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TERMS OF THE DISPATCE.

POSTAGE PREE IN THE UNITED STATES.

ALLY DESPATCE, including Sunday, 1 m'th

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PITTSBURG, MONDAY, DEC. I, 1890.

THE OPENING SESSION.

Concress will recommence its session to day after an interval which has been short in time, but replete with instructive events. Probably there have been few greater changes in the political aspect of things than have been wrought in the two months and a half since the adjournment of Congress and its reassembling.

The summary of the change is that the Republican party has just three months left | day, that the Ohio river furnishes them an of control in all the branches of government to make good its claim on the popular con- the grip of the Standard on that interest, fidence in 1862. It can do this by learning has a good deal of sense in it. It recalls the the lessons of the late elections, but not by ignoring them. It is not called upon to stultify itself by throwing its tariff policy overboard; but it should see that public confidence is not to be obtained either by reversing the political conclusions of the past and cease to defy public opinion by unfair treatment of the minority.

More is to be done for the Republican party each administration be reversed. Let the complete surrender. needed business legislation be promptly attended to and the interest of the public if properly utilized, can be again made a in the Pacific railroads be properly guarded. Finally let the jobs of special legislation be religiously eschewed, and exclusive furnishes the cheapest mode of transportathe whole country done in proper shape.

public support in 1892. It remains to be in the year. With this route competing for seen if the Republican leaders have the in- the shipments of the Independent interest, telligence to learn and apply the lesson of it would be only a question of time until last month's election.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER OUTSTION. The enestion of Mississippi riverimprove-

ment is attracting a great deal of attention in sippi. The opinion there seems to be strongly yor of the levee system, some of it being New Orieans Times-Democrat, which condemas the articles in THE DISPATCH sugvesting another plan, before the plan has been fully developed by the articles. An-G. Johnson. Commissioner for Louisiana. who advocates a straightened river by means of levees, and whose ideas take the daring scope of turning the waters of Lake Michigan and the Red River of the North into the Mississippi. The subject is one of vast importance to the country at large, and its discustion will be profitable if our New Orleans friends can restrain their conviction that no one has a right to an opinion who has not absorbed the wisdom that permeates the atmosphere about Lake Pontchartrain.

BOTH ALIKE NOW.

the United States during the past week tary of the Navy, that the Bethlehem works against the Central Pacific management, by | proving unable to furnish the steel plates filing a petition to dissolve the leases of that | for the new battle-ships a contract has been moperty which have been made contrary to made with Carnegie, Phipps & Co. to ing the claim of the Government, would be, during the coming year. This is a natural highly praiseworthy if there were any rear result of the political efforts to locate the son to place trust in its genuineness. As it steel manufacture for the Government is of that class of innocuous legal missiles somewhere else than in Pittsburg. The the popular whale.

that the course which the Government can output of the Carnegie works by 500 tons a take to protect its interest in those corpora- month will not be a very vital thing; but it tions is a very obvious one, and has been | is a contribution to Pittsburg's magnificent distinctly pointed out by recent events in total of business, and a gratification to the the corporate world. In the previous dis- local pride in our manufacturing supremacy, cussion of the settlement of the Union Pacific Railroad it has been pleaded with a good deal of force that while the past man- of Dr. Koch's lymph from France looked as agement of the corporate body took a dishonest course toward the Government, it would not be fair to punish the Adams' management, which was making an honest effort to put the corporation in a condition of solv- is also hint that by this action it proposed to ency and pay off its debts. The reply that force the disclosure of the Koch formula. This while the corporate form of management is immortal there is no assurance that the individual qualities of integrity and responsibity was never so favorable as after it had been demonstrated by the facts. But up to this time the other view has been strongly urged, and it has even extended its protecting ægis to the Central Pacific on the plea that one corporation could not be treated differently from another. The exception to this view was, of course, that remarkable one urged in behalf of the Central Pacific. that since it had shown a more persistent disposition to cheat the Government therefore it should be given a more favorable extension of its debt, in order to induce it not to cheat the Government out of its claim altogether!

The late corporate developments, however, have changed matters. The same management of the Union Pacific, which twelve years ago plundered the corporation by loading it up with worthless properties for the profit of the management and defied the Government by declaring unearned dividends, has resumed control. Both corporations now unqualifiedly represent both the corporate and personal policies of disinnesty toward the Government claims and defiance toward the regulative legislation passed concerning them. This leaves the way clearly open for the Government to defend its interests by giving both roads the same treatment in the shape of the sovereign | conclusion that experie

States Supreme Court's decision on the Thurman act.

This course holds out the best chance for the people to obtain the value of their investment, which really created the trans- 1st of April. continental lines. The Union and Central Pacific lines together form the most direct route, and constitute a system of undoubted value. A portion of & is in good condition; a portion has intentionally been left to de-cay. But if the United States should take wust be defended at all hazzards. possession of both corporations at a valuation to be fixed by legal process, and should for the rest of its claim pursue the property transferred from these corporations into whatever hands it could be found, it might create a very decided doubt in the minds of certain corporate kings whether their rulership of this country is as absolute | tion and cheated the government in the sev

as has been alleged. Such a course would be especially desirable because it would afford a solution of the transcontinental problem in the interest of the people and not in the interest of the Goulds and Rockafellars. If the Government should make the Central and Union Pacific roads actual highways, open to all railway carriers desiring to transport freight to any point along those lines, upon the payment of reasonable tolls, the Gould plan of a combination which shall suspend competition and force value into fictitious stocks would fall into very small fragments.

It is certain that under these circumstances it would be a very wild course on the part of the Government to say to the millionaires engaged in the transcontinental combination, that they must pay up or surrender their property. It is necessary to have prompt action, however, lest the old-time policy of the Central and Union Pacific should reduce these lines to the proverbial right of way and two streaks of

rust. AN OUTLET FOR THE PRODUCERS.

The suggestion of a petroleum producer, as published in THE DISPATCH the other outlet, that, if properly utilized, will loosen fact that in the early stages of the conflict that route was utilized to hold in check the progress of the Standard to complete monopoly.

