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PITTSBURG, SUNDAY, JAN. 11, 1891.

Out of the daze into which city officials, contractors and property owners were thrown by Justice Williams' decision on street improvements, there has within twenty-four hours been a gradual return to something which looks like a lucid interval. From bewailing the prospect of a debt of several hundred thousand dollars-perhaps a million-suddenly set upon the shoulders of the city, there has come a cheerful reaction accompanied by dim but consoling percentions that perhaps not a penny need be laid upon the general treasury after all. The basis for this newly awakened belief, which falleth as refreshing dew on the lately waste places of the official minds at City Hall, is that in knocking out the Board of Viewers and their paraphernalia the Supreme Court has not really decided that any other part of the act of 1887 is unconstitutional. It is true Justice Williams seemed to censure severely the provision which permitted onethird of the property owners to call for an was illegal. He rather brought it forward as an added reason why recourse should be permitted to the ordinary law processes for leaving the matter to the city's own tribunal, the Board of Viewers.

The contention of Chi gal, but the manner of assessing for it: and that, as it is only one mode of assessment which has been knocked out, others some method is secured which the court can membered that the principle of assessing by ple must be adopted, in the end the general result will be the same, viz., the placing of difficult matter. the principal part or the whole of the cost upon the abutters whose property has been chiefly benefitted, in place of letting it fall upon the general tax-payer. The unfinished work and the work lately finished, but upon which the Board of Viewers has not yet sat, it seems reasonable to believe, will come within this new purview. As for the improvements upon which the unconstitutional body made its ineffective assessments, if these can be reached by another and legal assessment, the whole question will be reduced to one of a few months' delay, in place of the shape in which it was lately apprehended, of the cost coming entirely upon the city.

It seems so entirely reasonable that the denial of one form of assessment as illegal should not prevent the adoption of other methods of assessment which would be legal. that this aspect of the case might ordinarily be taken to carry the solution of the problem. It is certainly the best that offers, though we suppose the lawyers with recent experiences in their mind will go slow before affirming or denying anything with certainty until the Legislature shall have acted and the court is again heard from.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN LONDON

A very serious condition of things exists in London. Thousands of hungry people are suffering from the cold, and there are muttered threats of violence. The agitators of lawlessness are busy with this miserable multitude urging it to go forth and plunder the rich. The whole force of civil police and military is kept in readiness to meet an outbreak. As yet no trouble has occurred. Not so much because the people have any scruples about looting the fine mansions and aristocratic clubs of the West End, but merely because the mob is numbed by cold and cowardly from starvation. Though these suffering mortals declare they must labor and will not starve, they are no match physically for the officers of the law. It may be hoped prompt relief will be given these poor people and an outbreak averted.

HYPNOTISM BY WHOLESALE,

emotional insanity ran the course of an epi-

demic. Whoever committed a crime, particularly of the capital degree, was discovered to be subject to temporary and violent states of mind, in which, of course, the sufferer was not responsible for any little acts of murder which his emotional insanity might dictate. Before and after this theory of irresponsible crime became threadbare, ravages of kleptomania were apparent, and kept on until it was discovered that a regime of prison diet was the only sure cure for that mental disease. But these expert methods of robbing crime of its vice had their limitations. The emotional lunatic could hardly be expected to systematically accrue to himself the property of others; while the broadest views of kleptomania never rose to the height of expecting the kleptomaniac to slaughter those who intertered with his schemes of acquisition. Consequently, these interesting phases of insanity fell to the level of common murder

and vulgar stealing. It was reserved for the best decade of the century to develop a theory which covers all grades of crime. Hypnotism explains everything. The subject of hypnotic influence may be forced without his volition to pick a pocket, rob a bank, forge a note or entice a victim to murder. In short hypnotism has usurped one of the functions of charity, by covering a multitude of sins.

In this instance, however, we have an unusually remarkable example of hypnotism in the fact which appears from the statement of the case, that several persons must have been hypnotized. Besides the cashier, the hypnotic influence must have extended to the teller and the bookkeeper, to prevent them from noticing the remarkable disproportion between checks and deposits necessary to cover an overdraft of \$100,000. The President, who offers this plea, must have got a whiff of the influence to prevent him from looking over the balance sheets sufficiently to discover the overdraft. The full investigation of the case may lead to the discovery that the whole bank, from directors down to messenger, was hypnotized; and perhaps the speculative customer, who presumably lost the money, was put under that dread influence by the manipulators of the especial speculative fancy in which he

The addition to the comprehensive range of hypnotism, of this power of hypnotizing by wholesale lots, contains the widest suggestions. One of the most obvious applications is its use by lobby agents to put an entire Legislature under its influence in order to get their bills passed without friction. Of course the hypnotised legislators could never be held responsible by the people for acts done under that superior influence.

COMPULSORY VOTING.

A paper recently read before the Academy of Political Science at Philadelphia, by Frederick William Holls, started out on the indisputable ground that the election franchise should be regarded as investing the citizen with a solemn trust and duty rather than with a privilege. From this standpoint, the author proceeded to discount Governor Campbell's idea that a man who does not attend the political primaries shall be disfranchised, by urging that the citizen who does not vote at elections shall be brought before the courts and punished. Governor Hill in his message to the New York Legislature makes a similar recommendation. If these propositions were pu- into the

form of law they would place a good many independent persons, who are fastidious improvement, but he did not say that this | about the men they vote for, in a rather uncomfortable position. The supporters of the measure refer prominently to the absence of correction of fraud or injustice, in place of City last fall. But there is reason to think | that the surplus of candidates is due to the that a large proportion of that 35,000 took intense interest Alleghenians take in their this means of showing that they did not municipal affairs, every tenth man being rish to vote either for Tammany Democ-Finance Committee will now seemingly be racy or Platt Republicanism. In many that it is not the doing of the work which other cases voters of one party who wished has been in any particular pronounced ille- to show their disapproval of its present course but did not wish to vote for the principles of the opposite party, have resorted to the same way of showing their disaffection. can be authorized by the Legislature until If the law should impose a negative for not voting, these classes-not to speak of our R. sanction. If this be the case, when it is re- P. brethren, who will not vote at all as a matter of conscience-will be placed under benefits has always been in vogue and has the uncomfortable necessity of voting one had judicial sanction, it would follow that tieret or another, or else getting up a ticket while other methods of applying the princi- of their own, which, under the regime of ballot reform and official ballots, might be a

