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PITTSEURG, SUNDAY, DEC, 14, 1890,

GAS AT THE EXPOSITION.

A very unexpected and satisfactory change in the gas situation is rendered possible by the striking of gas yesterday in the well for beer, reproached her with "Tha hast na drilled at the Exposition. Of course, it is too early to determine the force or permanence of the pressure. It is quite possible that it may turn out to be a mere pocket, as | much inconvenience, and that the country has been the case with other wells that have been drilled in and about the city limits. After the experience already secured with perienced. These facts show the foolishuess wells at Homewood, Wilkinsburg and on of misplaced distrust and unfounded panics; the Southside, it will not be wise to count but they do not prove that the lack of confion the presence of a strong gas pressure from dence is the only cause of business this well as a sure or permanent thing.

But the fact that gas has been struck at a depth of about two thousand feet in the center of the city, raises the interesting possibility of developing a new field right in our | Herald notes that the city of Brooklyn's midst. At the time when the supply new 3 per cent loan was recently bought up from other fields is becoming insuf- at a handsome premium. This proves that ficient for Pittsburg's needs, the there is money enough for investment; but introduction of such a possibility it also proves that there is plenty of confiinto the situation is one of the most vital dence in certain investments. Another case importance. A well of 200 pounds pressure of the same sort occurred in this city the right in the city is of more value for the other day, when the stock of one of the Grapeville or Bellevernon. If such wells it ever obtained, and one which at its can be drilled right under our manufactur- present rate of dividend makes it little ing establishments and residence quarters, a very low pressure in them may keep the city free from smoke and supplied with cheap has not been pushed to inflated values still fuel for an indefinite period.

pressure in the well may turn out to be full and permanent. One of the most gratifying | that they will not be juggled out of their results, if the well should prove a good one, money by manipulations or squeezes; that would be its addition to the revenues of the the investments are unwatered and that the Exposition Society. To have a paying well assets of financial institutions have not been be a piece of good luck which no one will turers. In such investments, confidence is grudge that public enterprise. ! It is to be unshaken. hoped that this gratifying outcome will reward the public spirit of all who have been the gas bearing strata.

REFORE KOCH, PERHAPS.

Whether the claim that the discoveries made at Washington antedate those of Dr. Koch in connection with tubercular diseases, the account of the germ experiments we publish to-day, will be of wide interest. It is worth noting that the observations and correctness of Dr. Koch's theory.

RAILWAY MAGNATES AND THE LAW. by the summary published by a Wall street journal of the plans which will be presented til they begged it to take back their deposto the meeting of railway presidents in New York on Monday, backed by the indorse-

ment of Gould, Huntington, Rockafellar,

and the banking interests. By this statement what is called "the Gould railway plan" will consist of placing lack of confidence of solvent and legitimate all the competitive business of the lines forming the association in the hands of a general manager or assistant. Through this that have kept themselves clear from specuacency "the association will regulate, through competitive tariffs, the management of competitive business, and the conduct of outside agencies for the procuring of traffic as well as routing it over the respective roads of the members of the association in such amount, manner and proportions as may be agreed upon between the members?" During the agreement no road must construct new lines that might compete with the roads of other members, and all must put up

a forfeit or guarantee that they will stick to

the agreement. As a method of attaining the corporate ideal of abolishing competition in railway traffic, this plan does not present any material difference from scores of others that have preceded it and gone to pieces in due | jail with Pfeiffer, Dungan and Work. The time. But as an indication that the mag. grade of their guilt may be severally deternates who now rule the railway world do not deem it necessary to pay any attention | safest plan is to put all the suspected finanto the law, it appears very striking in view of the fact that the inter-State commerce laws make it illegal for any common carrier subject to the act to enter into any agreement with any other common carrier or carriers "for the pooling of freights of dif- tion to President Harrison's Cabinet is to ferent and competing railroads, or to divide be James S. Clarkson, whose trenchant between them the aggregate or net proceeds | record as Assistant Postmaster General has of the earnings of such roads or any portion endeared him to the spoils faction. The thereof," and each day's continuance of rumor goes that Clarkson will succeed Noble such an agreement is made a separate in the Interior Department, while Noble offense, subjecting the officers of the roads | will be made Attorney General, vice Miller,

agreement as announced not only evades | plum, and Clarkson's lust state produced by the purpose of the law, but violates its let- his recent kaleidoscopic career will be that ter by uniting in one common total or of a full-fledged Cabinet minister. "pool" the competition traffic of the roads | Under ordinary circumstances such engaged in the agreement, and its division | rumor as this could be rejected without the

among them of the business "in such amount, manner and proportion" as may be agreed upon. This is a "traffic pool," neither more nor less, of exactly such character as dozens of others that were prohibited by the law. It is openly announced and advocated in the expectation that the financial powers behind it can secure its immunity, although we believe that Mr. Gould, as a matter of courtesy, proposes to request of Congress'that it repeal the prohibition at the present session.

THE DISPATCH has noted with pleasure that efforts are being made to punish the railway officials of secondary rank who have been violating the law in the matter of preferential rates. There is even more need for bringing the penal provisions of the act to bear on the participants in this agreement. It is a plan to relieve the railroads from the influence of competition practically the same as those of the trusts, and for the same purpose-to force the publie to pay for earnings on purely fictitious capitalizations. If the trusts are to be tolerated the railroads have the same right. But there is the greatest need for a vigorous and incisive assertion that the great masses of capital must respect the laws and the rights of the public. Yet the financial magnates proposing this agreement have such confidence in their ability to nullify the law THE DAILY DISPATCH is delivered by carriers at | that they subject themselves to the penalty of \$5,000 per day for each individual without weakening.

BUSINESS AND CONFIDENCE. The lack of confidence is one of the features of the monetary situation which is attracting the attention of the press. It is beyond dispute that the immediate reason why stocks are depressed, why some of the leading investments of the country are looked at askance, why some classes of business cannot obtain discounts from the banks, and why some banks have been run upon by their depositors, is a lack of confidence. In some cases this is the only cause of the trouble, aithough so far as the more serious business disasters are concerned, they have revealed more deep and permanent This feature of the situation is just at present

enlarged upon by a portion of the press in a very monitory manner. Our esteemed cotemporaries are lecturing the public on its lack of confidence, and exhorting it to show a more worthy spirit, in a tone almost as pathetic as that character of Mrs. Burnett's, who, when his wife rejected with scorn his proposition that she should "allowance" him with twelve shillings a week to spend confidence in me, Lizer-Jane-tha hast na confidence." It is true that the lack of confidence may put solvent business firms to has exactly as much real wealth as it had before any monetary troubles were extroubles.

