average capacity of about 6,000 ems per hour

thaler machine successfully. Both machine

cast their own type in one-line bars and dis-

tribute their own matrices and spaces as they

go along. The paper using them has a new dress every day, the same as the most fashion-

automatic distribution of the matrices achieve

LAST WEEK TO VOTE.

Popular Ballots for Exposition Visitors Dur-

ing the Last Six Days.

This is the seventh and last week of the Ex-

augurated by THE DISPATCH will be continued

till the close at its Headquarters, in the com-

modious space occupied by the Brunswick-

Balk-Collender Billiard Company. All attend-

ing the Exposition are requested to vote yes or

no on the topics chosen, registering their votes

in THE DISPATCH Poll Book, which opens and

closes with the Exposition every day and night.

MONDAY'S VOTING TOPIC.

Should Pittsburg have a Polytechnic School

where the Young could be Trained in the Arts

and Industries? Open to Lady and Gentle-

TUESDAY'S VOTING TOPIC

Lady and Gentlemen Voters.

Should the City Maintain a Bureau of Informa-

tion for the Benefit of Visitors? Open to

WEDNESDAY'S VOTING TOPIC.

Should Petty Criminals in Jail and Workhouse

be Compelled to Work on the Public High-

way? Open to Lady and Gentlemen Voters.

A MODERN HERCULES.

Man in Circleville.

CIRCLEVILLE, O., October II. - Abraham

Ater, who died last Tuesday night of dropsy,

was a modern Herzules. He was 6 feet 3 inches in height and weighed 385 pounds. His strength

was in proportion to his size. On one occasion

three men tried unsuccessfully to load a large stone into a wagon, which he lifted with com-

parative ease.

Another time he was asked to test his strength

Another time he was asked to test his strength upon a lifting machine. He refused until assured by the owner that it could not be broken. He pulled the machine into pieces without much effort. On account of his great size a special order was given for his coffin, and it was necessary to remove all the inside fixtures of the hearse to get it inside. He was only 47 years old and very good-natured. His remains were interred near Williamsport, O., this morning.

DIED ON SCHEDULE TIME.

Orders a Coffin.

SUMNER, ILL., October 11.-William Peters

of Lukin township, died Friday morning. He

was without doubt the largest man in the

county, his weight being 400 pounds. The im-

mediate cause of his death was gangrene of the lower extremitles. Thursday he requested

HYDROPHOBIA FROM A DOG'S BITE

A Lady Bitten Over a Year Ago Has Symp-

toms of the Dread Disease.

Maxon, of this place, is suffering from what

over a year ago by a pet pug while suffering

with fits. No trouble came of it until last

Wednesday, when she was taken ill. At times

ill it takes two or three men to hold her. She has now one a day, and they are becoming more violent. Dr. K. B. Rogers, her physician, is in constant attendance, but he fears he can only give her temporary relief and believes ultimately that she will die.

The Canal Scheme Feasible

A ship canal through Pennsylvania, connec

ing the Ohio river with the great lakes, has

been pronounced feasible by the Commission

appointed by the Legislature to investigate the subject. Surveys have been made, and only

appropriations are lacking to go ahead. The

Canadian Government spent over \$25,000,000 on

wealth of Pennsylvania will be willing to devote

to the proposed canal up Beaver river remains

Iron Ore in Indiana County.

Iron ore in large quantities has been discov-

ered near Kellysburg. It is located in what is

called the "Devil's Race-Way." Some of it

has been assayed by a Pittsburg chemist and

has proved 72 per cent iron. This is an exceed ingly fine grade of ore and should be developed

And He's Running for Office, Too.

hould be elected or sent to the penitentiar

A Humorous Feature.

The serio-comic proposition of the machine organs that Emery should prosecute Delama-

ter if he believes his charges against the latter are true, is one of the most humorous features

REST COMETH AFTER ALL.

Though fortune leaves you for some other goal; Though you are blameless, yet receive much

Though sorrow dwelleth deep within your soul

Though life has been a failure and you plod

till if you have a faith, a trust in God,

Rest cometh after all, then higher climb;

Still if you have a faith, a trust lu God,

Rest cometh after all, then let us go

Rest cometh after all.

Forth to the duties of this fleeting life, Bearing our Master's burdens, for we know In Him is comfort and a rest from strife

And worldly sorrow; let our faith be shod

With love and mercy, while we ever call Our friends to an eternal, mighty God, Rest cometh after all.

For He will help us bear life's awful load

Rest cometh after all.

Of cares and sins, of doubt and unbelief,
Of earthly struggles, be they great or small,
We thank Thee, God, that life and trials are brief,

Rest cometh after all, then as we seek

A higher life, a better, grander road, Let us of Jesus as a Savior speak,

Rest cometh after all, though wealth departs.

The world may thame you, yet rest sublime,
Shall drive the sorrow from your heart of hearts;
Though life's sad failures make you onward plod,
Sin-sick and weary till you reach the pall,

Footsore and weary o'er this earthly ball,

Though friends desert you in the race for fame,

From the Punxsutawney Spirit.]

From the Scranton Truth.]

of the campaign. .

for life.

the Welland Canal. How much the Common-

From the Philadelphia Record.]

From the Indiana Gazette.]

TRENTON, October 11. - Mrs. William

appears to be hydrophobia. She was

ng on and makes all preparations for it.

The Death of an Enormously Proporti

The Tribune has long used the Mergen

Vol. 45, No. 247. -Fatered at l'ittaburg l'estoffice, Business Office--Corner Smithfield and Diamond Streets,

News Rooms and Publishing House--75, 77 and 79 Diamond Street. EASTERN ADVERTISING OFFICE, ROOM 21,

TRIBUNE BUILDING, NEW YORK, where complete files of THE DISPATCH can always be found. Foreign advertisers appreciate the con-venience. Home advertisers and friends of THE DISPATCH, while in New York, are also made

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

TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

POSTAGE PREE IN THE UNITED STATES. DAILY DISPATCH, One Year, DAILY DISPATCH, Per Quarter. 200
DAILY DISPATCH, One Mouth. 70
DAILY DISPATCH, Including Sunday, 1 year, 10:00
DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, 2m'tha, 230 Danty Insparce, including Sunday, Imonth 90 SUNDAY DEPATCH, One Year WERKLY DISPATCH, One Year THE DAILY DISPATCH IS delivered by carriers at

ents per week, or including Sunday edition

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

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

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

PITTSBURG, SUNDAY, OCT. 12, 1890.