Still, if this were the only objection to the proposed measure, it would not be insuperable. There are a good many people who omit to vote simply from carelessness; and those who make a conscientious determination to stay away from the polls could, if brought there by the law, exhibit their dissatisfaction with all parties in the more impressive way of voting blank ballots. This would show that the voter had after coming to the polls found all the nominations so unworthy his approval that he would not vote for any of them. If there should ever be a predominance of blank ballots, it would also show the dissatisfied voters what they might have done by organizing a party of their own. If there were no other objection it might be a good idea for Pennsylvania to adopt the policy, and as it now makes the citizen pay a tax before he can vote, impose a penalty several times greater if he does not vote, thus making it sure that if he does not

vote he shall at least be taxed. But there is another very positive objection, which is that a measure of this sort would only be an addition to the category of dead-letter legislation, and would never be enforced except for especial purposes of per-

secution or revenge.

AN ARCHWAY FOR LABOR. The Central Trades Council has made a good move in taking up the matter of archways over the entrance to Schenley park. It is fitting above all things that in this hive of industry, labor should be represented in such a work. There is no doubt, either, but the labor organizations of this city may build as handsome an arch as any one. The good work is thus moving more favorably than the most sanguine expected, when the suggestion was first made in THE

DISPATCH. A PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION.

A very satisfactory report on profit-sharing is given from the Bourne Mills, at Fall River, where that system has been in operation during the past year. The treasurer's report points out that, independent of the question of dividends, the interest inspired among the hands in good work has been so The last development of the new theories | active that the percentage of second quality of hypnotism has made its appearance in in the production is very much decreased Baltimore. The cashier of a bank in that and there is less disposition toward waste. city permitted a speculative customer to The result is that from this reason alone overdraw his account to the tune of \$100,- | those who have shared in the profits have re-900. When the hole in the bank's capital ceived 6 per cent more wages in addition to made by that act of liberality could no the 3 per cent in the increase of dividends. longer be concealed the President of the The purchasing power of the wages in relabank declares himself unable to account for | tion to the product is shown by the fact that it except on the hypothesis that the cashier | the average weekly wages of one weaver during the last half of 1889 was \$9 04, and Here we perceive the march of the latest | would have purchased 253% yards of cloth theory for rendering acts denounced by the at the close of that year, while the same criminal law free from responsibility or man's wages during the last half of 1890 was

ence is partly due to a decline in the price of print cloths; but notwithstanding that decline, the advantage to the company from the increased interest of its employes has been so great that its dividends for the same

periods increased from 5 to 8 per cent. Here we have a marked illustration of the advantages claimed for profit-sharing under what we may presume to be a favorable test. The laborer cannot depend entirely on the profits of a manufacturing concern for his wages. A fixed income is his necessity and right. But it has been claimed in behalf of profit-sharing that giving him a portion of his wages in proportion to the profits would increase his interest in the prosperity of the concern and inspire better work. This work need not necessarily be harder, but it should be guided by more skill and attention, and become, what Edward Atkinson declares to be a factor in manufacturing supremacy, at once the best paid labor and the cheapest labor because it is worth the most.

These results have been obtained in the operation of the system at the Bourne Mills. In the teeth of a declining market, the improvement in the skill of labor has been so narked as not alone to keep up the old profits, but actually to merease dividends. Indeed the gain to the company has been so great as to suggest that even a larger share of the profits might justly have been offered to the operatives. In cash the wages of the laborers have increased nine per cent, while the dividends to shareholders have increased 60 per cent. In the case already cited, the increase in the purchasing power of one laborer's wages, in relation to the product of the works is figured out at 37 per cent; but the same way of figuring shows a gain in dividends of over 84 per cent. A larger amount of profits might have been distributed among the employes to make the gain both to capital and labor equal in proportion; and the incentive to better work would have been so much the stronger.

Of course, it is not to be expected that these results will be universal. Profit-sharing will not overcome the evils of bad mangement, of uneconomic methods, of machinery that is behind the age or of a location that compels production at a disadvantage. But as a means of clearly putting the interests of capital and labor on the same basis; of inspiring interest in and care for the success of the concern, on the part of employes; and of avoiding the immense waste of constantly recurring labor disputes which condemn both capital and labor to idleness, profit-sharing is demonstrating its value as an effective solution of some of the most vexing labor problems.

IMPORTANT TRIALS FOR COURT.

Probably the most sensational, or exciting court trial, in this county, since the cases brought out by the riots of 1877, will be that of the Braddock rioters. The testimony at the hearing yesterday was very strong against twenty-ont defendants. Three of these are held on the charge of murder and the rest for riot. Witnesses were positive in their identification of the prisoners, more so than was generally expected, considering the excitement and confusion attendant upon the trouble.

A SURPLUS OF CANDIDATES.

Candidates are wonderfully numerous for Councilmanie positions over in Allegheny, considering that each ward can only have one Select Councilman. The budget of names posted in the Northside City Hall is large enough to indicate, to a stranger, that there are offices enough for ten per cent of 35,000 voters from the polls in New York | the population. However, it is probable

KIDLINGS VIEWS OF AMERICA

From the first of Mr. Rudyard Kipling's articles on America, published elsewhere, t is evident that the talented Anglo-Indian writer will deal with our national peculiarities in much the same vein as Dickens did a half century sooner. Whatever strikes his fancy as unusual or characteristic, receives the humorous and satirical treatment, which he is probably better fitted to give it than any man since Dickens. That way of looking at us aroused a great and rather foolish outery in Dickens' time; but we are less sensitive and more sensible now. We know that we have proved our title to national greatness; and can accordingly take the okes on our foibles with as much enjoyment as those who are not so well able as ourselves to estimate their justice.

AND now Colorado appears to have caught the prevailing infection of the idea that a legislative body, in order to be faithful to its political faiths, must organize itself on the model of a faction fight.

