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POSTAGE PREE IN THE UNITED STATES. DAILY DISPATCH, One Year... DAILY DISPATCH, One Month DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, 1 year. DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, 3 m'ths

THE DAILY DISPATCH Is defivered by carriers at If cents per week.

This issue of THE DISPATCH contains 20 pages, made up of THREE PARTS. Failure on the part of Carriers, Agents, Newsdenlers or Newsboys to supply patrops with a Complete Number should be promptly reported to this office.

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PITTSBURG, SUNDAY, JAN. 25, 1891,

THE PARALLEL COMPLETE.

In commenting upon the bill to loan \$100,000,000 of the Government credit to the Nicaragua Canal scheme the other day, THE DISPATCH remarked that if the bill should become a law "it will be a modern miracle if the familiar feature of inside construction companies and profitable wheels within wheels be not evolved out of this scheme, throwing wholly into the shade the enormous private fortunes which were similarly coined at public expense out of the famous Pacific Railroad subsidies."

It now appears that we have to tender an apology to the promoters of this project for failure to properly appreciate their acquisitive energy and the promptness with which they adopt the modern method of absorbing all the profits of the enterprise which is to be pushed with Government funds An interview with Colonel Andrews, published elsewhere, brings out a very direct intimation that the promoters of the canal project have already made a contract with themselves for its construction; that this contract was made without competition, and at a private meeting. If the Government funds or credit is obtained for the enterprise, we need not fear that the undertaking will be an exceedingly prosperous one-for the con- is expressed, from Mr. Powderly's open astractors who obtained the contract by their sertion that pure republican government venture into politics. own capacity as directors.

This completes the parallel between the new project and the famous Pacific railroad jobbery. With the legislative provisions so of the eminent Senators, who cannot see but nearly identical there can be little doubt that the methods of carrying them out will be the same. If Congress makes this remarkable grant of \$100,000,000 of Government credit to be spent in building capals in remote districts in preference to farnishing our own nation with interior water communications, it will be easy to write its history in advance. The construction company will take the bonds of the Government and the stock of the company at valuations yielding a hundred per cent profit on the work. When it is completed-and even completion as not necessary to the profit of the contractors-the question whether the promoters whose canal was built for them by the Government credit shall continue to operate it or not will be decided as in the case of the Pacific roads by the chances to make money by inside manipulations. The ultimate result, if the canal property is worth holding on to, will be a reproduction of the present plea in the case of the Pacific roads that the Government must in justice to its beneficiaries give them an indefinite extension of the debt for a century or two at a nominal rate of interest

Such a proposition, for the use of Government credit entirely outside the territory of the United States, with such a faithful reproduction of the Pacific Railroad legislation, could hardly be expected to receive any toleration except upon one hypothesis. It might be interesting to inquire whether another feature of the Pacific Railroad jobbery is not reduplicated by the handing around under the surface at the national capital of blocks of stock in the construction company that is to absorb the profits of the enterprise, and placing the shares of the everything as all right. It is true. enterprise, after the classic policy of the late Hon. Oakes Ames, "where they will do the most good."

DIRECT PROCESS STEEL.

Pittsburg is still at the front in iron and steel manufacture and likely to remain there indefinitely. The success of the Adams direct process for producing open hearth steel seems now to be demonstrated conclusively. This process, first announced in THE DISPATCH, exclusively, about a year ago, promises to revolutionize the business. Results are claimed that were at first not thought to be possible, significant among them being the production of a grade of material auperior to the famous production of Sweden. Experiments have been going forward since the first announcement of the discovery, with such success that plenty of capital is offered to put the process in operation on an extensive scale. The location of a new large mill in this city is a matter for congratulation, while at the same time it shows the good judgment of the parties in interest in availing themselves of unrivaled facilities.

AN ATTACK ON THE ARISTOCRACY.

Reform is rampant at the Metropolitan Opera House. Not only have the declame. tory strains and discordant orchestration of Wagner been replaced by the flowing and passionate melody of the Italian school, but a more remarkable change has been made by the display of a dispos tion that the people shall have a chance to hear the opera. Is other words the radical and revolution-Is other words the radical and revolution-ary step was taken at the performance of "L'Africaine" the ather night of posting up superior to the Constitution, and a Governor

a notice informing the occupants of the boxes that "many complaints having been made to the directors of the Opera House of the annoyance produced by the talking in the boxes during performance, the board requests that it be discontinued."

This is even a more radical departure

than the change from German to Italian opera. The sway of German opera at the Metropolitan Opera House was mainly due to the idea in the minds of the leaders of the Four Hundred, produced by the ardent labors of the Wagnerians, that it was the correct sign of musical taste to revel in the outbursts of the former and to eschew the meretricious strains of the latter. But such an impertinent request as that the boxholders of New York shall cease to furnish the audience with an accompaniment to the opera of their own sprightly conversation, strikes at the very root of vested rights. It has been fully set forth heretofore that this opera house is the special property of box owners: that it exists for their especial exploitation. How can they manifest their leadership in culture and manners except by entertaining the more common and vulgar element of the audiences with their brilliant remarks on nothing in particular? To attempt to curtail this privilege of these models in polite finish, is to strike a deadly blow at that theory which has been advanced that the real attraction for the publie at this shripe of fashion is the inexpressible pleasure of witnessing the mem bers of the Four Hundred, and of listening

Vanderbilt reception or the Astor engage Of course, the occupants of hoves at the Opera House, when this unwarranted request was laid before them, passed it over with lofty disdain. They were too well acquainted with the duty of upholding the high privileges of fashion to pay attention to the wishes of the vulgar herd who go to the Metropolitan Opera House for any such irrelevant purpose as hearing the performance. Nevertheless, the fact that a request has been made that those who can afford boxes should bring themselves down to the rule of common politeness that applies to mere plebeans in the stalls, shows that the leaven of socialism is at work which threatens to reduce the awful eminence of the New York aristocrats to the dead and uninterest

ing level of the undistinguished populace

to their intellectual comments on the last

A GREAT STRIKE THREATENED.

President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, leaves no doubt that the miners will demand an eight hour working day all along the line, and says they are prepared for a fight, if they must fight, to get what they demand. The sympathy of the public will be with the miners in the hope that they may lessen the hours of their toil, though a great strike must be deprecated. Naturally enough the mine operators will resist the demand. A strike will naturally advance the price of coal by decreasing the supply. In the end the operators may yield, if they think they can keep prices up enough to pay the difference. In this view of the case it would seem possible to effect the necessary change in prices by a partial suspension of work by mutual agreement, if such change must be effected at all.

