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TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

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PITTSBURG, MONDAY, JAN, 20, 1890.

VIEWS ON ROAD MAKING. The views on the improvement of country roads expressed by the members of the Road PATCH, afford an interesting indication of of the body which has been created to take the initiatory steps toward it.

9 One of the striking features of the replies is the practical agreement as to the vital portions of the work. All of them recognize that the results of the present system are but a grade above no roads at all. With unimportant differences of detail they all are united upon the platform that State legislation should undertake to improve the matter: that this should be done by means of a prescribed standard for all the main roads or thoroughfares; and that State funds should be granted in aid of such work, which is to be done under the direction of county supervisors. Even down to the class of road to be built, that with a durable and smooth bed of broken stone, rolled and concreted, there is practical unanimity.

On two points which are of importance, but which are not vital, there is considerable divergence of opinion. The first is whether farmers should still be permitted to work out their road taxes. The general opinion is that under such a law the work is neither faithfully done, nor secured at the season of the year when it is needed. Others think that the plan might be retained under the amended system with advantage to the farmers. As the new plan would contemplate the supervision of the work by county instead of township officials, it is possible that it could be made to give more control over the work furnished by farmers; and if that were not sufficient, a plan which would let the farmers work out their taxes by the number of londs of stone hauled a given distance, or by some other measure of quantity, might give the farmer a chance to pay his taxes in work instead of money, and yet give the roads the value of the tax in actual results.

On the question whether convict labor should be employed there is also a wide divergence. Mr. David McCargo gives the strongest argument against such a plan. Certainly no man with a moral conception manity and philanthropy be applied to la- publican success. n air as well as w walls? If that were done would not the majority of prisoners be glad to exchange the confinement of prison labor for the fresh air and healthy bodily exertion of work in the highways?

The showing given by these replies indicates that the improvement of our roads will be taken hold of in earnest. Everyone will hope that the work may be speedily commenced and that the rural highways may be brought to a condition of perfection that will call for a higher standard on our city streets.

THE NEW TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.

The organization of the Women's Christian Temperance Alliance at Philadelphia last week puts a completely equipped women's temperance organization into the field on the basis of non-partisanship. There is no doubt that the most successful and lasting temperance work is effected outside of any political movements. The success of Francis Murphy in the reformation of drunkards illustrates this fact, and the opening of active work by the new organigation on this line will promise great results. The declaration of the organization in favor of local option is another feature that will evoke friendship for the new organization in temperance circles, although the work of carrying an act for that purpose may require a rather severe stretch of the resolution to keep the organization out of politics.

USURPATIONS OF PARTISANSHIP.

ties in the House, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says: "The Republicans are morally certain of gaining two seats in the House of Representatives on account of the contests in the West Virginia Congressional districts." Why are they morally certain? and if this moral certainty exists before the cases be represented by the Congressmen who are honestly elected?

These West Virginia cases, if decided in the way the Globe-Democrat intimates, will furnish a remarkable illustration of the way in which partisanship is overriding representative government. An election is held, so close that it cannot be determined without a centest. A Democratic tribunal hears the contest first, and because it is Democratic awards the seat to the Democratic contestant. Then the matter comes before the Republican body, and that tribunal reverses the decision and gives the seat to the Republican. The assertion that it is decided, not by the facts but by the partisanship of the tribunals, does not come from the enemies of the respective tribunals which hear the case but from their supporters. The organ of the lowa Senatorial caucus, against the wishes of Republican party makes it a moral cer- the farmers, it would seem that the Democratic tainty that the Republican House will decide the contests in that way, before any of the evidence is taken; and the arrangements for deciding the cases, mooted in the House, justify the jubilant expectation.

When parties get to the point of over riding representative government for their own interests they are unworthy to exist in an intelligent Republic. In this respect it is worthy of note, both parties are tarred with the same stick.

paper to the effect that Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr., and De Lancey Nicoll were cultivating especial intimacy, with a specific allegation that they have been seen out riding together, with his arm around her. This publication having evoked a libel suit, the genial Joseph takes up the case in behalf of his friend, the dramatic editor.

The Howard view of the case is that no one ought to make such a fuss over a little thing like that, "No one will believe," says he, "that he (the dramatic editor) intended to seriously annoy Mrs. Blaine or Mr. Nicoll," and "it was not necessary to go to the length of securing an indictment for will adopt the other half of the epigrammatic criminal libel."

As the allegation was one directly against the lady's good name and honor, Mr. Howard's idea of what might "seriously annoy" people would be extremely interesting if it could be developed; while the mild way in which he would meet statements of that sort, would probably rival the attitude of the centleman who when kicked downstairs by a stranger whom he found kissing his wife, did not want to have "any hard feelin's about it." But Mr. Howard distances himself in the next sentence: "Mr. Commission which meets this week, as Richardson says he printed the item more given elsewhere in this issue of THE DIS- in a spirit of fun than anything else and as a quiet tip to Mr. Nicoll." The view of the importance of she work, and of the ideas life which recognizes "a spirit of fun" in an attack upon a woman's reputation, and gives "a quiet tip" by publishing it in the newspapers, casts into the shade the most

ambitious efforts of the Arizona Kicker. The peculiar ideas of virtue and reputation which Mr. Howard appears to entertain, might make it seem unnecessary to take any decided steps to defend a woman's honor; but the man who thinks reputation worth having will recognize that the only answer to such a slander is a criminal prosecution.

A STRONG NAME SUGGESTED.

The action of the Democratic Committee of Lawrence county, on Saturday, in bringing forward the name of ex-Governor Pattison suggests a candidacy that will arouse a good deal of interest in the coming Gubernatorial campaign. So far as is known, some of the political slates have contained Governor Pattison's name, and the action of the Lawrence county Democrats appears to be their spontaneous declaration in favor of the man whom they consider the best qualified for the place and the strongest candidate for the Democracy.

That position will certainly meet with wide indorsements, not only among the Democrats of the State, but outside of the party lines. Governor Pattison would possess a strength which no other candidate could command, of a record in the Governorship which is above criticism and commands universal respect. The administration of Pattison is hardly disputed, by the warmest and most partisan opponents, to have been of the best class. In cleanness, independence and vigorous defense of public interests, especially as against corporate abuses, it presents a strong contrast to some immediately adjacent administrations, and stands to-day as a bright spot in the politics

It is doubtful whether the chances of political combinations will permit the Democracy to make this nomination. But there is no doubt that Pattison is the strongest would wish to see the abuses of the chain candidate the Democrats can put up, or that gang revived. But is it not possible to his nomination would make the ensuing utilize convict labor in this way without campaign one where hard fighting and a these abuses? Cannot the principles of hu-strong candidate would be essential for Re-

MINING DIVIDENDS AND PROFITS.