As an evidence that there is money enough but that it is kept out of the market by a lack of confidence, the New York domestic supply than one of 500 pounds at | leading banks was sold at the highest price more than a 31/2 per cent investment. Real estate in this city, also, which finds money enough. These things show Of course every one will hope that the that the public has a good deal of confidence. In these invest onte nonnia knou added to the assets of that institution would used to float corporate or political adven-

It is well to remember that while the lack of confidence has caused every panic from engaged in pushing the work till it reaches | the bursting of the South Sea bubble down, there is reason in the inquiry how far the lack of confidence was justified. In the first example just mentioned, it would plainly have been better if the lack of confidence had been developed at the beginning instead of at the end of the bubble. The present monetary stringency began in the this year's weather. In the Animal Industry Department, which | stock market, and when we recall the trust bubbles, the operations of the corporate kings, the dividends on borrowed money tests in Washington practically confirm the and the other means by which the public has been fleeced, there is some reason for thinking that the distrust of that field of investments is not altogether mis-A very striking exhibit of the respective placed. The best way to create confidence value of the plans of the railway kings and is to have financial interests so managed as the enactments of law governing the course to prove themselves worthy of it. We will of the great corporations, is furnished wager that the bank in Philadelphia which recently paid out its funds to depositors un-

> known, have no reason to complain of the lack of confidence. It is foolish and injurious to display a business; but wherever that spirit appears it will soon correct itself. Business houses lation and inflation can be relied on to prove their title to the confidence of the public. But in view of some of the methods by which corporate management and stock operations have been connected, it is quite possible that a general and discriminating lack of confidence in such things may prove

its, like the bank in this city whose stock

sold last week at the highest figure ever

a healthy and much-needed corrective. BANK WRECKERS BAGGED.

The arrest of two more of the Philadelphia bank wreckers yesterday indicates that the machinery of justice has been set in motion at last and refined rascality is in a fair way to get its proper reward. It is to be hoped that every man engaged in the gigantic scheme of bank gutting will be landed in mined later on, but for the present the

A NEW CABINET RUMOR.

ciers under lock and key.

A very novel development in politics is promised by the report that the next addiengaged in the contract or agreement to a promoted to the Supreme Court. This pussin-the-corner arrangement will give the There is no possible dispute that the President's law partner the permanent

slightest consideration, simply for the reason that if there could be one person in the country who is more impossible as a cabinet "minister than Clarkson, he has happily remained undiscovered up to the present time. His sole idea of politics is the spoils, and his only theory of statesmanship is to get the closest grip of the offices that the law will allow. He first attained national reputation as a political manager in connection with the at tempt to obtain the support of a leading Prohibitionist for pecuniary considerations. His record in office has been that of wholesale removals for purely partisan reasons; and if he can be held to represent any political idea, it must be expressed in a variation of Nero's wish to the effect that all fourthclass postmasters might have but one neck, so that he could strike off their heads at a

THE

PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

"What forf"

vourself to matches."

members?

THE TOPICAL TALKER.

A Half Assent

Square,

single blow. Still the present disposition of the President to insist on doing the things that he ought not to do, leaving out of the question the failure to do the things that he ought to do, renders it necessary to regard the report as the reflection of a possibility. It may be that Mr. Harrison regards the introduction in the Cabinet of the man who has lately been trying to get political prominence by essaying the gigantic contract of reading Secretary Blaine out of the Republican party, will establish a balance to the Secretary's growing popularity. It is no objection to Clarkson that his appointment would show the administration to be wholly regardless of the pledge of the Republican platform to civil service reform; for that has been fully demonstrated already. But it might be of some significance that with Clarkson at the head of the Interior Department the great corporations having dealings with the Department would reasonably expect to have a picuic-if there is anything left within the power of the Secretary of the Interior which they have not already obtained.

The nomination of Clarkson to the Cabinet would be a novel development of the President's idea of forwarding his chances for a renomination. Mr. Blaine can certainly afford to stand aside and give Mr. Harrison all the rope he wants for experiments of that sort until the latter has had all of the sectional and spoils policy that he wants. Such a course would only strengthen the demand on Mr. Blaine to assume the leadership in 1892.

An extremely surprising deliverance on the subject of the monetary stringency has re-cently been published all over the country, in which the silver-tongued Chauncey M. Depew is made to say that not only do the people lock up money, "but the Government does it also in times of a financial scare, by buying bonds." As the necessary effect of buying bonds is to take money out of the United States Treasury, where it has been locked up, and to put it into circulation, the first presumption would be that Dr. Depew meant to say that the Government ocks up money "by not buying bonds." But when he proceeds to unfold his pet remedy it is erceived that he has indulged in a little shallow misrepresentation to support his scheme of having the Government lend its surplus to the anks without interest.

WHATEVER the outcome of the meeting f the railroad Presidents next week, there ems to be a universal determination that it shall not be a "gentlemen's agreement." Besides the fact that gentlemen's agreements do not agree, there is also the conclusive fact that Jay Gould is running this one.

THE surprising report is set affoat in New York that the reason why Governor Hill hesitates about taking the United States Senatorship from New York is that he does not under stand the first principles of the game of draw poker. This can hardly be expected to gain credence. It is possible that a man might recgnize his deficiency in the great American game as a disqualification for Senatorial onors; but who can believe that Governor Hill has risen to the leadership of spoils Democracy while retaining this remarkable ignorance of

THE Brazilian war ships have returned to the tropics, their crews being unable to stand the blasts of a Northern December. We may regard the danger of having our ports bombarded by the fleets of Brazil as reduced to a minimum during the winter months.

IT is rather amusing in the light of recent events to read in the New York Herald of Friday a prediction that "it is likely that the mild spell of this week will slowly give place to a cold anti-cyclone from the Northwest." Conodering that by the time this was published the muddy mildness of Thursday night had changed into the cold blasts of Thursday morning, it looks as if the esteemed Henald's idea of slowness was of the sort that makes it difficult for it to keep up with the procession of

WITH the probability that the pension attorneys may find their rations cut short by the new pension appropriation bill, they may be expected to hold a ghost dance in the lobbies of Congress.

AUSTRIA has taken precautions to regulate the use of Koch's lymph by providing that it shall only be obtained from authorized Prus sian agencies, and forbidding its administration except with proper medical supervision. The function of the United States Government in the same connection is to protect the country against the pauper scientific discoverers of Europe by imposing a duty on the lymph of 25 per cent as a medicinal preparation or 50 per cent as a preparation containing alcohol.

