

LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM.

Who can define love's sweet young dream, Or all its pleasure tell, As it assumes the way of life...

A SET OF TEETH.

It is considerably over a year now since the unfortunate events which I am about to relate occurred...

I was roused from reflections like these to find myself in a jeweler's shop, with the attendant displaying before me a tray of engagement rings...

When I had finished my dinner on the evening in question, I thought I would send off the ring to Kitty, and remembering that I had no jeweler's box to send it in...

White it was there I noticed a new set of teeth which had been finished by a hurry that afternoon, as their owner, Mrs. Langham, was anxious to have them as soon as possible...

I had only just finished this letter, when a chum of mine burst into the room to congratulate me on my good fortune, and said he wanted me to go to the Alhambra with him to see the new ballet...

Through the blue cloud which rose from its comforting bowl, I thought I could see the waving hair and dark liquid eyes of the face so dear to me...

The following afternoon I was told that a gentleman who had seen me, and on going down-stairs I found the husband of the lady to whom I had sent the teeth the day before...

By what right other than your own vile impertinence do you dare send presents to my wife? Sir, if it were not for your youth, and I presume, inexperience in all matters of decent behaviour...

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THE BRIDAL COUPLE

An Unembarrassed Young Man Astonishes Some Passengers. The bridal couple boarded the train at Suspension Bridge. He was a smooth-faced, well-set-up young man...

The next morning the interest in them grew again, when section after section of the car was made up until the bridal couple's section stood alone with its curtains still drawn...

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Imagine my surprise when the door opened to see Kitty standing in the hall beaming with smiles to receive me. She could not possibly have received those horrid teeth after all, I thought...

It was but short-lived happiness, however, for no sooner had we gone into the drawing-room and seated ourselves together on the sofa than she exclaimed: "What an old darling you are, Bob, to want to marry me when you know all the time that I had to wear those false teeth..."

Her words struck me like a thunder-clap. Could it be true? These lovely teeth I had so much admired, false? My whole soul revolted at the idea...

Recalling from her into the middle of the room: "Miss Wilson," I said, "until this moment I had not the slightest idea that your teeth were not your own. I sent you the ones you are now wearing by mistake; this engagement-ring, taking it from my pocket and showing it to her..."

Of twenty-five countries altogether have flags with red in them. The list including the United States, England, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Spain, Denmark, Belgium, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Mexico, Chili, Portugal, Venezuela and Cuba.

It is interesting to note that one man makes all the burglars 'thieves' in London. The police know the man well, and are fully aware of his peculiar trade, but there is no law by which he can be arrested or stopped.

TROOPS CHARGED MOB

Montreal, Que., Oct. 27.—Over a score wounded, one fatally, is the result of the first conflict between the militia and the striking mill hands at Valley Field, Que.

A couple of hundred men employed by the Montreal Cotton Company on the foundations of a new mill went out on strike, demanding an increase of twenty-five cents a day in their pay.

At dusk a big crowd, composed of strikers and their sympathizers, gathered and there was evidence of trouble. Later the mob gathered near the Empire mill and began throwing stones through the windows and otherwise destroying property.

Reinforcements were then asked for from Montreal, and 300 men with medical assistance arrived later.

New York, Oct. 27.—The passengers on the Hamburg-American line steamer Kaiser Friedrich which had left for Cherbourg and Hamburg, witnessed an exciting scene just after the steamer had put out from her dock.

When he had disappeared the car settled itself to wait the arrival of the bride. But it was about to make her appearance she showed no signs of it.

By this time it was no longer interest that moved the inmates of the car; it was palpitation of the heart. The air was crisp with expectation.

The next moment the porter came down the aisle toward the bridal section. He was a fat and very black porter. For an instant he paused before the slint curtains. Then a thrill of horror ran through the car, and several men got half way to their feet.

New York, Oct. 27.—The trial of Arthur Harris, a colored youth about twenty, who is charged with killing Policeman Robert Thorpe and whose act and arrest were connected with the origin of the race riots last August, was begun before Justice Funnman in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court.

Waterbury, Oct. 27.—James DeGroot, aged sixty-seven, committed suicide by taking Paris green. This was his second attempt. His wife killed herself in a similar manner recently.

