The Dispatch.

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PITTSBURG, MONDAY, JAN. 14, 1889.

THE POPULAR MOVEMENT.

The proposition has been received with many expressions of approval to turn to the working classes and smaller business men for subscriptions to complete the Exposition. It has been plainly said that since the rich men of the city will not do their share, it will be well to leave them to themselves, and to make the enterprise an entirely popular one.

There is much value in the suggestion. The masses have their share of interest in the Exposition. The man who owns his own house, the clerk, mechanic and laborer, the retail merchant and the jobber, all have their share of interest in the Exposition, and will be glad to contribute according to their ability. It will be more work to get together the five, ten or fifty dollar subscriptions than it would be if the funds came in five hundred or thousand dollar lumps; but it will be worth while to place the enterprise clearly on the basis of popular support.

It is possible too that such a movement would stir up the wealthier elements. Although they do not always seem to realize it, the capitalists of Pittsburg will, on reflection, perceive that it is worth their while to keep in line with measures for the public welfare. The popular goodwill is very valuable to them about the time of Presidental and Congressional elections; and when they see the people rallying to the support of a public enterprise like this, they will also see the policy of joining in the effort.

One thing is certain. Pittsburg's Exposition must be made a success.

A DESERVED RE-ELECTION.

It is satisfactory to note the unanimous renomination, by the Republicans of the Illinois Legislature, of Senator Cullom to succeed himself in the United States Senate, under circumstances which make his re-election a certainty. Senator Cullom shares, with Judge Reagan, the main credit for the passage of the Inter-State Commerce act, which, however berated it may be by the railway interests, is a long step toward the protection of the public against corporate abuses. It is also an indication of his position that he has in the Senate a bill, which, if enacted and enforced, would abolish the oppression and injustice of trusts. Senator Cullom's career has been free from scandals and has been marked by ability and vigor. In contrast with the choice of so many corporate attorneys and corporate millionaires to high positions the re-election of Senator Cullom is a matter of congratulation no less to the public than himself.

BOOMS AND BUBBLES.

Benner's prophecies schedule an active and prosperous year in 1889, with an advance in prices for iron, railroad stocks and all manufactured commodities. This is to increase in 1890 when "the advance will be wonderful" and a boom will be experienced in everything. By the beginning of 1891 pig iron will be $50 per ton, and the result of such inflation will be a panic, with "commercial and financial revulsion and a long down sweep of prices."

This is a very attractive programme for the fellows who are smart enough to realize on the boom and get their business affairs ready for the storm, before 1891. But as it is impossible for everyone to realize, the obvious conclusion is that it will be better to jog along soberly and conservatively on a sound basis of prices. It is practical to indorse Mr. Benner's prophecy to the extent that, if pig iron reaches $50 a ton, there will be a panic; and the revulsion, as business revulsions generally are, will be as Mr. Benner rather redundantly declares, "commercial and financial." But a very good way to avert that calamity will be to prevent pig iron from reaching $50. As there is a reserve capacity of blast furnaces capable of increasing production one-half when pig iron reaches $25 or $30, we can rely on that influence to check the boom before it becomes excessively gigantic. We hope that Mr. Benner's bubble will not be blown to any such degree of inflation as he predicts, and consequently will not result in the final explosion.

TOBACCO VERSUS WIVES.

The report that Osman Digna is curing his followers of excessive indulgence in the tobacco habit by taking away their wives and other personal property, proves that the many-lived leader of the eastern Soudanese is either very much in earnest in his crusade against tobacco, or else has a decided penchant for appropriating the property of his subordinates. Considering the universal love of the Mahommedans for tobacco, as exemplified by the visions of divans and hookahs which the mention of Mahommedan countries evokes, there is a probability that if Osman continues to surpass King James in his counterblast against the weed he will be obliged to take into his possession the wives and other chattels of the entire population of the Soudan. There may be some Arabs among them philosophical enough to find in tobacco a solace for these deprivations, but wives are useful property—in the Soudan. If the policy of confiscation is kept up it is likely to result in a conclusion on the part of the Soudanese that they can take back their wives and Osman Digna's head at the same time.

A NEW AMBITION.

A very novel theory of crime is presented by the New York *Tribune* in an editorial comment to the effect that as the man who stabbed his friend fifteen minutes after the New Year came in will be the first to test electricity as an executioner, "it would not be the strangest thing in the world if that thought had a place in his mind when he determined to become a murderer." Apart from the question of fact whether the man who did the first killing in 1889, or the one whose execution comes first in that year, will have the proud distinction, the idea which represents that fame as a goal to be striven for, is startling and discouraging.

If it is true that the adoption of a new method of executing criminals sets the community to rushing out and killing their friends in a mad rush to secure first place in the honor of being fatally struck by lightning, the task of protecting human life looks rather hopeless. The first thought would be that the only way to stop such a competition would be to abolish the death penalty altogether; but even then the idea might continue in operation. Indeed we think that a man would be more likely to kill his next friend in order to secure the notoriety of being the first who escapes execution under a new law, than to compete for the principal position in a novel sort of execution.

EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES IN STREETS.

The explanation of the traction motor bill, just introduced in the Legislature which is offered by its putative author in an interview elsewhere, calls attention to the essential vice of the theory that exclusive ownership can be obtained by private corporations in rights of way through the highways dedicated to the use of the entire public for streets.

Thus, it is stated, certain street railway companies having been granted the privilege of laying their tracks along the streets, claim an exclusive ownership, and have by that means forbidden other passenger railways, traction and otherwise, from reaching the center of the city. This ownership of the public streets by street railway corporations, is disapproved by the authors of this bill. It is proposed to correct it by a measure which, at least, creates a suspicion that it will transfer the ownership of the streets, for the future, to the traction corporations.

