A STUDY OF THE LAW OF BUSINESS RELATIONS

.tten for The Post by ROBERT C.STRONG

ture of the instrument, the lits legality.

5. 7 Cow., 705; Tomlinson elsewhere, (Note Littlejohn vs. Eder-31 Conn., 273). As a question, 76 N. C., 468).

use that a provision his paper. mal and tangible prop- be done.

adgment notes were where it is payable."

the the amount for which dom of this provision. entered, and authorized

to become due. the purpose of

gainst a contingent lia- century.

past majurity when pur- that respect it leaves the law as it was. antenaser is deemed to have The court could adjudge that such a powa symbolic to him that he choose to do so, and leaves the balance and 75). of existing infirmities. The of the note good, and so, while declaring where an instrument that such provision does not of itself renbehand is negotiated an un- der it non-negotiable, it only leaves agh of time after its issue, such notes the capacity of being transhe instrument is negotiated ferred without passing upon the ques- (Sir Edward Arnold in the Leadon Telde time after date depends | tion of the wisdom of the provision, or

or business (if any) with The negotiability of an instrument, acinstruments, and the cording to the act under discussion, is (Note N. not affected by a provision "which waives the benefit of any law intended are doubtful or dis- for the advantage or protection of the of reasonable time obligor. This, says Mr. Crawford, is mestion of law and fact," designed to meet the practice in some Was dear, and poor folk saffered, since as to the facts, then it given by the Constitution. The only election for the court to defect of this provision would be to render like gold and silver—all the corn and he now expresses and were in harmony with these of Mr. Cleveland. He first rawford's Neg. Instrument an instrument with this provision nego-4. citing Prescott Bank vs. tiable. The waiver of the homestead 217: Northwestern right would be inoperative and ineffec-Bowman, 69 Iowa.153; Ay- tual in North Carolina, and presumably

day or two would not be renders a note non-negotiable, it would time. (Note Field vs. seem that, as to a homestead future Hither and thither, up and down his given to the public for the first time." Mass., 131, 137), and per-twaiver therein, this provision was of ays, or even a month, (Note some use in providing that it should not McKenn, 6 Mass., 428; render it so. At any rate, it speaks 1 Metc., 369; Crawford, with certainty upon this point, and in that respect does good. From the reament there should be an son of the thing it would appear that to do any act in addi- an agreement of future waiver of the Made lodging on the chilly waste. They render his principles. evalent of money, such or (personal property exemption would be as enders the instrument inoperative as that of the homestead.
The supposition is, that The effect of the provision, then, is that ey is as good as another's, though the homestead should be waived leaves and sticks, was conspicuous for his opposition to Under an earthen pot, where something Mr. Cleveland's politics. The North of pay, the payment can doubt that such provision would not rentheir property. But if der the instrument non-negotiable, and filed to be done which it would be valid as a negotiable instruof the value of an instru- ment, though the provision would be in-

The negotiability of an instrument is reof, or determine just not impaired by a provision which "gives non-performance there- the holder an election to require someis an essential element! thing to be done in lieu of payment of instrument that it be money." The effect of this is not to material respects, and that limit any one holding, or in legal posg to conjecture or for fu- session of, the instrument, so that he on in its vital parts. It may not demand the money, and hence In the hard darkness, and the bitter specific and certain as the the character of the note is not impaired. open which it is based. If the holder should desire something negotiable instrument is clse to be done, as, for instance, taking pay in legal currency, as 'not impair any right of his. If he chose legal currency is depend; to require something else to be done it sidvency of the govern-'would not be the business of any one been herein observed, fated in the notes he would have the similar points in the bar right to do so if the maker made the negotiable instruments, ofter. The only restriction is upon the wavy, the former being maker of the instrument, and not of such a pature as to impair the credit of acut is otherwise negotias the paper. It would seem, however, sheeted by a provision, that a maker of a note would not susuzes the sale of collateral ally limit himself in this manner, and instrument be not would not do so at all unless be found it This form of note; rather difficult to get the money upon "Think'st thou, O woman! Omar know-

