The Dispatch.

News Rooms and Publishing House-- 75, 77 and 79 Diamond Street. EASTERN ADVERTISING OFFICE, ROOM 21 TRIBUNE BUILDING, NEW YORK, where complete fles of THE DISPATCH can always be found. Foreign governiers appreciate the confound. Foreign anvertisers appreciate the con-venience. Home advertisers and friends of THE DISPATCH, while in New York, are also made

THE DISPATCH is regularly on sale at Brentano's, 5 Union Square, New York, and If Ave. de l'Opera, Paris, France, and 15 Strand, London, Eng., where anyone who has been disappointed at a hotel news stand pan obtain it.

TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

POSTAGE FREE IN THE UNITED STATES. DAILY DISPATCH, One Year.... DAILY DISPATCH, Per Quarter. DAILY DISPATCH, One Month... DATLY DISPATCH, including Sunday, 1 year, 1000 DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, 3m'ths, 250 Daily Disparch, including Sunday, 1 month 60
BUNDAY DISPARCH, One Year. 250
WEERLY DISPARCH, One Year. 125 THE DAILY DISPATCH IS delivered by carriers at Meents per week, or including Sunday edition

This issue of THE DISPATCH contains 20 pages, made up of THREE PARTS. Fallure on the part of Carriers, Agents, Newsdenlers or Newsboys to supply patrons with a Complete Number should be promptly reported to this office.

Voluntary contributors should keep copies of articles. If compensation is desired the price expected must be named. The courtesy of rening rejected manuscripts will be extended when stamps for that purpose are enclosed, but the Editor of THE DISPATCH will under no circumstances be responsible for the care of un-

POSTAGE-All persons who mail the Sunday issue of The Disputch to friends should bear in mind the fact that the postage thereon is Two (2) Cents. All double and triple number copies of The Disputch require a 2-cent stamp to lugare prompt delivery.

PITTSBURG, SUNDAY, JUNE 22, 1890.

THE DISPATCH FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the summer can have THE DISPATCH forwarded by earliest mail to any address at the rate of 90 cents per month, or \$2 50 for three months, Sunday edition included. Daily edition only, 70c per month, \$3 for three months. The address may be changed as desired, if care be taken in all pases to mention both old and new address.

BOT THE BUSINESS OFFICE of THE DIS-PATCH has been removed to Corner of Smithfield and Diamond Streets.

QUAY'S OPPORTUNITY.

After the most animated contest for a Gov. erporship pomination that has taken place Republican aspirants are now ready for the descent on Harrisburg. Every one of the men prominently named will go there conscious of a probability, or of a possibility, that circumstances and Senster Quay may make him the nominee. It is conceded both by triends and opponents of Quay not merely that in this evenly balanced battle his influence can decide the winner, but, more than that whether active or inactive. him.

This is quite an opportunity for a political would seem as though the Senator could chance to name the next Governor of Pennthe situation up to the present with as brisk cheeriness and enjoyment as do his friends; many reforms that ensue. and if the reason is sought it lies in the belief that the Sanator may think it incumbent upon him to take up not either of the three generally acceptable candidates, but the fourth, Delamater, upon whom an intensely about by the hardest work.

It will be at variance with the sagacity of if, indeed, any majority at all. Had Delamater carried the State in his canvass,

ev, he will not win. It is, however, not merely to help assur solution of the problem he would do both. by the House. Montooth is a candidate who would make a sure and splendid run; Allegheny and the other Western counties which support him for nearly 15 years.

It must be an extraordinary sentiment which can induce the Senator to shut his eyes to this unprejudiced view of the situation. It is not to be wondered, therefore, that those who give him most credit for shrewdness are still inclined to think that pot Mr. Delamater's name, but another, will float at the top by Wednesday evening, with the probability in favor of Montooth or Hastings. Dark horses are ruled out.

PROFITS FROM GOOD ROADS.

A very important and very instructive all time. The plan is to take everything example of work done in the construction of improved and permanent country highways is furnished by a report of what has been accomplished in Union county, New Jersey. The improvements made there are in the nature of the Telford system. The work, while expensive, has resulted in the hardest and smoothest of highways.

The testimony as to the benefits is of the most convincing character. On every road where the improvement is finished travel has immensely increased, one statement declaring that it has increased tenfold, while the unimproved roads have been largely abandoned. The enhancement of property along the improved highways is stated in various proportions, ranging from 10 to 50 per cent; and in one case, where an official estimate for the condemnation of property was made, the increase of value due to the improvement of country roads was judicially found to be 15 per cent.

ment in the value of the property. So with negro. regard to farms. While they may find it difficult to meet the cost of the more expensive class of macadamizing, the result when the work is done will be an enhancement in value that will more than repay the cost.

Good roads and good streets, if constructed with any regard to economy or public needs, are the best investments that either agricultural or municipal communities can make.

SURWAYS FOR THE STREETS.

A proposition has recently been made in of subways which shall be used in common, not only by the corporations already having subterranean lines but, shall give room for future additions. This is a movement in the direction of a reform the need | business? of which Pittsburg has frequently experienced, and the outlines of which have heretolore been suggested in these columns.

One of the greatest enemies of permanent and lasting pavements in a city is the liability of every payement to be torn up for the sake of laying underground pipes or with a new and smooth pavement, and the inhabitants pay their assessments and find great soluce for the cost in the splendid character of the street. But six months or year afterward, the pavement is cut up for laying gas or water pipes, or for sewer connections, or for putting down electric conduits; or for some other purpose developed by the march of human invention.

It is gratifying to note that the city authorities have generally reached the point of requiring sewers and water pipes to be laid before the grading and paving is done; but that rule is not universal, and even if it were, it does not cover the whole ground. If one of the numerous underground lines gets out of repair the street must be torn up forthwith. The work of getting the overhead electric wires is indefinity postponed, on account of the expense of conduits, and the public dislike to having the pavements torn up. Finally every time that a pavement is taken up for any of these purposes, the difficulty of replacing it upon as solid and even a foundation as the old one, depreciates the value of that particular piece of

pavement fifty per cent if not more. To forbid these underground constructions would be to stop human progress, and so the public endures this constant depreciation of its pavements, as if in entire ignorance that the damage could be prevented and even an economy in cost effected by constructing in the first instance an underground conduit of sufficient size to accommodate all present and future underground lines. Take any street under which are laid a sewer, water main, natural and fuel gas lines and an electric conduit. The cost of separate excavation, and laying of each of these lines-with the replacing of in Pennsylvania within thirty years, the the pavements for most of them-would more than pay for the construction of a subway which would accommodate them all. permit any of them to be reached for inspection and repair, and have room left for the lines of new companies and new inventions. When such a subway was built, the payement could be constructed with the intention and assurance of permanence. At present what object is there to lay solid and enduring pavements that are liable to be the result will be distinctly attributed to torn up within the first year after they are finished?

