HIGH SOCIETY WEDDING.

the Governor of Montann.

PROM A STAPP CORRESPONDENTA

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Eastern Advertising Office, Room 21, Tribune Building, New York, THE DISPATCH is regularly on sale of rentano's, & Union Square, New York, and Il Ave. de l'Opera, Paris, France, and 15 Strand, London, Eng., where anyone who has been disappointed at a hotel news stand

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. 10 00 DAILY DISPATOR, including Sunday, 3m'ths, 250 DAILY DISPATOR, including Sunday, Imonth 90

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THE DAILY D'S STOR IS delivered by carriers at nts per week, or including Sunday edition, cents per week.

PITTSBURG, THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1890. 49- The BUSINESS OFFICE of THE DIS-PATCH has been removed to Corner of Smithfield and Diamond Streets.

THE LIBRARY SITE.

The Board of Trustees of the Carnegie library, at its meeting yesterday, resumed the discussion of sites, which was held in abeyance, during the unsettled question of the organization of that body. A wise decision of the site is likely to prove a more difficult matter than the one which Mr. Carnegie has just settled. The discussion already had upon the matter has undoubtenssion to be had before the point can be satisfactorily settled.

The manifest tendency at present is toward the division of the main buildings with the libraries at the Bedford avenue basin, in connection with a music hall, and the art gallery, scientific museum and scientific dent to nearly everyone; the recom- as it might be. mendations are perhaps not so manijest to our citizens who have not half that it is only five or ten minutes' walk

that have been brought before the public. It may be a profitable subject for the board | verting a \$90,000,000 surplus into a \$70,000,through its committees to study whether an | 000 deficit in a single session. investment of a reasonable share of the fund lead to the most perfect knowledge of the tage and those for scattering the surplus. subject, and produce the most matured judgment.

Of course the public will follow the discussion of the matter with the keenest inusefulness of the project and the best interests of the city.

WHERE SYMPATHY IS DUE.

The recent remarks of General Butler on the condition of the country, contained a arouses the protests of numerous cotemporaries who proceed to demonstrate by figures more or less fragm stary that there can be no such indebtedness on the agricultural interest. The fac, is that both General Butler and his opponents have about an equal amount of accurate information on this subject, and that is none at all. There this point; whatever may be the case when the Census Bureau completes its work.

But one phase of the General's re marks is entirely missed by his critics. He tells, as illustrating the way in which mortgages are plastered on Western farms, of a man who took out a patent at a western land office, paying \$1 25 per acre, and urged haste because another man was standing ready to take a mortgage on the land at \$9 per scre. This can hardly be taken as indicating a lack of prosperity on the part of the settlers of the West. On the contrary it indicates that the men who can take out patents at \$1 25 per acre and mortgage the land at \$9 per acre, must be doing a very thriving business, with a profit of \$1,240 on each quarter section. There is room for sympathy in the transaction, if sympathy is due to people who are foolish enough to lend \$1,440 on land which they could buy from the Government for \$200; but whatever lack of prosperity is shown in that sort of mortgaging it is entirely on the side of the poor mortgage creditors.

GOOD ROADS COMING.

It is most encouraging to note the deep in terest which the road question is exciting throughout the land. In almost every State the reformation of roads is engaging the public mind. Legislatures and Governors of States are perceiving that measures for improving the public highways are within the range of practical politics. Since THE DISPATCH commenced to agitate the matter the country as a whole has taken it up and there is now a very general apprehension of how serious and urgent the need for better roadways is. It is certain that the people once thoroughly aroused will not stop short of decided action. Necessarily progress will be slow, but when the work is once begun

every year will make reformation easier. In another place in this issue will be found an extremely valuable paper upon the cylls of the present system or lack of system, of roadbuilding. The writer does not hesitate to state the bald truth about the

scription of the slovenly, dishonest and useless methods adopted by these amateur roadmenders tallies with what THE DIS-PATCH's road expedition has discovered in many parts of this State. There, can be no real improvement of the roads until a radical change has been made in the whole system of collecting and applying road taxes. The incompetency of pathmasters, the shirking of farmers and the employment of unscientific and absolutely irrational methods in roadmaking demand a radical remedy. It will not be had in a day, but it is clear that the people mean to have it, and the revolution in roadmaking is bound to

As has been stated often America has the best railroads in the world; why should she not in time have the best highways? The reform is a great deal more likely to be effectual and permanent if the nation, instead of State by State urges it on. The more facts on the subject that can be had the better prospect there is of speedy and right progress. There seem to be many men in this State and in other parts of the land who have made a study of roadmaking, and they are showing an admirable spirit in giving the public the benefit of their knowledge, in THE DISPATCH and its cotemporaries, In fact in every way the cause of good roads is making all the headway that could be wished.

REPUBLICAN HOPES AND FEARS. Interviews with a number of leading Re publicans, furnished by our special Washington correspondence, give the strictly

partisan Republican view of the outlook. Of course, expressions of that sort sep forth. with slight variations of expression, the view that the Republican outlook is good, that the tariff bill will strengthen the party, and that, if a national election law is passed, the control of the next Congress by the Republicedly made progress; but there are still ans is assured. Republican Congressmen many points to be carefully examined, and who did not say such things would be rea large amount of warm and interested dis- garded as recreant to their party, and could expect little help from the administration in their labors for re-election.

Nevertheless, under this surface exhibition of confidence there are in Jications that even central institution of the circulating the extreme Republicans do not regard the future as secure beyond question. The recognition is made in the outset that the Republican control has a very narrow reference library in the vicinity of margin to go on. That the party Schenley Park. The location of lights should deem it necessary to assure the art gallery and museum seem to be the country that they are not afraid that generally accepted without dissent, in view they will lose the next House, has at least a of the necessity of preserving the treasures faint resemblance to whistling in order to which will be deposited there from smoke keep up courage. When this is accomand dust. The Bedford avenue location is panied by the practical confession of some less unanimously accepted, although it is of them, that a gain of Congressmen in the very strongly supported. It is a site which | South is needed to preserve the Republican has great recommendations and very positive | majority, the security of the Republicans drawbacks. The drawbacks are evi- for the future does not appear so unshaken Under these circumstances two conclu-

sions are possible. One is that to which visited the locality. It is claimed on its be- most of the politicians are prone, that they must try to legislate success by controlling from all the transit lines entering the city; South rn elections, by preventing Demo that its elevation is only a little more than cratic gerrymanders and preserving Repubthat of the Court House; and that the space lican ones, and by conciliating certain powthere is ample for buildings which will revo- ertul interests with class legislation. The lutionize the locality and be a permanent other is that they should throw aside partiornament to the city. On the other han t, san and class measures and try to legisthe steepness of the streets, approaching it, late honestly for the interest of the proximity of the railroad under the hill, the whole nation. Instead of giving and the general disposition, whether correct up more time to the attempt to or not, to regard it as an out of the way make Republican majorities by act of locality, are the standing arguments against | Congress, it may be profitable to take a course that will command the confidence of No doubt exists but that the board will the whole people. It is bardly possible examine this site thoroughly before coming that any single interest or political power is to any decision, as it will all other sites; so important that however well it may be but it may be well to suggest that the ex- served, it could overcome the effect on the amination need not be confined to the sites public if the present Congress should perform the hitherto unheard

It would be well if the majority in Conat its disposal may not procure sufficient gress would take a course calculated to seground for its down town building within | cure the continued success of the party. But the central district of the city. The full to do so, it must recognize the fact that care study not only of sites that can ... obtained of the public interests is more likely to earn free of cost, but of others that can be pur- the public approval than the division of chased with reasonable cost, is likely to effort between measures for partisan advan-

ONE TRUST SACRED.

