The Dispatch.

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THE DISPATCH FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the summer car have THE DISPATCH forwarded by earliest mail to any address at the rate of 50 cents per month, or \$2.50 for three months, Sunday edition (winded. Daily edition only, 70c per month, \$2 for three months. The address may be changed as desired, if care be taken in all cases to mention both old and new address.

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

As we predicted he would, President Harrison signed the silver bill yesterday. The act of making the bill a law was unaccompanied by any sign of the President's besitancy. Under the circumstances the new law is fairly acceptable. It will not have much effect upon the financial condition of the country, although the price of silver is likely to rise a little in response to the increase in the Government's purchases of silver. The silver men are not satisfied with the law, but they are better off under it than they were before. The Eastern financiers who were most earnest in the opposi tion to silver inflation are not satisfied either, but they should certainly be thankful that they have excaped free coinage of silver as proposed by a Senate majority representing a combination of the West and South, THE DISPATCH does not regard the silver law as a strong measure, but it is probably the best compromise that could be reached

AN OLD LEADER'S DEATH.

The death of General John C. Fremont. on Sunday, at an advanced age, ends a career which became prominent at an earlier period in the history of the country than that of any man now living. Fremont first won fame for an exploring tour from the away the excuse for immense campaign Missouri river to the Pacific which bore to the American continent very much the relation that Stanley's expedition across latter consideration requires the amendment Africa does to that continent, in the present of the Constitution, the Republican conmont's specess in crossing them challenged the admiration of the whole country. His success as a Pathtinder and his influ-

ence in keeping California out of the list of slave States, made him the first Republican candidate for President in 1856. That was really the summit of his fame, for his military career during the war was not successful compared with the achievements of less showy Union Generals, and since the war his career has been a somewhat inglorious one. In one respect the career of the dead explorer and soldier is typical of the Republican party. In his youth he stood for the opened in case of contests and by order of development of the wast natural wealth of the courts. If any of the drafts of ballot rethe country, and the preservation of its free form enactments make any provision for soil. In his old age he became entangled detecting the substitution or false counting with corporate schemes and the conflicts of of the ballots by dishonest election officers, the great money kings involved him in they must provide for the identification of financial complications and even in scandals.

Fremont's place in history, however, is early support of the Union and the freedom of the Territories from slavery. As a pioneer, both of civilization and of Republicanism in its best days, he will always be a creditable figure in the records of the struggle over the slavery question.

A remarkable illustration of the vital difference if makes whether the mote is in your neighbor's eve or the beam in your own is afforded by the last issue of the New York Post, on the subject of publishing literary matter not protected by international copyright. The Post has been making a savage attack on the firm of Funk & Wagnalls for the publication of an edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica without authority from or payment to the Edinburgh firm, who got up that expensive and valuable work. The incention of the attack was political, having been originally directed at Mr. Wanamaker for permitting the sale of the pirated edition in his Philadelphia store; but Funk & Wagnalls having takes up the cudgels for the people who sold their goods, it has been continued to the extent of calling the people who publish English literature without paying for it

'thieves" and "robbers." It was impossible to avoid making the retort which has heretofore been referred to In this column, that the Post, in common with two or three other newspapers which have been especially savage in making the attack on these publishers, have carried on the regular practice for years of copying stories from the English magazines. This was pointed out to the Post by the assailed firm; and that paper replies, first, that its appropriation of foreign literature was a case of "De minimis non curat ler;" sec end, that it supposed the publishers of the magazine would not object to its practice. but would rather value the advertisement; and, third, that having recently made inquiries of the magazine publishers, and found that the majority of them do object,

it has discontinued the practice. As a defense from the charge which it has been making against others the Post's plea of "De minimis" is most unique. The statute law does not care for either the large or the small appropriations of foreign literature; but to allege that the law of morals on which this whole fight has been based, condones the moderate thefts and condemns the large ones, is a new position for a public monitor to take. The Post's plea is very much as if a man were accusing another of bank robbery, and on being twitted with his own departures from the rule of honesty

anything more important than a dwellinghouse, or secured any more valuable plunder than household silver, and having found out by inquiry, after a dozen years of the housebreaking profession, that the heads of families objected to it, he had determined to quit the business.

This comparison is made on the strength of the Post's own assertion that the copying of foreign literary matter, in the absence of international copyright, is stealing. The mportant point is that it leaves the Post exactly in the position of the firm which has been its target. The firm has withdrawn its pirated edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica; the Post has sworn off from its pirating of English magazine stories. This ought to permit the cruel war, in which the pot has so savagely descanted on the criminal soctiness of the kettle, to quiet its thunderings.

THE PARTISAN BALLOT REFORM.

It is a rather unique development of the ballot reform agitation that has been produced by the fact that the Democratic convention only pronounced for a reform like the Australian system, while the Republican platform calls for a constitutional amendment to do away with the numbering of the ballots now required by the Constitution. The consequence is that a number of Reents per week, or including Sunday edition, Republican organs which before the convention hardly revealed any knowledge that such an issue as ballot reform was in existence, are now protesting that no ballot reform is genuine unless it has the words "constitutional amendment" blown upon he bottle, and are arraigning the Democrats for insincerity because, they did not demand the abolition of the constitutional provision, which makes detection possible n cases of ballot box stuffing.

The insistence of these organs on the constitutional amendment is the most inique example of the order of new converts yet on record. They have the justification of the opinion of Lieutenant Governor Black in favor of the constitutional amendment; and they are making the most of it. It does not appear vital to them what the other details of the reform shall be. Provisions to take away the excuse for immense campaign funds, to prevent bogus tickets or to abolish wire pullers at the poils are not worth mentioning. The one thing that is required is the abolition of the constitutional provision, requiring the numbering of ballots. It is no more than fair to specify that this attitude is not universal among the Republican press. A very honorable exception is presented by the Republican organ of this city which only the other day quoted the Hon, Charles R. Buckslew's assertion of the value of the constitutional provision, and wisely discouraged the tendency to cast saide the safeguards which have worked so well. But the Republican organs which are seeking to make the question a State issue, have fairly committed themselves to the position that the one ballot reform which they insist upon is the one that will re-open the gate to the counting of stuffed or substituted ballots.

