

ere made vacant. When the byes commenced, it was found that he had sunk wonderfully in the public opinion. They lost seats right and left, and but one solitary gain. There were seven by-elections during the month. Of these, the Government carried thirty-seven and the Liberals the Liberals lost no fewer than eight, making thirty-six on a division. As to the Liberals were elected last year, now vacant—Chouinault and Marquette in Manitoba. If succession of reverses has not taught them that their policy is unaccept- able, they must be indeed hapless.

ARVELLOUS RICHNESS.

L. Belyea Tells of What He Has Learned and Seen in Kootenay.

Mines That Are as Rich as Any in the World—and Richer.

A. L. Belyea returned by the City, last night, from a visit to the country and the famed Slocan district. He gives a glowing ac- count of the prospects of that much talked on.

the first place," said he "there are upwards of 1,000 miners prospecting iron lying between the Slocan and may lakes. Every day prospectors are coming to Kootenay, and re- claims fully equal in value to those of the last autumn. The principal dis- cuses, so far, are close to Slocan lake and the creeks flowing into the Kootenay. The whole country tributary to the river seems to be covered with dis- cuses—lead, silver, copper, manganese, antimony. The country is being opened by trails from Kootenay and Eldorado. The former have been constructed by private enterprise, and are the great highway of traffic from the mines at the present time, out to Eldorado has been constructed Government to a point on Carpenter about three-quarters of a mile from the old Five group. The end of the trail is 2,100 feet below the central of this mine, which cannot possibly be for traffic purposes by means of this at the trade route to nearly all the It has therefore been decided to ex- plore the trail from the forks of Carpenter creek to the Fish and Bear and there join the trail from Kootenay, and the Slocan. The distance between the lakes, and which all the ores for the present are to pass down to Kootenay City.

early all the claims are being located directly above the timber line and directly on the surface, the veins or leads running to foot to thirteen feet in width, and as developed, show an even width as to the thickness of the ore. The mining capitalists are flocking into the country, and many claims have been sold at runs from \$20,000 to \$50,000. The speculators express themselves as amazed at the quality and quantity of the ore. It is universally agreed among experts and capitalists that the dis- cuses rich in silver ores over- abundant in America. Five samples from the Lee, about ten miles from Kootenay, in a line, showed an average of 243 oz. to the ton, and about 60 per cent. A choice sample taken from this field 6,340 oz. of silver and 49 per cent. This claim was purchased by Wardner, of Anacosta, Mont., for \$50,000. The ore will be at Kootenay, and as soon as a car can be built it will be shipped to the smelters. It is admitted on all sides, however, the Bonanza King located last fall, is the best bed of silver ore ever discovered. It is of weighing upwards of a ton, some blasted out, and the assay of it shows the mine to be one of the best in the world.

the great question of the day," com- menced Mr. Belyea, "is transportation for the ore. The natural and most accessible for all the mines on the divide and in the valley of the Kootenay river and its tributaries is by way of Kootenay Lake, One or two tranship- ment lines place the ore on the transcontinental railways south boundary line on by way of Nelson to the Canadian Pacific. A railroad from Kootenay City, to Fish and Bear lakes, miles length, would greatly facilitate the development of the mines and the transportation of the ore. The city itself is growing rapidly. It is main base of supplies for the whole district and has already absorbed the trade of Alnsworth and Nelson section. Rapid progress is being made with the Hendry smelter at Pilot. The foundation is about completed ready 10 or 15 car loads of machinery the wharf ready to be placed in place as soon as necessary. The machines manufactured by the Chicago Iron and was landed at Pilot Bay in from Chicago via the Great Northern and Bonanza Ferry. The cost of this great work will be an in- factor in the development of the ore. The negotiations for the purchase of the King at Toad Mountain; but it is believed the deal will be made." Belyea concluded: "You may say hereafter I have been in Spokane, Id., Tacoma and Seattle, the mining have met, both the practical workers and capitalists, predict a great future for the Slocan district. They believe that there it has never been before, and equalled, and that railway commu- nication and transportation for mining sup- plies all that is needed to develop the ore, and that the mining develop- ment of British Columbia. They also be- lieve the ore can be smelted on the Kootenay as effectively and cheaply as at any point in America.

