WILLIE WINKLE.

The Dispatch

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PITTSBURG, MONDAY, FEB, 23, 1801,

DISARMAMENT OR WAR.

According to our cable dispatches, Europe is on the verge of new international developments which will change the present aspect of affairs to a radical degree. The exact result of the new changes is in some doubt, according to rumor, but it is settled by that reliable authority that it will be either universal peace and disarmament, or universal war and desolation. More precisely stated, the report is that the fall of Crispi, the differences between the German Emperor and Bismarck, the visit of the dowager Empress Victoria of Germany to Paris and the coming conference between the German and Austrian Emperors are the surface developments of the tendency toward the dissolution of the Triple Alliance and the formation of new combinations which may produce either of the above stated results.

There are certain gaps in this theory, the most important of which is that the overtures of the German Emperor toward France are brought into close juxtaposition with an alliance of the Northern Powers to force the European Republic into disarmament, even if they have to fight for it. The fact is that the youngest of the Emperors has heretofore made tentative efforts to conciliate France, which may now be renewed with exceeding vigor, since the falling away of Italy from the Triple Alliance. It is also well known that the same potentate has a strong desire to immortalize his reign by leading in the work of general disarmament. The practicability of that policy is the subject of much doubt, but it is unquestionably a higher aim than Bismarck's stubbern devotion to the condition of armed truce which he established in Europe years ago.

That the policy of disarmament may have the effect of plunging Europe into war seems somewhat Hibernian. But if that ple, paradox were to be produced in its most destructive form, it may be questioned whether it would not be a relief on the present state of affairs. For twenty years the people of immense and constantly increasing military establishments, kept on foot solely by international jealousies. Every effort to settle the long-standing disputes has only called for more operous taxation, a larger withdrawal of men from productive industry. and a firmer fixture of the military burden disputes to a finish in the '70's the condition of the people might have been better to-day. Certainly a policy which aims at be welcomed on the ground that almost any change it may bring will be a relief.

The impartial elements of civilization will to bring about a reduction of the military burdens of Europe. Even if his efforts lead to the incongruous result of war, he will fighting in a good cause.

TALMAGE AGAINST GAMBLING.

The sermon on gambling by Rev. Dr. Talmage, which is reported elsewhere in this issue, attacks one of the gigantic evils of the day. It is satisfactory to note that in attacking this evil that energetic clergyman does not restrict his denunciation to the forms of gambling which are generally rec- people are likely to gain by it. ognized as vicious, but places under that head all methods of trying to get the money of others without rendering an equivalent for it. That is the essence of gambling, and it takes in a great many things besides cards or horse races. Upon that basis Dr. prevalent wrong, and the most severe attacks which he can make on it are none too ety and to rally the forces of Christianity for their suppression.

THE BALLOT REFORM BILL.

Some intimations have been recently ballot reform bill is siumbering peacefully that its sleep is not likely to be disturbed. As the measure is one which received the indorsement of both parties in the last State campaign, that view of the case is not unin the party platforms and then letting them

A circular of the Pennsylvania Ballot Reform Association, issued on Saturday, gives | that they should esteem themselves entitled a rather more hopeful view of the case. The to complain because they are liberally supbill introduced by Mr. Baker in the House was reported by the Judiciary General Committee on January 23, to give it a place on the calendar, and it now stands at the head. It was recommitted on January 23, and | and a paucity of performance. If they had after argument in its favor before the whole committee was sent to a special committee. It is hoped by gentlemen of the Ballot Reform Association that the special committee will report it this week. But the bill has still to run the chances of all the tactics of delay by the practical politicians.

There can be no doubt that if the indorse ment of ballot reform by the parties were sincere, this bill would be passed without further delay than is needed to perfect its provision. It reaches the essential needs of struct consideration, but is rarely made a ballot reform by securing legal equality of subject for complaint. The practical politiparty and independent nominations; free cian who, after setting primaries, convenprinting of uniform ballots; secret marking of the ballots in the voting room; a public or first-class consulate dwindle into a messen semi-public counting of the ballots; secresy of the vote except when necessary to identify the numbered ballots by judicial authority

sociation also urges a popular indorsement of Mr. Baker's restricting election expenses and requiring statements of them to be filed. It is to be hoped that the Legislature will take up these bills and fulfil the party pledges by passing them promptly. But if they do not in their course through the two branches strike some unsuspected rocks a large number of people will be happily disappointed and a smaller but more influential number of politicians will experience the unhappy kind of disappointment,

THE HIGHWAY APPROPRIATION. The proposition in the pending bill be fore the Legislature, to appropriate \$1,000,-000 from the State Treasury, seems to have

given the project of road improvement a temporary pause. Everyone was ready to give an enthusiastic assent to the desirability of better roads in the abstract. There is no doubt that a system of roads which would make hauling practicable at all times of the year and would enable the motive power of the farmers to accomplish twice as much, would be an immense addition to the wealth of the State. These things are all conceded; but when it comes to an appropriation from the State Treasury to secure the actual improvement of the roads, objections are at once heard from