THIS winter's cold waves create a universal public opinion that whatever the gas companies may do with their capital stock they should not fail to inflate their gas supply.

JUDGE WOODS' decision that a bank upt corporation cannot make its directors or officers preferred creditors is universally recognized as a case where sound sense and good law are entirely agreed with each other. An xtension of the same idea might enforce upon Congress the good sense and sound legislation that would be combined in the act of stopping partisan squabbles long enough to pass a naional bankruptcy law, which would abolish preferred creditors altogether.

THE foreign gold that is coming to this country across the Atlantic is certain to have a more relaxing effect on the money market

than the American Gould. WHATEVER appropriateness there may be in the late Home Rule party operating on the principles of a faction fight, it certainly is time to suggest to the leaders that they are not ikely to increase the influence of their organs by discounting the methods of the Arizona Kicker and editing United Ireland with a

THE mention of Attorney General Miller's name for the Supreme Bench arouses exactly the same lack of enthusiasm that it did

ON THE AFRICAN PIGMIES.

stanley Writes About a Bewitching Little Model of a Woman.

Henry M. Stanley, in his article on the Pig es in the January Scribner's, says: have seen some-a few-who might be said to e well formed. The little plump beauty we saw with Ugarrowwa-an tvory raider-was a ewitching little creature 33 inches hight. It possible that this beauty was due to perfect health and the good food with which she was fed by the Arab. She was certainly a gem worth seeing, and as calm and self-possessed as well-bred lady.
"Artists would have doted on her, and sculptors would have paid goodly sums for such a miniature model. She was young, just at the dawn of womanhood, and her youth and girlish innocence made her simply charming."

Some of the secret societies and benevolent orders give their members cards or badges high tenor-of its way, and a gas bill in the thousands stares its owner in the face. which procure for their wearers a discount on articles they may buy at certain stores. Yesterday a man walked into a Fifth avenue cigar store and asked for five cents' worth of

ANOMALIES IN PLANT DIET. tobies. The storekeeper pushed over a box of tobies and the customer took four, laying a Curious Facts Which Negative a Division of

andlord arrived and insisted that the gas be

turned on again in order to save the house, for the foundations were trembling. Since then

the meter has kept on the even tenor-a rather

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1890.

nickel on the showcase in payment. The store-keeper slid the nickel into the till, and the man with the tobies said: "I want ten per cent off." Animals and Plants. What are we to say, writes Andrew Wilson in the Illustrated News of the World, of the paraitic mistletoe, which, while it has green leaves "I'm a member of the order of X, Y. Z .- you of its own, and can, therefore, obtain so much carbon-food from the air on its own account, nevertheless drinks up the sap of the oak or apple, which forms its host, and thus illustrates the spectacle of a green plant feeding, like an allow a discount of ten per cent, don't you, to "I'm out of half-ceuts at present," said the cigar man coolly, "but you're welcome to help animal, on living matter?

Or what may we think of such plants as the

sun-dew, the Venus fly-trap, the pitcher plants, the side-saddle plants, the butterworts and bladderworts, and others of their kind, which WANT fifty dollars," were the familiar words which fell upon the ear of a city official yesterday. The man who uttered them not only capture insects, often by ingenious and complex lures, but also digest the animal food had the air of a millionaire and the attire of a seedy wringer peddler. He didn't wait for an thus captured? A sun-dew thus spreads out its lure in the shape of its leaf studded with sensitive tentacles, each capped by a glistening drop of gummy secretion. Entangled in this secretion the fly is further fixed to the leaf by the tentacles which bend over it and enclose it in their fold. Then is poured out upon the insect's body a digestive zoid firld, and the substance of the dissolved and digested animal is duly absorbed by the plant.

So also the Venus' fly-trap captures insects by means of its leaf, which closes upon the prey when certain sensitive hairs have given the signal that the animal has been trapped. Within the leaf the insect is duly digested as before, and its substance applied to the nutrition of the plant. Such plants, moreover, cannot flourish perfectly unless duly supplied with their animal food. Such illustrations of exceptions to the rule of green plant feeding simply have the effect of abolishing the distinctions which the diet question might be supposed to raise between animals and plants.

I have said enough to show that to the question "Can we separate animals from plants?" a very decided negative renly must be given. ure in the shape of its leaf studded with sensianswer, but went on to tell how his rent was overdue, and the butcher brutally attentive. and the milkman frozen up, and the universe, in short, out of joint, He explained that fifty dollars would place him upon a plateau of prosperity from which the heights of fortune could easily be reached. His rhetoric was rich, and the gentleman be was operating upon was impressionable. Be-sides, there were russons of state for the grant-ing of the loan. The fifty dollars were forthcoming, and the borrower departed breathing blessings upon the lender's head. Half an hour later the city official went into a fashionable restaurant to get his noonday lunch. His was not a fashionable meal-sin ply a bowl of milk and some crackers. He had dropped two crackers into the milk when he saw at a table on the other side of the room the impecunious party who had touched him for fifty. The L P. was lunching

tion "Can we separate animals from plants," a very decided negative reply must be given. Lite everywhere exhibits too many points of contact to admit of any boundary line being drawn between the two great groups which make up the sum total of organic existence. THE EPOCH OF REGENCIES.

more than 300 years ago, and in Spain another

and they have the most important countries in

A SPARK FELL ON HIS BACK

And, as a Consequence, a Lumberman Was

Almost Burned to Death.

BEAVER FALLS, Dec. 13.-Hugh Henderson

engaged in hauling logs to a portable sawmill

situated on the Reissinger farm, in Brighton township, met with a singular accident yester

day afternoon.

He had unloaded a log at the mill when a

PERSONAL MENTION

Dom PEDRO'S throne was recently aw int

auction in Rio de Janeiro for \$400.

