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PITTSEURG, MONDAY, NOV. 17, 1890.

INSTRUCTION IN OIL.

If the reports which are affont in wellinformed circles about the influences that are shoving the petroleum market down toward the level of the sixties have any foundation, it gives a good deal of color to the assertion that if the Standard lost any money in the Delamater campaign, it is going to get it back out of the producers with a large increment of usury.

The assertions are definitely made that the Standard has been unloading on the market all the way down from the 90 cent level, and has got matters in a comfortable position to squeeze any of the unwary producers who have loaded up in reliance on the assertions of the Standard organs that the man who said the market could possibly go down was a liar and a traitor to the State. At the same time intimations are rumored from the inner circles that what is left of the premium in any locality will be subjected to another trimming, leaving the smaller producers to work for the Standard with a feeling of deyout gratitude if they get day wages out of their labor.

All this is a demonstration of the power which can be exerted over a monopolized product. The squeezing process may, when it has been completed, be varied by an upward turn. It is certain that it cannot go much further without driving the producers en masse, from the mere instinct of selfpreservation, into the movement to establish competing refineries and pipe lines. If that movement should develop any definite proportions, the next move on the board would be the new form of a Standard device to buy off the producing interests from the only policy which will ever free their interests from its present remorseless control. Experience is a dear teacher; but it is

positive instruction just at present on the subject of a monopolized market.

WORK FOR HUMORISTS.

The uses of humorists, like those of adversity, are developing unexpected and especial attractions almost striking enough to warraut the Shakespearian simile of the toad which wears a precious jewel in its

to be born without the consent of the ruling The force of this logic is somewhat marred by the presence of other conditions which distinguish poverty from wealth. The poor are likely to have large appetites as well as families, and their digestion is by no means weak; while among the rich, dainty appe-

tites, dyspepsia and gout are characteristic features. The logic employed in the one case fits the other exactly; and the conclusion is plain that the large appetites of the poor are the cause of their poverty, and that it is the duty of Government to pass

laws restricting the amount which the poor shall eat. The same logic might be exercised with regard to the shabby clothes worn by the destitute, or their uncomfortable lodgings. Indeed, the same class of reasoning is employed in this country by the profound thinkers who, discovering that

certain people have made immense fortunes by forming combinations which secured to them the profits of practical monopolies, argue that everybody should form combinations and become monopolists, with the

result that everyone will be immensely wealthy. The trouble with Dr. Drysdall and his class of theorists is that they look only on one side of the subject. Had the studious doctor perceived in the small families of the wealthy a cause of the inequalities of for-

tune and proposed that government should interfere to impose a fine or other penalty on foundation strata of a great social solution.

TRUSTS AND PARTIES.

dispute has sprung up between our esteemed cotemporaries, the Chicago Inter-Ocean and the New York Times, as to which party the trusts belong to. The Inter-Ocean having asserted ; that the Standard Oil Company is "definitely identified with the Democratic party" and that the dressed beef combine will follow its example, the New York Times retorts by quoting Senator Payne's assertion that ninetenths of the stockholders and all the directors of the Standard are Republicans,

and asserts that certain features of the Mc-Kinley bill will inure to the benefit of the trusts. All of which leaves the subject matter of the dispute about as near settlement as it was in the first place. Our friends could save themselves the exertion involved in this dispute if they would study the role of action laid down by Mr. Jay Gould before trusts were known, but when the guiding principles of corporate plunder were the same when brought in con-

nection with legislation. Mr. Gould testified of the Eric management: "We were Republicans in Republican districts and Democrats in Democratic districts," We can assure our Chicago and New York cotemporaries that the same charm-

ing impartiality governs the political action of the trusts to-day. The Standard can support a Democratic candidate for Senator in Ohio, and a Republican candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania. It will purchase legislation from either Democratic or Republican legislatures, as it needs, without political prejudice; and the same ability to rise above party lines will govern the action of every trust where its interests are concerned, unless those interests are fully giving the petroleum producers some very guarded by the policy of an especial party. This absence of party ties in the trust policy is not without its light on the course of the parties. Our esteemed cotemporaries

should perceive that the doubt will be removed when either one party or the other sets itself energetically and sincerely to wipe out the trusts. Then there will be no question but that all the trusts will belong to the other party. HIGH PRICES FOR JUDGESHIPS. The feature of the new election law it New York, which requires candidates to file with designated officers sworn statements of humorist of no less standing than Mark all expenditures connected with their candidacy is already producing definite results in the exposure of the soundal of large expenditures to obtain judicial positions. It is thus revealed that each of the successful candidates for the City Court bench in New York paid \$4,000 to Tammany Hall, while the candidate for the Superior Court Judgeship gave up \$5,000 in his own person, and a fourth confesses that \$10,000 more was paid on his behalf by other people. Anything like an enlightened view of the bench will always recognize that it should be kept as far as possible free from politics. But by these statements it is shown to have been closely connected in New York with one of the worst phases of politics, namely, the payment of large sums to an organization of professional politicians, for the consideration of offices. It is impossible that Judges who owe their positions to such influences can be superior to the "pulls" which give some of the worst characters in New York immunity from punishment. No more severe characterization of such payments as these is needed than one already given by no less an authority than the New York Court of Appeals, in an exactly similar case. A candidate for one of the same positions having been assessed \$2,000, the Court of Appeals declared the assessment not only unlawful, but criminal. The decision declared that the statutes forbade all expenditures of money to secure the election of a candidate, except for certain specified purposes; and that the legal expenses could not possibly reach two thou- ful progress made by this country with the ut sand dollars. Any assessment or contribution beyond the purposes named by law, the Court declared to be "criminal, void and contrary to public policy and the welfare of the community." In view of this declaration by the highest legal authority in New York, it would seem as if some very emphatic action must be taken in the case of candidates who have paid from \$4,000 to \$15,000 for judicial posi- ridicule. tions. But New York politics have a wondertul capacity for covering scandals with the cloak of forgetfulness. It will not be unprecedented if these expensive judicial elections are allowed to pass with a few sharp comments and then forgotten through the appearance of some fresh sensation.

liberation of the slaves. This proves that the SNAP SHOTS IN SEASON Arabs have little respect for the Sultan's de-cree abolishing their trade; and that the KIND words never die except on the lips, pean powers can do more in this way than

by their late race with each other for the WHITHER are we drifting? Who knows, who can tell? While the majority of the earth's millions are satisfied with the visible fruits and