THE PERMANENCE OF THE REPUBLIC On another page to-day will be found the views of eminent and representative men on the durability of our republican institutions, the perils which may weaken or de-stroy them, and the possibility of foreign control by the purchase of territory or of industrial enterprises by foreign millionaires or syndicates. The widest variety of opinion cannot last if power is permitted to drift into the hands of plutocratic and monopolistic organizations, to the optimistic views that every political prospect pleases and all laws are enacted and administered by the

people and for the people. General Sherman's sarcastic reference of the decision of the subject to the newspaper editors makes it pertinent to say that, while the optimistic view is the most correct in its forecast, the pessimistic view recognizes most clearly the exciting situation. While this may be paradoxical, it may be explained by stating it conversely. The optimists do not sufficiently recognize the perils involved in the pending problems; while the pessimists do not place sufficient faith in the corrective force inherent in a country where the power rests with the people to be determined by intellicent discussion. The perils which thinkers like Mr. Powderly and Bishop Potter perceive are not more incongruous with and destructive of free government than the system of human slavery which prevailed for more than three-quarters of the first century of the republic. They can be reformed without any such expenditure of bloodshed or treasure as that evil entailed. A nation which has triumphed in the first ordeal can certainly cherish a firm faith in its ability to solve the problems presented by the growth of monopolies and plutocratic

But the firmest adherents to this faith guarded against when there is a clear perdanger. The note of slarm sounded by Mr. more pertinent and intelligent than the optimistic disposition to regard as Mr. Powderly declares, that there are features of development to-day which are absolutely inconsistent with the permanence of popular institutions. It is even true that some prevailing practices are today ignoring and nullifying the principles of constitutional free government. If these are not reformed the inevitable result will be ruin to republican institutions; and that they may be reformed it is necessary that the perception of them shall be widespread

To that end it is well to give the peril a wider and more inclusive definition than any of the gentlemen whose views are quoted elsewhere. All the abuses which threaten our democratic organization arise from the failure to maintain intact the letter and spirit of the constitutional enactments on which our popular liberties are founded. This evil permits alike the whole range of corporate abuses, the prectices of partisan aggression, and the corruption and indifference of the voting masses. Only two illustrations are needed to show how far this nullification of the constitutional standards has already gone. The keystone of our political system is legislation by representatives whom the people shall choose; yet the country is familiar with the spectacle of controlling legislative bodies by deciding contested elections not in accordance with the testimony as to who was honestly elected by the people, but in accordance with party die tates. Nothing is more essential to democratic society than the control of all its ele ments by constitutional law; yet the spec-

who eight years ago set forth the necessity of maintaining the Constitution, and the other day by repeating his words called attention the fact that nothing has been done, is only met in certain quarters by jeers upon his poverty of language and barrenness of

Illustrations of the departure from the onstitutional standards could be multiplied; but that is not necessary. It is evident that if the republic is to be maintained in its strength and pristine vigor all classes must e made to respect the principles underlying its Constitution. When the people arouse themselves to this necessity the problem will be solved; but the sooner the work is commenced the easier will be the task.

HELPING PROFESSOR KOCH. Whether Dr. Mundorff can give any valuble pointers to Professor Koch on the treatmentand subjugation of the various varieties of villainous bacilli or not, his effort is worth a trial. There is, at least, much to commend his plan of making his suggestions to the man who has already done so much, in preference to setting up a new line of experiment. Professor Koch may be able to make good use of the suggestions; they may be the very thing he has been looking for to make his remedy altogether efficacious. Of course they may be of no value to him. In this latter case no harm is done; in the former case great good will be the result.

THOSE UNCOUTH RUSTICS. The idiosyncrasies of agricultural Legislatures furnish a subject which is evoking sarcastic comments from the lofty organs of financial and monetary centers; and the Kansas Legislature is no exception to the rule. A caustic New York journal has found in the London Times a description of the Servian Skuptschina, or legislative body, which is composed largely of peasants, and proceeds to discover points of resemblance between that body. It thinks the Servian costume is more picturesque than that of the Kansas legislators, "though we have recently been assured that nearly all of the latter wear 'turn-down collars and black neckties,' though one of them is sockless." The points of resemblance are enlarged upon as follows: The Times tells us that the peasants of the

Servian Skuptschina "see no necessity for applying any other standard to public affairs than that which suffices for the regulation of their agricultural concerna," and it would not be easy to find a better description of the standard that is upheld by the corn raisers of the Kansas Skuptschina. The Servian lawmakers "possess the charming qualities of immatur-ity," and perhaps the same may be said of the Kansas lawmakers. The Timer is watching the "development of ideas among the unsophisti-cated Servians," as we are watching it among the unsophisticated Kansans. "The present government of Servia is a radical one." like the resent Government of Kansas. The Servian andidates for the Ministry "seek office at great inconvenience to themselves," like the Kansas candidates for the Senate.

The lack of general smartness and the unfashionable garb of the rustic has for many ages been the stock jest of the city wits, The joke in one form or another was first heard from the man about town to Attic times who made Bostian simplicity the butt of their jokes. It is quite natural therefore that the mirrors of culture and elegance, who revolve in city life, should keep the old jest in circulation with the variations that modernized conditions render possible. There has been a good deal of pictorial wit recently at the expense of the social uncouthness and ignorance of what is called the "hayseed" class; but the extract above quoted is one of the most noticeable expressions of the urban sentiment that the farmers of this country are really too ignorant to be treated with respect when they

come of the historical sneers at this class have turned out to be notably misplaced. The Athenians who turned up their noses at the Macedonians; the Roman exquisites who imagined themselves far superior to the Goths; the curled darlings of the Stuart monarchy who only could speak with contempt of the farmers and small shopkeepers of Cromwell's party, all were proved by subsequent events not to have been any wiser than they might have been. It is also the case that the history of this country makes the stereotyped and antediluvian theory that the agriculturist must be an ignorant boor, incapable of knowing anything about politics and statesmanship, peculiarly misplaced. The embattled farmers who founded this nation were subjects for the same jests by the lordly British until the failure to subdue them turned the joke on the other side. When it is now the fact that the errors of the present day are in failing to live up to the standard set us by those rude farmers of a century ago, it certainly seems as if the stock outburst of humor at the unfashionable agricultural clothes and putative agricultural ignorance might be restrained even from a city so renowned for the culture of its aristocracy and the enlightenment of its MR. HENDERSON, of Illinois, declared political rulers as New York.