It was in 1874 and 1875 that the independent refiners of Pittsburg, finding their direct two decades, or by reckless waste of the pub- routes shut off by the discriminations of the He lunds. It should abandon the attempt trunk lines, resorted to the plan of shipping and, as the lady leaves no helrs, her money beto perpetuate its power by act of Congress, by the Ohio river to Huntington, West comes the property of the State, Virginia, and thence by the Chesapeake and Ohio to the seaboard. So long as they had the competing pipe transportation furnished by a conservative and economical atten- by the Columbia Conduit Company they tion to public business of a non-partisan were able to compete with the Standard and character than in any other way. Let the even do a profitable business. It was when largest offering was that of the Baronne Salopractice of increasing public expenditures | the Standard bought and tore up the Columby from lifty to one hundred millions with | bia pipes that they were forced to make a

There is little doubt that the river route, support to an independent refining interest which the Standard cannot overcome. It attention be given to getting the business of tion to the entire Southwest and Northwest; self by six years of travel and study in Europe it gives a cheap route for export oil to and America. A course of this sort will put the Repub- Europe, on which light draft boats and lican party in a good position to demand the barges can be used for at least eight months the railroads would begin to solicit the the sons of Louis Philippe, except the Duc same traffic, and when that is done the domination of the Standard will be drawing to an end.

the press of the region along the lower Missia- sult, is for the producers to organize the independent pipe-lines, which shall concentrate the traffic at available points on the of the peremptery character displayed by the river, where not only water transportation, Remarkable Hallucination of a Young Man but the competing railroads, can be reached. When that is done, and the railroads are brought to realize that their best interests lie in justice to the independent interests comother class of opinion is presented by Charles | peting refineries will spring up faster than the Standard can buy them up. If it undertakes to absorb them it will make the business of building refineries to sell to it the most profitable one in the country.

The reason why the Standard rules the petroleum market is that it controls all the outlets. Let the producers open up the outlet of the rivers by means of independent pipe-lines and refineries to connect the water route with the wells, and they will find by a little persistence that the problem is solved.

PITTSBURG DOES THE WORK. It is an interesting fact for Pittsburg that The movement of the Attorney General of is made public in the report of the Secrelaw and with the obvious purpose of defeat- furnish 6,000 tons of nickel and steel plates which have long been laughed at by the bad | Bethlehem plant was fitted up for the Govboys of the subsidized transcontinental cor- ernment work under the especial favor of porations, we can only regard it as a tub to the Government; but after some effort the work falls to Pittsburg by the force of in-This epinion is strengthened by the fact | dustrial gravitation. The increase of the

THE first reports concerning the exclusio though the act were due to an unreasonable hate of anything German. It turns out, however, to have been done under a law which has a good deal of foundation excluding medicines position of which is unknown. There is counting too much on governmental power. If Koch's discovery is further vindicated by actual experiment, no government can afford to shut out of a land where people are waiting

MR. JAY GOULD'S assertion that under Charles Francis Adam's management, "that road has been run on principles that have never before been carried into practice. They have ap peared in books, I believe, and occasionally in poetry," must refer to that barren and unprofit able principle, described in the vernacular as common honesty.

Now the report is abroad to the effect that Mr. Porter will publish an amended total of New York City's enumeration giving that city 125,000 more population than his previous cement on the plea of error in the footings. This is hardly creditable. Mr. Porter might be able to stand the effects of proof that the count of New York was insufficient by laying in on the incompetence of subordinates; but he could bardly afford to place himself in the light of marking population up and down on such shallow excuses as that.

SINCE Jay Gould is not able to pick up all be wants on the bargain counter, he is going to ask for it. He wants pooling legalized in the Inter-State commerce act, and of course Congress will hasten to gratify the wish of the owner of one-fifth the railway mileage of the

THE recent frosty weather brings the New York Tribune to the profound m

right of forfeiture defined in the United lie that cold weather may be expected every December. If the Tribune keeps on with its careful observations, it is likely to reach the further interesting and valuable conclusion that a thaw may be looked for along about the

THE way in which the Republican organi are attacking President Cleveland for express ing his opinion of Ingalls, is expressive of the benief that Ingali's monopoly of personally

THE United States Government is making a faint effort to force the Central Pacific Railroad corporation to live up to the law. After it can vary the proceedings by tossing a few soft missiles in the direction of the same Union Pacific management which plundred the corpora-

ing back from Monte Carlo is concrete exponent of the idea that there is something in the last turn of the wheel for that political para dox known as Tory Democracy. THE question whether intemperance causes poverty or poverty intemperance is to be discussed by the Social Science Club,

of Binghamton, New York. After this ques-

tion is scientifically disposed of we may hope

that this body will solve that long-agitated

puzzle whether the chicken preceded the egg

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL hasten

or the egg the chicken, in the order of cre PERSONAL COMMENT.

KING KALAKAUA, of the Sandwich Islands, is expected to arrive in San Francisco on the ruiser Charleston next Thursday. THERE is a well circulated report in Atch

n, Kan., that Mr. Ingalls has a scheme for a political novel, which has been in course truction for some time. THE late Isaac Chambers, of Brooklyn, who was a fellow printer with Mr. Shillaber in his

of "Mrs. Partington's" "Ike." REPRESENTATIVE LANHAM, who has been elected from the Eleventh Congressional District of Texas—probably the largest in the country—represents 97 counties that are said to

ounger days, is said to have been the original

exceed in area ten States. It is said of Dr. Kerr, a medical missionary of the Presbyterian Board at Canton, that he has in the past 36 years treated over 520,000 patients, and has prepared 27 medical and surgical books. He has trained 100 medical assistants, chiefly Chinese. THE Pope has been informed that some ago

an Italian lady, Signora Aldimira de Meis, made her will in favor of His Holiness, Her fortune amounted to nearly 5,000,000 lire. She died recently, but her will cannot be found, In a very short time the subscription for

the erection of a monument to Georges Bizet the composer of "Carmen," was covered. The list of donors includes quite a large number of female names. Mme, Patti was one of the earliest subscribers—she sent 1,000 francs. The mon de Rothschild, who contributed 2,000 INARO NITORE, a young Japanese of high

social standing, has just joined the Quakers of Philadelphia, and expects shortly to marry Miss Mary Elkinton, of that city, who is also a nember of the Society of Friends. After their marriage the young people will go to Japan to live, where the bridegroom is to occupy a high official position. For this he has fitted him-

THE widow of Gibres, the celebrated French hatter, after whom crush hats were named died recently at Versailles. It was she who measured the heads of his customers. She said that M. Guizot's head was not at all like the girth of that of his illustrious rival, Thiers. Al not need a big hat. Of all Gibres' customer Victor Hugo and the Duc de Praslin, who his wife, had the largest heads. What is necessary to accomplish this re- Kossuth and Count Cayour had very large and

BELIEVES HE IS CHRIST.