SPENCER M. CLARK, whose death was reported on Friday from Washington, was the first person who printed greenbacks for the

JUSTICE BRADLEY, who has the reputation

of doing more work than any other justice on

W. C. CARNEGIE, a nephew of Andrew Car-

negie, who was married in Cleveland a day or

two ago, is in Washington with his bride. They

are seeing the sights of the city and stopping

NATHAN MATTHEWS, JE., who was last

Tuesday elected Mayor of Boston by the Democracy, is socially one of the best tellows

in the world. He and John Boyle O'Reilly-the

lamented patriot, poet and journalist-were the

dearest of friends, and many—ever so many—a pleasant evening was made bright and memor-

able to scores of Boston's intellectual magnates

by the quiet reunions they gave together in se-

cluded corners of the old town to choice gath-

THE venerable General Francis E. Spinner

ex-Treasurer of the United States will be 88

years of age next month. He served in Con-

gress six years, and was for over 14 years in the

United States Treasury. He is now in Florida

and suffering dreadfully from a steadily pro-

gressing cancer upon his face. He writes that

by the use of opiates he is able to obtain some

sleep and rest from his intense pain, but that

he is gradually wasting away and that he can-

MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS is now at the hom-

of an old family friend, Dr. J. Harvie Dew. No.

pled to some extent in revising the final proofs

in the publisher's hands. To-day Mrs. Davis

will go to the New York Hotel, where she will

stay until April, when she will visit Colorado

"SENATOR INGALLS," says the Kansas City

Star, "has never written a novel, and may never write one, but it is believed by people

deality to produce a creditable work of fiction

When his children were small he was accus-tomed to relate to them a tale called The De-

mon of the Blacksnake Hills.' It was a thrill-

went along, and occupied countless winter evenings. The only one of Senator Ingalls'

children who inherits to a notable degree his literary talent is his eldest daughter, Ethel."

DEATHS OF A DAY.

John A. Heistand.

LANCASTER, Dec. 13, -Ex-Congressman John A. Heistand died at I o'clock this morning at the Stevens House, after a long illness. Mr. Heistand

was 60 years of age. He was a lawyer, and had

was 60 years of acc. He was payer, and made served as State Representative and State Senator. In 1871 he was made Naval Officer at the port of Philadelphia, which position he held for eight years. In 1884 he was elected to Congress as a Re-publican, and was re-elected in 1886. Mr. Hois-tand was for over 30 years proprietor and editor of the Lancaster Examiner.

George Howard.

George Howard, a well-known resident of the

county, ded yesterday at his home on the Morningaide road, at the age of \$3 years. He was born in Ireland, and was the son of Captain James Howard, of the North of Ireland. He came to this country in 1870. Two of his sons are carriage manufacturers in the city. Mr. Howard was a faithful and consistent member of \$t. John's Protestant Episcopal Church. The funeral will occur to-morrow.

Judge William C. Maxwell.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

GREENVILLE, Dec. 13.—William C. Maxwell, ex-Judge of Mercer county, died to-day, aged & years. He was the senior member of the bar of

Mrs. Mary Drennan.

the age of S years at her home, on Lacock street, Aliezheny. She was well known in both clites, she was the mother of John and the late Joseph M. Broman. Mrs. Mary Drennan died yesterday morning.

Bernhard Rauh

reer county, having been admitted in 1831, an-acticed continuously until a few days before hi

inty, died yesterday at his home on the Morn

ing story of adventure, 'made up' as the autho

who know him well that he has suf

Springs if her health, which is still enfeebled,

ings of a score of kindred spirits.

not see to read or write.

will permit the journey.

evenings.

or airing, before breakfast.

at Willard's Hotel.

crackers choked him,
One quait had become a dismantled wreck
when the angry man reached the impecunious the Present Time. The present time may well be known as the epoch of regencies in Europe, says the Philadesphia Evening Bulletin. No less than five governments have for their heads the proxies "Do you call this square?" asked the angry of their more or less legitimate sovereigns, holding sway merely ad interim. These are the governments of Holland, Spain,

hand, too.

starving, in danger of being turned out of doors, and I find you here-do you call this "Square?" echoed the borrower with a fond look at the second quail. "Well, it's the near-est I've been to a square meal for a long time, but if you can suggest anything, you know-

in high style. A plnt of Pommery peeped r om an ice-pail by his chair, and the waiter had just

removed the cover from a dish of quail on toast. Strange to say the sight made that city

official's soul boil within him. It was unlucky for milk and a boiling soul do not assimilate

nicely. He didn't relish the milk and the

The feeder upon quall looked up with a wild,

deprecating smile, but said nothing.
"Do you call this square?" the other repeated

more angrily. "You told me your family was

party's elbow

A Big Bill and a Bigger Gall, "GIVE me a good five-cent cigar," said a welldressed man in a Smithfield street cigar store vesterday.

A box of those fragrant perfectos grown near Lebanon and made in Wheeling opened its cedar jaws and the daring man took a cigar. Then he handed over a bill. The salesman's eyes almost jumped out of his head-it was a \$5,000 bill. He took it back

to the proprietor of the store, who came out at once to look at the customer. The latter was puffing quietly at the five-center. "I'm sorry, sir," the storekeeper said, "but

"I'm sorry, sir," the storekeeper said, "but we have only \$4,800 in change—we're a little short just now, and I shall feel obliged if you will take the clgar as a slight token of my regard."

A Woolly Western Christmas.

When Rosma Vokes was here last she told a story that is timely enough now on the verge of the Christmas holidays. Said she: "I have had some very funny Christmases, but I cannot remember any much more amusing than my very first Christmas in this country. It was my very first Christmas in this country. It was in a Western city, then a very primitive little place, now a rather flourishing city, I believe, although I have not been there since. No, I

will not tell you the name, but it is on the map and you may guess it in six times!
"We had just made a remarkable success in Boston and New York and were on very good | Government. terms with ourselves. We were a little hurt at first on finding that the men, or rather the boys, the great American game? We should as soon expect to hear that David Bennett was a hated we were. The head boy proposed to give us an o'clock and eats a peach, after a bit of exercise 'The Belles of th Kitchen' in. We kindly but firmly declined. and pointed out that we wanted a carpet, chairs and even a table. He proceeded to bring forth a piece of carpet about six feet square, Again we remonstrated and told him that we wanted the carpet to cover the stage. 'To cover the stage!' he said. 'Why, I thought you were tumblers? We were a little crestfallen at this, but were somewhat encouraged in the evening by the landlocd, who told us that the street in front of the theater was so crowded that it was almost impossible to we thought, 'fame does travel quickly, after all ! But when we arrived at the theater we found that the excitement was not on our account at all. Not a bit of it. It was the first appearance of the stereopticon in the town-that is, the thing that flashes advertisements on a white sheet-and the populace naturally preferred seeing 'Sozodont' or some body's tablets or baking powder gratuitously, and the claims of the logitimate drama were overlooked. Fortunately, our manager was a man of resources. He went across the street and hired our hated rival to 'turn off' the lights for \$20. So the crowd, for want of any. re else to go, turned into the theater, and

> That belonged to a gentleman in a red shirt, who paid for two and planted his legs and his revolvers on one of them, nor could the most 252 West Fifty-fourth street. She has been in variegated remonstrance it has ever been my the city since October at Mrs. Alexander's, No. lot to hear induce him to relinquish it,
> "The stage was supported by barrels, and Dr. and Mrs. Dew. Her time has been occueach of us gave a hint to the others when we that we might all know the best spots to dance

in a few minutes every seat but one was filled.

came to a good barrel or an unreliable one, so of her biograpy of her husband, which is now on. It was lighted by a few little oil lamps, and the progress of the play was a little retarded by the boys passing and repassing to relight them or touch them up when they showed signs of coming total eclipse.
"Not a very pleasant Christmas, but a funny one and a merry one, too."