Our esteemed Democratic and free trade cotemporaries, the Philadelphia Record terest, and await the final decision with the and Louisville Courier-Journal, scoff at the expectation that it will be for the highest anti-trust bill just passed by Congress, because they assert it will not be possible to enforce the law and the way to suppress the trusts is to cut down the tariff.

At the same time, when it is proposed to cut down to six per cent the eighty per cent duties that form the unmistakable claim that there are \$3,450,000,000 of mort- and undisputed bulwark of the Sugar gages on the farms of the country. This Trust, these very newspapers rise in protest. The sugar duty is a revenue duty, and it can never be permitted to have a revenue duty cut down or abolished when you are trying to reduce the revenue.

The obvious conclusion from this logic is that the only way in which our free trade cotemporaries would treat the trusts would be to leave them in the undisturbed possession of are no accurate and exhaustive statistics on | the 65 to 70 per cent protection proposed by the Mills bill.

The discussion of the tariff bill in the House vesterday commenced with great interest, principally, no doubt, on account of its effect on the public mind. The action of the Crongressmen is undoubtedly so much controlled by either party discipline or private interests that the debate which should furnish the crucial tests of the merits of the measure is not likely to affect a single vote in the House. But what can be said both for and against the measure may have a decided effect on the public judgment of the bill, and, especially in matters of tariff policy, the people form the court of last resort. The debate has been begun without any fixed limit set for its termination, and it is presumably the intention to afford time for full discussion. This is as it should be. For the information of the public the bill should be debated until all its points, good and bad, can be brought out and fully estimated.

THE "Night Owls" of Allegheny seen to have been the legitimate successors of the Owl Gang of Pittsburg; and it is to be hoped that they have reached the same end. The way of the transgressor always should be hard.

THE New York Times wants to know it the Republican papers which claim that the McKinley tariff bill is unfavorable to the Sugar Trust have noticed the advance in the shares of that concern. They may or may not have paid much attention to the fluctuations of that most thoroughly manipulated security; but no one has noticed in the Times any attempt to answer the statement that the margin of pro-tection given to the trust by the McKinley bill is about one-third of what it was in the Mills

GENERAL humidity still appears de termined to control the situation. People who reflect that this may be the result of the way in which the State went "wet" last June are likely to be in favor of resubmission.

IT IS pleasant to hear that the new torseandalous inemeiency of the plan followed pedo boat Cushing beat all records in her recent some other fatal substance through the vitals in most sections of permitting road taxes to run from Newport: but since the Secretary of the glittering vermin.

be worked out upon the roads. The de- the Treasury reduced the speed requirement in the awarding of the last contracts fo cruisers, it is to be feared that the gratifying experience will not be repeated when the vessels make their trial trips.

> FORTY-CENT Lims oil and 80-cent Pent sylvania petroleum leave; matters very nearly where they were before the Standard inaugurated its great philanthropic shut-down move

THE controversy between Mrs. Woodhull nd Inspector Byrnes, of New York, is very like that between the Professor and the Major in "Robbies." Mrs. Woodhull declares that she accepts the Inspector's apology. The Inspector declares that he has not apologized, whereupon Mrs. Woodhull sweetly replies that she accepts it anyway.

A SEVENTY-CENT rate for mining in Indiana does not seem to be quite up to the seventy-nine cent rate in this district. Must

Pittsburg always carry the big end of the load? THE report that Speaker Reed is trying to have the river and harbor appropriation bill cut down, indicates that he has more disinterestedness than was supposed. The man who undertakes that task is putting his popularity with Congressmen in peril of ann tion in order to resoue the surplus from obliteration.

THE Chicago Tribune has an editorial discussion of "legitimate speculation." This is nearly as interesting a topic as the kindred one of honest dishonesty.

THE early adjournment has receded in the dim vieta of the future, and this Congress is likely to repeat the example of its predeces sor by discussing tariff legislation without a quorum, while members go home on fencebuilding visits.

WELL, if Emin Pasha cannot get posses sion of the African lakes for Germany he may solace himself by writing a book-after Stanle has published his.

SOUTH CAROLINA sends up to the country its determination that negroes who are accused of crime shall be killed, whether they are guilty or not, in order to balance the habit of Arkansas of letting white murderers go

ALLEGHENY'S library muddle is getting no better very fast.

THE theory that the asylum fire at Montreal was started by one of the lunatics only makes it pertinent to remark that asylumi should have arrangements by which lunatics will not be permitted to set fire to the buildings.

PROPLE YOU READ ABOUT.

THE great autograph collection of Mr. Ferdinand J. Dreer has been formally presented to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. THE Rev. Dr. A. A. Miner has entered the

forty-second year of his pastorate of the Colum-bus Avenue Universalist Church, Boston. MRS. MAXWELL-SCOTT, owner of Abbots ford, has a revenue of about \$2,000 per year from the fees paid by tourists who wish to see sonal relics.

MR. LIONEL BROUGH, the English actor, had a bad time in South Africa. In a farewell speech he told his audience that he had lost ealth and money there and would be glad to get away, never to return, THE only surviving sor of Thomas De Quin-

ey is Sergeant-at-Arms of the New Zealand Parliament; his name is Paul Frederick De Quincey, and he it was who organized the New Zealand militia during the last Maori War. Two daughters survive—one unmarried and the other the widow of Baird Smith, a famous

BARON FERDINAND SWIFT, the proselytiz ing atheist, who died in Venice a short time ago at the age of 60, climbed the Campanile of t. Mark on horseback, paddled from Venice to Trieste in a canoe, jumped over ranks of rilling soldiers on a hunter and rowed down the Grand canal from the bareback of a horse tanding on a barrel.

ADDRESSING the Mayor's Club at Boston the class of eight nupils at the Lowell High School. bree became Governors, two were leading en ineers, one was a Secretary of the Navy, one a eading physician, and the other died. The Principal of the school, Mr. Clark, is now lishop of Rhode Island.