hardly be questioned! Though great certainty of expression Or, knowing, had not succored? Hypothecating col-1 should certainly be used, not only in and specifying its sale writing a negotiable instrument, but in not, to the slightest ex- | 1911, wriften confracts, yet it has been the the property of the policy of the courts, and incorporated in The sale of the acts under discussion, to adjudicate ase of default in pay- an intent and provide for errors and is to put, as security omissions, to the extent it may safely

eing subjected to the "The validity and negotiable character er debt of the maker, of an instrument are not affected by the s intended to secure be fact that it is not dated," for then it, asufficient for the re- will be deemed to have been dated at ther property that the the time of its issue, which will have to liable to the pay- be established by parol or by other exto the extent it is not trinsic circumstances. (Note Crawford, dlateral to other par- supra, citing section 36; note A. Kinsely subjected to any other vs. Sampson, 100 Ill., 54). Or by the moregage, judgment or other- fact that it does not specify the value given, or that any value has been given mity laws passed upon therefor." As has been seen, the predeclaration, that the sumption is that the consideration was instrument is not ef- legally sufficient. Hence the words which "authorizes "value received" are not necessary. udgment if the instru- (Crawford, supra, citing Daniel on Ne-This, gotiable Instruments, sec 108.) Or by irements in some of place where it is drawn or the place

not known in | Where the persons primarily liable on eth Carolina they the instrument are liable as partners, and only as in printed and no place of payment is specified, other States by those presentment for payment may be made their agents to sell to any one of them, even though there il trade in North Caro- has been a dissolution of the firm." r the uniformity ne- (Note Gates vs. Beecher, 60 N. Y., 5.8 such provision Cayuga County Bank vs. Hunt, 2 Hill. nder the North Caro- | Fourth National Bank vs. Henschuck. any value upon such | sec. 37, note A.) Or by the fact that | Which holds thy sovereign's sins?' would be impracticable, it bears a seal. This provision was in contract, and the ne- age of the act under consideration by And salt, and cinnamon, and faggotlaw of North Caro- the operation of statutes. This makes certion 571 of said Code ing to obligations of corporations neces-In Mercer vs. Hackett (Note 57 N. Y., must be signed 573, cited by Crawford, supra, sec. 25. Mother and babes; and there our lord the following: and verified by his note D) we have the following extract

policy in making them negotiable if the state concisely the they should be so. A mere technical sum confessed therefor is law, cannot prohibit the commercial cies of security not known in the last

state concisely the facts | An instrument under seal was formerhe liability, and must show ly held to be non-negotiable, and the unlessed therefor does not rule has been generally followed in the United States, except where it has been of the instrument should changed by statute. However, an enfor such purpose, it dorsement or guaranty under seal did plaintiff in the cause, act- not affect the negotiable character of a seency given in the note note not under seal, and does not do so thereof, confessing a judg- now: (Note Randolph on Commercial and making the sworn Paper, sec. 70, citing Ege vs. Hyle, 2 This seems to be a little Watts, Pa., 222; Rand vs. Dovey, 83 incre double agency, which Pa. State 280, this endorsement being annifavorably upon. This, under a corporate seal). The great difthe worse phase of the ference in having an instrument under hat if the maker of the in- seal negotiable is, that whereas formerly other creditors whose "the transfer, whether by delivery, inthe operation of the dorsement, or other form of assignment, ened or destroyed thereby? was subject to existing equities" (or

