THE DEAD OHIO LAWYER.

nteresting Reminiscences of the Career of

Hon. John McSweeney.

of Hon. John McSweeney many interesting

eminiscences connected with the distinguished

lawyer's life are recalled, but none is more in

teresting than the circumstances connected

with his childhood. When John was a little

toddler his parents resided in a little hut along

the Ohio Canal, at Bolivar, Stark county. His

father was a shoemaker, who, with his wife,

came from Innesfallen, Ireland. The cholera

scourge caused the sudden death of both his

the household effects left by the McSweeney's

and in an old earthen jar found some sugar.

This discovery was the cause of much com

ment, and a closer inspection of the jar resulted.

Under a covering of sugar was found about \$1,500 in gold. The finding of this wealth made several persons anxious to take charge of young John. Luther Pratt, who then conducted a small general store at Bolivar, took the matter in hands bimself. He placed the

the matter in hands bimself. He placed the youngster astride his shoulders and took him and the money to his store, and at once went to Canton with the boy and the gold, and placed both in the charge of John Harris, an attorney, as guardian. The child was placed in the keeping of a Mrs. Grimes, and the money was expended in educating him. He afterward studied law with his guardian, and in 1845 came to Wooster as a young lawyer. He gained a footing here by reading a set of resolutions before a Democratic convention. His strong, melodious voice attracted attention, auch his subsequent success as an eloquent speaker soon

subsequent success as an eloquent speaker soon followed. He was devotedly attached to his

profession, and although frequently pressed to seek political preference he refused to do so. The goal of his ambition was to stand as a peer in the legal profession, and atthough he took a deep interest in politics, he never lost

WOES OF A LITERARY MAN.

His Difficulty in Regulating Price and Style

of Matter.

"I have one source of acute discomfort," said

a fellow newspaper man to the Sun's reporter.

"that troubles me almost every day. I work

now for four papers and a magazine, 'Every

morning I work for four hours on a salar

one-third of a cent a word. My other three pa

pers are weeklies, and pay, say from a cent to a

cent and a half a word. The magazine pays

best, say 2 cents a word. Well, the thing that

troubles me is this: I go to work about 9 o'clock

making paragraphs and doing odd bits for my

daily paper, and if it is a fortunate morning

least weekly paper, stuff that is running out of

A PICTURE BRINGS GOOD LUCK.

Having it Printed in a Paper a Boy Finds

Friends and Money.

ST LOUIS January 26 .- There is one newsbo

of this city who has been made happy. He is

Richard Eagan and is 15 years old. He was lost

He has no recollection of his parents, his mother having died when he was a baby. He

to his elder brother, who is a clerk in a Louis store, but who did not recognize him.

A flower that blooms and withers in a night?

A scaled book writ in an unknown lore? A gem which broken nothing can restore? A fewered dream? An atom of delight?

A song that dies ere scarce 'tis given flight?

A beaten wave that sobs along the shore,

And breaking on the rocks is heard no more? At best, a triumph hardly worth the fight?

which makes the copy I produce pay me say

From the New York Sun.]

parents, and little John was the only one of the

TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

POSTAGE PREE IN THE UNITED STATES. DAILY DISPATCH, One Year, DAILY DISPATCH, Per Quarter ... DAILY DISPATCH, One Month DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, 1 year. DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, 3m'ths, 250 DAILY DISPATUR, including Sunday, I month 90 SUNDAY DISPATCH, One Year

Moents per week, or including Sunday edition,

PITTSBURG, MONDAY, JAN, 27, 1890.

CHEAP CABLE FARES. The reduction of the fare by the Penn avenue cable line to East Liberty to a fivecent rate is an example of the force of competition. The business which that line secured from East Liberty was comparatively small. Obviously the reduction is inspired by the hope that the traffic will thus be enhanced. The decision is a wise one and there is little doubt that the cheap rate will justily itself by an enlargement of traffic that will yield greater profits than the old

ten-cent fare. The transportation of a passenger fourand-a-half miles for a little over a cent a mile is a marvel of cheap and popular transit. Such marvels are the result of modern enterprise providing transportation for thousands of people daily, and operating under competition. For it is worth portion of the business on the cable roads, it is from that point that one line has made the reduction on commutation tickets and the other has brought down regular fares to a nickel.

It is possible to hope that the same process will go on till the cable roads will eventnally discover that they can afford to carry passencers for the shorter distances at a three-cent rate on commutation or ticket books. But it is not likely that the discovery will be made before competition reaches the intermediate points, as it now operates at East Liberty.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC CHEEK.

Mr. C. P. Huntington's modest proposition that the Central Pacific Railroad shall have its debt extended for 125 years, with interest at 21/2 per cent, was again exploited before the House committee last week. To extend a debt on bad security for a century is equivalent to making the debtor a gift of it; and when that debtor has deliberately adopted the policy of damaging the security for his own profit, such a gift would be placing a premium on bad faith in public dealings. The nation can afford to lose the entire Pacific railway debt, it necessary; but it cannot afford to reward the defiance of honest obligations which has built up the great Central Pacific fortunes. The Union Pacific, which is showing some honesty in its attempt to pay its debt, deserves at least a fair hearing and good treatment; but there should be no compromise with the Central

HOW POVERTY IS ABOLISHED.

"There is many a poorhouse in New Enpland, "writes the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, in Lend-a-Hand "where they take summer boarders because they have no one else to take. The evnical New York Sun suggests that this is because the New England towns farm out their paupers to the lowest bidder; but we can credit Mr. Hale with basing his assertion on more accurate information. Probably both authorities are right, and there are towns in New England out to the lowest bidders, and others where, as Mr. Hale virtually declares, there are no paupers at all.

But if Mr. Hale's statement of fact is correct, he ought to make a more accurate deduction from it than he does. He has lately stripe, as a panacea for the abolition of poverty. Yet it he will study the localities where, according to his statement, paupercondition of affairs is not produced by the conditions of individualism and equality, established by the original spirit of our constitution and laws. It is safe to assert that in every New England town, where this condition of things exists, there is the tain the rewards of his own industry and efforts. At the same time, none of the great | fame. abuses by which favored classes are able to accrue wealth at the cost of the majority, have created especial advantages in those favored parts.

The deduction from Mr. Hale's statement, therefore, is that the surest way to abolish poverty is to give each individual the utmost reward of his own efforts, and to take care that no one individual is able to obtain wealth by devices which create that wealth at the cost of others.

PARTIES AND FARM MORTGAGES.

The Republican leaders and Republican organs are putting themselves in a false poaition by opposing the measure for including the statistics of farm mortgages in the census reports. The wide divergence of opinion as to whether the farms of the country are swamped by mortgages is admitted. Consequently the importance of settling the matter is practically beyond dispute. But the Republican leaders with rather remarkable unanimity oppose the measure upon the grounds of the additional burden thus ality the increase of work would be very slight. The census officials of this district could obtain the statistics by a few days work at the different county seats in the district; and the same data could be obtained in every census district of the country. Since the statistics are called for and are alleged to have a vital bearing upon live political issues, the party which opposes it makes a false step. It falls under the suspicion of opposing it because the showing will be unfavorable to its side of the pad-

ing issues.

