A VOTE ON FRIDAY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 .- Mr. Francis No.

and decline in the price of silver. Mr. Bartine

and others wanted to know how long the ex-

in the Near Future.

wrangle ensued

-Siam, one of the most backward countries in the world, is to have an electric railway 50 miles long, and costing \$490,000. -All coal mines are infested with rats,

and when the rodents begin to leave a "squeeze" or cave in can be expected. -At a recent sale an inch-square chip from Washington's coffin brought \$2, and Ben Franklin's silver watch sold for \$2,100. -As a genuine curiosity in the world of

crime is recorded the arrest and conviction of a Dayton, O., man who stole an umbrella. -A tramp in Georgia extorted a halfdollar from a good housewife by threatening to commit suicide and "muss the premises" if not given something.

-With the new picking machine the field work on each bale of cotten costs \$150. Before the introduction of the machine the field cost was \$16 a bale. -The Russian Government has ordered

that all sardine boxes be opened by the custom officers because Nibilistic tracts were sent into the country packed in the fish time. -The late Mrs. Zook, of Kansas City,

bequeathed to her bushand \$5, while the rest of her fortune of \$100,000 is left to other peo-ple. Mr. Zook is not very well pleased. -Soak waste paper in water until soft and pulpy, then squeeze it into balls, put on the fire with a piece of coal and you will save coal and increase the heat. So says an exchange. -A German scientist applied a mild elec-

tric current to a swarm of bees, causing them to fall stupefied to the ground. No harm was done them and they could be safely handled. -The first city directory of London was printed in 1667. It contained 64 pages and the

names of 1,790 persons and firms. A c the British Museum attracts much atten -Bridget Cavanaugh, after residing in this country a few years, came to the conclusi that her name was entirely too Hibernian and discarded it, adopting the ornithological cog-nomes of Birdie Canary.

-New York has an area of 41 square miles; Chicago, 185; Philadelphia, 129; Brook lyn, 34; St. Louis, 62; Boston, 37; Baltimore, 32; San Francisco, 42; Gmeinnati, 24; New Orleans, 60; Washington, 72 and Pittsburg, 38.

-A heavy snowfall has blocked the railways in the mountain districts of Moravin, Si-lesia and East Galicia. The weather is very cold and the Danube is frozen from Pesth down the river for 186 miles. Navigation is at a

-A Tacoma woman, Mrs. Hannah Dober, mother of five little Dobers, has invented the most unique toilet apparatus on record. It is a machine that bathes, rinses, drips and dries the entire Dober brood simultaneously by

the simple turning of a crank. -The streets of Melbourne, Sydney and and a citizen of Pittsburg, and have served four other Australian cities are reported to be swarming with unemployed young men, all of them anxious for work. These young men are mainly English, lured to Australia by the charm that envelops new countries. -Bristol proposes to light her streets by a most elaborate system of electricity. Stand-

ards of electric lights will be placed in the broad thoroughfares, while the narrow streets are to be spanned by ornamental iron archways to sustain the lamps. After midnight only half the lighting power will be utilized. -Smallpox is epidemic in Marion county, Kan., among the Mennonites, and fears are en-

tertained of a repetition of a scourge which killed scores of people in that community a few years ago. These people are uncleanly and so careless that all attempts to arrest the spread of the plague have proved futile. -The young sportswoman, Fannie Harry, who roughs it in the woods of Maine with her

tous should be spailed "Nicatowis." The Indians call the junction of the Penobscot at Medway "Nicatow," a fork. "Nicatowis" is Little Fork. -An electrical fog-signalling device for railways has been devised. By means of a metal rail at some distance from the ordinary

signals, a sliding contact on the locomotive completes an electric current, and thereby places a minature semaphore at "danger" or "line clear" up or down, according to the direc-tion of the current. -The other day a magistrate in Ceylon,

finding that a witness would persist in telling lies, ordered the culprit to be then and there "handcuffed and tom-tommed round the vil-lage as a liar." This summary method of deal-ing with perjurers has not mot with the ap-proval of the Government of the island, and an official inquiry is to be field into the case. -The popular idea that all old bones

are ground up as a fertilizer is erroneous, From the thigh bones of cattle are made knife, parasol and fan handles, while smaller bones are boiled and then burned for lamphiack. The matter extracted by boiling is used to The matter extracted by boiling is used to make glue, and the marrow and fat is made into the "bear's grease" used in barber shops. Bone black is also used by sugar refiners to -An alarm for telling when a ship reaches

a certain predetermined depth of water is now in the Rad San. It consists of a wire-sounding apparatus having a sinker, which, on coming into contact with the bottom at the depth arranged for, relieves the drum on board the ship from strain, and strikes a bell there to raise the alarm. A regular sounding is then taken to verify the alarm of the "scotry," as the new macuine is called.

-Lady cricketers are in fashion in Melsourne, but a sad discovery is likely to unsettle the public faith in feminine honesty. Recently a team of lady conscients carried all before the skill of their can eftness of a mascu-this talented lady and as she ran a cap and carried off

them, owing chie" tain, who played w was playing in a h sudden squall caugh cap and carried off not only the cap, but the feminine wig beneath. Alas! an unmistakable boy's head was revealed, and the secret of the feminine proficiency was out—the supposed damsel was a disguised medical student

-The Alliance made a formal contest for Congressmen in 11 States and one territory last year, and this is the aggregate vote cast by that party in each: Colorado, 5,207; Illinois, 6,608; Indiana. 4,649: Iowa, 4,739: Kansas, 63,924; Kentucky, 10,050; Louisiana, 954; Michigan, 8,513; Minneseta, 24,570; Nebraska, 44,897; South Dakota, 49,911; Oklahoma Territory (for delegates to Congress), 1,29. The total vote polled by the Alliance was thus 230,343. In Kansas and

Minnesota there was a sort of coalition in districts between the Democrats and Al tich polled 76,844 votes in Kansas and 20,306 in

FAR FLOATING FUN.

It may sound paradoxical, but authorities are unanimous that so long as a woman is alive

but that the members wouldn't have him."
"Dat am a fac', sah," replied Uncle Ebenezer;
"we whiteballed the wulles niggar, sah."—Chiago Inter-Ocean "How is your friend doing out in Helena

siont.?"
"Oh, he's carrying everything before him."