If the statute, in this, is to rights of parties not appearing thereon, or creditors of the debtor; of which the purchaser had no notice) 10 see, not only the ex-land the assignor or endorser was not lihabilities, but to test the able to his assignee or a subsequent this particular debt to holder without an express contract to Quoth Zeyd: "Now by His name, Who State who could have found fault with that the bill should make in should make in that the bill should me a free for my astronger, Sec. 70), now under the act under the fire hath scorched great holes in that. Mr. Simmons was in no danger that. Mr. Stevenson paid me a free for my astronger, sec. 70), now under the act under the fire hath scorched great holes in that. Mr. Simmons was in no danger the fire hath scorched great holes in that. Mr. Simmons was in no danger the fire hath scorched great holes in that the bill should be such as the fire hath scorched great holes in the fire hath scorched 2317. 95 N. C., 203). The discussion, he would not be liable for the to take of this pro- undisclosed rights or equities of any one, That art the Lord's vice-gerent!" Negotiable Instrument Law and the assignor or indorser would be andes be negotiable, but liable without the expressed agreement, or uphold them as to such being the nature of all negotiable afess the judgment, for in ment or indorsament were made "with-

sealed note, that an endorsement may be explained by parol, which cannot be done as to an endorsement upon a negotiable instrument; and as the seal does not now, by statute, affect the negotiability of the instrument, a blank endorsement, where the statute is in force. strument under seal could not be transpurchaser is deemed to have The court could adjudge that such a pow- ferred by a blank endorsement. (Note the notice, and the defense or of attorney was void, if it should Randolph, supra, sec. 70, and notes 74

THE SULTANS CONSCIENCE.

omr king; Omar Ibn Al-Khattab, khalifa he,

Yet this the sultan wist not, wandering takes up an article written by Judge Full of rich meats, and rosy with good And Abn Zeyd, behind him, fresh from to the United States Senate, and says: ough no absolute measure. If an inoperative sentence otherwise At night, in garments such as merchants was what the newspaper craft would

> Under a garden wall, whereto they drew elsewhere, advocated policies opposed by Amind to find what wight on such a the president, declaring he would sur-Who blows, with pinched lips, at the but we do not recall that Mr. Simmons leaves and sticks. side

Then spake the sultan, "Peace be unto My sister! what is this thou dost here With thy twain babes?"

"My lord!" the woman said, "Fain would I make a drink of water To warm the bellies of my little ones Who die of cold and famine; but some Allah shall settle this with him who THIPS.

An answer gave the sultan-sorely movedeth this,

like dogs.

"Sir!" said she. land. Holding the place of Allah over us, In smell of his kab'abs?"

Then the king cried, To Aslam Abu Zeyd, "Come we away! Quick for the palace, where they turn ocrat, a Norta Carolinian and an Anglo-Into a store room. Here our lord dis- free silver ,16 to 1. (Applause.) Before lodged. Loaded shelves, a bag of wheaten

From loaded shelves, a bag of wheaten

And, from another part, a close-sealed Of sheep's fat; and some salt, and cinna- At the bottom of the qa stion lay the was inserted in the the fact that it "does not specify the Next, a dry kindling faggot, "Load thou these, Quath be, "Upon my shoulders, minis- years confiscated one-half of the prop-

> 'Allah forbid!" cried Abu Zeyd. "But I Will hoist and earry. What! a hamal civilization of our race." (Applause.)" thou! The emir of believers."

"See now, friend." ment day So Abu Zevd

sticks: sweat forlorn. knelt down,

his skirtmoney due, or to be necessities of commerce require that Of sak, with pearls and turkis round the seamswhich it arose, and must dogma of the courts, or the common To mix the flour and fat, and knead fight for the white metal." them in world from inventing or issuing any spe- With salt and spice and sprinkled water, wrote his article, "Turn on the Light?" operation of his bill.

them deep licitious. Eastflame. cooked. each And laid it in their laps. So those did

heard of thee

cakes:

and jar.

Omar said: flame heart.

out recourse," the person thus assigning or endorsing would not be liable. Then, too, it has been held, in the case of a JUDGE ALLEN TO JOHN R. WEBSTER

cannot be explained by parol. In fact, it was held in New Jersey, where the Scores the Editor of Webster's Weekly for Quating from the continuous value to the State said statute did not exist, that an in-Butler's Caucasian in Attacking Mr. Simmons.