Such a plan promises not only an imleader. With a sure winner in at least provement in the permanence of streets and three out of the four chief candidates, it a relief from the constant tearing up of pavements, but an actual saving in the wish nothing better as politics go than the long run on the cost of the underground lines. When city government is raised sylvania. Yet the Democrats and the Sena- from its present hap-hazard methods to an tor's opponents within his own party view intelligent and scientific system, we may be sure that such subways will be among the

FREE COINAGE BILL BURIED.

The Democratic triumph in the House of Representatives was short-lived. It died yesterday, and with it the free comage bill, active opposition has concentrated and whose it is fairly safe to say, expired also. Curielection, if it be possibe, can only be brought ously enough, as on Thursday and Friday, Republicans assisted Democrats in rebuking Speaker Reed, so yesterday Democrats the experienced politician, if having an op- helped Republicans to refer the Senportunity to adopt a campaign which as- ate silver bill to the place where sures victory without effort, he take up Mr. Reed has prepared a decent instead one which is menaced with open grave for it, the Coinage Committee. dissatisfaction and as to which the best to An analysis of the vote by which the free be looked for is a greatly reduced majority coinage bill was referred shows that ten or twelve Democratic representatives-from the Fast-voted with the Republican majority. the might be some basis for taking the while the Republican defection included aces, but it is clear that, unaided by but seven or eight Western members. It is clear, therefore, that the radical measure which the bonanza kings in the Senate access for his party that the Senator has a thought fit to foist upon the country stands chance in this situation of things, but also no chance of passage in the present House. to strengthen himself and his followers in the In all probability the bill, as the Senate district where they have so far met the built it, will not see the light again at all sturdiest opposition. By siding with this session, and any silver bill which the Hastings or Stone, Senator Quay could do | Coinage Committee reports will be practhe first, but by accepting Montooth as the | tically the same measure as that first passed

We are glad that the opposition to free coinage is apparently strong enough to combat any and all combinations that may be formed by the silver men. It may be absocould hardly fail to feel kindly to Quay for lutely certain that President Harrison the first important recognition this part of would veto any free coinage bill presented the State has received in State Conventions to him, but, considering the persuasive powers of the silver men and other contingencies not unconnected with the next Presidental nomination by the Republican party, it is reassuring to know that there is not the slightest possibility now of such a measure as the Senate approved being sent to the White House for signature.

A SOUTHERN PLAN.

There is nothing small or mean about the plan, which is printed elsewhere, by which the white Democrats of Mississippi propose to settle the negro question in their State for in eight, or rather within reach. Cap tain B. F. Jones, and it is well to remark that this gentleman hails from Mississippi, is the author of this nest and convenient device to prevent the colored race from holding any State office, and to endow the whites with the control of the Legislature, the United States Senatorships, and the State Government forever. His plan is to gerrymander the State at once so that a clear majority of white Democrats shall always be returned to the Legislature, and by constitutional amendment vest the power of electing all the State officers from the Governor down to the lowest in the hands of the Legislature. This plan will be presented seriously to the Constitutional Convention about to be held, and is said to meet the views of the Demogratic leaders.

The originator of this modest scheme to nullify the United States Constitution ad-In this case it is necessary to recognize mits with sincere regret that it is beyond the that the conditions were those attaching to power of his party to stop the negroes from property somewhat suburban in character. electing Congressmen in the black dis-But the example is sufficient to illustrate tricts. He points with pride to the fact But the example is sufficient to illustrate tricts. He points with pride to the fact bigger prises to Louisiana for the lottery private in all cases the improvement of countries that the negro can vote under this arrange illeges than the Louisiana Lottery does, ought to

munication, is sure to bring an increase of ment without fear or compulsion-and he value more than the cost. The assessment might have added, without result. It is to of five or ten dollars per foot for paving a be hoped that even Mississippi Democrats city street, if expended with any judgment, will hes itate before they attempt to perpetwill always cause more than that improve- uate such a monstrous wrong upon the

MORE QUESTIONS ON SILVER.

A correspondent who evidently is dissatisfied with THE DISPATCH's position on the silver question, because it does not go to the length of free silver coinage propounds the following queries: To the Editor of The Dispatch:

We have read your editorial anent silver, and are not yet enlightened. Is not the production of gold in the United States (reckoning in dollars) about one-half that of silver? Under existing laws isn't gold given an artificial value New York for the establishment of a system out of its proper proportion above silver? Is an extent that the single gold standard will be insufficient to meet its wants? Has the increased volume of currency in the United States kept pace with the increased volume of

If you answer no to the last query, which we believe you must, does not the maintenance of existing laws, the partial demonetization of silver, the single gold standard, and a contracted currency, taken in connection with the greatest volume of business the country has money-lenders; and is there not good ground to conduits of some sort. A street is provided fear that credit expansion rather than increased currency may precipitate a financial

1-As to the relative production of gold and silver, the statistics of various authorities vary slightly, but they practically agree in making the production of gold about three-fifths that of silver in the United States instead of one-balf, as stated by our correspondent. In the whole world the most authoritative figures place the present production of gold at about fourfifths that of silver. From 1881 to 1883 the world's product of gold and silver was about equal, and before that the production of gold was greater than that of silver for many decades.

2-THE DISPATCH has frequently stated that a considerable share of the difference in bullion value between the gold and silver dollars was due to an appreciation in gold caused by mono-metallic legislation.

3-Whether the volume of business has increased more rapidly than the volume of currency depends on the periods which are selected for comparison. As compared with the period before the resumption of specie payments, the increase in the volume of currency caused by the addition of over a thousand million dollars of gold and silver is undoubtedly the greatest. Of late years the increase in the volume of business is the greater. That this change is likely to make the single gold standard insufficient to meet the wants of business is only measurably true. The fact that business of immens volume can be transacted without the actual transfer of gold and silver is shown by the fact that last week the clearing-house exchanges of the country were by themselves in excess of the entire stock of gold and silver. By means of such exchanges an immense enhancement of business can be transacted without involving the actual use of much more coin or legal tender notes. But these exchanges must rest on bank credits, and the narrowing of the reserve or basis furnished by coins or legal tenders in proportion to the volume of credits doubtless has a tendency to stiffen the money markets. A purely credit expansion which creates such stringency, if it does not check itself in time, undoubtedly carries with it the danger of a panic.