The reports of mining companies as recently summarized show dividends to the amount of \$10,537,000 last year, against \$13,061,000 in 1888. The Philadelphia Press notes the fact that this is about 12 per cent on the market value of the companies as represented by the quotations for their shares, and goes on to say that this seems "a very small return." But as the market prices for mining stocks have no reference to the amount of money invested. but are simply based on their earning power, the deduction is rather that 12 per cent dividend is what the market price of the shares fixes as sufficient to create a par value for the stock. The actual money originally invested in the mining ventures of the class included in these returns is an unknown quantity; and no accurate deductions as to the profits of the entire mining interests of the nation can be drawn from such a summary.

THE report of the international corner of the European sardine market may be a device to boom the American cotton seed oil company That concern is understood to furnish pure olive oil in which sardines are put up.

THE notes of war between the titled fat man and the charming manipulator of snakes on one side, and the manager of a local freak show on the other, bid fair to become as strident as the tones of the rival bands which drown the notes of the cable car gongs on Fifth avenue in front of these establishments. But the news that the dispute is to be taken into Concerning the future division of the par- the courts about the time that these tribunals are wrestling with the liquor license questi is a grave development. The conjunction of fat man, snake charmer, snakes and liquor at the same time would be enough to give both court and bar a bad case of delirium tremens.

WHEN medical science can successfully lay open a child's brain so as to cure it of disare heard, what guarantee does it give the ea-e, it is a matter for public fame whether the people of the United States that they are to antiquated theories of medical etiquette permit the advertisement or not.

> IF the establishment on Beck's Run is making the water furnished the Southside people unfit to drink it should be promptly closed. If the water of the Mononganela is polluted by the dense population above the influent pipes, immediate measures should be taken to furnish the Southside with water from the city mains. It is entirely unworthy of the reputation and wealth of Pittsburg to leave a quarter of its population with

ALTHOUGH other cities have been saying a good deal on the strength that their World's Fair projects had in Congress, the New York people now plume themselves on the point that

WHILE there is a good deal of talk about the renomination of Senator Allison by the One of the Peculiar Phenomena of the Mild organs might perceive the discretion of rearing rather softly on that point. Whatever objections there may be to Senator Allison, both himself and the circumstances of his election show far more legitimate reasons for his Senatorship than appear in the election of Brice.

NEW YORKERS are alleged not to be sansitive to cold. This, in connection with the record of the Grant monument, makes it safe to infer that the New Yorkers are not sensitive to anything.

THE new electric cars on Smithfield street

publication of a New York dramatic majority in the Ohio Senate, which is a new commentary on the fact that the corporation politicians are not accustomed to lose any points by delay.

> THE New York Sun remarks that Senator John James Ingalls has never shown greater self-command than in refraining from the loosening of his acrid oratory concerning President Harrison. Perhaps the Kansas Senator's self-command may be due to the fact that the knowledge of what he might say has made it worth while for the administration to placade the Hon, John James,

THE new South is booming with an ac tivity which permits the hope that in time it advice to raise more cotton and less of the in fernal article.

In Mexico the Government does not permit any fooling with the objects of public admiration. The Mexican editor who has been sent to prison for speaking in disrespectful terms concerning Patti, will have time in the seclusion of his dungeon cell to ponder on the pertinence of the line which declares that the man who hath not music in his soul is fit for treason, strategem and spoils.

THE Hon. Elijah Morse's effort to turn back the wheels of reform so that he can get special rates for his shipments, did not amount to enough to make a dull thud.

IF there must be a dissolution of the Gilbert and Sullivan firm, a much better way than the rumored one of a separation between the tuneful composer and the humorous poet would be for Gilbert and Sullivan to stick together and send D'Oyley Carte adrift. The public could witness the bouncing of the bumptions D'Oyley with great equanimity,

PEOPLE OF PROMINENCE.

VICTORIEN SARDOU is 51 years of age, and Alphouse Daudet 49, KING LEOPOLD'S jubilee in June is to be elebrated by a universal exhibition at Liege. Belgium. HENRIK IBSEN is said to be very much dis-

pointed because his works have not made a hit in this country. GENERAL BUTLER has given a valuable col-

ection of books and papers to the New Hampshire Historical Society. THE oldest bank directors in New York tate are John W. Thompson and Arnold Harris, of the Ballston Spa National Bank. They have held the position since the bank's organigation 52 years ago. Mr. Thompson was re-

eted President of the bank for the thirty-fourth time. In February the Prince of Wales will go to Cannes, and will stay a short time with Lord and Lady Brooke at Beaulieu. He will visit describe or trace out. This doctrine did once Nice for the carnival, and will then return Nice for the carnival, and will then retain to Cannes, where he will spend the greater part to Cannes, which is a spend to Cannes, whi tipent the Princess of Wales and her two daughters will remain at Sandringham.

An American who recently saw the King and Queen of Portugal says: "The King is a fine looking young man, about 30 years of age, dedrive out all other truth which balances it. It cidedly blonde, of medium height, well built and with a graceful carriage. The Queen, who is a daughter of the Comte de Paris, is considered beautiful, but if she were not a Queen would probably be called simply a very pretty

MR. JOSEPH WHITAKER, F. S. A., of Lon don, whose famous "Almanack" has become indispensable, possesses a singularly fine library, comprising upward of 20,000 volumes, many of them of rare antiquity and interest. Books have been the ruling passion of Mr. Whitaker's life, and in the spacious building which he has attached to his fine old-fashioned house at Enfield as a depository for his literary treasures, the greater portion of his life is spent,

UNDERNEATH JAPAN.

A Volcano Starts Up, and a Well Digger Digs Through. From the San Francisco Chronicle.]

Tokio journals report that the volcano Shir nesan, which rises from the shores of Lake Chuzenji, near Nikko, broke out in eruption early on December 5. It was observed by the local people on the evening of the 4th that the water of the streams which have their sources mear the mountain was much discolored and bered II, which Edwards set down in gave forth an unpleasant smell. About midnight the sound of thunder peals was heard to the plans of Davis. When John Davis a distance of seven ri from the volcano, the poises continuing during the whole night. The motions on the state of the mountains was so alarmed by the phenomenon that he field to the nearest hamlet, where he reported that the springs were throwing up jets of muddy water to a height of several feet. wenty-four hours afterward the country folks Twenty-four nours atterward the county folks became aware that the mountain was in active eruption, throwing out fire and ashes, the latter of which spread over the country to a considerable extent, reaching as far as Imaichi. The eruption took place from the crater formed in June, 1872, when the volcano became active for a time.

for a time.

Shiranesan was in eruption in June, 1872. The height is about 8,500 feet. The crater is irregular, and contains depressions filled with water. At the north end there is a pond of a remarka-

At the north end there is a pond of a remarkable green color.