THE DISPATCH is the more free to express its disapproval of this stock jest at the expense of the farming classes, because it differs from the policy which the Kansas farmers seem disposed to adopt, and has by should recognize that these evils can only be no means a predominance of agricultural readers. It is able therefore to speak of the ception of the presence and the incident subject with impartiality. Any sensible person should recognize that the growth of Powderly in such plan language is this nation has been in great measure due to the intelligence and political independence of the farming class. While there is much vagary and even demagogism in the Kansas Farmers' Alliance movement, there is as good reason to trust in their honesty, their sober second thought and the intelligence of their judgment as in the suffrages on which the political machine of New York City founds its power. It is true there is talk of measures on the part of these rebellions rustics which would be very bad policy. But when the success at their policy come from a source which has proposed that the settled policy of our laws shall be reversed in order that our corporate millionaires may increase their millions, to plant \$100,000,000 of Government credit in Nicaragus in order to prevent its use in this country in a way that would bother the corporations, it may be thought by the public that the rustic

A NEW SPIRIT AT HARRISBURG

vagaries are not worse than the urban sub-

servience.

The current session at Harrisburg promses to be interesting if the correspondents are right in their diagnosis of the situation. The revived Billingsley bili will meet a diferent fate from what befell it four years ago, when it was strangled in the Senate. The bill reducing telephone charges is also spoken of as likely to go through, unless, indeed, the telephone company take time by the forelock and voluntarily scale down

heir present exceedingly stiff tariff. We perceive that some timorous people ffect alarm less the grangers become revolutionary in their movements to limit onopolistic exactions, but this scare need disturb nobody's nerves. About all that anybody is asking for is that some reasonwhich exist by gift of public franchise and strike.

have succeeded in utterly abolishing competition. If it is the granger statesman w is responsible for this new spirit at Harrisburg, he has not entered the balls of legislation in vain.

It will be time enough when there is evidence of the contemplated injustice in the terms proposed to begin criticism. The Legislative Committee will give a hearing upon the facts and figures of all concerned. and then the public can judge whether there is not just grounds for some procedure on the lines now mapped out.

APPAIRS with the Westinghouse Electric Company would seem to be very much simplified during the week by the assurance that Mr. Westinghouse has succeeded in getting sub-scribed in the East \$1,250,000 of the \$2,000,000 preferred stock needed to place the company in a satisfactory condition to pursue its business, which, relieved of temporary embarrassment, is represented as large and thriving. If the Pittsburg subscribers who voluntarily pledged themselves to \$500,000 subscripions to relieve the company now come forward, the condition made by the Eastern subscribers that \$2,000,000 in all be taken, would be pretty near fulfilled. The original financiering and methods of capital-ization of the electric company are by means to be commended—the common mistake being made of attempting a great business very the issue now. The question is to re-establish it on a cash bases, and to keep an important industry in Pittsburg. Naturally the public wish well to the new plan, and also to Mr. Westinghouse, whose enterprise and energy have certainly in many conspicuous particulars been of benefit to the industries of the city.

IT is stated that a robust artifical rain storm would cost the Government \$20,000. If adequately produced for that sum, at the right juncture, it would be one of the best investments of government funds that could be

THE bill to reimburse William H. Kemble, of Philadelphia, for the \$400,000 advanced by him to Governor Beaver to perform neces under the circumstances, is proper enough. But it should be accompanied by a scrutiny of the expenditures. This is particularly necessary since Governor Beaver adopted the method of a private loan from Mr. Kemble in preference to calling the Legislature together, which would have been the legal way of meet ing the emergency. No one can wish to reoper now the debate as to the propriety of the Gov ernor's action. It will be perfectly satisfactory to pay back to Mr. Kemble the money ad vanced for the relief at Johnstown; but since mality of a thorough and careful audit becomes necessary when it is to be ratified by the Legislature and made good by the public treasury.

In seems that if any information is to be got about that silver pool it will have to be rom people who were outside of it. All the fellows who are inside of it unite in testifying that they know nothing about it. This pre valence of ignorance is alarming.

IT is interesting to learn that a member of the New York Board of Aldermen recently expressed his indignation at being cut short in his remarks by a protest against "Jag law." some of the reports of the inebriosity prevailing at the passage of certain measures in Congress might rank those measures in the class of "Jag law;" but the large representa-York members renders it natural to suppos that the body would take a lenient view of "Jag" legislation. We are glad to learn ther is one exception.

RESPECTABLE saloon-keepers are not slow to recognize the proposition for a license commission in each ward as offering unlimited opportunities for blackmail. With regard to

Telegraph as showing "how hungry Pennsylvania Democracy is." It shows beyond quesclass when their party gets into power, is not an exclusive quality of either Republicans or Democrats. We believe that former administrations, both State and national, have witnessed a rush of Republican patriots for

As to Guatamala, it has got into the rethere to straighten things out, this Government can probably take the common sense course of letting Guatamala run its civil war to suit

COMMENTING on the proposition of a Texas member of Congress to establish a progressive income tax, the New York Sun says: "The wise Oxenstiern thought of statesmen of the Corsicana school when he made his remark about the little wisdom with which the world is governed." But considering that the governing to the income tax, the application of Oxen-stiern's sarcasm to that subject is not without its recoiling effect.

IT is asserted that Governor Hill propose to continue to work his Presidental boom in the United States Senate. He has that privilege; but Presidental booms in that atmo are apt to be blasted by adverse cold waves.

in the House the other day that the scenes in that body were such "that honorable men mus pa's use of the same word.

Ir is noticeable "that the Hon. Smith M. Weed also did a good deal of speech-making before the New York Senatorial election. He is not saving much now, but he may be sawing

REPRESENTATIVE TEWKSBURY. Columbia county, who opened his legislative career by inviting his constituents to come and visit him at Harrisburg, has made his second tombstones. Since the Columbia statesman proposes to realize only half of the old proverb shout taxing the cradle and the grave, we are permitted to hope that he will spare the infant.

If things keep on this way the force bill that will be most necessary will be one of force enough to compel the honorable Senators to come together to make a quorum.

Ir is cogent that it did not take twentyfour hours from the time when Vice President Morton abandoned the principle of using the presiding officer's power impartially, for him to get involved in deep water. It requires the audacious genius of Mr. Reed to successfully run the chair of a legislative body in the interest of a single party.

Ir is not believed that the bursting of four Kansas banks, while Ingalls is trying to New York. secure a re-election to the Senate, has any po litical significance.

THERE is ground for the opinion that both parties are making fools of themselves over the force bill. The Republicans are the most persistent in that process, but the Democrats are trying to make things even by the vigor and enthusiasm with which they are rivaling the Republicans' foolishness.

FRENCH and Russian alliances are not calculated to encourage Emperor William's efforts toward general European disarmament.