An honest and fair view of the subject is that both parties have agreed in indorsing the objects to be gained by what is known as the Australian ballot system. On this point they occupy the same ground. These are the prevention of corruption by taking funds and by preserving the secreey of the ballot. Under the impression that the The vast plains which are now | vention called for such an amendment; but peopled and traversed by railroads then this is a mistake. The object of the Ausformed an unknown wilderness; and Fre- tralian system is to protect the voter from corruption and undue influence before the ballot is cast. The object of the constitutional provision is to protect the ballot when it is east and to make detection possible if other ballots are substituted. If these two purposes were irreconcilable the latter would be the most vital. To cast away the

safeguard against false counting or bogus ballots would be the opposite of retorm. But they are not at all antagonistic. The secrecy of the numbered ballot can be preserved by requiring the lists to be sealed be fore the ballots are counted, only to be ballots by the courts in case of such charges. As the State Constitution already contains such a provision, it is evident that it can be fixed by his success in exploration, and his brought into harmony with the required secreey as pertectly as the most zealous bal-

> lot reformer could desire. It is thus clear that there is no occasio for an issue among the friends of ballot reform in either party on this subject. But it will be healthy to remember that if the Republican organs, which are trying to make an assue of it, persist in their demand for the constitutional amendment, they put themselves on record as in favor of the ballot reform which will make ballot box stuffing possible, in the future, as it has been in the past.

FIRE AND FUN. Major J. Horace Lacy, of Virginia, prob ably intends his letter to General Jubal A Early to be taken seriously. Whatever the writer's intention the letter is delightfully humorous as the reader may observe elsewhere. It is no easy thing to weld together bloodthirstiness and fun, but Major Lucy does it inimitably. To begin with, the point at issue between the fiery Major and the old Contederate war horse is not of the slightest consequence to any breathing being. It is simply whether General Lee spoke favorably on a certain occasion of the military abilities of Brigadier Billy Mahone. Early says he did not; Major Lacy says he did. The venerable Mahone is yet to be heard from. Early has also stighted Major Lacy, which is not surprising, if his general conduct is on a par with the tone and language of his letter. But the exquisite morsel of unconscious humor comes at the end of the letter, where Major Lacy regrets the survival of the men who will neither learn nor forget. Very few men have the courage to say that they regret their own existence.

A BAD DAY FOR DOGS. Let the dogs beware to-day! There will be murder in the air for the unmuzzled among them. The picturesque and cruel idea of shooting the canine law breakers has been abandoned. The substitute for it is death by poison. Perhaps in the working this plan may not be so uncertain and generally obnoxious as it PREPARING FOR A VIGOROUS CAMPAI GN appears to be now. The warning that unauthorized persons evilly-disposed toward dogs will go in for dog-poisoning under cover of the official warfare should be noted. An official of the police department is reported to have said that many people were waiting for a chance to poison their neighbors' dogs, and that the police would wink at the commission of such cowardly crimes. It will be well for these individuals to remember that they have no

should reply that he had never burglarised right to kill their neighbors' dogs, and that the complicity of the police will not save them from prosecution. We are unwilling to believe that Chief Brown countenances such illegal proceedings. But in any even citizens have a right to protect their dog from illegal assaults, and we advise the to do so without fear. The safest way is to obey the law, muzzle your dog, and keep t sharp lookout for unofficial poisoners.

THE United States is vainglorious ove the fact that its newest torpedo boat, the Cushing, made the fastest run on record from New York to New London, at the average speed for four and three-quarter hours, of 25% miles per hour. This makes her the fast est naval vessel affoat, which is a decide feather in the naval; cap of Yankee Doodle There is certainly more to be done in the lin of advancing our naval prestige by building such boats, than by reducing the requirements of speed in order to coax builders into accept ing contracts.

SENATOR QUAY is deeply indignant that Congressional conferees from his county should have been purchased. Meanwhile the discharge of affidavits is going on, and the aim of the swearers has swerved around so as to include Mr. Townsend.

THERE is some satisfaction in the obser vation that New York has been stung by the rejection of its attempt to strike the surplus for the building of the Grant monument, and by the comments of the press, to the extent of making an effort for the fulfillment of its longabandoned pledge. But the effort is a desperate one. The poor millionaires of that city fine their resources so severely taxed by their sum mer water place campaigns that they really cannot spare any money to fulfill old and forgotten pledges about a monument to a nation

WHEN Messrs. Reed and Belden next un dertake the functions of censorship it is un derstood that they will run the erasing pencil through all articles signed "X. M. C.," without stopping to settle the question of authorship.

CALIFORNIA'S average annual gold pro duction since 1848 has been \$80,000,000; but since the probibition of hydraulic mining in 1883, i has fallen to \$14,000,000. The State mineralogist declares that the metallic wealth of the State has hardly been touched; but the trouble is to find means to get it out in paying quantities, If California could turn out gold enough to bring the gold dollar down to a level with the silver coin, the monetary issue would be settled in a way to end all disputes.

THE police are authorized to kill unmus gled dogs to-day. But Ill-natured citizens who desire to kill off their neighbors' pets had better remember that such proceedings are illegal

THE suggestion that Baby McKee wrote that grangers' picuic letter as a joke on the old man is injustice to the small master of the White House. The fact that he did not have the perception to decline that Cape May cot tage is no reason for charging him with all the literary sins that may be committed in the name of the administration.

THE baseball teams ostensibly hailing from this city are generously endeavoring to beat each other in the race for the lowest place

Wren Hon Ben Butterworth selected a Secretary of the World's Fair Commission, that enterprise ought to be getting ready to begin active work. One of the first pieces of work done should be to select a site where the entire fair can be kept together with adequate room, and to commence putting up good buildings there

AFTER yesterday's oppressive heat there was a suspicion that a cyclone which would break it up might prove an agreeable variety.

JUDGE GRESHAM'S declaration that all that is wanted to crush the lottery business is "an honest and fearless Congress," suggests t our national lawmakers a way in which they can do much more effective work than by trying to legislate party supremacy.

Turne is plenty of legislation desired fo this city. Perhaps it is just as well that not half the laws asked for will be obtained.

BOSTON consumed less water during June than in the same month of last year. The arguments of Field Marshal Halstead and nel Watterson against the use of the demoralising icewater, seems to have taken effect in an unexpected quarter.