Right ahead of us, resumed the traveler who was narrating his experiences, "I saw the mountain pass."

FAIRCHILD FOR M'KINLEY.

Cleveland's Secretary of Treasury Speaks at Roosevelt Meeting. Discusses Trust Question and Advises Caution in Seeking For a Remedy.

New York, Oct. 30.—The appearance of Charles S. Fairchild, President Cleveland's secretary of the treasury, as a speaker at the great Republican meeting in Madison Square Garden last Friday evening in honor of Governor Roosevelt, is an indication of the attitude of the great body of gold Democrats, especially those who, like Mr. Fairchild, voted for Palmer and Buckner in 1901.

"In this election my vote and what influence I have shall be given to the defeat of the candidate for the presidency nominated Democratic, and as a means most effective to that end I shall cast my vote for the Republican electoral ticket. I believe that this is the prudent, the safe, the sane thing to do and that any other course would be unsafe and not sane. I shall not refuse to vote or to let it be known how I am to vote, because that in my view would be a cowardly thing."

"I do not pretend to favor the Democratic candidates while in my heart hoping and believing that they will be defeated and that in this way I may technically be regular and in line when the day of the reorganization and regeneration of Democracy comes. That is not only a cowardly but a dishonest and dangerous thing to do; because, should enough men follow my advice, the consequences would be fatal to myself and disastrous to my countrymen and would for a generation prevent the Democracy as a party from performing any useful function in our country, even that of an opposition."

"I have sat at the feet and by the side of all the men who have illumined the name of Democracy during the last 50 years. I think that I know the doctrines and teachings of all the great Democrats from the beginning until now, and by the precept and example of each and all of them I am compelled to do my utmost to stand against the preposterous ideas of the present Democratic candidate for president. Not only does all of this tradition and example as well as my political training, but also my native sense, lead me to seek the defeat of the so-called Democratic party in this election."

"I suppose that if anything is meant by those who talk vaguely of some great will that overrules us, of loss of independence and bad things that we cannot understand, they have in mind the concentration of business, trust, as it is inaccurately called. I have tried for several years to examine all that has been said upon this subject and to form a judgment upon the dangers, real or alleged, that might arise therefrom and upon the remedies proposed therefor.

"Such an examination should be made by every one before he allows this subject to influence his political action. Any one who does this will be convinced, as I have been, that the danger is imaginary. Every business enterprise, be it large or small, is instituted in the hope of profit through the sale of some manufacture, product or service. To do this there must be a market that is there must be people able and willing to buy. Of course, if these businesses injure the community as a whole, thereby necessarily lessening or destroying its purchasing power, there will be a smaller or no market for their wares. Therefore the condition precedent to their success is a prosperous community, and we know, in fact, that their prosperity rises and falls with the general prosperity."

"Manifestly a something thus automatically checked and balanced calls for no extraordinary exercise of governmentalism to guard against abuse. Now and then there will be a foolish man in business, as there always has been, but his folly will soon work its own cure. It is further said that concentration of business destroys individuality and independence and that something should be done to stop this. Well, we all must agree that independence and individualism are most desirable, and that if anything can be done to promote them in any man or set of men, that something should be done. We can do much by teaching and example to promote energy and strong character."

"Danger in Proposed Remedies. "But the proposition before us now seems to be that we should elect a president who will bring all of this about by some magic of law or of executive action. I cannot make out exactly which or how, for at this point the talk becomes very general and hazy—indeed, nebulous. If there is to be a law, it must be a law to do something definite. We must agree upon a standard of independence. What shall it be? Shall no one seek employment from any one? Or, if some may do so, how many? Why ten? Why not nine or 11? It is evident that it will be hard to fix upon a definite number for our law."

"These business concentrations and combinations are not caused by mere willfulness. They are too universal and too universal. There must be some cause operating over the whole world. In my judgment, this is quick transportation and communication. When we had no use of steam or electricity, business had to be scattered. There were no department stores in those days."