IT is stunning to learn from the Fargo, North Dakota, Argus, concerning the condition of things in that favored locality: "Here the sun shines resplendently as it has ever shown since its luminous rays first gilded the tree tops of primeval Paradise, with light fresh from the throne of God. Here, the skies are blue as the turquoise arch that spans the fairy islets of the far Caribbean Sea." This attribution of peculiar meteorological and semi-trop-ical qualities to the land of blizzards reduces us to speechlessness until, after wandering through a few more paragraphs of gorgeous verbiage, we discover from the signature at the bottom that Colonel Pat Donan's imagination

THERE is talk of developing Ireland's material resources. From which it would ap-pear that the island, dear to many a heart, may produce something beside blackthorn sticks

Ir is stated that in the Government exnibit to be made at the World's Fair the Indian Bureau will show by illustration the progress of the aboriginal races on this con tinent, and the industries which the copper-colored peoples have learned to pursue. That sounds very well; but it is to be questioned whether the Indian Bureau might not give a mere impressive exhibit by furnishing an illustration not of the progress but of the extinction of the aboriginal races in this country.

IT is ominous that immediately after that Government Spelling Board made us change Chili to Chile, the first revolution in the Yankee land of South America for many years should be reported.

ONE Indian agency has been turned over o the control of the United States army in order to rectify the results of mismanagement under the Indian Bureau. What is good for one agency ought to be good for the lot of them; but a restraint on the universal adoption of the policy may be found in the desire to pre serve the regutation of the army.

bulls were a few weeks ago, and tries to explain why this is so. The principal reason is that ambs are more plentiful in that region,

THE practically unanimous selection of Cameron by the Republican caucus after the Philadelphia Press had declared that "a wooden man would do as well," proves that our legis-lators could not have understood our cotem-

Looking Down on a Blanket of Fog-Deifi THE inquiry by a Texas paper as whether "my editor of surplus cash" wants to bet that Cleveland will get the Texas delega-Are Usually Fleshy-The Soldiers and the tion in 1892, calls for the reponse that there is no editor of surplus cash, because surplus cash IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA'S sugar refineries sell nothing to Camden. The bridal couples which visit that place furnish more than enough reetness for all purposes,

is the one thing in the world that does not re-

porary's remark. They took it as a rece

SOME of our legislative leaders should be warned that the importation of American political methods into Kilkenny does not ecessitate that Kilkenny methods shall be mported into the United States Legislatures. That sort of reciprocity has not yet been

THE politician of to-day cares not who elects the members of a State Legislature, so that they have the clerk of the previous one.

ALLEGHENY is now judicially declared to be a city of the second class, and can join Pittsburg in the struggle to find out how in the world a city of that class can get streets im-proved in a way that will hold water.

WHILE the Delamaters will occupy no public office this year, there is a pos hey may get into a public institution

JOAQUIN MILLER warns tresspasser from his premises on penalty of being shot. It he would post a few columns of his poetry about his domain it would have more effect in rightening people away.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

GOVERNOR-ELECT Russell, of Massachusetts was 34 years old last Tuesday. PROFESSOR KOCH is on his way to Edin-burgh, where he will be tendered a reception by the College of Surgeons. JOHN G. WHITTIER'S birthday gifts in-

cluded a barrel of pitch-pine kindlings from the Whittier Colored School at Tuscalossa, VICTOR ZAMBELLI, an Austrian, was the oldest soldier in Europe until recently. He died a little while ago, after having been in

ervice for 82 years. GENERAL B. F. BUTLER, at 74, has a wonderful memory. He rarely forgets any incident that ever happened to him or came within his observation. His brain is a great encyclopedia of ready reference.

MRS. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW is one of the best dressed women in New York. Her tastes are magnificent, but her attire is faultlessly becoming. She has also one of the best ap cointed houses in the metropolis.

ALLAN ARTHUR, son of the late President has been in England for some time, where he is very popular in society. He has grown portly, and is as bandsome a man as his father was After another year abroad Mr. Arthur will re-turn to New York and take up the practice of

QUEEN VICTORIA spends much of her time every day at the writing desk. Not a day passes in which she does not carefully edit and correct with her own hand the Court Circular, and the amount of correspondence she disposes of is enormous. The greater part of her correin the morning after a walk or drive.

B. P. HUTCHINSON, the big Chicago grain speculator, is about 70 years old. In all his mental characteristics he is a Yankee of Yankees, shrewd and unyielding in a bargain, and most unconventional and democratic in his ways. He is tall and spare, with sharp fea tures, and as a result of his abstemious mode of life he is the equal of men 30 years his

logical department in Harvard University, who is conducting the experiments in the Massa-chusetts General Hospital with parataloid, is aid to be practically the only laborer in Koch' ield in New England, and he is all the better qualified to understand and appreciate this great discovery by the fact that he has himself been engaged in investigations similar to those of Dr. Koch.

WOMEN IN BUSINESS.

Fair Ones Who Are Successful as Bankers and Real Estate Dealers.

NEW YORK. Jan. 10 .- A novelty in banking circles is the election of Miss Emily Howard, of Sherwood, N. Y., to a membership in the First National Bank of Aurora. She is a won of wealth and great intelligence. In the old davery days her family had considerable to do with the famous "underground railway" to Canada, and she herself taught a school for colored children in Washington and afterward

She has a business rival in this city in Miss She has a business rival in this city in Miss A. Murphy, who is one of the most active members and the first woman of the Real Estate Exchange. She is considered one of the sharpest real estate experts in the upper part of the city. Her father was a real estate dealer, and during a long illness, although not yet out of girlhood, she had to look after his affairs. When he died she continued the business, much to public surprise, and was soon elected to full membership in the exchange, where she has now been a large and successful dealer for several years. She is yet a young woman.

SEISMIC DISTURBANCE. Two Distinct Erthquake Shocks Felt

Texas. RUSK, Tex., Jan. 10 .- Last night at 12 o'clock his town and immediate vicinity experienced two well-defined shocks of an earthquake, each accompanied by a loud detonation, rolling from south to north. Several chimners toppled over, and sleepers in various portions of the town were shaken into wakefulness.

J. W. McCord, who is in charge of the county jail, a very strong structure, declares that for fully one minute he apprehended a collapse of the building, and Theodore Miller says that the Acme Hotel was shaken to its foundation. During these disturbances there was no wind, though there was a slight rain falling and some electrical force prevailing, but not of sufficient strength to produce the shock. Several parties here, who were through the Charleston shock of 1887, pronounce the phenomenon last night a genuine earthquake. accompanied by a loud detonation, rolling

TEMPERANCE IN MISSOURL

The Week of Prayer Devoted to Extinguishing the Saloons.

