Vol. 45, No. 200, - Entered at Pittsburg Postoffice Business Office--Corner Smithfield and -Diamond Streets. News Rooms and Publishing House-- 75,

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TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

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PITTSBURG THESDAY ANG 26 1890.

An important era in engineering is reached by the successful tunneling of the St. Clair river, which is reported in our teletwo tunnels, which have been approaching manifest. each other from the different shores, not only marks the triumph of engineering skill, but solves an important and heretofore difficult problem in transportation.

The crossing of navigable rivers by railterests; and sometimes have developed ways in the absence of methods of crossing which are within the reach of ordinary enterprises and do not hamper, inconvenience or endanger one or both interests.

The successful completion of this tunnel goes far toward solving this problem. A tunnel which passes the water route that carries the commerce of three inland seas by over a mile of actual tunneling and nearly five miles of approaches, at a cost of \$2,000. 000 will remove most of these difficulties. It will permit the free passage of railway trains across navigable waters, at many places where now such a crossing requires interference with either the railways or navigation. The cost is not much in excess of that of adequate bridges, while its superior convenience will make it far preferaland and water.

The success of this tunnel is, therefore, an event of great importance to transportation, and opens the era when railways can cross navigable waters without blockading them. | away.

Eiffel tower system of electric lighting is more on Sunday morning was made under cover of this darkness and Chief of Police Murnhy very properly callsfor an immediate reformafootpads will not be slow to take advantage of conditions that are favorable to nobody but them. We heartily endorse, as we have recommendation that the light towers be Pittsburg, substituted for them. It may vented the cloud-scraping tower be forced to should take steps at once to light the streets

The complaints which have been made of of them, furnished by the hotel management that has been placed in the Yellowstone Park by the Government, leave no doubt that it is inadequate, niggardly and extertionate, the syndicate given exclusive privileges in a pleasure resort nearly the size of the State of Connecticut, does not only fail to provide adequate accommodations in the way of rooms. That might be excused on the plea of a greater amount of travel than was looked for. But when the professed purveyors of entertainment and accommodation charge exorbitant prices for sleeping in tents; furnish inadequate and sometimes unestable food, and make passengers who pay to be transported in stages walk up the mountains, it is plain that the establishment of privileges under the fostering care of the Government is anything but a glittering success.

Yet the people who are complaining of the extortion and privation to which the public are subjected there, ought to perceive that the evil lies deeper than the management. It is the inevitable result of a monopoly. Within an area to which the people of the United States are practically invited by act of Congress, to resort for pleasure, a single syndicate has the sole right to furnish any accommodations to the public. No person can sell another a meal, or let a horse, except by the order and for the profit of the syndicate which has been privileged by the Government. It is plain that such an exclusive privilege is an invitation to extertion. When men know that the traveling public can seek no relief by transferring their patronage, the penalty of exorbitance and bad accommodations is taken away. It is inevitable under such circumstances that people should be charged eight dollars a day for the privi- Mr. Plumb will take the necessary trouble. lege of sleeping under tents, and that the stage lines should make invalids walk up

hill to save their horses. The survival in Government circles of the medieval idea that when it grants pricileges of this sort it must create a monopoly is the vital point. It is not material to de termine whether the adherence to that idea by the officials who gave this syndicate its monopoly in a public domain is caused by stupidity or by corruption. In either case it is enough that it is entirely in conflict with the purpose of public accommodation. When a monopoly in hotel privileges was established the Government officials who did so virtually enacted that exorbitant prices and mean accommodations should be the rule. It would have been just as easy the p asure of listening to and joining in hundred years of its existence.

to have given the privileges to a number of a good deal more discussion. It is well to let competitors, but either the intelligence or regard for the public convenience was lacking. If the public, who have been subjected by the Yellowstone Park syndicate to the ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY & 1846 abuses which are reported will lay up the lesson on the results of monopolies of any sort, for application in political matters, the evil of high prices for semi-starvation will not be without its compensations.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

The strike on the New York Central has evoked in various parts of the country. call for a compulsory arbitration law. The logic on which the demand is based in simple enough. It is virtually that because we have a strike which hampers travel and traffic, and throws labor out of employment, which might have been settled if arbitrated. therefore the need of compulsory arbitration is evident.

The exact significance of the proposed remedy might be clearer if its character were more clearly defined. Whether the advocates of compulsory arbitration mean that the law shall force the parties in a wages dispute to submit their case to official arbitrators, leaving them at liberty to abide by the decision or not, or that it shall be compulsory on them to submit to arbitration and do exactly what the arbitrators decide, is something that at present left to individual ideas on subject of compulsory arbitration. If one degree of compulsion is meant, one class of manifest objections arise. If the fullest stretch of legal compulsion, compelling men to obey the decision of the arbitrator is contemplated, the objections graphic specials. The final junction of the | would be of a different class, but still more

Supposing the idea to be the simpler one of enacting that when employers and employed get into a dispute they must submit to arbitration, the principal objections divide themselves into two branches. The ways has long been a matter which was full first is the difficulty of making a horse of trouble for both the railway and marine drink after you lead him to water; the secinterests. Bailway bridges of a height to ond is the utter futility of taking that trouble permit the free passage of river-going craft without any assurance that the decision are practicable but costly; while those will be binding on any party. Suppose which enable ocean and lake vessels to pass that one of the parties appears before arbiunder them are only exemplified on this tration, makes a merely formal plea and continent by the Brooklyn bridge. Lower stops there. He puts himself in the wrong. bridges with draws are the common resort; it may be, and lets his case go by default; but they are full of annoyance to both in- but not a whit more than by refusing voluntary arbitration. If a man is determined danger. So far it has appeared to be a not to arbitrate, the mere enactment of a question whether railway transportation law that he has got to appear before an arshall give way to water transportation, or bitration board and put in some plea or water transportation be blocked by the rail- other, cannot in any imaterial respect force him to change that position.