It will thus be seen that each allegation of fact made by our correspondent has a certain degree of foundation. It is the recognition of these facts which has made THE DISPATCH support conservative measures looking toward an enlarged use of silver. without reducing our business to the single silver basis. But such a measure as the Senate has passed carries a very different result from the equalization of gold and silver and their joint use. Until values are readjusted to the silver basis, every owner of silver bullion can get 30 per cent more than the present value for it by having it coined into silver dollars, and as the United States produces a little over twofifths of the silver of the world this implies an immense influxof silver from other countries. When prices are adjusted to the silver basis, gold will advance with everything else, and people who make much of the question of the volume of currency should reflect on the effect of having over

\$700,000,000 of gold demonetized by being sent to a premium. Beyond the indefinite possibility of the re moval of such a large share of our coin from use in trade, at a period of general in flation is the fact that the sudden lowering of the monetary standard to the level of silver means the confiscation of a percentage of the property of the small investors of the country, the depositors in savings banks and the holders of railway bonds for the benefit of the debtors. These considerations show the danger and wrong of such a measure as the Senate bill beyond question.

PUBLICATION OF CENSUS RETURNS. A singular illustration of the working of

the Census Bureau's order, that no estimates or tabulation shall be made by supervisors of the returns for their districts, is presented by the fact that the supervisor for St. Louis has received permission to give out an estimate of the population of that city. How he could make a total without the tabulation of the enumerators' returns is a puzzle which has not yet been solved; but he made an estimate of 430,000 population, and the press of St. Louis is indulging in decided kicks. It thus appears that the publication of returns by the census supervisors is not prohibited by any necessities of the work, but is rather a matter of favor. When the dispensations of the census authorities will permit the publication of the result for Pittsburg, and how far the total will fall short of expectations, is an interesting ques tion for the future to answer.

ABSENTEEISM appears to be the weak point of the powers which depend on parlia-mentary majorities. The Tory Ministry was nearly overthrown in Parliament the other day by the absence of its supporters; while Speaker Reed's defeat in the House, it is said, would have been averted if all the Republicans had been on hand.

MISCONCEPTION is likely to arise from story told by the New York Times to the effect that when four of the rural editors of New York were taking breakfast at Albany. Charles A. Dana, of New York, walked in an appropriated certain strawberries which they had ordered, consuming every berry of them before their astonished eyes. It is not to b believed that Mr. Dana would commit such a confiscation of the chattels and alimentary sus tenance of his esteemed cotemporaries unless they were the outlawed and hated mugwumps while all these editors were of the orgapublican stripe. The story is evidently a para ble of the way in which, when the rural organ of New York fix up some especially luscions political fish for their own consumption, the erratic Sun breaks up their arrangements and spatches the fruits of their plans out of their

THE fact that other syndicates are offering

arrest the attention of the Louisiana Legislature. If that State is to be sold out to the gamblers it is a matter of public interest that it should get the full price for itself.

"THE increase of the sugar duties of the McKinley bill which was made by the Finance Committee was a blunder which the Senate should correct at once when the bill comes regularly before that body," remarks the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, But will the Senate obey the directions of the Republican organs? That honorable body has lately developed a remarkable antitude for taking issue with the House on exactly the wrong things.

THE story that Senator Quay intends to be the Republican candidate for Governor is clearly a figment. The Senator is too busy denying that his candidacy appears in the perso of Delamater to permit him to go more directly

IT is interesting to observe that the Vermont Republican Convention persistently adheres to that popular superstition that the inter-State commerce law has something to do with the original package decision, and called upon Congress to modify it. It begins to be doubtful whether people will ever completely learn the difference between the inter-State commerce law and the inter-State commerce clause of the Constitution.

THE cyclone continues its pernicious activity out West. The destruction of a village or two is becoming so common that it hardly causes a sensation until the wind storm ray ages a first-class city.

An earnest, faithful friend of the people, a wise counselor in many ways was Eccles Robinson, whose death yesterday we regret to record. He did a great deal of good in this community as an eloquent advocate of temperance, and by his example in a sturdy, honest life. It is a real misfortune that a career of such promise should have been out short.

THE Lake front site for the Chicago Exposition presents the pleasant prospect that the World's Fair project will be transformed into a great real estate grab.

THE report that Secretary Blaine in a speech before the Senate Appropriation Committee denounced the McKinley bill as "infamous," and asserted that it would wreck the Republican party, is rather too palpable an effect of the imagination. Mr. Blaine is not the kind of politician who lends aid and comfort to the enemy in that style.

THE Republican administration is beginning to perceive that this thing of having bonanza kines as Senators is subject to its de cided drawbacks.

An exhibition of sheep shearing by machinery, at Chicago the other day resulted in taking pieces of the hide off the sheep, as well as the wool, and the invention is consequently not considered a success. Skinning under the pretense of shearing the sheep is not considered permissible except on the specula tive exchanges.

IT is not clear at this writing-midnightwhich has most delegates elected, Wallace or Pattison, at the Democratic primaries, but the reports show that the delegation from this nty will be about equally divided.

SUGAR and silver went down together yesterday. The free coinage bill was put away safely in the House, and the anti-trust bill, as reported by the conferees, was passed unani-mously by the House. In New York, Sugar Trust certificates fell more than seven points, and a distressing likelihood remains further decline. The trusts and corporate combinations are having a rocky time this summer

PEOPLE OF PROMINENCE.

MUS P H SHERIDAN and her children are at Nonquit. THE Hon. Fremont Cole, ex-Speaker of the State Assembly, will presently move perma-

Among the summer dwellers at Cape May are Mrs. Dupont, widow of the Admiral, and Mrs. Kearny, widow of the General. DR. G. STOY, of Pittsburg, who is recognized as one of the leading chemists of the western part of the State, is at the Girard .- Philadel-

phia Inquirer.