In Webster's Weekly of september, said it would only incluse the dresde-26th, a newspaper that is warmly advo- tion lid conts a news cating General Carrs candidacy for tee "So, in Mr. Statemens" optatos, the School directs a himstantic editated time was not tipe for free other; too leved, or by the rotes of these whe are On New Year's night in Bagdad, walked be understood in this matter; our outs much in free silver acres.

The writer attempts to show that Mr. Womack, of Raleigh, urging eleven reasons it 'avor, of Mr. Simmons' election "His (Judge Womack's) fourth reason call a 'scoop,' a piece of important news We beg to quote:

4. "in 1894 and 1896, he boldly and So spied they presently a twinkling fire publicly, in the State conventions and render his office before he would sur-

"As stated last week, we were a memwoman, woe-begone, in hanging rags, ber of the conventions of 1894 and 1896. Carolinian, a Raleigh paper, gave a fun de report of the proceedings of the convention of 1894, a copy of which we have the Goldsboro Caucasian, October 24, useless to fight back, for if he should ande she strives, it dies; and at her preserved, and we do not find a line or sentence showing that Mr. Simmons opened his mouth upon silver or the senquestions before the convention. His der gave no indication of his position Mr. Simmons cannot be found in any fish hooks and take hold in the same upon these questions, being purely for other paper. There was a debate be- fashion. mal. How different from this year, when he made a ringing speech in opening the Wayne county, but the account of the number of times, generally in the fleshy convention, declaring his position upon debate given by Butler and the Cauca- part of the hand and the leg; the teeth both State and National issues."

The impression attempted to be made by this statement is undoubtedly that uted to him. Butler wrote up an imag-Mr. Simmons made no declaration in while holding office ander Mr. Cleve in the mouth of his opponent, Mr. Simland. He says he does not recall that mons, statements and arguments, which Mr. Simmons was conspicuous in his he could easily refute. The falsity of pears to be their disposition and inhering Omar the Sultan: he was answer for't but when he comes to refer to the North and subject the selves they are ready to help others.

I not not not, and we died Carolinian, he speaks of the North Carserved the North Carolinian of 1894, is publication.

"Collector F. M. Simmons came forward. He said he was a Federal office have a thing to do!" So parted those holder, but, above that, he was a Dem-Saxon, (applause) and was in favor of London or John Bull had existence, God Aimignty had placed the two money metals in the bowels of the earth in about the proportion of 16 to 1. He denounced the war against silver as a war against the masses and humanity. storm centre; the question, Which shall rule, the men or the dollar. (Applause.) The gold standard had in twenty-three erty of this land (Applause.) Mr. Simmons exhorted the democrats to continue the fight and preserve to our children the

Mr. Cleveland was at this time violently opposed to silver, and every Democrat in the land knew its and Mr. Simmons and all who heard him know he negotiability of the 635; Crowley vs. Barry, 4 Gill, 194; Replied the sultan: "When comes judg- that he was speaking in opposition to the views and policies of Mr. Cleveland. The ons it would be im- 52 Mo., 207, cited by Crawford, supra, Is it thy back will bear the heavy sack writer of the editorial says that he was present at this convention and that he did not hear Mr. Simmons say anything has been galled to that portion of the to enforce it at all, force in North Carolina before the pass- Piled on his master mutton-fat and flour, in opposition to Mr. Cleveland's policy, article above referred to in Webster's If he will turn to the files of Webster's Weekly concerning the Stevens Anti-Weekly of July 2, 1896, he will find that Trust Bill, and he makes the following avalidates it. The re- a difference in the law specially pertain- Which toilfully conveying, while the he did hear it, and that at that time the signed statement in regard thereto: utterances of Mr. Simmons were retietly complied with (note sarily given under the corporate seal. Beaded the rayal brow, the sultan bore garded as one of the most pleasant in-106 N. C., 308), and it Also to United States treasury notes. Back to the wall. There were those three cidents of that convention. In Webster's Weekly of July 2, 1896, appears