HAND-PAINTED dress shirts which are ommon things of the world and the life announced to be the latest fashion devised by Paris for the gilded youth of New York will therein, others are toiling and struggling in the dark for a new light, a new sign, a new hope, a new joy. In every land the searchers are seek-ing silently, heroically, persistently. Without raising a voice to warn or a hand to stay the qualify the young men who wear them, for the society of hand-painted young women.

reckless waste and rapid pace of the unthink-ing ones, they work on. Pity is the stimulus and the relief of their fellows is the reward. THAT is an interesting illustration of the different views of things taken from different nts presented by Mr. Stephen Fiske's So they think, test, analyze, play with death to reminiscences of Stanley, published in yessave life, shorten their own lives to prolong the lives of others. These are the scien-tific heroes. Others see the struggle between class in the crowded quarters, unroll terday's DISPATCH. Mr. Fiske relates that, when Stanley returned from finding Livingstone, he took the rising ex-plorer to the Vandeville theater, the Albino and other Bohemian resorts, where the map of the world and study it. They pick out the black spots and carry the forch of humanity thither, opening up breathing spaces Stanley was so "ignorant of the convention-alities" that Fiske finally left "Stanley to his for the suffocating thousands, creating new worlds for the worldless, homes for the homebook, his lectures and his fame." It was generally supposed that a leading characterin less, cheer for the cheerless. These are the philanthropic beroes. One gives the life; the tic of the Bohemian resorts of which Mr. Fiske other points the place where it can flourish. acted as a master of ceremonies was their Then there be other heroes at work while the utter freedom from conventionalities. In view thoughtless millions play. In the shop, the of the fact that Stanley could not confine himlaboratory, the study they toil for something to self even to the conventionalities of those lighten the labor of the hands, shorten the places it is reassuring to learn that, "since then he has learned the pro-prieties, the conventionalities and the hours of toil-something to ease our burden and add to the joys of life. All are working for prietles, the conventionalities and the same object, all are reaching the same goal by different paths. And where will it end? amenities," which permits us also to hope that his instruction will keep him from setting up The singer is working on a new and a sweeter song; the composer is arranging a more harmo-nions chord; the thinker is forming a purer as social standards the manners that obtain in places of amusement whose chief attractions thought; the speaker is practicing a grander theme; the student is solving a more difficult

Who can tell ?

Tur beaming of Blaine and Pettigrew for the ticket of 1892 is enthusiastic, if prema ture: but the significance of the second name seems to be rather strongly in the line of going back on the McKinley tariff policy.

An interesting but somewhat unnecessary

THE assertion of Maxim, the inventor, that we are on the vorge of an era of aerial navigation, together with the announcements of that highly watered stock company out in Illinois to the same effect, are interesting but not convincing. The child may be living who will see realized Tennyson's dream of airy navies grappling in the blue; but a single an ship hovering over our cities will do more to con vince us of the fact than all the promises of the inventors.

are their improprieties.

bbling of African territory.

THE latest installment of literature on the Stanley dispute adds an unnecessary weight of proof to the already evincing testimony of the management and worse which wrecked the rear column at Yambuya.

MR. JAY GOULD'S advice to the public that this is a good time to buy stocks produces a general disposition on the part of the public to sell stocks, on the principle that it is safe to copper Gould's advice. But sometimes the wily Jay says what he means with the inten-tion of deluding the lambs who act on the presumption that Jay is lying. In view of these distressing uncertainties the best way to beat Gould is to let stocks religiously alone.

> MAYOR GRANT indignantly denies that he went duck-shooting with Ward McAllister. When McAllister is heard from, things will doubtless be made even.

"WITH a Republican majority of 38,500 on the Congressional vote, the Republicans of Pennsylvania appear to have held their own pretty well," remarks the Philadelphia Press. So it seems; but then what value are we to place on the repeated and strenuous assertious of the Republican orators and organs just before the election that the victory of Pattison would work an unmitigated smash in the tariff policy?

THE annual contribution of the Secretary of War to the political literature of the country appears to-day, and is summarized elsewhere.

Now that Wall street has learned by experience that the United States Treasury cannot always be relied upon to pull it out of the troubles caused by its own speculation, probably the New York banks will reach the con clusion that the proper function of their reserves is to be kept to protect their depositors instead of being loaned out to support speculative bubbles. PERSONAL JOTTINGS. THE last words of James Lillie, the ball player, who died in Kansas City a few days ago, were: "I'm afraid that it's three strikes and out." CHIEF JUSTICE ROYCE, of the Vermont Su preme Court Bench, who is in his 71st year, has announced his intention of resigning, owing to

NATIONAL DEFENSE. SECRETARY OF WAR PROCTOR ISSUES HIS ANNUAL REPORT.

Special Recommendations for Coast Defense-The Northern Frontier in a Defenseless Condition-Desertions Decreasing Under a Beneficent Law-The National Guard.

WASHINGTON, November 16 .- The Secretary of War has just issued his annual report to the President. One of the most important topics treated is that of coast defense. The Secretary 52.YS: It has been our traditional policy from the

first to avoid entangling alliances. We are separated by an ocean from the powers which aintain great armies. The military resources of the nation have been so recently demonstrated and its net work of railways is so adapted to a concentration of troops on any threatened point that no hostile force is likely to seek an encounter with us on our own soil. A small army sent upon our shores could not hope for success; it is not probable that any large one will incur the risk. We have, thereore, little to fear from invasion, and are free from the necessity of maintaining large stand ing armies or of fortifying against land attacks. But our long coast line is peculiarly exposed to an attack from the sea. So long as an enemy can reach vulnerable points without exposing himself to our land forces he may inflict blows which we are unable to parry, and which may cause losses ill to be endured. No great civilized nation to-day has more just cause than ours to look well to the condition of its coast ses, and none, since the Civil War, has so wholly neglected them. It is a matter of conroblem. Onward and upward we go along

wholly neglected them. It is a matter of con-gratulation that this national deficiency is be-ginning to excite the attention it merits, especi-ally as time, even more than money, is neces-sary for its proper preparation. A modern land battery constitutes a perma-nent defense upon a battlefield, chosen in ad-vance, where no flanking is possible and where an enemy must force his way or abandon the attack. In such a context shing of war are with them. The pains lessen, the pleasures increase, the joys multiply, the brotherhood of man is strengthened, the earth glorified. Will it go on and on until the solvers work out the last problem and "Finis" shall be writ by a attack. In such a contest ships of war are placed under every disadvantage. The channysterious hand ? Will it go on and on until atical. In such a context ships of war are placed under every disadvantage. The chan-nel is selected where their deployment is diff-cuit, while they are at the center of a concen-trated fire from many dispersed guns. Modern inventions in the use of electricity, high explo-sives, and in rifled moriars, have resulted strongly in favor of the comparative resisting strength of land fortifications as against a naval force. They cannot be blown up by dyna-mite nor sunk by vertical fire. They can sup-port any weight of armament, and can protect themselves by any weight of earth or sione or iron. For accurate aim they have the solid earth for a foundation. They also have the co-operative ald of our navy, of torpedoes and submarine mines, and other accessory means of defense. When our principal cities, our harbors and our navy and are thus protected, then our coasts will be safe, and our navy and heaven and earth is rolled into one ? The grave now bars the path the heroes tread, Will they cross over and penetrate the mists beyond 11 ? SOME day or other the Czar will decide to take Turkey for his Thanksgiving banquets THE Law and Order folk are the only people who manage to make a living on Sunday.