"Good; what business is he in?"
"He's a waiter in a restaurant."-St. Prus Pastor (to applicant for church member-

ship)-We shall be glad to welcome you among us, brother, but in order to become a member of this denomination you will have to be kept on proba-

full membership." (Struck by a sudden thought)-Mr. Goodman, six months won't make any difference at all with this reduces at the end of my nose. It's crysipe-las. - Unicago Tribuce. "Moggie, I believe if it wasn't for my

It never rains but there's a flood, -Johns-

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PITTSBURG, THURSDAY, FEB. 19, 1891.

SUGGESTIONS FROM THE FLOOD. Before noon vesterday the extreme height of the flood was shown to have reached 31 feet 3 inches by the gauge on the Moriongahela wharf, about 32 feet in the Allegheny, or nearly three feet less than the great flood of 1884. By this morning the water will probably have receded from the flooded portions of the two cities, and the work of repairing damages will be under way.

After estimating the damages a pertinent question is whether it might not have been prevented. The most important phase of this question is the encroachments on the river channels. The opinion is very clearly expressed by engineers that if the normal bed of the rivers had not been narrowed this flood at least would not have gone far beyond the banks. Such abnormal down-pours and thaws combined, as occurred in 1884, would probably go far beyond any normal channel; but the rains which preceded this rise were not of so extraordinary character as to rival that flood, unless there was some obstruction to the rivers. The encroachments which prevent the free outflow of water from the Allegheny have been well known to be considerable of late years. But perhaps the most striking measure of their extent is exhibited by the fact that a rainfall of not much beyond the ordinary experience of heavy storms produced a flood that rivaled that of 1884 in the amount of damage done to the lower part of the cities.

If the damage from such floods cannot be minimized by opening the channels, it then becomes an important question whether publie works cannot be constructed to accomplish the same end. The use of the reservoir system along the headwaters of streams, and the incidental deepening processes, have already been set forth in THE DISPATCH, and in addition to that, the adoption of the levee method of protection is practicable at special places. It ought not to be a matter of great expense, compared with the damage from periodical floods, to construct levees that will protect the lower parts of the

In the meantime an immediate public duty is presented in the shape of relieving those who have suffered loss. The flooded a class ill prepared to suffer the loss of having their homes inundated, and help should be prompt to aid them out of the

A GOOD REPORT. The report of the work done in the Criminal Courts during the year 1890 is highly creditable, and especially so to District Attorney Johnston. The responsibility for the rapid disposal of court work rests with the District Attorney, and Mr. Johnston evidently realized the fact when he took charge of the office. The weekly list has proven of great aid in the facilitation of work, while attorneys are still given plenty of time to

secure necessary postponements. Not the least reason for commendation is the cheapness with which the work was carried on. A great reform was made when the two clerks were appointed, and the ability of constables and witnesses to pile up costs was removed. How well the work of keeping down expenses was done can be ascertained by a glance at the report published in yesterday's DISPATCH. Over 200 more cases were tried in 1891 than in 1890, while the saving to the county was over \$5,000.

THE WORK OF EXPOSITION.

It is stated that the manufacturers of Germany are taking a strong interest in the preparations for the Columbian Exposition. They are assured that the tariff will interpose no material obstacle to large sales of goods that are exceptionally attractive in character or unique in design. The experience of foreign manufacturers at the Centennial Exposition was one of enormous sales, and there is little doubt the memory of that exhibition will stimulate the desire of foreign exhibitors to be well represented at Chicago.

American, when he is out for the purpose of money to spend. He is a free buyer of of doctor bills. whatever is novel and suits his fancy. On the other hand, the benefit to the buyers by coming in contact with new ideas and fresh inventions is of the widest character. The effect of the Philadelphia Exposition on architecture, on domestic furniture and decorations and on the spread of new inventions throughout the United States is almost beyond calculation. If such an international exposition is a success, and escapes such burdens of bad management and untoward circumstances as made the failures in New Orleans and Vieuna, its pecuniary and social gains in bringing distant countries together are of the most positive character.

This shows the importance of well-managed expositions as a class, and applies on a smaller scale to enterprises such as Pittsburg has enjoyed during the past two years. There is the danger that the desire to make trade may turn the expositions largely into the bill, wishes nothing but what mere bassars for fancy articles, as was the is fair and reasonable, and is in case at New Orleans. But this tendency is no sense averse to a frank and full dissubject to regulation in the assignment of cussion. The Legislature, however, will be space to the various classes of exhibits. In expected to bear in mind in which direction addition to that the proof afforded by previous exhibitions of the fame given to new inventions or great industrial achievements that are properly shown at them insures that is with objectors, sometimes as with swalsuch important features will not be neg-

In making the Chicago enterprise an unqualified triumph the whole nation is inter- line and of the Standard in being willing to

ested. As a nation it will do its share. But the actual discharge of the work has been undertaken by Chicago, upon certain wellunderstood lines. That city should at once devote its energies to carrying out the agreement with the sole view of making the Exposition a success, and without any more of the fooling which has hampered the project for the past year.

WHO WOULD BE THE GAINERS? A review of the stock market in a New York paper notes that the large operators are keeping out of it, and says they will do so until Congress adjourns. "In other words," says the review, "they are still harping on the fear of siver coinage, and while they themselves disclaim any anxiety about the silver coinage measure on the ground that there is no possibility of its passage at this session, they do not credit general financial opinion with entertaining the same confidence."

The review in question goes on to express the belief that this is not the real reason why the large operators are not buying stocks; which is a very moderate deliverance concerning the threadbare use of the stock market bugaboo on any public question which does not suit the New York shade of opinion. THE DISPATCH has already stated the grounds of its opposition to free silver coinage. In the interest of clear understanding of the reasons why this measu re would be injurious, this resort to an entirely factitious ruse, long ago become threadbare, should be suppressed. The statement that the stock market is afraid of legislation has been used on nearly every issue of importance from the inter-State commerce act to the last Congressional election, and it has become so transparent as to really weaken whatever side the bugbear is paraded on. It should be silenced not only because it is injurious to the antisilver side, but because so far as the connection of silver coinage with the stock market

not in accordance with the facts. So far from free silver coinage preventing the buying of stocks and depressing the market, it will actually have the opposite effect. The gist of the effect of free silver coinage is that it will reduce the standard dollar to the equivalent of 80 cents in gold and thus inflate prices. Now in the process of inflation railroad stocks invariably lead, apart from the other influences which aid corporate interests in times of inflation, and this result will be produced by one universal and controlling cause. The great injustice of reducing the standard of values to 80 per cent of the present unit is that it takes 20 per cent of all debts away from the creditor class and gives it to the debtor class. In discussing this question the fact has been very nearly lost sight of, that the railways constitute the largest single debtor interest in the country. Their debt amounts to a total somewhat over \$4,500,000,000. Let the standard of money valuation be lowered 20 per cent and the railway interest will obviously gain exactly that proportion of its debt, which must be added to its stock. In other words, if free silver coinage effects a reduction of the real value of the dollar to 80 cents, it will be making a free gift of \$900,000,000 to the railway stockholders of the country at