WHEN M. Saint-Saens disappeared so mys eriously from Paris a few weeks ago, he went o Las Palmas, where, under the name of Dr. Charles Sannois, he passed himself off for an Englishman, His identity was at last suspected because of his musical performances. He ran away thus simply to get rested and restore his health, and in this he succeeded. WHERE is the French worship of Victor Hugo? asks Mr. Paul Meurice, the Vice President of the committee on his monument. One million francs were subscribed for the purpose but the five years since his death have brought only a little over 100,000 francs for his monument. The only posthumous work for which there has been any demand is "Cho and that is in prose; yet only 3,000 or 4,000 copies have been disposed of.

A MUSICIAN'S MARRIAGE.

Theodore Thomas Weds the Daughter of a Massachusetts Clergyman.

CHICAGO, May 7.—The wedding of Miss Ro Fay and Theodore Thomas, the famous orches tra leader, took place this evening at 8 o'clock in the chapel of the Emscopal Church of the Ascension, which was beautifully decorated with flowers and crowded with representatives of Chicago's prominent families and guests from abroad in honor of the event. All the music performed at the church was especially selected by Mr. Thomas, and it included Bach's "Toccata" and his "Wedding March," airs from the "Meistersinger" and the "Walkure," and Beethoven's "Fifth Symphony." After the ceremony a reception was given at the resi-dence of the bride's brother, after which Mr. and Mrs. Thomas left for Cincinnati, where Mr. Thomas is about to conduct the May must

Among the large number of wedding gifts were rich remembrances from the Philadel-phia Society, of New York; the Festival Asso-ciation, of Cincinnati; the Cambridge Child's Aid Society, and the Amateur Musical Club, of Chicago.

Miss Rose Fay is a daughter of the late Rev.
Charles Fay, of Cambridge, Mass. Mr. and
Mrs. Thomas will make their home in New

PLAYS TO COME.

"ONE of the Bravest," a realistic drama of the sensational sort, is next week's attraction at the Bijou Theater. The fire scene is the great feature of the play. A real steam fire engine, drawn by horses, and an engine house are introduced. T. B. Dixon, the min-tenor, sings, it is said, with good effect.

"THE Old Homestead," by Denman Thompson Company, the same seen in the piece last fall, returns to the Grand Opera House for the week of the 12th. Company remains the same. pared in New York will be used.

THE RUSINESS COMPLETED

Officers Elected by the State Council, Sent

Order American Mechanics. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCELY HARRISBURG, May 7.—The State Council of the Senior Order of American Mechanics today elected officers as follows: State Councilor, George Sarver, of Homestead; State Vice Councilor, A. B. Saybolt, Philadelphia; State Council Secretary, Walter Gramm, Philadel phia; Treasurer, Edwin E. Snyder, Lancaster phia; Treasurer, Edwin E. Snyder, Lancaster; Instructor, Henry A. Noil, Easton; Protector, Philip C. Hess; Examiner, John M. Gamble, of Monongahela Valley: Representatives to Na-tion Council, James W. Johnson (three years), Pittsburg; Charles Noblet (two years), Phila-delphia, DuBois, Clearfield county, and the first Tuesday of May were selected as the place and time for the annual meeting norty year. and time for the annual meeting next year

A Bag That Bothers Him

from the Philadelphia Record. Senator Teller denounces the compron silver bill as "a bait of the goldbugs." If the Colorado Senator could have his way, it is clear enough that he would shoot Persian p

THE TOPICAL TALKER

Sovel Leads Up to Play-Oold Sonp Good for Tailors-The Place to See the Honey. meen in All Its Horror-Unusual Color

THE success of "Mr. Barnes of New York" The success of "Mr. Barbes of New York" is not at all surprising. The play has a superb advertisement in the book, and as was the case with "She," everybody who has read the story feels a keen desire to see it translated nto action on the stage.

But not everyone about the Bijou Theater magined that Mr. Gunter's drama would hit

remarked a tailor of high degree to me

Pittsburg so hard. It is reported that Manager Gulick will forfeit a cool \$100 because he un-derestimated the drawing power of "Mr. Barnes THE weather is coming our way at last,"

"In the first place the warm, fine weather," the tailor explained, "which we had in April revived business for us very pleasantly. Fine weather of that sort always turns the mind of man to thoughts of new tronsers. Secondly, this little cold spell very forcibly emphasized the need for spring overcoats and there is a prodigious demand for them now. If such an interval of sheer cold weather does not break in upon May I have always found that ur sales of light overcoats are not what they should be. If there is no cold map to jog his memory a man is liable to slip into summer

vesterday

without a seasonable top coat. So the weathe is custom made for us this spring." THEY were wandering about the terrace and porticos of the Capitol at Washington. Evidently he was somewhat weary of the honeymoon, and she actually raised her gloved hand to repress or conceal a yawn every now and then. As they passed me the happy man said: "They may call this the Capitol, but-

"It's something like capital punishment visit-ing it, dear?" she said interrogatively. His reply I did not catch. The emptiness and and unprofitableness of the honeymoon is no-where better seen than at Washington.

CURELY it is reasonable to believe that the unreasonable amount of rain and the ab-normal mildness of the past winter may account for a phenomenon which a great many people have noticed this spring. I refer to the intense seemed to me that since one morning I caught sight of the dazzling green among the ragged liffs about Fastner, Point from the deck of an Atlantic liner I had never seen anything more deeply, deliciously rich in hue than the hills Yesterday a Pittsburger remarked to me

hat when he was at New York last week he was wonderfully impressed with the deep tints of green revealed to him in Central Park. "I am certain," said he, "that I never saw grass and trees so profoundly green. And all the country the spring seems lovely out of the The same thing I have heard from

AN INTERNATIONAL FOUNTAIN

To be Presented to the City of Akron by German Residents.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. AEBON, May 7.—The German citizens of this place have decided to give up the festival and celebration which was proposed for next fall, and in its stead to present to the city of Akron an elegant memorial in the shape of a foun-tain. It will be a beautiful and costly work. An allegorical figure of Columbia will sur mount the fountain, and around it will be grouped statues of George Washington, Goethe and Schiller as representatives of German lit-erature; Bayard Taylor, whose works in Gererature; Bayard Taylor, whose works in Germany and America endeared him to hoth nations and made him the best-known American to Germany, and Humboldt, who holds the same place in science for America and Germany that Bayard Taylor does in literature. After the fountain is creeted the city will be asked to fillminate it at least one night a week with electricity.

The project is in the hands of the German Central Society, which has been permanently organized, and is made up of representatives from all German organizations in the city. The funds will be raised by assessment upon the

nembers of the various societies interested. When \$10,000 has been raised the plans for the fountain will be secured from some prominent designer in Germany. Promises of individual gifts of large sums have already been made

FIFTY YEARS A REPORTER.