It is a singular feature of the objection

numerous quarters.

too, that it comes from the quarters which would receive the most direct benefit. The country members in whose districts the roads will be built and whose constituents will be most directly benefited, draw back with a sort of instinc tive terror at the idea of a single appropriation of that size. Some of the city members have expressed the same feeling; but public opinion of the large cities which will pay a large share of the money, as expressed in the newspapers, is decidedly willing to bear that burden for the sake of the indirect benefit which they will secure. This will materialize for tradat large in the shape of a more steady movement of traffic and a more even distribution of freight movements when the combined necessities of bad roads in winter and farm work in spring, summer and autumn do not force the farming interests to compress their trading within one or two brief seasons of a few weeks each year.

The fact is that the proposed appropriation is one that manifestly should be made. Criticisms may be offered and amendments may be made, to secure additional guarantees that all the State funds shall go into the construction of permanent highways: but there is no doubt that the sum is one which the State can well afford to invest in that form, and on which the return will be well worth the investment. It is worth while to remember in discussing such questions that improvements of this class, honestly carried out, are among the best investments possible for the funds of the public. It is when expenditures on public works are dishonestly and wastefully made that the money is thrown away. The legislators should make it their duty to see that the utmost safeguards are thrown about the granting of this appropriation, so that the State shall get value received for its money in the shape of durable and permanent highways. When that is done the appropriation is one the results of which will commend themselves to the peo-

Even if it should require a decimal addition to the present percentage of State taxation, the State can well afford to do it on a plan which will secure the construction of a Europe have suffered under the burden of thousand miles or more of first-class highways within the State.

A BOOK OF BARGAINS.

There is instruction and amusement i the development of the political fight in New Hampshire, that is furnished by the publication on Senator Chandler's part of on the populace. If Europe had fought all | what he calls the "Book of Bargains." These bargains are represented as between "Jones, Sinclair & Co., Brewers and Railroad Jobbers, parties of the first part, and the termination of this state of affairs can G. G. & Co., Mercenary Republicans, parties of the second part." They are introduced by a couple of specimen acts of choice railroad and stock watering legislation, and approve the desire of the Emperor William | run through a number of alleged deals on politics, corporate legislation, repeal of the prohibitory law, to the total of twelve bargains. That these bargains may have been have the satisfaction of knowing that he is made, without the advice and consent of Senator Chandler, is quite probable, but considering that the introductory acts in which the worst of these jobs are rooted, were passed by Legislatures in which Sena tor Chandler's power was undisputed, it is remarkable that he should tell the world of it. The New Hampshire squabble appears to be the latest verification of the proverb that when a certain class falls out honest

THE SIOUX COMPLAINT.

There have been hopes that the gentle savage was learning the arts of civilization. The display of sharpness in land deals; ; keenness at the great republican diversion Talmage is leveling his pulpit shafts at a of draw poker, which would permit some of the noble aborigines to stand pat in the presence of Colonel Bill Brown, of New York, strong. The highest function of the pulpit or the Hon. Boyd Winchester, of Kenis to expose the great immoralities of soci- tucky, and an earnest appetite for appropriations have been the grounds for expecting that the national wards would forsake the tomahawk and scalping-knife for the arts of science and civilization. But the expressions of dissatisfaction to which the Sioux made in the State press that the chiefs have given utterance on their return from Washington destroy the expectation in the committee rooms at Harrisburg, and | that they will be able to master the true inwardness of our democratic system.

These simple savages complain that they were taken to Washington only to hear talk. and that, as they go back with nothing more natural. The practice of indorsing measures | than promises, their people will laugh at like railroad regulation and ballot reform | them and call them old men. It is true that if promises would supply the Indian comdie a natural death in the Legislature is missariat, the Sioux tribes would long ago well established by the political precedents | have suffered the ailments incident on too high living, and that they might reasonably wish a variation on that arry diet. But plied with promises, proves that they are unable or unwilling to perceive that principal feature of the art of civilized politics, which consists in a profusion of promises properly understood this point, we can hardly believe that the Sioux leaders would have set up a claim of superiority to their white brethren, who have become so accustomed to receiving liberal promises in the political line that they never think of grumbling over the minor consideration that

The wide discrepancy between what is promised and what is done in our polities, has long been a subject of interest for abtions and other things, sees the promised ger's position at the Treasury Department considers himself entitled to do some specific grumbling when he does not get the mesto settle contests. The Ballot Reform As- senger's place. But the average citizen

the promises are not fulfilled.

accept the failure of parties to do what they promised for the public benefit, as a part of the common lot of humanity. A party may pledge itself to enforce and extend civil service reform or railroad regulation through a long succession of platforms; and its failure to do so will only be thought worthy of mention merely to temper too sanguine expectations that because other promises are made in the platforms, the promised reforms will be established.