The American Derby. BAGO, June 25.—Fifty thousand per- centage was witnessed at the American Derby by two lengths, while the main Zaldovan ran second, and Cor- nell brother to Freeland, Cicero, was the weather was perfect, but the owing to the recent rain storms, was heavy, though not wet. There were races. Azra was favorite just be- fore at 2 to 1, Cicero 3 to 1, Caristo 1.

testimonial regarding Hood's Sars- aparilla is an honest, unexaggerated statement of this medicine has actually done.

CABLE LETTER.

Parliamentary Dissolution - Voting Opportunities for Working Men - Gladstone at Chester.

The Grand Old Man Injured by a Missile - Politician.

LONDON, June 25.—It is now certain that the coming week will witness the dissolution of Parliament. Every day has not been positively set, but the 29th or 30th is probable. If either of these dates are selected, the polling cannot take place on the first Saturday following, for that will be too soon, and cannot take place on the second Saturday, for that will be too late. If Parliament be dissolved yesterday or to-day there would have been no difficulty in having

THE POLL ON A SATURDAY.

and giving the workmen ample opportunity to cast their ballot. It is true that the workingmen will not be able to go to the polls on Saturday, but they will be able to do so on the following day. It is true that the returning officer can exercise his discretion, and certain limits as to the day for polling, and under any circumstances. Notice is always given in the London Gazette of the dissolution of Parliament, and that the notice of election are issued from the Crown on the same day that

PARLIAMENT IS DISSOLVED.

In the case of borough elections, less than two complete days and not more than three complete days must elapse between the receipt of the writ and the date of the poll, and the polls must be taken not less than three complete days after the nomination. Assuming the dissolution to take place on Tuesday next, this would bring the date of the poll to Friday, July 4, in the county elections. The nomination may take place any time up to the ninth day after the receipt of the writ, and the election may be postponed for six days after the date of the poll. It can thus be seen that the county elections may drag along until the middle of July.

STANLEY A POLITICAL FAILURE.

Great Britain is given over wholly to the excitement of politics, and nothing else is talked over or written about. In spite of the great interest manifested in the campaign, the discussions to which it gives rise are more than usually dull. The only relief from this tedium is the canvass that is being made by Stanley, rather Stanley's female relatives on behalf of his candidacy for the Unionist ticket in North Lambeth. Stanley is far from being a politician, or an effective stump speaker, and makes a miserable failure as a candidate, especially when addressing Radical workmen. He is too quick-tempered and imperious to take giving, and soon gets "tired" turns fiery red in the face, and makes angry remarks, sometimes ending with an abrupt withdrawal from the platform. Yesterday at the Doulton Pottery works, business was suspended in order to let the workmen hear Stanley's address. His appearance was the signal for loud cheers for Gladstone, the leader of the Opposition party. Mrs. Stanley kept by his side, pulling and pushing, and prompting him throughout, as if he were a school boy. The workmen, however, were not so easily won over, and he had to pose some time ago as an American, and was now a rabid Britisher, and putting the inquiry what he was any way, American? English? Welsh? or African. The last question evidently riled Stanley a good deal, but he wisely came to the rescue with a very sensible reply to the effect that he had proved his English citizenship and his interest in the country by voting two years ago in London.

Mr. Stanley looked a little better, and repeated a remark that was made, ridiculed when the first made it from the platform, "that Lambeth would disagree itself if it did not elect its representative in Parliament, the greatest man in Eng- land." This evening another meeting was held in a hall, when there was almost a riot, no kind of order being preserved. Reference by Stanley to Africa elicited shouts of "Where's Britain?" and "ON, STANLEY, ON!"

Stanley again lost his temper and roared out: "You remind me of the savages I met in Africa." This only made matters worse, and Stanley soon retired. The Fall Mill Gazette has a cartoon depicting Stanley relieving the starvation camp of the Unionists. It represents Chamberlain sitting on an empty box, surrounded by figures marked "Pigot," "Hurlbut," "near the tent labelled 'Lambeth'." Everything has a hopeless look. Suddenly Stanley appears in the distance waving a flag with the word "Unionism" and bearing a bundle under his arm endorsed "Election" and "the diploma of a full of clever hits and much laughter at. Everybody agrees that the Unionists have made a mistake in their candidate and that Stanley has made a mistake in his con- duct. The result will probably be a loss of a seat to the Unionists and the loss of con- siderable prestige to Stanley.

