THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

JANUARY

DESTROY THE DELTA.

One Deep Mouth for the Father of Waters Would in Time Reclaim the

MARSH LANDS OF THE GULF

A Project of Priceless Value to Generations Yet Unborn.

TO STRAIGHTEN THE CHANNEL.

At Least Five Cut-Offs Shown to Be Desirable and Necesary.

METHODS FOR THE PROPOSED WORK

PAPER NO. 6.

How to treat the outlet of the Mississippi is a question which has vexed engineers for five generations. Fortunately the collateral knowledge of the present day presents the mswer to the problem,

We can so control the outlet that the power of the river will be utilized to raise our gulf coast above the high water level, and so render possible natural drainage in the swamps adjacent thereto and their re-clamation and tillage. To do this we must disturb the equilibrium of the earth's crust in that vicinity. If the Mississippi be providen with a single narrow mouth, so as to discharge its waters in one deep and rapid stream at right angles with the coast, the current will continue nubroken many miles ut into the gulf, and the burden of sediment will be deposited scores of miles from land upon the deep floor of the gulf, causing it to subside and raising the marshy coasts. According to the principle of the lever, the coast will rise faster and higher the farther the burden be removed from it. The action would of course be slow; a decade or generation might show little improvement; a century or more might be re-

quired to fully reclaim the marshes by this reaus. No one can guess the time, but the action has the certainty of gravitation, If the land hunger of the people be so

mits them to escape otherwise than by one deep mouth is a crime against our unborn generations—an oversight or a neglect of the bounties and opportunities with which nature blesses us.

This work would cost not to exceed \$15,-

This work would cost not to exceed \$15,100,000 and might be built for very much
less; and would reclaim 4,000,000 acres of
land at a cost of less than \$4 per acre.
Similar measures adopted on all the rivers flowing into the gulf would do a little—
relatively a very little—to hasten the work
and would, moreover, be most desirable aids
to commerce.

shown in the following section of the river bed.

The proposed improvement, by removing all obstacles and opening an unobstructed outlet, will so flatten the slope that the present water heights will be very much lowered below Red river, and deep navigable water will be extended many miles above its present limit, probably to the extent that 20 feet or more can be carried as far up as Natchez.

The question may well be raised as to the probable effect on the channel below Red river of turning into it a volume of water probably half larger than it now accommodates. If the uncontrolled river were augmented in any such ratio the answer would be very simple; the result would be the

to commerce.

The best site for the proposed jetties is probably from head of passes across Garden Island Bay to the east of the present South Pass jetties, as shown in the plan above.

It is to be regretted that it is not practicable to turn the entire river through South Pass, the axis of which lies very nearly in the desired position. Reconnoissance for

between extreme limits permanent works can affect the velocity at one stage only and are worse than useless at all other stages; there-

fore the works in such places must be mov-able so that they can be adapted to varying

stages of the river and control the velocity at all times that such action may be desir-

A river flowing between banks of proper

have a suitable regimen; its constructive and destructive actions will balance, and the banks and channel will be permanent. If in such a river a bar or shoal be formed

the normal velocity will be restored, the constructive and destructive actions will

again be in equilibrium, and the river will neither build shoals in its channel nor wash

If in a river which it is desired to im-

within moderate limits, permanent con-traction works, changing the cross section to a form offering less friction will be success-

ful, because such permanent works will at all times control the velocity of the current,

and so come under the general law above stated. If in such a river the discharge

vary in extreme limits, permanent contrac-tion works are not applicable, and works

must be designed adaptable to varying dis-charge conditions; or dredging must be re-sorted to. It is evident that the commonly

received statement of the jetty principle, to-wit: "A method of controlled dimensions"

can apply to successful works only when they fall under the first stated law of con-

trolled velocities. By the operation of this law it is proposed to improve the non-tidal portions of the Mississippi, and its tribu-

taries. By converging the current upon the shoals and bars and washing a deep

channel through them, continuing the ac-tion from year to year, the bed of the river

can be finally scoured down to the desired

slope and depth, the banks can be estab

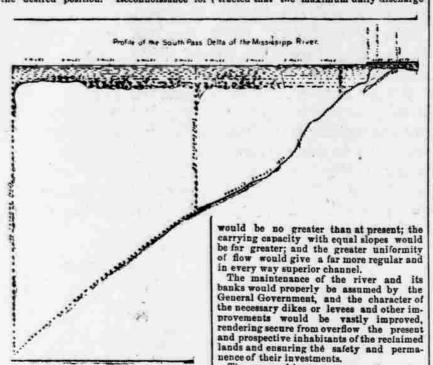
lished with the grades necessary for safety and the country rendered well drained and

Intelligent supervision will easily main-

safe from overflows and washouts.

out its banks.

ontour, with suitable cross sections, will



this specific work might show that one bank of South Pass could be utilized and the ex-pense reduced one-third. In any event the work can be uninterruptedly and cheaply prosecuted, will be easy of access, perfectly sate during construction, and little dredging will be necessary to establish a scouring cur-

Experience has proved that all condi-tions are favorable to this work. The bot-tom is proved able to sustain the load; the weather is generally good; the line is across a well protected buy not so deep as to in-volve costly methods, but deep enough to give water carriage for the materials, which

are at hand or easily procurable.