A Few Incidents in the Busy Career of

Thomas Towndrow.

From Yesterday's New York Tribune. The members of the Tribune staff celebrate to-day the eightieth anniversary of the birth of Thomas Towndrow, the pleasant, happy old

gentleman with the sparkling eye who comes into the office every morning from Westchester county with roses in his cheeks. Every reader of the paper must have seen him at one time or another, for he has been right here these 4 years. His hair is very white now and his step is not quite as firm as it was when he began re porting for Horace Greeley in 1841, the year the any boy of 10, and when you wake up his memory he can unfold more astonishing things than ever were dreamed of in your or anybody Mr. Towndrow has forgotten more than many

Mr. Towndrow has forgotten more than many newspaper men will ever know, but he remembers much. The besom of a reporter—if he have any "snap" in him—becomes the recentacle of a vast amount of information which the nature of his business requires him to keep locked up. His willing ear is filled with matters which he dares not breathe even to his employer, much less serve up to the public as news. His usefulness would be utterly destroyed were he to tell all he knew. He goes among his fellow-men a vehicle of explosive information, a sort of infernal machine, loaded and primed, but he seldom betrays a trust. He has been a faithful reporter. en a faithful reporter.

From the Warren Mirror, 1 Now that the roads are good do not forge that when wet weather comes they will be bad Now is the time to put them in condition to re sist the disintegrating power of Jupiter Pluvius. Don't adopt the policy of the Arkansas farmer who wouldn't roof his house when i didn't rain and couldn't roof it when it did.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

Miss Lidie Nevie.

At 3 a. M. yesterday, Miss Lidie Nevin, elder laughter of the late Theodore H. Nevin, President of the First National Bank of Allegheny, died at her father's residence in Sewickley. Miss Nevin had been ili with typhoid fever, and the exhaustion resulting from the disease caused her death, Highly gifted intellectually, Miss Nevin was loved by all her friends and acquaintances for her by all her triends and acquaintances for her straightforward, unselfish character, and for the bravery which she has shown on various occasions of family bereavement. Her education was as sound as it was varied and extensive, and her literary indgment was really valuable. The funeral services will be held on Friday at 3 P. M., in the family residence The interment will be private, and will take place at a later hour.

Hon. C. F. Cinckson. DES MOINES, IA., May 7,—The Hon. C. F. Clark-son, father of Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson and R. D. Clarkson, of the State-Regis-ter, died this morning at 12:06. He had been ill for several months, and grew rapidly werse last light. He was born in Maine in 1810, removed to hight. He was born in mainte in 1800, removed to Indiana in 1830, and lived there until 1855, when he came to lows, settling in Grandy county. He was elected to the State Senate in 1883, and had been connected with the newspaper business ever since his 17th year. For the last 30 years he had been agricultural editor of the State-Register.

Judge Edward F. Hend. BAN FRANCISCO, May 7. - Judge Edward F. Head, of the Superior Court of San Mateo county, died at his residence in Redwood City yesterda

died at his residence in Redwood City yesterday of pneumonia. Judge Head had held the office of Superior Judge since 1879, and, although totally blind, was recognized as one of the ablest jurists of the State. The deceased was a native of Massachusetts and during his early life was a well-known lawyer of Boston. He leaves a wife and four grown children, one daughter being the wife of a professor in Harvard College. He was 72 years of age. MANSFIELD, O., May 7 .- Rev. S. A. Bronso D., an intimate friend of Senator Si

D. D., an intimate friend of Sciator Sherman and his biographer in the campaign of 1880, died at his home at 3 o'clock this afternoon, aged 33 years. He was pastor of Grace Episcopal Church for 17 years, and from 1845 to 1850 he was President of Kenyon College. Dr. Joseph R. Cummings CHICAGO, May 7.—Dr. Joseph R. Commings, resident of the Northwestern University at evanston, died suddenly this morning at his home in Evanston. Fatty degeneration of the heart

James Nasmyth. LONDON, May 7. - Mr. James Nasmyth, the cele-brated mechanical engineer and inventor of the steam hammer, is dead.

EPIDEMIC MANIAS.

Delusions Which Take Pos A Daughter of General Resecrans Marries

WASHINGTON, May 7 .- A quiet marriage with many elements of romance, took place at 11 o'clock this morning in the parochial resi HISTORY tells of numerous instances in which dence of St. Matthew's Church. The bride was dence of St. aatthew's Church. The bride was Miss Lily Rosecrans, daughter of General Will iam T. Kosecrans, Register of the Treasury, and the groom was Mr. Joseph Kemp Tools, Governor of Montana, Miss Resecrans was born Governor of Montana, Miss Resecrans was born in Cincinnati, O., crossed the piains with her parents, and during the past few years lived with them in their own home on Capitol Hill. It was here that Mrs. Resecrans died while the General was a member of Congress. When Mr. Cleveland came to the presidency General Resecrans was given his present post, and with Miss Rosecrans they lived at Willard's. They were social favorites during the late administration. through England in consequence of prophe ministration.
Governor Toole, who is a tall and handsom man, sat opposite his future bride at the hote table, where they lived for several years when he was delegate for the Territory of Montana

he was delegate for the Territory of Montana, and in that way an acquaintauce began which culminated in the old, old story. The bridal party that stood in the parior of the pastoral house on H street was a small one. Father Chappelle wore the severe black soutan without ornaments. General Rosecrans entered with the bride, who wore a traveling dress from Worth of myrtle green laddes' cloth, the skirt made with the front of three immense box pleats, claborately braided in black; the back of the skirt was plain and full. The jacket and coat, of green cloth, were both braided with black silk in a rich pattern; the hat was a black turban, close fitting and trimmed with black velvet and gros grain ribbon and gold ornaments; gloves of tan color.

The witnesses were Miss Horsey, daughter of Mr. Outerbridge Horsey, of Maryland, and Miss Georgine Campbell, the artist. Immediately after the marriage Governor Toole and his bride left for the seashore for a few days. They will visit many places of interest between New York City and Alaska during the next Life Too Short for Marriage. THE defendant had explained to her that as Will visit many places of interest between York City and Alaska during the nex

HIS OWN NAME GOOD ENOUGH.

The Proposal to Make Stanley a Pee Severely Criticised.

From the Seattle Journal.) Now the cable tells us that it is contemplated to offer Stanley the title of "Lord Stanley, of Congo." For his own sake it is to be hoped the great explorer will have nothing to do with such a tawdry distinction. He would elevate, not himself, but the peerage by accepting, and in elevating a body which, dear knows, is in great need of respectability, he would degrade himself. Without title or distinction other

than those he now wears as a plain American citizen Stanley stands as one of the greatest figures of his time. No King, Queen or Government in Christendom could add to or take away from his greatness.