THE oldest living preacher in the United States is the Rev. Dr. John Atkinson, who lives near Benton Harbor, Mich. He was born in Flemington, N. J., in 1797, and was licensed to COLONEL THOMAS C JONES the Democratic

candidate for Governor of Alabama, and Mrs. Grover Cleveland, of New York, have been elected honorary members of the Alabama D. EDGAR CROUSE, a rich bachelor of Syracuse, N. Y., is finishing a stable which is said

to have cost over \$700,000. It is palatial in all respects, even to the comparatively small portion which the horses will occupy. MR. LESLIE STEPHEN is visiting Prof. James Russell Lowell at Cambridge. "I have come to

Lowell. I shall stay about three weeks, and

shall spend my whole time in Cambridge. I do not intend to travel." CARDINAL NEWMAN is physically so feeble that he cannot walk a yard without slow, painful effort and the support of an attendant. Until quite recently Cardinal Newman rose early and attended most of the ministrations of

the convent. But this is now beyond his PRINCE BISMARCK says of General Von Caprivi: "He has a clear head, a good heart, a generous nature and great working powers eral Von Caprivi says to the world: "Don't mind what Prince Bismarck says. He is out of office now, and his words have no weight." MR. GLADSTONE and his son, Herbert, have arranged to visit Heligoland within a few days for the purpose of obtaining the views of the inhabitants in regard to the transfer of the

island to Germany, upon which data the ex-

Premier will base his speech in the Parliamentary debate on the Anglo-German debate. HE DIDN'T AMOUNT TO SHUCKS.

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.] There was Bliab, Ben and Bart, Who war smart; Sons of old Abijah Blander-See his house 'way over yander, Whar yer see that long-necked gander On the cart? But Bill the younges' watched the ducks, Because he didn't amount to shucks. I tell ye, Bijah, Ben and Bart Did their part! W'y, ye never see sich bustlers-

Never see sich tarnal hustlers;

They wus reg'lar roarin' rustlers-They war smart! But Bill he useter loaf an' stop, An' loll, an' lallygag and gawp Them Fellers, Bijah, Ben Bart, Made things start; Not a chap could beat their showin Plantin' harvestin' and mowin'.

They war smart! But Bill loafed roun' an' watched the ducks,

Because he didn't amount to shucks. An' Bill wuz lazy, so they said, Never useter laugh an' boller, Never tried to make a dollar, But he was a fust-rate scholar— He'd take some tarnal books an' shirk, An' they sent Bill to General Court-

Curus sport!
An' he with them air legislaters,
Men, I s'pose uv sim'lar natur's,

Who thort Le wuz some pertaters,

Held the fort. His speeches waz so full er shap They struck 'em like a thunder clap. De talked so well an' knew so much. Books an' such, Thet now he lives away up yander In the State House-quite a gander-An' folks call him Governor Blander-It's too much!
The chap who useter watch the ducks
Because he didn't amount to shucks!

But what uv Bijah. Ben an' Bart, Who war smart? Never fear thet they'll forsake us-Bige an' Ben are good shoemakers, Bart he drives Josiah Baker's Butcher's cart.
An' all three brag about the ducks

THE TOPICAL TALKER.

Martyr to Strawberries and Duty-Mos Men Are Scarred-Natural Gas Was His Hobby-An Odd Mixture of Profanity and Other Things-An Old Novel and a New Play.

Two boxes for a quarter, ma'am," said a Diamond Market salesman to one of his fair customers yesterday, as she picked out the est strawberry in sight and put it behind her "All the same price?" she asked, taking an

"Yes-all that's left." "Is that so," and the fourth strawberry disappeared through the lips that framed the

"Two boxes for a quarter, and finer berrie you won't find," repeated the market man rather nervously, for he noticed the sixth strawberry passing the way of the others. "Well, I'll take two boxes," she said, "though

they're not worth it."

I was the next customer, and I asked th marketman whether ladies who sampled so extensively and haggled so long were profitable. "Guess we make something off 'em," he re plied, "but that woman's a hummer. She's eat enough strawberries in this market to-day, I'll bet a hundred, to supply her whole house-samplin' the fruit all around. An' she'll g home with them two skimpin boxes and say to the folks at supper, like as not, that she don' care about any berries, only enough to go around, and she's willin' to deny herself. Oh! I'm onto her, I am."

HARDLY a man as comes in here to have his hair cut," said a Pittsburg barber yes terday, "but has scars on his head. Some the scars are small and not noticeable ordina rily, but not more than one man in a hundred has a head entirely free from them. Of course most men wear their hair long enough at all times to keep the small scars from sight, but in hot weath er like this there are some awful looking heads going about town."
"I should think a man who has ugly marks

hair cut too short," I suggested. "That's where you're mistaken," replied the barber, "he is generally the man who wants his ped down till his head looks nearly white and the scars just shine out. The more scars he has the closer he wants the clippers run. I gave up remonstrating with customers of this class long ago. They are stubborn men as a rule."

on his scalp would take care not to have his

R ECENTLY a Pittsburger, whom we will call Mr. B—, was visiting in New York, and a gentleman who is famous for his hospitality, and with whom Mr. B-was well acquainted

asked him to dinner.
"I want you to come the more particularly, said the New Yorker, "because some English people over here on a visit will be there, and I'm rather afraid things will be a little slow and heavy, you know, unless I can prevail upon you and some other good talkers to help us out."

Mr. B- said he would gladly eat a good dinner under his friend's roof, and if his conersational powers were worth anything, which he doubted, they were at his friend's dis

"Very kind of you, I'm sure," the friend re plied, "and you won't mind my suggesting that you might talk about natural gas and the other wonderful things about Pittsburg; they are sure to interest the Englishmen, and we shall get along capitally." So, on the night appointed, Mr. B- went to

the dinner with a good appetite and a resolve to exalt Pittsburg's horn in the estimation o Her Majesty's subjects. The dinner was ex cellent; but that was no surprise at that table. The conversation was general and rather brighter than usual. It did not lag at all. Mr. B-noticed that the awkward pauses in the flow of talk which the host had feared did not occur. The English guests were by no means dumb, and everybody appeared to be well sup plied with live topics. At first Mr. B-tels relieved, or he told himself that he felt relieved; but, by and by, as the lady on his left abandoned him for a British vis-a-vis, and the lady on his right afforded him a more con tinuous view of her back-hair than he had any use for, he began to hope that the energies of some of the talkers would fing and allow him to get in a word edgeways. He had not bee able to introduce natural gas, nor even to al

lude to Pittsburg so far. -it was nearing the last courses of the dinner when a calm often comes. Mr. B-looked at his host, and reading, as he thought, encouragement in his eye, said to the English Baronet opposite to him: "You have not seen natural

gas yet, sir, have you ?" The Englishman did not reply, or if he did what he said was lost in the roar of that came from all sides of the table. Mr. Bwas laughing so heartily that he had his hand kerchief to bis eyes. The room rang with aughter for several minutes, and toward the last Mr. B- joined in the hilarity.