THE TENDENCY TO WASTE.

In the editorial comments of THE DIS-PATCH, in advance of the arrival of the guests of the iron and steel men from abroad, it was pointed out that while Pittsburg would hope for the praise of her expert visitors, their criticisms of whatever they might find to criticise should be of great value to our industries. The visit being ended, our people can be happy in the expressions of approval and admiration from those kindly but competent judges; and they can also obtain the benefit of some salutary criticisms. In addition to the indisputable declaration of one frank visitor from Sheffield that our streets are "deucedly bad," the most prominent and, perhaps, the most useful of these criticisms are based on our tendency to

This is by no means a new presentation of a national characteristic. It is an old saving that a French family could feed itself with healthy and appetizing food out of what an average American family will waste. The fault arises from the very comfortable conditions, which give us such abundance of materials that the loss from waste often if not generally appears of less importance than the loss of tim: necessary for utilizing what is wasted. The respect in which this tendency seemed to strike our guests most forcibly, was in the waste about coal mines; and here the reason is clearly ion of materials. Fuel has been so abundant and cheap in Pittsburg, especially since the gas era, that the coal which our visitors consider waste, would not be worth enough to pay for mining, or for transportation to market.

But this happy condition of profusion cannot be permanent, and a prudent outlook for the future will take into consideration all methods for saving such waste. If, as has been pointed out, our present methods waste one-sixth of the coal, which proportion would be saved in England or Germany, it is plain that there is an immense addition to our mineral wealth to be either utilized or stored up against the future day when it can be brought into consumption. Reference is often made to the immense piles of refuse coal around our coal mines, which may be presumed to contain a large share of the wasted material, referred to by our foreign critics. The method by which these piles can be turned into materials for industry, will make a vast addition to our industrial wealth; while if that cannot at once be done the method which preserves them for the future will create an immense storage of material for another era.

It is doubtful if this criticism cannot be profitably studied in other industries. In the higher manufacturing branches both the cost of material and the closeness of competition tend to reduce waste to a minimum. But there are many other departments of work where the correction of waste might make an almost incalculable addition to the national wealth. There is no doubt that if our farming industries were pursued with as close a care to utilize everything, as is done in France or England, the agricultural production of the United States would undergo an infinite enhancement. The condition of our country roads which THE DISPATCH has made prominent of late, and of city streets, to which reference was made by our visitors, are examples of the fault which causes waste of effort and power. We lay an expensive pavement and then waste it by tearing it up to lay underground pipes that should have been put down before the pavement. Millions of dollars' worth of fertility in city sewage is wasted yearly, and at the same time one of the best gifts of nature is thrown away by tainting the purity of our streams. Examples of this great fault could be continued to infinity, but these are sufficient.

The criticism is an instructive one, and it can be made useful, by taking all means to correct the fault. Now that our tendency to waste has been pointed out by such high authority, it is to be hoped that it will result in the addition to wealth and industry, secured by utilizing the waste wherever i is possible.

THE PROMISE OF NEW WRITERS.

The enthusiastic remark of a writer in Harper's Magazine concerning Rudyard Kipling, that "no writer since Dickens in England and Bret Harte in America has promised so much," arouses the dissent of Thackeray, George Eliot, Charles Reade, William Black and George Meredith in | in the Twenty-fifth district, is quite another

is that the criticism does not reply to the original assertion even in its letter. Thackeray, George Eliot, Meredith and Reade were cotemporaries of Dickens, as Howells was of Bret Harte. Beyond that all these writers are judged not by their promise, at the inception of their literary career, but by their full performance. In most if not all of their cases, their reputation was of moderate and steady growth, with no such burst of salutatory promise as must be awarded to Kipling.

At the same time the writer in Harper's who differs so decidedly from Mr. Howells, must be deemed to have given rather free rein to his enthusiasm. That Kipling has made a remarkable entry into light literature is beyond question. The creator of "Krishna Mulvany" and his comrades, has within him the promise of a Lever. Those heroes of the India railways and Martini rifles, fight and carouse with the same spirit as Dumas' Three Musketeers, of centuries before. But beyond that Kipling's work does not yet rise above the level of a creditable mediocrity. His single exhibition picture is of startling force and vitality; but it is hardly just to say that this is a greater promise than is given by writers who a little further on in their career, exhibit much wider range of conception and deeper thought. Robert Louis Stevenson may now be ranked among those who are to be judged by full performance rather than promise. Yet at an early stage of his career the wide breadth of conception of which Kipling has | the result. as yet given no sign. Even now we prefer to regard Mr. Stevenson's work as a promise of still greater performances. The man who can create such dissimilar characters as Alan Breck Stuart, Prince Otto, the Master of Ballantrae, and the pirate sea-cook in "Treasure Island," and can vary his narrative from the adventures of "Kidnaped" to the psychological fantasies of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" should in some larger and more sustained work which combines all the remarkable qualities of his earlier stories write his name high up on the list of the

world's great novelists. Even in this country we have writers Stinson's "First Harvests" ought to be the | natural gasfirst of a series of powerful stories of modern life, and Harold Frederic shows a wide scope of treatment between the story of American life, in "The Lawlor Girl" and of the receptions during the week to the that of revolutionary adventure "In the rival candidates for Governor who are Valley." If the promise of these, as of many other new writers, is sustained, we gospel, the public might be puzzled over the may look for works of higher and deeper character than the striking creations of

Kipling's humor. Rudyard Kipling may be a "fad;" but life of his work. His popularity has in it ports without salt. They know that even the lesson for writers that it is due to the | correspondents who start out on such a tour freshness of his theme and the vitality of | in an impartial mood are liable to be affected his treatment. His success, like that of by the feeling for the particular candidate Rider Haggard's first works, is a refutation | they accompany, before it is finished. They of the prevalent theory that a novelist must | can, therefore, well be prepared to discount tell only commouplace stories and must represent life with the faithful monotony of the photographic process. Even Mr. Howells, who has preached that theory with some persistence, proved the contrary, by the originality and power with which he brought out the romance and sentiment of modern life in "Their Wedding Journey" and "A Chance Acquaintance." Freshness, life and originality will win more success in fiction than can be attained by the hampering fetters of realistic theories.