Who is Otherwise Sane. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 30 .- Deputy Sheriff Nicholson and Charles Nelson, of Bedford, Ia., are in the city, having in charge a young man named Lincoln Wintermute, of Conway, Ia. Wintermute has been adjudged insane, and is a man apparently 28 years of age. He talks intelligently on all subjects but that of religion. He claims that he knows things about the management of the world, according to the Christ neory, that he has been trying to tell the people and they laugh at him, deride him and make all kinds of fun of him. He stated to a reporter that he had good wil

all mankind, and that it cut him to the quick to have the people disregard his ideas when he meant everything for their own good. He said meant everything for their own good. He said his confinement in the asylum was painful to him as a remembrance, and that he had never harmed anyone. When asked if he had a wife, he said he was single, but would have been married if everything had gone along all right. Wintermute was advised to keep a "stiff upper lip." He replied: "I don't have to shave my mustache if I don't want to."

Officer Nicholson says that the idea in young Wintermute's mind is that Christ has been on earth three times, and that he is the fourth representative. The party will make a tour of the South, and will probably go to Europe. the South, and will probably go to Europe.

BEST HALF OF EXISTENCE.

Whether It is in Front of a Man at 40, i

Naively Discussed. A medical paper tells us, writes James Pa in the Illustrated News of the World, what is | year, at all events. very comforting to those who have passed the heyday (or hay day) of life, that "the best half of existence is, at 40, in front of a man." I wish this scientific authority could have postponed its cheerful assurance to even a later date, but, even as it stands, it will surprise most people. Name and fame have in most cases, it is true, to be acquired, but the general view has The myrtle and ivy of sweet two-and-twenty

Are worth all your laurels, however so plenty A doctor, however, it seems, finds at 40, "it the study of one of the organs of the human body, a pleasure and enlightenment it never yielded before." Everyone, it is said, is "either fool or a physician at 40," but we are "mostly" -well, not physicians. It is more generally satisfactory to learn that "the trained intellect no longer sees men as trees walking, and that the trained temper does not rush at work like a blind bull at a haystack." One has known' however, many young people who do not rush at work, but even quite the centrary; and, upon the whole, with all deference to science, most ne whole, with all deference to science, most persons at 40 would prefer to be two-and-

COLORED MEN WIN.

They Gain a Noteworthy Legal Victory Over Aristocratic Whites.

PECIAL TELECHAM TO THE DISPATCH. St. Louis, Nov. 30 .- The negroes here have von a signal victory. For several months Henry Bridgewater, a colored man, and his as sociates have been trying to establish a manual training school for colored boys at Kirkwood, an aristocratic suburb of St. Louis. A vigor-ous fight has been made on him by the citizens of the town, and the matter was finally carried

into the courts.

Judge J. W. McElhenny, who was appointed by Judge W. W. Edwards, of the St. Louis County Circuit Court, as amicus curiae in the matter, has filed his report. He decides in favor of the negroes. He closes with the statement that the undertaking deserves encouragement in every way, as the system of manual ment in every way, as the system of training schools is peculiarly adapte needs of the negro.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

LINCOLN, NEB., Nov. 30.—Rev. B. C. Barrow, for 25 years State Evangelist of the Christian Church, and one of the most widely known divines in the Western country, died in this city this evening. He was 58 years of age.

Miss Emily McMillen. Miss Emily McMillen died spesterday at her home in Allegheny. She had only recently returned from Colorado, where she spent six months in the hope of scentring rollef from consumption. She was a daughter of Captain J. McMillen, a well-known G. A. R. man.

SNAP SHOTS IN SEASON.

THE amusement season is now at its height.

THIS is the beginning of the end of the year, sn't it? How time flies, to be sure. It is not long since you began to accustom yourself to place a 0 instead of a 9 in the date line of your letters, is it? And now you will soon have to put a I in place of the 0. Then you will opter upon the last decade of the Nineteenth century. The thought of this makes you feel old, don't it? But the year is almost dead, and there's no medicine in the world to save it. Die it must, and on its bler a babe will be born. Still, it's like losing an old friend. A year doesn't seem long when you look backward, but when you look forward it's different. And the friendship you formed with it makes the acquaintanceship eem longer than the actual time measure ment. Of course there are various ways for measuring a year. Some measure it by its sorows, some by its pleasures; some by what they accomplished, some by what they failed to perform; some by their conquests, some by heir defeats; some by days, some by monthsno two seem to apply the same rule or gauge it exactly alike. If your year has been cloudless you see the beginning as clearly as the end; if murky the mists obscure the starting point and you see the finish though a rent in the veil, Misery travels slower than mirth, to be sure. And now that the year is oing, what's the use of digging into the past for the bones of the lost, anyway? Let them lie there. They would only block up the pathway ahead. The cheerful memories are all right They neither hide nor haunt. They will be in at the death and the birth-the burial and the christening. Between the erasing of the 0 and the placing of the 1 you have time to square accounts with your old riend, The Year, and spread a clean set of ooks before the stranger nearing your gates Don't refuse to shake hands with the old fellow, even if he did not treat you quite fairly. Don't hold any grudge against the dying. It's not right. And if you do, perhaps when they lie their ghost will haunt you.

THE Home Enlers have a Sexton, but they will not order a grave yet awhile.

THE Congressional Record will resume pub lication to-morrow. Subscribers will be pleased to learn that it will contain nothing about the Indian dance, Parnell or the African rear guard.

TALK is cheap with dictionaries retailing for

A pog in the street gets more out of life than a tion in a cage. THE only difference between a secret whis-

pered and a secret shouled is, that one gets around sooner than the other. If the Indians were taught football they would soon kill each other and solve the vex-

THE FRIENDSHIP RING.

Love speaks through an emblem or token, Some holding a jewel rare, To be placed when the words are spoken On finger of maiden fair. One tells us of two hearts united, The other of vows fulfilled,

Their absence means love unrequited Or a philtre undistilled. But there is another sweet token, Fashion'd for friendship's sake; Not a bauble made to be broken,

It speaks of a soul's warm devotion, When love no comfort can bring; Like lights on the shore of life's ocean Gleams the golden Friendship Ring, It recalls a face that is cherished,

A relic for hearts that ache.

The clasp of a firm, true hand; Perhaps pictures a form that perished In a distant dreary land. Let not time its bright luster tarnish. To that golden circlet cling:

If another your finger garnish Still treasure the Friendship Ring On March 4 next a great many Congressm

on duty to-day will march forth. mortem will follow the football games of the future.