The absurdity of such a conclusion would show the persistent survival of the idea that corporations must be granted monopolies. The fact that exclusive privileges in the public streets enable corporations to stand in the way of progress should show the necessity of the principle that no corporations shall have exclusive privileges in the public highways. They must have, of course, ownership of the property they put down in the streets, namely, the railway track, with the right to charge tolls for its use. But the way to amend the present state of affairs is not to shift the exclusive privileges from one class of corporations to another.

If the bill provides that no corporations shall have the monopoly of any street, but that the tracks shall be open to the use of all, on equitable terms, suited to the nature of the enterprise, it will be in accordance with fundamental constitutional principles.

SHUTTING OFF BUSINESS.

An interesting illustration of the character of the bill before the Legislature, which, under the pretext of inspection for meat, proposes to make meat scarce and dear by shutting out all beef dressed beyond the State lines, appears in the fact that it would shut out a legitimate business, which has been pursued in the cities of this State for many years, without the slightest complaint from anyone. The business of buying green meats in the West, and bringing them here to be cured and packed, has been an undisputed one for the last generation, and is pursued by a number of leading packing houses. Without knowing it, the people who drew up this piece of legislation put it into language which would prohibit our packing houses from curing and packing their own meats.

This is really a minor point beside the main issue of decreeing that the supply of cheap meat for the working masses of Pennsylvania shall be cut off; but it affords a fair example of the stupidity which draws up State legislation for excluding the products of other States. As to the main issue, that has been stated clearly enough already. It is veiled behind the gauzy pretext of securing healthy meat; but the purpose of making meat more costly is clear enough in the provisions, and is openly avowed by the supporters of the bill. No one asks for the bill except those who are interested in keeping up the prices of meat; and its provisions are exactly those which have been urged by the interested classes for their own benefit.

THE DISPATCH'S position on this matter is plain enough and has been frequently stated. Let us have all the inspection, both in and out of the State, that is necessary to secure safety against diseased meat; but there must be no restriction on the food supply of the people.

A LETTER from California to the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, which is largely devoted to booming M. M. Estee for a Cabinet position, concludes with the following prediction: "With Mr. Estee in the Cabinet as Secretary of the Interior he would inaugurate a policy that would give out no uncertain ring." We should think so! With such a control of the Interior Department the most prominent thing around that institution would be a certain ring—the Central Pacific ring.

THE announcement that Mrs. Potter has "scandalized" New York by the revelations of her costume in "Cleopatra," is evidently intended to give the play an immense boom. The public will be quick to leap to the conclusion that any costume which can scandalize New York must be a stunner.

THE petition of the commercial drummers that they be allowed special privileges on the railroads, by an amendment to the Inter-State Commerce Act, on the ground that they are "commercial evangelists," is typical of the noted characteristic of that class which numbers *Sam'l of Posen* as the most retiring and modest man on the road. They will next be claiming half-rate tickets by virtue of their clerical character as "evangelists."

IT is instructive to observe that Voorhees and Turpie voted against the amendment proposed in the Senate, putting coal on the free list. The fact that Indiana is producing considerable coal nowadays gives these eminent Democrats considerable new light on the tariff question.

THE Philadelphia *Press* notes that "an individual likely to be prominent in the Pennsylvania Legislature this year is familiary known as 'Revenue Bill.'" But it omits to state that in the last Legislature, between the Governor and the President of the Senate, the same individual was reduced to a condition that can only be described by the title of "Horizontal Bill."

REPRESENTATIVE WEAVER has ceased to squeeze the House, having got what he wants out of it. The next man who wishes something and can't get it will, we hope, squeeze it until it perceives that self protection can only be secured by abolishing all special jobs.

GOVERNOR HILL'S official recommendation that Ex-Presidents be made life members of the United States Senate has not been received with especial enthusiasm. The suspicion that David Bennett Hill regards it as a possible provision for his

political future, renders it impossible for the rest of the country to regard it in any other light than that of a joke.

THE American Duchess of Marlborough asks the custodians of the New York estate, which purchased her that title for $150,000, to support her rank. The ducal rank appears to be very high, but some of us must have it.

THE Cramps seem to have demonstrated that American builders can turn out a cruiser that surpasses in speed anything which foreign governments can show. This is a step toward restoring the relative position occupied in old days when Yankee clippers made us the second sea-faring nation of the world.

SENATOR INGALLS was left out of the invitations to that White House dinner; but Calvin S. Brice was there. This shows that the bounds of Presidental forgiveness are broad, but have their limits.

A NEW and professedly comic paper has been started in New York, bearing the title of *Lies*. It is evidently based on the belief that, since the campaign is over, the business indicated by its title can be made a specialty. It does not claim to be the special organ of Wall street, notwithstanding its name.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

MISS SUSAN HALE is giving readings for charity in Washington.

PRESIDENT-ELECT HARRISON now has $40,000 insurance on his life.

PROF. FREEMAN is hard at work at Palermo on his Sicilian history. His health is said to be greatly improved.

THE REV. CUTHBERT SOUTHEY, who died at Askham, near Penrith, Wales, the other day, was the last surviving son of the poet.

THE young men are coming to the front in New York State. The Speaker of the House is only 32 and the Speaker pro tem. of the Senate 35. The oldest statesman in the Legislature is only 55.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND does not bother himself about the details of a state dinner. He leaves all the arrangements to his wife, who is very careful in her inspection of everything pertaining to the banquet.