Our Sioux friends should be instructed that one of the first principles of party government is that people can have all the promises they want, with the reserved understanding that this liberality is to compensate for the fact that they get nothing else. The principle may not increase the savage admiration for civilization; but it will forestall severe disappointment when they learn all about our social system by ex-

DURING the remaining eight working days of Congress jobs and appropriations will hustle each other in the universal effort to secure passage. If the appropriations are as skillfully handled as the jobs it will be an im-

SPEAKER REED'S retort to Mr. Springer that while the latter might abuse him from the floor, he would never be able to do so from the Speaker's chair, is not especially happy. It is a new adaptation of the old retort, when his antagonist said he would rather be right than be ident, and Mr. Reed replied: "You will never be either." The last renly is less effective, as it cogently suggests the Speaker's conviction that he retains a monopoly of using the Speaker's chair for abusive purposes,

Youngstown wants to try government by a non-partisan commission. This wish seems to be based on the opinion that if anything could be worse than a partisan municipal government Youngstown would like to find

SIR JOHN MACDONALD and Sir Charles Tupper warn the American Government that if it "shall lay a finger on Canada" it will have has been contemplating using his fingers in that unjustifiable way? After this retaliation for tail-twisting, our nation will exercise due care against leaving any finger-marks on the

DR. FELIX ADLER says that "the first for a man to do is to become the owner of his own soul." Dr. Adler is another of those meddling, dreamy mugwumps who would make

An order which recognizes the dignity in the title of "American Mechanics" ought not complain if its members are taken at their word. Yet they go say that some of the mem bers of those lodges who attended a sermon preached to them vesterday are asserting that the address of the clergyman as if they were ordinary workingmen did not apply to them

FROM the Southside the call now comes for more policemen. The demand for the municipal guardians from all quarters of the city ought to be regarded as a testimonial to

THESE reports that Cleveland is not a candidate and that Whitney will fall heir to his boom, together with the denials, are alleged by the organs of the opposition to be mere feelers. But whether they are feelers in the interest of Cleveland or of Whitney is a point on which our cotemporaries leave us in the bonds of doubt and ignorance.

As to the Delaware peach crop, those prolific orchards are now yielding the regu-lation late winter crop of chestnuts about the killing of the more desirable fruit,

It is pertinent in connection with th tunnel horror at New York to note that the train on which people were burned belonged to a corporation which has refused to obey the New York law against the car stoves. The lititipue to burn helpless people to death.

FEBRUARY'S cold waves are so far of that very mild variety which only freeze out the weather prophets who predicted a month

THE ice-dealers of Toledo have petitioned Congress for a tariff duty on ice. This is in the nature of an assurance that the ice crop is not a failure. The ice barons must have some ice when they are so anxious to protect against the pauper productions of Jack Frost in other

THE UPPER CRUST.

UP to the day of his death Victor Hugo PROF. Koch has a cousin in Mancheste Mich., who is a brews-, THE King of Spain is a very strong boy,

ugly, but bright and good tempered. LEO XIII, is no advocate for ventilation and will never allow an open window where he is. THE Empress of Austria, who suffers much from rheumatism, has a lady doctor in

MISS AIMEE RAPIN is an armless Swisartist who is beginning to achieve fame. She paints with her toes.

-ALLAN ARTHUR, son of ex-President Arthur, is cutting a dash in London, where he can be seen every day driving a four-in-hand, -CHARLES FOSTER, the new Secretary of the Treasury, is a millionaire and a stock holder in the Standard Oil Company. He made his start as a drygoods merchant.

SENATOR-ELECT HILL wants a famous seat in the Senate. He has applied for the chair which Wade Hampton will vacate next month in Washington.

-THEY say that General Sherman and General Johnston entered into an agreement soon after the war that the survivor of them should serve as a palibearer at the other's

-MRS, SARAH PARKER, an American has gone to Algiers to found a branch of the Marriage Law Reform Association. When she has finished her work in Africa she pro-poses to go to France and establish one in Paris.

-MES. KATE SMITH, "the Queen of the Census Office," is now an active chief of division, in charge of the work of collecting data on mortgages on homes and farms. She is the only woman chief of division in the Govern-ment service, and her salary is \$1,600 a year. GENERAL JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON has a record as a pallbearer that is unparalleled. Be-sides acting at the funerals of a number of famous Confederate chieftains, he and General Sherman rode side by side at the funeral of General Grant. General Johnston is now 82 years of age, and since the war probably no other Confederate general has enjoyed the friendship and esteem of so many Union offi-

cers of rank. IT is a singular fact that great men seldom leave direct descendants-Wellington, Washington and Carlyle all being instances Shakespeare left only two daughters, who nearest relative to the great man now living i Thomas Hart, a resident of Australia, who is said to be the eighth in descent from Shake peare's sister Joan. Walter Scott's line ended with the second or third generation.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

Charles W. Rossiter, who died on Satur day night of consumption at the early age of a years, was one of the best known book keepers in the city. He was II years with Jones & McLaugh-lins, and latterly in the employment of James I. Scott & Co. He was of unnsually steady habits, and highly respected by a wide circle of acquaint-ances and many friends. The services will be held this afternoon at the Shady Avenue Baptist Church.