And, on the supposition that there is no legal enforcement of the findings of the arbitration board, of what use would be this effort to make the parties go through the motions of pleading? The value of arbitration is that honor and good faith require the parties to adhere to the verdict of an arbitration. This is usually the case where the arbitration is voluntary; but not always. It is only a couple of years ago that the coke workers of the Connellsville district struck against the finding of an arbitration, and carried their point in the works of the largest employers. As a rule, however, people will abide by the result of a voluntary arbitration, because the very essence of that proceeding is the free agreement of both parties ble wherever there is heavy traffic by both | that they will do so. But the moment that arbitration is made compulsory by law, that basis of free agreement is destroyed, and the moral obligation to abide by a decision to

To imagine that the compulsion of law extends to making people obey the arbitration. The darkness which has fallen upon Alle- is a very different thing; but involves no gheny City since the introduction of the less vital objections. Besides the difficulty presented by the question what the law than inconvenient, it is dangerous. The would do when 10,000 men refuse to abide escape of the burglars who shot Mr. Petrie | by an arbitration, as they did in the Connellsville case, there is the further objection that it would be the most radical invasion of individual liberty known since the days tion in the city's lighting. Burglars and of slavery. The workingman could no longer accept or reject the wages offered him as he deemed best: nor could the employer conduct his business for himself. Upon the no doubt Alleghenians will, Chief Murphy's appearance of the slightest dispute each would be liable to be called before the arbitorn down and electric lamps, hung as in tration, and when the tribunal had rendered its decision, the treedom of individual connot be teasible to carry out Mr. Murphy's tract would be gone. Consider the case of further suggestion that the genius who in- the coke workers if they had been ordered by the courts two years ago to continue swallow them, but Allegheny Councils at work at wages which subsequent events proved to be inadequate. If the order is to be binding they could not leave their work for any pretext, during its continuance; and in that case any of them could neither go into other industries the accommodations, or rather the lack or take a journey or exercise individual liberty as to work, until the order had expired, and, a fresh dispute arising, a new arbitration would renew the condition of legal tutelage.

Arbitration, in its present voluntary form, is a commendable method of settling labor disputes, because it must necessarily be preceded by that reasonable attitude on both sides which agrees to submit the case to unprejudiced adjustment and to abide by the result. That sensible spirit often enables a settlement to be made without arbitration. as in this city for two years past. But the moment that the compulsion of law is placed upon either party, that moment the voluntary value of arbitration is destroyed. and the Government enters upon a course which can accomplish nothing short of a complete destruction of individual freedom of action.

PLUMB IN THE WAY.

The proposed settlement of the Senate's complications over the tariff bill struck a new snag, yesterday, in the person of the sturdy and recalcitrant Plumb, of Kansas. Mr. Plumb has attracted considerable attention by the energy and variety of his disposition to know the reason why. But he has surpassed himself by standing in the road of an arrangement to which both Republicaus and Democrats have agreed, and saying that he wants certain things made plain before the debate is cut short.

There is room for considerable sympath with Mr. Plumb's disposition to have a full ventilation of the relation of the tariff changes to the trusts, of the reciprocity question, and of the question whether the revenues will meet the expenditures. These are points which must be discussed. But if he ought to be able to secure a full discussion of them between now and September 8. Two weeks ought to give time for the turning of a good deal of light on the question of trusts and that of reciprocity; while the matter of a deficiency in revenue is already about as fully ventilated by Mr. Edmunds' terse remarks as it is likely to be by any further

We may glory in Mr. Plumb's spunk in standing in the breach after both Democrats and Republicans have deserted it; but still it is to be hoped that he will agree to let the tariff agony draw to a close. He has helped to secure for the tariff bill the de-

the debate go on for two weeks and then get down to business in the way of voting. Probably when the Kansas Senator considers all the points he will take this view and conclude to let the treaty of peace be rati-

We certainly hope that he will do so in the interest of the sanity of the Republican managers. After they have got so near the solution of their difficulties it would be cruel to have the objection of a single man put all the fat in the fire again.

A ROYAL ROBBER.

Ex-King Milan has induced the regents of Servia to increase his annual allowance from about \$70,000 to \$90,000 by promising to abandon all opposition to the presen government. This is on a par with this royal scamp's previous proceedings. It reveals a depravity and insolent disregard for all decency that the most practical of our politicians have never yet attained. The condition of Servian politics must be corrupt and vile beyond our conception. The bribery of ex-King Milan is a part of the beautiful arrangement by which the great powers of Europe are trying to keep out of a general war. Austria has no desire to see Servia grow strong under good government; Russia hopes to find a pretext in Servian misrule for interference in the Balkan States, and with Turkey a terrible example of rottenness, Servia's environment renders her progress in any direction impossible. The people of Servia are blackmailed by the King they expelled, and they have no remedy. The great powers sanction the blackmailing. It is clear that our rascals in polities are mere beginners in the art of plundering the people, compared with the royal and imperial robbers of the Old World.

In an article designed to prove to the workingmen that they have everything they ought to ask for, the New York Tribune states that "19 States within two years have enacted laws or made constitutional provisions agains trusts." This would be very gratifying if the 19 States had elected officers of the law who would enforce the provisions against the trusts instead of leaving them a dead letter. In this connection it is singular that the Tribune omits to state what the Republican rulers of the the Senate passed in the early months of the

THE appearance of Zois in the role of condemning Tolstoi's "Kreutzer Sonata" puts the finishing touch to that unfortunate work. Zola's disapproval of Tolstoi is as if a sewer should turn up its nose at the impurity of the river.

THE story which has been circulated that a civil service examination at Buffalo recently required a copyist to answer question concerning the Elizabethan dramatists and which parts of New York were most thinly populated, has been squelched by Commis-Roosevelt's declaration: "We never asked any questions of the kind anywhere." The yarn is supposed to be an invention of the spoilsmen to bring civil service reform into contempt; but even in that hypothesis it is somewhat surprising to learn that the spoilsmen ever heard o the Elizabethan dramatists.

Losch's disclosures permit at least the adaptation of the old proverb to the effect that when members of a certain class fall out the public is likely to get some very interesting in-

It is a rather singular complaint that is being made by the Philadelphia Press against Pattison. Our esteemed cotemporary objects inference seems to be that if Pattison had come which the parties do not consent, is taken up to the Press' standard of Democracy it would have endorsed him with enthusias But the real trouble with Pattison is that he is

> THE dudes who pawned their overcoats to raise funds for a seaside dash are now shiver ing and shaking on the sands washed by the sobbing sea.

JUDGING from the vigorous manner in which some of the metropolitan dramatic critics are criticising the comic opera stars, whose stock in trade is their anatomy, most of the old favorites will have to lay aside their light and airy costumes for toggery of the bloomer pattern. The awful things said about one or two burlesque favorites are enough to make their limbs blush.

THE principal characteristic of the Renublican labor organization is the fact that it will be labor wasted.