GLADSTONE WOUNDED BY A WOMAN.

While Mr. Gladstone was driving to-day to address a meeting at Chester, a woman threw a pebble, which struck him on the head, bruising that member and causing it to bleed slightly. Mr. Gladstone suffered some pain from the injury and two doctors were summoned, who bathed his nose and relieved him sufficiently to enable him to proceed with his address. The news of the incident had spread, and Mr. Gladstone was received with a tremendous ovation cheer following cheer for the grand old man. At first when Mr. Gladstone arose, he was pale and un- der. The bruise on his nose was visible and his left eye seemed to be affected and he gradually he turned to his work and forgot his wound in the discus- sion to the subject of his discourse. He made no reference whatever to the incident. At the close of the meeting Mr. Gladstone drove home. Both the mode and identity of Mr. Gladstone's assailant appear to be wrapped in mystery. All that seems to be known is that the assailant was a woman, and that she aimed deliberately and accurately to strike Mr. Gladstone in the face with a small stone. After the meeting Mr. Gladstone's left eye was in such a condition that it had to be bandaged. It is feared that even if nothing more serious comes of the accident the eye will be injured for a week or more, and he will be prevented, to a considerable ex- tent, from taking part in the political cam- paign. Mr. Gladstone is overwhelmed this evening with messages of inquiry and sympathy.

GLADSTONE AT CHESTER.

Mr. Gladstone's audience at Chester num- bered fully 5,000 people. The enthusiasm with which he was greeted was remarkable.

The heartiness of the demonstration was doubtless partly due to the general grati- tude felt at his escape from what at first was supposed to have been an assault, in- tended to kill him. It appears from later inquiries that the missile which came so near to destroying the sight of the aged statesman was a piece of very hard gingerbread. It was hurled with consider- able force and had it struck him fairly in the eye must have burst a pupil. As it was, it passed across the left eye, grazing the inner side of the pupil, and then struck the bridge of the nose, inflicting a slight wound. It is believed that the person who threw the missile was actuated more by mischievousness than by malice, else a different weapon would have been employed. In his speech Mr. Gladstone repeated his former denun- ciations of Lord Salisbury's incendiary utter- ances on the subject of a revolt in Ulster. He declared that it was a melancholy sight to witness the heart of Government asking as a freholder to kindle disorder.

HOME RULE FOR SCOTLAND.

The executive of the Scottish Home Rule Association has written a letter to Mr. Gladstone declaring that five associations would be able to support him in view of the indefinite and unsatisfactory character of his answers on the question of Home Rule for Scotland.

RECORD OF AN ACCUSED MURDERER.

The police claim they have information that Neil the who was convicted of causing the death of Matilda Clover by poison, is identical with Allan, who killed a woman in Chicago ten or twelve years ago. It is said that he was sentenced to imprisonment for life in the United States, and that a short time ago he was released, when he at once entered again upon a criminal career, and came in contact with the police in various cities of the United States and Canada. It is stated that the prisoner, whose real name is not revealed, belongs to a highly respectable family in Canada, and that he is highly educated, being a graduate of leading Canadian colleges. His family is said to be well-to-do, and Neil, or Cream, or whatever his name may be, is possessed of sufficient means to make it certain that he did not resort to crime from pecuniary motives.

ROYAL GOLDEN WEDDING.

Preparations are making in Weimar for the golden wedding of the Grand Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Weimar on October 8th. The palace is being almost completely re- fitted, and houses in various quarters of the city are being fitted for the great num- ber of royal guests, expected from all parts of the world. The Emperor William, with his wife, the Empress, the King and Queen of Saxony, the King of Roumania, the Regent of Bavaria, and the two Aus- trian Archdukes have signified their in- tention to be present. About one hundred other persons of royal blood are expected to attend the wedding. Several thousand marked guests are expected from Switzer- land and Germany.

SHOOTING FESTIVAL.

Despatches from Brunz say that about 100 strangers are in the city, to attend the festival of the 5,000 silver shooting medals. The prizes are 5,000 silver medals, 200 gold medals, 300 silver goblets, and many jewelled decorations. The total value of the prizes is about \$65,000. The festival will be opened to-morrow by the Emperor Francis Joseph, who will review a great number of the military societies, and make the speech declaring the festival begun and the contests open to all members of socie- ties in good standing. Several thousand marked guests are expected from Switzer- land and Germany.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES DISCUSSED.