MARYVILLE, Mo., Jan. 10 .- This week week of prayer at the various churches of Maryville, union services being held in one church each day. church each day.

The main subject before these meetings is
the extinguishment of the saloous of this place.

the extinguishment of the saloons of this place. A petition was circulated to-day, signed by about 1,000 citizens, and forwarded to the Governor, praying His Honor not to grast a pardon to P. Hamil and A. Lippman for violation of the dram-shop law. The licenses of these men were revoked by the City Council about the middle of February last, charging them with unlawfully selling liquor to minors and keeping open house on Sunday. The liquor sellers are represented at Jefferson City by two able men, and the temperance people to-night sent

About That Storm Long Ago. espolis Journal.]

The electric railroad barons of the East whose plants were buried under snows have one comfort. The horse-power engines that run the lines are not eating their heads off on hay and oats in the barns. After all, the old bay motors were the slowest, cruelest, and

Might Be Willing to Have Alimony. Brooklyn Standard Union, 1 Young John Jacob Astor's engagement to Miss Ava Willing is announced. The strangest thing about the affair is that while she is now ng to be Mrs. Astor, should she marry she will be no longer Willing.

DEATHS OF A DAY. Count de Carlel.

PARIS, Jan. 16. - The death of Count Louis Alex PARIS, Jan. 18.—The death of Count Louis Alexandre Foucher de Carell, a member of the French Senate, is announced. He was born in this city March 1, 1825. He was the author of a number of valuable literary works, and held many prominent positions under the French Government, He visited the United States in 1899.

John Fitspatrick, a well-known Southside man, fied yesterday morning in the 62d year of his age. His funeral will occur to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, 223 Sarah street.

MURRAY'S MUSINGS.

cation of a Flash Banker-Why Singers

DID you ever stand on a mountain top and look upon the upper surface of the clouds that shut out the world beneath? The sensa-tion is intensified when that world is a great city and the clanging of bells, shricking of whis-tles, rumbling of wheels, escape of steam and all the other innumerable noises of civilization throb continuously upon the tympanum. This was what was experienced by chance passer on the Brooklyn bridge the day of the denses fog, according to weather sharps, New York has been visited with for many years. This for hung low over the city for 24 hours. So dens was it that several collisions occurred on the Elevated road, one train after another running Elevated road, one train after another running into each other—a thing quite unknown before. On the water the ferry-boats felt their way, with whistle and bell, from pier to pier. They frequently missed their slip by a length, though the ferry house bell tolled unceasingly to guide them on their course. While this was going on below there were fleeting moments when the sun gilded the great golden dome of the Pulitzer building and glistened on the waterproofs of the bridge pedestrians from a sky absolutely cloudless above the fog horizon.

The boats below were invisible. Up through the fog appeared, the topmasts of the shipping on either side of the river and at anchorage in the bay; over there were the uppermost stories

on either side of the river and at anchorage in the bay; over there were the uppermost stories of the tallest buildings in New York, while Brooklyn lay shrouded in the impenetrable miss that rolled in sun-kissed billowy clouds to leeward. Moisture intensifies sound. And thus from out the black depths below came the resonant cries of unseen boatmen, the shout of exasperated ferrymen, puncturing the gen-eral din of bell and whistle. The voice of the man at the wheel the curses of the mate the erai din of bell and whistle. The voice of the man at the wheel, the curses of the mate, the talk of the lively crowds—all rose through the fog to the ears of those on the sunlit bridge like sounds from the bottomless pit. Those who happened to experience this paused and leaned against the massive cables and doubtless indulged in many an idle fancy as they lies tened to the struggle going on in the unseen world below.

A Fiash Banker's Fall.

L' VERYBODY who knows Mr. Charles E. Coor late Assistant Secretary of the Treasury s not only sorry that he is involved financiall in the recent failure of Bateman & Co., bu wonders how it is that so good a fellow and long-headed a business man should get caught in such a business connection. This Batemat was never anything but a flash banker. Wher in such a business connection. This Bateman was never anything but a flash banker. When he kept a small bucket shop in Washington he made some money through an illicit connection with the Treasury Department, and this furnished the groundwork for his subsequent operations. As a member of the select poker club there at one time Bateman figured in a scandal which would have ostracised any man here from the society of gentlemen. It was the same club that caused the down(all of a too trusting Colonel of the United States Cavalry—a man in every respect Bateman's superior. Another time, during the Garfield fair in the Capitol, when a handsome desk was put up for the most popular newspaper correspondent, and was likely to be voted to a man who had exposed the Bateman underground wire with the Treasury, the bucket-shop keeper put up a stool-pigeon against the popular young man and the desk went to Bateman's wife. The stool-pigeon is now in the Auburn penitentiary for horse stealing.

"Commodore" Bateman is still at large, only half a million short, but there are circuinstances connected with his failure which appear to justify the opinion that his fature will be closely associated with a lock and key, or a prolonged residence in a cold climate. A curious feature of metropolitan life is the prominence the bucket shop banker attained through the local newspapers. They made him seem a Wall street Napoleon of fin ance and, in spite of the warnings of those who were thoroughly familiar with his record, boosted him up where he could reach the pockets of

roughly familiar with his record, boosts thoroughly familiar with his record, boosted him up where he could reach the pockets of many honest people. In this connection is should be said that but a single newspaper of this great city dared to print and fittingly characterize the outrageous treatment of Mrs Bateman's maid—the poor and friendless French girl—by those contemptible parvenues Even the courts connived at that iniquity.

The Lungs and Adipose.

WHAT is it that makes actors and actresse incline to stoutness? The question is still more pertinent concerning singers. "It requires flesh to sing," said a dramatic critic. But is flesh the cause or effect? According to the latest experiments on physical treatment it is possible to add this flesh by the simple and systematic expansion of the lungs in a pure atmosphere. It has long been the custom of some people to try this scheme of increasing their weight by wind, but beyond their own satisfaction it has not until recently hear support. isfaction it has not until recently been suspected of material benefit. Now, however, it is said shat a pure atmosphere and active and extreme shat a pure atmosphere and active and extreme expansion of the lungs greatly assist in the assimilation of food, and results in an increased

to fleshiness. The people of the ros The War of the Sealskin Sacque. ADY, on elevated train-Do you really and truly think there will be war between this ountry and Great Britain? Escort-War! War about what?