THERE is no sign of abatement in the volume of building operations in Pittsburg. The news of to-day presents ample evidence of this. A hotel of metropolitan proportions, a big business block, a fine residence, and other important structures are among the projects

THE tunnel between Port Huron and Sarnia is an international bore.

SENATOR EDMUNDS' recent thankfulness because the Senate is a deliberative body appears to have been modified by his support of the proposition to limit debates. The Sens ator evidently wishes the Senate to be deliberative; but he also thinks that it should not

PEOPLE YOU READ ABOUT.

HENRY M. STANLEY'S health is still far Calcutta, where she will play "Romeo and Juliet." MRS. JAMES BROWN POTTER has started for SECRETARY TEACY has returned to Wash-

ington after a long cruise on the United States steamer Dispatch. SECRETARY WINDOM has got back to Wash ington after relieving the stringency in the New York money market.

COLONEL DE SANCY has been appointed by M. de Freycinet as a member of the general staff of the French Minister of War.

MISS ROSE ELIZABETH CLEVELAND, sister of ex-President Grover Cleveland, sailed for Bremen Saturday on the steamer Ems. COMMODORE JAMES H. GILLIS, in comman of the South Atlantic Stations, has been re-lieved from duty and placed on waiting orders. GOVERNOR BRACKETT, of Massachusetts, it

is conceded, will have a renomination this year, it being the unwritten law in the Old Bay State to give a Governor three terms. "FATHER" BENSON, who is well known in this country and England as the head of the Anglican community, the Cowley Fathers, has resigned the headship, and has been succeeded

by Father Page. FRANK A. HOSMER, of Great Barrington, Mass, has been elected President of Oahu Col-lege, Honolulu. He is an Amherst graduate, lately has done editorial work for The Berkshire Courier.

VICOMTE AOKI, the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, has received a valuable double-barreled gun from the German Emperor, in return for a Japanese knife with which he presented the Emperor when out

ROYALTY is always dear in England. An ebony walking stick which once belonged to Georgius Tertius was lately sold at auction in Lendon for \$90. The gold top was engraved with "G. R." and crown, and contained the hair of Princesses Augusta Elizabeth, Mary Sophia and Amelia, and was inscribed as the rift of Princess Mary.

SENATOR HAWLEY possesses, in handsome binding. George Washington's own copy of the statutes of the first Congress, which met in New York in 1789. The book is printed by Francis Childs and John Swaine, of Philadel-

OUR SHORT STORIES.

DIDN'T KNOW WHERE IT WAS HITTING DURING a picale held by the colored Order of Odd Fellows lightning struck a tree under which the festivities were conducted. The fol-lowing Sunday old Dan Hightower, a colored preacher of great renewn, arose and said:
"Brudders an' sisterers, we'se just had er awful 'lustration o' whut de Lawd thinks o' de wickedness o' dis yere worl'! While dem foi-

lerers o' Satan wuz er dancin' an' er skylarkin' inder dat tree an' w'en da oughter been er prayin' ur raisin' money fur ter git this yere church outed debt, yere come de lightnin' o' de Lawd an' struck de tree. Oh, whut er warnin' wuz dot, sinner man. Sinner pusson, jes stop fer er minit an' think what er warnin' come down on dat 'casion. De sinners got up money fur dat picnic, but w'en I axes 'em fur money

ing, rabbit hunting, swimming and ball playing. But he displayed great fondness and aptitude for mechanism, so far as it could be earned in a horseshoer's shop, and he fre quently assisted a friendly blacksmith by striking" for him with a big sledge hammer, when the blacksmith's regular helper was ab-

sent or otherwise engaged.

Jim always held, however, that his dislike to he small details of a small business arose from the fact that he was calculated to "bore with big auger." At any rate, he wore thread bare the patience of all who attempted to make a merchant, hotel keeper or lawyer of him, and eventually became proverbial as a ne'er

was very fond of him, as he was of her. She was the youngest daughter of the richest man in the place; a man who had sold drygoods at retail in that village, boy and man, for 50 years, and beside his drygoods store and numerous bolding in the village bank, he owned an exsellent farm nearby, and was President of the rillage bank. Of course he was violently opposed to Jim's attentions to his pretty daughter Sue, and the young lady's old maid sisters and prim mamma were in a chronic state of agitation, superinduced by the same cause. Jim took Sue behind him on his saddle horse one evening, and they rode away unknown to all others in the village, and were married by a Squire in a neighboring village, who had per-formed this excellent office for so many other fugitive couples that his village had become ous, in four adjoining States, as a sort of Gretna Green.

When Jim and Sue returned to their home families, while outsiders chuckled and metaphorically patted "the high contracting parties" on the back. Sue's father was irreconilable in the premises, and the polar coolness with which Sue was received by Jim's people fortunately aroused Jim's indignation. He de clded to go West and do something, if it was nothing more than to grow up with the country. He negotiated a small loan and Jim and

sue were shortly in a carbonate camp. It is not necessary to this history to tell how Jim quickly developed his ability to "bore with a big auger." Fortune favored him in obtaining the opportunity, and in an incredibly short space of time he was an important factor in a great silver mining syndicate. The news of his success reached his native village, first as a rumor, finally as a settled fact, and pro-portionately as the information took solid hape, letters from the two families, which be gan to go to Jim and Sue upon the first information concerning his success, grew in warmth as the information increased in reliability. The rich old merchant-banker-farmer became excessively affectionate and yearned for Jim and Sue to return and receive the best and freshest blessings in the home market, Jim was very busy, but he took time to write a very expressive, though brief and not altogether elegant, letter. It read: whom it may concern:

I have neither time nor inclination for episto lary elaboration. Got the earth in a sling. Yours, Shorty.

COULDN'T STAND TEMPTATION E was clad in a faded linen duster several sizes too large for his shaky anatomy. His hat was full of ventilators, through which stray bits of curly hair covering a shapely but aching head, protruded. His eyes were red as a girl's after a lover's quarrel. His shoes kept the sun off the upper portion of his feet, but sllowed mother earth to come in contact with their soles. His nose was of a brick-like hue, and was scaly, rough and slightly deformed. On his left arm he bore a splint basket which some market woman had discarded. It was full of bottles—beer bottles, sareaparilla bottles, whisky bottles, bitters bottles, a job lot gathered at random. When he entered the city edito den that worthy looked up in astonishment. He razed upon the wreck. A week or so previous he nad assigned this man to cover an important event in which society was intere field of operations lay at a mountain resort and centered around a hotel which (sheltered a splendid par. When the man took the assignment he was class like a gentleman, and set our feeling like a lord. He had never been heard from from that day until this broken shadow of his former self cast a queer reflection upon he floor of the city editor's room. \
The wreck advanced with a theatrical stride, his right arm extended and his left the burden lesk and deposited his load. Then in alcoholic

soaked tones he shouted: "Sir distinctly understand me. As a jour Then the shadow of the manly man departed eaving the empty spiritual reminders of hi fall behind him.