As Stanley the explorer he has invested his name with a luster not equaled by that which any peer living enjoys, and that luster he cannot afford to dim. As Gladstone is a greater name in the eyes of the present generation than could be the title which that great man has so often refused, so Stanley in acceping the so-called distinction of a place in the peerage would do so at the loss of the name which he has made one of the greatest of the century. The object is too insignificant, the price too great.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON SUED

Action to Recover Real Estate Valued a \$100,000.

NEW YORK, May 7.-Actor Joseph Jefferson s a defendant in a suit brought in the Supremurt, Brooklyn, by his former intimate friend, Henry B. Witty, who seeks to recover posses sion of real estate valued at \$100,000. Mr. Witty owned a carriage factory in Nevins street, Brooklyn, in 1869, he says, and on Octo-ber l of that year he gave Mr. Jefferson a mortgage of \$20,000 on the property. In 1875, afte the mortgage became due, he entered into an agreement with Mr. Jefferson by which the property was to be sold under foreclosure pro-ceedings. Mr. Jefferson was to buy it in for a sum not exceeding the amount of the mort-gage, with interest, and was to hold the prop-erty, accounting to the plaintiff for the rents and profits. The sale was made, and the property was

The sale was made, and the property was bought in by a man named Lockyer as agent of Mr. Jefferson, but the plaintiff says no accounting was made. The present suit also relates to other property at Nevins and Fulton streets and elsewhere in Brooklyn, which was sold under similar conditions. Mr. Witty says Mr. Jefferson has refused to deliver up the property or render an account, although he has received enough from it in rents to cancel all indebtedness.

CONGRESS AND ITS CRITICS.

BOSTON Herald: It looks like an all-summer sion of Congress. Senator Jones is going to make one of his silver speeches. PHILADELPHIA Record (Dem.): The Senate and House have passed an anti-trust bill. But the Senate clings to its executive session, and the House to its caucus trust.

BALTIMORE Herald: It appears that Mr. Mc-Kinley is still not ready to proceed with the tariff debate. The lack of harmony is too ominously apparent to begin the discussion just now. PHILADELPHIA Press (Rep.): The free

traders in Congress will this week undertake the impossible task of talking the tariff bill to eath. Their talk is generally fatal in its effect, but it is not going to kill this time. Sr. Louis Post-Dispatch (Dem.): A Deme cratic House permitted the Republican minority to discuss the Mills bill from the 2d of April to the 20th of July. A Republican House

thinks the McKinley bill cannot survive more than ten days of discussion and exposure. SAVANNAH News (Dem.): Those Congress men who are favoring a silver bill that they know to be dangerous to the best interests of the country, thinking that the President will veto it, may find they have made a great mis-take. The President, being a candidate for a renomination, will probably take the side be

thinks is the popular one. WASHINGTON Star: The Republican Hou caucus is hurrying matters with a view to the adjournment of Congress by July 15. But the Senate caucus will have something to say on this subject. Congress has rarely adjourned earlier than August, even when there were no such difficult questions as silver and the tariff to engage attention. It is much easier for rs of Congress to try to get away than it is for them to get away from Washington.

WILLING HANDS AT THE ROPES.

Men, Women and Children Ald to Put General Lee's Statue in Place. RICHMOND, VA., May 7 .- The trucks containing the Lee statue were removed to-night to the place of unveiling, with men, women and

children tugging at the ropes.

The line of march was literally packed with people from starting point to finish, while the beering and waving of flags was continuous. There were 500 grown ladies and girls whose fair hands held the ropes. Little tots were carried out into the streets in their mothers' arms and their small hands placed upon the ropes. All the trucks were handsomely decorated with pictures of General Lee and flags of the Southern States, while here and there a Confederate battle flag floated to the breeze.

THE MAN O' AIRLIE.

The following are the lines of the plaintive httle song that Lawrence Barrett used to sing as Jamie Harebell, in "The Man o' Airlie:" Oh, there about you heather hill, Where footfa' comes but rarely,

He wore a coat o' hodden gray, His hand was hard wi' labor, But still he had a hamely way O' standin' by his neighbor. His burly laugh made men rejetce His words the neighbors guided; The little balrnies loved his voice, And in his smile confided; The words to-day that left his lip

Became a deed to-morrow; Hout, man, the friendship of his grip

There is a house they point out still,

Where dwelt the man o' Airlie,

uld lift the heart o' sorro He was na' loud, he was na' proud He lacked in learnin' sairly. And yet ye'd pick him frae a crowd, The honest mau o' Airile, His wealth it was na' in his land, It was na' in the city

His heart a mine o' pity.

Just like a star lost frae the sky. Whose ray survives his rule

He's dead and gone, this prince o' Fife, Mute is his burly laughter; But, ah! the music o' his life! That bides with us lang after His memory lives, the man may die, That lingers bright and louin',

of Entire Communities-Awaiting the End of the World-The Crusades-Wild Finan-

countries have apparently gone mad, and, although the fits of insanity have invariably caused suffering and death, many incidents in connection with them were ludicrous in the ex-treme. From time to time a scare has spread naming the date of the earth's destruction. The last of these is of quite recent date, having occurred as recently as 1851. Mother Shipton's prophecy, in execrable verse, that during the year named "the world unto an end should come," was accepted as gospel by thousands of residents in the agricultural districts, while not a few more civilized townspeople set their louses in order, and prepared for the grim event. During the years 1879 and 1880 there was a distinct religious revival, the little country chapels were crowded to excess, the penitent orm was in constant use, and pealm singing be form was in constant use, and pealm singing be-came the regular evening recreation. Several women died of over-excitement, but otherwise the scare had a good effect, especially on the morals of the people influenced by it. Lord Chief Justice Coleridge tried a breach-of-promise case at Bristol in 1880, which showed how completely the prophecy influenced the lives of those who believed in it. The plaintiff in the case was attractive and pretty. She de-

in the case was attractive and pretry. She de-scribed the courtship and promise in the usual manner, and then proceeded to electrify the judge by her description of the breaking off of the engagement.

the world was coming to an end in 1881 it would be madness to get married in 1880. In vain did she explain in reply that she did not care when the world was coming to an end, nor did she believe in Mother Shipton. The young o months, when they will arrive at Hele ont, where the Governor has bought la man was what the poor call "obstinate" and the rich "firm," and hence the suit. The Judge expressed his astonishment at the credulity of an apparently intelligent man like the defend ant, and charged the jury that it was merely a question of damages. For hours the jury was locked up, and finally the foreman explained that they could not agree, as opinions differed

as to the reliability of Mother Shipton as a prophetess. The Judge decided that this was equivalent to a verdict for the plaintiff for the on appeal. But the appeal did not comoff until 1882, and the damages were never paid for all obstaçles having been removed at midnight on December 81 of the alleged fateful or fatal year the couple "made it up" and all was