Considerable attention, and some criticism, is evoked by the movement of the farmers of the extreme Western States, with the Governor of Nebraska at their head, to induce the railroads to make a reduced rate for the transportation of corn to the East. This step is urged on behalf of the farmers. with the argument that the corn cannot be shipped at the present railway charges, and that from the reduced rate the farmers will gain the part of the price left after the cost

will gain just the amount of the revenue on the corn which they transport.

to see that any reduction of rates below the ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY 8, 1846. means no permanent gain to the shippers. But impartial observers do not so generally see that this claim of the farmers is based directly upon the theories which the railroads have been urging for years. It has been argued by all the railway advocates, notably Mr. E. P. Alexander, that it is impossible for railways to base their charges on the cost of performing the service. The value of the service to the shipper, or "what the freight will bear," has been preached time and time again, as the proper basis for railway charges. The farmers of the West are to be pardoned if they are unable to see good. WEEKER DESPATCH ON FEST. 125 why, if the railway policy charges all THE DAILY DISPATCH is delivered by carriers at the freight will bear, it cannot, in a case why, if the railway policy charges all like theirs, where their product will not bear the average charges of transportation ing no more than the freight will bear.

to market, be restricted to the rule of charg-Again, the uniform contention of the railways in discussing the long and short haul question, has been, that when a railway can secure a considerable amount of treight, which it cannot get except by reducing charges to a little more than the cost of hauling, it is justified in making such a reduction. This is exactly what the farmers represent as their own position. They are burning corn for fuel. Unless every day. freight charges are reduced, that commodity will be used up in that wasteful manner. It is not strange that they cannot see why

upon their principal product. The correct principle is that the railroads should make charges which will yield them a moderate remuneration. The farmers will noticing that all the reductions in fares on be most benefited by rates which induce the traction roads so far have been from the them to turn their corn into the higher forms competitive point. While we are told that of agricultural product, such as pork and the East Liberty traffic is the least important | beef, which will bear transportation. But the surest criterion of the speciousness of the railway theories to which we have referred, is the contemptuous manner with which they are rejected when urged on behalf of other interests than those allied with the corporations.

when the principle can operate against

them, and in favor of trans-continental

freights, it shall not operate in their favor

WHERE HONOR STOPS.

That disclosure of Mr. Thomas, of Springfield O., the rival millionaire of Brice in the Ohio Senatorial contest, contains a feature which is calculated to impress the publie with the unique rules of political morality which govern Mr. Thomas' conduct. That gentleman asserts that he gave a legislator \$600 to "defray his expenses" but that the legislator subsequently took a higher offer from Brice. "Thus," Mr. Thomas sternly remarks, "he showed himself to be a person totally destitute of honor and manhood."

Mr. Thomas is decidedly right in severely reprobating dishonesty. What safety is there for the ambitious millionaire if the legislator whom he has acquired at a net cost of \$600 can turn around and vote again for a higher and later bidder? If such dishonorable courses are tolerated, industrious legislators, by voting for all the millionaires, might cripple the entire millionaire interest, and thus inflict a fatal blow on the monetary system.

Such a reprehensible practice of overselling the Senatorial market should be stopped. Mr. Thomas should agitate in favor of a system of registration of the titles in legislators like that of real estate, by which the first purchaser gets a legal title and subsequent purchasers are warned off.

Unless such measures are adopted, it is plain that the innocent and legitimate first transaction in legislative votes, by advancing money for expenses, is sure to be ruined through the lack of security that the goods their Newfoundland fishing rights. The Gerwill be delivered.

In the East one part of the people cannot mine and sell coal because it is too cheap, and the other part cannot buy and burn it because it is too dear. This is regarded by the Philadelphia Inquirer as hard on the coal trade; but where the poor are, as the Sun says, farmed | it is a good deal harder on the working people who can get neither work nor fuel

THE sopelching of a job in Philadelphia by which the worthless property of the Schuvlkill Water Company was to be unloaded on the city, under the pretense of securing pure water. which the water company did not have, is a become identified with a movement to feather in the cap of the press of that preach socialism of the Edward Bellamy city. The Inquirer by sending men to examine the canal which was to be sold, and Mr. Mc Kean, of the Ledger, by pertinent questions at a committee meeting of Council, exposed the scheme as an unqualified attempt to get a big ism is absent, he will find that this happy sum out of the city for nothing. If the Philadelphia papers will continue to pull together socialism, but by the strictest adherence to for the public good they will make that city very uncomfortable for jobbers of various degrees.

THE golden rod gets 70 per cent of the vote for the national flower, and may consider itself elected. Nevertheless, we hold to our greatest liberty for every individual to re- belief that the true and typical national flower is the daisy. Not the modest, shrinking daisy but the daisy of proverbial and colloquial

IT is surprising to learn that the Harvard College students pronounce the word drama as though the first syllable were that homely but useful vehicle called a dray. The New York Sun in noticing this fact asserts that the correct New England pronunciation is "draymy." It is more difficult to trace the origin of that pronunciation than the rendering of the same word which is current in New York. The average New Yorker makes the word dram give the key note for the pronunciation of drama, evidently on account of the belief that the most important feature of the drama is that which is

In an editorial on Ingalls' speech the Chicago Times, which is for the time being a Democratic organ, declares "It is the Republican party that is always worrying about the negro question," Thanks for the assurance that Senators Morgan and Butler are not Dem-

ocrats. THE Emperor of Germany revives the theories of Herr Teufelsdroch that clothes are the one vital thing about courts and monarchs by an order that all civilians appearing at his court hereafter shall wear the dress of the time placed upon the census bureau. In re- of Frederick II, which consisted of kneebreeches, laced coats, silk stockings and highheeled shoes. The determination of the young Emperor to make his reign resemble that of Frederick the Great, is very striking-in the matter of male millinery.

> THE mildness of this gentle winter, being more persistent than ethereal, the general invocation will call upon it to go and not to come.

> IT is interesting to observe that Stanley describes his personal appearance in a letter, by saying: "My hair is like snow from Ruwenzori, but it is a crown of a busy period and I wear it without regret as the gift of time." It is well that Stanley took his illustration from Africa, which is not generally supposed to know much about snow. If he had said that his hair was like the snow of the United States, the conclurould have been that he had become as bald as Ben Butler

THE Eastern States are now adopting the fashion of raising the salaries of their Governors. Massachusetts having increased the nav of her chief executive to \$10,000 a year, If they can raise the standard of Governors as well, the money will be well spent.

THE discovery of the body of Mr. Dit-

of transportation is paid, and the railroads man, the banker of Philadelphia, in the huyikill river nearly two months after his disappearance, settles the question of his death. but affords little solution of the mystery of his It is not difficult for impartial observers disappearance. It is permissible to adopt the charitable view of accidental death; but a average cost of service to the railroads, great many will find equal justification for the suspicion either of suicide or murder.