Everyone laughed when Mr. B- mentioned natural gas because their host had warned each individual that Mr. B--'s hobby was natural gas; that he rode it dangerously hard, and that he was certain to drag it into conversation

An inquiry reaches me as to the identity of John Fiske, an American of sufficient im-portance to form the subject of one of Edward Everett Hale's lectures in Boston last winter. He is probably John Fiske, the publicist and writer on historical subjects. His most note-worthy work is "American Political Ideas, Viewed from the Standpoint of Universal His tory," a series of essays in which Mr. Fiske sets forth in a philosophical manner the principles of our American system of government. If I am not mistaken, Mr. Fiske is a professor Columbia College.

HE was a quaint, queer, profane man. His quaintness was his own, his profanity savored of the oil regions. He invoked the

Deity every time he spoke. Coming along the single street of the village where he lived. I met him one day and he told me that he had opened a general store and would be glad to have my custom. As we parted he added: "Mister, by —, I've got the blank blankest ham you ever ate!"

More out of a liking for the man than for hi provisions, that evening I went up to his store, "I want some of that ham, you were telling me about," said L "Mister, by -, we haven't any o' that han left, but we've some of the best blank blanked New Orleans molasses you ever ate," was his unique reply."

Is this seat engaged ?" said a rather per young man to a pretty girl who occupied half of the only seat in the car not filled. "No, sir; but I am !" she replied sharply, "and the pert young man, strange to say, preferred

THEY promise us a new play at Harris Theater this week; a new Irish romantic Theater this week; a new Irish romantic drama by M. Stuart Taylor, entitled "A Sprig of Green." The play is founded on a novel of John Banim, the Irish novelist, whose books 60 years ago enjoyed a wonderful popularity. Mr. Taylor's play is founded on one of the "Tales of the O'Hara Family," a series of stories published about 1825 from Banim's new Theater about 1825 from Banim's new Theater the stories of the Communication of the Tales of the O'Hara Family. lished about 1825 from Banim's pen. The tale lished about 1830 from Banum's pen. The tale chosen is the strongest of them all, entitled "Crohoore Na Bil Hogs," which being interpreted, is "Crohoore of the Bill Hook."

I confess that I have not read any of the novels of John or Michael Banim, but a schoolmate of mine was an enthusiastic admirer of John Banim, who, he protested, excelled Sir Walter Scott in the field of romantic and pseudo-historical fiction. From what I remem-ber of "Crohoore of the Bill Hook" at second hand, it was sensational and morbid enough to fit out a melodrama very completely. Mr. Taylor says he has kept close to the novelist's story, and thinks he has made a powerful drama abounding in wit and pathos and studded with startling climaxes. The Horace Lewis' Company is fully competent to do the HEPBURN JOHNS.

Really Quite a Nulsance. From the Minneapolis Tribune.]

The Chicago papers, spurred by the rapid approach of the sunstroke season, are clamoring for a new morgue. It annoys shoppers in State street to be obliged to turn out and walk around a dead person every few steps. Manravering for Position.

From the New Haven Palladium.] Mum's the word! Say nothing until Worces-ter makes her census report. We must be the third largest city in New England, if we have to resort to Democratic methods in counting the people! STATE POLITICS.

A CANVASS among the Democrats of Will-iamsport show that out of a vote of 720 Fatti-son received 396. THE Hastings' boomers will wear high white hats at the convention. After the convention they are permitted to wear any kind they can get their hands on.

CONGRESSMAN REILLY, of the Schnylkil district, regards Wallace's nomination as inevitable. He says the man from Clearfield will have more than 200 votes on the first ballot. THE conference between Colonel Onay and the Mayor was like the conference between the countryman and his wife who would'nt change

REPUBLICAN leaders now in Harrisburg say that among the strong resolutions that will be embraced in the platform to be adopted in the State convention, will be one indorsing the Me-Kunley tariff bill.

THE Philadelphia Republican newspaper all favor the nomination of ex-Governor Patti-son by the Demograts. The Philadelphia Reublican papers have a habit of knowing just what they want, and they are not afraid to ask or it. - Washington Post.

THE miners of Jefferson county have held a convention and nominated a full county ticket. Phere are not many miners in Jefferson, and they hope to see one or the other of the regu-FIFTEEN or 20 Ericites will accompany the

Delamater party to the Republican State Con-vention at Harrisburg next week. They will go by special train, leaving Erie Monday even ng. The Meadville delegation will include about 400. COLONEL RICKETTS leaves for Europe in few days, and before sailing intends to inform his friends that he will not, under any circum-

TARIFF BILL TALK.

secure it without a personal effort.

State convention as a candidate for Governor.

He does not want the office, even if he could

Cleveland Plain Dealer: We have not no ticed that any Republican organ has den Mr. Blaine as a free trader. New York Herald: But, great Scott! What a blow these two gentlemen have delivered at the McKinley bill! It almost shivers our tim-

Buffalo Express: The decisjon is unfortu-nate. The longer the enactment of a tariff bill is deferred the more dublous becomes the prospeet of a Republican victory next fall.

New York Star: The Senate Finance Comnittee has made of the McKinley bill "a thing of shreds and patches"-principally shreds. Henry Clay would blush for such a body. New York Times: The Senate tariff bill is some respects less obnoxious than the original McKinley monstrosity, but, on the whole, it is a production of the same order and affords

Chicago Herald: The bill remains a mon strosity, and in its passage through the Senate and through the Conference Committee which will determine its final shape it is likely to be

made worse rather than better.

New York Tribune: The tariff bill is entitled to the votes of those who honestly believe it a wise and beneficial measure. If any man so believes and yet threatens to vote against it, he is guilty of a wrong to his party and his

Boston Transcript: Mr. Blame has written a etter wherein he says he is not opposed to free sugar, but favors keeping on the duty in order that the United States may have something with which to induce South American couries to let in some of our products and manu

THE WEEK'S AMUSEMENTS.