then our coasts will be safe, and our navy and increasing commerce will have safe ports of refuge, where they can be repaired, recoaled and refuted. nd refitted. The efficiency of land defenses is no experi-

The efficiency of land defenses is no experi-ment. It was the former wise policy of the Government, previous to the Civil War, to main-tain coast fortifications entirely competent to resist the vessels of war of that period. They are the cheapest to build; they are the cheapest to maintain; they are always in position, and ready for service. A modern land hattery when once constructed and armed needs few repairs and no renewals. Outlays for coast de-fense are investments which yield large interest in the form of instrance, with little deterioran the form of insurance, with little deteriora ion to principal. As the sole object of harbor ortifications is defense, its construction should at least keep pace, if not precede, every other preparation: for it has beeu well said that "while we may afford to be deficient in means of offense, we cannot afford to be defer

Our Northern Frontier Defenseless.

By our agreement of 1817 with Great Britain, each party is restricted to a single armed ves el on lakes Ontario and Champlain and two on the upper lakes. Since then the Great West has be come an empire of production and population, built on the straight shores of the broad akes and defenseless against naval attack. The Welland Canal and the six canals along the St. Lawrence, between Lake Ontario and Montreal have been constructed, and are wholly in for sign territory. The smallest of the St. Law eign territory. The smallest of the St. Law-rence canals have nine feet depth of water and locks 200 feet long and 45 feet wide, sufficient for the passage of over 50 of the armed vessels of the British navy. Measures have already been commenced to calarge the smaller canals so that none will have less than 14 feet depth of water, which would admit the pass-age of as many more of a heavier armament. One of these canals, the Beauharnois, 11½ miles long; is wholly on the right (south) bank of the St. Lawrence. Another is within rifleshot of islands belonging to us. The Beard of Fortifications and other defenses under the act of March 3, 1885, composed of army and navy officers and of civilians, of which my pred-ecessor was president, made a full and very able report in regard to the situation, and recommended cousiderable works of defense for the lake ports. So when half a startling story has been by

the sign painter made for the inn keeper. The sign painters' specialty was painting green dragons. But the inn keeper wanted an angel for his sign. "I advise you," said the sign panier, "to have a green dragon for your inn." "But, my friend," answered the inn keeper, "there are 50 of your green dragons already in this parish. I must have something different, Paint me an angel?" "Very well," replied the sign painter, "since you make such a point of LONDON CHURCHES AND THE PREACHERS WHO OCCUPY Rev. George Hodges Gives His Impressions

THEIR PULPITS.

bey. The preacher was Canon Furse, who

hinking for ourselves, and being disc

whether we deserved it or not, it was not the sort of speech which persuades or uplifts or corrects men. I heard half a dozen sermons in England which were very much like it.

A Bishop With a Reputation.

A Queer Meeting-House.

AT Bedford Chapel, one Sunday evening, I

Bedford Chapel is a queer, meeting-house sort

stout doors, and opened by women-ushers in

of place, with high-backed pews provided with

heard a sermon from Stopford Brooke.

raret's.

wore a doctor's hood between his shoulders,

cause it is so brief and inadequate

of the Religious Side of the World's raint inch angel very wery wery wery wery and a point of it, 1 will do as you desire. I will paint you an angel. But I give you warning at the start that it will look a great deal like a green dragon!" I am asked for a speech, the preacher said, but I warn you that it will be a great deal like a Greatest City-The Famous Spurgeon and Those Who Listen to Him. THERE is no lack of preaching in Londonsuck as it is. Some of it impresses the American listener unfavorably. Partly be-

I warn you that it will be a great deal like a sermon. And then he began to preach. His text was the words of the Apostles to Thomas, after the first appearance of the Risen Lord on the evening of the Sunday after the crucifizion. He marrated the evening that memorable evening. Thomas was not there. "There are a good many people," the preacher said, "who don't go to church in the evening-and besides, it was not a preaching service; it was only a prayer meeting, and a small congregation?" But the Apostles don't have. Instead of that, they told him what a wonderful good time they had had. "We have seen the Lord!" they said. That was the subject of the sermon—"Seeing the Lord." cause it is so brief and inadequate-sometimes you mistrust that the preacher chose his text and thought out what he was going to say dur-ing the singing of the hymn before the sermon; nartly because it so commonly under-rates the listeners. People who go to church are for the most part pretty well-intentioned, fairly re-spectable, and moderately intelligent. But they often failed to give us credit for that in the London pulpits. Indeed, I remember one instance in which the man in the pulpit abused us most shame-fully. It was one morning at Westminster Ab-

A Resemblance to Moody.

MR. SPURGEON is like Moody. He has Moody's earnestness, directness, plains

and has written several books, and ought to have known better. The good man took it for granted that we were all pickpockets; or, at straightforward speech and evident sincerity. least, that if we had not committed the sin of plundering our neighbor's pockets yesterday. Not in the Joseph Parker fashion, but Not in the Joseph Parker fashion, but with such gifts and graces and forces of utter-ance that you forget the speaker, and never even think of thinking of the manner; your whole attention is for what he says. And it gets into your mind and into your heart, and into your conscience. And you feel as if you are aimost as bad as Canon Force says you are, but you say that to rourself this time, and we would without doubt fall beneath the terrible temptation to-morrow. He scolded us in the strongest language of theology, calling us bad names, and predicting a most uncomfortable and painful future for us unless we

effected a complete and speedy amendment. are almost as bad as Canon Force says you are, but you say that to yourself this time, and that makes a vast difference. You follow the sermon with a running commentary of good resolutions, and you carry out some of them afterward, too, for you can't get that tritth which you have heard out of your mind. You remember it for a long time, and are better for it. The best sermon which I heard in London was preached by Mr. Spurgeon. Finally, he warned us against ambition, against with our obscure and humble lot, and exhorted us to confine our endeavors to the doing of our duty in that state of life to which it had pleased God to call us. It was very discouraging, in-deed. Perhaps we deserved it. But anyhow,