Do We Chew so Much? THE tobacco-chewing hog seems to be

nipresent in Pittsburg," said a San Fran cisco man yesterday, "I've been meeting him everywhere since I came here, a week ago This morning I came in from the East End in a cable car. One chewer sat beside-me and another opposite, and it kept me busy to keep out of their line of fire. Luckily, they had found their range before I sat down, and escaped with a slight spattering. At the Fifth avenue corner a motley crowd of men lined the curb, and they were all chewing and expectorating as if they were competing for a prize. The pavement all around them looked as if it had a cutaneous disease and had broken out in blotches-the tobacco juice had frozen wher it fell. I fought my way to a big office building and boarded the elevator. As the boy closed the door he expectorated dexterously between the passengers' feet; he had a rubber mat to squirt at. The lawyer whom I went to see, as he talked to me, punctuated his sen tences with long shots at a cuspidor, and he had the delicate politeness to offer me a chew "No doubt you Pittsburgers do not notice the tobacco chewers; you are used, bardened to it: but to one coming from the Pacific coast, where even the Chinaman gets out of a street car if a tobacco-chewer spits before him, the flood of tobacco juice is somewhat appalling."

A Star Gas Meter.

THERE'S a gas meter in a house on the Bluff that is making the natural gas question exceedingly interesting to the man who pay the gas bilis. It's a natural gas meter. At least that's what it thinks it is. Keely might be glad to claim it as his motor, but the Peo-ple's Gas Company would be foolish to part with it. Since it came into the house it has registered enough gas to make up the de-Yesterday the lesses of this eccentric and humorous machine decided to give it a chance to make a record for itself. He turned off the gus. The effect was miraculous and alarming. It registered faster than ever The hands on the dial could not be seen, they The hands on the dial could not be seen, they flew around so fast, and the noise they made was heard blocks away. At this point the MURRAY'S MUSINGS.

A Suggestion That Men Invade the Kitche to Do the Work Women Hate So Universally-A Curious Fact About Photographs-A Southern Man's Talk. PROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

AN OPTIMISTIC and philanthropical lady of

New York, who has given considerable attention to the higher social problems, has suggested and warmly advocates domestic service for men. This is a direct and practical mean of relieving an overcharged labor market and of, at the same time, materially improving present unsatisfactory domestic conditions. It will probably not strike a good many married men who already do kitchen work every day, as either new or novel. While young women are being trained on every hand to take the place of men in the ranks of skilled labor and the factories, stores and shops are crowded with female cheap labor at the expense of the male population, and to the great neglect of the common requirements of domestic life, this particular woman wants to know why should not the male overplus flow into the kitchen, the laundry, and that other most im-

portant branch of domestic service known as "general ho isework."

The possibilities concealed in this suggestion are startling. In this city, and in every great city, in fact, everybody feels the great and unceasing friction of stupid and incompetent domestic service. This friction is aggravated by the fact that the mistress is worse than the servant. Men servants are only possible to the well-to-do and are well paid. Men make the best cooks, the best laundrymen, the best "maids of all work." In these days the smart-"maids of all work." In these days the smartest girls are put in the mills, factories, shopslearn typewriting, stenography, bookkeeping,
teaching, etc.—and are practically withdrawn
from domestic life. Only the newly imported,
the old and the stupid and ignorant are left to
cook and wash and iron and perform other
domestic labor. There are not less than 20,000
maies in this city who are well educated who
are doing office drudgery year after year and
who will never do anything else but drag out a
miserable existence, and several thousand
other men who are on the verge of starvation, none of whom are as well off as the
stupid girl in my kitchen who gets \$15 a month
and her board. They work twice as hard as
she, and furnish the skill and brains to do that
work which she does not possess. Yet most of
them never have \$15 per month over and above
their pare necessities at any time during the
year. But first-class servants—good cooks and
laundry women—get from \$30 to \$50 per mosth
over and above their board. And they are
hard to get at any price. This, while the streets
of New York and other cities, and the roads
all over the country, swarm with male beggars
and tramps and vain seekers after employment,
and day out, year after year, for what merely This is the Condition of Things in Europe at

and while countless male tollers work day in and day out, year after year, for what merely supports life from hour to hour in hopeless slavery.

What is there in this domestic field of labor What is there in this domestic field of labor which makes women of all grades and conditions fiee from it as an humiliation and a shame? There are swell clubs of rich men in this city whose members are better cooks than any woman who ever trod shoe leather. The logic is irresistible, Yet while men will marry and do the housework of helpless wives, most men would rather starve than go into a kitchen and get up plain meals for pay. As to getting out the family washing and Ironing—whew! The same men will drive a team, run a horse cat, beg or steal, or do any labor under a boss that treats him like a horse, almost uncomplainingly. If such a man can marry one of these same factory or shop girls, who knows about as much about domestic work, and likes it about as well as he does, it is in the usnal order of things—be will do it—at the best accepting the misery of such a life as the natural sequence of matrimony. And if a pretty daughter of such a union should prefer to go to the dogs rather than wash dishes, it is not to be wondered at, but is aise to be set down as the usual order of things. For it may be accepted as a fact that the ill-regulated household is the source of more unhappiness and crime than all other sources put together.

A Phlegmatic Man's Hard Work. Bavaria, Servia and Brunswick. In the first named country a woman reigns for the first time since "Governoress" Margaret of Parma, young German Princess is holding most suc-cessful sway. These two women regents are each about 32 years old, while the regent of Brunswick, Prince Albert of Prussia, is 55; the regent of Bavaria, Prince Luitpold, is 70, and the Servian triumvirs average more than 61 each. The two young women, however, seem to get on much better than the five old men,

A Phlegmatic Man's Hard Work. THERE is a fleshy and phlegmatic gentleman in gold glasses at a high desk in the office of the County Clerk of New York county who

passes his official life in about as monotonous a manner as could well be associated with con-tinuous and trying labor. He is the acknowedgement clerk, administers oaths and has charge of the county seal. All day long, from early morn till dewy eve, on every day of the week, Sundays and legal holidays excepted, he sits and stands, alternately, at this desk and fills out blank certificates, signs his name in a cramped, fine hand, affixes the slips with a dab of mucilage and brings down the lever of the great seal of the most important county of the United States upon the document. His oaths are not loud, but deep and continuous. An average of 300 certificates per day, sometimes more and sometimes less, constitute his day's work. At whatever hour in the day you call upon him you will find from 3 or 4 to 20 persons in line in front of his window, papers in hand, awaiting a turn at the big seal and its calm manipulator. early morn till dewy eve, on every day of the

calm manipulator.