PEOPLE OF PROMINENCE

MME. DEMORET, a dark-faced little old French lady, has furnished ice cream and confectionery for all the Presidents back to Buch-

SAMUEL DRY, of Wesley, Me., is one of the greatest bear hunters of his time. During his life he has killed 220 bears and cubs, receiving EMPEROR WILLIAM has declared that the

next birthday of Count Von Moltke shall be kept as a national holiday. The famous strate was born October 26, 1800, at Parchim, Mecklenburg. THERE are now living in Brooklyn and o

Staten Island 32 descendants of old Governor Dougan, the Ears of Limerick. The oldest of these descendants is William Toombs, of Wash ington avenue, Brooklyn. THE Hon. Roger Q. Mills, Mills of the r

splendent mustache and speaking eyes, has gone to Missouri to fill the Missouri mind with his eloquence. It is said that Missouri is all a-tremble with anticipation ARRAHAM EMERSON, of Candia, N. H., is the son of a soldier who fought at Bennington, and is 90 years old. In spite of that great age he is in excellent health and is uncommonly

sprightly. He may any day be seen at work on bis farm. MADELEINE LEMAIRE, who is one of the most successful and distinguished of modern French artists, has beauty as well as talent. She is a tall brunette, with charming manners, soft, dark soyes, and a sweet and intel-

lectual face. THE youngest son of Dickons, a young ma named after Bulwer, the novelist, is a mem-ber of the New South Wales Parliament. A spiteful Sydney paper, which is in the Opposi-tion, says of him: "He possesses merely his illustrious father's nose, and was chiefly elected because he bore his father's name."

MRS. PHIL KEARNY, widow of fighting Gen eral Phil Kearny, is at Cape May, where she owns one of the handsomest cottages on the beach. Mrs. Kearny was the famous Kentucky beauty, Miss Diana Bullitt. She had two sisters nearly as beautiful as berself, and all married distinguished men. One married Count De Kanzo, of Sweden, and one became the wife of General Atkinson.

HAS SELECTED HIS CONFERREES,

he Will Meet Together and Nominat

IMPRICIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 UNIONTOWN, July 14 .- D. W. McDonald UMIONTOWN, July 14.—D. W. McDonald, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, this afternoon announced the three conferrees of this city who are to meet a like number from Greene county, at the United States Hotel in Brownsville, Saturday, July 24, at 10 A. M., to select a candidate for State Henator from this district. He has selected Edward Dean, J. D. Carr and M. S. Griffin.

Mathias Brandt, of Greene, will be the only candidate, it being understood that Fayette will present no candidate, and in return for conceding the Senatorship to Greene this time, Fayette will have the candidate for President Judge in 1893.

The Youngstown Republicans Elect Their County Committee Officers. PRESCIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

Youngstown, July 14.-The newly-elected

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS WEDDED. Pleasant Silver Wedding Anniversary at

A BRIDE FROM CINCINNATI

An Engagement Announced.

THE TOPICAL TALKER. frien a Rot Enough Topic-Popular De-Insions About the Dark Continent-The Shadyside. In response to handsome silver invitation eards issued by Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Winslow, a Principal Features of Equatorial Africa-Highways Through the Forest-Race large gathering of friends thronged their beau-tiful home on Aiken avenue last evening, and

Typer. DERHAPS this is not just the sort of weather in which to talk of Africa-Greenland's icy mountains would be more of a relief as a topic. But all the world more or less is talking of Africa, and Americans are interested in Stanley's discoveries if not in the actual par-tition of the Dark Continent. We all of us have a good deal to learn about

Africa, and almost as much to unlearn. When I was at school Africa always figured in my mind as a combination of sandy deserts and trackless jungles, in which lions and elephants were lords paramount. The prevailing color of African landscapes was a tawny orange in my magination-this was due to the fact, I think that the map of Africa in my atlas was so tinted. The picture of a lioness and her ct.bs in the moonlit desert by Gerome which was exhibited here recently, and now hangs in Mr. Lockhart's gallery, represents a phase of African life with which we are all tolerably familiar. But the revelations of equatorial Africa which are being made these days no cessitate a general reformation in our

FIRST as to the idea of the heart of Africa being a desert. Nothing could be more wildly untrue. The country rises in three tiers from surrounding oceans. It is a gradual ascent from the coast to the mountains. The land near the coast is full of deadly malaria. It is covered with rank vellow grass, and the native Swahilis divide the richness thereof with the leopard, the hyena, the crocodile and the hippopotamus. The higher ground of the next tier, and the mountainous plateau from Kilima Njaro's snowy peak to the Eastern shores of Lake Nyanza, are covered with endless forests-"not grand umbrageous forest," says Professor Drummond, "like the forests of South America, nor matted jungle like the forests of India, but thin, rather weak forests, of low trees, whose half-grown trunks and scanty leaves offer no shade from the tropical

There are thousands and thousands of mile of this vast thin forest, shadeless and voiceless Ouce in a week you will see a palm; once it three months a monkey will cross your path; the flowers are few, the color effects monop-onous and dazzling under the everlasting glare

of the sun in the torrid zone.

Mr. Drummond, who has studied tropics Africa more closely and systematically than any other man, says that the sweetest moment of the Airican day comes in the ten minutes just after sunset, when the whole tone of the landscape changes like magic and a singular soft beauty steals over the scene.

A NOTHER impression that travelers have certainly given their readers of the Central African forests is that they are a trackles wilderness through which the desperate ex-plorer makes his way guided by his compass chance and a pack of black guides, who, "for laginess, ugliness, stopidity and wickedness are not to be matched on any continent of the world,"

It is true that a man may land at Zanzibar and find plenty of these black villains, the porters, ready enough to engage for the Victoria Nyanza or for the grand tour of the Tanganyika. The black guides are the seum of old slave gangs and fugitives from justice from every tribe, and they volunteer so readily for any expedition, no matter what its destination, because every one of them hopes to run away at the earliest opportunity and with anything portable he can get, on the march.

But the impression, which certainly is general among those with whom I have talked of the Dark Continent, that these forests are path-less wildernesses is not borne out by the facts as stated by recent explorers. Probably no country in the world is better supplied with paths than this unmapped continent. Village and tribes, tribes and states are all bound t gether by a wonderful network of narrow paths. No vehicles can be drawn over these primeval highways. They are not ever a foot wide, beaten by constant travel into the consistency of rock, and considerably below the evel of the surrounding forest. You can cross the continent, from the Indian Ocean until the because the paths are made to connect village not the coasts. The paths take on extra eccentricity for another reason. When a tree falls across a path it is never removed. The natives go around it. By the time the detour has become a part of the regular path, the white ants have eaten the tree, and the traveler who comes after finds no clew of the cause of the livergence. If a rock is encountered the same thing occurs. The natives go around it, and the path departs from the straight line. The idea of moving the rock or tree never occurs to