DR ROCH'S CAPEER

His Brother at St. Louis Relates the Story of THE Bishop of Peterborough preached a much His Boyhood.

better sermon next door to the Abbey that morning, at Canon Farrar's church, St. Mar-ST. LOUIS, November 16 -Dr. Robert Koch. the German scientist, has a brother living in Bishop Magee has a great reputation, this city. Dr. Koch is the third son, while the nrst is Mr. Arnold Koch, president of the Redheffer & Koch Art Company. "I cannot sav much of my brother's recent

garet's. Bishop Magee has a great reputation, and the church was crowded to the doors. After a good deal of pushing and patience, I got into a position where I could see the preacher. He used no notes and spoke with considerable force and, I thought, at consider-able length. His text was "They which wait at the altar are partakens with the altar." Serving and partaking; life for God and life from God, was the note of the sermon. Mf. Gore, editor of *Lux Mundi*, that signifi-cant revelation of the bread churchmanship of high churchmen, preached at an afternoon service in the Abbey. He is a slight man with a full brown beard, and he seemed to have difficulty in making himself heard. He took soveral hig swallows from a glass of water which was set upon the pulpit. The Abbey did not seem a bad place to speak in. Of course, like the great cathedrals, it is two big churches life," said Mr. Koch to-day, "as I have lived in this country many years. My correspondence with him has been kept up constantly. Robert s the third of the children, the first nine of whom were boys. According to the laws of whom were boys. According to the laws of Hanover, when a mother gives birth to seven male children in succession the King must be godfather to the seventh, and the mother re-ceives an elegant silver present from the Government. While the rest of us spent our leisure time fishing and hunting. Robert devoted his hours to study and observa-tion and one of his favorite maximes was to tion, and one of his favorite pastimes was to study lichens and mosses under the microscop At 17 he had completed his course in the High School of Clansthal, Hanover, but was unable to enter the University of Cottingen until he was 18. At the University he wrote a prize

not seem a bad place to speak in. Of course, like the great cathedrals, it is two big churches in one; one part being the vast nave, and the other the choir and chancel. The preacher has his congregation close at hand. Mr. Gore was pretty far away from the congregation, how-ever, in his sermon. It soared away up over our heads. It was theological and scholastic to the last degree. We could not begin to understand it. The main point which I remember was that there is no need for men to try to get faith by study or by reason; faith comes straight from God. But a good many of the congregation did not carry away even so much as that, be-cause they were asleep. was is. At the University be wrote a prize essay in his second year, taking it away from hundreds of senior students. His course as a physician at Posen, where he first began the study of bacteria, his service during the Franco-German war, his investigation and es-tablishment of the cholera germ, are all mat-ters of record." ters of record." Mr. Koch bears a striking resemblance to his distinguished brothe

ber 20.

everywhere.

THE IMMIGRATION PROBLEM.

A Congressional Committee En Route to

the Pacific Coast. CHICAGO, November 16 - At the Grand Pacific there arrived to-day Charles B. Reade, Assistant Sergeant at Arms of the United States Senate. Mr. Reade comes to Chicago with the

stout doors, and opened by women-usners in white caps. There are ugly, square-cornered gallories along three sides, and a plain table for an altar, and not a Christian symbol visible anywhere. When Stopford Brooke went out of the Church of England some years ago into Unitarianism, he took his church-building with him and most of the congregation. They kept their prayer-books and the service went on as before-with Senate. Mr. Reade comes to Chicago with the Joint Committee of Congress on Immigration and Naturalization, of which committee upon the part of the Senate is Hon. William E. Chandler, of New Haupshire, Chairman, and upon the part of the House of Representatives Hon, W. B. Owen, of Indiana, Chairman, The first business which this committee had in hand was the establishment of an immigra-tion station in New York, to take the place of Castle Garden. Subsequently this committee Castle Garden. Subsequently this committee visited Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis and De-troit, and obtained testimony upon general

committee expect to finish their investigations in order to be back at Washington by Decem-

troit, and obtained restimony upon general matters intrusted to them. At a meeting of the committee during the last session of Congress a sub-committee was appointed to take testimony on the Pacific coast upon the subject of Chinese immigration and other matters. The committee are now en route West. At Spokane Falls the first meet-ing will be held. From there the committee will proceed to Seattle, Port Townsend, San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego. The committee arractive finish their invastigations

tectural remains existing in the many islands of the Pacific have as yet attracted so little attention has been the prevailing idea of their com-

of the fearful poison, and so wholly does the

-November, 1740, was ushered in by one

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-Pennsylvania established the first hospital in America, in 1751.

-From less than 20 acres of land a farmer ear Butteville, Ore., sold hops to the value of

-In the Middle Ages the lower animals were frequently tried, convicted, and punished for various offences. -The beautiful swallow-tailed kite has

accomplished the feat of flying across the whole Atlantic Ocean.

-Although the virus from a wolf-bite is not more varaient than that from the bite of a rabid dog, yet its action on the blood is much more rapid

-W. H. Dobson, of Havre de Grace, Md., has a record of 520 ducks killed in one day. This feat he performed in 1884, and it has never been equa

-No doubt exists as to the fact that many deep-sea animals do emit light, though the precise nature of the mechanism for is not always certain.

-There was a stage of civilization before the tinder-box came m, and that was a time when fire had to be kept in, and if it went out

borrowed from a neight -In 1685, when the Protestant chapel at Rochelle was condemned to be demolished, the bell thereof was publicly whipped for having assisted heretics with its tongue.

-The rapidity with which a hawk and nany other birds occasionally fly is probably not less than at the rate of 150 miles an hour, when either pursued or pursuing.

-The city gas works of Berlin brought \$1,750,000 clear profit into the treasury during the last financial year, despite the unusually heavy expenditures for new gas houses and

-In.Scotland the honor of slaying the last wolf is contested by Clan Cameron and Clan Mackintosh, the former attributing it to Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochiel, who killed his wolf in A. D. 1699.

-We know now that aretic and polar creatures depend ultimately for all their food upon the swarms of little pelagic or open-sea animals which are carried northward by warm currents towards the frozen regions.

-The way of an eagle in the air is one of those things of which Solomon expressed him-self ignorant, and there is something truly marvelous in the mechanism which controls the scythe-like sweep of wing peculiar to most birds of prey.