THE crab shells and th eather is on the winter bill of fare. Soary follows av a tablespoonful of gin in a

glass of milk taken before going to bed cure a cold in the head. Don't reverse the quantities or repeat the dose, though, THE great national game called securing : quorum will reopen at the old stand to-day.

Ir murderers were executed they would not destroy the fixtures in the State prisons to re A CAPITAL crime-Committing a burglary in

Washington. THE year is on the homestretch, and it will soon be time to shout "Whoa! January."

THE social outlook in Washington is being discussed more carnestly than the business outlook. Pleasure before business is the motto THE President will a tale unfold to-day, pro-

riding Congress is in a good humor and Reed does not change the old rules. As between necessity and nonsense, the courts

have decided in favor of the former.

THE guinea pig market has been cornered. and the lymph makers are squealing. THE DISPATCH has saved the Chesapeake and Ohio canal from being wrecked by the Maryland railroad ring, Glory enough for one

EAT, sleep, Strive, ply; Laugh, weep,

MRS. ROBERT RAY HAMILTON will go from the prison to the footlights. Her manager says she is a fine emotional actress. Her first appearance was in tragedy, however, and she

Lave, die.

THE lead men are forming a trust. It will be heavy combination.

THE woman who carries a bouquet to murderer would be the first to cast a stone at a sinner in petticoats. THE party that defends flagrant violations of

the Constitution or official dereliction is bound to be buried sooner or later. JAY GOULD says money will soon be a drug on the market. A dollar will always be worth 100 cents, no matter how many are in circula-

DUMAS, the elder, once said: "Art lives on nisery; it dies on luxury." This does not apply to the dressmaker's art.

Morro for the oil driller-All's well that ends As soon as the negro is educated to think and act for himself he will secure some of the spoils. Freedom without free will is slavery

EITHER enforce or repeal the laws on the statute books. The dead-letter measures only serve to breed discord and unscrupulous spies THIS month contains Christmas, and this eans a great deal to the young men who have

ot added a wedding ring to the engagement

PEOPLE bitten by mad dogs have a bitter ex-Ir all the talk does not retire Parnell, it will tire everybody else.

THE penitentiaries and jails are apparently o safer than some of the speculating banking "On with the dance, let joy be unconfined." is

Sitting Bull's war cry now.

FOSTER'S FORECAST.

A Flerce Storm Scheduled for This Vicinity in About a Week.

"SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 30 .- My predictions of pleasant weather after the November Northwestern snowstorms and blizzard were fully verified, and with the exception of the two sharp storms, with the accompanying cold waves and two or three lighter storms, I expect very pleasant weather during December following which will be a winter of much less severity than is usual. I have been calculating next year's crop weather and find that the rains will reach more elevated regions, and therefore countries near sea level, like Texas, will have much less rain, while more elevated regions, like Colorado and Dakota, will have a greater rainfall. This will be favorable to Western Kansas and Nebraska and countries western Annais and a Medicas and construction of like elevations, and a more even distribution of rainfall along the Atlantic Coast. It should be remembered that the high and low barometers of the storm move eastward near each other, the former gathering up the moisture from great bodies of water, and it is the depth of the tide in the atmosphere that causes the from great bodies of water, and it is the depth of the tide in the atmosphere that causes the moisture to condense into rain near the sea level, or enables it to float to higher elevations. As Jupiter nears the sun and the earth the atmosphere deepens and the rains move to higher development. As these tides reach their higher elevations. As these tides reach their extremes of high and low, Western Kansas and Nebraska and similar lands midway be-tween the high and low lands have their dry Coming Storm Waves.

A storm wave was due to leave the Pacific coast about the 28th, pass the east slope of the Rocky Mountains about the 29th, the great valley from 29th to December 1 and reach the Atlantic coast about the 2d. But the notable storm wave of the immediate future will be due storm wave of the immediate future will be due to leave the Pacific coast about December 4, pass the east slope of the Rocky Mountains about the 5th, the great valley from 5th to 7th and reach the Atlantic coast about the 8th. It will be a very flerce storm, accompanied by a great variety of weather. As it moves east-ward it will probably pass through the middle of the United States; north of it will occur snowstorms and blizzards, south of it heavy rains and very cold weather in the extreme Northwest.

Light, Heat and Electricity

To understand meteorology or the weather, we must understand the physical forces. If there were any light outside of atmospheres that surround the stars and planets we could not see them, because space would be as bright not see them, because space would be as bright as they are. It is because they are surrounded by darkness that we are able to see the stars. The light of the sun does not reach us. Light, heat and electricity are interchangeable, and the light of the sun changes to electricity on leaving the elements that surround the sun litustration: Paint an iron rail jet black, and the rays of the sun will change to electricity and heat in the rail sufficient to turn a light electric motor. Paint the iron rail white, and it will not produce electricity, and the heat will be much less. Place two cotton kerchiefs, one black, the other white, on snow. The

it will not produce electricity, and the heat will be much less. Place two cotton kerchlefs, one black, the other white, on snow. The black will heat and melt into the snow, the white will not. White reflects light, black does not, and the light therefore changes to electricity and heat. This electricity may be changed back into light by running it through an Edison electric lamp. So it is with sunlight. It changes its form to suit the conditions. After sunlight changes to electricity and reaches our earth, it is obstructed on entering our atmosphere, and the rays heat as they descend into a more dense atmosphere.

The Northern light is caused by electricity, occurs when the planets are in position to cause greatest electric activity and is evidence that our earth is growing into the condition of a sun. Astronomers say that Jupiter and Saturn, to some extent, shime of their own light. The electricity from the dark side of our earth causes the moon to give a faint light when passing through the shadow of the earth. Saturn has eight moons revolving around it as our eight planets revolve around our sun. Sometime our earth will catch another comet and then we will have two moons. My theory is that all these hoolies became existence through sometime our earth will catch another comet and then we will have two moons. My theory is that all these bodies began existence through the influence of electricity in building by bringing together atoms. Electricity is the motive power of the universe, the building by bringing together atoms. Electricity is the motive power of the universe, the builder of everything, the puzzling principle of of life. Light cannot exist except in connection with the recognized forms of matter. After the electricity from the sun has changed to light and hear in our atmosphere the light is obstructed on reaching the solid earth and there it changes back to heat and electricity. All bodies being condensations of electricity that condensing is the origin of motion. The either of space condenses into electricity and electricity into gases, the latter to liquids and liquids to solids. This keeps up the motion from space toward solid bodies and will account for all motion. All this motion would be steady, gradual, were it not for the electric influence of the sun and plants on each other; but these influences cause periodical changes, to understand which requires a knowledge of the nature of electricity and the movements of the planets.