THE Swahilis, as the native inhabitants of Zanzibar and the coast of East Africa, included in the protectorate which Germany has just ceded to Great Britain, are called, are a hybrid race, in which the African black or Bantu blood is mingled with that of the Arab. Some of them are desperately tough characters, as many travelers who have come in contact with them in "that cesspool of wickedness," as someone has called Zanzibar. Their acquaintance with civilization has been their ruin. The native of the African highlands, who is the prey of the Arabian slave hunter, appears by all accounts to be a gentle savage, the primeval man, without clothes, without learning, without religion, with only natural wants and means to satisfy them ever of skins the highland African is not a negro. brown, something like the color of a good cigar. The whole surface is diced with a delicate pattern which gives it great richness and row of books would be bound in native morocco." These simple folk belong to the great Bantu race, but their race history is

MINERS' CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

Movement on Foot to Establish Them Throughout the Coke Regions. PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

SCOTTDALE, July 14.-A movement will be put on foot shortly to establish miners' cooperative stores all through the coke regions. To this end a company has been organized at To this end a company has been organized at Stonerville, and a store will be opened up next week. Hilliary Ball, of West Overton, near this place, is at the head of this movement, and the scheme has met with the hearty approbation of the miners everywhere. Secretary Robert Watchorn, of the United Mine Workers, made a speech here a short time ago at a mass meeting, in which he urged this movement and stated that it would better their financial standing, as the coke companies asked ex-rbitant prices for their goods.

Peter Wise and other labor leaders favor the movement, and will work untiringly for its accomplishment. What success will attend the move it is hard to predict, as coke operators will likely oppose it, should any signs of success be noted.

BALLOTING FOR A BRACE OF THEM. The Result as Problematical as When the

Work Began, WARREN, PA., July 14.-The Judicial cor ference held an adjourned meeting this after-noon at Sulphur Springs. After balloting 257 times, the result was as started. The conven-tion adjourned at 8 to meet at 9. Five hundred and eleven ballots have now been taken in all and no nomination or break made. It is safe to say the meeting will be fruitless to both candidates in the field.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

Mrs. Catherine Lenkser. The sadness of death has stricken one Brushton schold twice within a week. Mrs. Catherin Lenkner, who had been confined to her bed with sickness for many weary days, passed away early sickness for many weary days, passed away early yesterday morning. She was 58 years of age. Although it was known for a logst lime that death must come at last, the end was mone the less a shock to her very large circle of friends, Less than a week ago, on Tuesday, her, husband, Louis Lenkner, died in his 74th year. The funeral services of Mrs. Lenkner will be held at her late home on Hrushton avenue, this atternoon, at 20 'clock, under the direction of Rev. Mr. Miller, of St. Andrew's German Lutheran Church. The remains will be interred in the German Lutheran Cemetery, East End.

J. T. HIII. M. D. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR. FAIRMOUNT, W. VA., July 14.-Dr. J. T. HILL tied here last night of typhoid fever. Dr. Hill was a prominent young physician, and son-in-law of the late Hon. James Morrow, who was one of the leading candidates for the Democratic nom-nation for Governor in 1885 and an atterney of distinguished ability.

MUSIC AND POETRY. THE SUBJECT OF LEARNED LECTURES AT CHAUTAUQUA.

enjoyed with them their twenty-fifth anniver-sary, or silver wedding. The hours were from ley-Puffball's Tribulation. INPROTAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

8 to 11, and many who, through the day, thought the excessive heat would prevent their thought the excessive heat would prevent their donning full dress stire and paying their respects to Dr. and Mrs. Winslow, by the time the cool breeze of the evening sprung up changed their minds and became of the company, much to their enjoyment. The nost and hostess were assisted in receiving and entertaining their guests by their two sons, Messrs. George H. and John L. Winslow.

Delightful music and a cooling supper, of which lees formed a prominent part, were features of the evening. Many handsome presents of silver were presented to the genial host and charming hostess, with wishes that they might travel on safely and as happily to the stations of Golden and Diamond. artisans, mindful of the old camp-me scured by the Son of One of Pittaburg's Popular Merchants.

Mr. Frank Luebbe, son of William Luebbe, the Diamond grocer, will be wedded to Miss Annie Rose, of Cincinnati, on Thursday evening. Frank is now at the Queen City enjoying these bright summer days with his prospective bride. His father and mother will be among the guests on Thursday evening.

The affair promises to be one of the gay Cin-cinnati events of the season, and many Pitts-burgers will welcome Frank and his Rose to our city after their wedding.

Dilworth, daughter of F. A. Dilworth, and Mr. Will Jones, a son of Thomas Jones, of Jones & Laughlin. The marriage will take place some time in early fall, and will be one of splendor and grandeur bentting the social

ndienting Some Unusual Disturbance on the Bosom of the Lake. CHICAGO, July 14.—The weather was very sulry and oppressive this morning, though the thermometer did not indicate a higher temper-ature than about 83° at any time. About noon the sky was covered with very dark clouds, and it became necessary to use artifiial lights in offices. The darkness was accompanied by a sharp, cool breeze off the lake.

Though the wind was not heavy, the water on
the shore quickly rose four feet, a very unusual occurrence, and it was supposed to indicate

MERCY NUNS RETREAT.

we Jesuits Conducting the Exercices at St. Xavier's This Year. The Misters of Mercy of the convent or Vebster avenue, are now holding their annual retreat at St. Xavier's convent, Loretta, West

moreland county. The exercises are being conducted by two Jesuit priests from Canada. They were begun a few days ago and will continue until the middle of next month. Two weeks is the time of the spiritual devotion for one half of the Sisters with a week intervening for the others to prepare for the same occasion. Altogether there are over 100 Sisters in attendance.

CURRENT TIMELY TOPICS.

A CARRAGE leaf in the hat is a better sun troke preventive than a carload of cool lager. SCHOHABIE, N. Y., has, according to the

ast census, about 4,000 less people than she had to years ago. The population must have been away on a fishing trip when the enumerators A GANG of toughs at Ypsilanti, Mich., tore up a lot of gravestones and scattered them along the main street of the village, executed a war dance on a stoop, and then lugged off a citizen's pump. The shotgun policy should be introduced in that Wolverine town at the earliest opportu-

CORPORAL TANNER will be one of the attractions at the Greenville, Mich., fair this fail, 61-65, and how to clear \$100,000 a year out of the

THE Jay Gould of Mexico visited Chicago last week. Senor Huler is his name. He owns big onyx quarries down there, follows the pro-fession of millionaire, and otherwise ekes out a

A CINCINNATI statistician has rigged up an arrangement by which he gets the power of a horse's tail when it is switched to brush off flies, norse's tail when it is switched to brush off files, says the Detroit Free Press. He finds the average movement to be equal to 13 ounces of dead force, and the number of movements to average 1,450 per day. No wonder the fly laughs hi uself into A METEORIC stone fell in Washington county

last week which weighed 180 pounds, and yet no one was killed. This seems to disprove the story that you can't throw a stone in that county with-A CANDIDATE for Congress in Georgia, rider

to church in an ox cart. He is trying to capture the Farmers' Alliance, but he will discover that the Granger vote is not to be caught by such A NEW YORK woman who is suing for a divorce because of failure to provide, stated that when her eight children were in need of shoes her

husband sen t her a basket of flowers and a lot his own poetry. A church mouse would starve to death on such nourishment. An Ohio Congressman drank four glasses of iced tea, a nd was very ill in consequence. It serves him right. Congressmen have been cautioned often enough not to induige in luxuries

at this season of the year. SAID a sweet charming, lovely young Mrs. "I really don't know what a Krs!"
A rogue heard her speak,
Kissed her plump on the cheek,
And said as he did it, "Why, Thyrs!"