The gulf floor falls away very rapidly off
the outlet, and experience proves that no
yearly extension of the works will be neces-

The Passes Mississippi-River USCOBE Survey

ravenous that they cannot wait the necessary time, the Holland system can be adopted, which would, moreover, hasten the desired end, as pumping off the swamp water would reduce the burden on the land end of the lever by several billions of tons, roaterially expediting the permanent improvement by a temporary, but very useful

To accomplish the desired end paralle jetties should be built at right angles, or nearly so, to the general trend of the coast and extending to the 40-foot curve. These jetties should be some 4,000 feet apart, and have wing dams reducing the channel to

3,000 feet or less. When these jetties are completed, the Atchafalaya, Cubitt's Gap, Jump and all bayous, crevasses and outlets should be closed, an opening dredged into the newly prepared channel to establish a scouring current, the passes gradually restricted and finally closed, the entire outfall of the Mississippi Valley being discharged through the new single mouth. The clear dept through the new mouth would be over 100 leet. The mean velocity would be the same as in other parts of the river, and the current would be perceptible three or four score

miles from the outlet. The annual work of the corrected river as affecting the swampy coasts would be to de-posit upon the gulf floor one-fourth of a cubic mile of detritus, weighing from 2,000,-000,000 to 2,250,000,000 tons every year that channel improvement is carried on. In 20 years the amount would be from 40,000,000,000 to 50,000,000,000 tons. These figures are based upon the assumption (made in fourth paper) that the burden of the river will be 1.800 part by bulk of the discharge. The following table shows this to be a mod

River Ganges, proportion of sediment. *1.850
River Po, proportion of sediment. *1.800
River Rhine, proportion of sediment. *1.100
River Vistula, proportion of sediment. *1.14
River Rhone, proportion of sediment. *1.24
River Mississippi, maximum observed. †1.248

If the silt-bearing power of the controlled river be in excess of the estimate, then the work will be proportionately more rapid in

This earth carriage is the greatest trans ference of earth-weights since the age of glaciers. At present this mass is distributed pon or adjacent to the coast, and while the rimary effect is to raise the marshes neare flood height, the secondary and lasting effect must be to depress the earth crust and extend the marshy tracts further inland. This injury to the coast lands must go on as long as the river is allowed to add to its

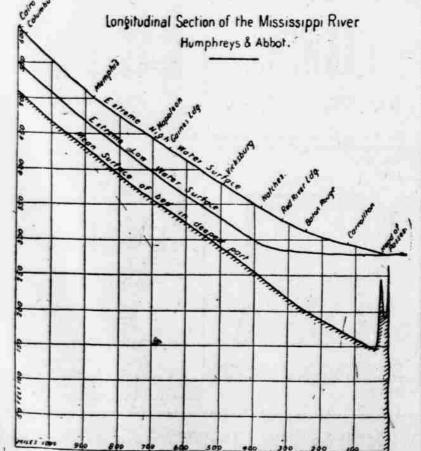
present delta. The bad effects of the present Il-judged neglect may be cumulative, and finally involve the gulf coast in great loss and disaster.

Any outlet system or any measure which divides the waters of the Mississippi or per
St. Phillip to head of the passes. This is well finally involve the gulf coast in great loss

sarv, as we know that there is a littoral cur rent strong enough to prevent the formation of a bar, but not strong enough to materially affect the direction of the outflowing water and defeat the object of the work by ting the waters and burden thereof toward or upon the coast.

tremely favorable natural features insuring he perfect success of the works. It will be observed that there is now a shallow bar at each of the river outlets (except South Pass, which discharges but one-tenth the total outflow), and that the bulk of the river

tain what has been created; and at the first its seat-the shouls at the heads of the heads he the rectification of the channel by cutoffs, which would improve the carrying capacity of the river, shorten sailing distenance. Ten or more cut-offs are desirable, and five should be made by man in the best



water must be raised an average of 40 feet out of the deep section of the river to be discharged into the gulf. This means work, and results in a very considerable increase in the

locations before accident determines then without reference to our interest. The five

river 50 miles; more radical measures would shorten it 75 to 100 miles. With proper precautions, cut-offs cannot but be beneficial. Those made by engineers

Continued on Twelfth Page.

WORK OF NECESSITY

Sunday Pumping of Oil Wells So Defined by Judge Stowe.

MATERIAL DAMAGE WOULD ENSUE If the Salt Water is Allowed Full Sway in

the Different Wells.

BRIEF NEWS FROM THE COURTROOMS Judge Stowe yesterday handed down his

cision in the hard fought oil well cases, leciding in favor of the defendants. The cases were appealed from the de cisions of Aldermen imposing fines on the owners of oil wells for operating on Sunday. The informations were made by Captain Wishart against Jennings & Patterson and Gillespie Bros. A lengthy opinion on the question of necessity was handed down with the decisions. In it he said:

"The testimony taken upon the appeals in these cases shows indubitably that if the pumping of the several wells involved was entirely stopped on Sunday they would not get back to the amount of their previous Saturday production until about Wednesday, thus materially reducing their weekly production from at least one-fourth to one-sixth. There is nothing in the evidence from which I can find that the life or period of existence in months or years of the wells is extended by this stoppage of pumping the well, but, on the contrary, the weight of evi-dence shows very clearly to my mind that it actually shortens it very materially. The oil which is thus left in the ground, which, by the continuous pumping, could have been gotten out, is a dead loss to the owners of the wells as much as if it had actually been burned up.