SIGNS are not wanting that the cause of labor is far advanced in Great Britain. And the escape of the Government, by the narrow majority of 17, from a resolution to have hours of labor on rallways fixed by the Board of Trade is a significant result of the Scotch

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

Budget of Short Talks With All Sorts of People on All Sorts of Topics Gathered by The Dispatch's Staff Correspondent in

He will allow them to have guns for bunting purposes only. Each Indian is to receive a check for his gun, and when he wants to go a huntinf he'll get his weapon and at no other time. Guns, like coats and hais at the theaters, will be checked at the agency. That's quite a farce comedy idea. But indians, as farce comedy idea. But indians, as farce comedy characters, are no good. Indians always seem to me to have missed a great object of life-taking a bath. Indians, on the stage, have not been popular with audiences. That play, "Big Poney," written by Wheeler and Darling and acted by Nat Goodwin, though a good play, was a failure. You remember that "Dovetta," by Mrs. Raymond, was a fizzle. Only one line, spoken by Frank Davis, remains of that wreck— New York City. FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. DWIGHT LAWRENCE, Librarian State Ser —The war correspondents at the seat of the dian difficulties have been doing good work. The greatest war correspondents this country even saw, in my opinion, were Richardson, Vil-lard and Redpath. They saw more battles than anybody else during the war of the Rebellion, not excepting army officers. BILLY DEUTSCH, insurance agent and man-bout-town-The best book on poker is by

John W. Keller, President of the Tenderion Club. The notes which General Schenck wrote and printed for the benefit of a lady in London are now almost obsolete. The game has progressed in 20 years. I tell you the biggest sum I ever won was at baccarat—100,000 france, at Monte Carlo—but I lost it again, There's nothing in gambling—nothing but fun. ADAM ENGEL, chophouse keeper—As New Yorkers are getting more and more Anglomaniac the number of chophouses is on the in-crease. We have now ten well-known choplouses in town. I've been established 17 years houses in town. I've been established 17 years. I have a small place and only one waiter, but I do a big business. I use a hogshead of ale every six or seven days, and during the past six months I used 3,830 pounds of cheese for rarebits. My waiter makes \$230 a month on tips, so you can calculate how popular tipping 18 among our clubmen.

BRENTANO, the stationer-Fancy stationery BRENTANO, the stationer—Pancy stationery is made more and more elaborate. Monograms are on the decline, but odd symbolic figures are in vogue. Ladies visiting cards are still larger than men's. Colored inks are in almost complete disuse. Red and purple inks are now confined to the plebeians of the East and West Side. Sealing wax is favored by the elite, but not universally. Grey and dried rose are favorite tints for sealing wax. Most people would still shock Lord Chesterfield by sending him envelopes sealed with saliva.

BECK TAYLOR resembly with Ruffale Bill—

BUCK TAYLOR, recently with Buffalo Bill-The indian war didn't come to a close until Cody got there. It is very amusing, isn't it? It is especially amusing to those who know Cody pretty well. He is afraid of the tame Indians he has with the show. Cody? Why, he is afraid of an Indian in front of a cigar store. However, I am glad that he has settled the war. The Government ought to do something for him now, if only to let him have all the big Sioux chiefs for exhibition, perhaps, during the company section.

he coming season. THORLEY, the florist—Fifteen years ago most of the New York florists lived on the Eastside, and you sometimes had to scramble up rocks to get at them. Now florists are to be ound on every block. Saturday is our best day. Thesedays and Thursdays are good days for bouqueta. We have bachelors to whom we send boutonniere bouquets every morning, and they pay by the month. Mattnee girls are good customera. Different tints are fashionable at different times. Now a pale lavender seems to be the thing. Most of our flowers come from Long Island and Jersey.

Ex-SURROGATE ROLLINS-The main requisite of an after-dinner speaker is terse and appropriate humor. That's why Depew is such a success. An anecdote always goes well.

Brevity is a necessity. When I was toastmaster at a Dartmouth College dinner some
time ago, I rose and gave the speakers some
good advice: "Gentlemen, your speeches will
doubtless be very fine, but, for the good of all,
they must be brief. It took Gibbon 20 years to
write the "Rise and Fail of the Roman Empire," we are told. I intend to make a rule
here to-night, and that is, that every speaker
must rise and fall in exactly five minutes."

WILLIAM MULIDON, trainer—The reason

WILLIAM MULDOON, trainer-The reason ost men about town and women of fashion get fat is because they eat late at night just before going to bed. The system assimilates food rapidly during sleep and adipose gathers I wouldn't touch malt liquor after supper or a wouldn't touch mait liquor after supper or just before going to bed. The proof of the cor-rectness of my theory that eating and drinking late at night is injurious to symmetry of form lies in the fact that most Germans are fat and flabby, and, as you know, they are inveterate drinkers of beer and eaters of rye bread and heavy cheese after theaters, operas and con-concerts.

MARIE JANSEN, the actress-Whenever w play in Philadelphia I take a run over to New York for a few hours. Most actresses do-just to keep their hand in as it were, and make a few commission in each ward as offering unlimited opportunities for blackmail. With regard to the Brooks law it is a good principle to let well enough alone.

The fact that Governor Pattison has already received over 3,000 applications for appointments, is regarded by the Philadelphia Telegraph as showing "how hungry Pennsyl-

I. HOFF, barber on Union Square-The shamshops. We also rarely use hot water for the faces of the shaved, not half as much as they do in other cities of this country. Our barber shops are much superior to foreign barber shops in furniture, comfort and elegance. We now have cane summer chairs and velvet winter have cane summer chairs and velvet winter chairs. Less hair washes and dyes are used than formerly. The average salary of a barber in a good shop is from \$10 to \$12 a week, but he makes at least \$10 on tips. Men about town often have cups in three different barber shops, ready for any emergency. There is great rivalry between Italian, French and German barbers. Colored barbers are out of fashion in New York.

HORACE MCVICKER, theatrical manage I've been settled in New York some four months now, and I must say I like it better than I do Chicago. Plays ? I think there will be a steadily increasing demand for plays by Americans authors. The old English melo-Americans authors. The old English melo-drama seems to have come to the end of its tether. Melodramas are now costly things to mount. Twenty-five thousand dollars at a lick is what some of them cost. Managers more than ever demand that authors shall put start-lingly realistic effects into their plays. It used to be a joke to say of a playwright that he had built a play around a patent thunder storm. It's a joke no longer. It's a soberly accepted and hecessary fact.