> THE five cent fare to East Liberty is windication of the position which THE DIS-PATCH took years before a cable road was built, that the traction roads were what Pittsburg

IT is interesting to observe that Mr. S. W. Allerton, of Chicago, has joined the Hon. Elijah Morse in his attack on the inter-State merce law, The vigor with which the former beneficiaries of special rates are attacking that measure is one of the most cogent evidences lately given that the law is doing some

THE Southside water question will not down; and the Southsiders are beginning to complain that the result of investigating is that the water will not stay down, either-when they

SHOOTING at Bishops in the pulpit is a class of disturbance of religious exercise which could hardly be perpetrated by any one but a crazy man. Yet it is a singular thing that the realization of that Western story about not shooting the organist should take place in the most sober city of the dignified East,

PROPER OF PROMINENCE.

SENATOR HAWLEY practices on the violin QUEEN VICTORIA receives 340 or more let

ters a day. SARASATE, the fiddler, does not wear an overcoat in cold weather. He merely puts on an extra suit of clothes over the others.

ADAM FOREPAUGH, it is said, never smoked nor chewed tobacco nor drank intoxicating MRS. FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT will not

at home, in England. MISS NITA SHAKESPEARE, daughte, Mayor Shakespeare, of New Orleans, will be Queen of the Carnival this year. Thus does

well-known name again add to its laurels. W. W. Johnson, the newly appointed post master of Baltimore, Md., first bec General Grant so faithfully in the Chicago Convention of 1880. He is a young man, not much past 40, and proudly wears the badge which shows his loyalty to Grant in the great third term contest.

PROF. SOUSA, leader of the Marine Band of Washington, has received a copy of the national hymn of the United States of Brazil. One of the first acts of the new Government was to call on the Brazilian poets and composers to prepare a national air, with suitable words. A trunkful of songs and hymns were sent in, one of which was adopted.

MR. Louis Dyer, the chosen bridegroom of Miss Macmillan, the daughter of the wellknown publisher, used to be in some respects "the glass of fashion and the mold of form" at Harvard University. Born at Chicago, he was educated at Oxford, where he was a protege of Prof. Jewett. When Mr. Dyer went to Harvard he was regarded as the very embodiment of He is strong in Greek literature, and is regarded as quite a "superior" kind of young

AROUND THE WORLD.

Good Things in Yesterday's Dispatch From All the Earth Over.

Miss Nellie Bly circles blithely round the globe, and returns with no new light on the world's many nations. She has accomplished a mighty feat, but the results thereof are but meager. Now THE DISPATCH girdles the earth in a week, and tells us all that is strange and noticable in every land and every clime It is no headlong flight that THE DISPATCH takes week after week. Camera and notebook are forever ready, and the public benefit by the journey. Yesterday's 20-page DISPATCH gave abroad and from at home.

Dom Pedro is anxious to return to Brazil, and expresses a willingness to accept the Presi-dency of that country. Benzon, the notorious Jubilee plunger, has been discovered in forgery. The French are prepared to sell to England pulsion bill by a large majority.

Ex-Sergeant at Arms Leedom thinks that defaulting ex-Cashier Silcott has been allowed to escape by Canadian detectives. Nellie Bly ompleted her globe tour in 72 days, 6 hours and 10 minutes. Doses of nitrate of silver have colored a Georgia man quite blue. Senator Quay was harrassed with callers before his de parture for Florida. Aparchist Most was arted in New York. Harriet Beecher Stowe has long lost her mind and is dving fast. A hot school fight rages in New York State. Two Pennsylvania Gubernatorial candidates attend a Chester Burns banquet. A New York young man played pious and skipped with thou-

In the Republican primaries the candidates had a walkover. A kick is looked for over the mocratic candidate for Mayor. Expo Manager Johnston has negotiated in New York for four musical companies. The old postoffice is to be refurnished and remodeled within. Orchids are not cultivated in Pittsburg. Hundreds of buildings are pronounced insecure in the city, and many are to come down. The Carnegie Free Library and Music Hall are nounced finished. A lively shindy occurred in Yellow Row. Pringle's review of sports and the usual sporting intelligence will be found in

their places. Frank G. Carpenter, in "Fighting Senators," gives a crisp article on some Washington feuds and friendships. "Beatrice," Rider Haggard's strong story, grows more deeply interesting with every fresh issue. B. G. John's article on Much Hadham is interesting in connection tributed by F. R. Burton. James C. Purdy's entertaining reminiscences of old Pittsburg is continued. W. G. Kaufmann contributes lette press illustrations in writing of the development in naval transit. Bill Nye, Esq., is highly notive ride. Miss Grundy, Jr., is pleasant on Bachelors and Beaux of Congress, Clara Belle writes of the snobbery of New York 'society" with effect. "Come Forth," the Biblical story by Elizabeth S. Phelps, is full of erest; as also, are Fannie B. Ward's letter on the Isthmus of Panama, and Lorna Doone on "Roses for Winter." Other contributors to yesterday's DISPATCH were Edward Wakefield, Bumbalo, "Redbird." "L. M.," Bessie Bramble, Rev. Geo. C. Hodges, "J. C.," Heury Haynie, "Geo, Newell Lovejoy," Shirley Dare, Clara Belle, B. P. Shillaber, Arthur West and Carl Wilhelm. The children's fairy tale by "Paysie," was charming. The science notes, together with the G. A. R., Theatrical, Secret ociety, and Society columns, and the "Sunday Thoughts" section, will be found useful and

AN OLD HOOSIER WAR HORSE.

An Equine Veteran of the War Dies at the Age of 34.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 28 .- The war steel of the late Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Robinson, which carried his master during the war of the rebellion, and afterward was brought North, died last night of the influenza, aged 34. The animal followed his master to the grave last summer, walking behind the hearse and bearing the saddle and trappings of the de-ceased officer.

ceased officer.

He was tenderly cared for by the family, and was occasionally driven to a light rig, and then care had to be exercised to prevent him running away, which he would do if the opportunity offered. He is believed to have been the oldest horse in the State.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

Prof. Fiske P. Brewer. DES MOINES, IA., January M.-Prof. Fiske P. Brewer, of Grinnell, died from the grip yesterday afternoon. He was a brother of Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court.

Judge William F. Pitchke HEIDELBERG, January 25.—Judge William F Pitshke, of New York, died here at 8:15 last night The body will be embained and taken to New York.

THE CRITIC'S REVIEW.

Sesame and Lilles at Last Meets the Anthor's Ideal-Sad Contrast Between the Evening of Browning's Life and That of Ruskin-Fact, Fancy, and Fable -Major J. O. Kerbey's Boy Spy, Etc.

VALUABLE books should, in a civilized country, be within the reach of every one, printed in excellent form, for a just price, but not in any vile, vulgar, or by reason of small-ness of type, physically injurious form, at a vile price. For we none of us need many books and those which we need ought to be clearly printed on the best paper, and strongly

That is what Mr. Ruskin said in his incisive and imperative way, in the preface which he wrote to Sesame and Lilies. And yet, for these many years past, whoever wanted "Sesame and Lilies" in a shape at all corresponding to the author's ideal, must either buy a whole set of a dozen or 15 volumes, or go without. At last we have it in fair type, on good paper and in tasteful binding. There was a time when we looked at the bottom of the title page of the handsomest books, expecting to find them either "Boston" or "New York." But here is an excellent specimen of the art of the printer and the binder, which is dated from Chicago. The publishers are Messrs. A. C. Mc-Clurg & Co. Several other books of theirs lie this week on The Critic's table, all notable for the good taste of their covers, the pleasant faces of their pages, and the thorough excellence of their workmanship.