WHAT NEXT? Claudine-Hello, Chauncey, old boy, spos

your going to the Duke's reception at the esthetic Club to-night? Chauncey (demurely)-Can't go. Claudine-Can't go? You must have imant engagements then. Come, fess up bld feilow. Who is she? Chauncey (disgustfully)—Who are they, you nean. Well, you see it's like this, my dress

Poor Fence Repairers.

are all at the laundry but three, and Mabel, Bell and Agnes have gone promened Claudine-Great Caesar! What next?

From the Providence Telegram.]
It is reported that there are serious gaps i the political fences of Hon, Thomas B. Reed down in the First Maine district. If this is true, Mr. Reed has not acted wisely in sending such poor fence-repairers as Lodge and Greenhalge of Massachusetts, to put them in

From the St. Paul Pioneer Press.]

With Blaine, Quay, Piumb, Ingalls and Butterworth "read out of the party" there would be quite a premising nucleus for a new party.

THE TWO MASKS.

Tragedy and Comedy at the Opera House and Bijou Theater-Vandeville Stars at the Academy-Other Amasements.

With all the charity that we feel at the be rinning of the season it is impossible to say very much about "The Banker," in which Mr. George Edgar and his company appeared last night at the Grand Opera House. The play has some strong situations and Mr. Edgar is undeniably impressive in the title role, but taken as a whole, "The Bankeg" is amateurish, badly constructed, and tedious to a degree. The second act, in particular, is tiresome. Two-thirds of the act could be dispensed with; it is irrelevant to the story of the play, and in itself devoid of interest. Another cut that might well be made would remove Titley Ellis, an fer or minit an' think what er warnin' come down on dat 'casion, De sinners got up money fur he'p save their souls, wy da gioter grunt an' plant o' hard times. Neber miner de lightnin' gwine come wus den dat de naixt time de sinners an' de folks dat 'tend like da is Christians gits up one o' den picnics. Wy, brudders, er picnic ain't puthir but old Stain er sunnir', hisse'f. Brudder Mallory, but down dat winder, ef you pleases, sah. Dar's er rain comin up. De sinners is er buckin' right er gin de church w'en da goes off da ter-"

There came a terriffic peal of thunder and a vivid flash of light. One corner of the church fell, and the rain came pouring in. The house had been struck by lightning.

The old preacher did not lesse his presence of mind, for when, after the fright was over, a "sinner man" asked what he thought of lightning striking a church as well as a tree under which the picnic was held be said:

"It's disser way, de lightnin' has got so uster strikin' at deze sinners dat it kain't keep still, an' you'se got it so mad it doan know whar it's hittin'."

SHORTY.

JIM DUNOAN's familiars called him "Shorty," and he deserved the mickname on two accounts: He was short of stature and was also short of cash—in a general way. His people were "well-to-do," and kept him decently dressed, and as he was a sjolly good follow, with a fair education and a keen wit, he had many friends, as well as nunerous hearty enemies. The humor in his wit amused those who were.

Jim could never be kept at work in the lines, which those who were interested is him, provided. He was brought up in a large village of one of the Middle States, and at various times attempts were made to make of him a drygoods merchant, hotel Keeper or lawyer, by the usual processes, clerking in a store, taking the might watch behind a tavern counter, reading elementary law books in a lawyer's musty den, etc. But all failed; Jim neglected his duties for the more genial pursuits of fishing, rabbit hunting, swimming and ball playing. But the displayed gre well be made would remove Tilley Ellis, an

Harry Williams' Academy. The so-called legitimate has been drawing heavily upon the vaudeville for its shining stars of late, and it is but natural to suppo that the stock should be exhausted. But the supply seems equal to the demand. Where the vaudevillists come from is not in it here, suffice it to say they come and bring with them new it to say they come and bring with them new specialties to entertain, amuse and frequently instruct. Shaffer and Biakely, whose names head the combination at the Academy of Music this week, have evidently selected their company with an an eye to diversity and refinement. From opening to close it was a series of surprises for the old habitues of Manager Williams' cozy house. It is unnecessary to individualize, as each "turn" called forth hearty applause and encores. Singing, dancing, musical oddities, clever sketcheć in black and white, single and double team comedians, slack wire and trapeze kept all in good humor. One act—that of Freedie, billed as a "musical prodigy"—deserves notice. Freedie is a bright little fellow, a linguist, with a child's musical voice and an adult's musical feet. He is a origin little leilow, a linguist, with a cinil's musical voice and an adult's musical feet. He did a song and dance, led the orchestra, talked and sang in four tongues and executed a clog in adult, finished style. Sheffer & Blakely's is a strong, clean, well-selected company of vandevillists. If is hardly necessary to say that Manager Williams had to close the box office and put "Standing Room Only" before the curtain waste up. A ble week is assured. the curtain went up. A big week is assured,

One of the songs which Mr. Charles A. Gardper sang at the Bijou Theater last night is about a bunch of lilacs. It is a pretty little song, with a very small melody, and words to match. The song is the keynote of "Father-

match. The song is the keynote of "Fatherland." Its virtues are those of the play. In a word, Mr. Gardner is a pleasant good-looking actor, who follows closely in the footsteps of Fritz Emmett, and sings simple, little songs in a tenor voice, with a large reserve of falsetto and a German accent. His play, "Fatherland," is about what Mr. Emmett has made us acquainted with as the background of his singing and dancing. It has precious little in it, but it is mildly entertaining and often picturesque, as, for instance, when the spinning bee is in progress.

Mr. Gardner sings well, and he has a magnetic quality about him which had its effect unon the overflowing audience at the Bijou last night. His songs were all received with loud approval. Among his supporters several good voices are to be found, and thus "Fatherland" musically is pretty strong. But Mr. Gardner should not follow the example of Fritz Emmett in one respect: a little acting hever hurts a play, even if it be as light and plotless as "Fatherland."