"Among the most pleasant incidents of opinion of Justice Gier, as to the wis- And laid the wood fair underneath the of the convention were the emphatic "But there is nothing contrary to good | And get good blaze aglow; then spread F. M. Simmons that they felt under no obligations to anybody to hold their silver views in abeyance, but they were determined to be in the thickest of the

> If he did, did not common honesty re-As we roll dumplings. Then he thrust quite him to tell it? And if he a dnot re- mittee voluntarily, and not as attorney member it, ought he not now to apolo- for any one. No one ever asked me to To bob and bubble in the goodly broth, gize? The writer was not, however, do it. I received no fee, nor thought of Watched by those three; while, full so- satisfied with the case that he had made a fee. This was my entire connection out against Mr. Simmons, and in his with the bill in the House. I had no Omar-crowned king of all the shining search for light and the truth he again objection to it whatever, and so stated to She used to pat his cheeks and can begins to examine his "exchanges." He Mr. Stevens. After the bill reached the On hands and knees blew hard to fan the says: "Mr. Simmons had a discussion Senate Mr. Stevenson, of Wilmington, with Mr. Marion Butler in Wayne representing the wholesale grocers, told Scorching his golden beard; till, aptly county in October, 1894, and in an ex- me that the bill would injure the grotended report of the debate found in one cers, because they might be held to be With point of jeweled sword he spitted of our 'exchanges,' and which he had agents of a trust, when they handled said: 'I am in favor of bimetallism. I these goods on a credit, they might not am in favor of putting silver on an equal be able to collect-while he favored the She pats his cheeks no more nor strokes And eat, and eat again, of mutton- footing with gold, and if England, Ger- principle of the bill, he thought this footing with gold, and if England, Ger- principle of the bill, he thought this His curly, sunny hair; many and other foreign countries would would embarrass the merchants without She kicks his toys about, and oh Then, joyful, wandered home, with sack agree to it, we could have free coinage injuring the trust, as the trust would here right away, but the time is not yet | sell for cash only. ripe for free silver. If it had been, But backward pacing by his master's Cleveland and the last Congress would Senators to the danger, and proposed an She never holds him to her heart have given it to you.'

There was not a Clevelandite in the timents. He continued:

much for you anyway, for Colonel Polk | he had no part of this fee, nor of any like to get next to."

ander the heading, "Tate on the Light," people were to a good fix if ther way repr them as aethority. which closes with a statement: "Let as knew it; and besides, there was to!" motive is to see that a man goes to the it was or observed tact the account discredited Commercial, the ugan of But-Omar Ibn Al-Khattab, khalifa he, United Starts Senate from this State of the discussion was taken from one of her, if he was not urries to deceive? Commander of the faithful, just and upon whom Olr. Bryan, if he is elected, the "exchanges" of Webster's Weekly, Why has he "preserved" this Causemild:

With Abu Zeyd, his minister. And bread in any and all emergencies."

I wise of observed take from one of her was not urries to deceive? Weekly, Why has he "preserved" this Causemild:

which he had "preserved." Why does he sian since 1896, containing a false was about the Chairman of the let the people know what authority he party? Does the editor of Webster's for the jury under a proper | States of waiving the benefit of homethe judge. When there is lead and personal property exemption |
the judge. When there is lead and personal property exemption |
the judge. When there is lead and personal property exemption |
the judge. When there is lead and personal property exemption |
the facts, then it | man elected United States Senator, be- he think this estimate of the character cause he says so. Why then does he and ability and services of the Chairlet it be seen that he was using the or- thinks it worthy of belief, why does he gan of Butler for the purpose of injurnot tell the people that he is quoting the influence and the character of from it?