-From reliable data the Oregon weather bureau estimates the following average yield for the State: Wheat, 26 bushels per acre; oats, 62 bushels; barley, 38 bushels: rye, 28 bushels, and hay, two tous per acre, except alfaifa, which averages four tons.

-There are the curious ribbon-fish, with their fins prolonged into feelers many times as long as the body; and there are other strange types with pointed tails and eyeless heads that look more like nightmares than actual produc-tions of matter-of-fact nature.

-A native gentleman of Bombay has been investigating the ancient history of the the epic of the Persian poet Firdust. A game something, but not very much like cricket ap-pears to have been played centuries ago in Persia. game of bat-ball (or chowgangui) as given in

-In 1266 a pig was burned at Fontaney aux-Roses, near Paris, for having eaten a child, In 1386 a judge of Falaise condemned a sow to he mutilated and hanged for a similar offense, Three years later aborse was solemnly tried before the magistrate and condemned to death for having killed a man.

-The American passenger pigeon compasses the whole Atlantic Ocean. The speed of its flight is approximately known, and it is able to cover 1,600 miles m 24 hours. This, inteed, is marvelous when it is seen that, flying at the rate of nearly 70 miles an hour, it takes the

bird two days and nights to cross. -The question has arisen, whether Polynesian architecture is of Asiatic or South American origin; and it is thought that the prepon-derance of evidence is in favor of the Asiatia theory. Indeed, it seems probable that the American continent was influenced by the same migration from Asia which gave the copper colored races to Polynesia.

-There is a present craze among collectors for old tapestries, Six tapestries which were sold some 15 years ago from the old Livwere som some to years ago rion ne ou hv-ingston manor house for \$100, have just been resold for \$20,000; and five large old Flemish specimens, which Mr. William C. Prime, the well-known archaeologist, paid \$200 for in 1872, are now valued as \$5,000 aplece.

-Oue reason why the remarkable archi-

RETWREN patticonts and potatoes Ireland is in a pretty bad way at present. NOVEMBER. The earth a golden store has cast in tired reapers' band: The leaf-stripped trees nod in the breeze that sweeps the forest land; night dews, kissed by frost-touched air, white-coated greet the morn, The But melt to tears when light appears, ere day is fully born. No song birds carol in the grove, now swathed in fog-wove veil, Where shadows gray shut out the ray that in the East is pale. Slow climbs the sun, with lukewarm breath to cheer the day's full birth, And gladness bring to everything, and glorify CARS can be trained easier than horses. Both equire breaking, though. THE O'Shea scandal may prove the political death knell of Mr. Parnell. P. T. BARNUM is ill, but he shows signs of speedy recovery. Some men pay more attention to the cultiva tion of whiskers than brains. You don't have to be a barber to shave a PROF KOCH walks perfectly straight, even if he has a lymph.

THE North River Bank is the only institu tion affected by last week's whirl in Wall street. Too much water, perhaps.

THE jealous French doctors are rejecting the German doctor's injection. Hate that hurts health is simply devilish.

The world is growing better, but it gossips a of old; Still people only ask for what is right.

We only say:

doctor.

head. The latest example in this line is the application of sharp discipline to a street car conductor who relieved a fit of bad temper by swearing at the passengers. The particular target for his objurgations was a Twain; and the latter laid the matter before the officers of the corporation in an open letter which resulted in the conductor's discharge. This is a much more appropriate function for the humorist than is presented by the Wisconsin idea of making governors and political leaders of them. If the aspirants to the rank of professional funny men in Pittsburg can succeed in establishing the rule of polite manners on transit lines, they will establish their rank beyond ques-

THE CRONIN CASE REVIVED.

The publication in Chicago of a statement that Iceman O'Sullivan, who is undergoing imprisonment for the murder of Dr. Cronin. has in private conversation told the whole story of the murder, is a remarkable sequel to that murderous conspiracy. It emphasizes the failure of justice, which took the form of that famous compromise verdict which sent a number of men to the penitentiary for short terms, who, if they committed any crime at all, committed the most coldblooded and premeditated murder known for many years. There are intimations that the O'Sullivan disclosures may lead to tracing the crime to higher people who have not yet been indicted; but inasmuch as Chicago justice has not yet been able to reach the people who tried to bribe the jury at the Cronin trial, it is not to be expected that Chicago justice will vindicate itself by punishing the inspirers of the murder. The Cronin case is likely to go on record as one in which organized crime successfully set the law at defiance.

A NEW CURE FOR POVERTY.

Among the various theories illustrated by social theorists on the causes of poverty, that which has recently been elaborated by a Scotch physician named Drysdall-whose theories as well as name are suggestive of Sir Walter Scott's Dryasdust-is entitled to pre-eminence for unconscious humor. After considering the whole field of human ills, including inequitable land laws, overproduction, competition, corporate monopolies, and unequal taxation, Dr. Drysdall concludes that none of these furnish the real cause of poverty, and announces as his peculiar and especial discovery that large families are the main cause of low wages. The statistical foundation on which the Caledonian theorist crects his assertion of the social enormity of this class of overproduction is simple, if not convincing. He finds that in the West End of London. where the classes reside who have good incomes and are supposed to be well educated and of good morals, the annual birth rate is only 20 in the thousand; while in the East End, where poverty rules and the inhabitants are wholly ignorant of the high standard of manners and morals established in Maviair, the birth rate rises to 45 in the

thousand. The fact is indisputable, and the law is generally apparent wherever the conditions of poverty and prosperity can be sharply contrasted with each other. His conclusion, consequently, is that the cause of poverty is to be found in the large families of the poor, and that legislation should

THE New York stock broker, who committed forgeries to the tune of \$350,000, partly, it is asserted, to reimburse customers who had lost money by following his pointers, showed exceptional regret for the losers at speculation which, if generally shared by the stock-broking fraternity, would make the lot of that interest a most harrowing one. But the sequel shows that he would have preserved his from loss just as effectually, and with much better results for himself and his firm, if he had advised them to keep out of stock speculation altogether.

MR. CARNEGIE'S declaration, "I am manufacturer and there is nothing wrong with the manufacturing business," at once allays indefinite alarms and puts a quietus on the foolish attempt to connect the stock gambler panic with the result of the recent elections.

THE activity of the British navy in suppressing the slave trade between the coasts of Africa and Asia is creditable. The last work in that line was the pursuit and capture of be resorted to, making it illegal for a child slave dhow that had left Zanzibar, and the

physical indisposition. AWAY off in an obscure part of Texas, near Hempstead, lives Elizabeth Ney, a grandniece of the famous Marshal Ney, of France. She is both pretty and talented, and a sculptress by profession.