The most meritorious performance that has been given at this house for a long while is that of "Fabio Romani," by Aiden Benedict's company, this week. Large audiences witnessed both representations yesterday, and went away delighted. The play itself is a very good one, and the company fully able to render a pleasing version of it. Walter Lawrence in the double role of Fabio Romani and Confe Casare Oliva, has a manly presence, and pow-erful voice, which is well modulated. He is an excellent hero, while Miss Frances Field's Nino is the weak, faithless woman the author in-tended. John Fay Palmer as the false friend, Guido Ferrari, leaves an unpleasant impres-sion on one's mind, he is so true to nature, and plays the insidious and illegal lover so well The rest of the company is well chosen, and the scenic and mechanical apparatus very pre-tentions and well worth seeing.

tentious and well worth seeing. Ir has become a regular thing now for the World's Museum to draw crowds, and yesterday was no exception to the rule. The n tractions in the curio hall and on the stage were highly appreciated.

THE front of Harry Davis' new Casing Museum is nearly finished, and it promises to be a very handsome addition to the architecture THE new Clipper Theater will be opened next

Mongay. It will be an attractive place by all

DEATHS OF A DAY.

James C. Wilson. James C. Wilson, son of the late Alexander Wilon, the noted builder, died night before last at home on Dithridge street, East End, of hear long enough to win an honorable place in society. He was a Knight Templar, Odd Fellow and be-longed to several other orders. He leaves a widow and three children.

Samuel Daff. At the ripe old age of Si, Samuel Duff, a former At the ripe old age of Si, Samuel Duff, a former resident of this city, was gathered by the reaper on Saturday, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. George Ohienbauser, in Steubenville. Mr. Duff's wife and eight children survive him. Three of the sons, S. T., F. K. and L. E. Duff, reside in this city. The remains will be buried here.

Leonidas Kelly. The members of Company M, One Hundred and Second Regiment, will attend the funeral of Leonidas Kelly, of Allegheny, a popular G. A. E, man, who died at his residence, in Allegheny City, yesterday morning. He was 45 years of age and leaves a wife and several children,

Mrs. Ann Bintr Laucaster. WASHINGTON, August 25 .- Mrs. Ann Blair Lanwashing and the residence of her son-in-law, General Vincent. She was of the notable Blair family, first courin of the late Francis Pres-ton Blair, and related to the late Archbishop Spaiding, of Baltimore.

John A. Hunter died on Sunday at Faribault, Minn., where he had been staying for some time in hope to set better health. He will be buried in St. Louis, where he has been in business. De-ceased was a son of the late Jamer Hunter, of Daniel Cennelly.
NEW YORK, August 25.—Daniel Connelly, well-known newspaper man of this city, is de the yas 64 years old, and was born in Ireiand.

NEWRUES, N. Y., August 25.—David A. Scott, a prominent lawyer and Mason, died in the Adirondacks restorday.

A SUCCESSFUL SEASON THE CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY

BROUGHT TO A CLOSE. Brief Programme, Which Included Enlogy on Grady-Promises for Next Year-General Satisfaction Over Work Accomplished.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE.) AKE CHAUTAUQUA, August 25 .- The great Chantauqua Assembly is at a close. A simple and appropriate vesper service, with Divine thanks by Dr. Huribut for the successes of the year, a few cheerful words by President Miller announcing that it had been the largest and most profitable of all the 17 assemblies, and the evenmained upon the ground, rang out a fitting close of seven weeks of a brilliant and versatile pro-gramme of instruction and entertainment that have not another equal in all the land. There are other Chautauquas, and other assemblies but none of them can eclipse the original, the mother of them all. To-morrow the officers and policemen will take a census of the grounds, carefully watching that no one shall escape paying the assembly its annual tariff fee of \$5, when the gates will be thrown open to the public and the majority of the people will depart, for when the programme is over they eave with a rush though a few stay until the

leave with a rush though a lew stay until the middle of September.

All the buildings where the crowds have gathered will be securely boarded up, save a single apartment of the temple, where the 200 good souls who constitute the sleepy rillage by the lakeside in the winter time gather each Sunday for divine worship until another season arrives, when they will awake from their lethargy, again to become active boarding housekeepers.

A Eulogy on Grady. IN the afternoon a few stragglers scattered

themselves about the seats of the Am phitheater, in a way that had every indication of the forlorn and lonesome, to hear a very laudatory address on "Henry W. Grady and the New South," that proved its author, Dr. Henry W. Lee, of Atlanta, to be a hero worshiper of the deepest stamp. He made the lamented editor of the Constitution the saver and redeemer of all humanity sytnated South of Mason and Dixon's line. "Henry W. Grady." he said, "had genius for any form of art, He became interested in what permitted him to touch most people—the newspaper. It was through the newspaper that he reached people. Through it he would be able to embody every grand principle which he wished to teach the ath. Mr. Grady was an idealist. Was he less practical because of this? He was more Was he any farther from the sorrow and suffe ing of the world? He was nearer. He called ion to rich mineral resources and started the coal and mining industry. He not only saw the raw material, but he saw the uses to which it could be applied. His editorials on farming were prose poems, and carried comfort and enterprise to farm. Twenty years ago he saw the South weak and dispirited: he saw the power that was asleep in her bosom, and it was an orator Mr. Grady sought to express that which builded up his editorials.

"As an orator he was farmed and in word."

which builded up his editorials.