the expense of the railway bondholders. It is exactly such facts as we have pointed out that constitute the gigantic injustice of free silver coinage. The great mass of the railway debt of the country was contracted since the demonstrization of silver. It is the one form of railway capitalization which represents an honest investment; and it was furnished for the benefit of the class which issued the stocks, that contain so vast a mass of water. For an act of legislation to now step in and take away parts of the two cities are largely peopled by \$900,000,000 from the investors in railway bonds, and give it to the railwrong. That such a wrong would be of any benefit to the masses is most completely disproved by the fact that the great railway and stock manipulators hold the bulk of the stocks, while railway bonds are senttered among hundreds of thousands of small investors. If Mr. Jay Gould's fortune consists of \$75,000,000 of railway stocks, against which the same amount of bonds are outstanding, the effect of this operation will be to make him a present of \$15,000,000 at the cost of the smaller investors, with similar donations to the Vanderbilts, Huntingtons,

Sages, Rockafellers and Brices in proportion. As a representative of railway bondholders Wall street may well be opposed to free silver coinage; but the assertion that the probability of it depresses the market for railway stocks is the most factitious humbug. Let Wall street cure itself of monetary squeezes and the control of the market by railway kings who manage both the railway properties and the market for their own enrichment, and stock speculation need not worry about free silver. It

will then become a feature of legitimate investment.

THE FLOOD'S AFTER-EFFECTS. After the waters have subsided to their regular channels, the people who suffered temporary inconvenience from the inundation are liable, in their delight, to overlook the fact that danger to health may lurk in the damp walls of their houses. We have no desire to create unnecessary alarm, but would advise that all houses submerged during the flood be thoroughly dried before reoccupancy if possible. Build big fires in grates and stoves, and keep In this respect American expositious offer them burning until the last vestige greater attractions to exhibitors than those of dampness has disappeared. Pile on the in the capitals of Europe. The average | coal and turn on the natural gas, consoling yourself with the thought that the paying of enjoying himself, has generally plenty of | coal and gas bills is better than the paying

Another abiding place of danger will be found to be the sewers through which the debris-laden water of the river was backed up into the cellars. The water, on its disappearance, will be found to have left much of the debris behind it; and this, in the shape of small sticks, etc., will, if not removed, soon catch enough of other matter passing through the sewer to seriously affect the health of the people with whose houses

DISCUSSING THE BURDICK BILL. The pipe lines and Standard interests claim that they are supported by some producers and independent refiners in opposing certain provisions of the Burdick bill; and communications quoting names and interviews are given to substantiate the claim This is legitimate enough. The Producers'

the bulk of the testimony weighs. No one expects this or any other bill, however perfect, to get the approval of everybody. It lows, one, two or a dozen of them do not

necessarily make a summer. However, the recent attitude of the pipe

discuss the details of the situation in the knocked out in the first round by the Northoil fields is somewhat encouraging. If those powerful corporations even yet were to take a liberal view of the undoubted dedealings with the same, as their great resources would permit, they would be pursuing the most beneficial course for their own interests in the long run. The Producers' Association avows itself entirely willing, and even anxious, that all interests shall be treated on a fair basis. Should the corporations concerned show a like disposition, the proceedings at Harrisburg might be very much simplified. A measure of substantial relief is what the producers want. The circumstances establish pretty clearly that they need it badly. If, in any degree, it is extended voluntarily, it will doubtless be appreciated all the more.

THE INTERNATIONAL COPVEIGHT The copyright bill, amended, has passed the Senate by a vote of 36 to 14. Only one Republican voted against it. It now goes to a conference committee of the two Houses, and there is a fair prospect of its passage in some form. The committee may modify the "chromo" amendment to suit the fine art views of the House, and without antagonizing the Senate. While THE DISPATCH expressed a preference for Senator Teller's royalty bill, it is glad if any measure tending in the right direction shall be passed at this session. If not found altogether satisfactory in its workings, popular demand

will secure proper amendment. PROSPECTS OF IMPROVEMENT. There are some gratifying indication which permit the hope that the present elements that point to a restriction of business will not be lasting. An increase of \$12,000,-000 in loans shown by the New York bank statement, with corresponding expansions of the same item in Boston, Philadelphia is concerned it is utterly a fabrication and and Baltimore, show that the stringency is a matter of the past. The reports of 155 railroads for January show an increase in gross earnings of 61/2 per cent over last year; while the statement that several important railroads are placing orders for supplies contains the most immediate promise of ac

tive business for our local industries. These are hopeful signs. But they do not prove that the steps urged by the iron manufacturers for placing production on a basis where it can stimulate a restricted demand by the offer of a low cost are unnecessary. On the contrary, the fact still appears that the best way to insure steady prosperity is to put the cost of production on a solid basis. This can be done for the iron industries of Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio by reductions in freight charges, which will still leave their traffic the most profitable of any business done by the rail-

ways in equal volume. The immense force of this fact should be kept before the public and the railway managers. It will inure to the profit of both. Another fact should not be lost sight of. namely, that \$25,000,000, or less than half the capitalization of the lines between Pittsburg and the lake ports, would give us a ship canal to carry the vast majority of the iron freights at less than half the present railway charges; while in turn this would so build up the varied industries of the whole region as to more than make up eventually to the railroads for what would

at the start seem to be taken from them THERE is an apparent lack of a due ense of proportion in the attacks of a good poraries on the attempts of the estern Legislatures to pass laws that will be effective against usury. Kansas and Nebraska nave as good title to pans usury laws as New York or Pennsylvania; and it may be worth hile to remember that the rates of interest althan those permitted by the Eastern States way shareholders would be a wanton It is pertinent to criticise the effectiveness of usury laws; but to make a sectional matter of

it is to exhibit total blindness in the near eye. ALABAMA has taken a hand in the Con gressional apportionment business and laid out a nap of the State by Congressional districts that looks like an ice gorge in a fit of delirium remens. This serves notice on all Republican offensive partisans that they need not try to get ahead of the Solid South on the gerry-

nandering business, THAT special legislative committee which investigated the Mammoth mine disaster came to the same conclusion that the Coroner's jury did, that no one should be censured. But the inoperative and faulty mining laws may be

ensured, just the same. MR. ANDREW LANG takes up the cudgels against Rudyard Kipling in defense of the slang of the American vernacular. He asserts that "the one virtue of American slang is that it is an effort to find new and expressive phrases for new objects and conditions of life." It is difficult to determine which our people will enjoy the most, the defense of our slang by one of the most polished of English writers Mr. Lang, or the criticism of it by the slangues and most idiomatic of new literary lights, the musing Mr. Kipling.