W. T. FOSTER. and then we will have two moons. My theory is

LONDON'S OLD ROMAN WALL.

Accumulations of Centuries Removed, Lay ing Bare Wall and Ditch.

The recent excavations for the new postoffic a St. Martin's-le-Grand, says the London Times, have led to the discovery not only of by far the most perfect piece of the Roman wal laid bare in recent times, but also of a complete outline of the old town ditch, which defended London during the middle ages. * It is difficult to draw for ourselves now a picture of London as a walled town washed by a broad moat. Wall and fosse are now in the very heart of the county of London. Not only so, but the town has covered them in and grown over them. From the present street level to the footlygs of the old Roman wall, the level of the old moat, is about eight feet and a half. The accumulations of centuries have buried the defenses of the city out of sight, and it needs an owner more anxious than usual to make the most of his property, to bring to light the hidden history of the place. It is curious that the enormous value of city land for commercial purposes, and the burrowing into the bowels of the earth thereby occasioned, should lead to the disinterment of relies outline of the old town ditch, which defended ed, should lead to the disinterment of relic of London of the Roman period and of the

THE ZONE TARIFF SYSTEM.

Its Remarkable Advantages as Illustrates in European Cities.

From the New York Tribune.]

At Vienna some weeks ago a zone tariff system was put in operation on the railroads con-necting that city with its suburbs. This made a decided reduction in fares, both for occasional travelers and for commuters. The effect thereof is already apparent. Thousands of persous have moved from the

city to the suburbs, where they enjoy cheaper rents and more healthful surroundings, and the congested quarters of the city are relieved in a salutary manner. These people, of course, con-tinue all their business relations with the city, both as workers and as purchasers, so that there is no loss to Vicena tradesmen. And more than that, many families are being attracted to the city and its suburbs from other parts of the Empire, so that an era of re-markable growth and prosperity has set in. A other parts of the Empire, so that an era of re-markable growth and prosperity has set in. A similar plan is apparently to be adopted at Ber-lin, where the Government will erect some thousands of suburban homes for workingmen, and where the Emperor is agitating for a re-duction of railroad fares. The result there will doubtless be much the same as at Vienna.

THE PARTITION OF AFRICA.

Northern Lions Pounce Down Upon the Abodes of the Black Man.

Never, probably, in the history of the world, writes the Marquis of Lorne in the North American Review for December, was there American Review for December, was there such a rapid portioning out of other men's goods (as in the recent partition of Africa), for, of course, the natives have not been represented at any of the conferences that have been held in the distant capitals of the invading white men! Yet these natives are in number as the sands of the sea, and it is over no scattered series of bands, such as existed in America in the case of the Indians, that dominion is to be exercised, but over organized peoples and confederacies, some of whom could place 200,000 men in dusky array of pattle.

pattle.

Truly it is a wonderful phenomenon—this pouncing of Northern eagles and lions upon the abodes and realms of the black man. And why is it? Oh, for their good, of course! We shall stop their mauling and enslaving each other, and they ought to be grateful, and would be so if they only knew what unselfish intentions we one and all of us have!

Massachusetts and Blaine.

From the Boston Herald.] In this part of the country there is no deny-ing that Mr. Blaine is looked upon as the most nising candidate for the Republican Presidental nomination in 1892, and, unless changes of sentiment occur in the interval, he is likely to have the strong support of Massachusett the next Republicas National Convention.

ain Its Friends To Enter Reliable Council, No. 90, Jr. O. U. A. M., of itegheny, will enter ain its friends Wednes-Allegheny, will ente day evening, in a reception to be given at Cyclorama Hall. Pr f. Brady and the Mozart Orchestra will be in a lendance. The reception committee is M. W. Orgo, A. G. Parker and C. G. Taylor. OLD OXFORD.

REV. GEORGE HODGES DESCRIBES THE FAMOUS PLACE.

The University Scattered All Over the Town-A Magnificent Modern Library-Some Spots of More Than Ordinary Historic Interest.

onno's and Oxford lie along the banks of the same river. But the name is changed-The Thames at Oxford is called the Isis, and almost everything else is changed along with it. You go up to Oxford from London through some of the most beautiful scenery in the world. In no other spot of earth that I have een have God and man worked so harmoniously together. The road was between gree fields and meadows where the sheep are grazing. Hedge rows take the place of fer Little brooks of smiling water run races with the train. Here and there are pleasant villages, all of stone, not a "frame" house in them; with red-tiled roof, and in the midet of each a venerable parish church with square, grey tower, and the green ivy climbing up the walls. Even the names of the towns have a sound interestingly different from ours: Wood-burn Green and High Wycombe and Tiddington and Littlemore, You cannot possibly imagine yourself in Pennsylvania. And by and by you come to a place which looks in the distance like a town of churches. Everywhere are tow ers and spires above the trees. And that is Oxford.

You go to a hotel which was built a whole century before Columbus adventured upon his voyage of discovery, and you are taken to you coom through the longest and narrowest and crookedest of passages, which first goes this way and then that, here a step up and there a step down, now a bend and now a sharp corner. And then you go out to see the town.

Scattered All Over Town.

THE first thing which you discover is that the University is scattered all over the town of Oxford. It is not gathered into one great group of buildings, like the universities of Yale and Harvard. It is divided into many groups, each called a college, and most of them as large as most of our colleges. Imagine 24 colleges with most of our colleges. Imagine 24 colleges with their halls and dormitories set down within the borders of a single country town, and you have an idea of Oxford. You cannot walk four blocks in Oxford without passing a college. The colleges have certain buildings which belong to them all in common. One is a theater, another is a library, another is a church. The theater is not even so theatrical in its appearance as the one at Oberammergau. It lacks the very first essential for the production of a play. It is a theater without a stage. This is the place where the annual commencement exercises, as we would say, are held. The name there is "commemoration," that is, commemoration of the benefactors of the university and founders of the colleges, solemnly memoration of the benefactors of the univer-sity and founders of the colleges, solemnly made upon this occasion. It is a great round building with several tiers of galleries, and is crowded once a year with the students of the University and the great men and fair women of England. From the roof there is a fine view of Oxford.

A Magnificent Library.