GENERAL CHARLES E. FUBLONG, formerly on the staff of General A. J. Smith-I walk 20 iles regularly every day. It is more often 24 miles than it is less than 20. These walks are confined to the pavements of New York. Why do l do it? Because I have nothing else to do, and it is healthful and agreeable exercise. have plenty of money and do not care to go down into Wall street to be plucked by the down into Wall street to be plucked by the sharpers. My life is getting along toward the private life." But as none of the honorable members have yielded to the temptation it is evident that Mr. Handerson's "almost" has as much saving virtue as Touchsione's "if," or as much of the unsaving quality as King Agrippa's use of the same word.

down into Wall street to be plucked by the sharpers. My life is getting along toward the close and I don't care to go into any business, and there is no novelty in foreign travel for me. Day by day as I walk about the streets of New York I see more in one day to interest me than most men see in a fortnight.

ALFRED DE CORDOVA, stock broger-Almo all the men on the Stock Exchange have some hobby. Some like yachts, some actresses, some horses. They take little time for lunch, most of them, in winter, but in summer fou'll find them at the fishing clubs, at Cuttyhunk, Basque them at the fishing clubs, at Cutryhunk, Basque Island and Squipnocket. Down-town clubs, by the way, have proved failures. Busy men won't take the time to loiter in them. That may do in Paris, where a man starts for dejeuner at 11 and comes back at 2, but it won't do in this hustling town. I can't get away from business, even when I am at my country place, Chetolah, N. J., three miles from Wall street. My office boy sends me stock quotations per carrier pigeon every hour: The message is attached under the bird's wing and arrives all right.

little demand for the heroes of the Revolution -more for the soldiers of the Rebellion. Co-temporaries bring next to nothing. Dickens' autograph letter signed is worth \$6. 1 have a good Thackeray worth \$11. Thackeray, in order good Thackeray worth \$11. Thackersy, in order to be really valuable, ought to have little drawings by the author. Poe is exceedingly valuable. It is hard to tell the handwriting of public men because their secretaries imitate them so skilfully. Charles Snuner had a secretary who was a wonder in this respect. There are plenty of secretaries in Washington whose frank on a public document cannot be distinguished from the writing of the man they imitate. At the Boston sale the other day the \$500 paid for the autograph of John Ellot, 1673, was a fancy figure. The signature of William Shakespeare wouldn't bring that in New York.

WILLIAM H. CRANE, the actor-Politics in plays are very indulgently received by andiences in America. Allusions to the most barnences in America.

ing topics of current discussion, such as free
trade, protection, lobbies, subsidies and surpluses are listened to with the utmost good humor. Max O'Rell told me when here that it is different in France. Audiences there take sides, applaud or has as the sentiment expounded by the actor either meets their views or is antagonistic to them. Our public men also are very indulgent toward playwrights and actors. General Grant was a great friend of John T. Raymond. Grover Cleveland, I bear, never tires of seeing Mr. Florence in one of his publicial plays. Mr. Biaine laughed heartily when he was topically and vocally treated by Francis Wilson, and General Butter nilway considers the caricatures of himself in Rice's "Evangatine' as a big joke.

CHARLES H. HOYT, the farce comedy pla wright-I see that General Miles, now that he has reduced the Indians to subjection, has deSTORIES OF STATESMEN.

Experience of T. P. O'Connor, the Famous Irishman, as a Newspaper Correspondent -Senator Jones' Idea of Tariff-Morgan's

Ability to Kill Time. T. P. O'Conner, the world-famous Irishman, who is now visiting America, has done much newspaper writing and at one time he was the cable correspondent on Irish topics of a syndi-cate of influential American newspapers. An amusing incident of his connection with this syndicate was told me recently by the gentleman who used to manage it.

Mr. O'Connor was a very unreliable worker.

Mr. O'Connor was a very unreliable worker. If he had not been watched constantly he would probably not have turned in his copy more than two or three nights in the week. The Louden agent of the syndicate made it his business to follow Mr. O'Connor about, hunt him up at night and, if necessary, wait for him to write his letter. One night he hunted in vam. O'Connor was not at home and he could not be traced in any of his usual haunts. The syndicate had to have some frish news, and, despairing at last of finding O'Connor, the agent sat down and wrote from his own knowledge a brief review of the situation. It was cabled over in the usual skeleton form. In the Now York office, from which Mr. O'Connor's letters were distributed by telegraph to all parts of the contry, the skeleton letter was "padded," as usual, by the introduction of the smaller words which had been omitted from the cable message. The editor who was making up the dispatch noticed that Mr. O'Connor's stenature was lacking, but RICHARD K. Fox, patron of sport-Jack Dempsey was beaten fairly, but I'm sorry for it. He is a nice, clean, square fellow. I met arena. He came to my office one day and wanted me to back him. He looked a mere boy then, with a well-barbered head and an in-

"T. P. O'CONNOR."

An Aphorism on Tariff.

Ingalls' Ready Wit.

"I want you to help me out of a hole, Bena-

tor," a well-known correspondent said to Mr. Ingalls one day, seeking a piece of information,

"Help an ass out of a pit?" said the Senator smilingly, quoting, I think, from Scripture, And the laugh was very distinctly on the cor-

Senator Morgan's Capacity

Senator Morgan's speeches are exquisitely phrased and they make good reading. He has conderful capacity, and no one doubts his

ability to speak for three or four days. During

the debates on the elections bill the Democrats

have held him in reserve for the purpose of

harassing the Republican Senators when the days of the session should be growing few. He

days of the session should be growing few. He was trotted out to-day and only got fairly started. Senator Cockrell said to a leading Republican in a group of Senators not long ago: "We will use every fair and honorable means to beat the elections bill."
"Cockrell." said the Republican as he turned a sorrowful gaze on the Missouri Senator, "do you consider Morgan a fair and honorable means?" And even Senator Cockrell had to join in the laugh that followed.

George Grantham Bain.

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN. WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.

NOTED MEN AND WOMEN.

JOHN A. KING, who is a candidate for the

Democratic nomination as Mayor of Chicago, is a millionaire druggist, born in Schenectady, N.

GENERAL MILES says he has had more dif-

ficulty in keeping reporters out of trouble than

in trying to convince the Indians that they were

have such remarkable dash, breeziness, and out-of-door freedom, has long been a hopeless and wellnigh helpless invalid, chained to an in-

AFTER 59 years of labor, Barthelemy Saint-

Hilaire has finished his translation of Aristotle.

a work in 35 volumes. For the last 20 years the translator has also been very active in politics

s Secretary to M. Thiers, Minister of Foreign

name Sarah Edmonds, is reported as having served in the War of the Rebellion under the

name of Frank Thompson, in the Second Michigan Cavalry, and there is a Kansas tradi-

tion that the mother of Miss Fay Templeton

MRS. BURTON HARRISON, one of the latest

roman novelists to win favor with the public,

is described as a pretty, youngish woman, very blonde, with a high-bred air. She lives in a

brown-stone house in old-fashioned Irving place, New York, where she has gathered a

antique silver. Her maiden name was Con-stance Cary, and her family is one of the oldest

QUEEN LILITOVALANI, who succeeds Asia-kaua on the Hawaiian throne, is 52 years old. She is an amnable and very intelligent woman, having a taste for peetry and music. She is stately in appearance and has a dignified car-riage, but of late years she has grown rather stout. She is animated and interesting in con-versation, speaking in the low and musical

tones that are peculiar to her race. She speaks English, and is well versed in the current liter-

DEATHS OF A DAY.