At Kumamoto, the scene of the recent disastrons earthquake, while a well digger was excavating for water at a depth of about 18 fathoms, the base fell through and he was only saved from a descent, how far it is not known, by a rope which connected him with the top of the pit. Examination has shown that a very large country dearth and width nuknown writer. large cavity, depth and width unknown, exists and this was probably caused by a recent earth-quake. The people of Kumamoto are veritably ing on a crust.

About midnight on December 9 the inhabi-

About midmint on December's the inhabitants of Miyasaki-ken were alarmed by rumbling noises proceeding from the sea and mountain in the direction of the southwest. Inquiries elicited the fact that the rumbling was caused by an eruption of Mount Kirishima. No damage was caused by the fire, etc., emitted from the mountain.

SHERMAN'S BASHFULNESS.

He Blushed as He Confessed That He Was Partial to Kissing.

The Detroit Tribune tells that a woman reently approached General Sherman in a railroad car, and, pulling at his coat, asked: "Is this General Sherman?" "Yes, madam." General Sherman, I felt that I must see you. I wanted to look at you and talk with you. I had three brothers in your army-in the Fifteenth Corps. Two of them will never come back again,"

The General straightened up in a minute and his eyes got a little moist. He would have done anything for her after that. Three brothers in his command and two killed! He sat there and talked with her with such courtly dignity that, encouraged, a crowd of women and girls, the companions of the sister of the three soldiers, crowded into the car. No one would have suspected that his nap had been spoiled. The woman who had awakened him was young and by no means unattractive is appearance. His color deepened as the train

ippearance. His color deepened as the train prepared to pull out.
"General, is it—itrue," she asked, hesitatingly, "what they say about your kissing the women wherever you go?" "I'm afraid it is."
"Well, why do you do it? Does it please them?"
"I don't know whether it does or not. Some of them say it does." "General, can I—can I"—then she stopped. "Can I do it?" she finally blurted out. The General was on his feet in a learnty and, reaching up, she gare him a an instant, and, reaching up, she gave him

SEAL IN THE SOUND.

Winter. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 NEW LONDON, CONN., January 19.-One of the most interesting phenomena of the mild winter at the foot of Long Island Sound is the presence of seals in large numbers. Nothing like it is remembered before, even by the oldest "barnacle backs" of this port. The shores of Gardiner's Bay, from Montank Point shores of Gardiner's Bay, from Montank Point to Plum Gut, of the Race, and of Fisher's Is-land Sound, from Watch Hill to New London, are fairly alive with seal. The organization of hunting parties to take the animals for their oil is being debated, and it is probable that a raid will be made upon the seal from Stoning-ton this week. A fisherman named Gardener, of Fort Pond Bay, shot 13 of the seal last week The different ways in which publications affecting reputation and honor can be varied by the personal standpoint, has received some remarkable illustrations. Nothing more phenomenal has ever been discovered than the way in which the ancient menter of New York journalism, Mr. Joseph Howard, views the Dearth has destroyed the Democratic The horses generally showed their disposition to go on strike at sight of a street car without equine propulsion; but otherwise the operation of the carcasses. The oil is said to be value, and it is also said that the sealskins can be tanned into a beautiful soft leather. Gardeners's exploit has decided several other unearly loyed fishermen to go into the business.

The new electric cars on Smithfield street of Fort Pond Bay, shot 13 of the seal last week in three days, and is now frying out the oil from the earcasses. The oil is said to be value, and it is also said that the sealskins can be tanned into a beautiful soft leather. Gardeners's exploit has decided several other unearly loyed fishermen to go into the business.

The seal found on this coast arrive here about December 15, and remain until the last of March. They are range 75 pounds each in weight. Their coats were covered with hair, their coats were covered with hair, which, as fur, has no value, but it is thought by the fishermen that a bandsome revenue may be derived for oil and skins from the abundant winter crop of these marine animals.

THE CRITIC'S REVIEW

Jonathan Edwards as an American Religious Leader-Prodigious Amount of Thinking in 55 Years-John Davis, the Navigator-Books for Boys and Girls and Other Current Literature.

COUNTRY parson, whose fame has gone around the world, is chosen to be first in Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s series of biographies of "American Religious Leaders." Everybody who knows anything about theological or philosophical thought in this country knows omething about Jonathan Edwards. It is true that the treatise on "The Freedom of the Will," is for a large proportion of this light-bearted generation one of those excellent books which are like some kinds of medicine, "for external use only." The title is more familiar than the contents. Still there is general reverence for the old Massachusetts schoolman who thought it out and wrote it down. Edwards, by the way, was not an old man. We have a habit of thinking of almost everybody who lived in the eighteenth century as old. Most of us, also, have some kind of mental picture of Edwards, in which he appears not only old, but gray-haired and be-spec-tacled, with a very hard, stern face. The fact is, however, that Edwards looked a good deal more like the pictures of St. John than like the

at once a capacity for both sweetness and severity." And as for age, he died at the comparatively early limit of 55 years.

Jonathan Edwards got a prodigious amount took the study of Latin. At 13 he was a freshman at Yale College. At 15 he read Locke "On the Human Understanding," and declared that he got from it "far higher pleasure than the most greedy miser finds when gathering up handfuls of silver and gold from some newly discovered treasure." At 21 he drew up for the guidance of his life a set of 70 good resolutions, of which No. 11 read as follows: "Resolved, When I think of any theorem of divinity to be solved, immediately to do what I can toward

solving it, if circumstances do not hinder."
It is curious to read that in his childhood the particular "theorem of divinity" which troub-led him most, and which he felt he could never be able to accept, was exactly that which formed the basis of all his most remarkable and characteristic teaching in his mature years. "From my childhood up," he says, "my mind had been full of objections against the doctrine of God's sovereignty, in choosing whom He would to eternal life, and rejecting whom He pleased leaving them eternally to perish and to be everlastingly tormented in bell. It used to appear like a horrible doctrine

It is also a curious fact that the passage from this frame of mind into that which dominated all his mature thought was made not by any process of logic, nor by change about he seems not to have been able himself to say. Somehow or other, the great truth of God's sovereignty did get hold of seemed impossible for him to think about any thing else. So he preached his sermon on "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God," until the good farmers of Northampton clutched fast hold of the backs of the church benches to keep from sliding into the bottomless pit. "The great wrong which Edwards did, which haunts us as an evil dream throughout his writings, was to assert God at the expense of humanity. The theology of Jonathan Edwards has a larger place in this biography than his personality has. That is the purpose of the book and of the series. Such men are chosen as represent notable phases in the religious experience of this country. The publishers did well to give the making of this book to the author of "The Continuity of Christian Thought," Prof. Allen has written with sympathy, discrim visdom. He has written a book that will last,

(J. R. Weldin & Co., \$1 25.) WE get into a very different sort of life when nages of Joh Co., \$1 25). John Davis, like Jonathan Ed. wards, is honored by being put first in a series of brief biographies. But Edwards heads a ompany of thinkers, while Davis leads a band of adventurers. That famous resolution, numheard of any new land which opened up opportunities for discovery he made up his mind to go there. And that resolution took him into many new and dangerous places; notably into that still mysterious domain of ice which reaches, nobody knows how far, into the North, where Davis left his name by his discovery of Davis Straits. Clements R. Markham is the

writer of this account of Davis.