The Star (Liberal Home Rule organ) says: "Mr. Cleveland is the best type of Ameri- can statesman. If he does not win in the present election, it is a serious loss to our country. A man proposing to pur- sue the civil service naturally makes ene- mies of the office seekers. Formerly there were Democrats who clung to protectionism, but now they are all gone. The McKinley tariff law have won them around, and all sections of the Democrats are now united on a tariff reform programme."

The St. James Gazette (Conservative) says: "Nothing is being done in the United States has advanced or receded much since the last elections. No political party has been ingenious enough to invent any effective slogan, and no common- sense workable platform. The fact is, the great issues in the democratic countries are pretty well settled. There is a bad out- look for nursing politicians."

ITALIAN ECONOMISTS.

During the ministry of the Marquis de Tadini's administration, the Italian Govern- ment, by which the diplomatic representatives and consuls of Italy were no longer allowed traveling expenses. The journey under- taken by Baron Favre, for instance, after the treaty of Commerce with Italy, cost 10,000 francs. It is now announced by the present government that the system allowing travelling expenses will be renewed. What still more gratifying to the diplomat is, that the fact that they will be re- imbursed for the same they have paid out because of the ruling decree.

THE STOLEN PLANS OF DEFENCE.

A dispatch says that the American legation is unfortunately involved in the disclosure of the plans of the Archduke, who confessed to having betrayed the plans of the French defenses to Germany and Italy. It appears that General Stanier in his confession that Capt. Henry D. Borup, of the Grand Depot of the United States army and connected with the Ameri- can legation as an attaché, paid him for the plans of the defenses and afterwards communicated the plans to Germany and Italy. The American Minister, Hon. T. Jefferson Coolidge, is greatly disturbed by the scandal, and has written a formal letter to Captain Borup detailing the charge and requesting an immediate explanation. Captain Borup has denied that he commu- nicated the plans to Germany or Italy, but is silent as to whether he forwarded them to the United States. Captain Borup is probably protected by his position from legal action by the French authorities, but he will doubtless have to leave France. The case has excited a great sensation in Paris, and American legation is thoughtlessly denounced by many.

A WORLD-BEYOND ROYALTOR.

The Duke of Aosta, nephew of the King of Italy and son of the late Prince Amadeus, ex-King of Spain, concluded his visit to Windsor Castle by depositing a wreath on the tomb of the Duke of Clarence, the young Duke, who is about 23 years of age, made an excellent impression. It is said the main view of his visit is to get a wife who will be rich as well as royal. He is said to be favorably inclined to the Prin- cess Maud of Wales, who is a few months the Princess Maud however shares the general aversion of English and German royalty to inter-marriage with Italians, and the fact that the family is in mourning for the Duke of Clarence, gives her a good excuse for not giving young Aosta any encouragement. The Italian Prince, it is whispered, has a passion for onions as a

diet, even to a degree greater than most of his countrymen, a circumstance which it would also, it is suggested, be likely to limit his matrimonial opportunities in Great Britain. The Duke, however, is both intelligent and observant. He proposes to visit Manchester and examine the ship canal and other achievements of British skill and genius, with the view of impart- ing to Italy the benefits of his observation.

EDITORS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

The Courts of Rotterdam have given and reaffirmed a decision which is causing a panic among Dutch editors. The suit was brought by a member of the Dutch Bicyclists' Union, who wrote a two column letter to a Rotterdam newspaper concerning the rights and wrongs of a dispute among Dutch wheelmen. The editor read half a column of the letter and then dropped all into the waste basket. When the bicyclist called for his manuscript he learned that the editor, from the editor, who explained that the newspaper's custom was to return no articles and that letters from readers were not pre- served. The bicyclist refused to pay for \$50, and got a judgment for this amount. The editor appealed, but the higher court decided against him, although, in consid- eration of about \$200 costs, which the editor must pay, it reduced the damages to \$100. The proposal is made by several Rotterdam editors that newspaper proprietors, in self- defense, organize a boycott against writers not specially accredited for the purpose of their contributions, and in cases of known offenders, not to accept their letters or ar- ticles from the post office.

HEAVY'S HORRIBLE LANGUAGE.