Mrs. Eliza J. Anshutz

Mrs. Eliza J. Anshatz, a well-known lady in the East End, died yesterday at the age of 70 years. She was the widow of the late Aifred P. Anshutz and a daughter of the late Dr. Shenjey R. Holmes. The funeral will occur Monday at 3 F. M.

well-known Boston lawyer and ex Senator from ew Hampshire, died this morning of Bright' sense after a protracted liness.

Mrs. P. McCaffrey. Mrs. F. McCaffrey, of Johnstown, mo Mrs. Thomas Marouey, of Fenn avenue, 4 friday. She was well and favorably in this city.

quantity of carved oak furniture

QUEEN LILIUOKALANI, who su

was a soldier in the Ninth Kansas Cavalry.

MRS. L. H. SEELYE, of Fort Scott, ma

W. CLARKE RUSSELL, whose sea

door existence in an inland town.

the under dog in the fight.

Affairs, and Senator

in Virginia.

ture of the day.

boy then, with a well-burbered head and an ingenuous manner. The Bowery always swore by Dempsey. I have never seen him fight. You would scarcely believe it but I've never witnessed a prize fight in my life. I've attended numerous sparring matches, both here and abroad, but I've never been present at a barefist fight. I think the tendency is toward boxing matches. Australia at present shows greater interest in fistic matters than either England or America, and I'm not surprised that Australia has produced three such fighters as Fitzsimmons, Slavin, and Peter Jackson. I'm going out West this spring on a visit to the big cities. At present I'm mostly interested in my trotters, Nellie Sontag and Sir Mohawk, and take a spin behind them every fine afternoon. by the introduction of the smaller words which had been omitted from the cable message. The editor who was making up the dispatch noticed that Mr. O'Connor's signature was lacking, but thinking that this was a simple omission, he added the signature and sent the matter out in the usual form.

It happened that there was a large Irish convention of some character in Chicago and, as the dispatch was rather radical in tone, the Chicago paper which received it made a striking feature of it in an extra edition which was put on the street at a late hour. At about the time when this paper was selling on the streets of Chicago, the syndicate manager in New York received a delayed cable message from London explaining the inability of his agent to find Mr. O'Connor and the circumstances in which the cable letter was written. This dispatch made him very unhappy for a time. It would probably involve the necessity for explanations, applopties and published retractions which would lejure his reputation both with the editors who had used the dispatch and with Mr. O'Connor. With this uncomfortable prospect in view, the syndicate manager sat down at his desk and wrote a long cable message to Mr. O'Connor explaining the mistake and asking what he would better do about it. Mr. O'Connor probably went to the telegraph office and read the message as it was sent out over his signature, for in a few hours the Syndicate manager received an answer from him in two words. It read:

"Happy accident." A. C. Brown, land lawyer, of Minneapolis-I am surprised to see a newspaper article making the statement that 75 per cent, of the farm mortgage indebtedness of the country is made payable in gold. This information comes from St. Paul. Now, I know something about farm mortgages, and have made a specialty of conmortgages, and have made a specialty of conveyances. I never saw such a mortgage or evidence of indebtedness in any shape itsmy experience. Instead of being 75 per cent of them in gold, I don't believe, taking all the country-this side of the Rocky Mountains, there are 75 mortgages drawn in the last ten years made payable in gold. The purport of such articles is plain. It is an effort on the part of a certain class of Eastern people to break down free comage in the House, or with the President should the House pass the bill. Whether such a reckless statement as the one I refer to will have any influence toward such an end I am unable to say. But it is plain that the united efforts on the part of Eastern capitalists and the newspapers which represent them are directed toward the preventing Gunter—I had

ARCHIBALD CLAVERING GUNTER-I had the novel "Mr. Barnes of New York" in my trunk two years before I took it to publishers and when I took it to the publishers seven of those wise men rejected it. The original title of the book was "Two Nights in Rome." I Senator Jones, of Nevada, fold me a few days ago that his private secretary, Mr. Davis, once knew a Mr. Barnes, whom I reproduced in the book. He was one of the coolest men you ever saw. I remember of hearing of Barnes going into an open air concert with an American lady in Wiesbaden one night. He advanced to the box office to purchase tickets, and as he did so, left the lady alone for a few nights. Meanwhile a supercilion. could easily write his speeches for him. "He has become so thoroughly imbued with my ideas," said Mr. Jones, "and he is so familiar with my style of expression that he could easily with my style of expression that he could easily write what would pass current as mine and what I would be perfectly willing to acknowledge as my own." Senator Jones, however, is one of the men in public life who do not have to depend upon their private secretaries for gems of thought and expression. He writes as easily and as gracefully as he talks, and he is a most entertaining and agreeable man in conversation. Start him on his hobby—silver coinage—or on the tariff, and he can talk on in an interesting way all day. In private conversation a few days ago he contributed an aphorism to tariff literature.

"Free trade," said Mr. Jones, "is the individual selfishness of a people. Protection is national selfishness—which is patriotism." and as he did so, left the lady alone for a few minutes. Meanwhile a supercilious German officer had come up, observed the lady and began impudently to ogle her through his monocle, Barnes took in the situation at once had immediately walked around and around the German officer, coolly ogling him in ture. The officer, noticing this, became very indignant. "What do you mean, sirf" said he, "Do you know that I am a German officer?" "That's all right, my boy," interrupted Barnes, tapping him on the shoulder. "You're admiring what we call an American lady. I take the liberty of inspecting what you doubtless call a German gentleman." Needless to add the officer siunk away.