John Davis was a scientific navigator. He John Davis was a scientific navigator. He lived in that great age of adventure and discovery, the reign of Elizabeth. He was the cotemporary of Drake and Hawkins, and the playmate in boyhood and the life-long friend of Sir Walter Raleigh. The desire to see strange sights was strong in him. The roving spirit of the day had touched him. But he had a serious purpose throughout. He wanted honestly to serve his generation, and he succeeded. Davis trediscovered Greenland; he explored Davis Straits; he set down the first intelligible delineation of Labrador; he made the first scientific contribution to arctic geography; he wrote a book, with a large title, the "World's Hydrographical Description;" still intent upon the Northwest passage, he went with Cavendish upon a voyage to the Straits of Magellan, intending to come up the Pacific and try the leg from the other side, but the expedition failed; he played his part, of course, as all stout Englishmen of his time did, in the war with Span; he made a voyage to India. The story of this stirring life is well told. The comely lived in that great age of adventure and disof this stirring life is well told. The comely book is illustrated with numerous maps,

2.4 SEVERAL capital books for boys and girls come to us from the publishing house of Frederick Warne & Co. One is The Old. Old. Fairy Tales. Here is the whole goodly company of the classic fairy stories. The collector and editor is Mrs. Valentine, who tells us in a brief preface that these stories, which go back for their origin to days beyond the memory of man, and are many of them sun myths and wind myths and relies of forgotten religions, were told in their present form as late as the reign of Louis XIV. We do not miss many of the old favorites from the table of contents. The book is abundantly set out with pictures, some of them in color. One or two of the colored pictures might better have been left out. On the whole, however, there is a book here which may well make the eyes of little people big with delight. (J. R. Weldin &

On Duty, with a group of red-coated soldiers ornamenting the cover and a pyramid in the background, looks like a book for boys. But the soldier who is reading a letter is getting news from his little girl, and the little girl is the peroine of the book. "There are no robbers, no wolves and no ghosts in this story," the author tells us. It is only the simple story of a little everyday girl, who learned that "the only guide is Duty and the noblest virtue Obedience." A brave father in Egypt fighting in the campaign which had Gordon for a hero, and a brave daughter in England fighting that other kind of battle which is described in a wise book as being better than the taking of a city, are worth knowing; and this book which tells about them is just the book to give a bright girl to read. (J. R. Weldin & Co., \$1.25.)

The Lody of the Forest, by L. T. Meade, will interest the boys as much as the girls. The story turns upon the finding of an heir to a fine old English property. The real hero is poor little Phil, whose mother is trying to pass him off as the true heir, when really the right successor is his cousin Rupert. The heir must be in strong health, the will reads. And the effort of the poor little fellow's mother to make out that he is learned that "the only guide is Duty and the

will reads. And the effort of the poor little fellow's mother to make out that he is little fellow's mother to make out that he is strong when he really is weak and sick is pathetic indeed. The little heir does not understand what it all means until the end. The story is excellently told, the characters are well drawn and the tone of the book is good. (J. R. Weldin & Co. \$1 60.)

E ATING for Strength (M. L. Holbrock & Co.;

J. R. Weldin & Co.) is a discussion of food

J. R. Weldin & Co.) is a discussion of food and diet in their relation to health and work. The author is Dr. Holbrook, editor of the "Herald of Health," and Professor of Hygiene in the New York Medical College for Women. Dr. Holbrook believes that we can live twice as long and do four times as much work if we only pay a little more attention to our dinner. The purpose of the book is to show what it is that various foods for toward the upbuilding of the body.

I toward the upbuilding of the body.

There is special emphasis laid upon the value of vegetable products. The apple has a chapter to itself; there is a good deal said about the "grape case." Economy has its place in the intentions of the book. Whoever gives his days and nights to this gractical little treatise will find out how to live best and spend least. The author considers this knowledge as useful as the multiplication table, to which statement most sensible people will say amen.

P.ENS and Types (Lee & Shepard; J. R.

Weldin & Co.) is meant for "those who write, print, teach, read or learn." That takes in a prettywide constituency. Mr. Benjamin Drew, the author, has had a long experience both as teacher and as printer. This is the second edition of a successful and standard book. How to read proof, how to punctuate, where to put the capitals, and how to spell, are given useful treatment. Anybody can learn here all that needs to be known about writing, except how to get ideas. The compositors would have an easy time if Mr. Drew's sensible remarks could touch the hardened consciences of "writers for the press." They would no longer have to spend 15 minutes over the manuscript of some doctor of divinity trying to make out what he meant by speaking of a "parboiled skeptic"—a phrase which would have been quite natural in the Middle Ages when they were in the health of parboiling skeptics. Solve of mid at the habit of parboiling skeptics—only to find at last that it was a "purbind" skeptic he was writing about. Mr. Drew's book will be found useful by all people who have occasion to use pen, paper, ink, commas, capitals or type.

pictures of St. Paul. "His face," his biogra-pher tells us, "was of a feminine cast, implying THE Law of Husband and Wife (Lee & Shepard: J. R. Weldin & Co.), comes in well with the present stirring up in the magazines of the question of divorce. It is a law manual meant for people in general. The writer is Lelia Josephine Robinson, LL. D., member of or thinking into those 55 years. He began his Lelia Josephine Robinson, LL. D., member of thinking very early. At the age of 6 he underare models of clear and straightforward state ment, the provisions of the law concerning "the mutual rights of husband and wife, the respective claims of each on the property of the other during the continuance of the marriage relation and after its termination by death or divorce," and the subject of "separation, divorce, the custody of children, and alimony," are set forth at the level of the layman's under-standing. The remainder of the book is made up of abstracts of statutes, the law in each State being given by itself.

Two pretty books, for small children, with bright pictures in color, printed in Holland, ustrated by Constance Haslewood, published by Frederick Warne & Co., and for sale in Pittsburg by J. R. Weidin & Co., are Foung America's Painting Book and Old Mother Goose's Rhymes and Tales. The pictures in the first of these are duplicated, appearing on one side of the page in color as a model, and on the other side in outline to be filled in with some little one's paint brush. Old Mother Goose is the same Old Mother Goose as ever. The little boys and girls who dauce through Frederick Warne & Co. and for sale in The little boys and girls who dance throug these pretty pages will delight all the litt boys and girls who see them.

WINDOM'S SILVER RILL.

Text of the Administration's Proposal on Bullion Deposits.