Eliza J. Nisbet. Eliza J. Nisbet, sister of William W Risbet, the well-known druggist of Allentown died at her residence, No. 77 Washington avenue, Thirty-first ward, Jesterday morning Services will be held this evening at 7.30 P. w. The Interment will take place at Freeport to morrow.

SNAP SHOTS IN SEASON

Ir's the height of folly to drag a poor man into court for debt. He's not worth a sou

WILD flowers in the woods within the city limits on Washington's birthday! Verily they may be said to have been born to celebrate the birth of the heart-enthroned Father of their Country. Yes, and more than that. To brighten the eyes and gladden the heart of the finder of the "first wild flowers," and to similarly thrill, as the first impulse of Spring always does, every healthful and nature-loving neart. These flowers were found by a friend of mine yesterday, as he was rambling through Panther Hollow in Schenley Park. It was a lovely branch of the Hepatica or Liver Leaf They were growing on a southern exposure The flower stems had deftly pushed through their light brown blanketing of last year's leaves, and raised their modding heads full three inches high in the glad sunshine. How ften it seems as if "A man's best things are nearest him; Lie close about his feet."

May we not glean many a sweet thought from nature's blossomings? If fortune is to be found at the ends of the rainbow, what need to go to the ends of the earth for it? There is the old phrase: "Give me the woods and a day and I will make the pomp of emperors ridicu-lous." These flowers in the people's park may be said to grow at nobody's cost and for everybody's comfort, and they are a property clean of tears. Let the emperors parcel out all of Europe. You and I can be happier than they, I ween, if in a morning in spring we have but a share in the song-sparrow's melody, and to-gether divide the buds and flowers, and carry nome a memory of the landscape which no even a king can own. There is an old proverb which says: "If you catch a falling leaf you will have twelve months of continued happi-ness." Ahl there are countless opportunities all about us for grasping happy chances, which we forfeit by running so continuously in life's ruts nstead of afield now and then. The love of nature and the country is one of the truest pleasures of childhood. the truest pleasures of childhood It is also one of the most mature expressions of the human mind, Thus, as Sir Thomas Browne would say: "The tail of the snake finds the mouth and the circle is com-pleted." By the side of these flowers was an old stick, along whose mossy length were the marvelously brilliant scarlet cups of a fungus growth. Within as many inches away was the iainty and rare walking-fern, with its living green. Is the mystery of the Trinity itself any more wonderful than the mystery of the process by virtue of which from that same soil and air these organisms extracted and put upon themselves their various colored vestments of white and blue, green and scarlet? As surely as the soul and body of things harmonizes, as surely a "blighted spring makes a barren year." Out in the fields nature is weaving a carpet for he feet of Spring, twining a garland for her brow, knitting a mantle that will withstand the April showers will fill the sweet-lipped mouths of the flowers, whose fragrance will scent the mellow air, through which the birds will whirl on flashing wing and sing the same songs they sang before the snow-the same songs they ang over the world when the Maker said "'Tis

THE uninitiated wonder how stage lover ward off painter's colic.

THIS is the day when bank clerks get paid for sizing up the deposits along the river

THE tighter you pull the corset string, girls, the looser grows your grip on life.

WE are said to be made of clay, and it' all right to call some of us bricks. WHITE CAPS can't scare our legislators

They see them on the beer every night at Russ'. IT costs less to trim a ship than to trim ar Easter bonnet,

PUG FITZSIMMONS says alcohol will harden the face. This accounts for the hard cheek of the impecunious tippler.

DYSPEPTIC people have a hungry look n their eyes, which comes of looking for a lost IT does not require a flood to turn

BARNUM could make a hit by securing the North Pole for his big tent,

IF some aspiring actress should ever essay the role of Eve she would have to train a snake

SPEAKER REED will know what "hoist

by his own petard" means when the next Congress gets down to play. You can read a woman's age between the

lines on her face. JOSEPH was the first man who ever

played Pharaoh.

COQUETTES should remember that age and lost love transform little witches into old

FRUIT is Chairman of the Appropriation committee at Harrisburg. If he's a pear he may pare down the donations.

No wonder New York's census is crooked rooks were among the enumerators. RHODE ISLAND has sent a Page to Con

gress. He'll not do page duty, however. CONTENTMENT is the best form devel-

per, but because it is not patented the girls THE drum beat always carries a good

A CASE of champagne frequently leads to cause celebre.

A STAGE curiosity-The pure play of the ong ago.

CONGRESS is continually getting down to usiness, but never catches up to it, BEWARE of the soft-soaper. He depends on a lie for his strength.