Escort-Nonsense! Lady-1 don't know about that. There was five years' war in our family over one sacque, and now all the sealskins in the world are involved.

Quaker City Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA gentleman, writing me on

a pension matter, was requested to fur nish the name of his Congressman. He writes "Since the receipt of your very kind letter of the 12th inst, I have been trying to find where tains, the first haying reputation as an artilleryman. Hatch, of Missouri, was entitled to wear three bars, and Cothran, of South Carolina, Coke and Hare, of Texas, were also of this rank, and Mr. Martin, of the same State, the inimitable "major" of this day and generation. joining ward, and since receiving your letter I

have been endeavoring to ascertain the number of the ward, together with that of the Congressional district, but inquiry among numerous and otherwise intelligent neighbors, who have been living in the ward and voting regularly at each election, numerous and otherwise intelligent height bors, who have been living in the ward and voting regularly at each election, falled to develop even one who knew any more than I did about it. Although they have voted for a member of Congress they could not tell who it was. I called at one of our largest newspaper offices—on the first floor—and the gentleman addressed told me, after inquiring of an assistant, that he would have to give it up. I then told him what a time I had had, upon which he said, that it was nothing, because he himself did not know who his Congressman was, although he had voted for him a number of times. As a last resort I addressed the Times editor, and, after another week's delay, received the information through the correspondent's column that I lived in the Fourth Congress by John B. Reyburn, successor to the late Judge Kelley, and formerly a State Senter."

Philadelphia is known as a great town to

tor."
Philadelphia is known as a great town to runadespina is known as a great town to hide in. It is also an easy city to represent in Congress. But when some particular one of its citizens makes an attempt to break out, or to find where he is, it turns the Quaker City up-side down.

No Sympathy for the Soldiers.

IEUTENANT J. L. MANN, of the Seventh Cavalry, who received a gunshot wound through the side in the recent engagement with the Indians under Big Foot, is a relative of the ate John D. Defrees, for a long time Public Printer, and the late Joseph Defrees, once a member of Congress from Northern Indiana. The young man was appointed to West Point from his native State, was an excellent student standing high in his class when graduated and is a first-rate fellow. In this connection it is a subject of wonger that amid so much commiscration that is poured out for the Indians, scarcely a word of sympathy is expressed in newspapers for the United States soldiers and their gallant officers who have fallen in battle with the savages. You can pick up almost any metropolitan paper and see satirical references to the bad treatment by the Government of the Indians, but it would be almost impossible to find one word or line in recognition of the services of these men who are fighting our battles. As an army officer pithily said in Washington recently—every officer in the indian campaign has the savages shead of him and a court-martial behind him. Whether it is true or not that the Indians have been wronged it would seem as if a few of these maudin tears that are being shed for them might be dropped upon the graves of the United States soldiers.

A Needed Postal Reform. THE New York postoffice is about the wors public building, as to the public portion of it, that could be found in any city of the United States. It is not only filthy, sloppy and dirty as to the tiled floors outside of the delivery as to the tiled floors outside of the delivery windows, but it is nightly the resort of thieves, confidence men, beggars and tramps of both sexes and of all ages. It is a standing disgrace to the Government that such a condition of affairs should be permitted to exist in this metropolitan city. Yet New Yorkers who have become almost reconciled to anything take it as a matter of course. Once in a while they are disposed to kick as they do once in a while with regard to the abuses of the elevated roads and other corporations; but the kicks are feeble and far between and are not likely to injure the long coat tails of Uncle Sam. What this city needs about as badly as anything else, is an entire revision of its present postal system, and the ambetitution of one which will be adequate to the demands of a city of 2,000,000

inhabitants. Plans by which this can be effected have already been suggested by Thomas L. James, late Postmaster General, and by other prominent postal officials now connected with the department.

In the meantime, if it would not be too much to ask of the United States Gouernment, a couple of watchmen and a laborer or two might be hired to keep the present place clean and free from objectionable characters. If there is not enough money in the treasury, some reciprocal arrangement might be made by which the city of New York could pay the bill.

CHARLES T. MUERAY.

THE MOUND BUILDERS. A Belief That They Were the Ancest

the Red Indian. SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Jan. 10 .- F. W. Petti grew, who has spent much time investigating the works of the Mound Builders, has reached the conclusion that they were not a distinct race, but merely the progenitors of present races of Indians. Following are interesting excerpts from a paper read by him before the State Educational Society: There are about Sioux Falls numerous indica-

ions of former Indian villages belonging to that class of aborigines familiarly known as the Mound Builders. These villages were located along the Sloux river, covering a distance of 15 miles north of Sioux Falls and 12 miles north

miles north of Sioux Falls and 12 miles northeast, occupying for the most part a high point of prairie overlooking the surrounding country for many miles.

The most prominent and interesting of these villages is located ten miles southwest of Sioux Falls on the west side of the Sioux river. The river valley at this place is narrow, not more than half a mile wide, and the bluffs on either side are high. The village was located on a prairie bench two miles in extent.

At the north and comprising a part of the embankment is a mound about 30 feet across and 4 feet high. The nound was opened several years ago and the skeleton of a man 7 feet in length was taken out.

To obtain a correct diagram of the village I divided the land into squares of 160 feet, and by measurement was able to place the hut rings and mounds correctly upon the plat. There were 75 of the circles and 27 mounds. The circles are made of stones, varying from 1 to 3 feet in diameter, and were placed around the outside of their lodges to hold the skins in place.

This was a permanent village and contained

the outside of their lodges to hold the sains in place.

This was a permanent village and contained many thousand people. Inside and outside of this plat the houses were built with a view to winter as well as a summer residence, the door ways facing uniformly to the southeast. The stone forming the rings are now half buried, the soil having accumulated about them to the depth of eight inches. There seems to have been no great degree of regularity in laying out the village. The smaller circles indicate the lodges, while the four oblong circles the council chambers and places for holding winter sports.

"Who were the mound bouilders?" is a question that has often been asked. It has been

"Who were the mound bounders," is a ques-tion that has often been asked. It has been generally believed that they were a people sup-planted by the present American Indians, who know nothing of them. Recent investigations prove the contrary, and the best informed now believe that they were but the forefathers of

present races.