"Sesame and Lilies" was written, the author tells us (in words, which, in view of the sad news about him which was in the papers a week ago, have a pathetic sound). "while my energies were yet unbroken and my temper unfretted." There are few more helpful books for anybody to read, who wants to make the most of life. than "Sesame and Lilies." Much that Ruskin has written about art will pass away. Much that he has taught about political economy, (and about nearly every other subject under the sun) will be forgotten. Changing condi-tions will depreciate the value of these books. They will suffer loss, as a piece of ground will when a city takes a turn and moves away in another direction. But it seems as if "Sesame visit Washington this winter, but will remain | and Lilies" must go on helping to uplift the ideals of bright young people indefinitely. (H. Watts & Co., \$1 00.)

MR RUSKIN'S failure of mind and body during the past months contrasts sadly with the sudden death of Robert Browning. That seems an ideal ending of the life of a master of Baltimore, Md., first became conspicuous in politics as one of the 306 who stood by physical strength in the full tide of success, in physical strength, in the full tide of success, in the chambers of a great palace, in the Italy which he wrote of and loved so well,

Mr. Browning was able to take life quietly and easily. He was able to enjoy himself. He had that rarest of modern possessions-the possession of leisure. His body servant has recently described how Mr. Browning spent his days. "He used to get up at 7 every morning and stayed in his bedroom till 8. He read during that time, generally French and Italian works, and he invariably ate a plate of fruit, which had been lett in his room over nightstrawberries or grapes by preference, oranges and other fruit in their season. From 8 till 8:30 he had a bath and at 9 came down to breakfast. This took about 20 minutes, and he would then turn his chair to the fire and read the morning papers till 10 o'clock. He had the Times and Daily News in the morning and in the evening he read the Pall Mall and the weekly and fortnightly reviews. From 10 till 1 he spent the time in his study writing. After lunch, to which he sat down at lo'clock, he would go out to pay afternoon calls or to the private views, frequently walking across Kensington Garden. He came back at 5:30 or 6 to dress for dinner, which was at 7 o'clock, and he went to bed at 10:30 or 11. During the season he dined out a

great deal," There was a life! Good hard work for three hours, and excellent recuperative pleasure the rest of the time. Breakfast at 9, and the morning papers, with his feet on the fender till 10 and in the evening the reviews, with calls and a stroll across Kensington Garden in the afternoon! Happy man that he was!

IN such an elysium of leisure, of which there is no glimpse visible upon the horizon, we would take these two handsome volumes of Scribner's Magazine for 1889 and read them all the way through, taking our time over every article and looking carefully at all the pictures, We would begin with "Castle Life in the Words" should remind us how much else there is which makes demands upon a reader's time. A year's reading of any one of our great magazines, done with attention and tested by examination papers, ought to entitle one to a pachelor-of-arts degree. The best that is going in our modern life gets into these pages. This year of Scribner's is worth while being proud of. These two fine books are of permanent literary and artistic value. Here are stories short and long. Mr. Stevenson's "Master of Ballantrae" being among them; here are thoughtful and suggestive essays; here are the series of papers on the uses of electricity and on the American rallway; here are accounts of travel; here are excellent pictures in rich abundance. The laurel wreath, around the lamp and the book, makes a good and fitting stamp for the covers of this comely volume.

NTOBODY has ever yet constructed a book to which everybody can turn with perfect assurance of finding out exactly what he wants to know. It would be easier to make a volume which should contain nothing which should not interest somebody. Every book of reference presumably interests the compiler, at least. Fact, Fancy and Fable (A. C. McClurg & Co.; H. Watts & Co., \$3 50) does not succeed in accomplishing either of these difficult feats, but it approaches pleasantly near to success. The worst fault we would find with it is that it imparts so much entirely local and ephemeral information. lighted to be told about Mrs. Partington. who plied her mop with vigor when a gale drove the sea into her house, but had at last to give up in despair, to whom Sidney Smith compared the Lords who resisted the reform bill. "She was excellent," he said, "at a slop or puddle, but should never have meddled with a tempest." That is good, but when we open at another page and read paragraph after paragraph with George Washington's ancestry. An able of this; "Josephine Bailey, the stage name of article on the Irish game of Handhall is constage name of Mrs. John Drew, Jr., Josephine Cushman, the stage name of Mrs. William Tetlev," and so on by the yard, we get a little weary. It would have been better to have left these out. If anybody cares for them now, amusing when describing his wonderful loco- nobody will next year. There are some traces of carelessness in the putting of the book together. Under A. M. find "American Cicero," and are referred to the title "Cloero of America," but when we turn in some wonder to see whether it will be the Hon. Daniel Webster or the Hon. Daniel Dougherty. we find nothing at all. There is no such title as the "Cicero of America." For which, after all, we draw a grateful breath. The description of Pittsburg will indicate pretty well what the book is like. "Iron City, Pittsburg, Penn. Noted for its furnaces, rolling-mills and found-ries, It is also called "the Smoky City." Bitumenous coal was, before the introducti of natural gas as a fuel, largely used, causing a dense canopy of smoke to hover over the place often obscuring the sun's light."

PITTSBURG deserved the name of "the Smoky City" in the days when Thomas A. Scott was superintendent of railways here, and from East St. Louis when he was 2 years old. Andrew Carnegle was in his office as pri-vate clerk and telegrapher, and a young vate clerk and telegrapuer, boy named Kerbey was learning, under boy named Kerbey was learning, under Mr. Carnegle's instruction, how to trans-late electricity into English. The young telegraph boy has the title of Major pretelegraph boy has the title of Major pre-fixed to his name now, and "Major J. O. Kerbey" appears on the title page of a good-sized book full of the most thrilling ad-ventures. The Boy Spy (American Mutual Library Association; Presbyterian Book Store) is an account of what befell that young Pitts-burg telegrapher in the days of the Civil War. Almost everything that can happen to a man, except having his bead shot off, happened to this plucky woung fellow, who as a new within except having his bead shot off, happened to this plucky young fellow, who, as a spy within the Confederate lines, braved all dangers, made acquaintance with the inside of prisons, found out important secrets, fought in flerce battles, and somehow found time and heart throughout it all to make love to any number of pretty girls. Major Kerbey has written the story of his adventures in a straightforward, animated and conversational style. The book is set out with many stirring pictures.

MRS. WISTER has had a long experience to choosing German novels for English readers, and it is pretty safe to rely upon her judgment. She knows what a good novel is, and she knows what good English is, and the fortunate combination has resulted in a long list of readable books, which most of us would otherwise have been ignorant of. Erlach Court (J.

A PESSIMIST'S STANDPOINT.

The Disputch Correspondent Pleased With the Stanuch Support of Senator Ingalia as to the Solution of the Race Problem-Justice to be Done, or Blood and Negro Extermination Must Follow. (FROM A STAFF COBRESPONDENT.)