"**MARK TWAIN**" lost his hat and coat at a recent ball in Connecticut, and was obliged to drive home with no protection from the cold save that afforded by his luxuriant locks. He kept himself warm by cracking jokes.

M. HAMMER, the new President of the Swiss Confederacy, was Ambassador at the court of Berlin from 1868 to 1876, after which he entered the Federal Council. He is not a brilliant orator, by any means, but he is described as a conscientious administrator, of a calm, just, moderate judgment, and, over and above all, a very gentlemanly man.

DR. SCHLIEMANN has dug some trial trenches on the Acropolis of Navarino, the ancient Pylos, the home of Nestor, and has visited the island of Sphacteria in order to study the cyclopean walls, about which he is preparing a report. In the excavations on the Athenian Acropolis have been discovered two statues of women, of natural size, with the heads perfect, and of an archaic period: also two groups in Poros stone of heroic size. Of these, the one represents a Hercules killing the Triton; the other is composed of three monsters, of each of which the upper part has the body of a man and the lower that of a serpent. One of these is winged. They belong to a very remote epoch.

TO TEST A GLUTTON.

One of the Most Remarkable Eating Contests on Record Outlined.

MEDIA, PA., January 13.—Everybody in Media who had heard of it are laughing over a wager that was made to-day between a well-known business man of the town and two other parties, who are backing Winfield Blakes, a colored driver for Brodhead's line of stages, in regard to his ability to eat a very large amount at one meal or sitting.

A bet of $10 has been made and the money put up that Blakes will eat in one hour ½ a bushel of turnips, ½ a peck of white potatoes, 6 cups of coffee, 4 loaves of bread, ½ a pound of stewed prunes, 4 pounds of beef, 6 small pies, 3 spring chickens, 3 oyster stews, 50 raw oysters, 1 can of salmon and wash all this down with a pint of whisky.

The bet was made in good faith and articles of agreement drawn up. The turnips and potatoes are to be measured whole; and, of course, afterward cooked and mashed. The loser of the wager is also to pay for the provisions. The feat is set down for February 22. Blakes will make an attack upon the big pile of provisions at 1 o'clock P. M., and to win will have to clear the table by 2 o'clock. The parties who are backing Blakes offered to put up $50 that he would get away with the stuff in the time allowed him. He is reported to have done some big eating recently with pies and oysters, and is said to have never yet got enough. He is a young man of 24 or 25, tall and angular, with nothing about him to denote his big feeding qualities.

WHAT A COLLEGE COSTS.

The Modern University Requires an Annual Income of $250,000.

From the Forum.]

In those good old times of 80 years ago, $200,000 or $300,000 was thought a great endowment for a university, and $20,000 a sufficient endowment for a professorship. To found an institution and call it a university, in these days, with an income of less than a quarter of a million of dollars a year, is a broad farce. Even with that sum many of the most important spheres of university activity must be neglected. Twice the amount is not more than adequate, and Harvard university, which has an income of more than twice that amount, is at this moment showing cogent reasons for demanding more.

And the tendency is ever toward a greater expenditure. This is neither to be scolded at nor whined over. Just as the material demands of this wonderful time have created vast hotels, steamships and railway systems, so the moral and intellectual demands are creating great universities. A leading professor has become a personage; various institutions compete for him, often raising his salary to a figure which once would have filled boards of trustees with dismay. It does not equal yet the sum customary among distinguished city clergymen, lawyers, presidents of banks and railroads, consulting engineers, and cooks of New York millionaires; but it is rapidly nearing these figures, and it ought so to do.

SEA-CALMING CARTRIDGES.

The Ingenious and Valuable Invention of a Hartford Man.

From the New York Evening Sun.]

A cartridge has been invented by Mr. Albert H. Walker of Hartford, Conn., which, when filled with oil and discharged, will pacify the stormiest of seas.

The receptacle is of ordinary cartridge size, but is made of heavy paper, and is weighted at the further end with a small piece of lead. It will hold about two ounces of oil. It is fitted in an ordinary cartridge shell, and fastened to it by means of cotton shreds.

The cartridge is put into a breech-loader and the trigger is pulled. The cotton connecting the cartridge and the shell is ignited by the powder. It is burned, and the cartridge, filled with oil, is sent spinning away over the waves. Then, at any point the navigator may wish, the cartridge, because of the lead at its head, will sink into the waves.

The oil being lighter than the water rises to the top of the sea and spreads over it like a film over the waves. By means of these cartridges a path an eighth of a mile broad can be made through the heaviest of seas.

Seafaring men are much delighted at this invention.

Ill Luck Follows.

From the St. Paul Globe.]

The fortune that follows the number 13 has a Dakota illustration. Three young women met December 13 and resolved never to marry, and to renew their pledges on that day annually. On the 13th of January each of them will show up with a husband at the reunion.

Warriors to Be Feared.

From the Chicago Herald.]

A Chinaman with seven arms is one of the freaks in a Philadelphia dime museum. We don't want to get into a fight with China if it has got many such army men.

TO SAVE THE EARTH.

An Interesting Crank Who is Pursuing Congressmen—How Dr. Cahill Would Accomplish Wonders With Water—Waste Places to be Turned Into Gardens.