"The controlling question involved in all the cases is whether the work done by the lands and ensuring the safety and permanence of their investments.

The proposed improvements at the outlet, in the upper reaches of the river, and in the tributaries all come under a general law to wit: the law of controlled velocities. The proposed changes may be generally stated as follows: where less than normal, the velocity should be augmented; where above normal, the velocity should be diminished. Where the river admits of permanent works, i.e. at the outlet, the works should of course be permanent; when the discharge conditions vary between extreme limits permanent works can appellants in pumping their wells simply to the extent appearing reasonably necessary to keep down the flow of salt water, so that the Monday's and subsequent production for the week may be kept up to its regular capacity, is under our Sunday statute a work of necessity?

INTERPRETATION OF THE ACT. "It has never been pretended that the term in the statute, 'works of necessity,' was intended to mean works of absolute necessity. The act itself specifically provides for dressing victuals, landing passengers, ferry-ing travelers over the water, and the delivery of milk and other necessaries of life. Justice Woodward declares that it is impossible to lay down any general rule as to what are works of necessity and charity, and

says:
"If the works enumerated in the pro-"If the works enumerated in the proviso of the statute be taken as a legislative sample of works of necessity, it might
be said in general that supplying the ordinary demands of our physical natures and
relieving from situations of peril and exposure are necessary acts and incur no
blame. The best we can do is to judge of
cases as they arise and to treat them as
within the prohibition or saving clauses according to the specific features which each
presents." at any point, the current above the shoal is retarded, the constructive action is augmented, and the shoal will grow from year to year; while below the shoal the current will be accelerated, the destructive action is augmented the banks and had will be received. mented, the banks and bed will be washed out, and all the conditions will favor the growth of a second shoal below the swift current caused by the first shoal. If now the velocity be sufficiently augmented by art over the crest of the first shoal the said shoal will be washed out, the banks and bed below its site will cease to be destroyed,

presents."
In considering this question, we must bear in mind, as said in reference to a similar act in Ohio by Thurman, C. J., in 4 Ohie, 571, that it is no part of the object of the act to enforce the observance of a relig-ious duty. The act does not to any extent rest upon the ground that it is immoral or irreligious to labor on the Sabbath any more than upon any other day. It simply pre-scribes a day of rest from motives of public icy, and as a civil regulation.

Continuing, Judge Stowe quoted extracts from a number of decisions bearing on the question of works of necessity on Sunday.

WITHIN THE EXCEPTIONS.

'Looking at the cases in hand in the light of the principles announced in these de-cisions of the highest judicial authority and which we consider well founded in legal principle, the plain question presents itself several detendants operated their wells uno pumping them for the purpose of preventing them being injured by the accumula tion of salt water which would have taken place on the said Sundays, are such as may properly be said to bring them within the

exception of the statute.
"The evidence satisfying me that the pumping to the extent necessary to protect the wells from the accumulation of sair water is required to protect the wells from permanent injury and the owners thereof from considerable damage from irreparable loss of product, I am clearly of the opinion to the extent necessary to prevent that re-sult, the operation of these wells by pump-ing was necessary and therefore fell within the exception of the statute.

"In none of these cases does it appear that unnecessary work was done by the de-iendants, and therefore judgment must be

entered for the defendant in each case.

"The cases are all decided solely on the ground of necessity. I do not care to decide whether a man may carry on his ordinary business on Sundays by automatic machinery or contrivances which may be made to operate for 24 hours without the direct manipulation of human agency during that time, without violating the law, until the question necessarily arises. I may add, however, that I am not now satisfied that such work would be lawful." In conclusion judgments were entered for the de

Captain Wishart, the prosecutor in the above cases, prosecuted a similar case at Coraopolis yesterday afternoon against Gillespie Bros. Justice Ferree reserved his

B. K. Plain Sues a Commission Firm for 852,673 07.

B. K. Plain, doing business as B. K. Plain & Co., yesterday entered suit against F. L. Camp and Victor C. Place, comprising the Pittsburg Commission Company, to recover \$52,673 07. It is stated by Plain that from March, 1889, to April 25, 1890, he furnished the defendants various sums of money for the purpose of making purchases of stocks, groceries, etc. The defendants kept the accounts of the transactious, and notified the plaintiff at different times of their standing. They also notified him of sales made by them on the plaintiff's ac-

On April 25, 1890, they notified him that they owed him \$52,673 07, and said they had sent him their check for the amount. Plain paid, and the suit was brought to recover the amount.

NEXT WEEK'S TRIAL LIST.

in Criminal Court next week:

Names of the People Who Will Appear in Criminal Court. Following is the list of persons to be tried

Josephine Demling (2), John Boyle, Edward Kelly, Isaac Wormser, Joseph Wormser, Samuol Dawson, Anthony Keavey, Charles Bonini, George Varley, John Varley, John Hauch, Jr., William Bennett, James Mitchell, George F. Pfelfer, Theodore Chapman, Betty Mayho, John Witmer, Joseph M. Robinson, John Parka, Edwin L. Sness, Thomas Strong, Michael Broderick, Alexander Kresa, George Bauman, Jacob Baldaul, A. G. Patton, L. Orkansky, Charles Hendler, John Martin, Patrick Churchill, M. Schultz, Frank Johnskoppe, John alias Mike Butas, Paul Seleck, Pat Long, Charles Know, John J. Fisher, Jr., Ernest Raidenbach, John Hartman, Al

Josephine Demling (2), John Boyle, Edward

Freadman, William Bartley, David McKnight, Michael Leston, Charles Rosenthal, Edward Schwerenger, James Walker, Gottlieb Lettek, James Olieffe (2), Harry Breckenridge (2), Elizabeth Burns, Rebecca Hoyt, Michael Luite, Joseph Miller.