The horrible language used by Timothy Healy regarding the dead, Parnell, and the Parnellites is chief of the day, and that a sudden revival of the animosity between the Irish factions. It is said, on excellent authority, that up to the time of Timothy Healy's speech this week, in which he de- scribed the Parnellites as "beasts," and de- clared that Parnell was a traitor, there was a strong possibility of reconciliation. This seems now to be out of the question. The feeling against Healy is bitter among the Parnellites, but his name is greeted, when- ever mentioned in any of their meetings, with the bitterest execration. The attacks of the Central European press on the pro- motive.

INTERNATIONAL SILVER CONFERENCE.

do not abate. The New Free Press, of Vi- enna, the most powerful daily in Austria, and, according to Sir Charles Dilke, the most cosmopolitan sheet on the continent, gives expression in these words to its op- portunity: "The present movement of silver power will throw open its mints in order that Americans may sell their silver at higher prices. It is comprehensible that those men should contend, despite the present question of the tariff, that either the rate of the Latin Union or any other fixed ratio could be per- manently established. The intention is to bind each nation to a treaty of certain amount. That, too, impracticable, be- cause no power could, or would, hold to such an agreement in the absence of inter- national pledges, as the ratio to be main- tained." The Washington Post, in Wash- ington, says Ludwig Ramberger, it is as clear as day that the whole strength of the silver agitation lies in the individual business interests of a few silver producers, and many would- be silver statesmen, who, after the re- velations, would bid by treaty the finan- cial legislation of his land to the tricky hand of the silver agitator. In our Parliament has been suggested that a silver confer- ence in our country reform until after the Silver Conference. It requires much pa- tience to consider even such suggestions seriously."

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, June 25.—The convention of Knights of St. John, met this morning for its first business session. Supreme Presi- dent Bradley was in the chair, and discus- sions are held with closed doors. The prize in yesterday's competition drill was awarded to Emmet Commandery, of Fort York, and the runner-up to the Comman- dery of the Father Currier, of Toronto, and Indianapolis, is working hard to secure the next convention for that city.

THE DOMINION MILLERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Dominion Millers' Association are spreading a circular broadcast over Canada, and asking that it be adopted. They have made inferior to the standard of grade at which it is certified. Nos. 2 and 3 and, especially, are in almost every case 3 to 5 cents poorer than the Government stand- ards of these grades. The circulars state that the Association has so far been unable to get this subject remedied, and strongly urge millers to conform to the standard of inspection certificates, but by sample only, comparing with the Government standards, which is the only way they will get fair value for their money.

A telegram from Detroit states that Paul Pavilio, the pugilist, late of Toronto, was killed there.

Prof. T. Cooper, music teacher, died of heart failure at Niagara Falls, yesterday.

John Hayden, aged 39, was killed by the falling of a derrick.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Nine Persons Killed and Seventy Badly In- jured—Misleading Train Orders.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 25.—The most fearful wreck which ever occurred in this city took place this morning. The first section of the Western express, due here soon after midnight, which was very late, was flagged below the city. The second section came thundering along at the rate of 45 miles per hour and dashed into the first section, killing nine and injuring some 70. The cars were piled in confusion over all the tracks. The Westinghouse private car was attached to the first section and was up- turned and totally demolished.

At the coroner's inquest, this afternoon, a number of railroad employees were exam- ined, and declared that the black signal light displayed indicated that the second section could safely proceed. The second section proceeded without having received notice from the dock street block station beyond which the wreck occurred. He said he tried several times to communicate with Dock street tower, to learn if the first section had passed that point, but that the wire was "open" and he could not get them. He said that the time had elapsed for the first section to have passed off the block station, and after brief discussion of the matter, the jury returned a verdict learning the business in the office, he gave the signal permitting section two to pro- ceed. He completely broke down during the examination and wept. The coroner decided to commit Hayden to jail. Upon this occasion Hayes began sobbing and ap- pealing for mercy. "For God's sake don't put me in jail," he said, "it will kill my dear old mother."

M. QUAD'S HUMOR.

The Hanging of Elder Brown by Particular Request—Preparing for the Journey.

Oration of the Opposition Man—Bowler Family Troubles over the New Arrival.