Correspondence of the Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, January 13.—Every member of the United States Senate and every committee of that body is troubled more or less with cranks. They swarm about the Capitol proper, and they even attack the public men there at long range, by telegraph and by mail. An interesting and rather unique crank has been following the Committee on Commerce for some time. He is a philanthropist, and one who wants to save the earth itself from destruction and the inhabitants of the earth from eternal damnation. His means to accomplish this most desirable end has the merit of novelty. He finds that the salvation of the earth and its people is to be obtained only through the agency of water. He has experimented with water with much better results than have followed its use and abuse by the Prohibitionists. Some time ago the committee received a mysterious box. It had such a questionable look that Senator Frye had it sent to a carpenter's shop to be opened. It was found to contain some grass and sand and nothing more. It remained a mystery for several days.

One morning the explanation of its contents was received in a letter from San Francisco signed by Michael Cahill, M. D. The letter explained that the writer had been experimenting with sand in the belief that it could be made fertile and that the grass sent to the committee had been grown on sand. Recently the committee received from Dr. Cahill another communication. In this the doctor proposes to solve several vital questions, among others the question of Irish home rule, but in another home than that which their ancestors left them. And all this, too, is to be accomplished by the use of the doctor's infallible remedy—water.

* * * *

Dr. Cahill entitles his latest contribution to the literature that adorns the shelves of the Commerce Committee room:

"Demonstrations of rain by art, so as to open up all the deserts and in time the polar regions for settlement, turning the tide of European immigration up into the Russian Empire and opening up two-thirds of the Chinese Empire for China; also to establish an independent Irish Republic in alliance with and under the protection of God and the United States for a good purpose."

The first sheet of this remarkable paper contains an extract from the San Francisco *Evening Bulletin* of November 18, 1887, describing the meteorological phenomena accompanying the building of railroads in Mexico, and calling attention to the curious fact that water-spouts seem to be attracted by the iron track and telegraph wires. It is noticed that as fast as the construction train advances rain follows, and this is held to be due to the large quantity of steel rails on flat cars, which are carried forward as fast as the work of construction will permit. Dr. Cahill, commenting on these remarkable facts, says: "This is due to the rails becoming magnetized by jolting, which deflects the electric current overhead at right angles to itself, causing a jamb of ice spicula and vapor vesicles, which fall as bucketfuls of rain. Also the train strikes the keynote of thunder, causing rain from vibrations in atmosphere, forcing vesicles and drops to coalesce by mechanical violence and fall from gravity."

After this lucid explanation the Doctor proceeds to show how a knowledge of the peculiar rain-producing properties of iron and steel can be put to a good use. He proposes to magnetize a large mass of iron, and with it to draw rain from the clouds when it is needed. He also suggests that a condenser be maintained "as a captive metallic balloon in the zone of maximum moisture overhead." With a condenser of 200 feet diameter charged with electricity, Dr. Cahill thinks a rain-attracting power of "21,636,363 acres of forests or mountains" can be had.

* * * *

The explanation of the good uses to which he proposes to put his knowledge are shown by the doctor in the second of the two papers which he sent to the committee. It is dated Mendocino City, Cal., December 24, and begins thus: "I informed your honorable predecessors of the physical destruction of the earth by the ice accumulating around the poles exerting unequal pressure and forcing the water through the planet's crust to explode and conflagrate her. Daniel, vii., 22; II. Peter iii, Holy Bible." The "recurring earthquakes, unusual ice floes, tidal waves, volcanic action, natural gas and petroleum wells" are all attributed to these causes and are said to be the signs of the impending catastrophe. The Doctor also attributes epidemic diseases and insanity to the same causes. All of these troubles he proposes to remedy by equalizing the population of the different portions of the globe, and in order to distribute the population equally, he proposes to make all parts of the globe equally fertile. "The Desert of Sahara," he says, "contains about 3,000,000 square miles—2,600,000 square miles of which is still unattached. When brought under cultivation, Sahara can, no doubt, sustain 500,000,000 people more, for the Arabs have a legend that were Adam to return to the earth, he would, after visiting all the nations, come to Sahara and say it indeed was his native Eden, so prolific is the soil where the water is. But an abundance of water can be had at an insignificant expense from overhead as required.

* * * *

"I suggest to the United States Government that an independent colony of the ultra-National Irish be established on the Atlantic seaboard of Sahara to relaim the land, open it up for settlement and establish civilization under the emerald banners of a nation called by Jesus Christ to obedience. Railroads may be run into the Central and Western Soudan, opening a mart for the products of United States factories, cotton looms, agricultural implements, etc., into territories capable of sustaining 1,000,000,000 people, now having about 50,000,000 locked up from the trade and commerce of the world by the desert on the north and mountains south and west.

"Before and after the Christian era the Irish were a civilizing nation, but foreign invaders and outlaw rulers and preachers have perverted the public mind and conscience, a chronic state of agitation resulting, which prevents the natural advancement of themselves and others from sympathy. In the hands of Providence, I suggest that the energy now wasted in discord and agitation be given a lawful vent by establishing the colony which may tame and civilize the sparce population by obtaining abundance of food for them and their animals and educating them into the mechanic arts and agriculture, a more humane and rational way than having them murder each other, as the 'Mahdi' and English are doing.

"Say 10,000,000 Irish throughout the world subscribe $5 each for the colony. This gives $50,000,000 hard cash, on which $150,000,000 notes may be circulated, which would plant 300,000 families at $500 on the soil. Thirty thousand men might be armed to maintain law and order. Many of the families would have capital of their own, and their Government could issue greenbacks, so that the $50,000,000 might be ample without any United States Government support, except recognition or moral aid.

"The gallant Sixty-ninth New York and some veterans of Meagher's brigade might contribute of their numbers to form the nucleus of the army."