New Irish Play at Harris' Theater-Eu-

gene Robinson's Great Combination. The lovers of Irish drama have a rare trea store for them at Harris' Theater this week. "A Sprig o' Green," by Malcolm Stuart Taylor, will be presented for the first time on any stage by Horace Lewis and his excellent company. The play is said to be devoid of the usual stock characters of Irish drama; has no references to colities or religion, and, while full of pathos and sentiment, is still lightened up by rollick ing comedy and humor. Incidental to the Kil-kenny Fair scene a number of rare specialties

museum, menagerie and opera house will ar-rive here on Monday and will remain here all rive here on Monday and will remain here all the week. There are many extraordinary at-tractions in Robinson's show, and it ought to receive plenty of patronage.

Through the courtesy of Messrs. Harris, Britten and Dean, Mr. Horace Lewis has ex-tended an invitation to the inmates of "The Little Sisters of the Poor" to attend the per-formance of "A Sprig o' Green" at the matines

CURRENT TIMELY TOPICS.

THE sweet girl graduate has had her inning. Now give her a rest and let the rest of the world

way, a ship load having arrived in New York a day or two ago. It is time to go over the schedule once more. Millionaire icemen are not to be

THE Washington, D. C., patrol wagons are to be covered, so that hereafter Congressmea will not be exposed to the public gaze while being conveyed to their boarding houses.

will contribute to the July number of the North American Review an adverse criticism on the bt be interesting, but it would be doubly so if the writer's name should accom-

POLITICAL meetings in South Carolina are opened with prayer and closed with riots. By this neans all shades of politicians are encouraged to

STANLEY lands Salisbury, Salisbury lands Stanley, Germany gobbles rich slices of Africa, and in the meantime the natives make it decidedly interesting for the innocent missionaries.

THE Southern press is getting around all right. The Atlanta Journal denominates the shooting of a negro from ambush assassination. THE payment of taxes, says the Chicago Heraid, is one of the irrevocable facts of our sub-lunary existence, comparable only with death.

DENVER had more millionaires in her city st week than she will have after the plumbers From the length and breadth of the land the cry is heard that the census has been defective beyond any precedent, and that the result will be disappointing. It is to be hoped that the English syndicate hasn't been trifling with the enumer-

REFERENCES are sometimes made to that most grave and reverend Senator, Wm. M. Evaris, and the reader at once associates with the name some of his clongated specimens of syntactical construction, for which he is justly noted. One of these breathless paragrachs, constituting a rhetorical clause in his speech on the silver bill, is here inserted, which, as a lung-tester, occupies high rank: "Now, Mr. President, with unaffected regret I have to say that I do not feel that I can contribute much of very great importance or weight bearing upon what I regard as the greater, I would say the great, question, and that is of our action as bearing upon our relation to the money of the world and the commerce of the world as distinguishable from the consideration and the ar-guments, the rhetoric and the logic that has so dely and so wisely attended all the minor siderations, as I regard it, of the bearing of the measure upon domestic money."

DEATHS OF A DAY. J. E. Kingsley.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21,-J. E. Kingeley, pro prietor of the Continental Hotel in this city, and of the Wissahickon Inn, at Chestnut Hill, died at the latter place, this morning, about 7 o'clock, from a complication of diseases. Lately Mr. Kingsley has been complaining of feeling unwell, and about a month ago made an extended tour through the Western part of the country, but returned unimproved in health. John D. Wright.

John D. Wright, of 2123 Liberty street, an old and respected clitzen, died yesterday after a long illness. Mr. Wright was in his 55th year, and previous to his death he had been engaged as foreman in Clark's mill. He is the father of Jo-seph Wright, a roller in the same mill. POUGHKEMPSIR, N. Y., June 21.—Major Isaac T. Doughty, the eldest marine officer in the United States, died to-day. Andrew Jackson ap-pointed him Major of Marines and he served so MURRAY'S MUSINGS.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-William Briningham, of Fairton, Cum

-M. Tem Leiw, a Parisian sportaman,

has bet 100,000 francs that he will ride from Paris to Berlin, about 700 miles, in ten days. He started on June 13 from the Odeon Theater.

-A vessel sailed into the port of Odessa

the other day manned by monks. Captain, mate, second mate, boatswain, cook and sailors

mate, second mate, boatswain, cook and sailors all wore the dress of the monastery of Mont Athon. The name of the ship is the "Prophete-

-A Macon, Ga., man has a frying-size

chicken with not a feather excepting a few on

his wings. The chicken has been featherless ever since it was hatched and enjoys perfect

-The death plant of Java has flowers

which continually give off a perfume so power-

ful as to overcome, if inhaled for any length of time, a full-grown man, and which kills all forms of insect life that approaches close enough to come under its influence.

-The Spanish Government pays the work-

nen in the Almaden quicksilver mines, which

yield an enormous revenue, only 20 cents per day; and, owing to the deleterious nature of the work, the strongest men can only labor two days in the week.

-The Nipuck tribe of Indians in Massa

chusetts has become extinct, the last survivor, an old squaw of 76, having died last week.

Massachusetts always waged the most unre-lenting war against the Indians of any colony or State, and drove the hardest bargains with

-A ship load of ice arrived in New York

from Norway. It is said to be the first consign-

ment of ice received from Norway for some years. This load was 186 tons. Captain Pous

said that ice was exceedingly cheap and plen-tiful in Norway, and was selling in England for \$5 a ton.

-Fanny Williams, of Columbus, Ind.,

as completed a ten-mile grading contract on

the E. & R. road of the Mackey system and

has shipped three carloads of horses and ma-chinery to Wellington, O., where she has an-other contract of 25 miles of grading on the Cleveland and Wellington Railroad.

-White a little girl named Smith was

sumping water from a well at Shellsburg Ia.

the platform gave way and she fell to the bot

tom, a distance of 20 feet. Rev. Mr. Melshon witnessed the accident and descended into the well, and succeeded in resouring the child. Beyond a few slight bruises she escaped injury.

-At Bloomfield, Is., on Monday night,

the leading lady of an amateur dramatic com-pany fired into acrowd of young men who were

peeping into her dressing room, using a pistel loaded with soap. One of the men, named Toole, was wounded, and had her arrested. The justice dismissed her, and lectured Toole.

-A trap has been invented for gathering

in the spirited, reckless moth, and the inven

tion promises to do away with camphor chests

and all the other schemes to obliterate the wool chewer. The trap is on the principle of a fly-trap, lit up by phosphorescence at night and haited with awest odors and colored glass, sup-posed to draw the insect.