B. Lippincott Co.; J. R. Weidin & Co., \$1 25), is Mrs. Wister's last translation. Ossip Schubin is the author. Erisch Court is a "vine-wreathed castle on the River Save. Here we meet the people of the story, not particularly agreeable people, at first sight reminding one of the illustrations in Thackeray and Dickens, but presently to prove interesting. Here comes Stella, the pretty beroine, to light up the rather dull and somber scene, and her mother, a tiresome woman, who is writing an unsalable and who is writing an unsalable and unreadable history of "Woman's Part in the Development of Civilization." Here, too, is Baron Robritz, the hero. So the story begins. There are plenty of incidents; poor little Stolla has a sufficiently hard time of it. Paris becomes WASHINGTON, January 25. WHEN I wrote two weeks ago, just after the introduction of the Butler bill for the exnas a sufficiently hard time of it. Paris becomes the scene, with Parisian society, good and bad, in the foreground. There is a grand ball given by Mr. and Mrs. Fane, immensely wealthy and unspeakably parvenu Americans, concerning which it is said: "Most of the guests do not recognize the host; and those who suspect his presence in the serious little man in a huge white tile and with a bald head, whom they took at first for the master of carenaving a varid him. indorsed by so distinguished an authority as indorsed by so distinguished an authority as Senator Ingalls. I knew that this was the opin-when the reservoir was cleaned out about three months ago, an accumulation of two years or months ago, an accumulation of two years or the fool and filthy mass was about three white tie and with a baid head, whom they took at first for the master of ceremonies, avoid him. His entire occupation consists in gliding about with an unhappy face in the darkest corners, now and then timidly requesting some one of the guests to look at his last Meissonier. When the guest complies with the request and accompanies him to view the Meissonier, Mr. Fane always replies to the praise accorded to the picture in the same words: I enough to speak it only under their breath. They dared not avow it openly for fear of encouraging the thing they prophesied. Never was a speech listened to more intently by any element than this one by the colored people who crowded the galleries. At the picture of their wrongs, worse than those of the days of slavery, because perpetuated under the guise of freedom and equality, they wept; at the prediction that if justice was not speedlily acpositive recommendation made to Councils for accorded to the picture in the same words: I paid 300,000 francs for it. Do you think Meissonier will increase in value?" This reads a little like ancient history. It would be hard to find the "timid" Mr. Fane to-day. However, at the Fane ball the good and evil destinies meet, with the good properly triumphant and the bad put to ignominious flight. diction that if justice was not speedly accorded there would be a bloody uprising, their eyes flashed, their jaws were set, and they applauded long and loud regardless of the solemn THAT is the advantage of being able to con. atmosphere of the Senate Chamber, where apstruct your own plot. You can make every plause is always promply checked as sacrilege.

thing come out just right. But when you have any historical characters in your novel you Now that one public man has been frank annot manage things so well. This is the difenough to predict the outcome if the ficulty with Mrs. Catherwood's Story present treatment of the colored people is con-tinued, let us look a little further into the sitof Tonty (A. C. McClurg & Co.; H. Watts & Co., \$1 25). Frontenac and uation. Everyone knows that there will be no Father Hennepin and La Salle and Tonty are all real people whose characters and deeds are written in the histories. Indeed, Mrs. Catherwood reminds us of this, altogether change in the policy of the negro baters of the South. The only method by which that can be reformed is by the establishment of complete too often, by many interrupting foot notes. There is not a great and dramatic story to tell, Federal supervision of the Southern States, There is not a great and dramatic story to tell, as there was in the "Romance of Dollard," and Mrs. Catherwood has not allowed herself to put much plot in from her own imagination. As a result the book, which makes a good beginning and has some fine situations in it, really has no ending at all. It stops in the middle of the 227th page, and we are told no more; but we are just beginning to be interested. Little Barbe Cavelier is a well-sustained and most delightful character. So, too, is Jeanne ie Ber. The scenes between Jeanne and La Salle and between Harbe and Tonty, especially at Fort St. Louis, are most charmingly done, and show the strength which was evident in Dollard, but the requirements of the history are rather sethe enforcement of the laws under which they have a right to admission to all public halls, conveyances and hotels and the right to free expression at the polls. Imbued by no spirit lofter than that of commercial exploitation, sodden and shriveled by the horrible competition for the possession of property and money, void of patriotism as the lice and maggots that feast on the live, the dying and the dead bodies of men and things, what will so-called political defenders of the negro, North or South, do for him? Kindly feeling toward these unfortu-nates is measured by the strength of the desire ne requirements of the history are rather se-ere and the wanderings into which we are led y Fact, whose hand is as hard as Tonty's, are to have their votes.

WHAT then? The race war will very likely come. The South may again be the scene of murder and destruction unlimited. Nemesis may require the enactment of greater horrors than have yet been experienced in revenge for the buying and selling of the black slave, and his disfrauchisement after he was nominally freed. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR.: WOOSTER, O., January 26.—Since the death The power of the Federal Government will then be brought into play to put down the rebellion; the colored people will probably be crushed, and from that time the work of exter-mination will begin systematically, as it did with the Indian, and the race of men whose only crime is its color will be driven to separate eservations or to death. This is the inevitable reservations or to death. This is the inevitable logic of the relations of the two races. The arrogant, rapacious, exclusive and indomitable Caucasian, aptly so described by Senator Ingalls, will insist on his being a serf, a hewer of wood and a drawer of water; the negro will refuse to be so treated, will fight for the destiny which he feels is as grand as that of the whites; then the law of the survival of the "fightist" will stamp him out. family left at Bolivar. Neighbors investigated

vill stamp him out, Immigration or colonization_will_not avert Immigration or colonization will not avert this evil destiny. An African Republic would sooner or later be appropriated by the rapacious and indomitable Caucasian. The only person of African descent who will ever be absorbed and perpetuated as a part of the body politic is he who is bleached into chalky whiteness by

he who is bleached into chalky whiteness by amalgamation.

Of course such pessimistic views may be all wrong. The prophet can only judge of future effects from present causes; and even prophets see things with varying vision. To me the present conditions seem to point to that which I have briefly described as the only logical conclusion.

As Pennsylvania is just now agitating the question of improved country roads, it may be of interest to everybody to know that the General Government gives a good deal of attention to the construction of macadamized roads in the District. Roads so built are by all odds the best in the District, and are probably huilt as well as any such roads in the country; but there is still a great lack of knowledge as to how to construct and maintain good turn-likes. The trouble to been with is that the party. He was re-elected from Oxford