THE library is that fine collection of books which is known as the Bodleian. Every publisher in England sends to the Bodleian Library a copy of every book he publishes. So that of modern books, good, bad and indifferent, there is great store. And there are many old books also. There would be more, but for the zeal of the Reformers. The Reformers were hunting heresy. A book which taught heresy was to them like a garment tainted with the yellow fever. Away with it, burn it! There were two particularly contagious kinds of heresy which they were after. One was Ro heresy which they were after. One was Romanism, the other was magic. But who could read all the books in the Bodleian Library? Not even the zeal of a Reformer could compass that. So they went along the shelves, looking into the great volumes at the rate of a book a minute, as the curate and the barber examined the library of Don Quixote, and when they found a book with red letters in it, they said, "Here is Romanism," and when they found a book with geometrical diagrams in it, they said, "Here is magic!" And out went the books to the bonfire. And so, much that was valuable perished. The most interesting thing which I saw in the Bodleian was a bit of burnt paper, a roll of charred parchment, brought from roll of charred parchment, brought from Herculaneum, written over once with Latin letters, but now inscribed "Vesuvius, his letters, but now inscribed "Vesuvius, his mark," blackened by that fatal rain of red-hot

mark," blackened by that tatal rain of red-aust lava.

The University church of Oxford is St. Mary's. Here, from time immemorial, the university sermons have been preached. Here the Bampton lectures are delivered. These lectures, provided for by a bequest of the Ber. John: Bampton, have been given every year for more than a century, upon some topic of theology. A full set of them has recently been purchased for the Brewer Alcove of the Mercantile Library. Nobody will ever read them, but what a significant history might be read even in their titles! What a record of the con-troversies and changing interests and growth and advancement of theology. For 29 years the vicar of St. Mary's was John Henry New-man. I was at Oxford the Sunday before he was buried, and was at service in this church, which will always be associated with his life. St. Mary's is a queer church, divided like a cathedral into two parts, choir and nave.

Simplicity of the Celebration. In the choir and chancel they have the communion service: in the nave the preaching services. The seats in the nave are set lengthwise, like choir stalls, with the pulpit down about the middle of the church on one side, as n the Cathedral at Antwerp. I was greatly interested in the simplicity of the celebration of the Holy Communion. Here in St. Mary's began that great religious revival, which has dignified the worship of all Protestant Christendom and given new meanings to the word "reverence." The best of it has become a part of our Christianity, while its nona part of our constants, while a now to-day in that gorgeous souset of green and purple vestments, and clouds of incense, which we call "ritualism." But Newman and Pussy and Keble were none of them ritualists. The yearlings of the divinity schools know more than those unlearned saints did about the mysteries of ecclesiastical dressmaking. And St. Mary's is as simple in its ritual as one could wish. Surplice for chasable, bread for wafer, fesh stole instead of sections of rainbow, and the north end of the altar instead of the "eastward position," characterized the service as I saw it.

In general plan, the colleges of Oxford are all alike. Everyone of them is like a cont turned inside out. They have their backs to the street. You go underneath a great arched gateway and come into a fair green quadrantle itials and extravagances are passing away

gateway and come into a fair green quadrancie and there are the five fronts of the building facing this inner square. Sometimes out of this central quadrangle open three or four more. Often there are smooth trim lawns and shady gardens. There are two rivers in Oxford, the Isis and the Cherwell. Christ Church College with its "Broad Walk" is beside the Isis, the meadows of the Werton and the water walks of Magdalen border upon the Cherwell. Along these narrow rivers run the boats, whose oarsmen are making ready for the races. There are no adequate words for the venerable stateliness of the college buildings, with their great walls, part green with twy and part brown and grey with stone, with their five towers, and carved and soulptured gateways. Of course, it was in vacation time when I visited Oxford, and it was a good deal like visiting a fine bonee in the absence of the owner. But here and there a gowned figure, with tasselled "mortar-board" on head, passed along the cloister of some silent and empty quadrangle or woke the echoes of the deserted stattways. And one could imagine the crowds and stir of term time. And, anyway, the ghoats were all there. The memoirs of past days, of saints and scholars who made these colleges their home, were all there. They take no vacation. gateway and come into a fairgreen quadrangle and there are the five fronts of the building

The Dining-Room and Chapel. EVERY college, besides its dormitories, has a

chapel and a hall. In the chapel the daily

prayers are said. The hall is the college din-

ing-room. From the outside you can scarcely tell which building was srected for devotion tell which building was srected for devotion and which for dinner. One looks as ecclesiastical as the other. The dining-room is like the refectory of a monastery, the windows of stained glass and the ceiling of carved cak. Along the walls are hung fine paintings of the faces of great men of the coilege, an inspiration, one would think, to the young men who daily sit beneath them. The tables for the students are set lengthwise along the hall. The "fellows" sit at a crosswing table on a raised platform. At Christ Church College I saw the kitchen, built by Wolsey, an imposing structure, with a fireplace as big as a small house. Beside these features, which are common to all the colleges, each has its own peculiar interest and beauty. At Christ Church, in the belfrey, hangs "Great Tom," the big bell on which even to-day they ring the curfew every night at five minutes after 9 o'clock, Great Tom rings a hundred and one. That was the number of scholars in the college when the rule was made. And it still means that every scholar in the college must hear the last stroke of that great bell from within the great gates, not from without. At Magdalen (or Mandien, as they call it,) is the stately tower, the glery of Oxford, where they sing a hymn, with the choir up in the six, at 5 o'clock in the morning, every May day. And in the quadrangle is the great stone pulpit, out in the open sir, where they used to nave a sermon preached upon the annual festival day of St. John Baptist, with the walls and windows of the college is the original of Holman Hunt's familiar picture, "The Light of the and which for dinner. One looks as ecclesia

World." At New College are the most beautiful stained windows in England, the christian graces, designed by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

A Bit of Ancient History.

THERE are two buildings in Oxford which belong not only to the university, but to the town. These are the cathedral and the castle. Here at Oxford, more than a thousand years ago, a saxon maiden, named Frideswyce founded a nunnery for holy women. The wooden buildings thrust up their plain roofs amid the ed a nunnery for holy women. The wooden buildings thrust up their plain roofs amid the trees, and beside the pleasant rivers, and all about was marsh and forest. Gradually a little town grew up around the religious houses, and was made strong and fortified. By and by the Danes came following the Thames banks, looking for blunder, and there were fights at Oxford. One time the defeated Danes rushed for safety into St. Frideswyde's Church, and the English shut to the door and made it fast, and set fire to the wooden church and burned it, and the Danes together. You can look back through the long curtains, and see the red banners of that fierce fire. The straggling streets about the church are filled with shouting, turbulent crowds of angry men, dressed in vivid reds and blues, with gold chains about their sunburned necks, with battle-axes slung across their backs, and short swords ready in their hands; and within are the imprisoned Danes, suffering the vengeance of fire. There is an old shrine of St. Frideswyde in the cathedral, the smallest cathedral in England, which stands perhaps upon that very spot.