WASHINGTON, January 19 .- The following is the text of a bill prepared by Secretary Windom for presentation to Congress, authorizing the issue of Treasury notes on deposits of silver bullion, in accordance with the plan proposed in his report to Congress: Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-entatives of the United States in Congress asembled, that any owner of silver bullion, the product of the mines of the United States or of ores smelted or refined in the United States, may osit the same at any coinage mint or at any assay office in the United States that the Secretary of the Treasury may designate, and receive there-for treasury notes bereinafter provided for, equal at the date of deposit to the net value of such sit-

ver at the market price, such price to be de-termined by the Secretary of the Treasury under rules and regulations prescribed, based upon the price current in the leading silver markets of the world. But no depositions in whole or in part of silver builion or foreign silver coins imported to this country, or bars resulting from melted or re-fined foreign silver coins, shall be received under fined foreign silver coins, shall be received under the provisions of this act.

Section 2—That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be prepared treasury notes in such amounts as may be required for the purpose of the above section and in such form and denomina-tions as he may prescribe, provided that no note shall be of a denomination less than one dollar nor more than one thousand dollars.

Section 3—That the notes issued under this act

shall be receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues and when received into the Treasury may be reissued and such notes when held by any national banking association shall be counted as part of its lawful reserve.

Section 4—That the notes issued under the provisions of this act shall be redeemed upon demand at the Treasury of the United States, or at the office of an assistant treasurer of the United States, by the issue of a certificate of deposit for the sum of notes so presented, payable alone at the mints of the United States, and in amount of silver builton equal in value on the date of said certificate to the number of dollars stated therein at the market price of silver to be determined as provided in section i, or such notes may be redeemed in gold coin at the option of the Government, provided that upon demand of the holder such notes shall be redeemed in silver dollars.

Section 5—That when the market price of silver, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, it is shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to refuse to receive deposits of silver builton for the purpose of this act.

Section 5—That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, it is a supported to the United States, to suspend, temporarily, the receipt of silver is suspend, temporarily, the receipt of silver builton for Treasury, nominal or fletifous.

Section 7—That the silver builton deposited unshall be receivable for customs, taxes and all pub-lic dues and when received into the Treasury may

sidiary silver coinage.
Section 12—That a sum sufficient to carry out the provisions of this act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise ap-

priated. etion 13—That all acts and parts of acts incon-ent with the provisions of this act are hereby ion 14-That this act shall take effect 30 days

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE. Statement of Facts Familiar to Renders of The Disputch. From the Carlisle Sentinel.]

One of the most enterprising and progressive newspapers in the State is THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH, and in fact it is the paper of the State. It is well edited and is full of the latest and best news that can be had, making it the people's paper. In politics it is Republican, but this does not prevent it from cutting right and left at the errors committed by its party, thereby helping to purify the politics of our State. Its Sunday edition has now a circulation of over 50,000 and steadily increasing. The matter selected for the literary columns of the mammoth 20-page Sunday edition is supplied by scores of contributors of the highest merit and reputation. Each number is a monster magazine of the choicest pen productions. It is a newspaper for the people and the home

DEATHS OF A DAY.

John C. Wallacker. John C. Wallacker died yesterday at his home, John C. Wallacker diso yesterday at his nome, No. 344 Wylle avenue, after a busy and eventful life. Mr. Wallacker was one of the original mem-bers of the "Neptune Volunteer Fire Brigade," which had its headquarters on Seventh avenue, where No. 3 engine house now stands. For several where No. segline does now stands, for several years he was captain of the brigade, and during one of his terms he, with others, went as a delegate to Baltimore to inspect the old "Neptune" fire engine. Two of his associates were Mayor McCallin's brothers. associates were Mayor McCallin's brothers.
Mr. Wallacker directed his force in the celebrated fire in Pittsburg on April 10, 1843. At that time he rendered invaluable service, but he contracted asthma there, from which he finally died. He left the fire department at the time the paid force came into existence. For 33 years he worked at Faber's foundry, and while there helped to cast the 30-linch gun, which was the largest made up to that time. During the war he made \$100 per week. The first oil engine that was ever made was countructed by him. It was subsequently taken to the oil regions.

Hon. W. J. Humphrey. ISPECIAL THEFRAM TO THE DISPATCH. WARSAW, N. Y., January 19 .- Ex-Senator W. J. Humphrey died this morning of consumption, aged 71. He was the recognized leader of the Wyoming County Republicans for years, and

THREE CAPITAL PHASES.

torial Dignity Smashed in its Own Citadel-Plumb Has the Call and Call Has the Plum-Boodle and the World's Fair -A New Playwright of Rare Promise.

IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT,] Washington, January 17,-The delightful episode of the past week in Congress was the debate on the Florida land frauds, in which Senators Call and Plumb took occasion to com-pliment each other in a style that, I am glad to say, is becoming quite common with the states-men of the "Upper House." For long years the Senate seemed as though it was not of this world. The dignity and exclusiveness which hedged it about suggested that of the elect few in the most genial corner of the kingdom of heaven. The supreme dignity and respect with which the Senators addressed each other was awfully humiliating and rebuking to people of common mold. A few years ago when one Senator desired to denounce another as a liar, he would say: "I regret being compelled to suggest to the Senator that he has, unwittingly, been led somewhat aside from the facts of thi matter." That was the baldest charge of false hood ever heard. Now there is no mincing matters. "You lie, you villain, you lie!" is the mildest phrase in use, and this is repeated at pleasure without the slightest interference from the Vice President of the United States who is the presiding officer of the Senate, or from other Senators who would once have interrupted such passages as that between Plumb and Call, and demanded that the decorum of the Senate be preserved. Plumb denounced Call as a coward and sneak, who first helped to steal millions of acres of land from the United States, then to steal them from the State of Florida for the

railroads, and now desires to steal them back for that once unknown but obtrusive quantity called "the people."

Call retorted that Plumb was a liar, a boodler and defender of boodlers, for whom he had nothing but scorn and contempt, and he repeated this over and over again.