There were many other instances quite as grote-que as this. Thousands of acres went uncultivated because men refused to work on uncultivated because men refused to work on the eve of the earth's destruction; buildings were left unrepaired and a general spirit of indifference as to terrestrial matters prevailed. The mania was confined to districts, and hence was only partially national, but the same can hardly be said of some of the destruction-of-the-earth panies which preceded it. The first of these was in the year 999, when pilgrims dragged their weary limbs to Jerusalem to meet Christ on his second coming. The craze extended to nearly the whole of central Europe, and the bands of pilgrims were strengthened by new recruits from every halting place. Much destruction resulted from the march, and many comtion resulted from the march, and many com-fortable homesteads were abandoned. Disease destroyed a large percentage of the infatuated ones. In the fourteenth and twice in the eighteenth century prophecies as to world-termination caused excitement and panic, the most remarkable instance being in 1736, when October 13 was named as the day of judgment. Numbers were afraid to go to bed on the evening of the 13th, and were greatly reassured when the gray dawn of the 14th upset the prophet's

The Crusade Craze. THE crusades may fairly be classed among pational, if not continental crazes. Peter the Hermit's motives may have been excellent, but it was not long before the religious war de teriorated into a distinctly irreligious raid. Influenced by the idea that the mere taking part n the attack on the infidels would insure pardon for all sins, men sold out their belongings and eagerly joined the ranks. But the craze did not stop there. People who had nothing stole from those that had, consoling themselves with the happy thought that no ill could possi-bly befall them. The same idea influenced the rusaders on the march. As a pardor cover everything, the fanatics decided to a good time regardless of morality, and in the world's history were there scenes of unbridled licentiousness than in the cam unbridled licentiousness than in the camps of these "holy" warriors. The real object of the campaign was a matter of comparative indiffer some to the rank and file and Europe was vio

ence to the rank and file, and Europe was victimized remorsclessly by the thieves and bandits.

The South Sea bubble will ever be remembered as marking a period of national insanity. There was never a sound principle in the scheme, which enriched a few and ruined thousands; but for months men and women fought for the privilege of contributing to it. Public credit was in a bad way early in the eighteenth century, and Harley's idea was to restore it by means of the South Sea Company. This company assumed the debt of £10,000,000, and was guaranteed interest at 6 per cent, and also a monopoly of the trade with the South Seas. Wild stories were floated as to the wealth of the gold and silver mines of Peru, Brazil and Mexico, and people who had no idea where Peru was, believed every word that was said.

A Bursted Bubble N 1717 the company obtained power to increase its capital stock, and speculation became general. The trading business of the concern neve amounted to anything, but prospects were always reported bright, and every little trans action was magnified into absurd proportions In 1720 the company made an offer to take up the entire national debt, and the Bank of Enand made a competitive proposition. Each nearn tried to ou bid the other, but finally

concern tried to ou bid the other, but finally the shadow was preferred to the reality, and the South Sea Company's offer was closed with. Stock ran up from 130 to 300, and, to add fael to the flame, a "semi-official" report was industriously direculated to the effect that Gibraitar was to be traded for some valuable Spanish possessions in America.

There were a few men who saw how the bubble must burst, and Walpole was vigorous in his protests. But no one could stem the rising tide and when a dividend of 10 per cent was announced the rush for stock was so great that \$7,500,000 worth was subscribed for in a single afternoon. In May stock was quoted at 500, and in June at 890. A slight panic was caused in the latter month by the discovery that some of the merchants were selling, and caused in the latter month by the discovery that some of the merchants were selling and stock tell to 650, but the fall was only temporary, and very soon four figures were in the quotations. Again it was discovered that directors were unloading, and a general panic was the result. The bank generously came to the rescue of its whilom competitors, but the directors soon gauged public sentiment with sufficient accuracy to convince them that they had better stand off. As a result the bubble burst, and the expression, "South Sea Company Director" at once became synonymous with "fraud" and "villain."

Law's Colossol Swindle. THE Mississippi scheme was to France wha the South Sea bubble was to England, and it would be a hard case to decide which was the more outrageous of the two. In all probability the men who started both balls rolling, acted in good faith in the first instance; at any rate, no one doubts that Law meant well when he pr one doubts that Law meant well when he pre-pared his colossal financial scheme. It was in the year 1719 that he came to the front, and in 1720 the banking house of Law & Co, was es-tablished by royal edict, the notes of the bank to be legal tender, even for the payment of taxes. The head of the new firm announced his belief that the banker deserved to die who issued more paper than his funds in hand justi-fied. The expression caught the public ear, and there was a mad rush for Law's notes. These soon commanded a premium, although

fied. The expression caught the public ear, and there was a mad rush for Law's notes. These scon commanded a premium, although Government paper was quoted below par, and the time came when the premium on the former was 15 per cent, and the discount on the latter twice a high.

Unfortunately Law could not let well enough alone, and embarked in his Mississippi scheme, obtaining the necessary privilege from the Regent, and launching his company with a capital of 100,000,000 livres. A tobacco monopoly was granted the new concern, and the rush for shares became phenomenal. Ludles vied with men in their efforts to secure stock, some of the fairest women in France falling on their knees before the lion of the hour. One lady entered his sleeping apartment to beg to have her name inserted on the list, and another thought of a more original scheme. She ordered her coachman to drive un and down till he met Law and then to upset the carriage. The instructions were obeved, and the ficancier rushed gallantly to the lady's assistance. She confersed to the scheme, and Law good humoredly granted her request. It seems remarkable how beople begged to be swindled out of their money, and their very eagene a was a proof of the nation's temporary insanity. The end was not long coming, and Law with difficulty escaped the punishment of his own was a proof of the nation's temporary.

The end was not long coming, and Law difficulty escaped the punishment of his

from the Boston Herald.]

Governor Engle, of Arkansas, is highly indinant at the insinuations made against his State by the Congressional Investigating Commit tee out there. It is natural for Eagle to fee OUR MAIL POUCH.

How Seed Sown by The Dispatch Will Germinute-The Road Expedition Praised.

to the Editor of The Dispatch: I inclose an article on "American Roadways" from the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. If you can find space to reproduce it, or at least some of the more salient points, it would doubtless at this time afford much interest, and perhaps profit, to many of your readers.

I have traveled many miles over the bottom-less alleged roads of Western prairies, the loose sands of Michigan and Southern Minne sota, the corduroy boulevards of Southern wamps, and some of the highest highways of the Rocky Mountains. These varied pilgrim ages, comprehending good, bad and damnable, between Bunyan's "Slough of Despond" and the "Rocky Road to Dublin," have enhanced the interest with which I have followed the experiences of your "Country Road Expedition."