Among the unnublished Thackeray manuscripts now offered for sale in London are a note book containing 1,200 fragments of unpublished verses, a scrapbook with 400 tracings and sketchings, and an album of sketches. MRS. WHITELAW REID, wife of the Amer ican Minister to France, is very popular with

society in Paris. Her house is sumptuous, her hospitality unbounded, her dressing costly and in perfect taste, her manner simple, kindly and elegant and her French irreproachable. J. A. MCKAY, of Kansas, has never studied

law, never been admitted to the bar, never served in any capacity in a court, and yet the farmers elected him judge of one of the district courts. 'The Farmers' Alliance will send him to Ann Arbor for 60 days to fit himself for the

bench. ANASTASIUS, the chief of the brigands who captured the son of the Sultan recently, is lescrifted as a very handsome and well-informed man, who speaks four languages and be haves like a born gentleman. He preserves strict military order among his folle treated his prisoner in a manner befitting his rank.

SENOR DON MIGUEL SUAREZ GUANEZ, the newly-appointed Spanish Minister to Washing ton, informed President Harrison on Friday that his august sovereign regarded the wonder most satisfaction. For a 4-year-old king this isn't so bad and can give even Baby McKee points in precocity. MR. BURNAND, editor of the London Punch

was asked to write a burlesque on "Raven wood," but, before he undertook the task he

went to see "Ravenswood," and was so much mpressed with the acting of Mr. Irving and Miss Terry as Edgar and Lucy that be refused to entertain the idea of taking part in anything that would turn either the one or the other int

> EXTORTIONATE IMPORTED WAITERS. Chicago Dining Room Men Work the Thur-

man Banquet Profitably. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. COLUMBUS, November 16 .- The regulation

kick has followed the Thurman banquet, and this time it seems to be in reason. There is loud complaint of the plunderers who came

here from Chicago as alleged waiters, everyone of them insisting on his fee before he would wait on a man, and even them the victim was not certain of being attended to. The waiters and caterers of the city are in-dignant that they were not given a chance to serve a local banquet, and cits several instances where the imported Chicago article worked the guests to perfection. One man, for in-sance, found it impossible for himself or friends to get a cigar, and in mere shame sent but and bought a box. Others paid as high as ido cents, in fee, for a cigar he should have had for nothing, while other articles came fully as high. here from Chicago as alleged waiters, everyon high.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

John C. Robb. ISPECIAL TRLEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1

LIMA, November 16 .- John C. Robb, formerly rominent resident here and afterward a po rader of Pierre, Dak., died at Chicago last night. His remains were brought to this city to-night for interment. He was a brother-in-law of Superin-tengent Orbison, of the C., H. & D. K. R.

Shirley Hibberd, Journalist.

LONDON, November 15 .- Shirley Hibberd, edito. f the Gardeners' Magazine, died at hew to-day.

some one told, "Now please Turn on The light!"

It is significent to note that Prof. Koch has not yet imparted his secret to a single female

THERE are fair minded people in Chicago. of course, but they do not seem to be connected with the World's Fair.

IT has been demonstrated during the past ten days that the business of the country is not carried on by gamblers in speculative shares. THEY are Baring the money market with a

vengeance in London.

THE silent man is generally listened to when he speaks, for he has something to say.

A MAN can husband his strength, but a good woman can strengthen her husband.

THE Jays of finance-Jay Gould and Jay Cook-are not in the jay class at all, at all,

THE English sea Serpent has disappeared for

SPEAKER REED says he has a cold. At all events he seems to have a severe attack of chill Blaine.

A FORGER always does write before he goes wrong.

THE wild West must be awfully cut up with varpaths.

STANLEY once called a London music hall fairy an angel. Since then he has changed his views about the heavenly hosts.

A QUARREL between the electric light companies can appropriately be called a re-volt.

THE Wall street brokers would sooner be struck by John L. Sullivan than pinched by Jay Gould.

DULL folk cannot be expected to make out ting remarks.

BLAINE is scheming to secure us Cheap tobacco and cheap teat

And he certainly will lure us To boom reciprocity.

THE Oklahoma lawmakers have passed a libel law to protect their characters. Judging from the opening antics of the animals when the circus commenced all the reporters have to do is to furnish full reports of Legislative proceedings. A diagram of members' characters would be superfluous.

THE Berlinese are turning botels into hospitals. Both thrive on consumption, too.

THE Miss who marries and applies for orce was mismated.

THE world only tolerates a fraud until it is

WHEN brewers turn out bad ale we want to know what ails the brewery.

> THE cable car man who ran into the rear the car in front on Saturday simply lost his grip, also his situation.

WHEN Africa is opened up the elephant will go the way of the buffalo. Man is merci-less toward that portion of the brute creation which yields a revenue after death.

THE car stove is on duty again. It should be

On everybody's lips-Down.

THE man who wants le leave big mon o for his heirs to fight about will find his opportu in Africa. There's lots of wealth there, according to the explorers.

THE proprietors of the sanitariums are the only people who wish Prof. Kock's cure would fail

THERE seems to be considerable breakage in THERE seems to be constructed to be brokerage business at present. WILLIE WINELS.

of the congregation. They kept their prayer-books and the service went on as before—with several changes. They expurgated all the Trinitarianism out of the prayers and praises and omitted the creed. Stofford Brooke's pulpit is in the air. The preacher has to climb quite an extended flight of steps to get into it. It is almost on a level with the gallery. It is evident at once that whether the sermon will be over our heads or not, the preacher will be. And the preacher emphasized his elevation by continually looking up. There was a small con-gregation, and we were all down below; but Mr. Brooke ignored us altogether. He addressed his sermon to the ceiling. He preached about the armor of God, adventuring into allegory, and assuring us that we must put off the works of darkness first, if we expected to put on the armer of light. The way to be good is to stop being bad.

for the lake ports, In the absence of any preparation on our part the lake cities might, in the event of war with the power holding the highway of the St. Lawrence, be in a more defenseless condition even than the sea-board cities. Although we Came Near Succeeding Beecher. DR. JOSEPH PARKER is somewhat known in

sels on the lakes, to overmatch on those waters the force that might be brought against us, I do not think it necessary to undertake any elaborate system of defenses as proposed. Desertions Decreasing in Number. The number of desertions from the army for

the 12 months ending September 30 were 2,086, as against 2,751 for the same period last year, a decrease of 24 per cent. This result is due to such improvements in the service as could be accomplished under existing legislation. The act of Congress entitled "An act to prevent describons, and for other purposes," approved June 16, 1890, was passed too late to have had June 16, 1890, was passed too late to have had much effect up to this date. Because of the time required to work out its details, the gen-eral orders to carry it into operation were not issued till July 26, and could hardly become fully effective at once. The figures, however, for August and September were 308 as com-pared with 450 for the same months last year and 515 the year before, a decrease of 33 and 40 per cent.