TRACTION COMPANY SUED. The Central Finds Three Suits for Damage

Against It. Two suits were filed yesterday by Thoma M. Marshall, Esq., against the Central Traction Company for damages. The first suit is by John H. Chilton, who claims \$2,000 damages for injuries inflicted on a son by being run over by car No. 62 on June
30. The next suit is brought by the boy for
\$5,000 damages. The accident occurred at
the corner of Wylie avenue and Fulton

Mary S. Schoeler entered suit against the same company for \$1,000 damages. She alleges that on the night of September 12 she alighted from a car and fell into a hole in the street made by employes of the com-

Criminal Court—Commonwealth vs Josephise Demling, John Boyle, Isaac Wormser, Joseph Wormser, Edward Kelly, Samuel Dawson, Anthony Kearney, Charles Bonini, George Varley, John Varley.

To-Day in Criminal Court. The trial list for Saturday in Criminal Court is as follows: Samuel Maxwell, John Quinn, John Bopp, Brontart Michos. They are surety and desertion cases.

Briefly Told Court News. A CHARTER was granted yesterday for the

McReesport Hospital.

MARY DAILY yesterday entered suit against Ezra E. Beatty for damages for breach of promise of marriage.

EXECUTIONS against E. S. Day & Co. were issued yesterday by the Anglo-American Provision Company for \$8,543.05, and Armour & Co. for \$2,385.89.

Co. for \$2,385 88.

'SQUIRE JACOH SOFFEL, a tipstaff of Common Pleas Court, No. 2, yesterday was appointed Court Crier. He takes the place of Crier Mitchell, whose death occurred a few days ago. Mr. Mitchell was 84 years of age, and had been ill for some time, 'Squire Soffel acting in his place during his absence.

NEW FEATURES for the first Sunday issue of the New Year in to-morrow's man moth DISPATCH.

MAKING POETRY TO ORDER. Three Indianapolis Girls Try It, and Succeed

Fairly Well. Did you ever try to write a poem to or der? Three young ladies of this city recently did, with this result: For convenience, they shall be called Sue, Kate and Flo. Sue is a teacher, and a hard-working one. She burst into the room one Sunday evening, and said. "Make me up a poem about the marigold, quick. I've got to have it to-

"I can't make up a poem," said Kate; "I never did such a thing in my life."

"Oh, yes you can, you've got to," said the "Oh, yes you can, you've got to," said the excited Sue; "I've hunted everywhere for something about the marigold, and I can't find a word—not a word. I must have it tomorrow, so think of something, quick."

The three girls put their heads together and thought. "What does a marigold look like?" asked Flo. "Oh, I'll get you one," and out rushed Sue to return with the flower.

flower.

"Oh, marigold! Oh, marigold—" ventured Kate.

"Where did you get your gold?"

"Oh, no; that won't do," said Sue, who
was getting nervous. "You can't say gold,
and gold—that's no rhyme. Now, girls,
let's think. You try Flo.

Flo gave a hysterical giggle and said: "A
marigold grow in the garden and—and

marigold grew in the garden, and—and everybody begged its pardon."
"There's no sense to that," said Sue. "Oh,

Let's see:"
"Oh, marigold — oh, marigold!

pshaw! How do they write poetry, any way? Now stop laughing, girls, and all "Marigold, hold your shining clusters up. That's good; that's splendid."
"But it's only one flower," said Kate; "it

"That makes no difference; it sounds well,

and it's going-"
"Marigold, hold your shining clusters up up-up-cup-slup-pup-"
"And while you do I'll bring the pup," suggested Flo.
"Oh, girls, don't. I was getting it splen-

did. Think of something to rhyme with up, can't you?"
"Marigold, hold your shining clusters up "While you do, we'll all go in and sup,"

said Kate. "Too many feet," said Sue.
"Then we'd go in and sup on one foot, said Flo. "How many feet can you have?" "Oh, you know what I mean-poetical

Ma-ry had-a lit-tle lamb, Its fleece-was white-Don't you know, has to be smooth." Flo ran her her hands through her bangs, shut her eyes and thought. Finally she drew a long breath and said, without

"When the summer flowers are fast asleep, Marigold her watch doth keep, Her dress is green—her hair is gold— And so she doesn't mind the cold.

"There! That's a good one, Sue."
"That isn't so bad," said Sue, "but it
won't do, it doesn't sound sensible. Of course poetry isn't just exactly sensible, but it has to have sense too, then it has to rhyme, and it has to have the same number of feet—and it has to sound smooth and oh! I don't know what it don't need."

"I know what I need," said Kate. "About ten years to write one poem in. Why don't you take something like 'Roses are red, and violets blue, or something and change it to marigold. Like, 'Marigolds are yellow and

violets blue'—or something."