SOCIETY AND CRIMINALS.

The statement of McNally, who was sentenced to the penitentiary in the Criminal Court yesterday, contains a good deal of food for thought. The sincerity of his assertions is shown by his disavowal of the theory of kleptom inia advanced by his counsel; and while his views of the places of criminal detention may be somewhat tinged by his unfortunate experiences, there is enough in them to warrant investigation and correc-

The most salient feature of this profes sional thief's statement is that he learned the art of larceny in the reform school, and that his education in vice was finished in the workhouse. Such an assertion should invite a very decided effort to change things for the better. A reform school which teaches predatory youth to steal furnishes a class of reform that is not wanted. The reform schools were established for the purpose of keeping the younger people who come within the limits of the law, out of the criminal influences that are supposed to be ineradicable in the prisons where older criminals are confined. Some of them may have been successful in actually reforming the subjects of their treatment; but there is too much reason for believing that in others the statement of McNally is true and that they are schools of vice rather than of reform. If so they deleat their own purpose and should be either entirely reorganized or else abolished

altogether. The further part of this criminal's statement, with regard to the difficulty of a convict in securing honest labor and the influence which therefore impels him back into crime, is also a grave matter. It is an evil that is well known to exist. Indeed, it is not unnatural that people should be loth to admit convicts to their employment. But it is none the less discreditable to Christian civilization that a man who is trying to redeem past offenses and live an honest life should not be aided rather than discouraged by the rest of society. There is a public duty, to aid such men in obtaining employment, that should not be shirked; and until the duty is fully performed, society has a share in the criminality of men like McNally.

Certainly when it is alleged that public institutions teach vice, and that then society makes outlaws of the criminals, society as well as the criminals, is on trial.

LIGHT ON THE CONFEREE SYSTEM. It may have been thought that as a political device for ascertaining the voz populi, which is supposed to have some relation to the voz Dei, the delegate system of conventions had fallen into the lowest stage of disrepute. But the conferee plan of Congressional nominations in districts composed of different counties enters into bad emulation of the delegate convention proper. When the public permits itself to take a languid interest in the innumerable ballots and The result has been, after a good deal of "never-surrender" sessions of these conferees, it is usually amused at the farce Whether the constituents of these conferees the New York Star. That paper cites take the matter so lightly when the inner ical class, which at the inception of the workings are exhibited, as is now being done

placed upon the future as far as 1892. This ers concluded that they would get the voter

quaint document begins as follows: "It is mutually agreed that A. McDowell and his friends in Mercer county are to support the candidacy of C. C. Townsend for Congress in the Congressional Conference of 1890, by giving him the votes of Mercer county conferees in said conference; and on the part of C. C. Town send and his friends in Beaver county, he and they will give the support of Beaver county conferees to A. McDowell in the conference for the Congressional nominations of 1892. And if necessary to carry out the spirit of this agreement, McDowell is to be a candidate for Congress in Mercer county in 1890, and Townend in Beaver county in 1892.

This agreement is duly signed by Mc-Dowell and Townsend, and after the form of negotiable paper incorsed by "M. S. Quay, S. H. Miller, Thomas Perry and B. J. Havwood," It will be observed that the votes of the conferees are pledged six months, and again two years in advance. No thought seems to have entered the minds of the high contracting parties that the Republican citizens of the district might wish a voice of their own in the matter. An additional light upon the workings of conferee machinery is had in the provise that the parties, if necessary, were to be candidates in their own counties, even when they did not want the nomination, so as to carry these counties, and then throw the vote to the previously arranged candidates. Though everything would be cut and dried, the usual formula of 100 or more ballots would doubtless be gone through with before derange between "The Suicide Club" and livery of the goods. Of course this par-"Treasure Island" showed a writer with a | ticular bargain broke, and the public know

The remedy for the fraudulent confered system is this: The voters in each county should insist on voting directly for their candidates; then the majority of the ballots would honestly nominate the most popular man. A few more cataclysms like the one in the Twenty-fifth district will help bring about the desired change.

NATURAL GAS CAPTURED THEM. Natural gas captured our guests from abroad. They are charmed with it; our mills and factories may be paralleled abroad, our streets may be excelled, but natural gas is unique, and it is Pittsburg's. Chicago whose promise, while less dazzling than will find it hard to make an impression on that of Kipling's, shows a greater depth. | the gentlemen from over the sea without

THE SIGNS OF THE WEEK.

If the accounts of partisan correspondents "swinging round the circle" were taken for fickleness of a town which one night is reported in an ecstacy of enthusiasm for Pattison, and the next experiences similar emotion for Delamater. However, the public if so, the craze is created by the rigor and are by no means liable to take all these rewhere there is reason to expect beforehand a partisan bias or motive. The utility of a clacque is understood in a political canvass as keenly as at a theater on first nights. To create the impression of victory ahead is to influence the timid and wavering.

Taking into account that Pattison repre sents the minority party, and that he has been traveling in strongly Republican districts, it is undoubted that the quality of the receptions tendered him indicate a vote far in excess of his party. Making liberal deductions even for the enthusiasm of correspondents, it is quite likely that enough Independent Republicans are supporting Pattison in the western and middle counties o make probable his election, if from the same source he derives any considerable strength in the East, or even if his own party is active as a unit in his behalf.

The majority which Pattison has to over come is normally a big one. It is also true that Delamater and the Republican mana gers will work as hard as possible for success between now and polling day. But the signs indicate that the Republican majority in the West need not be counted upon. Looking in any direction it is difficult to see where Senator Quay finds a basis for his confidence in Mr. Delamater's chances. At present they seem about as blue as possible. With the astute Chairman of the National Committee at the belm they may change; but thus far they are the reverse of promising, and apparently growing no better fast.

THE CANAL AGAIN APPROVED.

The canal projected to connect Pittsburg with Lake Erie finds favor among naval men and engineers at Washington. They apprehend how great a commercial benefit to the interior of the whole country such an addition to its waterways would be. Nor ment in an autograph letter from Mr. Blaine, does the canal scheme lack the countenance of age. Plans of a survey made under the authority of the State for a canal having the same direction as that now designed were drawn up as long ago as 1824, and the maps are in existence to-day. The canal may have some strategic value also, although as Commodore Ramsey says it is not immediately apparent.