JUDGING from the rottenness in some quarters of the world, this is an over-ripe age. SHEAR nonsense-Trying to palm off a pirated encyclopedia edited with the scissors or

SPARKS as well as sparkers have to be arrested occasionally.

THE Senate has passed 145 private pension bills, but not a single public measure, Thus is it demonstrated that a public office is a

THE high collars on the shoulder capes worn by women put the back hair out of

THANKS to eards and Cupid, the English aristocracy is furnishing some highly-seasoned

WHIP and gun stocks cannot be success-It's awful hard to tell what the cross-eyed

nan with the hammer is driving at. PERHAPS music would not intoxicate if he bars were removed. IT seems odd that foreign born girls should

nake the best domestics. NEWSPAPER liars are just as mean and angerous as the common everyday article.

WOMEN persist in violating the laws of eauty in the vain hope of securing it. THE baseball pitcher is frequently

Those pending Senatorial contests in the West ought to be stopped under the provisions THE English Lord who turned on the of the anti-lottery law.

light in the dark passage at Westminster struck

THE hardest thing for an inebriated inlividual to find is a keyhole.

WHY is an artist's model like a hard numdrum? Because it's a poser, THE newspaper printed on the heaviest

ACCORDING to Cleveland, Grover is in

OUR MAIL POUCH.

I have no doubt, from your fair news reports

The Burdick Bill Hearing. o the Editor of The Dispatch:

and editorial treatment, that you mean to deal attention to an error into which you have evi iently been misled. You indicate in your edi-orial of this (Saturday) morning that the ad-rocates of the bill were not given a full vocates of the bill were not given a full chance to reply to the arguments of Mr. Archbold and others against it. This is exactly the contrary of the facts. The committee not only gave a full hearing to the advocates of the bill before, but on Thursday, the day of final hearing, tiney had not only the first opportunity to speak, without limit as to time, but after Archbold and all other opponents of the bill had spoken, the advocates had the last word, without limit as to time. As a matter of fact, ex-Senators Lee and Emery did close the argument before the committee, in elaborate speeches, running through several hours. That they did not succeed in refuting the facts advanced by the other side, nor make it clear that any public interest was to be served by the passage of the bill, is certainly not the fault of the committee, which allowed unlimited and open liberty of debate, and acted promptly, in order to set at rest the insinuation that the bill was to be nostroned to death promptly, in order to set at rest the insinua-tion that the bill was to be postponed to death in committee. In fairness to the commit-tee, and especially to the four Alleghony county members of it, I would like this pub-liabed.

ONE OF THE FOUR.

Correcting a Correspondent.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 21.

To the Editor of The Dispatch: A correspondent under date of Calumet, February 12, has again referred to examination of superintendents and managers of mines and works, alleging that orders are issued from such parties to mine bosses, which if carried out, would endanger the lives of miners. When we consider the great precautions used by superintendents and those in management of mines during the construction of their work, not only in the mine but with the machinery and all other appliances used in connection with a mine, and also the careful supervision of all the workings and appliances in the operation of the entire mine and works, we can readily see the fallacy of the statement, "that parties in authority such as these would issue orders endangering life." And allowing that this would occur the mine inspectors have nower to adjust such matters. We can instance no case of forfeiture of position under such conditions; while a misconception of the capacity in which a mine boss is employed, an abuse of one's proper spere of duty, together with a false idea that one is serving the public as a life perserving agent, rather than an emand all other appliances used in connec as a life perserving agent, rather than an em-ploye of a company have cost many an other-wise good man his position to the advantage of both miner and operator.

LATROBE, Feb. 19.

A Needy Church in Ireland.

To the Editor of The Dispatch: I beg to inform you that I am engaged in the

arduous task of completing the church begun by my predecessor. Very Rev. Allen. The Church of S . Mary's has already cost the large sum of £15,000, subscribed principally by the Meath portion of the town of Drogheda, Its completion will entail an additional exenditure of £3,000, and to raise this sum 1 am obliged to appeal to friends outside the pre-cincts of this parish—chiefly to those in Amer-ica who retain a deep love for the old creed and

the old country.

As this is the first appeal of the kind coming from that part of the old historic town under the jurisdiction of the patriotic prelate of Meath, I have every confidence that the letters of application already sent to Pennsylvania, Brooklyn and New York will meet with a hearty and generous response from the Irish-Brooklyn and New Jork will meet with a hearty and generous response from the Irish-Americans, among whom the name of Bishop Nultysis a household word. By kindly inser-ling this notice in your widely circulated and influential journal you will much oblige, Yours faithfully, Phillip Callary, P. P. St. Mary's, Drogheda, Feb. 10.