"Oh, don't try to write any more poetry to-night," said Flo, "I'll die it you do."

"Well," said Sue, "I don't know what I'll do to-morrow, but I can't think of any-"Marigold hold your shining clusters

up-and not a thing to rhyme with it."
"If my splendid effort is rejected," said Flo, "Pil withdraw."
"Marigold comes in the fall, and makes
"That us crazy, one and all," said Kate. settles it, poetry and I are out."

EUROPE contributes all her news by cable for to-morrow's DISPATCH. Its cable let-ters are exhaustive and exclusive.

THE BIG FOUR IN ST. LOUIS. The Local Butchers Will Combine to Fight the Great Packers. Sr. Louis, Jan. 2 .- Quite a stir has been

created among the large butchers of this city by the recent publication of the purpose of Messrs. Armour, Swift and Morris, of Chicago, and Hammoud, of Baltimore, to acquire control of the National and Union Stock Yards, of East St. Louis and St. Louis respectively. Matt Courtney, one of the largest butchers of the city, admits that the local butchers are going to give the big packers the cold shoulder.

"It is a fact," said he, "that we have dedided to build an abuttle where we have the conditions of the Ukraine has now given way the conditions of the Ukraine has now given way the conditions of the Ukraine has now given way the conditions of the Ukraine has now given way the conditions of the Ukraine has now given way the conditions of the Ukraine has now given way the conditions of the Ukraine has now given way the conditions of the Ukraine has now given way the conditions of the Ukraine has now given way the conditions of the ukraine has now given way the conditions of the conditions o eided to build an abattor where we can han- titles of the Russian provinces into which it

READ the opening chapters of JOA-QUIN MILLER'S new story in TO-MOR-

SHILOR'S CURE will immediately relieve croup, whooping cough and bronchitis. Sold by Jos. Fleming & Son, 412 Market st.

THE CRITIC'S REVIEW.

Books Examined for All Sorts of Children, Little and Big.

THE CENTURY'S GOOD DICTIONARY. Mr. Lecky's Faithful History of the Modern

HOW IT TREATS THE IRISH QUESTION

English Nation.

Let us begin at the beginning-with the babies. Here is "The Baby's Journal," (A. D. F. Randolph & Co.: J. R. Weldin & Co., \$1 50), with a title page bestrewn, like a nursery floor, with rattles, and balls, and tops, and dolls and a rabbit and a baby shoe in the middle. And then follow spaces and pages for all the happenings of an eventful babybood—the naming, and the weighing, and the christening gifts. No chronicle is kept of tumbles. That, perhaps, would take too many pages. The little crumpled shoes near the end of the book may stand for that. All through runs the pleasantest chain of golden verses, capitally selected; beginning with "The Bairn That is Born on the Sabbath Day," and ending with this bit of rhyme about the little feet:

Two little feet, so small that both may nestle In one caressing hand, Two tender feet upon the untried border Of life's mysterious land.

Ah! Who may read the future? For our darling We crave all blessings sweet, And pray that He who feeds the crying ravens, Will guide the Baby's feet. of things in Ireland during the last eight years of the century. Mr. Lecky has studied these years particularly and thoroughly, reading everything that is readable, much of it in manuscript; the letters of statesmen, the communications of informers, the journals of interested people. This is a period whose history "has been very imperfectly written, and usually under the influence of the most furlous partisanship. There is hardly a page of it which is not darkened by the most violently contradictory statements," Out of this chaos, order; out of these contradictions, truth—that is the problem. Mr. Lecky has probably approached nearer to a solution than any other writer. This, at least, can be said for him,

Will guide the Baby's feet.

Alice Bray compiled and designed this pleasant little gift for a new mother.

"Baby's Kingdom" (Lee & Shepard, J. R. Weldin & Co.) is by Annie F. Cox. Within these golden covers, and upon these wide, fair pages the mother may write her story of the "Progress of the Baby"—a much more agreeable and hopeful "progress" than any which Hogarth put into his pictures. Mary, the Virgin Mother, "kept all these sayings in her heart," as all good mothers do. But here is a way of keeping them in a book also. The old blank leaves between the Testaments of the family Bible have a book also. The old blank leaves between the Testaments of the family Bible have grown and flowered out into this beautiful volume. The date of baby's birth; baby's weight, increasing month by month; the gifts and the christening; the first words, the first tooth, the first step—all have places for the pen of the chronicler. Bits of poetry, admirably chosen, and attractively set upon the page, lullabys and slumber songs, and sweet pictures, and baby's progress at the end, make a royal book for "Baby's Kingdom."

And now, the boys! Good books for boys-that is what all good fathers and mothers are on the watch for. And here, fortunateare on the watch for. And here, fortunately, are two or three excellent ones this week, which The Critic can commend as interesting, profitable and uplifting—real good, healthy books, about possible boys, who are good company for Pittsburg boys. First, "King Tom and the Runaways" (D. Appleton & Co.; J. R. Weldin & Co.), by Louis Pendleton—the adventures of two boys in a Georgia swamp. Snakes and hears make Pendleton—the adventures of two boys in a Georgia swamp. Snakes and bears make things interesting for this pair of lost urchins. Stories told by plantation firesides are told again, for our reading in the warmth of natural gas. The ways and manners and looks of things in Georgia before any unwelcome visitors came "marching through" those regions are admirably pictured. Some old boys will enjoy this book as much as the young boys. pie beside the Indian Ocean, and only about 3,000,000 across the Irish Sea; but the affairs of India go on comfortably, while Ireland, as at present, is a name to start a fight with. Too much political meddling, Mr. Lecky thinks. Ireland is too close at hand, and too much involved in the interests of English particagehin. The Irish on English particagehin.

ured. Some old boys will enjoy this book as much as the young boys.