REFORMERS AND POLITICS. The difficulty of keeping politics out of a reform movement receives a striking illustration in the New York City ticket put in nomination by the Municipal League. That organization, it will be remembered, was formed for the purpose of divorcing municipal affairs from politics. The attempt was outlined to be to put the conduct of muicipal business "on a business basis." With that done, it was thought that the corruption and favoritism of municipal administration would be done away with.

No one doubts that the movement was in spired by the most praiseworthy motives; but the fact that the plan of action at the start turned on taking the city offices out of the hands of the politicians, puts the outcome in the nomination of a ticket last week in a very peculiar light. Of course the first important and crucial step of such a move nent was the nomination of a ticket This work being taken under considera tion, the question of obtaining support for it was given exactly the same prominence as if the organization had been a political one. Negotiations are opened with the County Democracy and the Republican organiza tion on the purely political basis of secur ing support in exchange for nominations negotiation, the nomination of a ticket which, by the biographies of the candidates is shown to be made up entirely of the politmovement was to be shut out altogether.

It is not likely that the members of the England, and Howells in America as examples to the contrary, and asserts:

Undoubtedly Kipling is a clever writer, but he is greatly overrated both as to his achievements already and his promise for the future. He is a London "fad" and will only have his day. He has said himself that as he has gone up like a rocket he will probably come down like a steek. That will be his fate.

Both views are extreme; but the first feature of the dispute that strikes the observer of the future amendated by the contrary and asserts:

Abijah Hays, Jr.

Abijah Hays MURRAY'S MUSINGS.

of the County Democracy or the Republicans, in exchange for representation on the ticket, they took the step of admitting political considerations behind which the entire range of political practices is sure to follow. It is not to be understood as necessarily entailing dishonesty to make combinations by which nominations are exchanged for votes; but for men who started into a movement on the basis of abolishing the political class of methods it was an abandonment of principle. They could stick to their platform only by making nominations on the plan of attracting votes through the high character and well-known integrity of their candi-

The ticket nominated by the agreement between the reformers and the dissentient politicians does not seem to possess in any commanding degree that quality of success. In fact the only reason for thinking that it has any particular strength is the savage way in which it is attacked by the regular political organs.

THE Delamater organs which declared

that the announcement of Wallace's intention

to support Pattison was based on a bogus let-

ter, will now proceed to demonstrate that the wicked Democratic managers produced a bogus Waltace at the meeting in Philadelphia last BALFOUR'S plan for relieving the famine in Ireland by putting all the Irish in jail is likely to fail by reason of two obstacles. The

ails are not large enough, and the Irish will

not stay to be put in them.

New Mexico, which has been refused admission as a State has as much population as either Idaho or Wyoming, which were admitted to the Union. A Republican organ explains this by pointing out that the population of New Mexico is principally Mexican and half-breed, and is therefore without the necessary intelligence. There is something in this. Idaho and Wyoming voters had the intelligence to vote the Republican ticket and thus secure admis sion.

COLONEL GEORGE BLISS, of New York, s also for a straight Republican ticket in that city. The way in which all the practical politicians are opposing the fusion movement, is about the only evidence yet given that the latter has some chance of success.

THE corrections and denials of that report about Cooper displacing Andrews, make it appear that Cooper is to do nothing except to supply the quality of hopefulness to the Republican management.

WE regret to observe that the Hon. Joseph Medill, of the Chicago Tribune, and the Hon. Charles A. Dana, of the New York Sun, are expending their valuable time in a discus sion over the meaning of the word "chump." They should be satisfied with not belonging to the class, and remember that they will not be wholly free from that peril if they waste much time over studying the chump.

s composed of a lot of old grandmothers. The anguage is not much more parliamentary than Kennedy's; but it is a good deal less sensational, It leaves a doubt whether the speech of Kennedy was not the voice of Reed. THERE may be some doubt as to which

ticket Charles S. Wolfe is supporting; but it is

SPEAKER REED declares that the Senate

beyond dispute that his speeches are not in tended to make votes for Delamater. THE reappearance of the practice of asessing the department clerks at Washington, makes it strange that the Republican cam paign committee did not include in their list of Republican pledges redeemed, that of enforcing civil service reform. The list is chiefl, fa-

mous for crediting the Republican party with the things that it has not done. MR. McKinley's speeches move the an uncomparably better Democrat than Grover Cleveland." In that case the Sun should bring the Democrats in a solid body to vote fo McKinley.

IT seems that the daughter of the Confederacy will not wed the son of the Northern abolitionist. We regret to say that Miss Davis has seceded from the union.

THERE are declarations to the effect that the twin relic of barbarism, polygamy, has ceased to exist in Utab. But if a search were set on foot for it like the hunt for specimens of that other extinct species of the Western plains, there is no reason to believe that the searchers would not have to hunt as long as they did for the buffaloes.

PEOPLE OF PROMINENCE.

MRS. FRANK LESLIE will deliver two lec-tures in Chicago next week on "The Royal Leaders of Society." MRS. M. EDITH HOWCOTT, of New Orleans

is the owner of over 50,000 acres of selected timber lands in Louisiana and Mississippi, and is still buying. GENERAL E. BURD GRUBB, the new Minis-

which he considers quite a compliment MRS, CUSTER, who has been visiting several

of her gallant husband's army friends in Montana and the Dakotas, is finishing up the Chicago postscript of her trip, and is liable to reach home any day. WALT WHITMAN has received a kindly let-

ter from Sir Edwin Arnold in which the letter expresses a hope to meet the "good, gray poet" under his own roof-tree at Camden during the summer of 1891. MR. JOSEPH PULITZER, of the New York

World, just home from Europe, has so far re-covered from his threatened blindness that he retains perfect sight in one eye. He wears blue eye-glasses. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Hamilton Fish and William Evarts, who were originally appointed trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund by Mr. Peabody, are still active members of the

MRS LANGTRY'S recreant butler, William Sumpter, is in trouble. His wife asks for divorce and alimony, and he makes answer he only gets \$60 a month for butlering and stewarding the Lily.