No matter how many and how eager those in meet this demand. soft, white, chubby hands do their work in each case as if it were the last-and whether each case as if it were the last—and whether it is a certificate for a \$10 pension paper or a deed for millions of dollars, he rarely raises his eyes but to rake in the 25 cent fee, or administer a perfunctory cath. Having entered it in a little blotter he silently swoops down on the next paper and goes on with the procession. A more nervous or fussy man in such a place would wear himself out in six months.

Why They Leave the South.

A SOUTHERN friend just returned from a visit to his old home says he can scarcely understand how an energetic man can longer live contented in the South. "No man who left the South to live in New York," said he, "ever goes back to his old home, but what he is glad he left it. He could never be induced to go back there for good. And yet in my section there never was such general prosperity as there is to-day. The changes have been for the betterment of all classes, and there are many changes. Northern enterprise and Northern betterment of all classes, and there are many changes. Northern enterprise and Northern ideas are apparent everywhere, who where no touthern men are to be found. There is scarcely a vestige of the old order of things in town or country. It has been a lovely season and the cotton boles have come out in their second bloom, while the second crop of potatoes and the early peas and other vegetables seem to leave nothing to be desired. At Sayannah a new modern hotel has been erected, and furnishes as good accommodations as ear Savannah a new modern holel has been erected, and furnishes as good accommodations as can be found North. The things which make the South more desirable to live in, however, are the very things that make a Southern man more contented to live in the North. Why? Because these very changes have swept away all the sentimen: imbibed with the 'mammy's milk' of childhood, fixed into the mind of youth and burned into the soul with the hot iron of war. It is more satisfactory to remain away and cherish the memory of early days than to go back and realize the cold, hard facts—that there is nothing of the old Southleft, and -that there is nothing of the old South left, and there was it wouldn't be worth remembering. New York is good enough for me.

Two Sides to a Man's Face.

THERE is an extraordinary dissimilarity between the two side views of almost every person's face," says a prominent Broad-way photographer. "I mean that if I should take a three-quarter view of you, thus, it would be quite different from a three-quarter view of you taking the other side of the face. Most people are taken from the same side-I don't know why. When they happen to be taken the other way their best friends will sometimes fail to recognize the portrait. There is usually a good side and a bad side to every face, speaking from an artistic point of view. It is the business of the side to every lace, speaking from an artistic point of view. It is the business of the artist to catch the better side if the sitter will permit him to do so. But there are public men, actresses, professional beauties, and so on, who understand this good and bad side quite as well as we do. The only way you can get a good conception of a face is by studying all sides of it. If you should see many of our celebrities from any other point of view than afforded by their commonly accepted photographs you probably wouldn't know them. Of course, if this other view is a photograph, you will cail it a bad likeness. Very often the pose of an actress or celebrated beauty brings out her best points in such a striking way that a sight of the original is a disappointment. The outlines, good or bad, can be accentuated by the artist. You wouldn't think it possible, perhaps, but three photographs of you could be taken, and two would not look like they had been taken of the same man that was the original of the other. And they would give the been taken of the same man that was the orig-inal of the other. And they would give the outlines of the face, too. Queer, isn't it?"

The Old Messenger Boy Fad Keeps Up. x this progressive age the lady of the periodat least the New York 1, o. p-does not remain at home because she has no beau, cousin, brother or other conventional escort andy, nor does she ignore Justice Duffy's decision that no respectable woman is abroad after 11 o'clock at night without an escort. If she has no serving man or big black maid she she has no serving man or big black maid she simply rings for a messenger boy. In this city a "messenger boy" may be a youth from 16 to 26 years of age. With this "boy" she gets on her "things" and goes abroad for business or amusement as safely and self-satisfied as if she were in charge of her husband or a policeman. Everybody respects the lady with the messenger boy. Some sympathize with her, perhaps. Some may envy the boy. But the lady with the messenger boy as an escort pays a tribute to respectability that is at once appreciated by loungers or street car society. And she can, and does, go to the flower show, the horse show, or

to any other show thus attended without violating the rules of propriety.

The pay is so much per hour, the boy likes the job, and the lady is not bored by the necessity of entertaining an escort for whom ahe cares nothing. The uniformed measunger boy is an official in New York life who bears in his brass-buttoned bosom the secrets of a good many people and he bears them with an air of responsibility that would do credit to any gigantic member of the Broadway squad.

Salvation and the Ghost Dances.

Salvation and the Ghost Dances. A FAR Western man who has just arrived here from the scene of the Indian difficulties says that, while it is true that the Indian have been systematically cheated by everybody having dealings with them, including Government officials, the real cause of trouble lies in the rivalry of religious denominations to get control of the Indians' salvation. He thinks this fact has been kent in the background through the delicacy officials and newspapers have always exhibited of going into matters of

religion.
"The Messiah craze," he says, "can be traced to the same old struggle of the frontier representatives of the various religious denominations, who have yied with each other from time immemorial for the exclusive control of the savage conscience. These operations have been quiet, but none the less effective, as the result shows."

The Servant's Day Out.

IF anybody uses his powers of observation and the elevated trains Sunday afternoons and evenings he will note that four-fifths of the travel is that of servants. It is their "day out." By hundreds and thousands they flock on and off the uptown stations of the Sixth avenue on the uptown stations of the Sixth avenue line. Mostly women, they are smartly and substantially clothed and with a uniformity that is astonishing. They are of all nationalities, chiefly Irish, German and Scandinavian, while the absence of the native American type is conspicuous. As a rule they have a well-fed, stolid, comfortable look of respectable and happy mediocrity.

CHARLES T. MURRAY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.

FAVORITE SONS FOR 1892.

A Western Paper Forms a Consensus Editorial Oninion.