There was really no provocation for any such language. The Senators seemed to do it merely because they enjoyed it. Each appeared to be perfectly sincers. Each evidently believed what he was saying. Each impressed his hearers that he was speaking the truth from the bottom of his heart, a concession that cannot always be made to even some of the most discreet Senators. Such reckless outbreaks of veracity destroy the traditional decorum of this rather distressing body, though the dignity of it has always been suspected of being of the mock kind; but it is a good thing for the public, as they get Senators estimates the recent trouble. Germany desires to be perfor the public, as they get Senators estimates of each other, and nobody is so well qualified to speak for the morality and veracity of the Senatorial body as Senators themselves.

railroads, and now desires to steal them back

THE treatment of the World's Fair project by Congress has already shown how little the question of sentiment influences members. It was announced at the outset that if an exhibition were held it should be divested, as far as ossible, of mere commercial and speculative catures. Now these considerations enter into nearly every word that is uttered on the subject. These, with political interests, economy and convenience of members in traveling to and from the fair, and service of corporations which will be benefited by having it in one place or another, rule the feeling of members. Sentiment, patriotism, effect in cementing more closely the Northern and Southern continents of the hemisphere are out of sight. It is even strongly hinted that there is "boodle" in even strongly hinted that there is "boodle" in circulation in a small way for the purchase of votes. I take no stock in this assertion, and yet, if the wealthy men of a city are willing to subscribe millions to secure the fair, and keep an expensive lobby here while the question of a choice is pending, it is not a wild assumption that they might go farther through their agents, and instead of dispensing wine and cigars and costly dinners, give the money direct that the members may purchase these things at their own pleasure. I do not see the difference between accepting a dinner costing \$25 from a lobbyist who gives it to secure favors in return and accepting the \$25 in cash.

I sincerely hope the outcome of the whole dispute will be the total abandonment of the fair project, and a decision to erect in its place

dispute will be the total abandonment of the fair project, and a decision to erect in its place a grand memorial of the Genoan navigator here in Washington, in the form of a neoples' auditorium of magnificent proportions, a great national university, as proposed by Senator Ingalis, or a national gallery of fine arts, upon whose walls pictures would soon hang, painted by the greatest artists of all lands, illustrative of the chief episodes in the career of Columbus, and passages in the history of the Republic. Such recognition of the quadri-centenary of the discovery of America would be far more or the discovery of America would be far more useful, sensible and enduring than the brief jam and bluster and wouder of a World's Fair. But if the commercial idel be set up anywhere, it should be in Washington. N its really brilliant literary society Washington includes one of the most promising roung poets and dramatists of the country. Mr. Richard Hovey, son of a prominent attorney of this city, is still very young in years, and yet several years ago he delivered lectures before the Farmington School of Philosophy, which

may be fairly called the successor of the school at Concord. Two lectures which he gave there before the supreme philosophers and idealists of that circle, on the "Mephistopheleses of Goethe and of Marlowe," and on the "Relation of the Drama to Ethics," attracted much attention, and a very brilliant future was then and there predicted for the daring young man. He has published only stray bits of poetry now and then in the magazines, and some of the high-class weeklies, and more recently a little poem, more for private circulation than for the public but weeklies, and more recently a little poem, more for private circulation than for the public, but he has in the pigeon boles of his desk a number of striking productions that may soon see the light of day. Recently he has coupleted, in colabor with Mr. Francois Jones, a Heidelberg graduate of fine attainments, an adaptation of one of the most powerful dramas in the German language, never before translated into the English. I have been favored with a reading of it, and it is certainly one of the most lofty, eloquent and exciting dramatic compositions ever created. It will probably be seen in Pittsburg, produced by a fine company, before the end of the next dramatic season. Mr. Hovey is himself a brilliant reader and actor, and it is possible he may assume one of the characters of the play.

of the play.

The young playwright has also nearly finished a drama, which even in its present unpolished state gives high promise, based on an Arthurian legend. He has read parts of it at the Sunday evening symposiums of the most exclusive literary circle of the city, and they have been warmly praised. The published poem referred to is called "The Laurei," and it is dedicated to Mary Day Lanier, widow of the late Sidney Lanier. I would like to quote copiously and critically from it, as it exhibits a remarkable power of lofty poetic expression: but will be content of the play. of lotty poetic expression: but will be conte at this time with the quotation of a single passa as a meager suggestion of the style of this young candidate for literary fame and honor. After lines in which is deplored the blight Trade has put upon all that is beautiful, the poet pictures a day of better things, and in this the following lines occur:

"I see, though darkly, what my spirit sought; I see what is, beneath what comes and goes;

I see though darky, what my spirit south;
I see the sweet unfolding of the rose.
By changeless influence to full beauty brought;
I hear the symptony intricately wrought;
Dim meanings swell through deep adagios
And underneath the myriad chords disclose
The perfect act of God that changeth not."

of crude milk, and is a peculiar white crystal- be reached by elevators. line sugar obtained by evaporation from the line sugar obtained by evaporation from the whey. Formerly lactine was but little used in this country, and was wholly imported from Switzerland or Bavaria. Of late new uses for the article are constantly being found, and the consumption is rapidly increasing. Aside from its use as a coating for pills and for other like purposes, it is now held to be a valuable element of food for invalids suffering from pulmonary complaints and diseases of the digestive organs.

The pioneer factories of the infant lactine in dustry are located in this county and in Susser county, N. J. It is urged that with a reasona ble import duty, which shall compensate, to some extent, for the great disparity in the wage paid for labor in the Swiss and in the American factories, the industry may be extended throughout the milk-producing districts and eventually become an important factor in furnishing a profitable market for that pro

POISON IN HER GLOVE.

A St. Paul Young Lady's Death From a Unusual Cause.

St. PAUL, January 19 .- Miss Jennie The son, a beautiful young woman, the leader of a society circle on the west side, died yesterday of blood poisoning. She had been ill a week of blood poisoning. She had been ill a week, suffering the most intense agony. The poisoning showed first in her chin and throat, which were swollen to twice their natural size. Her death was directly due to the poisonous dye of her kid glove. While visiting a dentist's office she had noticed a pimple on her chin, and raised her gloved hand to feel of it. In this way the poison was transmitted.

A TRULY GRAND PAPER.

Yesterday's Splendid 20-Page Disputch-

Highly Appreciated. The great public has been accused of faults and failings innumerable. Ficklenes many-headedness, obstinacy, ingratitude-Fickleness, these are but a very few of the sins laid at the door of the public. But two admirable qualities abide in the people, from the value of which no carping criticism can detract. The great pub-lic knows a good thing when it sees one, and know when that good thing can be turned to its own advantage. That is why THE DIS-PATCH has such an enormous circulation. That is why yesterday's grand 20-page edition of THE DISPATOR was sold down to the last sheet of its mammoth issue. In those pages replete with matter, interesting and amusing, everyone finds something suitable to his faculties, or his frame of mind. It is a luxury this 20-page Disparch, but it is a luxury of which all may partake. The combination of words— "cheap luxury" might appear anomalous; but THE DISPATCH clearly shows us that a "cheap luxury" can actually exist.