GENERAL BUTLER, accompanied by Treas urer Gilfillan and other officers of the San Miguel Company, is on a visit to that company's property.; This is the General's first visit to the country beyond the Missouri river,

SENATOR STANFORD, just home from Europe, is anxious to get back to Palo Alto. his great California establishment for the breeding of theroughbred horses. He found that his reputation as a horse-breeder had preceded him to Russia.

EX-SENATOR GEORGE W. JONES, of Iowa, is a well-preserved and jaunty man of nearly 90 years. His head is covered with bunches of vavy, white curls, and his Van Dyke beard and mustachios are white and curly. But his figure is still light, sinewy and graceful. He lives in Dubuque, Ia.

Pittsburg this week was an ovation. During their stay in that place they were treated with unusual consideration and were shown every thing worth seeing.

The Way We Always Do It.

DEATHS OF A DAY, Abijah Hays, Jr.

Higher Prices Result From Business Greed Rather Than the New Tariff Law-Cable Cars on Broadway in New York-News paper Mechanism.

IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. HE sudden rise in the market rates of certain classes of goods strikes a good many people with dismay. That the new rates of customs duties is directly responsible for much of this is generally admitted, but it is largely a fictitious necessity. It is always remarked that any pretext which will enable a dealer to advance prices is taken advantage of immediately, while a change of circumstances the other way makes no appreciable difference to the consumer, save by long and gradual approaches. The advance is promptly sudden, the decline by easy stages.

The most conspicuous instance of this was

observable in this city last week. Probably not ess than 1,000 different articles of everyday amption changed to a higher price in ingle day. The man accustomed to buying a rtain brand of cigars at say, two for 25 cents ound that between Friday and Saturday that same brand advanced to 15 cents, straight. The kind that he purchased anywhere on Friday for 10 cents each had on the next day been marked two for 25 cents. The club man who had been paying \$3 50 for a certain brand of wine, lo, these many years, now finds \$4 the ruling figure. The ladies who shop daily and make a sort of religion of their shrewdness in price lists were confounded on Saturday by the gen-eral rise all along the line. The tin plate clause in the recently enacted tariff bill not only afin the recently enacted tariff bill not only affects tinware, but has served as a pretext for all dealers in household goods to hang a small increase on throughout their general stock. The inland retailers who are about to lay in stock will find how this thing works. It will be a good thing for them, for it affords them a pretext, also, to put on a higher price all round. The tariff bill will be made to shoulder the blame, whether responsible or not. When ice went up from \$4 to \$8 per ton the price of soda water went up from 5 cents to 10 cents per glass, though the real extra cost of the beverage because of the rise in ice was not 2 mills a glass. So it affected, in the same or less degree, everything consumed in the market, and gree, everything consumed in the market, and with as little reason. It will not surprise the student of economics, therefore, to find that prices have stiffened up generally. But it will make him awfully mad.

A Wonderful Newsdealer.

THERE is an active, fine-looking man at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-third street who follows the humble business of running a news stand. His place on the sidewalk is shetsered by the steps of the downtown elevated station. It is a close little den chock full of novels, periodicals and newspapers, with a sort of a cockpit big enough for one person to turn around in. When the weather is fine the owner stands outside and serves papers from an outer shelf to his many customers. If you care to stand near by between the hours of 8 and 11 o'clock it is worth while to witness the operation of a remarkable business. He handles from 1,500 to 1,800 papers daily. Most of these are handed to his individual customer in person and without any indication on the part of the buyer as to the paper desired. I thought he was a mind reader at first, until I learned he was a mind reader at first, until I learned that he knew nearly every man by sight and remembered just what paper or papers he read. As these customers stream along to take the elevated downtown they are served with the lightning-like rapidity that comes of long service in the delivery department of the big dailies on Park Row.

As nearly every purchaser splits a nicket it

As nearly every purchaser splits a nicket it may be imagined how absolutely marvelous this human combination is. He has a long string of elevated railway tickets for customstring of elevated railway tickets for customers who do not care to be crowded through the mob upstairs. They don't have to ask for them twice, either. It is merely an accommodation. Every man usually buys the same paper or papers every morning and evening, and if he takes the cars here these papers will be neatly folded and handed out to him with a polite bow and, after awhile, a cheerful word. I have watched this newsman for hours, altogether, and never saw him make a mistake. On the contrary, he remembers what I want in papers and periodicals when I forget it myself. And what do you suppose such a stand takes in? From \$30 to \$40 per day!

A Small Boy's Big Business

THERE is another curious business here, and one which has grown up from small and apparently contemptible beginnings into a great commercial enterprise. This is the toilet sup-One day a few years ago a down town office boy, who may have been a very good boy every other way, was discharged for matten tion to the towels, soap, etc. He conceived a brilliant idea. This idea was to the effect that the vexatious towel and soap question should be entirely removed from the crawded brain of the office boy and be treated as a specialty. With the help of his mother, who did the washing, he began serving offices regularly with soap and towels at so much a month. The bussoap and towels at so much a month. The blishess prospered. That young man now furnishes hundreds of offices with a handsome mirrored wall rack fixed with rollers (costing \$5), a good brush and comb, soap and four clean towels a week for 75 cents a month—with six clean towels \$1. He runs delivery wagons, drivers, agents, and I presume a formidable laundry and prosperous manufactory.

The Broadway Rippers.

BROADWAY is being again ripped up for the winter season. There has never been a rainy season for the last four or five years that this naturally magnificent thoroughfare was not a succession of broken blocks of trenches and mud. The all-winter subway operations of the last two years has been followed by the cable railway operators. In connection with their work and presumably simultaneously with it the electrical, gas, steam power and heating companies must also lay all of their with it the electrical, gas, steam power and heating companies must also lay all of their work and attend to all of their repairs—for Broadway is to be repayed and the Mayor's edict nas gone forth that no more ripping up shall be allowed after this grand ripup. You can imagine what the condition of Broadway will be should the rainy season or solid old winter set in and catch these rippers in the middle of their ripping. No, you can't, either. The condition would be beyond the reach of the most vivid imagination. It would be equally impossible to imagine Broadway perfectly paved and free from end to end from the corporation rippers. The reason of it is that the authorities do not appear to realize the difference between a condition and a theory and do not know which confronts them. As long as a gas pipe, electrical conduit or steam pipe lies buried beneath the pavement by legal authority the right to reach it for necessary repairs is an implied right difficult to deny reasonable exercise. The only solution of this street problem in a great city like this unquestionably lies in the construction of a single subway under the street—a tunnel big enough for all branches of underground service and to accommodate the operators. and to accommodate the operators.