THE HISTORY WILL BE WRITTEN. committee Propose to Do What They Please With the Johnstown Fund.

-Laurence American.

PRECIAL TRLEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. JOHNSTOWN, July 14.-The Tribune, whose editor, George T. Swank, is a member of the Flood Finance Committee, and consequently ought to know, commenting on the proposal that the Flood Commission pay money out of the fund for publishing a history, in an edi-

the fund for publishing a history, in an editorial to-night says:

"The Flood Commission did appropriate \$10,000 for that purpose, and has engaged Prof. McMasters, of the University of Pennsylvania, to write the history. Mr. Ogden, of the commission, is Chairman of the Committee on Publication. Mr. Kramer, secretary of the commission, has repeatedly said the money was so appropriated, and to the questions of the cityons of Johnstown as to their right to do this, said that the commission had full control of the money and could do as they pleased with it."

IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE K. OF I Moors to Elect and Suits at Law to be Inattinted.

PRODUCE THE FORM TO THE DISPATOR. SCOTTDALE, July 14 .- The Knights of Labor will hold a convention here on July 16, Wednes day of this week. On account of the important day of this week. On account of the important business to be transacted the convention will remain in session several days. Decisive steps toward entering suit against the Dunbar Furnace Company will be taken. District efficace will also be elected. It is understood there are several aspirants for the position of Master Workman, the highest office in the district, Kerfoot, the present encumbent, is a candidate for re-election.

MORE MONEY FOR NEW CASTLE.

Frankliu Parties Will Assist Local Capital to Establish Another Bank. ISPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE DISPATON. NEW CASTLE, July 14.—James Woodburn A. A. Plummer, C. Hydrick, John L. Mitchel A. A. Plummer, C. Hydrick, John L. Sitchell, and J. P. Byers, of Franklin, Pa., were in the city to-day, and will likely open a national bank here in a short time. About \$40,000 of stock will be taken by New Castle parties.

This city now has two banks, and the directors of the same complain that it is now impossible to get any amount of money out on in-

Astonishment in Kentucky. From the Courier-Journal.] Just think of it, 19,900,000 gallons of water per day! That is what was used by the people of

Louisville during the past heated spell.

The Natural Love of Harmony in the Human Breast Discussed by Prof. Fingler-Dr. McClintock's Critical Auniysis of Shel-

CHAUTAUQUA LAKE, July 14 .- Monday is CHATTAUQUA LARE, July 11.—Monday is quiet, and the programme is neither large nor varied at the Assembly grounds. The religious quiet of yesterday prolonged its influence into to-day, and a 7 A. M. prayer meeting in the ampitheater was well attended. The majority do not like to have gospel before breakfast, but the staunch old Chautauquan days, still like to offer up blessings to Him who rules over all things before they partake of their morning meal. The younger Chautau-quan would much prefer tennis to prayers be-fore breakfast, and many of them arise at daylight to indulge in this popular sport.
The first lecture of the day was entitled "What is Music" and was delivered early in the afternoon by Prof. I. v. Flagler. A better subject could not have been chosen for the author or a better author for the subject. author or a better author for the subject. Music was not, as many people thought, an art of the later age. Music was born with the birth of man. It came to him naturally and intuitively. There was truly music in the soul of the savage. The sound of see shells and of stones grating together was the primitive music. There is an intense longing for some sound in us all. From these first sounds they advanced to rythm and sound beats. Early races appreciated terrific sounds. The dog is attracted by the whistle of a steam locomotive, and a fock of geese will follow the loud beating of a tin pan. Such sounds grate apon the cultivated ear and the finer tones are only pleasant. Persons often attempt to criticise music and musicians when their ears are not trained to an appreciation of their art and beauty.

The engagement is announced of Miss Daisy An Ideal Poet's Works.

DR. W. D. McCLINTOCK spoke in the hall directly afterward on "The Poetry of Shelley." His lecture was classically fine, discriminating. He dealt with his subject as a QUICK RISE IN THE TIDE AT CHICAGO, scholar and critic. Shelley had a fasci personality. Our general feeling upon reading him is that of youth, enthustasm, ideality and charm. The Shelley of tradition was the ideal poet. He inherited wonderful qualities of mind. As a youth he was passionate, at times rebellious, and ever asserted absolute personal liberty. His whole life and energy was that of a poet, and he was enthusiastic for others and for mankind, but was frequently disappointed in his desires and ambitions. His exile from England on account of his beliefs served as a benefit rather than an injury. When he grew older his views were different and better.

A large part of Shelley's poetry has for its object new and better things for mankind. He became a dreamer and a prophet of a golden age. He looked at everything as personal, ideal and subjective life. Here he worked as an artist with nature and his personal emotions and experiences. In the former he is interesting as a man, but weak as poet. In the latter his work is uniformly noble. charm. The Shelley of tradition was the ideal an unusual disturbance at some point on the surface of the lake. The water at the same time

His Lyrical Poems. CHELLEY was by nature a lyrical poet. His dramas and long poems are not so great. In the lyric Shelley is careful, temporate, arlistic, and the cry of his trumpet is "golden, He is never morbid, even when and his touches, even though not spiritually deep, are intellectually and materially so. His unlyric cry was ideal, longing, regret and in-definiteness definiteness.

As an artist, Shelley's work is beautiful, and his best is temperate and sincere. His power in words, especially in imagery, is great, and his sense of harmony unsurpassed. Shelley's faults are in the intemperateness and indefiniteness of his thoughts. He is idealist and dreamer. The poet, nature, mankind—are all idealized, and there is over all a spirit of vagueness, the undefined, limitless and cloudy in more than half his works.