ANOTHER divorce case is threatened in English high society. This time the petitioner s a prominent figure in Parliament, the repondent his "young and lovely wife," and the co-respondent a young "gentleman" with two connected distinguished names. "Lovely wife," ndeed! It's sensation, me boy, don't you

WHAT an odd sensation Washington so ciety, accustomed to decollette costumes on the rostrum, must have experienced from Mrs. Ballington Booth's blue pavy uniform and plain poke bonnet!

THE members of the anthracite coal pool are making desperate efforts to save their comination from the ruin implied in a reduc of 10 cents per ton. In the early part of the winter they put up prices 25 cents, on the expectation of cold weather; but as supply exseeds demand, they have got to hustle like everything to prevent prices from going back Thus does adverse fate pursue the attempts of the poor corporations to make extra profits

THE down-town merchant who, when the waters were within a foot of his ceiling, hung up the sign, "We Are Still in the Swim," gave good example of ability to make light of trouble. All the water that ever went down he Allegheny Valley would be insufficient to drown the ardor of Pittsburg business men.

GENERAL SHERMAN profited by experience and left instructions for his burial which will save New York City the trouble of marking his resting place by not erecting a mont

REFUGE behind the inter-State commerce law, on the part of the trunk pipe lines, would make the Burdick bill favor the Bradford field in shipments to the sea board. But such a course would build up refining interests in the white sand districts of Western Pennsylvania at the expense of sea board refiners. If the trunk lines which are not wholly within this Commonwealth ignore Burdick bill rates, it will be cheaper to refine white sand crude here.

EDMUND RUSSELL, Delsartean, while allowing himself the greatest latitude in the the street in strict adherence to convention: rules, thereby proving his right to the title of Apostle of Good Taste; for good taste is but a hatred of vulgar oddity.

The Decision Reached by the Committee SOME of the Eastern rivers have been trying to rival our own crooked Allegheny and pression of the producing interests, and to act as generously in a new adjustment of dealings with the same, as their great rered man left in this part of glorious America except these names of streams, and the suspicion may be entertained that they are playing even on the usurping white man by indulging

> PHILADELPHIA surgeons are contem plating the possibility of preventing tubercular lisease among cattle, and consequently among human beings, by inoculating cows with Koch's lymph. This new form of "trying it on a dog" nay be safer for the people, but it is hard or

IT WAS a very creditable freshet; but 1884 still holds the high-water mark.

Now comes out the fact that Sir Gordon-Comming, the figure in that British gambling scandal, was engaged to an American heiress, who has terminated the match since the scandal came out. The honorable baronet will thus be able to make out a plain case of pecuniary lamages in his libel suit, but the matter might be compromised by inducing the young lady to pay the damages as a cheap price for her nar-

PARAGRAPHED PEOPLE

MRS. CLEVELAND is taking lessons on

EX -GOVERNOR BEAVER now insists upon people calling him General instead of Gov-

HENRIK IBSEN was a little boor in his boyhood, and even his brothers and sisters dis-JAY GOULD'S daughter Nellie is said to

be so afraid of fortune hunters that she has de-

cided never to marry. MADAME WORTH, wife of the great Parisian dressmaker, dresses so plainly that she looks as if she had never seen a fashion COLONEL NATHAN WHITNEY, of Frank-

lin Grove, Ill., who was born January 22, 1791, claims to be the oldest living Mason. He joined the order in 1817. TIMOTHY M. HEALY, leader of the anti-Parnellite faction, is only 36 years old. At one time he was a stenographer in the employ of an

English railway. BARON ROTHSCHILD, in urging English high schools to pay more attention to the teach-ing of living languages, claims that English

cierks qualified to correspond in French and English are great rarities. REV. JOHN JASPER, of "the sun do move" fame, steadfastly refuses to have his salary of \$50 per month raised, although the congregation to which he preaches has several times offered him an increase.

THE home of Mrs. E. Lynn Linton, the ovelist, is in the Queen Anne mansions overooking St. James' Park, London, Here she has charming rooms that are always bright with flowers, and here she receives a delightful circle of friends, Far from disclaiming her age, Mrs. Linton makes her boast of having lived in three reigns.

MAIDENS IN RUSSIA.

A Pen Picture of the Girl Subjects of the Mighty Czar. Romanoff, in the English Blustrated

Magazine.]

The daughter is a great pet in Russian familles, perhaps because there are generally more sons than daughters. Take the younger members of the imperial family as an example, and we find 22 grand dukes and only 7 grand duchesses; and this may be stated to be about the average proportion in most families. The necessity for men in the rural districts as assistants in the agricultural labors of their fathers, has given rise to a saying, "One son is no son; two sons are half a son; but three are a whole son." Notwithstanding the pride and satisfaction with which the birth of a boy, is hailed, the little girl is the darling, the object of the tenderest affection and care of parents and brothers, not to speak of other adoring relatives. Much is not expected of her in the way of ass capected or her in the way or assistance in the family, she is indulged as far as their means and circumstafices permit, and she takes it quietly and as her due, but it is rarely that she does not voluntarily and tacticly contribute her share in helping her mother. Her occupations are much about the same as those of all European girls, but parish work in Russia existeth not for her. She cannot have classes at Sunday schools, as religion is taught by priests or deacons. It would be thought quite extraordinary and improper were a young unmarried girl to visit the sick or poor in towns, but in villages it is sometimes done under the direction of mamma or graudmamma. She is undoubtedly fond of pleasures, likes to be well dressed, and generally adores dancing. Music is not the Russian girl's forte, nor is solo singing. Most of the Institutkas though they thoroughly know the theory of music, play like a child of 12: of course, there are exceptions, but it is seldom you find a girl able to play a quadrille or polks off hand.

