Czar instructed the minister to make the declarations with a view of having not only the German, but other interested European governments, learn the nature of the compact between Russia and France.

According to the semi-official statement, based on De Giers' declarations, his recent interview with President Carnot, De Freycinet and Ribot resulted in a definite agreement for an exclusively defensive alliance. The entente agreed upon, according to the statement quoted, differs on one of the most essential points from the triple alliance, inasmuch as, while that makes the European status quo the basis of a maintenance of peace, the Russo-French entente aims at what De Giers has called "the respect for treaties," meaning especially the restoration of Bismark's original intention, namely, the evacuation of Egypt. The differences on these features of the situation are not to the meantime to be regarded as constituting a danger of war, as both the Russian and the French governments desire to secure a strict application of existing treaties by pacific means.

De Giers further communicated the fact that

NO TREATY WAS YET SIGNED

and intimated that the French ministers desire to conclude a formal contract as close defining future responsibilities and remaining in position to secure a distinct policy for Europe, while at the same time avoiding the reproach of checking warlike designs.

One of these official assurances from the Berlin embassy is that the Paris conferences resulted in a scheme to maintain a diplomatic warfare between the Dreibund and England, awaiting a more propitious period for engaging in an actual war.

Lord Salisbury communicates some first importance, not for what they disclose so much as because they constitute the first official admission of the Russian government to the press that the a Russo-French alliance is really arranged.

LORD SALISBURY WENT TO WINDSOR

tonight to place before the Queen certain dispatches, and it is surmised that they are those which refer to the entente.

Since Secretary Rusk reported in favor of excluding English live stock, unless the restrictions in landing American cattle be removed, British farming societies have actively discussed the subject. The balance of opinion of the livestock dealers disclose no much so