The Natural and the Remantic. THERE is an unusually large amount of nature about our poet. His poems on nat-ure are about equally between poems on nat-ure, connected with man, and poems on nature for herself entirely. The elements he best understood are those intrinsically beautiful and romantic—the sky, wind, water, woods, and some romantic—the say, wind, water, woods, and some elements of storms and mountains. It is here he shows his love for the indefinite, distant and unlimited. The elements of landscape its sees perfectly. The landscape itself is often ideal and unearthly. In his idealism only the beautiful and romantic elements of nature attract him. Therefore he is offended at much that is human. He represents nobly many of the

subtler phases of emotion, especially love, pathos, tender regret and aspiration. He is an enthusiast for humanity—to cure its evils and relieve its misery.

Some of Shelley's moral principles were some or Shelley's moral principles were wrong, but they were principles, and his life is according to them. He disliked and protested against the form of religion in his day, but he was of a religious nature, and preached the cause of liberty and the veneration of markind.

preached the caus-Why Lecturers Talk.

N THE evening Mr. J. W. Bengough, edito of the well known humorous paper, Grip, of Toronto, Can., entertained the audience with "Puffhall's Tribulations." He said that persons who lectured either did it for money or with motives of a mercenary character. He himself probably did it for one of these reasons. Bengough was once on for an enter-tainment in which many celebrated stars were to appear, but like all stars were a great deal late, or, to relieve the monotony, did not appear at all. The Chairman, an Englishman by the name of Puffball, became very much excited over the non-appearance of the performers, and asked Mr. Bengough to help fill out the programme by sketches, and he repeated the entertainment this evening. He illustrated many of the common scenes and prominent characters about the assembly grounds whose peculiarities his acute eye had marked. The lecture was brimful of fun and kept the audience in the joiliest of humor throughout.

Mr. and Mrs. Whittaker, stopping at Lakewood, came to Chautauqua this afternoon in the yacht Greenhurst, and spent some hours upon the assembly grounds. appear, but like all stars were a

FRUIT WILL ALL BE DEAR.

But High-Grade Sugar Was Never Befor So Chenp in this Country. Granulated sugar was never so low as a resent, which fact led Messrs, H. P. Dilworth & Co. to remark on the scarcity of fruit this year. That grade of sugar sells to-day at 6% cents and a year ago it sold at 714 cents. In fact it is really a cent cheaper than it was a year ago, and as it has come down so close to the price of "off A." and other lower grades sugar, its consumption is enormous, as it is really the cheapest, as the other grades do not polarize so well as granulated. They stated that, added to competition, the scarcity of fruit this year was the main cause of cheapness. There can be little doubt that the fruit crop of the United States, generally speaking, will be short. It is true that in 9,000,000 square miles of latitude and longitude the United States will not likely over wholly miss a drop, but there were some very extensive patches which missed this year. Our home crop isn't worth shucks. There were a few wormy cherries, but neither apples nor pears will amount to anything. Some large trees carry from a peck to a bushel, but the worm is already well intrenched and the fruit is gnarled. The wild raspberry crop was traifing, and much of it failed to materialize, withering or ripening at half or fourth size. Only the birds were able to realize. There was a good prospect for blackberries, but if this dry weather holds another week they will be dwarfed, as were raspberries. polarize so well as granulated. They stated

A BOY'S BELIEF.

It isn't much fun a-living
If grandpa says what's true,
That this is the joillest time o' life
That I'm a-passing through
I'm 'fraid he can't remember,

It's been so awful long. 'm sure if he could recollect He'd know that he was wrong.

Did he ever have, I wonder, A sister just like mine, Who'd take his skates, or break his kite, Or tangle up his twine?
Did he ever chop the kindling,
Or fetch in coal and wood. Or offer to turn the wringer?
If he did, he was a wful good !

In summer it's "weed the garden;" In winter, it's "shovel the snow;"
For there isn't a single season
But has its work, you know.
And then, when a fellow's tired, And hopes he may just sit still,

It's "bring me a pail of water, son, From the spring at the foot of the hill." How can grandpa remember A fellow's grief or joy? Tween you and me, I don't believe

He ever was a boy. Is this the joillest time o' life? Believe it I never can; Nor that it's as nice to be a boy As a really grown-up man.

-Eou Best, in Harper's Toung Peop

PLENTY OF WATER.

Now York's New Aqueduct Completed and Ready for Use.

New York, July 14.—Water was let through the New Croton Aqueduct to-day. Chief Englueer Alphonse Steley promised that a stream should be flowing from it into the Central Park reservoir on the 15th of the pres-ent month. Therefore, to keep his agreement, the engineer started the tide to-day, before the time appointed for it to gush out of the lower extremity of New York's new source of water

upply.

The new Croton aqueduct is the greatest work of its kind in the world. Although not yet wholly completed, it has cost, with the expenditures on the storage dams now building, nearly \$24,000,000. The actual cost of the aqueduct itself is about \$19,500,000. It has taken five years to build and 97 human lives have been sacrificed in its construction. The new Croton aqueduct would have been done three years ago if the terms of the contracts had been complied with. Extensions of time were granted, but even these were exceeded, and altogether nearly five and a half years have been occupied in getting the tunnel ready to send water through.

The total capacity of the new aqueduct is \$18,000,000 gallons a day down to Jerome Park, where the "horsesboe" section ends, and from there to its terminus at one Hundred and Thirty-fifth street is 250,000 gallons a day. The pipe lines connecting with the aqueduct at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street likewise have a capacity of 250,000,000 a alay. It is the intention to build a reservoir at Jerome Park to receive the extra supply which will be distributed in the annexed district. With the completion of the new aqueduct the maximum daily water supply of New York will be about \$18,000,000 gallons. The actual need is estimated at 200,000,000 gallors a day.

Below One Hundred and Thirty-fifth streat the water from the new aqueduct is to be distributed through eight fron pipes, each 48 inches in diameter. The total length of the tunnel ityet wholly completed, it has cost, with the ex-

the water from the new aqueduct is to be distributed through eight iron pipes, each 48 inches in diameter. The total length of the tunnel itself is 30% miles, extending from Sodom Dam to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street. The tunnel is built in two forms. One part—22.80 miles in length, from Sodom Dam to a point near Jerome Park—is in the shape of a horse-shoe, 13 feet 6.36 inches high and 13 feet 7.30 inches wide, equalling in inside area a circle 14 feet in diameter.

feet in diameter.

The other part of the tunnel, from Jerome Park to One Bundred and Thirty-fifth street, is circular in form. From Jerome Park to the Harlem river the diameter of the "circle," as is generally called, is 12 feet 3 inches, but where it dips in the form of a great inverted syphon under the Harlem it is 10 feet 6 inches in diameter. Under Gould's Swamp, in West-chester county, on the line of the "horsestoe," there is an inverted syphon 14 feet 3 inches in diameter.