The Chicago Times devotes over three pages to a consensus of editorial opinions touching the probable action of the political parties in 1892. They are gathered from leading and local representative papers in all parts of the country. It appears therefrom that most Re-publicans and all Democrats give Blains the chieftaincy of his party, while most Democrats and all Republicans look upon Cieveland as the Democratic leader, both parties at present anticipating the nomination of these two men. Not all of the predictions were preferences, and the tally could not well be made accurate.

and the tally could not well be made accurate. A summary of the 221 editorial responses, from 45 different States and territories, show that 106 named Cleveland as the probable Democratic nominee for 1892, and 12 named Hill; while Blatine was named by 52 as the probable Republican nominee and 12 named Harrison.

Among the "favorite sons" for 1892, the Democratic list reveals the names of ex-Governor Palmer, of Illinois, soon to be Senator-elect, Governor-elect Winans, of Michigan, Governor Boles, of Iowa, Governor Campbell, of Ohio, Governor-elect Pattison, of Pennsylvania, Governor-elect Russel, of Massachusetts, Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, and Governor Hill, of New York.

The Republican list comprises the names of

McPherson, of New Jersey, and Governor Hill, of New York.

The Republican list comprises the names of McKinley "if" he should be next year elected Governor of Ohio, President Harrison, Judge Gresham, John Sherman, Alger, of Michigan, Allison, of Iowa, Phelps, of New Jersey, and Robert T. Lincoln, of Hilnois, There is no mention of Reed or Cullom.

The Times remarks, editorially: "What changes two years may bring in a rapidly moving world no man can say, but the probabilities are so strong as to amount seemingly to a certainty that if each shall have health the rival nominees for the Presidency in 1862 will be Cleveland and Blaine."

COIN FOR CHRISTMASTIDE, Uncle Sam's Mint is Turning Out Gold for Hollday Shoppers.

From the Philadelphia Press.] The quota of coin money to be manufactured and finished in the United States Mint in Philadelphia for the month of December has been decided upon, and will be as follows: Gold, haif eagles, 5,000 pieces, value, \$25,000; quarter eagles, 10,000 pieces, value, \$25,000; silver, dol-lars, 1,600,000 pieces, value, \$1,600,000; Baif dollars, 16,000 pieces, value, \$8,000; quarter dollars, 80,000 pieces, value, \$20,000; dimes, 2,500,000, value, \$250,000; bronze and nickel, 5 cent and 1 cent pieces, about 12,000,000 pieces, value, \$200,-000. Total number of pieces, 16,246,000; value,

A great deal of small change is being made to accommodate trade. During the three or four weeks preceding and a few weeks follow-ing Chris mas there is a great demand for small change, and more of it is coined in order to

The manufacture of the smaller gold coins at this season, while it is partly for the purpose of keeping up the continuity of these pieces, has a bearing on the holiday festivities, as many persons take pleasure in making their gifts to children, and sometimes to aduts, in them. In order to manufacture so much money it is necessary for the employes of the Mint to work 12 hours daily. This they have been doing for

WADE HAMPTON'S DEFEAT.

WASHINGTON Post: It is possible that the defeat of Sepator Wade Hampton will have the effect of checking the political revolution in South Carolina.

PHILADELPHIA Press: The defeat of Sen ator Hampton for re-election by the Legis-lature of South Carolina will be regretted even by his political opponents. NEW YORK World; Senator Wade Hamp

ton's defeat will remove from the Senate one of its picturesque and historical figures—that of a brave soldier and an honest gentleman. NEW YORK Sun: The defeat of General Hampton will be received with general regret in the country, and in the Senate of which he

has been a useful if not a distinguished mem-NEW YORK Times: This is a result ove which there will be no rejoicing outside of South Carolina, for General Hampton has shown himself an able, dignified and high-

minded Senator. NEW YORK Press: A Bourbon of the Bour bons, his personal honesty has never been impeached, and he has commanded the respect of the Republicans as well as the Democrats among his colleagues.

PHILADELPHIA Ledger: South Carolina can hardly be congratulated on her choice of Sena-tor, made under the influence of the Farmers' Alliance. Senator Wade Hampton has been an honor to the State, and should have been reelected.

NEW YORK Tribune: Hampton may be said to be a victim to the courage of his convictions. The fact that he did not hesitate to come out openiy against the Sub-Treasury scheme and that he pursued a conservative course during Tillman's great fight for leadership cost him

PHILADELPHIA Inquirer: General Hampton, the flower of Southern chivalry, the representative of an ancient wealthy family, has fallen before John Laurens Irby, a boy of 36, He is a lawyer and a reputed shrewd politician He is, we believe, the youngest man ever elected to the Senate, with the exception of Henry Clay, who was too young to qualify until several months after his election.

THE TOYS.

By Coventry Patmore.) My little Son, who looked from thoughtful eyes
And moved and spoke in quiet grown-up wise,
Having my law the seventh time disobeyed,
I struck him, and dismiss'd With hard words and unkiss'd, His Mother, who was patient, being dead. Then fearing lest his grief should hinder sleep, I visited his bed, But found him slumbering deep, With darkened eyelids, and their lashes yet Prom his late sobbing wet, I visited his bed,

And I, with mean,
Kissing away his tears, left others of my own;
For, on a table, drawn beside his head,
He had put, within his reach,
A box of counters and a red-wein'd stone,
A pless of what whended by the human. A plece of glass abraded by the beach,
And six or seven stells,
A bottle with bluebells,
And two French copper coins, ranged there with

To comfort his sad heart. So when that night I pray'd Ah, when at last we lie with tranced breath, Not vexing Thee in death.

And Thou rememberest of what toys We make our joys, How weakly understood Thy great commanded good,

Then, intherly not less
Than I whom Thou hast molded from the clay,

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

All over Mexico, except near the United States border, prices of coal range from \$10 to

-A modern "improvement" is to drop

the m in the abbreviations a. m. and p. m., as for example, 11 a. and 4:80 p.

-With the assistance of his dog, Chauncey Snyder, of Woodstock, N. Y., killed a wild-cat weighing 34 pounds the other day. -While the United States has but 11 per

ent of its area covered by forests, the Empire

of Germany has 26 per cent of its entire area so covered. —It took ten men and boys to handle a drove of 200 turkeys that Butcher Amos Nace drove through the town of Chalfont, Bucks county, Pa., a few days ago.

-The most expensive drug is physostigmine, two ounces of which would cost nearly \$2,000,000. It is a preparation from the calabar bean and is of use in eye diseases. -According to a decree of the Archbishop

of Santiago all bridemaids in Chilli must dress in black. White gloves and weils are per-mitted then, but no colors are allowed. -Of twin daughters born to Mrs. Taylor, of Helena, Ky., the other day, one of the babies is said to have entered the world already provided with a full set of teeth.