In least no was in Feet's second and list, Falmer opened the door he came down on her bead, and there was an acrobatic act for a moment. The serpent appeared to have no prejudice against Mrs. Falmer opened the door he came down on her bead, and there was an acrobatic act for a moment. The serpent appeared to have no prejudice against Mrs. Falmer opened the door he came down on her bead, and there was an acrobatic act for a moment. The serpent appeared to have no prejudice against Mrs. Falmer opened the door he came down on her bead, and there was an acrobatic have no prejudice against Mrs. Falmer opened the door he came down on her bead, and there was an acrobatic particular to the serpent appeared to have no prejudice against Mrs. Falmer opened the door he came down on her bead, and there was an acrobatic particular to the serpent appeared to have no prejudice against Mrs. Falmer opened the door he came down on her bead, and there was an acrobatic particular to the serpent appeared to have no prejudice against Mrs. Falmer opened the door he came down on her bead, and there was an acrobatic particular to the serpent appeared to come down just as the lady was returned in August, 1847, as one of the members for Oxford University. In February, 1851, he formally separated from the Conservaoads in the District. Boads so built are by all took a deep interest in polities, he never lost sight of the place for which he was striving and to which he stained. In this he was guided by the belief that political success and professional success would not mix. One of the most dramatic scenes ever enacted in a courtroom was by Mr. McSweeney, in Wooster, when he was aiding in the prosecution of John Callahan for the murder of John Tormie, and for which the accused was convicted and executed ten years ago. Tormie died from knife stabs received in a brawl at the fair grounds. When McSweeney addressed the jury in this case, he had a pumpkin on a table before him. The court room was jammed almost to suffocation by an audience anxious to hear the eloquent pleader. As the flow of rhetoric fell in awe-inspiring eloquence from his lips, the audi-The trouble, to begin with, is that the work is let to contractors instead of being done work is let to contractor instead of being done under the supervision of officials of the Government by workmen of the Government. This vicious custom of letting contracts for the construction of roads, streets and buildings is for the purpose of giving politicians and the friends of politicians a chance to "make a stake". stake,

Abroad, the high roads are not only in almost all instances constructed by the employes of the Government direct, and for that reason honestly constructed, but they are better made and more carefully maintained than they could be by any other system. In driving and cycling some thousands of miles in Great Britain and Ireland and on the Continent, I have constantly admired the beauty of the roads, smooth and even more inviting than our asphalf streets in Washington. I found the secret to be, first, that they were under Government supervision, and second, that they were never permitted to get out of repair, skilled workmen always being on the ground to traverse every foot of the way, to put the carefully broken stone in place and keep it there till it was mashed and cemented, hard and even as a floor. Here a contract is given for the construction of a road, a passably and more carefully maintained than they quent pleader. As the flow of rhetoric fell in awe-inspiring eloquence from his lips, the audience appeared to breathless attention. Suddenly the great lawyer sprang forward and seizing a knife began plunging it into the pumpkin to illustrate the assault on the murdered man. It acted like magic and the intense stillness of the room was broken only by the burning eloquence as it rooted every auditor to the floor, and scarcely a breath was drawn in the room as the knife was thrust a number of times into the pumpkin by McSweeney, as he argued as he never argued before, given for the construction of a road, a passably good street is made, and that is the last of world good street is made, and that is the isst of worl
on that highway until it becomes so wretched;
bad that those who use it raise an ourcry
Everything done by contractors is with a view
of doing it just well enough to get their money
and then to get another contract as soon a
rossible.

FRIENDS of the deceased in this city who were present, tell me something that has not been generally printed, if at all, in regard to the funeral of Father O'Hara, the noted Catholic priest of Syracuse, who died a few days He was probably the most popular and broadest-minded Catholic clergyman in the country. He had the greatest respect for the opinions of those who did not agree with him any subject. One of the most intimate of the personal friends of his life was an Agnostic, and his liberal spirit so permeated the town that it was a common saying Father O'Hara had made bigotry impossible in Syracuse, Among the pall bearers at his funeral were a Presbyterian, a Hebrew, and an Agnostic. It was a people's funeral. The procession stretched unbroken from the church to the emetery.
An affecting incident occurred just before

dally paper, and if it is a fortunate morning and I get weil warmed up it won't be an hour before I begin stringing out I cent and 1½-cent words, and by Il o'clock, just as like as not, I will be giving that newspaper magazine language worth exactly six times what I am going to get for it. When once you are started there is no help for it.

"A man whose pen is in and whose ideas are flowing is bound to write the very best he can. Of course, though he may lay aside an idea here and there, it is no saving to him to use cheaper language. In goes the best he knows, But I tell you it is a sickening sensation to realize when half your article is already in the compositors' hands that it is magazine, or at least weekly paper, stuff that is running out of An affecting incident occurred just before the coffin was closed. An old farmer, in rough clothes, over whose head 90 winters had passed, tottered up through the crowd to the coffin, gazed a moment at the beautiful dead face, and then stooped and imprinted a kiss upon the cold lips.

Father O'Hara was as advanced in his views of the industrial question as he was in his Father O'Hara was as advanced in his views of the industrial question as he was in his religion. Only a short time before he died he presided at a meeting of "single land tax" advocates. In fact his opinions were almost precisely identical with those of the suspended priest, Father McGlynn.

Father O'Hara used often to visit his relatives in this city. He was one of the most fascinating and handsome men I have ever met. His physical development was perfect. He was apparently a Hercules in strength and an Apollo in figure, a personification of the Gre.

least weekly paper, stuff that is running out of you, and that only the low-grade remuneration is running in. You may laugh, but it is a dreadful feeling. Just consider how you would feel fyou had contracted to feed agang of railroad laborers on pork and beaus, and found you were out of that sort of nourishment, and had nothing but terrapin left in the house. Perhaps you wouldn't feel wasteful; and if not, you can't sympathize with me." was apparently a hercules in strength and an Apollo in figure, a personlification of the Grecian ideal of the gods. His devotion to duty when he ought to have been in bed was possibly the cause of his death.

E. W. L.

> It Gives All the News. From the Franklin Citizen Press.] THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH is one of the great newspapers of the United States. It gives all the news domestic and foreign, and no expense is spared to make every department of the paper complete. THE SUNDAY DIS-PATCH has a circulation of over 50,000 copies, and is made up of 20 pages each issue. The ablest and best writers are employed, making

THE DISPATCH without a rival in this section

From the Harrisburg Independent.]

mother having died when he was a baby. He has been in St. Louis as far back as his memory goes. His first recollection is of being with the Sisters of St. Joseph's, on Cass avenue, where he got a good schooling. Recently he left there and began selling papers. Last Sunday his picture was published, with 15 other newsboys, in a local paper.

The picture was recognized by his uncle, Peter Matthews, of Belleville, Ill., who came here yesterday and took him home. He has an estate of \$3,000 coming to him. He is a bright boy, and has for the last six months sold papers to his elder brother, who is a clerk in a St. Louis store, but who did not recognize him. Governor Beaver having in his speech befor the Commission to Revise the Road Laws blamed the Legislature for neglecting to pas proper laws during the past, the press of the State in all directions is now commenting on the charge in tones not very complimentary to lawmakers. It looks as if a public opinion will be molded that will assure good roads all over the Commonwealth.

Hard to Beat Bismarck. From the Cincinuati Enquirer.

The German Reichstag has once more These are not life! Nav: what with life compa feated the Government. But as the ministry Or what may with its glory dare to shine? Life is a glft ineffable, which bears The Seal immortal from the Hand Divine; is not "responsible," what does it matter? Or The gift to serve and love through oudless years! O life most beautiful, what joy is thine!
-Emma C. Doud in Youth's Companion.

OUR MAIL POUCH.