W. R. ALLEN. the chairman of the Democratic party.

When the editorial in Webster's Weeky was first called to the attention of Mr. Simmons, he sent a telegram to Mr. Webster, editor of Webster's Weekly, which, with the reply, are as follows: September 24, 1900. Hon. John R. Webster, Reidsville,

N. C.: Please wire me my expense the paper, with date of issue, from which you quote in Webster's Weekly of Septem-

The Goldsboro Caucasian, October 24, useless to fight back, for if he should

tween Mr. Simmons and Butler in sian was distorted and untrue. Mr. Simmons did not say what was attribinary debate, which he published in his

also preserved the North Carolinian of editorial in Webster's Weekly, but if the bone away from the latter. I went 1896, and if the paper of that year editor thinks that the people like such and undertook to drive the jaguar bar gave an account of Mr. Simmons' speech authorit, and will accept it, he need into her own cage. The beast time of in which he declared for silver, would not go back as far as 1894 or 1896, be- upon me and clawed me horribly, while not candor and a desire to see the right cause Butler is today indulging in the the lion took a whack at my back. What done and "the light turned on" have same abuse and misrepresentation of I was finally dragged out of the eage. "How dares he be a king, and rule our demanded that he say so? The truth Mr. Simnsons. And, indeed, if any new suit of clothes I wore was a m that the writer knew that in 1896. Democrat will examine the Caucasian of tatters, and I was scarred and bloom Mr. Simmons made a speech in the State of September 27, 1900, and compare it from head to heels. This famous held And not beware how these, his mean convention, in which he unequivocally with Webster's Westly of September occurred in Washington with the W. ones, pinch declared for silver at the ratio of 16 to 20, 1900, he will find that there is much Coup show. I had a number of energy In sight of layish comfort of his court, 1. We quote from the report of the similarity in their method of discussing ters with Wallace, who was set do to proceedings of the convention, contained Mr. Simmons and his achievements. Mr. on the bills as 'the man-eater.' His had in the North Carolinian of July 2, 1896; Butler simply goes a little further and, chewed and clawed many men, but Letin addition to using his newspaper, he er eaten one, but he did news-one devotes most of his time to the abuse of feast on a horse. So many stories have Mr. Simmons in the speeches which he been told about Wallace by trainers that is delivering at his indignation meet- never handled him it would be him it ings. We quote from the News and me to repeat them, as I had him all the

Observer of September 23, 1900. "BUTLER DELIGHTS CUFFY."

(Special to News and Observer.) Dunn, N. C., Sept. 22.-Marion Buter spoke here today to about 300 Popuists, mostly from Sampson county. His speech was principally denunciation of Chairman Simmons. Quite a number of negroes were present, and they and their Populist allies seemed to enjoy ter in a menageric is a bad elepinar. Butler's expletives hugely.'

The abuse of Mr. Summons by Butler is delightful to Cuffy. Can it be that Demograts will also take pleasure in it? We do not believe it. If the editor of Webster's Weekly has doubted the fidelity of Mr. Simmons to the principles of his party, why is it that he has no attention to him. remained silent during all the years that he has sat with him as a member of the State Committee in the councils of the and yelled. party?

The attention of Mr. Jas. H. Pou "My connection with the "Stevens Anti-Trust Bill, was as follows:

"When the bill was before the House judiciary committee, I was before the lost in thought. committee on another matter and heard it read. I thought it so far reaching that probably cotton mills, selling their declarations of Messrs, R. B. Glenn and products through an agency, would be embraced within its inhibition. I suggested this danger to the committee and to Mr. Stevens. Mr. Stevens said he had no desire to affect the cotton mill business, and he readily consented to an Did the writer know this when he amendment excluding them from the and replied substantially as follows:

"I made this suggestion to the com-'preserved,' he is credited with having goods made by a trust, and if they sold