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We simply had to hang him or go back on law and custom and lose all our dig- nity as a mining camp. The elder wasn't a bad man by any means. He'd been a real church elder in Indiana, and he'd have probably been there yet if the preacher hadn't eloped with Mrs. Brown and sort of broke him up. He used to pretend he didn't care two cents about it, but we know he did. Fact is, no man's wife can slide out and leave the supper dishes unwashed and the children crying to be spanked and put to bed without being missed. The elder didn't go back on religion on account of the mishap, but he was down on preachers like a ton of brick. If he could have been turned loose with a hundred of them he'd have considered it a failure if one got away alive.

He'd been with us at Strawberry Hill over six months when he did the killing. One day he heard that a preacher was down at Tomahawk Point, and he went down to the death of him. Preacher had gone the day before, and the elder came back all broken up and out of sorts. A miner named Dan Peppers flung out something mean, and the elder lost control of himself and hit him with a pickax handle and killed him on the spot. There wasn't any need of a trial. A dozen men saw the killing, and the elder himself ex- plained.

"I'm guilty, of course, and that's no excuse of your waste time in foolin' around. I know the law and expect you'll enforce it."

"Yes, we've got to hang you, of course," said Judge Bebebe, who was the boss on our diggings in the matter of law and order. "But that's no great rush about it. Let's see. To-day is Tuesday. How would you like to be hung along about Friday or Saturday, elder? Fri- day's the regular hanging day, of course, but we kin just as well wait till Saturday afternoon. I never did believe in rushin' such things."

"I don't see no object in waitin'," replied the elder, as he put his coffee-pot on the fire in front of his shanty. "As long as I've got to hang I might as well get ter- morrow. I don't like to hev things on my mind to worry over."

"I know, elder—I know just how you feel," blarneyed continued the judge, "and yet we ain't rushed. We don't want to string you up like one would drive a horse out the garden. If you kin get ready by Saturday that'll do for us."

The elder growled about the delay, but finally agreed upon the day, and two men were detailed to guard him in his shanty. He kept his patience fairly well until Thursday morning, when he sent for the judge and said:

"Look here, judge, I don't want to be mean and live long, but I ain't going to stand this any longer. I want to be hanged this afternoon. We don't want to delay Bradley was in the chair, and discus- sions are held with closed doors. The prize in yesterday's competition drill was awarded to Emmet Commandery, of Fort York, and the runner-up to the Comman- dery of the Father Currier, of Toronto, and Indianapolis, is working hard to secure the next convention for that city.

"Why, bless you, elder, we agreed on Saturday!"

"I know it; but Lakin'takin a bit of comfort over this. Bein as I'm the one to be hung I think I order hev my say about it."

"Yes, it does appear kinder that way. I'll blow the horn and git the boys up and see what they say."

We were all called in and the case stated, and a vote was taken as to whether we should knock off work to oblige the elder. The motion was carried by nine majority, and the judge returned to the shanty to say:

"I WANT TO BE HANGED THIS AFTER- NOON."

"Elder, it gives me unalloyed pleasure to inform you that you are to be hung this afternoon at 2 o'clock!"

"Thanks," replied the elder. "Our boys are ready a little slow. Git 'em around on time if you kin."

"I'll do my best, elder, and now you'd better prepare for your journey. You're goner over the great divide, and you'll never return."

At exactly 2 o'clock the elder was standing on the head of a pork barrel under a tree while a rope was made fast to a limb above his head.

"Elder," said the judge, after seeing everything in order, "the boys are ex- pecting a little speech from you on this suspicious occasion. Do you wish to say mean?"

"I've got nuthin' to say," replied the elder. "Doggone my buttons, but I'm glad I'm goner!"

"Don't be in no rush, elder; lots of time to turn around in. If you want to talk we'll give you an hour or two. I'll break the afternoon for us, anyhow, you know."

"I'm no talker. Go ahead with your hangin'!"

"Wall, elder, it's only natural you'd be a little over sorts under the circum- stances, and we won't keep you any longer. Good-by to you!"

over particular, but it does appear to me that after the way we humored that elder he order hev spread himself on a speech. It's the last time I'll put myself out to hang a man two days ahead of time!"

THE ARIZONA KICKER.