Girls marry very young in Russia, and there are very few of those most estimable individuals called oid maids. There are no colonies family, she is indulged as far as their means

are very few of those most estimable individ-uals called old maids. There are no colonies for the Russian to run away to; and statistics show that the births of boys much exceed those

of girls.

Long engagements are not approved of, they seldom last longer than a few months, during which time the fiances is the mistress of the house. Her girl friends assemble to help to sew the dowry, the sewing afternoon generally ending in a dance after tea, when the bride-groom drops in with a few bachelor friends. Another wedding is thus often arranged; and so on, little by little, till, like the 5l cards in the game of "old maid," they pair off, and one, generally of the sterner sex, is left—forlorn.

THE VASSAR ESTATE.

An Effort to Settle the Action of Heirs by

College Officials, POUGHEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 18.-There is report that Vassar College officials have offered the heirs at law of John Guy Vassar the sum of \$139,000 to settle the action brought to break the will. Judge Nelson, counsel for the execu-tors, says he has had no notice of such a propotors, says he has had no notice of such a propo-sition. Robert E, Taylor said: "The report is only rumor; there is nothing tangible yet, noth-ing definite." Another lawyer said there was a meeting of lawyers ten days ago in relation to the matter, but no definite action was taken. He heard that Joseph H, Choate told the exec-utors that the heirs at law stood more than a chance of being successful, and this has scared the Vassar College people. The case, unless settled, will come before the Court of Appeals on the 24th inst, for argument.

on the 24th inst, for argument. A Real Fight to a Finish.

Anaconda Standard. Sullivan, Fitzsimmons, Dempsey and the palance of the pugilists are nowhere. The greatest fight on record occurred in Yakima inty between Saluskin and another Yakima Indian, who fought for four nights without a angle mouthful to eat. When tired would not permit the strife they would fall down and sleep for a few hours only to go at it again. The battle was for the possession of a

Elegant Etiquette.

Chicago Daily News.] Captain O'Shea, the gentleman now conspict ous among Parnell's enemies, refers to his ex-wife as "the divorced lady." There is a singular beauty in that nice etiquette which prompts a man to call a spade a utensil for cleaving and excavating the homogeneous component parts of the alluvial globe. _

His Iron Horse Will. Chicago Tribune.]

Jay Gould was suffering from fatigue when he reached Jersey City on his way home from the South, but he was able to walk from the train to the ferry and save the 25 cents that a cab would have cost him. Mr. Gould's iron will rises equal to every emergency.

Or Trunks and Drunks

Chicago Mail.]

the artistic histrionic performances of Lillian Russell and John L. Sullivan. DEATHS OF A DAY.

Tights, it is claimed, seriously interfere with

General Sibley. PAUL, Feb. 18.-General Apostle of Good Taster for good taste is but hinnesota nioneer and first Governor of the State, died at his home in this city at 4:20 o'clock this morning. He has been lingering near the cree of the grave for some time, and for nearly to hours prior to his death was unconscious. NEWS OF THE THEATERS.

The McCaull Opera Company in The Having the Silver Bill in Charge-A Re-Black Hussar-Plays Coming. The McCauli Opera Company presented "The Black Hussar" at the Grand last night to port Upon the Pool Inquiry Expected a good-sized audience, which was a great deal more enthusiastic than that which heard "Clover" Monday evening. Everybody is lands to-day resumed his statement before the House Coinage Committee in advocacy of free coinage of silver. Mr. Newlands and Reprefamiliar with Millocker's work, and though rendered time and again in this city, it is as sentative Walker combated each other on the assertion of the former that the prices of through the lines was greatly augmented last evening by frequent references to the local flood situation, which never failed to call out a

amination was to be kept up, and another Mr. Walker-I have questions which will last all day long.

Mr. Bartine—That is absolutely unreasonable The other members of the committee have some After a brief exchange of words Mr Walker declared that he had no desire to prolong the hearing. He had a list of the questions carefully noted down, which were pertinent to the investigation into the silver problem. He would agree that a vote should be taken, but he want-

dhis questions answered.

Mr. Comstock, of Minnesota, paid a tribute to the abilities of Messra. Bartine, Bland and other committeemen, but thought they should concede to Mr. Walker the right to continue his questions. Attractions That Are Coming. Near the Close of the Session Mr. Wilcox, of Connecticut, suggested tha Congress was on the eye of the close of the session, and the people desired a hearing in Congress. Although he did not accord with the views of a large proportion of the people on this question, Mr. Wilcox said he was ready to bring the matter before the House, believing the committee had made a thorough investiga-Mr. Williams, of Illinois, moved that the

hearings close with to-day's session. After that motion was agreed to be was willing Mr. Walker so should ask all the questions he wished.

Mr. Walker protested against the charge that he wished to kill the bill by hearings, and said he did not ask anything except fair treatment and expressed a willingness to take a vote at 2 o'clock Friday. and expressed a willingness to take a vote at a o'clock Friday.

Mr. Bartine said that his friend Walker was determined that there should be no final decision in time for the House to act. He believed that Mr. Walker was willing to fix Friday for a vote in committee because he thought it would be too late to secure action. Mr. Walker arose and objected to such statements. Mr. Tracey, of New York, as a substitute for ending motions, moved that the hearings cease at 12 o'clock on Friday, and he adopted suggestions of other members that a vote should gestions of other members that a vote should estions of other members that a vote should e taken at 1 o'clock Friday on the reported ill. It was evident that this was the best that the silver men could do, and Mr. Bartine cepted the substitute motion.

Taking What They Can Get. Mr. Williams said he would vote for the proposition of Mr. Tracey under protest, because he could not help himself, and Mr. Bland made a similar statement. It was agreed that hearing should cease at I2 o'clock Friday and that a vote on the bill should be taken that

and that a vote on the bill should be taken that day.

Mr. Walker then resumed his examination of Mr. Newlands. After it had been decided to take a recess for an hour, Mr. Warner, of Ohio, called attention to the charge which had been made, that the advocates of free coinage were not willing to be questioned, and stated that he was willing to answer any inquiries which might be made.

Mr. Walker asked him if he were not the head of the National Silver Executive Committee, and when Mr. Warner responded in the affirmative, Mr. Walker inquired how much money had been expended to promote silver legislation.

egislation.

Mr. Newland interrupted with the remark that he had given a statement of expenditure to the Silver Pool Investigating Committee and advised Mr. Warner not to answer the

question.