After some further detail of plans, Dr. Cahill says: "Gentlemen, I am no politician. You have the means; please act for your own conservation and the good of all created beings on, in and about the earth. I have indicated the danger and remedy and should delay cause disaster, your bloods be on your own heads. May discord and wrong be wiped off the earth and peace and plenty abound in happiness among all. Amen."

The Commerce Committee has not yet taken up the consideration of Dr. Cahill's plans.

O'BRIEN-BAIN.

Rare Good Luck.

From the Chicago Times.]

It was singularly in accordance with the eternal fitness of things that a well of pure flowing water should have been struck at an Illinois milk factory. Now if a chalk mine could be found in the back yard cows could be entirely dispensed with and the cheese could be marketed for black-board use. But too much good luck invites misfortune.

Our Navy Becoming Formidable.

From the Dallas News.]

If a few more of our old wooden, germ-nursing vessels are sent to Hayti during the continuance of the yellow fever in that island, the American navy will soon and at last become the terror of the seas.

A LORDLY TIN PEDDLER.

A Vender of Notions Turns Out to be an English Nobleman.

PORTLAND, ME., January 13.—A rather romantic story is published here of the courtship and marriage of a Portland shop girl of humble origin to an English lord, who, pending his entrance upon his rightful estates, lived here as an itinerant vender of tinware and notions. The young man recently came into his title, and with his pretty American bride is at present presiding over one of the finest estates in England.

He came here eight years ago, and happening into a wholesale store, he saw a very pretty shop girl and loved her at first sight. A courtship and a marriage followed. The husband was very devoted and spent many leisure hours improving his wife's education. In due time a son was born. One day the father, glancing through a London paper, saw a death announcement and shortly afterward sailed away. His family soon joined him and are there still. Those who might give full information, if they would, are the members of her family and a prominent lawyer who was for a time in the young man's confidence. All that will now be told is that the young man was the youngest son, with only a dim prospect of succeeding to a title. Death was busy while the young fellow was courting and peddling in Maine, and the item in the London paper told him that he was only one life removed from the House of Lords.

The next thing was to reconcile his proud old father to his American wife. For a time the old man held out, but at last yielded. This is the second case of the kind which has occurred in Maine. In the first instance the nobleman courted a Richmond girl, but before the day set for the wedding he was lost at sea, when the vessel of which he was first mate went down.

WELL LAID PLANS.

Programme for the Coming Week in Congress, if Nothing Interferes.

WASHINGTON, January 13.—The tariff debate in the Senate will occupy all of this week and Monday of next week, the time for voting on the passage of the bill being fixed for Tuesday, the 22d, at 1 o'clock. The business of the House this week has all been nicely planned in advance, and, in some instances, has been made the subject of special orders. Monday, after passing the fortification appropriation bill, the river and harbor bill is to be taken up. Mr. Springer intends to try to get consideration for the omnibus territorial bill Tuesday, but the indications are that he will meet with some Republican opposition. The Appropriation Committee wish to consider and pass the sundry civil appropriation bill Wednesday, and the South Carolina contested election case of Small vs Elliot is set for Thursday, and may consume the remainder of the week.

It is to be noted, however, that a part or all of this programme is subject to disagreement by a report from the Committee on Rules on the Randall resolution rescinding the rule which now requires an adjournment at 5 o'clock every day. If this resolution be rejected or defeated by individual or party effort, the result may be a renewal of the filibustering proceedings of the last week.

FRIGHTENED BY A SPOOK.

A Ghost Causing an Exodus of Negroes in Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., January 13.—A ghost is causing an exodus of negroes from Lawrence county. Last July Calvin Mooday, a drunken, worthless negro, murdered his wife. The crime was a most brutal one. Three nights after the murder Mooday was taken from the county jail at Moulton and lynched by colored men. The colored men of the county boasted that no white man had anything to do with the hanging of Mooday. Most of the lynching party were known, but no effort was ever made to prosecute them for it. Recently the colored people living in and around Moulton have been seeing ghosts at the house where the Mooday family formerly lived. The ghost visited the scene every night, and soon the negroes became much alarmed. Those who had taken part in the lynching were the first to leave the country, and others are following as rapidly as possible. A correspondent writing from Moulton says:

"If the present exodus continues Lawrence county will soon be without a colored citizen. They firmly believe the ghost of Calvin Mooday is lurking about the old cabin and will bring a fearful curse on all colored people who were in any way connected with the lynching. The lynching of Mooday was the first and only time in the history of Alabama where a criminal was lynched by colored men.

SHIPBUILDING AT HOME.

Doctoring the Tariff So as to Encourage American Enterprise.

WASHINGTON, January 13.—Several minor and technical changes were made in the tariff bill to-day, after which Mr. Gray called attention to section 2510, which permits the importation, in bond, free of duty, of lumber, timber, etc., necessary for the construction and equipment of vessels built in the United States for foreign account and ownership, or for employment in the foreign trades; and he offered an amendment so as to include plates, deck beams, forgings, composition metal and all structural shapes, including machinery and parts of machinery. The existing law, he said, as well as section 2510, were intended to encourage shipbuilding in the United States, but only affected wooden vessels, while his amendment would encourage the building of iron and steel vessels.

Mr. Sherman objected to the including of machinery and parts of machinery, as that would interfere with American machine shops. After a short debate, and without disposing of Mr. Gray's amendment, the Senate proceeded to executive business, and soon adjourned.

WOMAN'S COURAGE.

The Doughty Deeds Performed by Members of the Weaker Sex.