Cable Cars on Broadway. THE cable railway on such a street as Broad way will probably greatly aggravate the evils incidental to our general street system. There is no comparison between the conditions of Broadway and the conditions of streets of other cities where the cable railway is in operation. In Chicago there are miles of good parallel streets as good as Broadway. Here the latter constitutes the long giraffe-like throat of the metropolis, and its unobstructed use every hour in the business day is actually necessary for properly swallowing and feeding the com mercial digestive apparatus. Anybody who is familiar with the choked condition of all of the familiar with the choked condition of all of the more or less narrow and crooked streets to the right and left of Broadway during business hours will understand this. It is not proposed to clear Broadway of its business functions to accommodate cable car travel. The cable cars will have to grapple with the loaded truck and delivery wagon and the crowded crossings just as the present horse cars do now. The street conditions will be exactly the same, so far as speed is concerned. But the present numerous accidents affecting life and limb will probably be doubled, not unlikely quadrupled, by the cable system on Broadway.

The Newspaper Artists.

THE pictorial era of journalism brings a certain artistic talent to the front that, but for the new order or things, would possibly have never been developed. The demand for pic tures creates artists. At every public gathertures creates artists. At every public gathering in New York you can see a swarm of artists, regular members of the city staff of the daily and weekly press, engaged in catching sketches of the prominent men and interesting scenes. They go everywhere and cover every conceivble matter worth illustration. It may be a convention in the moraing, a street parade, the latest arrival at the morgue, a swell wedding, a murderer in his cell, a court room scene, or all of these in the afternoon. For the pencil of the newspaper artist is an exceedingly ready and a versatile one and can travel over a good deal of white paper in a day. From the Altoona Times.]

The reception to the visiting metallurgists at

and a versatile one and can travel over a good deal of white paper in a day.

The material thus gathered is turned into the artistic department, now the necessary adjunct of the modern newspaper, and is there transferred in an almost incredible space of time to the reproductive surface. Some of these young fellows are so accurate and skilliful that they can get a very correct likeness of a platyoung fellows are so accurate and skilling that they can get a very correct likeness of a plat-form orator in a minute or two, though the office process and rapid printing on a poor quality of naper often utterly destroy both the likeness and the artistic merits of the work.

Newspapers by Machinery Only. SPEAKING of modern journalism reminds me of the fact that the Sun has decided to adopt the mechanical type-setting machines. It will set up 35 Rodgers machines with the THE TOPICAL TALKER. A BRITON ASTONISHED.

DUBING the voyage of the Mayflower up the Monongahela on Friday some Englishme were sitting on the rail in the stern of the boar when one of the crew came up and asked them to move. He had been told to take down the lagstaff, he said. One of the Englishmen asked why the flagstaff had to come down.

dress every day, the same as the most fashionable Saratoga belle. These machines find their way very slowly into general use, considering the alleged fact that they save 50 per cent or more on the price of composition. The Mergenthaler people are getting out a new Linotype machine, one of which is now in operation in the Judge building. It is said to be much superior to that in the Tribune, the Courier Journal, the Chicago News and other offices. They claim that it will set six lines of the Tribune print per minute, or over 11,000 cms per hour. The improved keyboard, which is more closely assembled and in more nearly the form of the typewriter, and the better delivery and automatic distribution of the matrices achieve "If that's the case," said a florid Briton with a merry eye, clearing the way to the flagstaff, "none of us will object for a moment. Obeying orders! By jove, you're the first American I have found who would stand an order. Most of you will do anything you're asked politely to do, but-obeying orders! That's something

FOR CURSORY REMARKS.

this result.

But one of the most remarkable features of this new machine is its combination with the phonograph. This attachment will enable the able editor to dictate such matter as required to the phonograph and the ONE of the distinguished Welshmen among hurried composition to the phonograph and the operator, setting his repeater to suit his own speed at the keyboard, can cast the matter into type at once. There is always a hurry with late news at the small hours of the morning on the Pittsburg's visitors from abroad encour tered on board the Mayflower a countryman of his, who is, however, a naturalized Am citizen, and they fell to talking about the old country.

news at the small hours of the morning on the morning newspaper, and the man who boils down telegraphic stuff to meet the requirement of the closing hour, or who must get out extras, here finds an aid the possibilities of which cannot as yet be fairly grasped. The very fact that an important murder case may now be handled within the last ten minutes before closing the forms. Through a reportant as a distant tele-"How long have you been in this country? the former asked. "Twenty-five or six years," the Pittsburger

"Do you know any Welsh?" "Not much-I use a little to swear in."

THREE NURSERY TALES.

within the last ten minutes before closing the forms, through a reporter at a distant telephone, the receiver at the phonograph and the operator at the casting and setting machine without the aid of a pen or the use of manuscript and a gang of compositors, is enough to make an old-time printer's hair curl.

CHAS. T. MURRAY.

NEW YORK, October 10. SOME days ago a little Pittsburger was taken to the barber's for the first time in his life to have his hair cut. They bolstered him up in the big chair and then as the barber took up th scissors he asked in a most deferential tone: "Will you have your hair cut short, sir?" "Of course," the boy replied, "you couldn's cut it long, could you?"

The same boy was reproved by his mother, when they were dining at an uncle's house, for asking for something that was not on the taposition. The topical voting pastime inble. His uncle seeing the boy was abashed said: "Never you mind, Archie, if there's anything you want, ask for it!"
"Very well, Uncle," answered Archie after a

second or two's reflection, "I guess I'll take a orse an' buggy, please!" Yet a third story is extant of this specimen

of Young America. He was in a hardware store with his mother, and he took particular nterest in a couple of men who were up empty packing cases. By and by he turned to his mother and asked: "What are they nailing up boxes of nothing for?"