I opened one mound which was 45 feet in diameter and four feet high. After removing the north half, composed of coarse gravel and clay. I came upon a human skeleton six feet two inches in length in a good state of preserva-

A list of some of the articles found either on A list of some of the articles found either on the village site or in the mounds is as follows: Three stone axes, three celts, two buffing stones made of coarse sandstone, two grooved sandstone arrow straighteners, three pipes made of cattinite, two copper serpents, 18 copper beads, one bead of cattinite, one pipestone slab on which is engraved a bird, several small grooved stones for war clubs, and a great number of grinding stones, hammers, fragments of pottery, also one bone stiletto, one iron knife, live cupped stones called cup holders.

The people of this silent city were peaceful and depended largely on agricultural pursuits for a livelihood. Selecting their location for a village with a view to natural barriers, placing village with a view to natural barriers, placing their sentinels in the commanding places on the tops of bluffs, building a tort as a place of last resort when forced to retreat by their ene-

CONFEDERATES IN CONGRESS.

Not So Many Southern Military Men in Public

Accepting the Directory as a guide, we find that there are exactly 12 Southern "brigadiers," so-called, holding seats in the Fifty-first Congress. Of this number the State of Alabama contributes three, Morgan, Wheeler and Forney Georgie one, Colquitt; Florida one, Bullock

Georgie one, Colquitt; Florida one, Bullock; South Carolina two, Hampton and Butler; North Carolina one, Ramson: Virginia one, Lee; Tennessee one, Bate; Louisiana one, Gibson and Missisaippi one, Waithali.

The list of colonels is hardly so long. Herbert and Oates of Alabama were officers of this grade, and Pool of Arkansas, Hooker of Mississippi, Candler of Georgia, Mills and Culberson of Texas and O'Ferrail of Virginia. Houk commanded a regiment of East Tennessee Unionists for a brief period.

Five members constitute the whole number of lieutenant colonels who cast their fortunes with the Confederacy—Davidson of Florida, Biount of Georgia, McCreary of Kentucky, Stockdale of Mississippi, and Cowles of North Carolina. Stockdale is a Pennsylvanian by

Blount of Georgia, McCreary of Kentucky, Stockdale of Mississippi, and Cowles of North Carolina. Stockdale is a Pennsylvanian by birth and emigrated to Mississippi in 1856—just five years prior to the beginning of the waryet he seems to have made an admirable military record. It was often remarked during the progress of the war that Northern men domiculed in the Southern States, and owning property there, not only espoused the cause of that section, but were counted among the bravest soldlers who fought on the Confederate side. A single name represents the quota of

A single name represents the quota majors, McClammy, of North Carolina, one the two pronounced Alliance men in this Co-gress who holds the fort as an advance guard of those who are to follow. hose who are to follow. Carleton and Stewart, of Georgia, were cap

Congressional lieutenants are likewise few as Congressional lieutenants are likewise few at to number. Clarke and Cobb, of Alabams come first in the Directory, followed by Berry of Arkansas, and Rogers, of the same State Judge Crisp won renown in this subaltern rank and so diid Anderson, of Mississippi; Dibble, o South Carolina, and Richardson, of Tennessee Abbott, of Texas, completes this roster.

POETIC GREEN HAIR.

A Young Lady From Ireland Possesses This

Rare Hirsute Adornment. New York, Jan. 10 .- Miss Emily Mand His gins, from Ireland, bound to 424 East Thirtyfifth street, this city, landed at the barge offic to-day from the steamer Britannic. She is 2 years old and was born amid the green hills and blue lakes of Killarney. The tints of Killarney's lakes are in her eyes and the bright colors of the emerald shine in her hair, for she has what may be called green hair, the possession of which is supposed to insure the owner health,

may be called green hair, the possession of which is supposed to insure the owner health, beauty and wealth.

When Miss Higgins' hair is called green it must be understood that it is not a bright, vivid green, but a sheeny emerald that, such as the sea takes on under the shadow of overhanging cliffs, where the color comes up from the dentis.

WOOED BY WIRE.

Two Romantic Telegraphers Married After an Electrical Courtship. SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Jan. 10 .- A romanti wedding took place last night at Uvalde. H. H. Hoover, day operator in the dispatcher's office at the Southern Pacific depot at San Antonio at the Southern Pacific depot at San Antonio, was married to Miss Nellie Tamsett, operator and statiou agent at Uvalde.

They became acquainted with each other some time ago over the wires and they whiled away their leisure time ticking soft messages. Not long ago Miss Tamsett became sick with typhoid fever and was brought here to the Santa Rosa Hospital. Hoover met her then for the first time, and during her long illness visited the hospital daily. They fell in love and an early wedding followed her recovery.

THE OLDEST VET

Colored Woman Dies in Missouri at the Age of 134 Years. COLUMBIA, Mo., Jan. 10.-Dinah Mosaley colored, died last night at the home of her son, Robert Moseley, in Cedar township Robert Moseley, in Cedar township, this county. She had well authenticated documents to prove that she was 134 years old. She claimed to have been born in Virginia in 1767.

Springfield, Mass., Republican.] It would make a citizen of Guatemala Honduras homesick to suddenly find himself n the Legislatures of New Hampshire ong will these States emulate our Central and south American neighbors in their conduct o

Bachelors Not in It.

Raltimore American. Governor Hill is writing the letters, but ex-

THE TOPICAL TALKER.

A Memory of Mulligan.

"My honeymoon," said a Pittsburg clargy-man to me yesterday, "was marked by an odd incident, and one that I was reminded of to-day when I heard a band playing the 'March of th Mulligan Guard.' We were married in Des Moines and traveled East for our wedding trip. On the cars after we left Chicago I made th on the cars after we left United I make the acquaintance of a very bright and aggressive man. Those were troublous times, and nobody could talk five minutes wishout getting into a political discussion. My new acquaintance and I fell to debating of course.