How many men are there, asks the New York *Sun*, who would have the courage to do what women left alone at home all over the country are doing every night of the year? They hear strange noises in the houses, and without hesitation take a match or candle or lamp and go in search of burglars. I heard of one the other day, living in a detached house up the Hudson, who heard sounds as of someone breaking in, and, who went out of doors and walked all around her house in a cloak thrown over her night dress. Footprints in the snow showed that burglars had been at work and had fled. Another lady heard a scratching sound at 2 in the morning and went downstairs to find that a man had peeled all the putty from around a parlor window pane. Women do these things without a thought, and usually go wholly unarmed.

Wonderful Vitality.

From the New York Telegram.]

Justice Stanley Matthews appears to be uncommonly robust. He manages to improve in spite of two doctors and the efforts of 18 Washington correspondents to remove him to another sphere.

Preparing for 1892.

From the Albany Argus.]

James G. Blaine, Jr., has decided to become a mechanical engineer. Perhaps he can, in the future, help his father manipulate the wires.

The Other Fellows' Turn Then.

From the Philadelphia Times.]

Those who are laughing at the ice men now will sing a different song when July comes along.

SLEEP AND DEATH.

O gentle Sleep, who oft hast cradled me
In weary hours,
Hast laid thy still palm on my heated brow
And bound thereon, when I was sad as now,
The silent poppy flowers!

Thou canst not aid me here; but there is One,
Brother of thine,
Who holds a medicine that will ease all pain;
Tell him, I pray thee, straightway, I would fain
Be eased of mine.

Blessings on thee,
Thou guardian angel to the lost child, Time!
All sorrowing hearts
Beat thanks to thee, but look with longing eye
To where thy brother's kinder ministry
The lax cord parts.

Paler than thou,
Elder and far more beautiful is he,
And on his brow
Sits the high calm that warrants all redress;
Abiding home to hearts all shelterless
Will he allow.

Go, gentle Sleep,
Tell him the woes of time come thick and fast;
Tell him we lie
Within the shadow of the ebon gate
And for the music of its opening wait,
Longing to die.

—MRS. ELLEN HOOPER.

YESTERDAY'S DISPATCH.

Brief Summary of the Leading Features of the Mammoth Double Number.

Lord Sackville has written a letter defending himself for having answered the Murchison letter, and accusing Mr. Bayard of unfairness. Many imitators of the Whitechapel fiend seem to be springing up in various parts of England. The Tories are delighted because the Parnell fund in America is growing smaller. Geraldine Ulmar, an American prima donna, is being honored by the attentions of royal personages. The Belgian Queen and her daughter are going into business as publishers of a household magazine. A party of officers engaged in evicting tenants in County Armagh met with vigorous resistance, the occupants of a house assailing them with boiling water and pitchforks. Two persons were injured in the melee. In France great interest centers upon the result of the election, and the bets are freely made that Boulanger will come out ahead. Bismarck has arrived in Berlin and will address the Reichstag and attempt to forward his favorite measures. Berlin newspapers continue their attacks on Morier, but the public is getting weary of the subject. The usual interesting budget of continental gossip was furnished in other cable dispatches.

A delegation of Virginians called on General Harrison to urge him to give Mahone a place in the Cabinet. Weaver's obstructionist tactics have succeeded in the House, and the Oklahoma bill will be called up under a suspension of the rules. The Pennsylvania Legislature finds plenty to occupy its attention and a long session is predicted. The question of a prohibition amendment and the appropriation bills are subjects most discussed at present. As a result of a county seat war in Gay county, Kansas, two persons were killed and a large number injured. West Virginia Republicans seem confident that Goff will be declared Governor. Interesting statistics regarding the growth of the Catholic Church in this country during the past 100 years were furnished by a New York correspondent. The steamer Mercedes left New York for Hayti, for the purpose, it is supposed, of assisting Hippolyte. The arrival of several Treasury agents at the New York appraiser's office has created consternation among officials. The result of their investigation is awaited with interest.

II.

There is a scheme on foot for converting Neville Island and six miles of the south shore of the Ohio into yards for the Lake Erie Railroad. Owners of the property in that vicinity are preparing to make vigorous opposition. T. B. Barry addressed a meeting of workingmen, and in a three-hours' speech unmercifully scored Powderly and other prominent K. of L. officials. The funerals of several of the victims of the Wood street disaster were held on Saturday. Law students conducted a mock trial at the Court House. Allegheny is still torn up over the charter question. City Solicitor Elphinstone and George Shiras gave their views on the subject to the Citizens' Committee. An Allegheny boy 12 years of age committed suicide by taking poison.

The usual review and record of sporting events, the market and editorial pages, the music world and other departments were full of interesting reading matter.

III.

Bill Nye, in the second part of the paper, discussed the utility and value of the *Congressional Record;* Lillian Spencer described Whitechapel and its wretched population; Ouida gave her views on the subject of social clubs for women; Captain Charles King gave an interesting account of the way West Point cadets are educated in horsemanship; Blakely Hall gossiped about the swells and Anglomaniacs of New York. Franklin File continued his intensely interesting story: Shirley Dare and Clara Belle each contributed bright letters on topics of interest to the fair sex; Barney gave some curious facts and superstitions regarding ants; E. W. Bartlett pictured the interior of a Pittsburg candy factory; Prof. Shaler unfolded new theories regarding explosions, cyclones and mine disasters; Bessie Bramble wrote of Southern scenes and Southern women; E. L. Wakeman furnished an entertaining description of ancient Galway, and Solomon Grundy filled a couple of columns with amusing reminiscences of Washington life. Other contributors of readable and instructive special articles were Rev. George Hodges, Mrs. Sherwood, Rodman M. Price and Mignon.