"From Boyhood to Manhood" is one of those helpful books, of which there cannot well be too many, which show how some too many which show how how some too many which show how how some too many which show how h ping-stones and made a success out of a life which started out along hard lines. Benja-min Franklin is the hero of "From Boyhood to Manhood." (James H. Earle; J. R. Weldin & Co. \$1 50.) William H. Thayer Weldin & Co. \$1 50.) William H. Thayer, the author, has also written, for the reading of young people, the lives of Washington and Lincoln and of Garfield and Grant. These books are pretty sure to make the boys who read them better citizens and better men. The life of Benjamin Franklin readily lends itself to purposes of edifica-tion. It is full of texts. Few men have made more of themselves than this resolute, per-sistent, industrious boy, who at the start made up his mind to succeed, and did suc-ceed. Mr. Thayer has done his work well. He has not much to say of Franklin as a public man. He wants to show what made

Franklin the kind of public man he was.
"The Naturalist in Siluria" (Gebbie & Co.; J. R. Weldin & Co.) will interest all boys who, like Franklin, are hungry after knowledge. Captain Mayne Reid is the author—a name, a classic in the sort of literature which boys are fond of. You know at once, when you sit down to one o is stories, that there is to be a good deal of tory with a good deal more of out-doors in story with a good deal more of out-doors in its breezy pages. Here is the out-doors without the story. "Siluria" is a title with a geological and prehistoric sound. You think of fossils. But "Silurian" meant at discovered in that southern part of Wales where the Silures lived, according to Prolemy. And it is these southern countie which the author has in mind in naming this last published of his many books. Here Captain Mayne Reid lived. And in this ook he tells all about it; how the season ome and go, and how the birds and beasts behave themselves, and what the boys fine

in the Welsh woods.
"Thine, Not Mine" (Roberts Bros.; J. R. "Thine, Not Mine" (Roberts Bros.; J. R. Weldin & Co., \$1 25), is a sequel to "Changing Base," one of the best boys' books that was ever written. There is a big bat on the cover, to prophesy that another baseball story is inside. And the prophecy baseball story is listing. And the prophecy is a true one. Good boys and bad boys enter into the story as they do into the live of every day; and get their deserts as they do, too. The tone of the book in its dealings with religion, from which it makes no pretense of fighting shy, is manly and helpful. So it is all the way through. A capital book for Sunday school library, or for any bright boy's bookshelf.

boy's bookshelf.

After these excellent things for the boys, here is a book for girls, as good as any of them, "Maroussia, a Maid of Ukraine" them, "Maroussia, a Maid of Ukraine" (Dodd, Mead & Co., Presbyterian book-store). It is well bound, in the first place, and well printed, though the pictures are not particularly good. It is translated from the French, and the translation is so well done that one is not reminded of it anywhere. The style has that simplicity which is so pleasant in the shorter stories of Tolstoi. The scene is laid in Ukraine. The Cossacks of Ukraine were like soldiers fighting in a four square fort, with a different enemy on each side—Russia and Poland, and the Turks and the Tartors. At last choosing (as they thought) the lesser evil, they surrendered to Russia. But they speedily began to repent them of their bargain. They began to regret their old independence now taken away. They wanted it back. And inevitably, there came an uprising a revolution. It had its heroes—and its traitors, and, of course, there was a tailure at the end of it—so much of a failure that the very name die cattle as cheaply and as advantageously as the largest concerns in the land. Our plant will cost about \$100,000, and will have a capacity of 200 beeves and as many hogs per day."

Was divided. The story begins with the first stir of revolution. Revolutions are always interesting; heroism is always attractive. And obscurity does not of necessity diminish the excitement of the revolution, diminish the excitement of the revolution, nor lessen the character of the hero. The book is the story of the revolutiof the Ukraine Cossacks, and little Maroussia was the Joan of Arc of that wild country.

The fourth volume of the "Century Dic-

tionary" (The Century Co., H. Watts & Co.) contains the letters from M to P. The Century Dictionary is by all odds the best looking of all the dictionaries. Its clear type, its wonderfully good illustrations, its convenient shape and its wide pages, commend it at the first cleare. This wolume is AN INFIDEL'S GHOST

tions, ranging from Merlin and Milton to the New York Tribune of last May, This is

the New York Tribune of last May, This is an example of the care which is used with even the commonest words. Two more volumes, being eight issues of the monthly parts, will complete this great work.