Your novel and energetic agitation of this question cannot be barren of good fruits, Some of the seed sown by you on such diversified ground will germinate not only a local spirit of mulation, but a general earnest, effective en deavor. I but recently returned to this, my native, city after 25 years' absence. In time when I traverse the interior of the State I hope to find a widespread, substantial progress toward the securing of permanent roadways Pennsylvania is surpassed by no other State in the procession in the leading essentials that make and maintain a great Commonwealth. and it should be inferior to none in its public wagon roads. We should have such blessings "for the people now on earth," and not as a feature of Bellamy's millenium.

Yours looking forward, Fos. FORSYTH. PITTSBURG, May 6. [The article referred to by Mr. Forsyth ap pears on the ninth page of this issue.]

How Good Roads Help Farmers.

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

The following is taken from a private lette which you are at liberty to publish "Again accept thanks for copies of THE DISPATCH, which are always interesting, paricularly the description and experience of the commission sent out to investigate public highraised in Western Pennsylvania, though that is many decades ago, and have seen just such roads, both there and here, as are so graphic

"Now for our roads: Every county and town-Now for our roads: Every county and township road here is graded and graveled to the county line, and private roads lead to the farms. They, too, are graded and graveled. The farmers do this at their own expense. Scarce a mud road is to be found. There is a bountiful supply of the best of limestone gravel all over the county convenient to all the roads. The roads are graded and after they have over the county convenient to all the roads. The roads are graded, and after they have settled the gravel is put on to a depth of 12 to 18 inches. In a short time they get nearly as hard as stone—very hard and smooth. They do not cut up, and, of course, are never muddy. You never see wagon track two inches deep at any time. In

hours after an ordinarily heavy rain they will be dusty. Farmers who used to call 20 or 25 bushels of wheat a good load now haul from 50 to 80 with ease, and instead of one-fourth cord of wood a cord. The expense of thus making and repairing the roads is defrayed by annually traing the land on each side for two miles. Before roads were thus improved that land sold or was held at \$35 to \$50 per acre; now it is worth from \$80 to \$80 per acre.

At first the farmers grumbled and kicked a good deal at the expense of these improvements, but now, in possession of all the advantages arising therefrom, they are contented and happy, and pay the tax as cheerfully as any money they invest, knowing that it gives them the best sort of a return. My personal observation and experience, running back over more than half of the present century, I can prepared to speak whereof I know, and I unhesitatingly say that no better investment is to be found for the farmer than that made in improving the public highways.

**HOW THE AND SECTION OF THE SEC public highways. JOHN LINDSAY."
"BELLEFONTAINE, Logan Co., O., May 5."

The List of Johnstown.

To the Editor of The Dispatch: Would you kindly inform me where I could ret a list of names that were drowned in the lohnstown flood last June? I had some relatives living near there, and since the flood I wrote, but could get no answer, and a few days ago a party told me he knew one of them, and ago a party told his no another. If he was, I suppose he must have been drowned in the flood. Their names are John and Hugh Atkinflood. Their names are John and Hugh Atkin-son. John was a married man with no chil-dren. He was a minister, and had a church at Johnstown. Hugh was a railway surveyor's man, going all over the country, and probably he was at his brother's at the time of the flood. All information will be kindly received. GEORGE WORRALL. DOUGLAS ISLAND. ALASKA. April 19.

DOUGLAS ISLAND AT The long list of dead carries the name of hn Atkinson, aged 63, car coaler or freight filler. The list is published in Dr. Beall's history of the Johnstown flood, which can be ordered through a bookseller. It the above should meet the eye of the living John Atkinson or any friend of the family, THE DISPATCH will forward any information they desire to Mr. Worrall.]

The Ace of Clubs

to the Editor of The Dispatch: Please inform me through the columns of your paper whether the "Ace of Clubs," by Prince Josef Lubomirski, now published in the Prince Josef Lubomirski, now published in the Sunday edition of THE DISPATCH, has not been founded on the drama entitled the "Exiles," by Victorien Sardou, or was it adapted for the stage from the "Acc of Clubs" by the last named author, as character, situation and plot are analogous in nature. M. S. PITTSBURG, May 5.

[The plot and characters in Sardou's drama ere undoubtedly taken from the story, much of which is lost in the drama. The serial now running in the Sunday issue of THE DISPATCH s the first English translation of Prince Luoomirski's powerful novel.1

Attention, Co. K. 107th, P. V. V.

From what part of the State was the One

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

aires?]

Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Veteran folunteers recruited? The reason I ask is I have a small silver badge belonging to a member of Company K that I would like to return to him or his family. If you can aid me as above you will confer on me and perhaps on the owner of the badge a great favor.

Youngstown, O., May 6.
[Will some survivor of Company K furnish Mr. Alexander with the information he de-Jack Salmon. To the Editor of The Dispatch:

JOHN ALEXANDER.

I see in your paper in an article about fish and fishing the statement that it is legal to eatch trout and salmon April 15 to July 1; Sus atch trout and saimon has, etc., June 1 to January uehanna saimon, bass, etc., June 1 to January What kind of saimon are found in the treams in this part of the State? FISHERMAN. FRANKLIN, PA., May 6.

Fish called Jack salmon are caught in the

Ohio. They evidently belong to the pike fam-. Warth Five Cents Each. To the Editor of The Dispatch: What price do the coin collectors put or

The President Did it. From the Philadelphia Record.] The decay of the Republican press so feelingly alluded to by Clarkson is not difficult of

explanation. President Harrison has expatriated the able editors. PLEASANT AND PERTINENT.

YONKERS Gazette: A genius may distance a dolt and yet only win by a head. MILWAUKEE Journal: Abuse is one of the few things a man can get without earning or

PHILADELPHIA Times: The anarchist cares not who makes the law of the country so he can drink its beer. TERRE HAUTE Express: It is possible for the sleswoman to have shopmaid teeth that are

perfectly natural. INDIANAPOLIS Sentinel: The man who is perfectly wrapped up in himself is easily done up by other people. BALTIMORE American: Strawberries have

arrived. In view of their acidity the promise of free sugar is timely. PHILADELPHIA Ledger: If any workman can hit the nail fairly on the head by striking. CAPE COD Item: A boy never so thoroughly realizes that quarreling is sinful as when he is

retting licked in a fight. BINGHAMTON Leader: When a man is de ribed as "just the chee is that he is a mitey good fellow.