Then came the Conqueror, and the castle was built. There is still a great, strong, solitary tower standing.

Into this ancient Oxford, where the castle stood at one end of the town and the cathedral at the other, scholars began to come in the thirteenth century. That was one of the most notable centuries in modern history. The crusaders had stirred up everybody in Europe. All people were eagar for new things, Back came the crusaders, bringing strange stories of strange countries; and some of them brought books. And men began to break the intellectual monotony of the Middle Ages. And schools began to multiply. In France sprang up the University of Paris; in England, the University of Oxford.

to multiply. In France sprang up the Univer-sity of Paris; in England, the University of Ox-ford. The roads were thronged with pligrims, men and boys in mean attire, seeking these abodes of learning.

Beginning of a New Era.

THAT was bad for two great powers of the day, one social, the other religious; bad for feudalism, bad for ecclesiasticism. Men were brought together from many different countries, and the old feudal barriers began to be toppled over. A standard was set up in which wealth and position counted for nothing, and weath and position counted for hotman, and the King was the "kenning," the man who kens, or knows. And men began to think. And when men got to thinking they couldn't keep within the narrow ways which were set down on the ecclesiastical maps and charts. They branched out and adventured after new

Everywhere in Paris you see three words writen together upon the public buildings, and the nonuments, and the store fronts, till you weary of the sight of them. The words are "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity." Here and in England do not notice so much display of the words but we think we have seen more of the blesse realities which the words stand for. It is we that we should remember that this great mod-ern movement, which more than anything else Middle Ages, began, at least in part, in the University of Oxford.

G. H.

OHIO'S BOUNDARY LINE.

Serious Results of a Recent Decision of the

U. S. Supreme Court. COLUMBUS, Nov. 39,-Last May the Supreme Court of the United States decided a case which may lead to the most serious consequences to all the towns in this State situated upon the Ohio river, and particularly to the city of Cincipnati, It was in a suit between Kentucky and Indiana, as to jurisdiction over Green River Island, and in which the court gives the island to Kentucky, and it does s the ground that Kentucky is entitled to the Ohio river along her border clear across the low-water mark on the north side. This title

of Kentucky's comes through Virginia Both Governor Campbell and Attorney General Watson agree in their estimate of the immense importance of this decision, to which their attention has just been officially called. On Monday Mr. Watson will go to Indianapoli on Monday art. Watson wing to Indiana Meand have a conference with ex-Senator McDonald, who was one of Indiana's counsel in the sait just decided; then Mr. Watson will go to Washington and apply to the United States Supreme Court for permission to interplead in Ohio's behalf.

Justice Marshall.

M'CLURE FOR CLEVELAND

He Says the Ex-President Will Be Nomi

nated Regardless of New York.

"SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCHLY PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30 .- Colonel McClur n his leading editorial in the Times, will say to-morrow that if the Democratic Nations Convention had to meet at this time or at any time in the near future to select a candidat for President, it would nominate Grover Cleveland by a practically unanimous vote out side of New York, and it would nominate him quite as enthusiastically and overwhelmingly if New York were against him as if New York if New York were against him as if New York favored him. The swilt mutations of American politics might make Mr. Cleveland less available, or some other man more available, is months hence, but it is not probable. It was frover Cleveland who defined, so sharply that none could misunderstand it, the issue of oppressive taxation of the people in the interest of monopoly greed, and it was Grover Cleveland who commanded the trust of his people by his implacable hostility to jobbing profigacy.

gacy.

The people want tax and stariff reform: they want ballot reform; they want civil service reform; they want honest government, and New York leaders who now malignantly revile Mr. York leaders who now malignantly revile Mr. Cleveland are daily teaching the necessity of his nomination. Unless inconceivable changes in the political situation shall occur within the next year, Grover Cleveland will be nominated and elected President in 1892, and he will be nominated and elected without even the trouble of an inquiry as to whether New York shall be for him or against him.

From the New York Sun. 3 Class movements in America, the banding together of mechanics, manufacturers, or land cultivators, do not generally survive more than one victory or one defeat. That of 1890 mas have more of peril to the Democrats, whom I seems to favor, than to the Republicans, to whom apparently it is most antagonistic, because the former may misunderstand its mean ing, and the latter evidently do not intend to.

The New Indian Messial The number of Harper's Weekly, issued o December 3, will contain an article on "The New Indian Messiah," by Lieutenant Marion

Maus, Aide de Camp of General Miles, It will be illustrated by a double-page picture of "The Ghost Dance," drawn by Frederick Remington, who also contributes pictorial and literary sketches in regard to the concentration of troops at the Indian Agencies, drawn from his personal observation and experience. The Great African Trade From the Pall Mail Budget.] Two or three English ships leave the West

present exported, fetches from £200 to £300 per ton, and when perfectly pure it is worth £500 a

Coast weekly with cargoes worth from £200,000

with palm oil at £40 a ton, and with a cargo o

1,000 tons, you account at once for £40,000. India rubber, even in the condition it is at

o £300,000. These figures may seem large, but

The Effects of Arbor Day. From the Philadelphia Record.] An Arbor Day is now a national institution almost as firmly established as Thanksgiving Day, the cumulative effect of its general ob servance in the course of years, say in another of rainfall the country over, but on the char acter of the climate in general, and therefore on the public health.

From the New York World.)

The suit brought against the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company for failing to run cars at night, has been gained. Judge Goidfogle decided against the road, and declared its grounds of defense untenable.

The Shipyards of Maine. From the Kennebec Journal.]

A review of this season's work in the ship ards of Maine is a gratifying exhibit. In the 2 districts there have been built a total of 110 cessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 64,861.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-Of the 307 members of the Stenographers' Association of New York 200 are women.

-The microscope shows human hair to be like a coarse, round rasp, with irregular, rag--The United States has already referred

Sinternational disputes to arbitration during the present century. -Someone with a fondness for statistics has discovered that the average man drinks 175 hogsheads of liquids during the course of his

-According to the assertion of the emiment physiologist, Sappy, the stomach contains 5,000,000 glands by which the gastric juice is

-Labor is cheap in Ceylon. The coolies there can live on \$1, or 4 shillings, a month, and are glad to get 1234 cents (about 6d.) a day for their work. -An American lady has a brass bed-

stead inlaid with real pearls. Across the top runs a brass rail, on which the owner's name is wrought in pearls. -Investigations in Switzerland go to show that on an average students are the tall-

est men, and the shortest are the tailors and workers in factories. -Beggary has been reduced to an art as well as a profession in Rome. In a recent case before the police an old man admitted that he had as many as 50 lives in daily use.