One Feature of the Silver Question

To the Editor of The Dusnatch: There is one vital point in the silver coinage question that seems to have been strangely overlooked or ignored. It is embodied in the question: Will free coinage of silver of presnt weight increase the volume of money in circulation? Will you please give your views circulation? Will you please give your views on that point. It seems to me that the measure will have a contrary effect, first, by driving gold and gold convertible paper out of circulation, and secondly, by decoinage, i. e., the melting up of silver coin for use in the arts, which, from motives of convenience, will be largely done after its extra bullion value disappears, as it must necessarily do under free coinage. And, we may add, thirdly, with the disappearance of such extra bullion value goes also the main inducement relied on to stimulate abundant coinage, so that it is quite possible that coinage may not equal decoinage.

BALEM, O., Feb. 19.

Sunday Is the First Day. the Editor of The Dispatch: Please decide which is the day generally con dered as the first day of the week; by so dolng you will decide a long-standing bet.
A CONSTANT READER.
PITTSBURG, Feb. 22.

The Distance Is 17 Miles. To the Editor of The Dispatch: Please let me know through your columns the distance between Killyleagh and Bellac-church, County Down, to settle a bet. J. M. CONAUGHEY, MANSFIELD, PA., Feb. 19.

No Exact Figures Are Obtainable to the Editor of The Dispatch: Please inform a subscriber the number of c ored Republican voters in Pennsylvania, ALLEGHENY, Feb. 21.

MIND-READER AND MONARCH.

Kalakaus Almost Killed Himself to Pool the Performer. St. Louis Republic.]

J. Randall Brown, the mind-reader, once visited King Kalakaua in the Sandwich Islands. His Majesty during the interview, which was arranged in order to give Brown a chance to exhibit his powers, tried to foil the expert by doing his thinking in the native language, but Brown quickly translated the thoughts into English and explained the matters to the King. Kalakaua was then invited to secrete a button anywhere in the room. Instead of hiding it in the room he concealed it in his mouth. Brown was puzzled for a moment, but finally told the King that the button was in his mouth.

Determined not to let the mind reader get ahead of him, King Kalakana attempted to swallow the button. It was a task more diffi-cult than His Majesty had anticipated, and he narrowly escaped choking to death. His physi-cians and attendants were augry and indignant and blamed Brown, but the King recovering the mind reader was allowed to leave the islands. Had King Kalakaua choked to death on the bucton, Brown would have been fortunate fn making his escape. As it was, the King sent him a number of presents and complimented him on his triumphs,

Senator Plumb's Oratory.

From a Washington Letter,] A picture of Senator Pinmb, taken while he was in the act of addressing the Senate, is not very flattering to the Kansasorator. His necktie was awry, his fluted shirt was rumpled, and clothes hung loosely about his big frame. In the heat of his oratory he plunges one hand and then the other into his pockets, shakes his clinehed fists at his foes, and once in a while hits the stack of books he has piled upon his lesk and knocks it to the floor,

Haven't You Heard? Indecra Minneapolis Tribune.] Senator Elect Kyle has been a state

senator the Fourth of July last, and yet there is not a newspaper in South Dakota that can tell positively whether he is an Independent with Democratic leanings, a Republican with Independent leanings, or merely a leaning with no politics at all.

A Call to Wanamaker

Savannah News. 1

THINGS IN GENERAL.

Hawley's Quotation in Referring to the Death of General Sherman an Apt One-Some Features of the Dead Warrior's Life.

"After this, it was noised about that Mr. Valiant-for-Truth was taken with a summons. When he understood it, he called for his friends and told them of it. Then said he, I am going to my fathers, and though with great difficulty I got hither, yet now I do not repent me of all the trouble I have been at to arrive where I am. My sword I give to him that shall succeed me in my pilgrimage, and my courage and skill to him that can get them. My marks and scars I carry with me to be a witness for me that I have fought His battles who will now be a rewarder.' When the day that he must go hence was come many accompanied him to the riverside, into which as he went he said: 'Death, where is thy sting?' And as he went down deeper he said: 'Grave, where is thy victory?' So he passed over, and all the trumpets sounded for him on the other side." Mr. Hawley quoted these sentences in the Senate the other day, when he presented the memorial resolutions at the announcement of the death of General Sherman. That was a good quotation. It fitted the time and the man It was better than a whole waste-basketful o

Congressional orations.

Thomas Ewing, lawyer, statesman, Secretary of the Interior, who provided for the education of young Tecumseb Sherman, and presently gave him his daughter in marriage, said—after Sherman had won fame—that as a boy there was nothing specially remarkable about him, except that he never knew so young a boy who would do an errand so correctly and promptly as he did.

would do an errand so correctly and promptly as he did.

General Sherman, like Cardinal Wolsey, made his first impression upon those who were in authority over him, and first won approbation by his ability to run errands. This fact is commended to the attention of the boys. Everybody knows how Wolsey, being entrusted by the King with a message to somebody in France, started so speedily, and made such haste, and so diligently quickened his return that the King meeting him a day or two later, asked him why he had not set out yet upon 'that business with which he had been charged, to which question the young man was able to make answer that he had gone and come back again. That was the first round in back again. That was the first round in Thomas Wolsey's ladder. Tecumseh Sherman was a boy who could be depended on. His mother knew that he would not play by the way. That sort of boy is pretty sure to grow up into a good man.