Allegheny's Impure Water. To the Editor of The Dispatch I read in the papers a short time ago that Superintendent Armstrong had laid 20 miles of new water mains and that Allegheny now has the best water supply of any city in the coun try. At the same time he stated that he had

nothing to say about the character of the water. I think he should give the citizens of Allegheny an explanation of the character of patriation of the American negro, that this was the water that they are drinking, and not sup-impossible, and that the increase in numbers, ply water solely for the benefit of the doctors. the ambitions, the aggressive nature and the I think in the last few years physicians have persistent and villainous oppression of the colored people, could end in nothing but the righting of their wrongs by the application of the

> positive recommendation made to Councils for the furnishing to the city of a purer supply of water. Superintendent Armstrong, who has, at the suggestion of the committee and Counat the suggestion of the committee and Coun-cils prepared several plans and modifications of plans, was reported to be still at work, and pro-posed, if possible, to demonstrate that the best thing to be done is to extend the supply main further up stream, claiming that this would be the most economical course, and that it would be a permanent improvement. I can't see what difference it makes where the water is taken out of the river speches it is taken 25 miles. difference it makes where the water is taken out of the river, whether it is taken 25 miles up the river or at the place where it is taken out now. The water is all the same, for it came down from above to where it is pumped at present. All the difference there would be between letting the water run down the river itself and in extending a main up the river, and would be about \$1,500,000 for the taxpayers of Allegheny to meet. The character of the water would remain the same unless it should be filtered, and it could just as well be filtered at the present location as up the river.
>
> I have been informed by several Councilmen that about three years ago the Water Committhat about three years ago the Water Commit-tee had the water analyzed from different places up the river and from the reservoir and

from the pumping place, and that which was taken out at the latter proved to be the purest. I think about three years ago a committee and Superintendent Armstrong visited some of the Eastern cities to inspect some of the filtering devices, and reported that they proved very satisfactory. A filter company atterward put a small filter on one of the avenues in the lower part of the city, where any person was at liberty to judge of the water for himself, and it gave good satisfaction. There is also a filter that has been constructed for some time in Allegheny, which Superintendent Armstrong is said to have tested and pronounced satisfactory. Several Councilmen are of the same opinion, but as they are on other committees, they have no power to act. And still the character of our drinking water remains as bad as ever. When shall we have a purer supply? TAXPAYER. I think about three years ago a comm

Mr. Carleton Not to Retire.

To the Editor of The Dispatch: In your issue of this date a paragraph appears der the heading "Before the Curtain," states that, after this season, I intend to abandon my career as manager and artist in this country and return to England to remain there. I beg to state that there is positively no founda-I beg to state that there is positively no foundation for this statement; my chief interests, domestic, social and financial, are on this side of
the Atlantic, and having been received here by
both press and public in the most generous and
kindly spirit for 16 years, I have no intention of
giving up a position I feel very proud of.
I regret that your critic's views as to the merits of my company are not so favorable as I
would wish, but I assure you the box office
receipts during the entire past week were of
flattering and profitable proportions.

Pittsburg, January 26.

PITTSBURG, January 26.

Gladstone as a Conservative. To the Editor of The Dispatch: Was Gladstone ever elected to Parliament as

Conservative?
MANSFIELD, January 25. [Yes; in December, 1832, he was returned as a University, but was rejected in 1865. Since then he has represented South Lancashire. Greenwich and Edinburgh city.]

Rather Long Care.

To the Editor of The Dispatch: In a recent number of THE DISPATCH I find statement of the longest train of cars ever bandled on the Baltimore and Ohio, which constated of 98 freight cars and caboose, being a few feet over a mile long. Allowing the caboose and engine to equal in length two freight care would make the total 160 freight cars, as there are 5,280 feet in a mile each car would average just 52 8:10 feet in length. I would like to see some of those cars in this section of the country.

OLD RAILROADER.

BRADDOCK, January 25.

About 40,000,000.

o the Editor of The Dispatch: What is the population of the Austro-Hungarian Empire? PITTSBURG, January 25.

TWO KINDS OF SOCIETY EVENTS. The Wealthiest City Allows a Poor Girl to Die in Want.

From the Boston Globe.] Three years ago Edith M. Cook, a beautiful English girl and an orphan, was left to shift for herself in New York, while the relatives who brought her over the ocean went West. She succeeded after a while in getting a situation as waitress in a restaurant at \$3 a week. Half of this went for rent and the rest for car fares. For two years she struggled to get a situation by which she could live an honest and respectby which she could live an honest and respect-able life. But she gradually fell behind. She suffered the pangs of hunger, and as a last re-sort was obliged to dispose of all of her scanty wardrobe that was pawnable. Last week pneu-monia came and relieved her from further

monia came and relieved her from jurther struggle and privation.

It is, perhaps, not worth while to sermonize upon this incident. It occurred in a city which spent \$8,000,000 last year for champagnet: where one family, at least, dines off a solid gold service; where \$200,000 necklaces are frequently paraded, and where diamonds are as plenty as snowflakes at "great social events." What kind of "events" shall we call such as the incident here related?

THROUGH EDITOR'S SPECTACLES.

NEW YORK World: The Samoan treaty is : compact between three great nations to give a small island something which it doesn't want. It will never be ratified.

NEW YORK Times: The great need of the times is a higher standard of political conduct among the mass of voters of the country. The Government will be what they make it or what they permit it to be made. CINCINNATI Enquirer: Mr. Springer wants the House to select the site of the World's

Fair by secret ballot. Objection is herewith filed. Let the vote be open. It is desirable to know whether members do that which, for valid reasons, they promised to do. PHILADELPHIA Times: Obio's own Butter worth declares that destiny and geography have declared that the United States and

Canada shall be one people. From this it should seem that Mr. Butterworth reads the stars and totes a surveying chain with equal NEW YORK Herald: Now that la grippe is declaring its final dividends and preparing to go out of business the restless American peo are beginning to look about them and ask, "What next?" We suggest a little real winter

and an actual sleigh ride as the most novel thing we can think of. NEW YORK Tribune: It is not necessarily immoral to argue that time alone can solve the problem of fair play for colored citizens at the

South. But if those who defend that view of the case would conceal their brutal indifference to the wrongs inflicted on the negros their arguments would be heard with greater attention and complacency.

NEW YORK Sun: The Hon, Russell Benjaminovitch Harrison, Markis of Montana, has returned to the White House, and a more vigrous policy may now be expected. Baby Mo Kee is very powerful-in fact, altogether the most powerful young Republican in existence his last military bill Bismarck was beaten three but it is feared and suspected that after that consecutive times, and kept ordering new elections until be secured a Parliament that would bed at night his rival, Bussell Benjaminovitch. may poison the Old Man's mind.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-A grizaly bear that weighed 2,500 ounds was killed near Sissons, Cal., recently. -A 79-year-old woman confined in the Steuben County, N. Y., House has read the Bible through 15 times.

-While sinking a well at his new sawmill near Seymour, Ind., Jesse Cox came across some large chestnut trees 35 feet below the surface in a perfect state of preservation.

-Mrs. Haller, of Port Townsend, Wash. dreamed that her husband stood before her without coat or vest and drenched with water from head to foot. The next she heard of him he was found drowned.

-Tadpoles were seen swimming about in pools in Preston, Conn., last week, and a Leba-non man found a tadpole that had a ripe head and tail and was full of activity. Nobody recol-lects a season before when a tadpole tried to be-come a frog in the first month of the year.