SULLIVAN WANTED BRICKS. OLONEL DAWSON, of the Bijou, went over

to Altoona one day last week to see John L Sullivan knock out the drama of "Hones Hearts and Willing Hands," in three or four acts. After seeing the play and shedding tears over the great pugilist's acting Colonel Dawson went back to the Logan House with the plain and virtuous intention of going to bed. But he had no scoper reached the big, airy room as-signed to him than a noise as of a regiment of cavalry coming up stairs announced the approach of John Lawrence and his satellites. They came into the room and occupied the bed and the regulation three chairs and a table. son, decided not to go to bed just then, and in space of time measured according to Mr. Suilivan's method by the shaking of a lamb's tail, a neat and not gaudy lunch made its appearance. With the appeared a colored man of pretty large proportions. Wherever Mr. Sullivan goes the notel proprietors always take care that he shall be attended by the biggest waiters. A desire to preserve the artistic unities and the furniture may prompt the hotel keep

ers in this selection,
Well, as the Patseys and the Teddles and the other distinguished actors, including the great and only John L., were pitching into the oysters, cold chicken and beer, the tall colored waiter gazed intently at the star pugilist. Sullivan watched the waiter's close scrutiny, and beckened to him to approach. The waiter

dvanced slowly and sideways. "Go down an' fetch me two bricks," said Sul-A Giant Predicts His Hour of Death and livan, The waiter paused and begun: "What's 'at,

"Go down an' fetch me two bricks,-one smooth t'other ind ther plaster on an' roughan' be quick about it, d'ye seel" and to emphasize his order Sullivan got up as he con-cluded, "I allus rubs meself down wid two the lower extremities. Thursday he requested that the undertaker order a coffin for him, saying he was going to die at 6 o'clock A. M. Friday; that there were no coffins large enough for him here and one would have to be made. The undertaker at once ordered one, and it came on the midnight train. It was one of the largest ever sent out, being 6 feet long, 24 inches wide and 22 inches deep. Within 20 minutes of the time he predicted he expired. His age was 47 years. bricks afore turnin' in.'

The waiter disappeared and Sullivan went on dollars out of the money he won at his last big fight. Half an hour later the waiter brought up the two bricks, and Sullivan, amid the aughter of the crowd stowed them away in

Colonel Dawson's bed. Who will deny that John Lawrence Sullivan may yet be the name of a great comedian.

IF THEY USED COLT REVOLVERS.

THEY were discussing the custom of duelling which German students think so conducive a good complexion and a reputation for bravery, and a stout Englishman, leaning against the bar-this conversation did no occur in court-said: "It strikes me that duel ng would soon go out of fashion if the mer were put ten paces apart with good revolvers in their hands-there'd be danger of somebody getting hurt,"

"Ah!" remarked a slender American, "that would be a Colt of another color.

A DRUMMER'S RESOURCE.

When the opera company stranded, four weeks and twelve hundred miles outit is a singular thing that your operatic bark orchestra of five pieces went on the rocks likesopher who played the drum ise, and the philo and the triangle and the tambourine and the castinets, and could imitate anything on a pinch from a crowing rooster to the roar of an express train, remarked that if there had been more rocks in the treasury they would not have been

After a ghastly remark like that the conductor of the orchestra was not surprised to find its author waking the echoes in the hotel reading room with the drum. He was beating a fattor with variations on the drum. The con stopped and looked at him. As he wound up the long roll the conductor said;

"How do you expect to get back to New "Beat mein way-dat was all right," the philosophic drummer replied. HEHBURN JOHNS.

A Revision Necessary. From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Committee on the Revision of the Presbyterian Confession of Faith is still at work in ittsburg, likely to remain in session a week longer and then adjourn to meet later in another place to continue the labor. The members are close mouthed regarding their deliberlent in these latter days, that after we get ifications we are at a loss to know whether he ations, but the essential fact of interest to the outside world is that the denomination thus acknowledges the need of revising its creed in order that it shall conform with truth.

NOVELTIES IN BRIC-A-BRAC.

CUT glass decanters are now made particularly massive and brilliant. A GENTLEMAN'S glassware liquor set in aised jewel cutting is shown. MINIATURE povelties for favors are in the forms of game birds, storks, dogs, etc.

A VASE in the shape of a pineapple, for cen-

ter table decoration, is one of the new things in BANQUET lamps are now made with bronze figures as supports. A pair lately shown has the figures of two warriors in full armor, TALL lamps designed to represent Egyptian vases are now being made. The prevailing tints in globes and shades are the new corn

A BRASS lamp resting on a pedestal of onva was recently exhibited. Pillars of brass and cut glass, supporting lamps, are also coming

LIGHT tables of brass are made in fancy shapes, the three leaved clover and the oval being the most usual. The tables are covered with variegated plush.

A NEAT traveling clock is made in gilt with an ornamental porcelain face and a leather case. By pressing a spring in the top of the clock at any time it will strike the hour.

A NEW piano lamp has for a support an Oriocer holding a wand, on which the lamp is placed. The figure is about three feet i eight and leaps gracefully on the staff. A HANDSOME clock in onyx and gilt has been

recently exhibited. It is a mantel clock and rests on a pedestal of onyx, handsomely mounted in gilt, the whole standing about four feet high.—Icweler's Weekly.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-In London there is on exhibition a panorama of Niagara, with an "artificial roar" of the falls.

-The Italian Government has ordered that the study of English shall be added to the curriculum of all Italian universities.

-There has been a tremendous rainfall in New South Wales. Seventy inches in seven months, and still raining at last accounts. -It is said there are no lese than eight American girls at Lenox who have this year

refused offers of marriage from titled for--So much in excess of the supply is the demand for whalebone that several tons were sold last week in London at the enormous price of £1,950 per ton.

-A sweet potato from the fertile soil of James Cox's farm, Kirk's Mills, Lancaster county, weighs just three pounds six ounces. It was grown from Jersey seed. -A Three Rivers, Mich., girl has a beau

who is a Lake Shore fireman. Every day she ties a bouquet to a stick and hands it to her lover as he flies by her home in his cab. -In a New Orleans court Mrs. Kate Mc-Ginty is suing for \$30,000 damages for the loss of her husband. He went down with the dredgeboat Bayley, whose boilers exploded a year ago.

-All the liberty poles in Maple Corners, near Portland, Mich., were cut down last week. As both the Democratic and Republicans suf-fered alike neither party can make campaign material out of it. -John P. Walker, driver for an Adrian.