That act embodies the more conservative and practical suggestions which have been made for lessening this evil. It provided for the re-tention, until the end of his enlistment, of §4 per month from a soldier's pay for the first year. This is a pledge for his honorable service, but as it and interest are to be paid the man if he serves honestly and fauthfully until the date of his discharge, it is really also a provident feature for the soldier himself. En-listments are to continue to be made for five listments are to continue to be made for five years, but after one year's service a soldier is permitted, in time of peace, to purchase his discharge for a prescribed sum, varying with the time has served, and based upon a re-imbursement of the Government for the actual expense of recruiting and transporting a new man to take his place. At the end of three years of faithful service he is entitled to a free discharge if he desires it. It also increases the vegetable ration, and finally authorizes the arrest of deserters by civil officers.

Militia as a National Guard. The department has endeavored by its co operation to encourage and aid the National Guard so far as possible under existing law. Officers have been detailed to assist in their in-Officers have been detailed to assist in their in-struction, and detachments of regular troops have been ordered to participate in some of the larger State encampments. The department has endeavored to co-operate more especially with those States which have manifested the most interest in the matter by their own liberal appropriations and earnest efforts. The results have been very satisfactory. Its direct benefits are palpable, and its indirect influence perhaps even more important. Any money which the National Government expends for our clitzen soldiery goes to help those who help themselves, and is bound to give proportionately large returns. Under the present law there is annually appropriated for the benefit of the militia \$400,000, while the in-dividual States appropriate in the aggregate, so far as known, over \$2,000,000, and in many States the militin receive also a considerable support from local and private sources. If the appropriation of the general Government should be increased, and I wish it might be. I buieve that it would be generously met by a corresponding increase by the States them-selves. I heartily commend every intelligent effort to increase the efficiency of the National Guard, and to bring them into closer relations with the War Department, and hope that measures to that end may receive favorable consideration of Congress. One of the most useful intercoive which can be given to the drill and training of the militia of the seaboard States is in connection with coast defenses, where its services are most likely to be needed. struction, and detachments of regular troon

States is in connection where its services are most likely to be needed where its services are most likely to be needed if at all. In that particular training the gen if at all. In that particular training the competition of the service of the se eral Government must do mon ate; it must take the initiative.

The report also contains information and recommendations on the subjects of promo-tions, sourt-martial, ordnance, military evolu-tions, artillery, retirement of officers, signal corps, military posts and a number of other matters.

The Serpent's Loss.

From the Philadelphia Times.] While the circumstances of the Serpent's loss do not directly prove the alleged faultiness of build of herself and her sister ships of the British navy, the disaster, added to the already long list that England must deplore, will open afresh the catalogue of criticism upon the British Admiralty, and by this we should be careful to profit,

this country as the preacher who came near to being the successor of Henry Ward Beecher at Plymouth Church. He speaks twice every Sunday and preaches a third sermon every week at a noon service on Thursdays. mon every week at a noon service on Thursdays. At all these services the City Temnle, a build-ing of no mean size, is completely filled. I was there one Thursday noon. More than half of the great company of listeners were men, and bright, alert, thoughtful-looking men, too.

the great company of inteners were men, and bright, alert, thoughtfull-looking men, too. There was some congregational singing and an operatic solo by a lady singer at the offertory, and two prayers. But the great thing which we were all there for was the sermon. I sat in the front seat, and listened to the sermon from beginning to end with the closest attention. And yet I cannot remember to-day what the text was, or what the subject was, or a single thing which the preacher said. I remember Joseph Parker very distinctly, but his sermon has quite vanished out of my memor?. And yet it was a thoughtful sermon, and flash-ing with brilliants. But the manner flashed more then the matter; and when the sermon was in progress you were so dazzled and dazed and blinded by the corruscations and lightning flashes of the speaker's voice and gesture that you could see nothing else. You could not shut your eyes; you could not remove them for an instant from the speaker. You were in per-petual wonder what he would do next, what he would say next, and how he would say it. Not six words, from the rext to the amen, were spoken words, from the text to the amen, were spoken as common people speak in our common talk. Here a word went up and here a word went down, first forte and then pianissimo, here and down, first forte and then planissimo, here and there, fast and slow, sometimes like a High-land ding, sometimes like the Dead March in "Saul," now the voice was the voice of Bran-erges, son of thunder, and then it wooed as sweet as any sucking dove. Our eyes ached, and our ears ached, and our head ached, but we all listened as if our lives waited upon our attention. Nobody thought of sleep. syndicate the world has ever seen to avert the

A Good Church for Strangers. THERE are always a good many strangers a

trade. This combination has succeeded. The loss is circumscribed. Slow liquidation will the church when Mr. Haweis preaches. Mr. Haweis (pronounced Holce) is a little,

short, lame man with a great, fine head. He Wall Street Daily News: The assets and s so brief of stature that when he stands besecurities of the Barings are to be placed in trust for a stated period. While the outcome hind his lectura and spreads open his big Bible you cannot see him. His head is invisible beof the affair in a measure can be considered reassuring, yet the effect of an embarrassment you cannot see him. Its heat is introduced to hind the book. But you can hear him very well, and that is worth while, indeed. It is a revelation to hear Mr. Hawels read the Bible, You begin to wonder if you have ever really read that. It comes with a new meaning into your ears, as a new story, as modern as it is succent, fitting in somehow into this very life which we are all living every Monday and Tuesday and Wedneeday. And the preaching is better still, though it is as radical as it can be. The preacher translates orthodoxy into truths which men are learning in this very generation. And sometimes the translation is so remark. and sometimes the translation is how the orig-inal. The "father" would stand aghast, and even the spostles would probably be somewhat surprised to hear Mr. Haweis explaining to his congregation what those venerable teachers really meant. "It was true"-"it is true"-"it is true no longer." These three sentences re-cite the history of every statement of religious doctrine in human language, according to Mr. Haweis. hind the book. But you can hear him very of this magnitude will be felt throughout the civilized world. reflection supplied by the intervening of a day of rest, it is believed that investing and speculative interests may be convinced that the worst of the disturbances is over, both here and abroad, and that the period of improve ment can now set in. NEW YORK Times: Distrust of the strength of others rather than any consciousness of personal weakness was the basis of the apprenension that filled the minds of the frequenters of the street. . . . A day of repose and meditation ought to bring a wholesome feeling of confidence and put a somewhat samer aspect upon the proceedings of the market to-morrow. NEW YORK Tribune: No railroad, no bank,

dectrine in more a set of the set no other corporation in this country, is in-trinsically of less value because of this disturbance. The fact that many stocks were held at cept if, is it not write that is being obtained of the second sec prices not justified by their earning power or rospects need not be disputed, but there are many others which are worth more than cur rent prices, as substantial investors are not slow to perceive. NEW YORK Press: This Sunday is a most welcome day of rest to the financial capitals of the world, namely, London and New York. The past week has been one not only of exciteent, but of peril. There is good reason to be lieve that the threatened danger is now over. the leading financial institutions of both cities having averted serious disaster by co-operating to sustain the important concerns in their re-