GREEK TOILETS.

The Tendency of Woman's Dress Toward Studied Simplicity.

I noticed some dresses quite a la grecque at the opera, writes a Paris correspondent. They were worn by several young married women; they were made of gauze or tulle, with gold stripes and Greek pattern, low bodices draped rather in the peplum style, and gold bands in the hair. For evening dress the hair is worn very low at the back of the head, but never smooth, always either frise, waved or curled, almost flat on the top of the head, and I have seen a few ferronnieres worn. The ornament is composed either of a small chain or flexible band, jeweled or dull gold, with a large jewel in the center which falls slightly on the forehead, the chain encircling the head giving the appearance of a small necklace worn round the head. This fashion dates from the time of Francis I (La Belle Ferronniere), and was revived in France about 1825.

MRS. KILGORE AS MASTER.

The First Time a Woman Has Been Appointed in the Pennsylvania Courts.

From the Philadelphia Press.]

Mrs. Carrie B. Kilgore was yesterday appointed by Judge Allison master to take testimony and report to Court of Common Pleas No. 1 in the divorce case of A. B. Keer against his wife, Kate.

This is the first time in the history of the courts of Pennsylvania that a woman has been appointed master in any case, divorce or otherwise. It is not anticipated that Mrs. Kilgore will have an unpleasant time in performing the duties of her appointment, as the ground upon which the divorce is applied for is desertion.

A Comprehensive Definition.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel.]

An intoxicating drink is any beverage which, taken in such quantity as men usually drink, will produce on obfuscation of the cerebral centers with a consequent hypertrophy of the the tongue and a general bewilderment of the legs.

Congress Not All-Powerful.

From the Boston Globe.]

General Weaver, of Iowa, has succeeded in blocking the entire business of Congress, but the country seems to get along pretty comfortably, notwithstanding. It may be humiliating to the Congressman's self-love, but it is so.

Why is It?

From the Oil City Blizzard.]

Since the Pennsylvania Legislature convened there has been a marked falling off in the number of tramps in this section.

OLD SAWS RESET.

NEVER cry over spilt milk when beer is only a nickel a glass.

NINE tailors make a man, and one tailor can make nine dudes.

A ROLLING stone gathers no moss, and it is none the worse for it.

LOOK not a gift horse in the mouth, but keep your eye on his hind hoofs.

MURDER will out, and the murderer get out if his lawyer knows his business.

ALL are not thieves that dogs bark at, nor are all honest that dogs don't bark at.

FAINT heart never won a fair lady, unless the owner of the heart had plenty of stuff.

A WILD goose never laid a tame egg, but its egg will grow tame if kept long enough.

ROME was not built in a day as some of the young Western cities of this country were.

TIME and tide wait for no man, and not even for a poor, weak member of the opposite sex.

'TIS a wise child that knows its own father by the time the old man has done paying his New Year visits.

THERE there is no fool like an old fool, except it be the young fool who fools with an "unloaded gun."

A DROWNING man will catch at a straw, and so will a thirsty man, and put one end of the straw in his mouth.

A STITCH in time saves nine, and nine stitches in time will sometimes save a man from wearing an overcoat all day.

FORTUNE knocks once at least at every man's door. But the trouble is that a great many poor chaps are not lucky enough to be home at the time.—*From the N. Y. Evening Mail.*

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

—An Atchison (Kan.) man has attained considerable local reputation as a mortuary prophet. He has predicted the demise of a number of people, and in every case his prophecies were speedily fulfilled.

—A list of wealthy bachelors of New York, with the amount of their income, and of maiden heiresses with an estimate of their fortune, has just been printed for the information of the marriageable members of fashionable society.

—One of the Caroline islands is owned by an American sailor named Benjamin, who has 16 wives, about 50 children, and who has nothing to do but smoke his pipe and boss the ranch. He publishes a letter in a California paper advising other sailors to do likewise.

—A community in Nebraska opposed to lynching recently, to teach a lesson, gave a desperado what might be termed an introduction to Judge Lynch. They put a rope around his neck and pulled him into the air a few times. Then he was told to go and never return. He went.

—Mr. Paul Walker, of Knox county, Kentucky, has a herd of 13 deer on his lands, which have become tame. He feeds them just as he does his other stock, and they seem to enjoy the attention that is given them. When he wants venison he goes out to the herd and kills one, just as he would a sheep.

—A peculiar story comes from Banner, Neb. A new town called Harrisburg has grown up in the same county, and recently an enterprising citizen of the latter town went to Banner, loaded the postoffice on his wagon, and carried it triumphantly to Harrisburg. Banner succeeded in recovering it after a struggle.

—Apple men in the lake counties and other sections of New York State are being subjected to no little worry through the mild weather, which has caused fruit to rot. About half a million barrels of apples, according to persons who claim to know, are stored in the Empire State, and half of these, it is feared, will go to loss.

—Among the possessions of a family of emigrants at the depot at Milledgeville, Ga., the other day, was a straw mattress, the inside of which was worth about 25 cents, and yet the farmer was paying $2 to have it transported, as he said he could sleep sounder in a strange country if he had beneath him even a small portion of Baldwin.

—A case of wonderful growth, after death, of hair and beard was brought to light by the recent disinterment of Amzi Colyman, who died in Belleville, N. J., four years ago. His beard was fully 24 inches long and covered his breast, while his hair rested on the shoulders and, with the beard, almost hid his features. During his life the deceased, it is told, never allowed his beard to grow more than two inches in length, and always kept his hair short.