Mr. Warner declined to give the amount, but Mr. Warner declined to give the amount, but declared that \$5 had been expended by the gold pool and bank pool for every dollar spent by the silver men. Mr. Warner declared that he represented no pool, and said he had been advocating the cause of silver ever since he had learned of its demonetization.

Mr. Walker several times pressed Mr. Warner for information as to his knowledge of the exinformation as to his kn ence of any gold pool or bank pool. Mr. arner's response was, in effect, that he had no knowledge except that which was in public press, and that he intended to simply that the national banks were doing what he silver men were doing, and which they had a right to—agitating these questions and bringing their views before the people. After recess, Mr. Newland's examination was continued until adjournment for the day.

The Besuit of the Agreement. If the programme agreed upon to-day by the House Comage Committee to govern its action upon the Senate bitl is carried out it will make approve it. The period of time between 1 o clock Friday and noon March 4 is just one hour less than the period of ten days, exclusive of Sunday, that the President is permitted to retain a bill without returning it to Congress.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a Senate resolution, states that the basis on which be estimates the market price of silver is the daily quotations of silver in London, New York and San Francisco. The market price, the Secretary estimates from a comparison of these prices and the prices at which silver is offered for sale to the Government, the rule being to accept the lowest offers, provided they do not materially exceed the highest market price in the three named cities.

Mr. Nettleton further states that no silver buillion has been purchased by the Government outside of the United States, but undoubtedly large quantities of foreign silver buillou have been delivered on purchases to the Government made from parties residing in the United States.

The Silver Pool Invasilenting Commutes has ne United States.
The Silver Pool Investigating Committee has

about completed its inquiry, and though the committee has not formally declared the in-vestigation closed, it is probable that no more witnesses will be summoned. To Take the Place of Ingalis. The subject of the selection of a successor to Senator Ingalls (who retires from the Senate March 4) as President pro tempore is being privately discussed among the Republican Senators. It will be necessary to arrange this matter before the 4th of March, in order to guard against a vacancy in the presidir fficer's chair after that date, so a caucus Republican Senators will be held probably p week to elect Senator Ingalis' success does not appear that much effort is making on the part of Senators to secure the place, and

but three names have been put forward inently, which are those of Senators Hoar and Frye. Opposition to the Shipping Bill. In the general debate in the House to-day Mr. Blount, of Georgia, took position against the shipping bill on the ground that all the efforts to build up the merchant marine by means of subsidy would prove futile so long as the present high rates of duty were maintained. He enveighed against the general policy of subsidies, and instanced the Pacific Mail Steamship subsidy as being of no benefit to commerce, but resulting only in a scandal resting on the American Congress. Air. Kerr, of Iowa, favored the shipping bill as tending to build up the merchant marine.

Mr. Crain, of Texas, made an argument in support of the resolution reported by him to amend the Constitution so as to provide that the terms of Representatives shall begin on the lst of January and the President shall be inaugurated on the 30th of April.

Mr. Cummings, of New York, addressed himself to an advocacy of his resolution procesting against the persecusion of the Hebrews in Russia. He had the kindliest feeling toward the Government of Russia, which had always shown itself friendly toward the United States, but he thought it was the duty of this country to inform Russia of the outraged position of mankind.

Mr. O'Ferrall submitted as a manadeaut the present high rates of duty were main-

but he thought it was the duty of this country to inform Russia of the outraged position of mankind.

Mr. O'Ferrall submitted an amendment against the shipping bill. In the course of his remarks he touched upon the silver question, and in response to a question by Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, as to the position of Mr. Cleveland upon that subject, he declared that Grover Cleveland was deeper down in the heart of the Democracy of the country than any other living man. It might be that Mr. Cleveland's views on silver did not suit the Democracy. They were the views of an individual member of the Democratic party. He (Mr. O'Ferrall) assumed that whatever Mr. Cleveland's position might be to-day on the question of silver coinage, when the National Convention speke in 1894, he would indorse the principles of their platform, whatever they might be. He did not believe that Mr. Cleveland would surrender his convictions, but there were questions of Democratic principle far paramount to the question of the free coinage of silver. Without disposing of the bill the committee rose and the House adjourned.

The Case-McClain Wedding. Mr. and Mrs. John A. McClain will be "at home" to their friends March 12 and 19. They are now away on their wedding tour, baving tarted East last night after the performance of started East last night after the performance of the ceremony of their marriage at the home of the bride's parents in this city. Mrs. McClain was Miss Nan Case, daughter of City Assessor Frank P. Case. Her husband is the son of ex-Senator McClain, of Washington county, and is connected with H. Clark & Co., the Wood street firm. The officiating clergymae was R.v. J. M. Wallace, of the Eighth U. P. Church.

Syrneuse, N. Y., Evening Heratd.] It is the umbrella that finus it essiest to keep even declared that she was the most bea woman that ever graced the society of Smoky City.

and competence, which their cramped nativity denies them, brags a little, not obstreperously, of the superior enterprise of Canada. He is justified by the facts. By art, liberal and judicious expenditure, the Canadian Government does its best to overcome natural disadvantages. Our own Government does comparatively lit tle, leaving our great opportunities neglected. Canada has spent \$56,000,000 and proposes to spend as much again, and yet again, if necessary, to develop her water route from "Soo to the sea," and create conditions which enable

flood situation, which never failed to call out a warm response.

All the parts were in good hands. Mr. Charles W. Dungan as Helbert was very pleasing, and Miss Helen Bertram as Minna was all that her previous efforts in this city warranted the audience in expecting. That the charming little lady knows how a kiss should be received was the popular verdict as expressed in an enthusiastic encore to her duet with Mr. Dungan. A large share of the honors of the evening fell to the vivacious Annie Myers, who appeared in the role of Roselta. The solos of both ladies at the beginning of the third act had to be repeated. The humorous characters fell to Miss Laura Joyce Bell, Mr. Fred, H. Frear and the nimitable Digby Bell. "Read the Answer in the Stars" in their hands is full of fun and melody. The scene from the base-ball field convulsed the audience. her people to make serious inroads on our com The State of New York has spent probably half as much, and the United States Government a sum comparatively insignificant. For-