COUNT E. VERMONT YALCOURT, writer on

Lo, the poor Indian, whose untutored mind Shaved off his whiskers to disappoint the wi-

COUNT E. VERMONT VALCOURT, writer on heraldry-One of the most remarkable thing. I've observed in all my experience and trave around the world is how fond Americans are of titles, and how proud they are to trace their lineage back to some illustrious origin. I com-piled a book of the prominent families of America a few years ago and sent out prospect uses. You would be surprised to see how many scious of prominent people offered to pay me to prove them of noble origin, and euroll them within the magic circles of aristocracy. The appearance of Mrs. Hammersley, Duchess of Marlborough, in a box at the Lyosum Theater created quite a flutter of excitement the other day. There are few of the belles of Gotham who do not envy the Americans who have allied themselves with the nobility of Europe, You will remember some of the more prominent of these alliances. Miss Jerome married Lord Randolph Churchill, and one of her sisters married Sir John Lestie, Miss Consuctor Yanga married Viscount Mandeville, and Sir John Lestie, Miss Consuctor Yanga married Viscount Mandeville, and Sir John Lestie, Kaye married Lord Airred Paget. Lady Angelsy, Lady Vernon, Lady Hesketh, Hon. Mrs. Plunkett, Lady Kartwright, Hon. Mrs. Cliver Northcote, Mrs. Baring, Mrs. Beresford Hope and Lady A. Butler are all nieces of Uncle Sam. I might, of course, increase the list. uses. You would be surprised to see how many

the Senate, but he does not commit them en-tirely to memory, and he frequently extempor-izes during their delivery. Senator Stewart prepares a speech in advance, and he always has a type-written copy in from of him when he speaks. Senator Stanford does not often speak, although he writes with some fluency. He would rather write about his magnificent stock farm and his horse-breeding interests than about political matters. He has all of his speeches printed before delivery. He makes no pretentions to oratorical ability, and he reads his remarks to the Senate without dramatic in-flection or gesture. HENRY V. ALLIEN, army and pavy goods-There is no gold bullion manufactured in the United States. All that you see in the cases here comes from England and France. The best gold bullion is manufactured in the vicinity of London, and goes from that city to all the countries of the world. Could it be manu-factured cheaper here? Well, I very much the countries of the world. Could it be manufactured cheaper here? Well, I very much
doubt it, at least not until the present laws, by
which copper is put down cheaper in London
than it can be furnished to the New York
manufacturer, are changed. We are not a
military country, besides, and its manufacturer
would scarcely pay if we depended upon our
own people. Beyond that dependence we would
have to establish a trade in Europe. It would
cost \$50,000 for machinery alone to manufacture gold bullion such as is used in epaulettes,
shoulder straps, gold lace, anchors, chapeaux,
sword belts, and so on. The greatest demand
in the United States now is from our militia,
and that has been growing some of late years.
Curiously enough, while we have no producer
of gold bullion in this country, the McKinley
act increased the duty from 25 to 45 per cent.
This was done at the solicitation of a firm in
Connecticut, which made a sort of worsted,
metallic fringe, but which never attempted to
manufacture buillion. The trade in even what
the firm did manufacture has about ceased.
This extra tax is laid upon the militia and our
army and navy. It costs a good deal for a man
to be an officer in the regular army or to play
officer in the militia, but it helps the English
manufacturer.

LEROY W. BALDWIN, Manager National

LEROY W. BALDWIN, Manager National Weighing Machine Company—We made about 10,000 penny-in-the-slot weighing machines last or 15,000 of them now in operation throughout the country. Nearly every place where such a machine can be put is occupied, and every be occupied before the end of the next aix months. The company will then manufacture months. The company will then manufacture no more machines, except for export and for the replacing of those which may become damaged or destroyed in this country. The collectious run all the way from 1 cent to \$190 for each machine every two weeks. The whole country is divided into districts, and all of these districts this side of the Rock's Mountains pay tribute to the New York office, and those west of the Rockies are managed from San Francisco. Compared with the penny machines all the electrical and musical devices for weighing that are seen about barrooms and other places are few in number. The latter machines very easily get out of order and cost more originally than the simple balance penny machines. A great many machines are being made for export, which seems somewhat remarkable since they are made abroad under existing patents, and one would naturally suppose that they could be manufactured cheaper in Germany, France and Engiand than can be made here. We are making quite a number of machines and shipping them to every country in Europe. For English consumption they are made to balance for I penny, which is two cents of our money. For French and Italian use they are fitted for 10 centimes, which is who cents of our money. For French and Italian use they are fitted for 10 centimes, which is also about 2 cents. The company retains ownership in every machine made, just as the telephones. It simply collects for the use of the machine. The entire expense to the company is in the original cost of the machine and the cost of no more machines, except for export and for companies retain ownership in their telephones. It simply collects for the use of the machine. The entire expensa to the company is in the original cost of the machine and the cost of the collections. Sometimes they get out of order when they are left in the open air a considerable time; but upon complaint being made to the agent in whose district the machine is located, he attends to the necessary repairs. There are now some 50 different kinds of machines, mostly located in barrooms, hotels, railway and steamboat waiting rooms and other public resorts. These include the selling machines which dispose of chewing rum and other articles. All, excepting this particular ponny-weighing machine, must be placed under cover, and will not stand exposure out of doors. With collectors, this company employs about 1,000 men. The most desirable places for the machines are the railway station waiting rooms. People who have to wait around the station will resort to almost anything to pass the time away.

CHARLES T. MURRAY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24. John Jeems Up to Snuff.

New York World, Dem. 1

Senator Ingali's pair against both the gas thoroughly he understands the Western sent ment—and how anxious he is to be re-elected.

Gets There Just the Same. New York Press. Rep.] In the contest between American tin and free traders' brass the tin is making less noise than

the brass, but is getting there just the same.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-Thomas Meirs, of Bath, O., died on Wednesday, aged 100 years and 5 months. His wife, aged 86, died on Tuesday.

-The severe weather continues in the northern part of Africa, and the Arabs of the mountain tribes are suffering greatly from cold and familie. -Washington county, G.a, produces

annually 35,000 bales of cotton, worth about \$1,500,000. This is one of the largest cotton producing counties in the State. -The thaw throughout England continues. One of its effects was a disastrous

landalide at Folkstone. Three people were crushed to death in the avalanche of snow and earth which fell upon their cottages. -The following is a copy of the return

made by a colored constable on a warrant in Liberty county, G.a: "I have this Day Rest the Body of Kate Aon Lecounte. I have Hir is My Cust. This the 5th day of the 17th of Jan. 1891." -Dr. Corput, who had been charged by the Belgian Government to examine the sani-tary institutions of Germany, states in his re-port that the annual army death rate is in Germany 3.97, in Belgium 4.07, in France 6, and in Austria-Hungary 6.94 per cent.