A Story Concerning Spurgeon

in face of apparently favorable conditions is now explained. Doubtless the embarrassed HE spoke at the Metropolitan Music Hall. near the Edgeware Road station of the firm disposed of its "American" as among the underground railway. They were holding a most available of its resources, and the few in series of religious services in that high places who may have known its position building, and in connection, as it aphave also unquestionably been selling to escape the crash which would have occurred but for peared, with some open-air meetings in Hyde Park. And they invited Mr. Spurgeon to make a speech. He began by aying that his speech would be a good deal like the sign which the bold and clever stroke by which the disaster has been averted.

AN EAGLE TRAPPED

paratively recent construction, combined with the fact that very few of them have been exam-imed by such travelers as have studied the arch-itecture and economy of primitive races. Capture of a Monster Specimen of the -There was displayed in the window of American Bird Near Logan, Ohio.

the First National Bank of Albany, Wash., last Saturday, the first gold brick ever pro-LOGAN, O., November 16 .- Ezra Bowers, liv-Ing seven miles from Logan, caught a gray eagle yesterday in a steel trap set for dogs. He brought it to Logan to-day, and sold it to Colonel Rempel, who sent it to Warden Dyer at Columbus. The eagle measures 7 feet 6 inches from tip to tip. It is a beautiful specimen. hast Saturday, the first gold brick ever pro-duced by the mines on the Santiam river. The Albany Mining and Milling Company has erected a small mill on their property in that region, and a \$200 brick was the result of the first five and one-half ton lot of ore worked. -So effectual had been the transmission

PARTNG PROTHERS

disease still mock at man's efforts to counterthe set in the of these 25 patients who were bitten by a mad wolf and afterward inoculated by M. Pasteur, five died in Paris, and four more, who had been treated with apparent success, died of hydrophobia immediately after their return to Russia. PHILADELPHIA Record: The stock market flurry is practically at an end, now that the safety of the great London house of Baring Brothers has been assured.

PHILADELPHIA Times: There is no reason to hope that thorough liquidation will not be necessitated. If it be, money may be for a time more valuable than ever before.

PHILADELPHIA Press: The Banks of Eng-

land and France have headed the greatest

greatest failure which has ever threatened its

spective communities which were embarrage

NEW YORK Herald: The mysterious in-

fuence that so long depressed our stock market

of the most furious and fatal gales of the contury. Between Boston and Lynn 60 ships NEW YORK World: The news that Baring and upward is wrecked. At Whitby, the damage done both at sea and ashore was in-credible, and from the Firth of Forth to the month of the Thames, there was scarce a port or fishing rillage escaped without damage and loss of life. Brothers had come to grief was received with much regret in this city, and the further news tont help had been extended to the firm was hailed with pleasure. Wall Sirect Journal of Finance: Under the

-The Bacteriological Institute of Vienna worst possible circumstances Wall street's -The Bacteriological Institute of Vienna has been conducting experiments on dirt taken from fuger nais, and 78 examinations have been made. The process was to put the dirt in "cultivating mixtures," such as are used for supplying germs with food on which to develop. The crop that grew from the germs in the dirt was a varied one, and included 36 kinds of panic must soon be ended and over-a thing of history merely, but of such history as has not been known since the time of Black Friday. Wall Street Daily Investor: The cause of the unprecedented disturbance and danger in the

financial world recently experienced in Eng-land has been happily settled, and in a way cci, and many others. -In the fifteenth century it was poputhat ought to promptly restore confidence

larly believed that cocks were intimately associated with witches; and they were somewhat credited with the power of laying accursed eggs, from which sprang winged serpents. In 1474, at Bale, a cock was publicly accused of having hild one of these dreadful eggs. He was tried, sentenced to death, and, together with the egg, was burned by the executioner in the market-place amid a great concourse of

THE MERRY-GO-ROUND.

Philadelphians must wake up .- Philatelphia Record. Runaway couple from Philadelphia (in

Camden)--Say, Parson, will you join us? Parson-Thanks. Don't care if I do."-Texas NEW YORK Star: With the opportunity for Siftings. The Attorney General has been asked

whether newspaper guesses is a lottery, and he guesses not .- Philadelphia Record.

Senator Ingalls has been offered a position

on the New York Sun at a salary of \$10,000 a year. Dana has been dead stuck on Ingalls ever since he said that the election of Grover Cleveland made

the protensions of the humblest citizen to the Presidency respectable.-Kansas City Star.

initiation fee is only a hundred and the monthly

1 am afraid that I could never be an athlete.

Why not-shortness of breath? Ah, ho; merely shortness of funds,-Term

"I hear yer lost yer whiskers, Captain Reilly," said a good-hearted-looking individual to the captain of the Nineteenth precinct yester-

"Yes, the barber did shave them off while I hap-

pened to be asleep, but I've grown some more." "So I see, but here's a set I'll give yer ter use

Counsellor John Griffith, of Brooklyn, re-

signed his seat to a lady going uptown in a Kings county elevated train the other day, when, to his astonishment, a man slipped into the vacant place

and the lady didn't say a word. "Here," said the lawyer, "I gave that seat to

"Oh, that's all right; she's my wife," and the

A REVISED VERSION.

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?"

"I'm going to church, kind sir, " she said. "Who is to preach to you, my pretty maid?" "Old Ur. Prosy, kind sir, " she said. "How can you stand the man, my pretty maid?"

nd sir, " she said. -New York Heroid

follower of Blackstone had to leave the train the next station to get some air. -New York Je

"You see, he's my papa, kind sir."

in case yer should fall asleep s'm'other time.

"Don't mention it." - New York Journal.

dues only \$10.

"Thanks."

this lady. What -----

Siftings.

day.

Why don't you join our athletic club. The