"As an orator he was fervid, and in wordand gesture was grace itself. By three remarkable addresses on three notable occasions, which well express the man, he made his reputation. His first speech, over three years ago was delivered before a New England society in New York. While to address that assembly was great honor it was a grave responsibility, considering the feeling between the North and South. By that very speech he brought the two sections nearer together. The second great speech was in favor of problition in his own city. The third effort was the address on the "Race Problem" at the Boston Merchants' dinner. He left the scene of his triumph to go home to die, and when he was dead chants' dinner. He left the scene of his triumph to go home to die, and when he was dead
there was not a person in all Atlanta who did
not mourn him. In private life he was most
simple. He drank neither tea nor coffee nor intoxicating drinks; nothing but pure water ever
passed his lipa, and he never touched tobacco.
He always loved his home, and just
before he died he went up to
Athens to see his mother and said
to her, 'Mother, I want to be a
boy again.' He always had a great respect for
the magnificent, When a boy at college he

boy again. He always had a great respect for the magnificent. When a boy at college he went with some companions to the home of Jefferson, and near his tomb a dancing frolic was in progress, and his friends invited him to join, but he refused, saying that he thought that such frivolity seemed irreverent near the grave of the Sage of Monticello.¹³

In the evening "New York City and Coney Island" were shown up in splendid style by the light of the stereopticon with descriptions by Mr. Alexander Black. Great things are promised by the Assembly

should certainly be fulfilled with such pros perity as they have enjoyed the present season. The receipts at the gates have been enormous, and every department has yielded a great increase. The department of piano teacher, under the management of W. H. wood, has of itself received \$2,200 in the to the popularity both of music and Mr. Sher wood at Chautauqua. Next popular of the classes have been those of the Delsarte, which has been obliged to turn away pupils, and of

has been obliged to turn away pupils, and of athleties, under charge of Messrs. Anderson, of New York City. If Secretary Duncan wishes to keep up the reputation of Chautau-qua as a philanthropic, instead of a money-making institution, it will be well to improve the grounds, for they are in great need of it, and make more ample provision for crowds that are sure to come in 1891.

There was a look of relief on the face of all assembly officials this afternoon. The Sphinx-like countenance of George Vincent smiled as he got things together in his little office in the rear of the Amphitheater. "I won't have to announce any more telegrams or C. L. S. C. meetings this year," said the Vice Chancellor. President Miller looked five years younger after he had declared the season of '90 at a close. Secretary Duncan was the very picture of contentment and peace as he warned a policeman to look out for stragglers, and turning to your correspondent declared the season of the same affective season. out for stragglers, and turning to your corre-spondent declared it has been a glorious season, but it is relief to know it is over.

PATTISON'S PROSPECTS

Ex-Postmaster Harrity Interviewed Harrisburg on the Outlook.

Harrisburg Special to Philadelphia Ledger.] Ex-Postmaster Harrity was asked what the outlook was for the success of the Pattison ticket, "The present stage of the capvass," Le answered, "leaves but little to be desired. The bright promises of the week following the con-vention are being realized. We are confronted by no discouragements. The State Committee actively at work under the able leadership of Congressman Kerr, my successor, and, while I do not keep pace with the details, I am fa-miliar with the generalities. From Philadelphia to Erie we only receive tidings of the most encouraging nature. I will repeat what I said last July, that changes occur during a cam-paign which are least to be expected, but the paign which are least to be expected, but the good side has thus far been constantly presented and Pattison's election seems probable.

"The best authorities in political affairs throughout the State, regardless of party, feel as I do. I could quote opinions of Republican experts to this effect, but I would perhaps violate confidences, or cause the gentlemen embarrassment. If I was to mention several Republican leaders who regard Delamater as a beaten candidate you would be surprised. I do not refer to mugwamps or to personal enemies of Delamater, but to leaders who place the party first and forement. I confess I am surprised over the outlook to-day, but we can't tell what may happen during the next 60 days, if I can see as much that is encouraging on the 1st of October I will be delighted. We will wait,"

St. Stephen's Sunday School, of Wilking burg, will open September 7, after the summe vacation. The usual annual picnic will be held vacation. The usual annual picnic will be held at Fern Hollow on Thursday, September 4. The children of the school, and those of more mature years, always look forward to this annual outing as a red-letter day and the delight of sharing their pleasure with all who join them. With favorable weather this year's picnic promises to excel all previous ones.

An Act of Barbarity. From the Chicago News.]

The announcement that the cutter Corwin has been dispatched to Behring Sea to take the papers and the skins of all found peaching on seal waters claimed by the United States almost passes belief. If the Government actu-ally permits its agents to skin these men it will be guilty of an act of barbarity equal to the perpetration of a Baby McKee joke.

From the Kansas City Star. 1 If France insists on keeping up the embarg against the American hog, the United State will be compelled to retaliate by importing it champagne from California and New Jersey. A CHEROKEE ROMANCE.

How a Wealthy Pennsylvania Girl Won an

Indian Chief. TAHLEQUAH, I. T., August 25 .- On a prominent eminence in the prairie overlooking the town of Tahlequah has been a solitary grave for 18 years. It contained the remains of Mary Downing, the wife of a full-blood Cherokee Chief, Lowis Downing, At the time of her death the place was her home. Her maiden

death the place was her home. Her maiden name was Mary Ayer. She was born in Bethlehem, Pa., was highly educated and accomplished and a woman of wealth.

In 1865 Chief Lewis Downing was sent to Washington, D. C., on business for the Cherokees. Though a full-blood, he spoke English quite well. While at Washington he had occasion to visit Bethlehem, and accidentally met Miss Ayer, who fell desperately in love with him. The chief lingered longer in Bethlehem than he had intended, not being able to tear himself away from the charms of so fair a lady, and ere his departure had won her consent to be his bride and share a place in his wigwam. It was agreed between the two that she would be his bride and share a place in his wigwam. It was agreed between the two that she would follow him to the Territory, and be married at the capital. She required six months to dispose of her property and convert her valuables into cash. Chief Downing returned to his nation, and with him it proved "out of sight out of mind." The ardor of his love for Miss Ayer soon cooled, and he wrote her withdrawing his engagement.

She, after reading his letter, remarked that "it took two to make a contract and two to break it," and so wrote him. Before this letter reached the chief he had married a dusky maiden of his own tribe. Miss Ayer having gotten everything in readiness started for the

maiden of his own tribe. Miss Ayer having gotten everything in readiness started for the Territory. According to contract she arrived at Tablequab, and on hearing of his marriage made up her mind to make her bome among his people, devoting her life to their advancement. Years elapsed and the chief's wife died. Miss Ayer being still single, he renewed his broken vows and was again accepted. They were married and went to the home she had built. The life she had long dreamed of was realized, but not long was she permitted to fill his house with light and love ere death claimed her. On her deathbed she told the chief that on the third evening after her burial she would on the third evening after her burial she would return to him at her home. But he, inheriting the superstition of his race, closed the house after the funeral and returned to his home, about 30 miles distant, on Grand river. It is said that on the third night after her burial lights were seen moving from window to window, and the Indians firmly believe to this day that she reappeared on that night.

CONGRESSMAN WATSON DRAD.