"If I have named the thing that makes possible the business combination and concentration, then there is a sure cure for it all, a cure that is easily within the power of government. Enact a law forbidding the use of steam and electricity. Combinations will break up quickly enough then, and if they are destroying the independence of the individual that mischief will be stopped. I know of no other remedy. I have never heard or read of any other."

"But think of the democracy of it all—"

THE FREE SILVER ISSUE.

WHAT BRYAN SAYS. "If there is any one who believes the gold standard to be a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it."

WHAT HARRISON SAYS. "His (Mr. Bryan's) election would, I think, throw governmental and business affairs into confusion. We should not aid the election of a president who would admittedly, if he could, destroy the gold standard and other things that we value even more, upon the deceptive suggestion that he has been bound, and that the Republican party will, after defeat, still have strength enough to save the temple. It will be much better not to allow the man with destructive tendencies to lean against its pillars."

WHAT CLEVELAND SAYS. "If reckless discontent and wild experiment should sweep our currency from its safe support, the most defenseless of all who suffer in that time of distress and national discredit will be the poor, as they reckon the loss in their scanty support, and the laborer and working-man, as he sees the money he has received for his toil shrink and shrivel in his hand when he tenders it for the necessities to supply his humble home."

Free Trade Banned Sheep Raising. So He Balked at Free Silver. William Hints, one of the best known Oerman farmers in Hancock county, O., gives this reason for his conversion from Bryanism: "I used to be a Democrat, and I was one until I found that by voting the Democratic ticket I was voting against my sheep. The Democratic party in 1892 initiated free trade and took the duty off wool. The price fell to 11 cents. It made me think. I studied the question hard and conscientiously and from all sides. I looked at it in an unbiased manner. What was good for me certainly must be good for my neighbor, and be must also suffer with me. If the price of my wool depreciated, the cost of clothes might be less, but I would have no money to buy them. I studied the matter carefully and came to the conclusion that I might just as well kill my sheep as vote the Democratic ticket. Then came the cry of free silver. In my life I have found that it is wise to follow successful men. Therefore if a man is a money maker, why not watch him and try the same methods yourself? I found that the money of the country who had money were against free silver. I asked myself why and concluded free silver would be bad for my sheep. I voted for McKinley and the Republican platform and have done so ever since. I shall support the Republican ticket this year. I am no longer a Democrat, but a Republican. The Democratic platform shifts its planks too often to suit me. I am satisfied with the present state of affairs, and so are my sheep."

ISSUE KEPT IN SIGHT. Charles A. Towne Tells Western Audience It is "16 to 1." While the Democratic orators in the east are doing all in their power to keep "16 to 1" out of sight and erecting other "paramount" issues out of trusts and imperialism, Charles A. Towne, who got off the Populist ticket to make way for the Democratic candidate and is now speaking for him in the west, says openly that the issue is still the issue of 1890. On Sept. 22 he said to a San Francisco audience: "We are still discussing the issues of the campaign of 1890 because the campaign of 1890 began four years ago. I have been telling the people of California during the past week that the campaign of 1890 is the campaign of 1890; and the head of undisciplined business."

MUST NOT SPEAK OF COLE. Croker Orders His Speechwriters Never to Mention the Comptroller's Name. Richard Croker has attempted to shut Comptroller Cole entirely out of the present campaign. He has issued personal orders to his orators in Kings county and Tammany Hall to make no mention of the name of Bird S. Cole in any of their campaign speeches. That part of the state committee controlled by Mr. Croker has ignored the comptroller since the beginning of the campaign. What speeches he has made have been made by invitation of friends of ex-Senator Hill.

Death of Colonel Clancharty. Elmira, Oct. 27.—Colonel Charles W. Clancharty of the 141st Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil war, died at his home in Montour Falls, aged seventy-three years.

Waterbury, Oct. 27.—James DeGroot, aged sixty-seven, committed suicide by taking Paris green. This was his second attempt. His wife killed herself in a similar manner recently.

He Spoke Adversely. "Right ahead of us," resumed the traveler who was narrating his experiences, "I saw the mountain pass."

As the crowd filed toward the buffet car some one in the rear of the procession began to whistle. Moments later the "Wedding March." Then the passengers in the seats began to laugh.

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