IMPROVING THE PARKS

Allegheny Officers to be Furnished With a New Set of Rules. The Allegheny Park Committee met last ight. On the matter of letting the contract or grading the new roadway up Monument

Hill, it was stated the committee had adver tised for bids and had recommended that the contract be let to Carson & Mcliwain at \$1 57 per cubic yard. In Select Council Mr. Cochrane objected and stated that the contract price was too high, and bore the ear-marks of a "job," City Engineer Ehlers said he esti-mated the cost of the work a few years ago at \$1 per cubic yard, but the price of labor had advanced since. A motion to advertise for new bids was lost, and the matter was referred back to Councils as it stood.

The matter of laying new asphalt walks and repairing the old ones in the park was acted upon favorably. Councils were recommended to let the contract to Carson & Mclivain at \$1 dp per square yard. Mr. Lowe stated the contract for the new Monument Hill road should not have been referred back to Councils. The whole thing, he said, was a fraud, and some of the people who bid for the contract were not contractors at all. He was ruled out of order.

The trouble between the park police officers \$1 per cubic yard, but the price of labor had

of order.

The trouble between the park police officers and Mr. Groetzinger was settled by the sub-committee being directed to draw up a new set of rules for the park police, and furnish a copy

NOT THE HOTTEST DAY.

To-Day Promised to be Considerably Warmer Than Yesterday. Old Sol impressed the people with the fact that he was still doing business at the old stand yesterday, and as the day grew on all nowed that they were slightly aware of it. Nearly every person was willing to take an affidavit by all that was sacred that it was the hottest day for many years. It may have been hot day, but it does not eclipse the record up to 940. Yesterday it was four degrees lower than this. The hottest time during the day was at 5 o'clock, when the thermometer registered 90° on top of the Schmidt & Friday build-

tered 90° on top of the Schmidt & Friday building.

Sergeant Stewart thought that to-day would be a corker, if rain did not arrive before noon, and advised people to hie themselves off to some place in the country, to escape what he thinks will be hotter than any day this summer. The record, compared with last year, showed yesterday to be just one degree cooler than on the same day in 1859.

John Wolf, employed in Lane's brick yard, on the Southside, was overcome by the heat while at work yesterday afternoon. Wolf was removed to the Southside Hospital. His condition is not considered scrious. dition is not considered serious.

CORE MAY ADVANCE

Scarcity of Water, Caused by the Hot Weather, the Reason. "If this dry spell continues it will seriously affect the coke market and may cause the price of the product to advance," said J. J. Paine, a prominent superintendent of the Connellsville region, who was in the city yesterday. "Our water is playing out, and unless the reservoirs are replenished they will go dry and the ovens will have to shut down. To make coke it is necessary to have water, but when the fluid cannot be obtained no more coke can be turned out. The streams in the vicinity are being dried up and in a few days there will be no water left in them. We have not had any rain in the region of any account for two weeks or wore and the hot any ccount for two weeks or more, and the hot sur get some rain before the end of the week, a half-dozen plants or more will have to close

half-dozen plants or more win have down.

"The condition of the trade is good, and a boom is expected in the business. A great many furnaces which have been undergoing repairs all summer and spring, will be blown in blast next month. This will cause an increased demand for Connellsville coke. The only trouble we are having now outside of the dry season, is the scarcity of cars to ship coke to Eastern points."

CHANGES AMONG THE PEDAGOGUES.

The Raiston School Directors Drop Their Principal and Three Tenchers. The Ninth Ward School Board (Ralston sub district) met last night and had a rather lively time of it, inasmuch as they dropped their principal and three teachers. The session of the board lasted for over four hours and at its onclusion the following result was announced Miss Kate Newmont was promoted to principal: Miss Sallie Carlin, a new teacher, was pai; Miss Salite Carim, a new teacher, was chosen assistant principal; Miss Lizzie Glies was promoted from the primary to the grammar department; Misses Mollie Ryan, Maggie Lappan, Mary McKenns, Kate Deupsey, Mary Francis, Miss Sullivan and Miss Johnson were the other teachers chosen with Rose Cauffield and Lucy Kinney as substitutes.

The teachers dropped are Professor A. G. Burgoyne, Principal; Miss Maggie Dickson and Mrs. M. Clark. Miss O'Donnell tendered her resignation, which was accepted. The latter is to be married next month to a well-known

Mrs. M. Clark. Miss o'Donnell tendered her resignation, which was accepted. The latter is to be married next month to a well-known young railroad man of this city. For janitor of the school there was a lively contest. The candidates are Mrs. M. Haller, the present incumbent; Mrs. McKelvy and John Bannon. Twenty ballots were taken and as no result could be reached, the matter was held over until the next meeting. FRIGHTENED THE PRESIDENT.

A Peculiar Way a French Chemist Had of Attracting Notice. PARIS, July 14 .- When President Carnot was about to enter the Elysee Palace this evening on his return from Lougehamps a man standing near by fired a revolver into the air. He ing near by ired a revolver into the air. He was promptly arrested. Upon being taken to the nearest police station he said he was a chemist and the author of many inventions. He had been out of employment for some time, and wished to attract the attention of the President and the public to his case. The police say the revolver was loaded with blank cartridges.

TROUBLE IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

Two Little Governments Making Wry Faces at One Another. LA LIBERTA, SALVATOR, July 14.-The Government to-day issued a proclamation declar-ing the country in a state of siege and announce

ing that passports will be required in order to travel from one town to another. War with Guatemala is imminent. Nearly 20,000 men are stationed along this side of the frontier. Great enthusiasm prevails.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-Some enterprising Southern men propose to give an exposition of Southern products in some Northern city.

-A surveying party has discovered that one of the Hudson's Bay Company a stations is on American territory.

-Huntington, Ind., has a 10-year-old burgiar. He went through a window by taking out a pane of glass, and did the job like a vet-

-A. Rinaldi, of Orlando, Fia., has one of the oldest coins in that city. It is a 25-cent coin of a Spanish denomination, dated 1773, and is worth considerable as a relic. -A traveler in Japan writes that the Japanese pay more attention to personal cleanit-

ness than any other people in the world. High and low bathe all over at least once a day, and -Experiments prove that the Atlantic breakers have a force of three tons to the

square foot; thus a surface of only two square yards sustains a blow from a heavy Atlantic breaker equal to fifty-four tons. -Photographs of 78 old couples and the same number of pictures of brothers and sis-ters of a similar age are said to show that the former are more like one another in appear-ance than the brothers and sisters.