—Henry Scooler, a St. Louis lad, who was kidnaped three years ago, was restored to his parents this week, having been found (through the aid of a newspaper picture of him) on a farm near Cairo, Ill. After being abducted, so the boy states, he was bound out to a brickmaker in an out-of-the-way spot, reached after a fast ride of three days. He afterward ran away and engaged with a farmer, who saw the cut in a St. Louis paper, and thinking it resembled his little employe, looked into the matter.

—John Edward, an engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad, who was thought to be going into consumption, the other night coughed up a bony substance, which, on examination, proved to be a large double tooth. A few weeks ago Edwards underwent the operation of having his upper teeth extracted, and during the operation one of the teeth, without the knowledge of either the patient or operator, slipped into his throat, where it caused the racking cough which was looked upon as an unmistakable sign of consumption.

—A Bridgeport (Conn.) man has invented a boy, not the ordinary human boy, but one that walks and pushes a cart before him—a mechanical boy. This boy when in motion makes as much noise as a railroad train, because of the internal workings of his forces. His head is out of proportion to the rest of his body, and has a horrible grotesque appearance with its tin eyelids. The head is calculated to frighten the average woman and the noise to scare the sensitive horse. Consequently the trial trips of this mechanical pedestrian have been made at night.

—There is a terra incognita outside of Africa, and that is Labrador. The Nascapee Indians, who live on the table-lands of that country, have long told of an immense waterfall, to which they refused to guide the whites for fear of the vengeance of a god that lived under the fall. During the past season an Iroquois Indian, who was a god-fearing savage, guided an exploring party to the place, and they found a fall 2,000 feet high, carrying an immense volume of water, and undoubtedly the greatest in the world. Niagara is only 164 feet, and the falls of the Yosemite and along the Columbia are of small streams. These Labrador falls are on the Petchikopou river.

—Trees of the palm family have larger leaves than any others. The Inaja palm, which grows on the banks of the Amazon, have leaves which reach a length of from 30 to 50 feet and are 10 or 12 feet in breadth. Specimens of the leaves of the Talipot palm, a native of Ceylon, have been met with that are 20 feet long and 18 feet broad. These leaves are used by the natives to make tents and form very efficient shelters from the rain. The leaves of the double cocoanut palm are often 30 feet long and several feet wide. When the wind is strong they clash together with a noise that may be heard at a great distance. Only one leaf is produced each year, and they are so firmly attached to the stem of the tree and so strong in themselves that a man may sit on the end of one and rock to and fro in perfect safety.

—Bogota, the Capital of Colombia, is situated in the "heart of the Andes," something over 8,000 feet above the sea level, and ranks as the third highest city on the Western Hemisphere, Potosi and Quito only taking precedence. There is a peculiar tradition as to the event of its founding, in 1542. It is related that three Spaniards set out with the purpose of selecting a capital for the new vice-royalty of New Grenada. One entered the territory through Venezuela, a second ascended the Magdalena, while the third's gateway was by the Pacific coast. All meeting on the spot where the city is now located on the same day, with true Spanish superstition they hailed it as an "omen," and with great formality founded the present city under the name of "Santa Fe de Bogota." Later the "Santa Fe" was dropped, and it remains simply Bogota. Its population is estimated at about 60,000.

FUNNY MEN'S FANCIES.

A glance at the stage as it is now conducted seems to indicate that Worth makes the star, the want of him the ballet girl.—*New York Press.*

With pardonable pride, and without being slangy, Indianapolis may point to the fact that she has Ben there with both feet.—*Oil City Blizzard*

"How still Johnnie is," remarked Mrs. Brown. "I'm afraid he must be up to some mischief."

"Ha, ha!" laughed the old man. "You think is must be an illicit still."—*Evening Sun.*

Stern Father—It is useless, sir, to ask me for any more help. I have done all for you that I shall ever do. You can go hang yourself if you choose.

Scapegrace Son (wildly)—Never! I'll marry first. —*Chicago Tribune*

A New York man recently paid $25 for an almanac 275 years old. It was a foolish waste of money. He might have got into a minstrel entertainment for half a dollar, and some of the jokes would ante-date his expensive almanac 200 or 300 years.—*Boston Transcript.*

Mother—Why did you throw that pebble at your little brother?

Boy—I was preaching to him.

Mother—? ? ?

Boy—Yes, I was. Pa says "There are sermons in stones."—*Montreal Star.*

A Lost Opportunity.—Maud—What do you think? Mr. De Dude kissed me last night. He grabbed me in the hall, and I was taken completely off my guard, you know.

Edith—Dear me! Did you faint?

"N-o. I was afraid he wasn't strong enough to catch me."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Notorious Quacks—Ducks.
Continually in a stew—Oysters.
Collegiate security—Yale locks.
A "regular masher"—The pestle.
Cries before it's hurt—The baby.
Men of observation—Astronomers.
A savage fellow—The wild Indian.
The biggist tail bearer—The fox.—*New York Mail and Express.*

Feminine Perversity.—Aunt Betsy—I wonder, James, at your encouraging young Cadby to be so much with Madeline! He's a bad match, and not a good fellow, I fear!

Papa—Confound him, no! I've given him carte-blanche to come when he likes, and she's getting rather tired of him at last, for I'm always cracking him up!

Aunt Betsy—And that nice fellow, Goodenough? He's never here now?

Papa—No; I've forbidden him the house, and won't even allow his name to be mentioned. She's always thinking of him in consequence. I'm in hopes she'll marry him some day!—*New York Graphic.*