-Hopkinsville, Ky., has a prodigy that is attracting great attention. It is a colored in-fant named Louella Graves, daughter of Rev. J. C. Graves, that is only 3 months of age, but can talk distinctly. The child could pronounce many words before it was 3 weeks old, and now, at the age of 3 months, it can talk blainly, Great crowds have visited the minister's home to behold tiffs infant prodigy. -The fly fishermen of the United States have a new pleasure before them. A fish not hitherto known in America is to be introduced

this year, and there is every reason to believe that it will thrive and multiply wonderfully. The fish is the European sea trout satmo trutta, a fish well known and abundant in England. While the sea trout is a sait water fish, it inhabits land-locked fresh waters and thrives there. Eggs will soon be put into Maine streams flowing into the ocean. -The other day there came to Salem, Ore., a boxear that left Detroit 16 days before, It contained P. Harwood, wife and two babies,

seven cows, two horses, two sheep, and an end-less assortment of household and kitchen fur-niture and farm appliances. A stovepipe had been pushed through a ventilator hole in the car and the smoke that wreathed the opening gave evidence those inside the car were not suffering from the cold. Mr. Harwood said the trip was made easily and quite pleasantly sidering the crowded condition of the car -The Eik county (Pa.) deer park of Hall & Kaul is a mile square. All around the place a fence made of trees stand from 10 to 15 feet in height, while inside the brush and trees are so thick that people are easily lost there. Ap-

proaches to the park are easily lost there. Approaches to the park are so arranged that the deer coming up find but little difficulty in gaining an entrance, but once inside there is no possible means of getting out. Inside the fence the ground alopes so much that the most expert jumper in the deer tribe would not attempt to get out. It is thought now that there are not less than 150 deer within the park. -Captain Joshua King, of Belpre, O., has without question the largest and most com-plete collection of Indian relics, curiosities, moneys, etc., of any single individual in Ohio. moneys, etc., of any single individual in Ohio. His collection of coins dates back to the first issues of Continental money, coming down with very few breaks and omissions to the present day. His collection of copper coins is nearly perfect from the first issues. But one or two are missing from the continuous chain. The Indian relics embrace tomahawks, arrow and spear heads, cooking utensits, etc., many in a perfect condition. He has also valuable mineral specimens and copies of

also valuable mineral specimens and copies of many of the earliest American newspapers. -Homer Willis, a 12-year-old Williamintle, Conn., lad was lounging along the road to school a day or two ago when he found an oddooking shell by the wayside, and he picked it up. He scrutinized it closely, and his curiosity was excited. He didn't know but it might be a new kind of tropical nut. So he laid it down a new kind of tropical nut. So he laid it down on a rock, and, getting a stone, whacked the shell several times with great force. Then sud-denly the air turned black, the queer nut mysteriously disappeared, and a moment later, when Homer had gained his right mind, he found himself on his back in the road. He discovered that a couple of queer round heles had been bored through his upper lip. The surgeon who dressed the boy's wounds said be guessed the odd nut was a dynamite cartridge, and that it had belonged to Williamantic sewer men at work on Valley street.

-It is a nevel thing for blacksnakes to be twining loose on rooftrees in January, even in sub-tropical Connecticut, but one twined on onservative from Newark. For four months the roof of Mrs. Palmer's house at Christian in 1834 and 1835 he was in Peel's Conservative Hill, near Danielsonville, the other day, and Ministry. In 1841 he was in Peel's second Minabout the crown of the head, then he sprawled across her face, took a loop about her neck, and finally, with one long twist, curled about her comfortable bosom. Mrs. Palmer is not partial to snakes, and with a whoop she tore the black fellow loose from her bodice, and then hysterically held him aloft; but in a moment she flung him on the stone doorstep and stamped his life out. The snake was a five-froater.

-In the last week of the hunting season Jack Dunham, who was looking for gray squirrels on Pole Ridge, in Clifton towns Scranton, saw a flock of spowbirds flutter up from the brush a short distance ahead of him as though they had been frightened by something. The next thing Dunham saw was a wildcat. It had pounced upon the hirds as they were pecking on the ground, and it had caught one of them and was cating it when the hunter got the first glimpse of it. Dunham had a single-barrel rifle, and he pulled up and let drive at the wildcat's head. He shot the tip of the case off and such a Learning around and its roas off and such a Learning around and drive at the wildcat's head. He shot the tip of its nose off, and such a tearing around and yowling as followed the crack of the rifle, Dunham said he had never seen or heard in the woods before. The wildcat didn't catch sight of the hunter, and while it was scratching around and making a great fuss over its wounded nose, Dunham loaded up again and sent a bullet through its vitals.

-It appears that the national game of baseball, in addition to its other excellences, has remedial virtues in the treatment of the inhas remedial virtues in the treatment of the insane. So reports Dr. Seiden H. Talcott, Medical Superintendent of the New York State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane, located in Syracuse, in the nineteenth annual report of the workings of the institution, just issued. He states that an asylum nine was organized last year, uniformed and carefully trained. An excellent ball ground was fitted up for their use. So great was the skill attained and so creat was the interest manifested in this game that several challenges passed between the asylum nine and other baseball nines in Orange and other counties. The asylum nine during the season, played 15 games; won 11, tied 1 and lost but 3. The beneficial effects of the national game upon those whose minds have been depressed or disturbed is very marked. The patients in whom it had hitherto been impossible to arouse a heattly interest in anything seemed to awaken and become brighter at the sharp crack of the base hits. Even demented patients were eager watchers of the game.

JOCOSE JOTTINGS.

"Jones lives in Cincinnati now. Makes \$10,000 a year from his pen."
"Does he do his own packing?" - New York

Evening Sun. Bagney-Why did you change your tailors? Couldn't Cuttem sult you? Inndette (sadly)-He could, but he wouldn' wait any longer .- Time. Optimist-Do you know, I believe there's

money in the Keely mater?

Pessimist-Yes, the stockholders' money. It is securely invested, too. - New York Evening Sun. "Before we married she was yielding and nsive. But now all is changed." "In what way ?" "She is aggressive and expensive, "- Harner

"That is not more than half the composi ion," she said, as she turned on the plane stool. Shall I play the rest?" "Yes," he replied, abstractedly, "play the rest by all means; play all the rests you can find."— Washington Post. Book Agent-Here is that book, ma'am,

'How to Play the Plano." Lady of the House-What book? I didn't order any book. "No'm, but the neighbors did, and they told me to bring it to you. "-Time.

Schoolmistress-Tommy, what did you Tommy-'Cos I thought you'd whip me. Schoolmistress-What did you want me to whip ilsobey me for?

Tommy-'Cos pa said he would if you didn't, and

rou for ?

he burts, -Harver's Basar. "Mr. Jaysmith," remarked that gentleman's mother-in-law as she entered the office and drew up a chair, "my daughter was surprised and grieved at the condition you went home in last might, or rather, early this morning." "Yes, "replied Jayamith, cheerfully, "she didn's know I was loaded." - Time.

AN IDYL OF THE SOUTHLAND, John Henry went courting his girl In the South, And the dog of her father, by chance,

Observing that Henry wore pants, Just gave bim one whiri, And new you may see at a glauce That he's wearing the seat of John's pants In his mouth. -Washington Star