-At the meeting of the National Council of Education one of the speakers said that not 25 years hence he expected to see boys and -A negro in the neighborhood of Hollen-

and spent all his money for a Winchester rife, and at night, while showing the little negroes how it worked, shot his left hand completely off. -The French Minister of War lately offered a prize for the swiftest bird in a flight

ville, a suburb of Griffin, Ga., went to town

from Perigneax to Paris, 310 miles. There were 2,746 entries, the winner doing the distance in 7 hours and 34 minutes, or at 43 miles an hour. -The biggest plate-glass factory in the world is soon to be established at Irwin, this State, on the Pennsylvania Rullroad, by a syndicate of English and American capitalists, which, it is reported, has a capital of \$50,000,000 at its disposal.

-The locomotive telephone signal enables two trains approaching each other to commu-nicate by closing the circuit when two miles apart. The ringing of a gong warns the engleers, who can converse with

-It is reported that the petrified remains

of a man have been found on Jack creek, 50 miles from Rawlins. The body is that of a man seven feet in height, and proportionate build. The find will be uncarthed and taken to Haw-lins, Wvo., and will finally be sent to the Smith-sonian Institution. -Down in Florida a negro tried to steal a ride on a cowcatcher. The engineer did not see him until the train ran into a cow on the

track, when the cow flew on one side and the negro on the other, exclaiming, "Oh lordy?" 40 times before he int the ground. He was left to keep the bovine company. -The Court House at Jackson, Tenn., is being modernized and while G. W. King was digging into the wall of the Circuit Court room digging into the wait of the Circuit contained three s50 Confederate bills. The jar was covered with hard mud and had evidently been buried by some one who had faith in the exhibits ment of the Southern cause pravious to being placed where it has been hidden the last twenty-five years.

-The French are certainly great on novel ideas. A new clock contains a novel applica-tion of the magnet. The clock is shaped like a ambourine, with a circle of flowers painted or its head. Around the circle two bees crawl, the larger one requiring 12 hours to complete its circuit, while the smaller one makes it every hour. Different flowers represent the hours, and the bees, which are of iron, are moved by the magnets behind the head of the tambouring. -Owing to the fact that the lands of the

West are being rapidly taken up, a Denver paper predicts the abdication of the cattle king and the extinction of the cowboy. Of the king and the extinction of the cownoy.

Inter is said: "The cowboy with rattling spurs, his leather trousers, his broad-brimmed hat and his defiant swagger will soon join the stage driver, the lunter, the scout, the trapper and the mountain explorer in the procession and the mountain explorer in the procession. that moves rejuctantly to the quiet, per commonplace ways of life." -A Waterville, Me., feline has a great ess for the flesh of birds and in order to make her quest for the same s

make her quest for the same successful, employs a stratagem. Evidently understanding the bird's fondness for angle worms, she collects a number of the same and buries them in the ground. She then takes her place in a convenient place of ambush and when the birds alight to secure their coveted morsel, she springs from her concealment and pounces upon them. Many a bird thus falls a prey to pussy's shrewdness. -C. A. Cheney, a Detroit traveling salesman, is equal to any hotel guide ever pub-lished. He can tell any one the names of all the best hotels in almost every city on earth. He has traveled all over the world, and as he He has traveled all over the world, and as he recalls one hotel after another not only can he call the names of the proprietors but those of the clerks. He tells you the size of the different hotels, and remembers the number of every room he has stopped in during the past ten years and the hotel the room was situated in. He is a veritable reference book on hotels.

-The New York Press has the following communication: "I hear so much about the New York sports winning prizes at eating contests; now, I am a poor man, but proud, sir, aye, very proud, but I am not too stuck up, sir, to go to anybody in this town for \$50 that I can to go to anybody in this town for \$50 that I can down more melasses in five minutes than my challenger can. I come from New Orleans, where the toothsome syrup is frequently on everybody's lips. I offer no objections to spoons in eating, but I warn the person who has nerve enough to bet that he can eat more than I can that I use a kettle with a spout. Man, money and molasses can be found any day this week at No. 316 West Forty-eighth street.

N. O. M."

-An amusing scene happened in the Sullivan County, N. Y., Court flouse the other day. The wife of one of the parties to a suit was on the witness stand and had intrusted her baby to the care of another woman, who was tending it below. The child became restless tending it below. The child became restless after awhile and announced its desire to see its mother in notes of unmistakable pathos, which might be traced to hunger. After trying in vain to quiet the child the woman came up the stairs and into court, the baby all the time yelling at the top of its lungs." Judge Thornton jumped up and cried: "Take that child out of court." The woman addressed heeded not the coumand, but continued to advance, and holding the youngster out to its mother over the head of a prominent lawyer, exclaimed with fire flashing from her eye: "Court or no court, this child has got to be attended to."

AMONG THE HUMORISTS.

"Hs." laughed Chappie, "when a man is orn over the sea he has seven or eight berth days, asn't he?" - Bostontan. Debtor-I want to pay that little bill of ours— Creditor-All right, my dear boy. Debtor -But I can't. - Somerville Journal,

She-Who is that distinguished-looking

man across the way—the one in the light suit?

He—He is a butcher, of course. Don't you netice his mutton-chop whishers—Terre House Ex-Guest-I believe I see several flies in this Waiter (in surprise)-You must be mistaken, sir. I was very careful to take them all out be.
I brought it in. - Detroit Free Press.

He (languidly)-Let's have a flirtation. just for amusement.

She (drearily)—Let's wait a month. There's nobody here yet to talk about it.—Bostonion. "Is that a love letter?" asked one young awyer of another, who was puring bushly over

none closely-written sheets.

"Oh. no," replied the other confusedly. "It's justs writ of attachment,"-Somerville Journal, "Will you review my next book?" asked one author of another.

"With pleasure, my dear fellow," was the brother author's reply, "if only you won't ask me to read it." - Somerville Journal.

night now.
Interested Visitor-And how does the baby like Ethel-Oh, she cries, and cries, and cries!"-Wife-You do not speak to me as affec-

Ethel-Mamma sings baby to sleep every

tionstely as you used to, George. I think you have ceased to love me."

Hosband—There you are again! Ceased to love you! Why, I love you better than my life. Now shut up and let me read my paper,—Boston "Where do you put all the monuments

rou creet to public ment" asked a viritor from Chicago of a New York resident. "We have a reservation for them, " replied the New Yorker.
"Indeed."
"Yes; a mental reservation."—Inter-Ocean.