-The house that was occupied by Jefferson Davis in Richmond as the Executive Man-sion of the Confederacy has been turned over to a memorial society as a mu-eum for war

-Rev. J. C. Price, of Salisbury, N. C., avers that of the 10,000 negro preachers in the South not more than one-fifth, or 2000 of them, have had any preparation for their work.

-Joseph Wetzell, 11 years old, of Hartmansville, W. Va., being attacked by a "tre-mendous" catamount the other day, shot the beast through the head, killing it instantly. He is now quite a hero in the community. -The little cod of the polar seas, although

a pigmy compared with the true cod of the Grand Banks and George's, stands to the Esquimaux in as important a relation as its bigger relative to the people of New England. -Of the 52 vessels constituting the Arctic whaling fleet as it existed at the beginning of the season, 43 have arrived at San Francisco. The total catch for the season amounts to 11,885 barrels of oil and 241,300 pounds of hone.

-Richardson mentions the polar cod, or coal fish, as the principal nourishment of the sea fowl which frequent the Arctic regions in summer, its habit of swimming at the top of the water making it extremely easy of -From a bushel of corn the distiller gets

four gallous of whisky which will retail at \$16. The Government gets \$3 60, the farmer gets 40 cents, the railroad gets \$1, the manufacturer gets \$4, the retailer gets \$7 and the consumer -In Paris, when a funeral is passing, persons in view of the procession remove their

hats and remain uncovered until it passes, and in London, Berlin, Vienna, Rome and other im-portant citles funerals are treated with espectful consideration. -Little kerosene lamps, made to fit in orfinary silver candlesticks, are in demand for rich men's tables. They are displacing candles because they give more light, don't set fire to the fancy shades, don't smoke or burn out quickly—and because they are the fashion.

-To fell a large mahogany tree is one day's task for two men. On account of the wide spurs which project from the trunk at its base, scaffolds have to be erected and the tree cut off above the spurs, which leave a stump from 10 to 15 feet high—a waste of the very best wood. -The length of the polar cod is said to reach a maximum of 14 loches; the average

length, however, is about one foot, and the weight less than half a pound. The fish, ac-cording to Richardson, spawns on sea weeds along the shores in February and under the -Four young men of Piscataquis, Me. while kating on Harrison Point at Sebec last week, noticed pickerel swimming about and at

once secured as ax. "Striking the lee stunned the fish, and when a hole was cut through it was easy to secure a large number. They car-ried home 35 of the finest specimens. -Guttapercha derives its name from the Malayan words gueta, a gum, and pertcha, a cloth, and was introduced to the civilized world in 1842 by Dr. Montgomery, a Scotch surgeon. The first specimens were taken to London from Singapore by Jose Almeida, and the properties of the gdm were announced by Hancock, Wheatstone and Faraday.

-Foreign agents are buying large numpers of male finches in Voroneah and neighboring provinces and sending them to London. They pay as much as 25 kopecks aplece. The hunting for these birds has become quite an industry in those Governments. No less than 10,000 finches were shipped from Russia during the months of August and September.

-When a woodcock "twitters" he squeals, pipes, squeaks, rather than whistles. The sound made in swift flight by the wings of this and other species-many of our ducks for exampleis perhaps more appropriately termed a wnistle. Frank Forester makes the same distinction. He speaks of the woodcock's flight after the leaves are off the underbrush—of its darting away "on a vigorous and whistling pinion, with sharp-piping alarm note, swift as a rifle builet."

-Certain worms similar to the tubifex multiply by producing new parts. There is one form, known by the quaint name of Nais, which will develop in the midst of its own body a second head, and just in front of the new head a second tail. Thus there come to be, as it were, two worms joined together; the front one has the old head and a new tail, the hind one a new head and the old tail. By and by the companions separate, and the parent body is thus transformed into two complete animals.

-A woodcock, which was recently kept a few days in captivity by Gurdon Trumbull, of Hartford, Conn., ate, by actual measurement, about a half pint of earth worms during each day (24 hours); the worms being measured without any dirt, of course; each one picked up by itself, shaken clean, and dropped into the measure. A few "white grubs" of different sizes were also supplied; he are the little ones but refused the larger. None of the angle worms, however, seemed too large for him.

-An exhibition of a novel kind is planned in St. Petersburg. The geographical and ethnographical societies of St. Petersburg and Moscow, the art academies and the historica museums, have for the last ten years collected women's needle work from all parts of the women's needle work from all parts of the Czar's empire in Europe, Asia and Africa. Now they have several thousand samples of that work, which represent the patience, abilities and taste of the women of various regions and tribes. To this will be added the historical or-namentation of garments, both male and fe-male, as well as pictures of the various peoples and lands from which the needle work was col-lected.

HUMOR OF THE HOUR.

"At last I have it," said the poor but honest man who knows it all. "I shall advertise for pupils, incorporate myself into a university, and wait for some rich man to endow me,"— New York Sun. Clericus (clinching the argument)-Worth

makes the man and want of it the fellow?

Cynicus—Yes? How much does he have to be worth?—New York Herald. Friend-I suppose everything is settled

m regard to the marriage of your daughter?
Stoakley-Well, yes; everything but the bills.—
Detroit Free Press. Tom-The man in the room next to me is

learning to play on the plano. Jack—And what do you do? Fom-I'm learning to swear. - New York Herald, Teacher-Tommy Trewant, don't you know that the rule of this school is for children to have their shoes shined? Why are yours so dirty? Tommy Trewant—I did shine 'em, ma'am. But climbed up a tree afterward, to get this nice red apple for you.—Puck.

THE BOSTON GIRL'S CHRISTMAS. She tossed her Christmas toys aside, Her face with disappointment frowning, out, dear!" the little maiden sighed, "I did so want another Browning!"

The richest woman in Baltimore has deelded to rettre from the world; which means, we suppose, that she is going to move to Philadel-phia. Judge. Auntie-Katie, you must not cut out

dolls on Sunday. Remember the fourth com-mandment. God made this beautiful world in six days and rested on the seventh.

Katle (after a little reflection)—Auntle, did He make everything in six days? "Yes, my dear, everything."
"Well, I reckon He did rest, 'cause He didn's have anything else to do,"—Life.

Miss Elderleigh-No, Mr. Sissy, there is not a day passes that I do not add to my store of

knowledge.
Mr. Sissy—Une is never too old to learn.
(And he wonders why she is never at home will be calls now.)—Detroit Free Press.