,-Mr.; William Ledderdale, Governor of the Bank of England, was yesterday presented with the freedom of the city of London in a gold box by the Common Council, for averting a commercial crisis by adding the Baring Brothers in their recent financial difficulties. -The latest statistics show that the sui-

ide mania is spreading in Germany to such an extent that even the children take their lives, During the six years ending with 1888, 289 schoolchildren committed suicide. Many of these suicides occurred in the elementary, schools and were prompted by fear of punish--Newman, Ga., Herald: Panther Creek

district can boast of the biggest egg eater in the world in the person of Joe Burks, who measures 6 feet and 11 inches high in his stocking feet. Mr. Burks told us that not long since he ate 130 eggs at one time, and felt like he had only partaken of a small smack. He also ate three hearty meals afterward in less than five hours. -The policemen of Savannah carry re-

volvers strapped to their belts in plain sight. They are armed with short clubs as well. They cannot unlimber their shooting irons any quicker than a New York policeman, who usually carries his in his hip pecket, can do it; but most of the offenders with whom the Savannah officer has to deal are darkies, and the sight of a weapon in itself has a salutary effect on many of them

-The inhabitants of The Hague are delighted at once more having royalty in their midst, and the sight of the day is the little Queen taking her afternoon drive in a sleigh drawn by four ponies. Both the queens lead the simplest of lives, and Queen Withelmina has returned to her books and masters just as if she was still at Het Loo. Her father's old nurse (who had been present at his birth in Brussels) died two or three days since, at the age of 100, and was buried with great state in the Cathedral of Brods. the Cathedral of Breda.

-The Abghasians, a mountain tribe of Caucasia, follow the very primitive custom of stealing wives for themselves. If a young man ktdnaps a girl he likes, he makes her his wife whether she is agreeable to the match or not. This gives rise to frequent fights between the families of the tribe, which never end without human sacrifices. But it the kidnaped girl likes the man who has taken her, she acts as the Sabinian women in ancient Rome did. the Sabinian women in ancient Rome did. When her family declare war against her groom, she runs to meet them, and to appease them, and if they don't listen to her entreaties she joins her husband in fight against her own

-The purity of gold is estimated by an Abyssinian weight called a carat (Arabian, quirrat, a bean, the fruit of the carab tree), which is subdivided into four parts called trains. The term carat when applied to gold and silver is not a weight unit, but the mode of expressing the purity or fineness of the metal in twenty-fourths. Thus 18-carat gold is metal in which 18 parts out of 24 (or three-fourths) are pure gold. This method of estimating fineness is traceable from the marc of Europe having been divided into 24 real carats or actual weight units. The present method is to estimate fineness in thousands, i. e., gold 750 fine has 250 parts alloy, corresponds to 18-carat gold, three-quarters of the metal being pure gold in each case. Our gold coins are 21.19 carats. and silver is not a weight unit, but the mode of

-A friend of James Johnson's Quebec street, Kingston, Ont., brought him a swarm of California beer bees. Hived in self-scalers, and given a mixture of syrup, sugar and water the colony manufactures about three quart per day of beer, equal it is said, to mait and enough drunk will put a head on a fellow as big as anyone could desire. James Johnson, Jr. Factory street, Odessa, came here and took Jr., Factory street, Odessa, came here and took a swarm home. They are in an eight-ounce bottle, and resemble a "baby's own" sponge. When placed in the sun or a warm place, they shoot rapidly from their bed to the top of the fluif, then return languidly to the bottom again. When hundreds of them shoot at once they make things siz. About 24 hours completes the make and the beverage is then fit for use.

-Few people who pause to admire the beautiful laudscapes bearing the name of Carl Weber know that the artist has done his best work under an affliction which, in the case of most men, would have sapped ambition and most men, would have sapped ambition and left them melancholy and dejected and bereft of all inclination to rise in the world. For years the artist's wife has been prostrated with a wasting disease, accompanied by exquisite pain, and, though attended by the best medical talent, her condition shows no improvement. In fact, the physicians hold out no hope in this direction, and the best, therefore, that can be done is to make the invalid as comfortable as her condition will permit. Like the actor who seeks to entertain while his heart is torn with rited at home, the artist thourth depressed seeks to entertain while his heart is torn with grief at home, the artist, though depressed with the sorrowing strain, conceals his afflic-tion from the public gaze behind works of art that reflect all that is beautiful in nature, and lead man's mind to ennobling thought. Surely, there is an impressive lesson in all this.

-The natives on some of the Pacific islands, being provided with neither metals nor my stone harder than the coral rocks, of which the stells they inhabit are composed, would seem badly off, indeed, for material of which to seem badly off, indeed, for material of which to make tools or weapons, were it not that their very necessity has bred an invention no loss ingenious than curious and effective. This is nothing less than the use of shark's teeth to give a cutting edge to their wooden knives and swords. The mouth of the shark contains 300 teeth, arranged in five rows, all closely lying upon each other, except the outer row, and so constructed that as one tooth is broken or lost another takes its place. The teeth are not only pointed and keen-edged, but are finely and regularly serated, so that the cutting power is greatly increased. Indeed, so great a faculty have these teeth for wounding that the implements and weapons upon which they are used have to be handled with great care. The Kingmill islanders make many strange articles of ders make many strange shark's teeth.

A CORNER IN SMILES.

The Indian troubles being now practically settled, it would be well to turn Congress over the care of the War Department. At any rate needs turning over. - Oil City Bilizzard. "What's your dog's name, Johnnie?"

"Poplar tree." What did you give him such a er name as that for?" ause he's got such a heavy bark."- Wost-Mrs. Tomdik-What do you think of my

new bonnet?
Tomdik—Isn't it rather small?
Mrs. Tomdik—Oh, yes; but then I don't intend going to the theater any more this winter.—

One of George Washington's rules was "Tell not your dreams but to your intimate friend." The man who cals mines ple st night may well spare even his intimate friend the story of how he was picked up in his sleep by seven baid-headed mothers-in-law and run Spanish through eight miles of sewer tunnel. — Manacapolis Journal

Prenchman (standing up in aisle in American railway car)—Beg pardone, sare, but haf you evare traveled in France? St. Louis Drummer (occupying four seam)-Yes, took a trip through that country last sum

ner. (Admiringly)-Ah! Ze American por-r-rk will get zare somehow!-Chicago Tribune Lady (house-hunting)-Can I see the gentleman of the house?

Crusty Janitor-I look after the premise

madam.
"Ah! Then there isn't any gentleman of the house! So sorry! Good morning."-Chicago Times.

Sextant-How are you getting along so far? Cuadrant—First rate. I am this year acting my-eif on the advice I mave overybody else last year.

Ex-Senator Bainbridge Wadleigh. Boston, Jan. 21.—Hon. Bainbridge Wadleigh, save her soul, but she can sit in an easy chair and suchant a man so that be will go and throw it for her.—Somereille Journal. "This is a full-dress occasion," said

Binks.
"I should my so," said Banks, as a decontract swept past him. "Full to overflow.

- Washington Post.