I was a strong Lincoln man, and he was equally devoted to Douglass. We did not lose our tempers, but I remember his last words were: Oh! you're a regular abolitionist." Before we parted I found that my antagonist was James the Washington departments. You remember what a splendid record as a soldier he made afterwards, at the head of the Irish Brigade as they called the Twenty-third Illinois Regiment, and I followed his career with great interest until its glorious ending on the field of Winchester. The news of his death reached me when we were celebrating our wedding an-niversary, and my first meeting with him was vividly recalled. The story of how he had begged his men to leave him to die upon the field and save the coldrs which were in danger. was, indeed, the first thing I read in the paper that day."

A Grave Subject. Joke where you will, and when you will, Unless when it be with Death; For he's a smile so grim and chill 'Twill take away your breath.

Terrapin in Dreamland. "Last night I had a very singular dream, said a rather unusually veracious man, yester day. "I dreamt that I met a very pretty giriin fact, one of the prettiest I've ever se after some conversation I asked her if she would like some ice cream. She said yes, as naturally as if it hadn't been in dreamland, and we went into a restaurant to get it. There she took up a bill of fare, and said at once: 'My!

there's terrapin—I haven't had any for I don't know how long; do let's have some!" "Have you ever eaten a two-dollar dinner in a strange place and then discovered that you had only one dollar and two cents in your clothes? Well, that's the way I feit-mean, ashamed of myself, and desperate. But in dreamland a little thing like having no money and a girl with an expensive appetite on your hands doesn't fluster you. I said to her that terrapin was just the thing I wanted her to eat in large quantities, but that she must excuse me while I washed my hands. She did excuse me, and I was laughing at my shrewdness as I made my escape when—I awoke." "Kind of a funny dream," somebody re-

"Yes-but the sequel was not so blank funny. What do you think fractured that dream picture? The milkman ringing the door-bell and asking for that little amount-\$10 72-due him. I'd better have stayed and treated that dream

Justice and the Lambs. O Justice, when your babes chastise, Give ear to this appeal: Remove the bandage from your eyes! Don't use the leaden heel!

maiden to terrapin!"

Aren't We All Actors

As Mr. Ben Stern was pursuing the path of righteousness and dodging cable cars at the corner of Liberty and Market streets, the shadow of Captain Dan Silvus fell upon him A moment later the finger of the big police off cer touched the manager's shoulder. Mr. Stern turned, and a conference between the repre-sentatives of the theater and the Public Safety Department took place. Captain Silvus inquired if Mr. Stern knew anything about "an actress" who had spent the previous night in Central Station, and was still in durance vile. Mr. Stern didn't, for the vergood reason that his company is not yet here, and since then it has been developed that "the actress," as is generally the case, is a lady who spells Ophelia with an f, and never saw the

further side of the footlights.

But, apropos of this incident, Mr. Stern said:

"It is astonishing how many dead beats, swindlers and deeper-dyed rogues of both sexes shelter themselves under the name of actor. The commonest beat of this sort is the man who tries to get into the theatres as an member of 'the profession.' Not long ago I was managing two melodrama companies on the road, 'The Lights o' London' and 'Romany Rye,' I spent half my time with the one and half with the other. One night I was standing at the door of a theater in Rochester, N. Y., where 'Lights o' Loudon' was being played when two men came up and asked for adthought they looked queer and I asked them to

what troupe they had belonged. .
"'Oh! We've been with the 'Romany Rye,' one of them said, and the other na characters they had played. They had got that all pat-but when I asked them who their man-ager had been they were floored. They said they'd forgotten his name. 'Well,' said I, 'allow me to introduce you to him,' and I bowed to them. They got out very rapidly after that."

Life's something like a looking glass, But if you frown at it, alas! Better Than a Lodge.

A Truthful Mirror.

"I know why so many men want to be Cour lmen," said a philosopher last night. "I was hunting Councilmen last night in Al legheny and at every home the Councilman's wife told me without a tremor that her husband was detained at City Hall !"

HILL'S ROAD SCHEME.

The New York Governor's Plan for Good Country Highways.

Governor Hill's recommendation for a system of State roads so laid out that each county will be crossed by two as near as may be at right angles deserves more consideration than it has received. No country districts in the world have ever had thoroughly good country roads except when aided by some central au-thority. Every European State follows the olan of building State roads in its rural dis-

France, which has the best country roads in the world, has three systems—national, depart-mental and communal; the first the great arteries, the next the leading roads radiating from them in departments, and the third the lesser roads in each township. Our country roads, aside from bad management, are bad in general because the overtaxed farming districts are too poor to pay for them, and under Governor Hill's plan the richer portions of the State would pay for the roads in the poorer to the general profit of all.

A Hideous, Ghastly Mistake, eadville Herald, Dem.]

A New York paper calls the Wounded Knee battle a "glorious victory" for the United States troops. Well, hardly. The slaughter of suckling babes and fleeing squaws was not glorious. The whole business was a hideous, ghastly mis

Southern Political Prohibitionists

JACKSON, MISS., Jan. 10.-A conference

prominent Prohibitionists of this State was held Thursday, with Hon. Samuel Weldick Than of the National Prohibition Com

me presiding, the object being to organiz
a State ticket for the Presidental campaign of

None of That Variety Missing Yet. Toledo Blade. A shark 18 feet long was captured at Oahu, Sandwich Islanda. It was probably a Wash-ington pension agent who had fallen over-

With Addition for Lying About It. Atlanta Constitution.]

The policy of taxing incomes is steadily growing in public favor, and sooner or later the Government will be forced to give it a fair Without a Storage Departme Philadelphia Record. 1

Philadelphia's new mint would need to b

-In London 1 woman in every 20 is a panper, 1 in every 13 is illiterate, and 1 in every 9 is a gin drinker. -Fourteen Germans and Russians living

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-The cotton crop of Alabama is valued at

-A large oak tree known to be 140 years

-The Justices of the United States

Supreme Court pay \$100 each for their silk gowns.

-Geneva, O., thinks it has the only

horse in the world that can turn a complete

old has been felled at Flint, Mich.

in Hamilton, Ont., took out naturalization -There are in use nearly 50,000 gas stoves

which are let on hire by the gas companies who supply the British metropolis. -The wife of Mr. C. Beaupre, of St. Raymond, Quebec, has presented her liege lord, who is 75 years old, with twins.