Ex-Governor Foraker is under fire at Washington. Witness Wood has sworn that Foraker knew the notorious ballot-box contract to be a forgery. The struggle preparatory to the Gubernatorial election in Pennsylvania goes on fiercely, but still under cover. Delamater's friends are very confident of success. The history of the big Louisiana Lottery Company, which Wanamaker is now trying to suppress, is fully described. Several contested elcases are before the House Committee on Elections at Washington. Emil Becker, son of King Wilhelm of Wurtemburg, died in poverty in Washington. A gang of Chinese laborers are in New York, ready to go to work cleaning the streets. Thomas A. Jones, who spirited Wilkes Booth across the Potomac, tells the thriling story. General Master Workman Powderly was arrested, on a warrant sworn out by Callaghan. England and Portugal are still chafing over

feetly neutral in any contest which may arise between the great power and her small opponent. Young Abraham Lincoln has arrived in London, is still very sick, but his prospects of recovery have brightened. The big plot against the Czar is being slowly unraveled. It is said His Imperial Majesty is indulging freely in champagne. Nellie Bly is expec sted in San Francisco on Monday; while Miss Bisland has only begun her voyage across the Atlantic. The grip is fast dying away in Europe. Little King Alfonso of Spain is reported out of danger. In England the Princess of Wales and other people of prominence are still in the doctors' bands. The King of Holland, ex-King Amadeus of Spain and the King of Greece are also gripped. The morganatic wife of the Duke of Cambridge has died of the disease. The German Reichstag has refused to pass the bill ex-empting ecclesiastics from army service. The terms of service were, however, reduced. The English Government meditates going to the country in April. Great dissatisfaction is expressed at the unjust sentence on Editor Parke by Judge Hawkins. The Maharajah Holkar is much insulted because Prince Albert Victor ignored him in India. That ridiculous Socialist, John Burns, has fallen foul of Stanley and induced the London County Council to abandon the grand reception to be tendered to the great explorer. Brave Sister Rose Gertrude, a Catholic nun, is about to devote her life to the

lepers of Molokai, as Father Damien did. The applications for liquor licenses are pouring in thick and fast. President J. S. Young gives his views on the library muddle. A number of Pittsburgers are largely interested in the development of the Kentucky oil field. The gist of the Americas Club's proposed new constitution has been made public. The handsome new natatorium on Duquesne way is fully described. President Samuel Compers is busily investigating the carbon setters' strike. Charges are to be preferred against Master Workman Ross. Ross is said to have called Mr. O'Shea a traitor to his order. D'Albert and Sarasate, at Old City Hall, score an imense success. New lights are being thrown on the Tarentum murder case. Aiax Jones and other colored men will roast Butler's Congo

The sporting news and Pringle's column are 20 maigres by a single sweep of their net.

In "Volunteers for Gubernatorial Duty," "C H. H." describes the four candidates for the Pennsylvania Governorship. H. Rider Haggard's "Beatrice," begins to be really absorb ing. Frank G. Carpenter hits off some of the "freaks" of Congress, with facile pen. The weird paintings of the Belgian painter, Wiertz, and his grotesque creations, are dilated on by "G. W. L." Hon. Henry Hall describes Chester, and its environs. Miss Grundy, Jr., is sprightly in her article on the popular age of Washington brides. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps is vivid and entertaining in "Come Forth," a story of the time of Christ, Colonel Bill Nye makes us all laugh over his Chicago Notes. Fannie B. Ward begins her series of articles on South America, with a pleasant account of the voyage thither. "Fair Woman's World" is ontributed to by Mrs. Frank Leslie, M. H. Welch, and others. Shirley Dare writes on "Beauty That Lasts." Clara Belle is as usual full of "chic" and go. Among the many other writers for the issue, are H. L. Stoddard, Rev. George Hodges, "Bessie Bramble," "Tramp," R. W. Criswell, Eben Clayton, "Bumbalo," G. Gude, B. P. Shillaber, Edward Wakefield, Arlo

Bates, Eliza Archard Conner, Arthur Wert, The Science Notes are excellent indeed, and the miscellany, etc., will be found up to the

A \$16,000,000 STRUCTURE,

Mr. Lindenthal's Estimate of the Cost of Bridging the North River. NEW YORK, January 19 .- The Herald this

norning publishes several columns of matter in reference to the proposed new North river bridge, which is designed to be the largest structure of the kind in the world. Most of the article is in the form of an interview with Gustav Lindenthal, of Pittsburg, the projector, who names among the incorporators the Roeblings, who built the Brooklyn bridge; James Andrews, of Allegheny; John K. Mc-Lanahan, of Hollidaysburg; John H. Miller, of Pittsburg, and other well-known capitalists, Being asked if the necessary funds had been arranged for, provided the assent of Congress I see what is, beneath what comes and goes;
I see the sweet unfolding of the rose.
By changeless influence to full beauty brought;
I hear the symphony intricately wrought;
Dim meanings swell through deep adagios
And underneath the myriad chords disclose
The perfect act of God that changeth not.

Mark my words, the literary world will hear
from Mr. Richard Hovey in the near future.
E. W. L.

A REAL INFANT INDUSTRI,

Minkers of Lactine Want a Duty on the Imported Articls.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., January 19,—The Hon,
Moses D. Stivers, member of Congress for this
district, will endeavor to have a clause inserted
in the new tariff bill levying a duty of 10 cents
a pound on importations of lactine or sugar of
milk. Lactine forms a 5 per cent, constituent
of crude milk, and is a peculiar white crystalline sugar obtained by evaporation from the to the plan was given, Mr. Lindenthal replied:

NOVELTIES IN JEWELRY.

GOLD skates studded with precious stones make seasonable queen chain charms. A SMALL brilliant held between the claws of an oxidized silver crab forms a new scarf

A LAWN tennis racquet with accompanying balls, represented in gold, are now made into cuff links.

A SARDONYX resting in the curve of a wish. one of brilliants makes a scarf pin considerably admired. Shown in relief on an old gold clear cutter

barm a starfish of rubles and diamonds is sure to inspire admiration. A PLAIN buckle of diamonds, the crosspiece being composed of rubies, forms the decoration of a very attractive gold bracelet.

QUITE a novelty in silverware is a tripod formed of two walking sticks and an umbrellad n which is mounted a small thermometer. THREE moonstone heads surrounded by ain inutive gold balls and representing a three-leaf clover, the stalk forming the frame, is a lace pin of handsome appearance.

A NEW whim in the prevailing taste for odd jewelry is shown in a bracelet of small polished gold squares, half of which are of white gold with a small diamond mounted in the center.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-A white rat with a black head is a curiesity at Penn Yao, N. Y. -A snake 8 feet long and weighing 25

pounds is said to have been captured at Spring-field, O., the other day. -N. Phillips, a Stanford, Ky., farmer,

had had the headache for 12 years and couldn't get cured. The other day he went out and hanged himself. -Shark's fins form a Chinese delicacy.

They are as regularly quoted in the market re-

ports of Canton as ten and opium, at a price varying from \$15 to \$18 the hundred. At Can-ton alone the importation is valued at \$1,490,000. -A Lyons, N. Y., paper says a citizen of that place, whose wife persists in wintering 15 cents' worth of soraggy reraniums at a cost of \$15 worth of coal, has asked for a commission of doctors to pass upon the question of her

-A passing car sent a spray of mud-spots over a nicely-browned tray of waffles at a Philadelphia corner-stand. "By hokey, look at that!" cried the disgusted proprietor. Then, in-stantly collecting his wits, he cried to an ap-prentice-hand: "Sugar dem spots off quick!"