Reading of His Youthful Days.

It is not anywhere recorded, that I know of, that Tecumseh Sherman got heroic inspiration out of dime novels. Mr. Henry Adams, in his History of the Second Administration of James Madison has a chapter upon American litera ture in the days when Sherman was born, but he makes no mention of any such text-books in the art of war. At the time when Sherman was

the art of war. At the time when Sherman was learning to read, everybody was reading Walter Scott, the dime novel was not yet. This great fighter did not gethis inspiration there. You might as well expect a burdock to grow into an oak. Sherman began his splendid career by running errands for his mother.

An honest, straight-forward, plain-spoken man. "You may abuse me as much as you please," he said once, "but I'd prefer, of the two, to be accused of telling a direct falsehood than of stating anything evasively or underhand." Fond of society of late years, when the labors of his life were over, going out every evening, weather or no weather, he detested it while he was at West Point, during his caatet days, when he wore the "gray bobtail," and kept as far away from it as he could. Not so much because he hated play as because he loved work. His aspirations were not in the social direction. He had other purposes before him, Give him a piece of practical work to do and he was more than content. The other fellows were interested in dancing parties; Sherman's mind was taken up with "long twenty-fours and thirty-twos." The only balls that he cared much for were cannon balls. parties; Sherman's mind was taken up with "long twenty-fours and thirty-twos," The only balls that he cared much for were cannon balla. Sherman meant to be a soldier. The highest position which, in his opinion, a man could hold was that of an officer in the United States Army, and the worthiest service in which a man could engage was the service of his country. That ideal he set before himself at the start, and he never lost sight of it. It is remarkable how many things he tried and failed at. For at first there seemed to be no particular use for soldiers. He essayed the banking business; he experimented with a farm; he went into law; he became a teacher of engineering, architecture and drawing; he was engineering, architecture and drawing; he was president of a St. Louis street car company.

But he did not belong in any of these places. He did not fit them, nor they him. At last A Deep Affection for His Country. Sherman was blessed with a good measure of that old-fashioned virtue, patriotism. Just now the politicisms make it somewhat difficult for a decent man to love his country very de-United States of America. That patriotte had no great ambition to kill somebody, to had no great ambition to kill somebody, to breathe smoke and get his face black with powder and his hands red with blood, to win military fame. He wanted to serve his country. He put himself quite in the background. To gailop down a line of soldiers after a battle, between the living and the dead, waying his plumed hat like General Skobeleff in Verestchagin's picture, making a fine dramatic spectacle, and winning cheers from a thousand throats—that, Sherman liked not at all. He cared more for doing good service than for he-

throats—that, Sherman liked not at all. He cared more for doing good service than for being praised for it afterward.

I think that that ought to be emphasized in our thoughts about Sherman—that excellent way he had of setting his country first, and keeping himself back.

Down there in Louisiana, teaching in a military academy, sympathizing with slaveholders, he stopped at once when the State seceded. Money, public opinion, personal considerations mattered not at all when the Union was endangered. "If Louisiana withdraws from the Federal Union," he wrote to the Governor of that State, "I prefer to maintain my allegiance to the old Constitution as long as a fragment of it survives, and my longer stay here would be wrong in every sense of the word. I beg you to take immediate steps to relieve me as superintendent the moment the relieve me as superintendent the moment the State determines to secede, for on no earth!

account will I do any act or think any the hostile to or in defiance of the old Govern of the United States." Recognized the Force of the Storm. Then the storm broke. Sherman, more than anybody else, recognized what a storm it was He derided the call for "75,080 volunteers for three months." He said that that was like try ing to put out a conflagration with a squirt-gur oon, people found that out. Sh time had come. Bull Run, Shiloh, Corinth Vicksburg, Atlanta, and the March to the Sc followed. Everybody knows the story. Sher man began in unpopularity. He was obscure he was plain of speech; he had a pernicious habit of telling the truth. But he won his way. The boy who was good at running errands we grown into a man who was just as good at fighting battles.

ng battles. He desired work, any amount of it, but wishe He desired work, any amount of it, but wished no conspicuous position. Presently, being placed in an eminent position, he 'remonstrated against being placed in éhief command, and considering the President pledged not to put him in any prominent command, he urged it with earnest ness." He meant it. It has a sound of eccentricity in these days when the chief purpose of victory is accounted to be the seizure of the spoils. It is not the doctrine of very many of the men who are at present engaged in serving their country. Conspicuous position, and a

the men who are at present engaged in serving their country. Conspicuous position, and a good salary, and no work is patriotic orthodox in this generation.