THE coming of Marie Tempest with the J. C. Duff Opera Company, at the Grand Opera House next week, will be hailed with delight by Pittsburg's lovers of comic opera. Miss Tempest made her first appearance in America last August, and won immediate and substantial success. "The Red Hussar," which will be sung the first half of the week, is a light opera by Stevens & Solomon, of the type now popu lar at the Casino, "Dorothy," in which Miss Tempest sang 900 consecutive times at the Lyric Theater, London, will be given the last half of the week. Miss Tempest will become the prima donna of the Casino in September next. The opera in which she is to make her debut has not been decided on as yet, but it is rumored that it will be in something from the joint pens of two English comic opera writers. MR. ARCHIBALD CLAVERING GUNTER is fast becoming a very rich man. From the obsoure assayer in an office at Salt Lake City he has developed into perhaps the best known author-dramatist-publisher of his day, "Mr.

the popular taste, and at one bound put the author into the front rank of cotemporaneous writers. His hero, Mr. Harnes, has proved, too, quite as interesting a personage on the stage as was his prototype of the novel, and the reception accorded him everywhere has been but a repetition of his Pittsburg experience. The company remains practically the same as when here last. Mr. Barnes will sojourn during his stay in this city next week at the Bijou. MR. HOYT'S satire on popular superstitie "A Brass Monkey," will be at the Duquesne next week. In George F. Marion Mr. Hoyt has found a comedian who gives a proper humor to superstitious Jonah and plays the part unctiously. All the rest of the characters are in good hands, and the brass work that Mr.

Hoyt is responsible for in the comedy is pol-ished up to the brighest degree before being delivered to the audience. The most notable among the new features is George F. Marion's Italian "Chestnut" speech. THE Bijou Theater had nothing but the Alegheny river in the house yesterday afternoon, so the matinee was postpoped until this after oon when the waters will have receded enough

to give "Kajanka" a chance.
"THE METEORS" will hold the boards at farry Williams' Academy next week with Washington's Birthday matinee Monday, THE attraction at Harris' Theater next week "Struck Gas" with its usual quota of fun.

EVERY-DAY MIRACLES,

Why Does One Person Always Look Neat While Another Does Not. Chicago Herald 1 We are surrounded on all sides by miracles We become so used to them that we walk the vast arena of this world's wonder, as a child flits through a powder-mill, unmindful or ig-norant of the stupendous power of its environment. The law of gravitatio we realized it in its immensity, would occupy our amazed thoughts in a whiri forever. The mere act of locomotion is enough to engage our attention for a lifetime. We move about it impossible to pass that bill a second time if the President declines either to approve or disthe planets revolve in their infinite circles. But there is one miracle of daily living that is not taken under consideration, and when it is, the

average female intellect confronts it in placid and hopeless amazement without hope of any earthly solution. Why is it that one woman, pursuing a perfectly tranquil tenor of life, doing very little moving about, sitting at her desk all day and ascending and descending no starcases whatever, wears out her clothes and treads out her shoes with a wild abandon unknown to her more active neighbor? Take two wem buys a new dress upon the same day that "B" casts off her old suit and invests in a new one. At the end of a month "A's" dress is riddled with rents; her elbows are darned and patched. her skirt braid is utterly worn to shreds, der skirt facings hang like tattered flags from a beleaguered fort. "B," on the contrary, walks to and fro without a sign of devastating wear housed, her braid unbroken, her facings as

marvel, ye who can. It is beyond me,

APPRECIATED MERIT. What Is Thought of the Dispatch by a Live Newspaper.

Kittanning, Pa., Union Free Press, 1 THE PITTSBURG DISPATOR promises its readers many new and attractive features for 1891. It has fitted out its new granite, fireproof building on the corner of Diamond and mithfield streets with a complete new outfit of the latest and best printing machinery, and has made every arrangement for putting out with expedition its immense daily and Sunday editions, which reach over 80,000 and 60,000 copies respectively. THE DISPATCH has complete facilities for the early receipt of home and foreign news. It is the only paper in Western Pennsylvania which controls connecting its news rooms with the leading cities of the country and carrying a special daily cable report, covering all European news cally cable report, covering all European news centers. Its financial, commercial, produce, live stock and from markets are accurate and exhaustive, and it is recognized as the leading oil news journal. THE DISPATCH continues as it has been, an Independent Republican journal, and claims the distinctive merit of discussing events alone with regard to truth and public interest as a first and only consideration. In fine it is a first-class, go-ahead newspaper.

PHOTOGRAPHING ROADS.

The L. A. W. Offers Prizes for Pictures

Bad Highways. The New York and Connecticut Division of the League of American Wheelmen join in offering three prizes aggregating to \$100-in gold—for the best collection of amateur photographs sent to them on or before May I, 1891. The photographs must be confined to such subjects as most strongly illustrate the unitness of public roads all over the country. The prizes will be awarded before May 15 by a committes to be selected by the Chief Consuls of State Divisions of New York and Connecticut. Isaac R, Potter, Chairman Roads Improvement Commission, New York State Division, L. A. W., 278 Potter building New York, and Charles L. Burdette, Hartford, Conn., will receive negatives and give information.

Does Depew Drivel? Charleston, S. C., News and Courier. 1 Chauncey Depew says that he made a politi-cal speech in the Mohawk Valley when he was

a young man is which he indulged in a good deal of "rhetoric," and that, when he had finished, an "old campaigner" stepped up to him and said: "Chauncey, that speech had more frill than shirt." The honest but homely comment of the "old campaigner" can be ap-plied to nearly all of Dr. Depew's speeches. For the purpose of healthy criticism as applied to the utterances of this man of many words, it is as good as a perpetual calendar. No man in the United States has made more speeches than Dr. Depow, but very little that he has said will outlast the echees of his own

A Fair Invader. Indianapolis Journal,

Mrs. May French Sheldon, who is about to invade Africa in search of the novel and curi-ons, was a Pittsburg belie in her youth. It is of money. Although a good liver, General Sherman did not spend all of the \$13,500 salar received by him from the Government for many years, and his savings he invested.