-A fire company at Winsted, Conn., be-

ng unable recently to get any but a small

-Black bears are reaping a great harvest

of turtle eggs these nights on the beach oppo-site Melbourne, Fla. One man tells of one old

bear and two cubs that have had a regular

beat for the past ten days between his cottage and the house of refuge, a distance of three or four miles. Last Sunday night the three de-spoiled 13 nests between midnight and morn-

-A bear that had been helping himself

stream from the hose, made an examination stream from the hose, made an examination and found about eight inches of an eel's tall sticking out of the nozzle of the hose pipe. The pipe was unscrewed from the hose, and the astonished firemen fished a live eel out of the pipe that weighed nearly three pounds.

berland county, N. J., recently celebrated his 87th birthday anniversary by sawing two cords

The Servant Girl Problem as Serious is New York as in Pittaburg-Dan Lamont In Public and Private Life-Poor Bartley Campbell's Little Estate.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WHILE the colleges of the country have just turned out hundreds of young men of superfine mental acquirements we see no efforts for the improvement of that class of most serviceable and necessary people that comes under the head of servant girls. It would be very gratifying, to New Yorkers especially, if we could feel assured that several hundred young women had just been turned out fully apped for the duties of domestic life. I am ot certain but they would contribute more happiness to the world and render life more ttractive than so many educated young gen tlemen. Here in New York the servant girl problem is of more importance than all of the political or economic questions put together. Beyond a few unimperiant alleged cooking schools no provision has ever been adopted by he modern philanthropist or philosopher look ing to an improvement in this respect. It is to be doubted whether such efforts would be suc thing that a question on which rests the happi-ness of the household is almost completely ignored. A good servant is more rare in New York to-day than a good accountant, a good

York to-day than a good accountant, a good stenographer or a good writer. The more intellectual walks of life appear to be annually more and more crowded.

If I were to mention one thing which promises the greatest happiness to the greatest number, it would be an intelligent and moderately skillful class of servants. Of recent years women have been thrust forward by circumstances into the ranks of men in all business relations. There is scarcely an office in this vast city but where there is employed an educated and intelligent woman in some capacity. While this indicates an equality and the independence of womanhood it draws away a corresdonding number from the domestic held and from the taste and capacity for domestic labor. A prominent gentleman of means doing business for a large corporation in lower Broadway told me the other day that his great business did not annoy him or tax his attended. in lower Broadway told me the other day that his great business did not amony him or tax his patience half so much as his domestic affairs.

"These latter difficulties," he said, "arise from the fact that it is almost impossible to secure a harmonious organization of servants. Of these I employ seven. We have lived in New York a long time and had achieved that almost miraculous state of domestic affairs, a perfect household organization, when the advent of a single addition in the shape of a maid completely overturned the work of several years. One by one my people dropped off before we had fairly become aware of the cause. They were well paid and had no complaints to make as to their treatment. In this process of disintergration it came out that the one girl had succeeded in effectually demoralizing all of the rest within three months. Hav. ing discharged her we must begin over again, it is the most annoying trial of domestic life,"

Drives People Out of Housekeeping.

THE experience of this gentleman is that of a great many who employ less help and who are less prominent in social affairs. The small housekeeper who must depend upon a maid of all work, and whose finances are lima dozen girls in my short New York life and yet am not happy. Some of my experiences would be amusing if they were not so awfully annoying. Many of these girls, who are usually sought through employment agents, have scarcely a single qualification necessary to insure the happiness of a small household; I mean the acquirements of plain cooking, wash-ing and ironing and other domestic duties sup-posed to be familiar to every good housewife. A good many New Yorkers have been in the nabit of getting raw girls immediately from Dastle Garden and teaching them patiently and

Castle Garden and teaching them patiently and laboriously the duries required of them. Very often, however, the result hardly justiles the trouble, for once taught they become independent, and will secure other places without warning. There are circumstances where all of the servants of a single household quit work and leave the household helpless wishout a day's notice. Most of these "girls" prefer variety and are never satisfied to remain in any one place any considerable length of time, and this without regard to treatment or pay.

I think in this question alone will be found the most potent reason why even wealthy New Yorkers prefer to live in hotels and fashionable flats where they are not annoyed by the petty difficulties arising from the management of servants. In respect to qualifying herself for the ordinary duties of a happy life a woman differs very widely from a man. There are more places open in New York City to-day for decent, intelligent and clever women, with good homes, good pay and a steady job than for any other class of human workers. I presume it is the case to a lesser degree in all large cities. Here, however, where there is abundance of wealth, and where money is no opiect when for three years to honey from an aplary at Wewahitchka, Fla., was killed a night or two ago. The buzzing of the bees and the sweet ago. The buzzing of the bees and the sweat-ness of his repast so occupied bruin's attention that he did not notice the approach of his slayers until too late to escape. He was a cute beast, nevertheless, for always on breaking into the aplary he smeared honey over his head and face to avoid being stung. -A school teacher, near Dawson, Ga., having instructed a pupil to purchase a gramfrom the child's mother: "I do not desire for Lula shall ingage in grammar as i profer her ingage in yuseful studies and can learn her how wealth, and where money is no object when comforts of life are to be secured, it is re-markable. Our whole system of female edu-cation is antagonistic to the idea of female labor. It takes from the ranks of demestac -A railway postal clerk who runs on the lator. It takes from the ranks of domestic life and makes plano pounders, shop girls, type-writers, cashiers and so on out of the best ma-terial, and, in my opinion, without a correspond-ing advantage to humanity. Judeing from what we see every day a liberal education creates in Union Pacific a day or two since found among the mail passing through his hands a mail carrier's hat, which had been mailed at Butte,

Money in Private Life.

DAN LAMONT'S career reminds me of a

number of personal acquaintances who came over to New York after the close of the

street railway company and an officer in two or

three other big enterprises. In the same office with him is W. C. Whitney, late Secretary of

the Navy. In the Western National Bank to-

day I met Mr. Thomas J. Brennau, who is now assistant cashier in that financial institution.