OUR GREAT SPEECH.—In response to a petition signed by many eminent citi- zens of the town, his honor the mayor (who is oneself) called a public meeting last Friday evening to discuss the subject of voting aid to the projected Tucson and Salt Lake railroad. The court house was crowded to suffocation as they say in Boston. The editor of our esteemed com- temporary not only had the gall to attend the meeting, but the unheard of brass to arrange to be called on for a speech. The callers were half bred Joe Brown and that old loafer known as Lacy Jim, and both were paid to about, of course. If it was necessary to add that the speaker made an ass of himself. He wasn't two words in satisfying the crowd that he had never traveled twenty miles over a rail- road, even on a deadhead pass. At the end of five minutes he was led off the platform and stowed down stairs.



WE SPOKE IN THIS STRAIN FOR A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

Vociferous cheers, as they say in Phil- adelphia, suddenly burst forth from all parts of the room. They were cheers for our intelli- gent audience with starting vigor and unimpeachable accuracy, as they say in St. Louis, we advanced to the front. The cheers broke out afresh, and we cannot conceal the fact that at that moment we were the proudest man in America. Our esteemed contemporary was down in the middle of the street and listening, and when round after round of wild applause reached his ears, and he realized our popularity, he wandered forth into the night a crushed and broken creature.

The instant we began speaking that vast multitude was hushed to profound silence, as they say in Cincinnati. We started our data with the first railroad built in America, and gradually brought it down to date. We proved beyond question, as they put it in Buffalo, that the railroad was the civilization of the world. We declared that every line of railroad built in Europe had averted a war, and the applause was deafening.

We spoke in this strain for a quarter of an hour, hurling solid facts and figures at our intelli- gent audience with starting vigor and unimpeachable accuracy, as they say in Omaha, and then we changed to fervid eloquence. The effect was electrical, as they say in Detroit. We appealed to the audience as pioneers, soldiers of toil, gentlemen, scholars and statesmen. In imagination we brought a railroad into town and sketched the benefits it wrought with pen of lurid flame, as they say in Washington. The railroad brought wealth, culture, refinement, boiled shirts, factories, churches, schools, and other blessings.

It drove out the wolf in the judge's loofer, put our one story shanties into stately business blocks of stone and iron.

We closed with a peroration which left us wet to the hide and as limp as a rag, but it caught the imagination. When our voice died away every man rose to his feet with a war-whoop of admiration, and the mighty reiterations of that Niagara of popular respect and tribute, as they say in Cleveland, thundered forth into the night and reached the ears of our broken and shivering audience.

"I know it; but Lakin'takin a bit of comfort over this. Bein as I'm the one to be hung I think I order hev my say about it."

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At exactly 2 o'clock the elder was standing on the head of a pork barrel under a tree while a rope was made fast to a limb above his head.

"Elder," said the judge, after seeing everything in order, "the boys are ex- pecting a little speech from you on this suspicious occasion. Do you wish to say mean?"

"I've got nuthin' to say," replied the elder. "Doggone my buttons, but I'm glad I'm goner!"

"Don't be in no rush, elder; lots of time to turn around in. If you want to talk we'll give you an hour or two. I'll break the afternoon for us, anyhow, you know."

"I'm no talker. Go ahead with your hangin'!"

"Wall, elder, it's only natural you'd be a little over sorts under the circum- stances, and we won't keep you any longer. Good-by to you!"

There was a rope fast to the barrel. A dozen men pulled on it and the elder was swung off. He died very easy, and that evening after the burial Judge Bebebe observed:

"I don't want to seem capuhus and

't' in the English language when he grows up, but I doubt if he goes beyond that."

"Do you refer to the way I talk to him?"

"Of course I do. If you'd been jabbered at in that way in your infancy you wouldn't know enough now to go down to the grocery and ask for clothebins. I don't wonder that the child is howling half the time. He must be thoroughly disgusted with such talk."

"You have got to talk baby talk to babies, haven't you?" she queried in a doubtful way.

"No, ma'am; you haven't—not unless the said babies were born with absurd in the head in place of brains. I believe that's what ails half the adult popula- tion of this country to-day—they are made fools of by their mothers during infancy and childhood. I don't want to be arbitrary about nothing—I mean an arbitrary—but you will oblige me very much indeed by stopping this nonsensical talk at once and forever."

"Your mother talked baby talk to you," said Mrs. Bowser after a long silence, during which young Bowser was trying to get his bare foot into his mouth.

"Never! Never a word of such nonsense! My mother was a woman of sense!"

"How should babies be talked to?"