Comparative Enterprise of Two Countries To the Editor of The Dispatch: "Montreal Elector," doubtless one of the large contingent of enterprising Canadians who seek on our soil the opportunities for a career

citizens has made amends for governmenta neglect. But the conditions are changing. Can-ada is considering and will doubtless execute works so facilitating transportation that our private enterprise cannot cope with her govern mental measures. For 20 years we have been talking, and Canada has been doing. We have talking and Canada has been doing. We have talked about the Niagara Ship Canal; about improving the Eric Canal, and of the possibility of transporting warships from the ocean to the lakes. There is not one chance in twenty billion that we will lakes. There is not one chance in twenty billion that we will ever want to transport a warship from the ocean to the lakes, but to transpert commerce from the lakes, but to transpert commerce from the lakes to the ocean is something that we must do, and do, every minute. Now, this is what Canada is trying to do, and to do cheaper than we can; and unless we look out we will wake up some morning to find her carrying off our expert grain and provision trade. It is the old story of the lion, the bear, and the fox. While sectional and party jealousies hold us back from improvements imperative to advance the interests of the whole people, Canada, acting as a unit, is doing for herself what we ought to do for ourselves. Now, nature has given us the advantage of position. The Mohawk and Hudson valleys constitute the great natural outlet from the lakes to the ocean. The St. Lawrence, the other Northern outlet, is at a creat disadvantage in that it terminates (for Lawrence, the other Northern outlet, is at a great disadvantage in that it terminates (for practical business purposes) at Montreal, and can never do much local business, being an out-let to Europe only; and further, because it opens into the Arctic current, and is closed or obstructed by ice for six months of the year; whereas our own line, the line of the Eric Canal and Mohawk and Hudson rivers, has a

whereas our own line, the line of the Eric Canal and Mohawk and Hudson rivers, has a harbor which is never closed, a dense industrial and agricultural population its entire length, and debouches centrally on our Atlantic seaboard most advantageously for our coast and foreign trade.

The great commercial and topographical advantages of this roadway cannot be overstated, or stated too frequently. It is the only practical water route between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi Valley and our Atlantic seaboard. It is the only down grade from Western producer to Eastern and European consumer. Anywhere else the freight must be lifted over the mountains; on this line it runs down hill of its own weight. The Canadians' boast is justified. If our Government had shown equal enterprise, and had spent money in one-third ratio to our people and wealth, the Atlantic seaboard would to-day extend its arm to the Rockies; ships would load in the heart of our great granery; Pittsburg, Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City would be ports having a direct foreign trade; our agricultural and industrial people would be prespectual and industrial people would be prespectual and industrial people would be prespectual and our polities would not be polluted by monopolistic agencies. But we are a peculiar people. It used to be said that we could not be kicked into a war; and to-day it may be said that we wait to be cuffed into prespectiv.

Engineers.

Knocks Out Dry Restaurants. To the Editor of The Dispatch: As I am a constant reader of your newspape

years in the Union army and have been in the Eighteenth New York Cavalry, and opu-Eighteenth New York Cavalry, and cousider myself a good citizen of the United States, I presume I have a right to express my opinion about the liquor incenses of the State. Now, what I have to complain of is simply this, that the Heense law compels a saleon-keeper to keep a restaurant. This is an injury to owners of restaurants without saleons. About a year ago I opened a restaurant in the city. I did a fair business until two saleons opened up in the same block and commenced to spread out free lunches. After a little while the saleons opened up dinlog rooms, with very noor accommodations, but the result was that I had to close my doors and lose the hard-earned money I put in and my time beside. I consider this a very unsatisfactory state of things.

1200 PENN AVENUE. B. WALTER.

Information as to the Conaugh. To the Editor of The Dispatch :

In answer to "P." of Braddock, would say leak at sea in 1859, and also took fire. Captai Wilson, of the brig Minule Schaffer, discovered her at a distance, and bore down on her, ran alongside and took off 600 people and bore them safely to Boston harbor, for which he received a vote and card of thanks from the British Government. I was personally acquainted with Captain Wilson. A. K. WEYSE. PITTSBURG, Feb. 17.

CATHEDRAL ARCHITECTURE.

How the Great Church of Rome Was Bullt of Butter.

Philadelphia Public Ledger.] "The cathedral is first found to perfection in the thirteenth century, but it is more elaborate in the fourteenth. The tenth century was an important epoch in the history of cathedrals. It was the general belief at that time that the end of the world was approaching and a falling off in building activity is notice quence. After the beginning of the year 1000 A. D. a general sense of relief is shown in the building of new churches. The erection of a church was a convenient means for the expres-sion of thankfulness. The founding of monasteries, especially of the Cistercian order, led also to this phenomenal activity. An illustration of this progressive spirit is seen in the tower of Rouen Cathedral, which was built of butter. I mean by that that the people of Rouen, by giving up butter in Lent, paid for it

from their savings.
"The sculpture of cathedrals, which was so exquisitely carried out in the Middle Ages contained a means for teaching the Hible in days when books were almost unknown. This is well shown in the statues of Christ. At that time it was more than a symbol; it was a sign of the Living Spirit. Then, too, the cathedral was more than a church and was not merely a religious place. It was the one superlative place in the city—the center of learning and of the rated, as in the early days, to a mere place of

CANADA'S COAST DEFENSES. The Dominion Is Hustling to Put Things in Shape at England's Expense.

OTTAWA, ONT., Feb. 18 .- General Herbert ommandant of the militia, has left for the Pacific coast, where he will inspect the coast defenses. General Herbert, on coming to Canada, was, it is understood, charged with the mission of perfecting these defenses and got-ting the Canadian Government to assist thereting the Canadian Government to assess these in financially.

The Canadian Government is not at all averse either to the strengthening of the coast defenses or to the liberal expenditure of imperial funds in Canadian cities, but they are loath to contribute anything thereto, as they see that the Canadian coasts could only be assessed by a war arising over imperial con-

threatened by a war arising over imperial con-cerns. The foe feared on the Pacific coast is understood to be Russia, with its great naval arsenal of Vladivostock on the Siberian coast SALINE SNOW.

A Fall of the Beautiful Melts Rapidly and Leaves a Deposit of Salt. SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 18.-It snowed her Monday night, and a peculiar feature of the snowstorm was a large quantity of salt which fell with it. The snow melted yesterday, and left the salt on the ground at least one-fourth of an inch in thickness. The salt was evidently absorbed from the lake.

Reportorial Forethought. "I am dying, Clara, dying," the old reporter saidt "I have got my last assignment-I must inter

come to rest.

And when my joyous spirit fits among the blest,
I'll know I had a send-off when I left this earth below,
For I wrote my own obituary twenty years

-New York Herald.

But don't be nervous, darling, my time has

view the dead;

Sherman's Fortune. Boston Globe, 1 General Sherman died possessed of a en iderable fortune, estimated at between \$150

the cannot be said to be still among the living. "Uncle Ebenezer," said Hojack to Mistab Johnsing, "I understand that Madison Clay Washington tried to get into the Midnight Club,

tion, as it is called, for six months.

Applicant—Six months? What for?

"To prove your fitness for being received into

hateful manoy, Julian would have proposed long ago. Don't you think so?"

"Yes-to mo." - Life.