Mich., grocer, hit his horse a thumping whack with the whip yesterday and the animal planted his feet against Mr. Walker's shins, breaking both of Walker's legs. -In Berlin a schoolmistress receives \$300 onually during the first years of her service; a schoolmaster, \$400. After 42 years of unbroken

service the schoolmistress' maximum salary is \$490, and the schoolmaster's \$800. -Street Commissioner Wolverton, of Adrian, Mich., had a calf which had a habit of sticking its head out of the barn door. Mon-day a bolt of lightning killed it. The queer part of the case is that the barn entirely es-

-A very smart young man in Savannah tried to pay his street car fare with a \$100 bill. The conductor was accommodating, and stop-ping the car he went into a store and got the bill changed, giving the young man a shot bag full of silver, amounting to 899 95.

-Seneca Jones, pastor of the M. E. Church at Woodland, is a practical mechanic For six years be has been at work building a pipe-organ, which will be put up in his church in a few weeks. It covers a floor area of 130 square feet and will contain 1,000 pipes. -A peculiar torture is practiced in the

prison of Uskub, Macedonia. Thieves and forgers are chained naked to the floor and 50 ants are placed on the body of each person. It is said that the onessiness caused by the ants roaming freely over the body is the most exas-perating torture. -An Idaho bank on which there was a

run piled upon the counter what was supposed to be \$40,000 in gold. This stopped the run and brought in depositors, and when the trouble was over the gold was taken down. The pack-ages contained from washers cut to the thick-ness and size of \$20 gold pieces. -The wire rope used in the tunnel at Glasgow, Scotland, is claimed to be one of the largest and longest wire cables in the world.

It was made at Cardiff, Wales, in 1885, and is 2,400 fathoms in length, or about 2 miles and 108 yards. It weighs 21% tons and has nearly 100,-000 fathoms of wire in its makeup. -The hottest day of the year in New Zealand generally comes at Christmas. The day is great occasion for picnics in the coolest nooks of the woods. The only recollection of the Christmas dinner of Western notions is the plum pudding, which is religiously caten, but to the accompaniment of cold lemonade instead of coffe and wine.

-The Du Pont powder milis explosion caused a confusion at the West Chester Normal School amounting almost to a panic. The students rushed from the classroom, ran about like frightened fowls and some feared an earthquake. The cause was bulletined on the black-

boards and in that way everyone learned West Chester was safe to this earth for the present. -One of the most remarkable old ladies n Maine is living on the island of Monhegan, Although only 75 years old she not only knows nothing of the cars, telephone, electric lights. etc., but has never seen a horse. She has always lived on the island several miles from the mainland, and her world has been Mot gan. Sheep and cows are kept on the island,

-As this is the season of rice birds, the ollowing recipe from a lady who knows how to serve rice birds in the most delicious way will be worth cutting out and pasting on a blank leaf of the cook book. Cut sweet potatoes lengthwise, scoop out in the center of each a place that will fit the bird; now put in the birds after seasoning them with butter, pepper and salt, tying the two pleces of potato around them. Bake and serve them in the potatoes.

-Colonel W. S. Allebach, a jeweler of 50 years' business standing in Tamaqua, stood on the porch fronting his store the other morning and noted a large bird swooping rapidly his way. The direction was northeasterly, and in a twinkling it shot downward, and, sweeping in a straight line, struck the shop window, the glass falling out, shattered into numerous pieces. The bird was a pheasant, and Colonel Allebach is in search of a cause why his win-dow should have been selected in preference to

others more prominent. -About a quarter of a century ago, when Charles M. Winant, now City Marshal of Newport, Ore., was a small boy, he was sitting one day on his father's knee in their house at Bruceport, Wash. John B. Rose, now under sentence of death in Pacific county. Wash., had a grudge against Mr. Jed Winant at that time and fired through the window of the house at Mr. Winaut and his son while they were sitar. Whalit and his son while they were sit-ting as described above. Fortunately the bul-let missed its mark and neither the father nor the son were injured, but the would-be mur-derer of a quarter of a century ago now awaits the hangman's noose for his participation in a crime, which was not merely an attempt, but resulted in the murder of two inoffensive peo-

FUNNY MEN'S FANCIES.

Minister-You ought to whip your boy for fishing on the Sabbath.

Deacon-I intend to, sir: but I thought I'd let tm clean them first, - Detroit Free Press (In the newspaper office) Fassett-Pass me over the mucilage, please, Miss Passy, Miss Passy-With all my heart,

Passett-Only the mucilage, please. - American Weeks-I'll wager a new hat that man over there's a schoolmaster.
Potts-Nonsense; how do you know?
Weeks-Oh, he tried his hand on the seat of the
chair before he sat down on it!--Life.

She (as the anthem is being sung)-Oh, isn't that music heavenly!

He (who is not exactly a regular member)—Yes. but the chorus might be a triffe better looking.
Would you mind letting me look at your-erlibretto a moment?—New York Herald.

Fastleigh-I am nearly worried to death by my creditors. Goodman-Ab, you see your sins are beginning to find you out.

Fistleigh—I wish they would, but the trouble is they always find me in.—New York Herald.

Mrs. Ronig-What did you pay a yard for that, Mrs. Rooney? Mrs. Kooney.-Nine cents.

"Why, they charged me lo cents for the same goods on Wednesday."

"Yes, but Wednesday was bargain day."-

Munsey's Weekly. Miss Vocalgeang-What kind of jewelry

would you recommend for a songstress?"

Jeweler-If she is a soprano I would recommend high sea jewelry.

Miss Vocaigesang--High C jewelry! What do

Jeweier-Coral .- Jeweiers' Weekly. "So, Herbert is a member of the militia, isn't he?"

"Yes."

"How does he rank?"

"I don't know exactly, but I'm sure he ranks well, because I heard papa say he was the rankest soldier he ever saw. "- Washington Post, "I trust that before long we will be en-

tirely out of debt," remarked the parson as he losed the appeal for more money. "I trust so most sincerely."

And the rich man of the congregation, who was always expected to give liberally, murmured, "I trust so, too."-New York Herald,

Reane-I say, Crane, did you read that article in the afternoon Rhymes about the con-Brane-Why, there were 11 grammatical er

in the first paragraph. Strange you didn't notice them.
Crans (with dignity)-I'm a proofresder.
Sufato Courier.