-William Thornton Bluefield, a resident of Hickman county, Tenn., claims to be 127 years of age, and he possesses some remarkable proofs of his age. Among these is a very ancient-looking family Hiblo, in which his birth is recorded as having taken place on January 3, 1763, at a village six miles west of Lake Drummond, Va. -Could the figures be gathered and com-

pared, people who think the modern modes of travel involve danger would be surprised. The old stage coaches, it is claimed, killed and maimed vastly more than the railroads do. From the reports of the number of passengers killed now there would seem to be nore danger in staying at home than going by rail. -In a divorce case considered in Chicago t appeared in the testimony that the man, ob-

jecting to the sounds of sewing machines about the house, deserted his wife suddenly and without argument. The wife was the applicant for the divorce, which will probably be granted. It is held that a man has no right to desert his wife because there is a sewing machine in the -Caleb Levengood, a wealthy resident of Pottstown, is possessed of an abnormal appe-tite for peanuts, in which he indulges himself in large quantities. It is his favorite article of

diet, and he says he can easily eat six quarts at a time. The reason he can do this, he explained to a group of interested spectators vesterday, is because he does it scientifically, and if put to a test, he thinks, by reason of his great experience and knowledge, he could eat nine quarts on a wager. He wants some one to challenge -An important invention has just been tested on the Michigan Central Railroad that promises to have an important bearing on the promises to have an important bearing on the future of railroading. A locomotive has been built with high and low pressure cylinders, as is used in stationary engines, with the addition of a valve that makes both high pressure whom desired. This saves about one-half the coal, but does not add to the speed. Other improvements are expected to perfect the locomotive so as to make it the most economical in existence.

-Miss Nellie Patterson, one of the prettiest girls in the village of Mount Carmel, a few miles north of Philadelphia, has just completed miles north of Philadelphia, has just completed a four years' apprenticeship to the machinist's trade. To-day she is working at her lathe and vise in the factory of the Mount Carmel Beit Company, and there isn't a mechanic in the whole shop who can do a better job and in less time than the fair young work-woman. Four years ago, when Miss Nellie began to think of the means whereby she must earn her living, she looked over the whole field of woman's work. She became a mechanic, and is deservedly popular.

edly popular. -Mr. Thompson, of Hull, Eng., says: It has often been remarked that fish have no voices. Some teuch which I caught in ponds make a creaking like a frog for a full half hour while in the basket on my shoulder. When the herring is caught it utters a shrill cry like a mouse. Also the gurnard will continue to grunt like a hog some time after it is taken, and, some say, makes a noise like a cuckoo, from which he takes one of his country names. Mr. Yarrell observes: The maigre, a large sea fish, when swimming in shoals, utters a grunting or purring noise that may be heard from a depth of 20 fathoms; and, taking advantage of this circumstance, three fishermen once took

-Un in Northern Michigan Mrs. Tren ary and her 11-year-old son William succeeded in slaying two large buck deer, which, in fighting, had locked their horns together in such a anner that they found it impossible to get oose. The mother and son discovered them while following a blazed footpath through the woods, and each of the animals made desperate efforts to run away, but their tangled horns held them fast. They next made furious attogether would spring several feet from the ground and come down with a crash. The only weapon of defense that the two had was an old pocket knife in the possession of William. old pocket knife in the possession of William. With this he gouged and carved away at the two bucks for some time, but made such little headway that he finally threw the Barlow to one side in disgust and seized a club instead. With this club he pounded the two deer for three-quarters of an hour until he managed to kill them both, though the fight raged over about three acres of ground, and the small trees looked as if they had been leveled by a tornado. Mrs. Trenary seconded the boy's efforts; displaying considerable bravery. The deer weighed 226 and 210 pounds.

-A college professor who was stopping at a house near Herington, Kan., was awakened by a light in his room, and, white with terror, he looked out from the bed to see an Indian in full war paint, but as ethereal as a wraith, standing before him, beckening. He followed, and was led to the grand parlor on the floor beneath where in a circle, with the beautiful paintings, the upright plane, the book cases and the portieres for a background, stood a group of ghostly warriors, each with stern and solemn countenance. Silently they excavated a shallow grave in the parlor floor and brought a shallow grave in the parlor floor and brought one of their number—a ghostly corpse—and laid him therein. Then, while the professor stood with hair erect and starting eyes, they circled about the grave (or what appeared to be such), and finally filed out through the hall door. There was a slamming of window blinds, a rattling of casements and a whirl of damp air, and the professor stood alone in the great parlor with the piane and books about him. He returned to his room, and the next day, taking parlor with the plane and books about him. He returned to his room, and the next day, taking a hint from his night's experience, examined carefully the debris thrown out by the workmen in excavating the cellar. He found unmistakable evidences that the height had been used as a burial ground by the Indian tribes in the past. The spectral funeral which he witnessed was the repetition of one of their old burials.

AS YOU LIKE IT.

A saloon is like a harbor-most of the wrecks are to be found outside the bar. - Torre

"What can she do? "Do! Why, she can wear an 18-inch corset on a -inch waist, "-Time "I shall forbid Clarence to enter my

"Isn't Madge a wonderful girl?"

ouse, " said paps, sternly.
"Would you break the boy's heart?" "No: I'd break his neck," -N. Y. Sun. "What you been doing since I saw you "Been falling in love."

"Ah: get in very deep?" (Sadly) "Two hundred dollars."-Time. Not Liberal Enough .- Handel-Now, Jones, I tell you my views are liberal on this sli-

er question. Trainp—Lend me a quarter, mister. Handel—No; get ont.—Kearney Enterprise. Wickwire-What is the reason Mudge does not speak to you any more? Have you of-fended him in any way? Yabsley-Yes. I claimed that he had nothing but a common cold. - Terre Haute Express. "I don't think it's exactly right for Pattl

to come here every year and advertise it as her "Not fair? Why, it's extremely honest, I should say. Doesn't she fare well?" - New York farewell tour," No Pleasure In It.-First Boy-No, my

other never whips me. It don't do her any Second Boy-How's that?" "Why, she's deaf, you know, and she can't hear me yell." New York Sun. "By thunder, old fellow, what has happened to you that you smile so all the time? What is it so good?"

"O, nothing at all, but you see one never knows nowadays but somebody may be photographing him. "-Fitegende Biastier. After the Railroad Accident.-Husband (extricating nimedif from the wreck)-Emily, thank God you are safe! Heavens! Isu't this

Wife-Dreadful! Hear the poor people grosn! Husband-What is it, love?
Wife-is my hat on straight?-Burlington Free