"I called the attention of some of the amendment. The amendment was As once she loved to do! adopted unanimously and it provided The feeling that she had is goneof losing his job for uttering such sen- sistance. Both of these amendments appear in the act. These were the only "My friends, we are all in a good fix amendments to the bill which I sug-"Peace! It is nothing, minister! that if we only knew it. We have got more gested, and this was my connection with money today than any other country the bill. I did not consult with Mr. Sim- way of gaining currency that I would in lower of attorney to the instruments. Of course if the assign- Singeing my beard hath lighted up my except France. Free silver can't do mons. He knew nothing about it, and room boarder sadly. "A rumor has a

other fee paid me for appearing before

JAMES H. POU. Friends of Mr. Simmons intend merely to present his claim to the people of the State without above, and recognizing that any worthy Democrat is entitled to sathly to the United States accusorsaip. They out that he to a mine of ingle character and great ability; that he (a's, he has restored great services to An parte. They do wer erpest Popu inste and itamontones and the enemies of the Demopracie party or favor Ale " or how and to me ! be anderstood once for all that he will not be elected to the Dasing States canner it can advice of Butler and the Coversian are to be for

Way die the editor conced from the provid that he was susting from the conceal his authority? There can be but man of our party the true estimate? !! one reason, and that is that he dared not, not, why does he quote it? And if he Goldabaro,

The Training of Wild Animals.

"Personally I would rather undertake to train jungle-bred lions than lions that are born in captivity. You may win the regard of the first class, but the others are so accustomed to seeing everybody that they respect nobody," says ar animal trainer in the Chicago Record "The idea that lions desire to eat up ber 20th alleged debate between Butler these lions 12½ pounds of fine meat every day at 5 o'clock. If a lion was ravery day at 5 o'clock. enously hungry the case might be different. When a beast gets mad and pressure. I do not fear the lion's jaw The Caucasian was then published in and teeth-the paws and claws are the Goldsboro and then edited by Marion things that have left their marks alfpeech in calling the convention to or Butler, and the atterances credited to over my body. Their claws are sharp as

> "Yes, I have been nipped by lions a have gone clean through with a snap. Still, the claws are the things that make the life of the lion tamer an 'unpreferred risk' in life insurance writing.

"Tigers are much brighter than lions and can be taught many tricks, but they can never be relied on, as treachery apance. They are tremendous fighters, and opposition to Mr. Cleveland's politics, this report, both as to what Mr. Similance. They are tremendous ngitters, and opposition to Mr. Cleveland's politics, this report, both as to what Mr. Similance. They are tremendous ngitters, and opposition to Mr. olinian of 1894 only. If the writer pretion in the big den into the case occuit not regionable to conclude that he This disposes of charges made in the pied by a lion and undertook to take a time he was in this country. That tamous Hon died two years ago in an express car, while on his travels.

> "Tigers have a fancy for sliding on their backs and getting you at a diasvantage, as they lie and clay apward. The moment you turn to love the case are liable to slide its whole length and drag you down before you can raise you whip. But take my word for it, the most dangerous animal you can encoun-I've been with them for 40 years, and i konw.

Passing Civilities.

The motorman clanged his gong. But the driver of the coal wagon paid

The motorman clanged again. The conductor sounded a 4-11 alarm

But the driver of the coal wagon paid no attention to him. Again the motorman clanged his gong, "Get out of the way, there, you blank.

dash idiot!" he said. But the driver of the coal wagon paid no attention to him. Driving placidly along in the track at the rate of two miles an hour, smoking

his pipe, he sat with humped shoulders, A few blocks ahead was the crossing of another street car track. On reaching this crossing he turned

slowly and deliberately to the right. The motorman, wild with wrath shouted at him as the car sped by: Then the coal teamster slowly and deliberately took his pipe from his mouth

Then he replaced the pipe in his mouth and drove placidly on,

thought .- Chicago Tribune. The Lost Angel.

(Chicago Times-Herald.) Him beautiful and sweet; She used to hover o'er his crib And kiss his little feet! She said he was an angel Sent to charm us here below And she made his mother jealous, Loving, worshiping him so!

She finds him such a care! His childish voice is like a knife That cuts her through and through;

"I wish I was a rumor," said the hal!