Lecky's "England in the Eighteenth Century," (D. Appleton & Co.; J. R. Weldin & Co., \$2 25 a volume) comes to the last year of its time limit with the seventh and eighth volumes. In these eight hig books the events of English history from the reign of William and Mary to the last

the reign of William and Mary to the last years of George III are set down minutely as in a daily newspaper, fully, fairly and ac-curately. When William of Orange landed at

tie of the Nile. The two great revolutions, in France and in America, the administration of Pitt and Fox, the orations of Burke, the

trial of Warren Hastings, the rise and spread of Methodism, the difficulties of Ireland, the invention of the spinning machine by Arkwright, and of the steam

engine by Watt-these two latter happenings alone, what industrial and commercial

overturnings of things they have accom-plished! And this was but a hundred years

ago! These two last volumes are of the nature

of a supplement dealing with the conditions of things in Ireland during the last eight

writer. This, at least, can be said for him,

that he has spared no pains to learn the ac-curate facts, and has in no instance twisted the facts to fit the crowded places of any

"There is a method," says Mr. Lecky in his preface, "a method of dealing with historical facts which has been happily compared to that of a child with his box of let-

ters, who picks out and arranges those let-ters, and those only, which will spell the words on which he has previously deter-mined, leaving all others untouched. In

frish history this method has been abund-antly practiced, and among the many crimes and errors that have been committed by all parties, it is not difficult to select on either

side the materials of a very effective party narrative. I have endeavored to write this

It is interesting and instructive to com-pare England's success in India with her fail-ure in Ireland. There are 200,000,000 of peo-ple beside the Indian Ocean, and only about

hands of party politicians. Indeed, what

serious question can ever come to fair judg-ment in that court? Mr. Lecky's history,

in its impartial presentation of both sides, represents the temper which alone can silve

THE DWARFS OF AFRICA is the subject

of a paper by the famous ethnologist, Dr. Oskar Legz of the University of Prague, in

THE DISPATCH to-morrow. All the news.

BEER AT THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

Veteran Inmates

The huge beer saloon established a year or

more ago at the Soldiers' Home, at Dayton,

has been a unqualified success. Despite the

objections urged against the establishment

of it, time has shown that the generous flow

of lager beer over the broad counter of the

Home bar has not increased drunkenness

among the 5,000 inmates. On the contrary,

it has reduced the amount of drunkenness,

and fewer men are in the guard house or

A very large proportion of the veterans are

not averse to a drink of either malt or spirit-

get the former at the Home, very few of

skirts of Dayton, where formerly they used

to indulge in a brand of liquor that would kill at six paces, and be robbed of their pen-

sion money with neatness and dispatch, after they had fallen by the wayside.

at the Home they went to town for it. Beer

the policy of providing it at the Home has

soldiers participate in the profits from the

of profit over and above the cost of the be-

goes into an entertainment fund. This

fund furnishes amusements for them summer

opera troupe, and in the winter all the traveling theatrical companies play in the cozy little theater at the Home. If it were

their amusements would be limited, for in

the saloons they used to patronize before the

one at the Home was established, furnished

them passes to the theaters or free tickets to

all the fine concerts. No whisky is sold at

LAST WEEK'S LIST OF DEATHS.

The mortuary report for the week ending

December 27 shows a total number of 92

deaths as compared with 83 during the cor-

responding period of 1889. In regard to the

different sections of the city there were 25

deaths in the old city; 33 in the East End;

21 on the Southside, and 13 at the institu-

tions. Nineteen of the deaths were those

of children under 1 year of age; 6 between

tween the ages of 2 and 5 years; 5 between the ages 5 and 10 years, 3 between

the ages of 10 and 20 years, 18 between the ages of 20 and 40 years, 17 between the ages

of 40 and 60 years, 13 between the ages of 60

and 80 years and 2 between the ages of 80

There were 17 deaths from pneumonia, 7

from diphtheria, 6 from typhoid fever, 3 from phthisis pulmonis, 5 from diseases of the

nervous system, 3 from diseases of the cir-culatory system, 1 from asthma, 3 from

chilatory system, I from astama, 3 from croup, 1 from laryngitis, 6 from bronchitis, 4 from congestion of the lungs, 8 from diseases of the digestive system, 2 from premature birth, 3 from old age, 1 from debility, 5 from railroad injuries, 2 from street cur accidents, 1 from gunshot wound and 2 from violent causes.

the ages of 1 and 2 years; 9

not for the beer they drink at the

the Home.

eer they consume, in that the small margin

ous liquor, and now that they are able

It Has Decreased Drunkenness Among

inclinati Commercial Gazette.]

history in a different spirit."

Keeping a Solemn Promise That Was convenient shape and its wide pages, commend it at the first glance. This volume is rich in scientific and technical words. Any dictionary, which is five years old, is away behind the times in this department. The Century is the only dictionary which is up to date. Anybody who thinks that one dictionary is about as good as another, is commended to the word "put." This word takes seven long columns, is defined in more than a score of various meanings, and is illustrated with nearly two hundred quotations, ranging from Merlin and Milton to Made in the Flesh.

FRIENDS VISITED AFTER DEATH.

Crawling Through Snow to Investigate a Supernatural Light.