He Dies Suddenly While on His Way the Capitol. WASHINGTON, August 25.—Congressman Lewis F. Watson, of the Twenty-seventh dis trict of Pennsylvania, died this morning at the Shoreham Hotel, Mr. Watson, accompanied by his private Secretary, were about to enter a carriage to be driven to the Capitol. On the way out of the lobby of the hotel Mr. Watson omplained of a dizziness in his head and sickness of the stomach. He fell unconscious and was taken to the parlor, where stimulants were administered, and he soon revived. A physician was immediately sent for, but before his arrival Mr. Watson again became unconscious from which he never recovered, and died in a

from which he never recovered, and died in a few minutes. Mr. Watson was 71 years old, and was considered the richest man in the Pennsylvania delegation.

Mr. Watson was born in Crawford county, Pa.; received an academic education; engaged in mercantile pursuits, and for the past 20 years has been an extensive operator in lumber and in the production of petroleum; in 1861 organized the Conewango Valley Railroad Company, now known as the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburg, and was elected is first President; was elected President of the War-Valley and Pittsourg, and was elected its first President; was elected President of the Warren Savings Bank at its organization, was elected to the Forty-fifth and Forty-seventh Congresses, and was elected to the Fifty-first Congress as a Republican, receiving 13,582 votes, against 9,370 votes for William A. Rankin, Democrat, 1,670 votes for Charles Miller, Prohibitionist, and 919 votes for J. Whiteley. Mr. Warson was recombinated at the recent crime. Watson was renominated at the recent prima

The funeral will take place at Warren Wednesday. The gentlemen appointed by Congress to attend the funeral are Senators Cameron, Culiom and Faulkner, and Representatives Culbertson, of Pennsylvania; McAdoo, Craig, Townsend, of Pennsylvania; Maish, Wallace, of New York, and Kerr, of Pennsylvania Pennsylvania.

Upon receiving news of the death of Congressman Watson, both Houses adjourned as a

BUSINESS AND PLEASURE.

The President Considers Appointments and Takes Ocean Dipe.

CAPE MAY POINT, August 25.-The cold weather to-day caused the Presidental family to still keep the fire burning in the grate in the big hallway. This morning General E. Burd Grubb, of New Jersey, met the President at the cottage by appointment and talked over the Spanish mission, to which General Grubb desires to be appointed. At noon time the President, Mrs. McKee, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Hardent, Mrs. McKee, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Har-rison enjoyed a dip in the ocean. Banker and Mrs. B. K. Jamison and Congressman and Mrs. John Edgar Reyburn, of Philadelphia, dined with the President and family, The President leaves for Washington

Wednesday morning, and the family leave for Presson either on Thursday or Friday morning. Preparations are already being made to leave. Many carpets have been taken up and other necessary arrangements are being made. The cottage will be boarded up for the season and entrusted to the hands of a local watchman.

VETERANS' SONS' ENCAMPMENT. . Joseph Filled With Officers of the Order

From All Over the Union. ST. JOSEPH, Mo., August 25.—The annual er campment of the Sons of Veterans opened here to-day. The city presents a beautiful ap-pearance. Major P. Davis, of Pittsburg tather of the order, accompanied by Mrs. Davis, ar-rived at noon yesterday and they were escorted to the Pacific Hotel by Colonel Kline and staff. Colonel George B. Stadden and staff, of Illinois, arrived Saturday evening. Colonel Gulley and staff, of Arkansas, and delegates from Kentucky, Wyoming, Washington and Colorado, arrived this afternoon. A special train of 11 coaches, from Boston, arrived at 7:50 this morn-

It is estimated that one-half the expected It is estimated that one-half the expected attendance at the encampment arrived in the city this morning. The hotels are already filled, and the officers of the order are preparing for the work of the week. Commander in Chief Griffin arrived early this morning on a special train bearing the Indiana, Ohio and Virginia delegations. Other members of the Council in Chief arrived within the same hour, and the party were driven in carriages to their quarters escorted by local camps of the order. Ex-Governor Foraker, of Ohio; ex-Governor Ogleby, of Ilithosis; John M. Burson, of Omaha; Governer Humphrey, of Kansas, and other notables will arrive to-morrow morning.

This afternoon was taken up by the Executive Committee of the order in the transaction of routine business, while the rank and file are in formal caucuses; presenting the claims of the several candidates for the office of Commander in Chief. The four candidates prominently mentioned in this convention are Maryn F. Hall, of Michigan. William E. Bundy of inently mentioned in this convention are Mar-vin F. Hail, of Michigan: William E. Bundy, of Cincinnatt; Leland J. Webb, of Topeka, and M. P. O'Brien, of Omaha. There is a probabil-ity that Commander Griffin will be renomited, as he is very popular. The pated, as he is very popular. The pated in husiness session and campure

BUCKS county pays \$48,448 State tax A HARRISBURG horse sports a mustache. A READING giant threw an objectionab risitor bodily through a window sash THE factories visited by the State Inspector up to date represent 194,424 employes. CANDIDATES Pattison and Black will be a

the Williams Grove picuic next Wednesday. A READING haberman caught a German carp, and, wrapping it up in a wet newspaper, carried it home alive. A LANCASTER man has a couple of young

foxes running around his tobacco field. He says they eat the worms.

WITH a record for opening 100 clams in 6½ minutes, Charles Bercaw, of Reading, claims to be champion of the State. A FREIGHT car collided with a railroad ten der at Harrisburg, and the beiler iron was ripped open as if by a knife.

FIFTY Grand Army posts from as many different places will observe Grand Army Day at Mahanoy City, Thursday, August 28, by a THERE is a rise of four feet in the west branch of the Susquehanna as a result of the rains. About 20,000,000 feet of logs, stranded between Williamsport and Lock Haven, have been floated, and the greater portion of them will reach the booms.

floated, and the greater portion of them will reach the booms.

THE condition of Mrs. Adam Wuchter, the fasting woman of White Itali, is no worse than it was a week ago. Her face presents a pitiful appearance. Her breathing has increased considerably during the week, until now she inhales and exhales about 40 times a minute. This is the 148th day since she partook of food, and the 94th since water has passed her lips,

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-There are 4,500 female printers in En-

-Of every million people in the world 800 are blind.

-Berlin horse cars carry annually nearly 100,000,000 passengers.