NEW ORLEANS Ploayune: Boston ladies attend baseball games in large numbers. They are on the lookout for a good catch.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-John Frey, of Wind Gap, Pa., who died ast week, had lechildren. His father had 23. -Joe Sullivan, of the Oakland, Cal., fire

epartment stands 7 feet 434 inches in his stock--A policeman at Davis City, W. Va., ar-

rested a drunken man, and, having no jall, locked him up in a box car. -A drove of six antelopes passed within

a few rods of the house of the editor of the Bayard, Neb., Transcript the other day. -Chinese pheasants, unknown in Oregon 10 years ago, are now so numerous there as to be a nuisance, and farmers are shooting them. -Mrs. C. V. Hollister, of Bellevue, Mich., is 65 years old, and has just finished, as a com-fort in her old age, a bed quilt containing 4,070

-The shifting sands threaten to bury Grand Haven, Mich., making a sort of modern Pompeii of it. The City Council is planting 2,050 trees on the hills, hoping in this way to keep them stationary. -A curiosity revealed this week at Holly

Hill, near Daytona, Fla., was the hatching out of a couple of chicks by a cat from eggs left in the nest by a hen that had got tired of waiting for them to do as had the other eggs. -Clarence Grimes, of Moses Coules. Vash., says he has discovered a rare snake-like

lizard in what is known as James Burden's lake. The lizard is said to be an axo-lott which are found in great numbers in the lakes of Mexico. -Judge Gary, of Chicago, who presided at the trial of the anarchists in that city, re-cently decided that it is not libellous to apply term itself does not necessarily impute any o

-A pair of Mongolian pheasants direct from China, which are said to lay crockery eggs and live on rice pudding, are the newest things at the Michigan Agricultural College. The faculty is planning a pheasant hatchery to supply the Michigan woods.

-The house of Charles Branch, at Sarrents, Santa Clara county, Cal., was ruined by he recent earthquake. When the first shock came Mrs. Branch caught the baby and rushed from the room. When the second shock came the cradle was crushed and buried under heavy blocks of adobe.

-M. Fouque, the mineralogist, claims to have discovered in a mixture of copper and me the beautiful color of azurrino, the comesition of which has so long been a puzzle to artists. His tint is said to be perfectly un-changeable, and is identical with the famous Alexandrine blue. -Dr. Dixon, professor of hygiene at the

University of Pennsylvania, has been making some experiments with air and dust obtained in street cars. He has found in them the germs of many diseases, contagious and otherwise. Better ventilation and more effective cleansing are sorely needed. -John Thornton, of Sandy Cross, Ga., has a freak in the shape of a chicken with one more than the usual number of legs. The third

University of Pennsylvania, has been making

leg is really a maltermation of its tail, which takes on the shape of a complete foot, though it is entirely useless. Otherwise the chick is well formed and bids fair to live. -The Chinamen of Astoria, Ore., are amusing themselves with a huge top made out of an empty 25-pound white lead keg. A square opening is cut in the side, and it takes three men to spin it, one to hold the top and two to pull the string with a stick which sets it in mo-tion. While spinning it sounds like the whistle of a steamer, and can be heard three

blocks away.

Leeds, where, the other day, a pair of fox terriers were "articled for \$125 a side to pick up and return a ball thrown 51 times thrown over a mark 50 yards away, the one completing the task in the shortest time to be declared the winner." One of the dogs did it in 18 minutes 1 45 seconds, but the other heat him in 17 minutes 41 2-5 seconds. -How a legitimate business, well conducted, may grow was illustrated by the parade

-A new sport has been inaugurated at

of the Adams Express Company, in Baltimore, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its orcoelebrate the interest anniversary of its organization. A banner recorded the fact that in 1840 the working force consisted of 2 men, 2 boys and 1 wheelbarrow, and that in 1890 the force required was 9,227 employes, 2,300 horses and 1,800 wagons. -Bucoda, Wash., has a citizen who weighs 300 pounds, and according to a local paper, "is master of a flute, fife and tin whistle; he can handle the snare drum to perfection, or

give an imitation of the Bucoda Cornet Band; he can also whistle the mocking bird in a man-ner so natural that you will be searching for ward of 100 songs." -Judge Willis Sweet, in the District Court of Mount Idaho, Idaho, has decided that Chinese have no right whatever on mining lands in the United States, and that a lease of mining ground to them is invalid, and amounts to an abandonment of a claim. Measures will now be taken, if an appeal is not allowed, to oust all Chinese miners in the Territory. The decision is far-reaching, and will lead to the abandonment of much ground by the Chinese.

-Mr. Youngblood, an old settler in Coffee county, Ga., but yet a strong and robust man for his advanced age, has killed 993 deer in his time. He sticks to his old flint and steel his time. He sticks to his old first and steel rifle, and says he can see to cur a tarkey's head off at a distance of 75 yards. He says he would not give the old gun now for a carload of Winchester rifles. He contends stoully that the old is better than the new. Mr. Youngblood is a unique character of the old-time wire grass

-As Mr. Kolb, who has just removed into his elegant house at Moultrie Point, Fla., was in the act of making a fire yesterday morning, he heard a strange noise, that sounded as if rats were in the stove. He immediately got his dogs and club and proceeded to investigate. Baising up one of the lids in the stove, he was surprised when a large owl jumped out upon him. It had gotten into the chimney, which is 25 feet high, and went down through a five-foot stovenipe into the stove, where it was discovered by Mr. Kolb.

-Totems are defined by Mr. J. G. Fraser as "a class of material objects which a savage regards with superstitious respect, believing that there exists between him and every member of the class an intimate and altogether special relation." They are tribal emblems, family symbols, signals of nationality, expres-sions of religion, bonds of union and regulators of marriage laws and of the social institutions. of marriage (1893 and of the Social institutions. The system of totems exists among most primi-tive peoples, and in similar forms with the North American Indians, Australians, South Africans, Arabs, bill tribes of India, Polyne-sians and many other peoples.

CULTURED WIT AND POSEY. From the Boston Courier.1

It Couldn't Very Well. - "Colonel lones is a very charitable man, " "Yes, and he takes care that everybody shall "His left hand does not know what his righ "It don't?"
"No; he lost his left arm in the war." THE SUBURBAN RESIDENT.

He sows his pease

And he takes his ease

And he says with a smile they will come up quick, But the hens fly in And their work begin And they come up in a way that makes him sick.

As a Means of Cure.—Minister (of the prosy kind)-I was glad to see your son at church this morning.

Physician-Yes; I advised him to go, M.-That is fulfilling a parent's duty.

P.-I feel sure of it. You see he has been suffering from insomnia and he tried everything in the pharmacopeia without benefit. SPRING STYLES.

Dame nature appears in a happier mood, In ulsters no longer we shiver;
The maid is arrayed in her best, and the dude
Is dressing more loudly than ever. The broker who married a pretty but

penniless girl explained that he had taken her at her face value.

A BETTER PLAN. Put not your trust in riches Corrupt by moth and rust; A better plan there's which is: Your riches put in trust, A Caution .- Young Wife-I'm on my way to the intelligence office to hire a cook.
Young Widow-I have always done my own

ere you, if you have any intention o again. INTO THE WOODS FOR A DAY. We'll away to the woods for a day of de-

Y. Wife-Well, I wouldn't let it get out if I

hight, We'll call the sweet flowers of the plain: The skies will be cloudless, the day will be bright, For Greeley predicts it will rain.

It must be an interesting scene on an