-Mr. Gotschalk, of New York, owns the only genuine and perfect holy shekel in the world. The interesting relic is about 3,400 years old, and was used in King Solomon's temple.

—Where soil is exposed to the direct offect of the sun's rays and unobstructed sweep

of the winds, it loses from six to ten times more water by evaporation than when covered by forest growth. -All dainty women are fond of scent. some of them use it very extravagantly. They saturate their dresses with perfume, so that when they are taken out of the wardrobe they

are as fragrant as a bank of violeis. -In France at present there are 2,000,000 households in which there has been no child 2.500,000 in which there was one child: 2.300,000, two children: 1,500,000, three; about 1.000,000, four: 550,000, five: 330,000, six, and 200,000, seven or more.

-The Biblical Society of London announces that it is in its possession a papyrus manuscript which is in the handwriting of the great Apostle St. Peter. They claim that \$100, 600 offered for the manuscript by another British society was refused. -Venice is one of the poorest cities in

Italy. It has 140,000 inhabitants. Of these no

the books of the "Congregatione di Carita" as recipients of relief; that is to say, nearly onefourth of the population are paupers. -A cork rope is one of the latest inver tions. It is made of small corks placed end to end, and the whole covered with a braiding of cotton twine: over this is a coarser braiding in heavy strands. According to the inventor, a 1-inch thick rope will stand a strain of 1,000

lecting the taxes. If, after due notice has been given, the money is not sent, the authorities place one or two hungry militiamen in the house, to be lodged and maintained at the ex-pense of the defaulter until the amount of the tax is paid. -France produces annually 20,000,000 tons of coal, Germany, 70,000,000, England 105,-

-The Dutch have an original way of col

000,000. The annual consumption in Germany is 3,000 pounds for each individual, in France 1,560 pounds, and in England 7,400 pounds. In France wood and charcoal are far more largely used than in England. -It is said that out of every ten clerks, mechanics and men of moderate salaries who have bought homes for themselves in Chicago only three have succeeded in meeting the payments and eventually securing a deed. The others have lost from \$300 to \$1,000 cach, but in most cases was their own fault.

-Stanley says that certain portions of Africa will always be worthless on account of the ravages of the grasshoppers. In one in-stance he saw a column of young grasshoppers 10 miles broad by 30 long marching down a val-ley, and when the grass was fired against them they were thick enough to smother the flames, -There are now in Paris 42,646 persons

who claim the designation of "artist." They comprise painters, sculptors, designers, engravers, wood carvers, painters on porcelain, also actors, singers, musicians and public performers of every grade. About 20,000, or nearly half the total number, belong to the fair sex. -The most famous gems extant are, per donyx nearly a quarter of a yard long, on which the triumph of Augustus is cut in the rarest workmanship by Discorides, of Rome. There are magnificently out antique amethysts, though rock crystal was, and is, mainly used for vases and cups.

nly for man, but for the camel and the horse. For the latter purpose the stones are used in many parts and are said to be more nourishing than the fruit itself. The Arabs make a great variety of dishes of which dates form the chief part. Of the sap of the tree palm wine is pre--Almost every typewriter sooner or later has trouble with her eyes. The typewriting machine is supposed to save the

-In Africa the date furnishes food not

effect is quite the contrary. The eyes are all the time in motion while writing, and the rapid jerking of the eye from one point to another on the little keyboard soon tires the muscles and makes the eyes and sometimes the whole head ache. -The Chinese law imposes no disqualifications on sex, except in so far as they are necessitated by family institutions. Daughnecessitated by laminy instructions. Daughters, for instance, do not inherit, as the law-giver did not wish that the possessions of a family should be scattered; it is obvious, therefore, that marriages for money do not exist in China. A wife can alienate, buy, or otherwise dispose of property, to the same extent as is in the power of the husband.

-A company has been organized for the manufacture of soap from corn. It will be con-trolled by Council Bluffs capital. From extrolled by Council Bluffs capital. From experiments made during the past week it has
been ascertained that the new soap can be put
on the market for less than one cent a pound.
It is made wholly of corn and alkall, and one
bushel of corn makes 500 pounds of first-class
washing soap. It is claimed by the gentlemen
embarking in the business that the finest toilet
soaps can be made.

FROLICSOME FANCIES. A great deal of attention is just now being attracted to Succi, the faster. But, after all, what is there really in him?-Philadelphia Inquirer,

"Pape," remarked Johnny, "I should like to be a pirate when I grow up." "All right, my boy," returned the old gentleman, "we will put you in charge of the humorous column on a religious newspaper,"—New York Nun. "Great joke about the height of the Mc-Kinley bill, isn't it?"

"That all wages are hire in consequence."

Philadelphia Times.

Tenderfoot-I hope you never go so far as to lynch people in these parts?

Arizona Citizen-No, we draw the line at that.-That woman who found a thief under the hed deserves the unanimous condemnation of every bushand in the land. After centuries of

fruitiess search the ladies who own us were easing off a little, and now the whole thing is to be done over.—New York World. Tanning being now done by electricity, mischievous small boys should take notice that a cheap and efficient dynamo is being prepared to which a slipper or other implement can be at-tached for spanking purposes,—New York Tele-

"I hear the Socialists held a pretty lively neeting last night. The paper says 3,000 of 'em cent the air with cries for reform." "Just like those Socialists. After abolishing incomes on land they go to work and rent the air. "-New York Press. Bingo-Dear me, I'm tired. My wife

tot me up at 6 o'clock this morning.

Kingley-What did she get you up so early forf
Bingo-She wanted to catch the noon train. New York Sun. "It's a most remarkable thing," said

Smithers, "but I never set foot in that place with-out there being a very disagreeable person in-side." And Smithers wondered why his friends laughed so infernally much.—New York Press. In Illinois a man has been fined \$1,500 for kissing a woman against her will, and an Ohlo court has punished a man to the tune of

Onlo court has punished a man to the time of \$2.000 for a similar offense. Now, this is outrageous. When these men were infants think of the women who kissed them against their will! And when a man grows up shall be be fined if he attempts to retailinte? No, a thousand times not.

No, men and brethren, insist upon justics, upon the righteousness of lex tailouis as applied to kinsing.—Boston Transcrept,