-There are 14,465 women commercial travelers in the United States. -Turin is the first Italian city which can

poast of a library intended exclusively for -It is estimated that in England one man n 500 gets a college education, and in America

-It is known that the Chinese, as early as 969 A. D., fastened rockets to their arrows, that the latter might be thrown to a greater

-The four Maids of Honor to the Queen, among whom the late Lord Sackville left his property, have given up all claim to their legacy in favor of the late baron's brothers. -Quite a brisk demand for metal furni-

ture has sprung up in Australia, because it can-not be eaten by white ants, which appear to devour all kinds of wood with great avidity. -The Fiji Islands Mission has 27,097 church members, and 101,150 attendants in public worship. Fifty years ago there was not a Christian on the islands; now there is not a

-There is a young man in Belfast, Me., but 35 years of age who is the father of three daughters all by a different mother from legiti-mate marriage. One is seven years of age, another three years and the last three months

-To the list of poisons may be added, as

a source of occasional danger, the fragrant nut-meg. At least one fatal case has occurred, where a boy of 8, having eaten two nutmegs, fell into a comatose condition and died wit -The lower falls of the Genesee river at

Rochester, N. Y., are utilized for the produc-tion of electricity, and more than 500 motors are in use. Power is furnished to run sewing machines in 108 tailor shops, the charge being \$18 a year for one-eighth horse power. -Fully three-fourths of the babies of the world go naked until they get to be 5 or 6 years

old. The Canadian Indians keep their babies naked up to a certain point, and as for the little Coreans, they wear nothing but a shor skirt until they are as old as our schoolboys. -A voung Wisconsin man, A. P. Hanson by name, who is now a resident of Copenhagen, has made an invention that is likely to inaugurate an era in printing. He calls it a colorgraph. By it two or three or even more

olors can be printed on the same paper at -A retired English army officer of means is on a tour through the Western States of America. When he sat down to dinner a day or two ago he met with quite a surprise. The waiter who took his order was his son, who had run away from home to scalp Indians some

-A curious industry in the shape of the

nanufacture of gun-flints still survives at Brandon. On an average 100,000 of these, ranging from the double-edged musket to the pocket pistol, are turned out each week, and are sent to the West Coast of Africa, whore they find a ready sale among the tribes of the interior. -A Kentuckian in Buffalo has discovered there the firm of Irish & English. What is considered especially remarkable about this

firm is, that Mr. English is an Irishman and Mr. Irish is an Englishman. The gentleman from Kentucky has so far been unable to obtain the views of Mr. Irish and Mr. English as to what should be done for Ireland. -One of the letter carriers in Franklin. Pa. says that the idea of having their mail delivered is such a novelty to some of the people along his route that although they probably do not get a letter in a month in actual corre-spondence they answer newspaner advertise-ments and devise various other plans for the purpose of receiving something at every de-

-A man 60 years old was married recently in a small German town to a woman 10 years his senior. The bride insisted upon hav ing a great wedding, with the addition of a "special" marriage sermon from her pastor.
His feelings can be imagined more easily than described when the pastor began his sermon with the text. "Father forgive them for they know not what they do."

-A laborer around the grounds of Henry found, on Tuesday, beneath a large considerable amount of money in gold coin, which evidently was hidden long ago, as many of the coins bear dates over 100 years old. The coin is mostly in British gold, sovereigns and half-sovereigns. The value of the flud is variously estimated at from \$100 to \$300. -Some years ago John Boyle O'Reilly

took into his employ as secretary an orphan who was without relatives in this part of the country. This young man became afflicted with consumption, and through the efforts of Mr. O'Reilly was given a bed at the City Hospital. When he beard of his benefactor's death he mournfully exclaimed: "Then I have nothing to live for," and on Tuesday he died. -One of the people at Exeter, Me., who doesn't know much about poultry off the dinner table, greatly admired a duck that he saw

Squamscot this summer, -A Belfast, Me., lawyer does considerable marrying and was heard to say to a young couple whom he had just married: "Married life in the best regulated families has its troubles, and should either of you come to the conclusion that you have made a mistake,

paddling in the Squamscot river. He bargained

don't forget to call on me and I'll get you a divorce cheaper than any other lawyer in town. That balance of 75 cents you owe me for mar-rying you, you can hand in any time." -Here is a good way for distinguishing a muskmelon from a cantelope. It has usually nine ridges and these are separated by narrow strips of smooth skin. Look at the latter. It they are green the melon is unripe. If they are greenish yellow and the rough skin on the edges is brownish gray the melon is all right. If it is quite ripe all over it is over-ripe. If it has no odor it is fit for cattle and you don't has no odor it is nt for cattle and you don't want it. The stronger the musk odor the better. It should be smelled at the "far end" or on the end opposite the staik. In watermelons, a good one when pressed near the center should yield and the indention should disappear when the finger is removed. If no indent can be made the melon is green. If it remains, it is over-

BREAKFAST TABLE LAUGHS.

Mrs. Blobson-There's another bill from Mengott. I am afraid he is getting uneasy.

Mr. Blobson-That's so. I must step improve and order some more goods. - Buril

"Say, look here, waiter! Do customers have to walt a year in this restaurant before they can get sometring to eat?" "I really can't tell you, sir; you see I've only been here a week, "-Philadelphia Times. Architect-Have you any suggestions for the study. Mr. Quickrich? Quickrich—Only that it must be brown. Great thinkers, I understand, are generally found in a brown study.—New York Sun.

"The melancholy days have come; the saddest of the year. It's a little too warm for whisky and a little too cool for beer. "The only thing a man can do, if this is what he thinks, is to effect a compromise by mixing of his drinks.—Detroit Free Press.

"It is hard to ask for bread and be given a stone," said a rueful tramp at the door of the newly-married farmer whose Wellesley wife had just responded to his appeal with three of her own home-made biscuits.—Somercitte Journal.

"You never can tell what children are going to say next," remarked an experienced

"No, but you may be sure they are going to say something that is either uninteresting or disa-greeable," asserted a sour and discontented bachelot. - Somerville Journal. "I've lost the key to the cedar closet," remarked Mrs. Hojack.
"We'll have to send all the way to Fiorida for

another, "replied her husband,
"How's that?"
"Florida is the only State where you can find
Cedar Kays,"—Chicago Inter-Ocean. THE SAME, YET DIFFERENT.

When this lovely dame was young,

Say, sixteen, simpering and shy, I turned the music as she sung, And heard her softly whisper "I Just like a man!" I tell this incident because

To marry me she little dreamt: And now, whene or from any cause I make a break, says with contempt, "Yust like a man!"