AN UNEASY SPIRIT LAID TO REST

BANGOR, Jan. 2,-A Burlington, Me., correspondent tells the following first-class

My father was a well-to-do farmer living in West Newfield, Me. So were all his neighbors, in regard to rum and cider to drink, and food to eat and raiment to wear. Beside this Christian faith they had one failing. That was, they believed in ghosts, all except one man by the name of W. Heath. This man was a pure infidel. He neither believed in God or heaven. He was

always, while talking, interjecting between his words, "ahem! AHEM! 'HEM!" Mr. Heath was between 50 and 60 years old when he died. My father, with R. Jordan, A. Furnal, G. Rogers and S. Knox, was summoned by Mrs. Heath, wife of the sick man, for he had instructed her to tell them he was agoing to die. They were all soon at his bedside. He appeared sane and said, "Neighbors, I have summoned you to attend on me while I am dying for I am going to die hard. Now, if there is a place of punishment, where I am going from this world to the unknown, I will come back and let you all know it."

my father's nearest neighbor. He was

Dying In Great Agony.

He died the same as he had said, hard; that was, in great agony. It took the four men's combined strength to keep him on the bed. Between the violent fits of pains in death throes that had seized him, he would exclaim, "Neighbors, your Satanic Majesty is here; there he stands beside you, looking on to see me die." He struggled in this way for four hours before he gave up his life in this world for another life in the unknown

Three days after he died his funeral sermon Three days after he died his funeral sermon was preached and his remains were carried to a new burying ground on Mr. R. Jordan's farm, 15 rods or so to the northwest of Mr. Jordan's house, but in plain sight of it. There Mr. Heath's remains were deposited in a grave dug on top of a little knoll in the center of the burying ground and left there for good.

for good,

Before the people had got through the discussion of Heath's deathbed scene, the whole neighborhood for two miles north and south on the road each way from this burying ground, was, in three nights from the time that the last shovelful of dirt was put on top of Heath's grave, raised to the highest pitch of excitement. Between the hours of 11 and 12 each night Mr. Heath's spirit visited 12 houses three nights in succession. Each time that it came it would stop at the head of the bed of each head of the tamily; no

other bed was visited. The Ghost's Mode of Salutation

His spirit would wake the sleeping inmate of the bed by clapping its hands together three times, and then rubbing them briskly, and each time the spirit would say, "Ahem! Ahem! 'Hem!' and then stop.

My father sprang out of the bed with the exclamation: "Mother, Heath is at the head of the bed." Then he ran to the fireplace and raked open the coals, so the light would reveal any person or persons that would reveal any person or persons that might be in the room. The light revealed no one but father and mother, and the writer of this and his wee brother in a trundle bed with him. Each time Heath's spirit spoke, I heard and recognized his voice plainly. This was in the fall of the year of 1835, in the middle of September.

After a time the neighborhood quieted down. Winter set in unusually severe that year; the snow piled down deep and drifted bad. In the middle of February Mr. Jordan summoned my father, Furnal, Deacon S. Dam, Rogers, E. Pearson and S. Knox to his house. Jordan said that he and his wife had seen a light on top of Heath's grave for a week, between 11 and 12 o'clock every night, and if the light appeared again

that night he would like all of them to go with him and investigate it.

- Crawling Toward the Light. Sure enough, the light appeared just at the precise time, 12 o'clock. Now the snow was deep, so they all had to crawl on their hands and knees the distance to the burying ground from the house and back. For three nights these men watched that light, and made the journey to that burying ground and back to Mr. Jordan's house. They all affirmed that the light was on Heath's grave when they arrived at the wall that enclosed

Now here were seven men, representing seven different religious, down on their knees crawling through deep snow to an infidel'a grave, in the depth of winter. Mr. Jordan took the lead. He was in faith a Swedenborgian; father next, a Methodist; Furnal, a Freewill Baptist; S. Dam, a Congrega-Freewill Bapust; S. Dam, a Congrega-tionalist; Rogers, a Quaker; Pearson, a Universalist; Knox, a Unitarian; all good Christians. And all came back from Heath's grave to their several homes firm beievers that Heath had fulfilled his promise to some of them on his deathbed that if he, Heath, found a place of punishment in the know it. After these men visited Heath's grave no more lights were seen. His spirit

ested thereafter. READ the opening chapters of JOA-QUIN MILLER'S new story in TO-MOB-ROW'S DISPATCH.

LANDSLIDES ON THE BOADS.

The B. & O. Road Blockaded at West New ton and Osceola.

Landslides on the railroads were the order of the day. Part of two farms at Osceola and West Newton paid the Baltimore and Ohio road a visit "bout 2 o'clock yesterday morning. They came down bag and baggage with all their relatives, and blockaded the tracks. The eastbound track at both places was soon cleared off, but the west track won't be ready for use before to-night. Passengers are being transferred at West Newton. The through express from the East due here in the morning did not arrive before 5 o'clock in the evening, but it was delayed on the main stem east of Cumberland. The Wheeling division, which always causes the most trouble, is in good shape.

Early in the morning also part of the arge hill back of the Clinton mills on the Southside came down on the Panhandle tracks. The through trains were delayer four hours. The damage to railroad prop ety will be \$200. One of the tracks on the ittsburg, Virginia and Charleston, between Harden and Green Springs, was carried away by a rush of earth from the hillside. All trains were held several hours

DIED AT DIXMONT.

in Old, Insane Pole, Who Peddled Jewelry,

Ends Life There. Hermann Kopsoski died yesterday mornn Dixmont. He was a jewelry peddler and for a number of years was confined at

the city farm, and about a year ago was transferred to Dixmont.

He leaves a wife and four children, who now live on Shaw alley. He was a member of several beneficial orders, one of which paid his wife \$10 a week, and another will pay her a death benefit of \$1,000.