The bank was started by Dan Manning, Cleve-

land's Secretary of the Treasury, and with him

land's Secretary of the Treasury, and with him in the enterprise came Jordan, Cleveland's Treasurer of the United States and until recently President of the Western National. With Jordan came V. P. Snyder, who has since been promoted from the Western National to assistant cashier of the First National Baok. Young Thomas Brennan will be remembered by a good many people as a newspaper man at Wasnington for several years, both as special correspondent and connected with the Associated Press; Tom worked for me as an assist ant at the beginning of the Graffeld tragedy.

ciated Press; Tom worked for me as an assistant at the beginning of the Garffield tragedy, and was a very energetic hustler. He became Manning's private secretary when the latter was made Secretary of the Treasury, and came over to New York with him. He was private secretary for Jordan and afterward corresponding clerk of the bank. His elevation to assistant cashier will be received by the newspaper men of Washington and Cleveland, O., with a good deal of satisfaction, There are several familiar faces behind the teller's grating in this bank, being men who were once connected with the Treasury in Washington. They find in private life a wider scope for their peculiar talents and better pay for their labor. I know a number of first-class men still in the Treasury Department who are worth four or five times what they receive from the Government, and could get it, too, if they had the nerve to break away

Bartley Campbell's Career Recalled.

Poor Bartley Campbell! How the memory of his genius comes up to us with the an-

nonucement in the daily papers a few days ago!

It is only a six line notice to the effect that letters of administration are granted to his

wife, Emily, and that his personal estate is valued at \$200. All his kith and kin are his widow, and two sons, Robert and John, the latter 20 and 19 respectively. What a story of

genius there is in this simple announcement

One of the most brilliant and successful play

fellows with his heart on his sleeve, so to

iellows with his heart on his sleeve, so to speak, beloved by everybody who knew him, and leaving his Impression upon the dramatic profession such as no playwriter of his day and generation. Yet to-day, scarcely three years since his melancholy death, he is almost forgotten in his personality. While managers and actors are struggling with each other in the reproduction of the emanations of his brain, and theaters season after season are crowded with loyers of his lurid dramas, probably but one out of thousands ever give him a passing thought.

way of the dramatic profession. Notwithstand-ing this, Bartley Campbell's name will be re-membered by his thousands of dear friends

writers of his time, a splendid fellow

Mont, says the Portland Oregonian, Attached to it was a card on which was written: "Round the world to beat George Francis Train." The carrier passed it along to San Francisco, and says that as the hat will not have to stop to women an intense dislike to the kitchen range and dishwater. It is human nature, perhaps, and cannot be helped. It would seem from all of the importants interests involved that some combined effort on the part of society to encourage domestic labor and for the devel opment of a happier domestic life should be est or make speeches it will probably Train's record.

-Clem Smith, a colored fiddler, well known in Annapolis, was, it is said, apprised of his approaching end through a dream, which, interpreted, meant that he had only one day longer to live. On the day he died he related the dream to some persons with whom he worked, who noticed how melancholy he appeared and who commented on his gloomy con-dition. Smith had been working at Hay Ridge, and was taken ill on his way to Annapolis. He died shortly after reaching home.

-A flock of cranes made a diversion in Georgia. There were probably more than 100 of the lank fowls in the flock, and quite a number of the citizens watched them for nearly an hour as they soared through the air high above the city. They were as perfectly drilled as the average inilitary company, and there was not a hitch or bobble in their movements. They seemed to be governed by the movements of a leader, and in every wheel or turn there was not the slightest break.

-A boy named Drews performed a dangerous feat in West Orange, N. J., the other day, it is related. The contractor for the drain that has been laid to carry off the standing water in lots on the Valley road, wanted to dewater in lots on the valey road, wanted to de-termine whether or not the drain was free from obstructions, and offered the lad a small sum to go through it. The pipe is 18 inches in drameter, is eight feet under ground and is 1,200 feet long. The boy accepted the offer and entered the pipe. Half an hour later he emerged safely from the other end.

FUNNY MAN'S FANCIES.

IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. Editor of the Basso-Do you keep the Basso Newsdealer-That's exactly what we do with it.

alike upon the just and the unjust, as every man who has observed how the unjust steals the just's mbrella can testify. Irate Youth-See here, Duzenberry, did you

It is all nonsense to say that the rain falls

tell Sparrowgrass that I couldn't be counted on to pay my debts? Duzenberry-I did not. On the contrary, I told him you could be counted on not to CONSULTING A LAWYER, Cadley-I say, Coke, candidly, now, what is

our opinion of me? Coke-I assure you, Cad, it is not worth buying. AN ANNOUNCEMENT. I gave myself away last Tuesday night,

A MITIGATING CIRCUMSTANCE. Judge-Were you ever arrested before?

NOT MUCH IMPROVEMENT IN FIRE-ESCAPES They were looking at a slender, ladder-shaped

"Jacob's ladder. "-Polk Stoning.

A MODERN PRODIGAL His wild oats sown, his money spent, Coun Vivial ceased to laugh

Back to his father's home he humbly wont.

To eat the fatted calf.

His daddy saw him, as he climbed the hill.

Yes feel no jot nor tittle of chagrin,
Because I gave myself to that sweet wight:
The heiress—and the heiress took me in.

Sam Johnsing—No, boss, I nebber was. Ebery time I has been errested de policeman grabbed me ty de neck from behind.—Alex. E. Sweet.

They were toward at a section, fatter-suspendire escape ranning up the side of a tail building.

"We don't make many improvements in these things," remarked the wicked partner. "About the only difference between five-escapes now and in the olden times is that now they are intended for a fellow to climb down on, while the first fire scape of which I remember any account was for fellow to climb up on." 'What fire-escape are you referring to?" asked

To us who knew him well, with all his virtues and faults, this little notice strikes a responsive cord of human sympathy. Campbell in his brisf and erratic career made a fortune in mouey. All he leaves of that now is the pittable sum of \$200. In the hey-day of his popularity poor Bartley would have scarcely counted such a sum as anything worth mentioning. In his grand scheme of the management of a formidable circuit of theaters, and the management of theatrical companies handing inousands of dollars a night, the insignificant sum left to his widow and family would not have been considered pocket money for a week. Well, it is the way of the world, especially the way of the dramatic profession. Notwithstanding this Bartley Campbell's name will be remembered by his thousands of dear friends within the country, and his plays will be played throughout the theaters he once managed, and by the actors and actresses he brought out to public notice, while the people that weep in the audiences will go away to their respective homes year after year thankful that Bartley Campbell lived.

NEW YORK, June 21. His daddy saw him,

But boiled swery door,
Then eried: "You'll get of calf your all
When you've been cowed some more."

—Errotic Enry