-Grand Rapids leads the world in its

-A runaway horse attached to a meat wagon dashed through the plate-glass front of

emigrating to America in the expectation of obtaining employment in New York mills, where they expect to be well paid for their

-Several ministers of the Methodist Epis-

ecent speech at the suffrage convention in Des Moines: "But it isn't so easy to get a hus band. There are not enough men to go around
—at least decent ones. There are a great many
thousand-dollar women now. They can't be
expected to marry 10-cent men."

paid out of the contingent fund of the court. These servants report promptly every morning at 9 at the residences of the Justices, whom they attend constantly during the day. They shave the Justices, do their errands and occasionally act as coachmen for them. Each Justice is also furnished with a private secre--Returns from 368 districts of the Metho dist Episcopal Church of the vote on the ques-

-Bettie Lewis, of Richmoud, will be the wealthiest colored person in Virginia. There are a few of her race in the State credited the estate will be paid to the six eminent law-yers employed by Bettie Lewis is not known. None of the attorneys nor John Lewis will divulge the secret, but they will certainly get a good slice. The \$18,000 which falls to the heirs at-law of Thomas will no doubt nearly all ge

-There are many people who, about this time of the year, make a trip to the Sandwich Islands, which furnish delightful places of abode in the winter. When there one can dream of Paradise while enjoying it. The trip from San Francisco to Honolulu can be made in a week, and at slight expense. Some vis-itors to the islands have been disappointed when they found that there were American residents in nearly all parts of them. They had hoped to get far away from their own race of mankind.

of the cigar and more sickening even than thos of the pipe. There can be no doubt that these facts should be brought within the knowledge of all concerned.

-The variety audiences in America are

-Mrs. Francis Scott Key is the very latest. She is well-known in Baltimore society, and she is going on the stage. Mrs. Key is a granddaughter of the famous Mary-

PERT AND POINTED.

The Window Glass Trust is dead, and singularly enough, is said to have died a paneless death. -- Kansus City Times. Critic-I didn't like that last line in your

Critic-Why so? Editor-Because It was the last line, -Atlanta Constitution.

tion just now is the bayonet. - Bufalo Tin Senator Hoar is so mad about the defeat

supplied by the Government. - New York Eccuting The difficulty experienced by a camel in

percentage of divorces to marriages. This year the ratio was one to five and last year one to

a drugstore at Toledo, O. The horse was badly cut by the glass. -Hundreds of weavers in Thuringia are

-A very explicit Connecticut statute provides that no man shall kiss a woman against her will, and behind it is a still more rigid old blue law that says a man shan't kiss his wife or

copal Church, South, have been suspended by their conference for becoming candidates for political offices, and leaving their churches to -At Portsmouth O., Ray Lyon, of Cord-

ing, that State, visited a physician to find out the exact location of his heart, and then pro-ceeded to a gunshop, purchased a revolver, and deliberately shot himself dead. -Carrie Lane Chapman Catt said in her

-Each of the Justices of the Federal Supreme Court is alotted a body servant, who is

tion of changing the constitution so as to admit women as representatives to the General mit women as representatives to the General Conference have been received at the Metho-dist Book Concern. The total vote of these 368 districts is 314,602, of which 196,928 were cast in favor and 117,674 against the proposed amend-ment, showing a majority to date of 79,254. The districts heard from comprise about three-fifths of the districts in the United States.

-The peculiar and pungent odor that arises from the person and garments of habit nal cigarette smokers is offensive to many smokers in the streets, or when sitting near them in the cars, and can hardly tolerate it in the house. Some ladies, it seems, find the funes of the digarette more disagreeable than those

-Dr. Orsi has closed his campaign at Local by excavating the whole front of the ancient walls facing the sea, the line of which was hitherto unknown. He has discovered four towers on the heights overlooking the city. If

gradually being educated up to the point of the people who attend the music halls in London. They now join in confidently in choruses of certain songs and speak the replies which are expected from them by the singers with great cheerfulness and vigor. A number of popular variety stage singers, particularly those of the feminine gender, have recently imported songs which require a good deal of vocal activity on the part of the audience, and the regular attendants of the variety theaters now talk back and sing back as though they had been accustomed to it all their lives.

change which is passing over the fine arts of Japan. Of the 1,600 diplomas and prizes distributed among the 3,500 exhibitors, only one was awarded for lacquer, a product in the magnificent manufacture of which Japan has always held the pre-eminence, and even in this case it is for a Western adaptation. Photographs, table cloths, and alcove ornaments bear away the palm from a native manufacture whose death knell was sounded when cheapness and rapidity of fabrication became a sine quanon of its acceptance in the markets of the world.

Key is a granddaughter of the famous Maryland statesman, William: Pinckney, who in his day I was regarded as one of the most brilliant lawyers in this country. Some time ago she married Francis Scott Key, who is a grandson of his namesako, the author of "The Star Spangled Banner." Mrs. Key was Miss Tiffany before her marriage, and is related to the Rev. Dr. Tiffany of New York. She is a handsome blonde, with a beautiful complexion and expressive eyes. She possesses a sweet contralto voice, highly cultivated, and she takes the present step because the glamour of the footlights has permeated her very soul. It is stage or nothing with her.

article. Editor-Well, the public did.

Some of the very best comedy is butchered The strongest point in the Indian ques-

of the force bill that the services of Pasteur may be required to guard against actual rables, -Bos-ton Globe. However it haps the cold may snap In the winter days or nights.
It stops just there, for the fact remains
It's siways the frost that bites.

— Philadelphia Times.

"May I not aspire to your hand?" he asked carnestly.

"Permit me," she said positively, "to assure
you that this is a ione hand."—Washington Post, That was a remarkable pony on which Sitting Bull was killed. Three my it on exhibition. - Philadelphia Leager. The supply of hasty pudding would run short if it were made from the "Indian meal"

going through the ave of a needle is not to be compared with that of a publisher in trying to collect his bill for printing the announcement of a defeated candidate.—Oil City Bitszard.

at-law of Thomas will no doubt nearly all go to pay the eight lawyers who represented that

the Italian Government would return to the work, he thinks it might be rewarded by discovering remains of legal inscriptions of the time of Zalueucus, who is said to be the first to have given written laws to the Greeks, viz., at Loorl in the seventh century B. C. Greek inscriptions in Southern Italy are still very rare.

-The National Exposition at Tokio which has recently been brought to a close, affords interesting but painful evidence of the change which is passing over the fine arts of