It was a wise and good thing to have the school bells tolled when this man's body was carried through the city. Let all the boys and girls be made aware what sort of soldier and citizen he was, a man who honestly loved his country, an excellent example. I like that better than the march through Georgia, this march through Pennsylvania and Ohio to the music of tolling school bells.

William Tecumseh Sherman was an unselfish citizen. He had that essential characteristic of a man worthy of high position and esteem and of value to the State, that he was not intent upon filling his own pockets, nor was he occu-

upon filling his own pockets, nor was he occu-pied in painting his own name in letters eight feet high. It is a good thing to have a whole great pation thinking about that sort of man. Politicians and Religion. A good man. No discounting of the Ter Commandments and of the Sermon on the Mount in his case. After all, people have con sciences and appreciate goodness in men of ex-alted station. Even professional politicians are discovering that. Religion we want-actual downright, honest religion. Anyhow, that is downright, honest religion. Anyhow, that is what we need. Mr. Parnell, your time is up. Mr. or Lord Whatever-your-name-is, found cheating at cards, we disapprove of you. Senator Ingalls, we forget all your fine speeches, except that one in which you deny that righteousness has any part in politics. And to-day we esteem this above all else in General Snerman, above Shillon even and the march to the sea, that he was a good man, pure in his life, unselfish in his noble public service, honest in his devotion to the State, a patriotic citizen.

The Deadly Car Stove Goes Again

loston Globe. 3 The railroad accident in New York will lea the journals of that city to cry out again that "the deadly car stove must go." And it is going every day, in almost every car that runs

Holidays Too Close Together.

tochester Union.]

We hope Philadelphia is not in such a stare of coma after the Aster-Willieg nuptials that it cannot celebrate the 22d.

A WELL-KNOWN WRITER ILL.

Why a Signature Has Been Omitted-Hon Henry Hall in Harness Again. The tens of thousands of readers of THE DISPATCH have doubtless missed, for the past ten days, a well-known signature from its Harrisburg correspondence. "Stoffel" is surely familiar to all. For several years Mr. L. E. Stofiel has executed faithfully, conscientiously, discreetly, honorably and satisfactorily important commissions for THE DISPATCH. Notable assignments were the Country Road Expedition, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal expose—which, by the way, saved that water the Country Road expose—which, by the way, saved that water the States way from destruction—and his tour of the State previous to the vote on the prohibition amend

Ifr. Stoffel became familiar to all readers of THE DISPATCH, and the sudden disappearance of his signature from our columns has, no doubt, been noted. Previous to the opening of the session Mr. Stofiel had been under medical treatment. It was with misgivings and against the advice of friends that he undertook the onerous duties of the session, but he hoped that mind would triumph over matter and that pluck and will-power would pull him through. But his health began failing, the badly ventilated Capitol hastened a nemorrhage, and Mr. Stofiel was forced to lay aside his pen. Should his illness prove temporary, he will take it up again, presumably in newer fields. None will miss Mr. Stofiel more than THE DISPATCH. May disease touch him lightly and health restore speedily is a sincere wish which we know

be seconded by all readers.
THE DISPATCH has secured Hon. Henry Hall, of Mercer, to take charge of its Harris-burg Bureau during the remainder of the session. Mr. Hall's legislative and newspaper experience especially fits him for this important field of newspaper work. Both as a writer and a speaker Mr. Hall has won high honors. THE DISPATCH takes pleasure in introducing him once more to the public of Pennsylvania. It feels confident that he will win fresh laurels in fresh pastures.

Not a Rudyard Kipling.

Kansas City Star.] Mrs. Stanley hastens to deny the charge that she has spoken slightingly of American ladies and gentlemen. She wishes it distinctly under-stood that there is at least one native of England who didn't leave her manners off

HE WATCHED OVER HIS SOLDIERS. An Army Incident Illustrating a Trait of General Sherman's.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. 1 "I have a story about the late General Sher man which I do not believe has ever yet been published," said Charles H. Erkins, of Sedalia, at the Lindell yesterday. "An old soldier told it to me to-day. The army was encamped one night in anticipation of a battle the next day, and the tired soldiers had thrown themselves on the ground to sleep. The night was cold, and there was a scarcity of blankets, which warned advantage of their weariness to take possession of a loose blanket. My informant was snoring away, when suddenly he was awakened by feeling some one tugging away at his blanket, which had fallen partially off him. He clutched the blanket, and with the choicest of army epi-thets called the unseen person a thief for trying

to steal his blanket. "A voice which he recognized as that of General Sherman replied that he was merely cover-ing him up, as the night was cold. Thus, on the eye of battle, the brave old soldier watched over his sleeping men and tucked them up in their blankets to keep them from suffering from the cold,"

An Explanation at Last. Brooklyn Eagle, 1

payment of postage. A UNIQUE PENANCE.

Maybe Colonel Watterson's letter was with-held by Wanamaker's department for non-

Two Young Women Will Not Burn Ga While Courting in Lent. New York Sun. 7 The most unique penance yet heard of for the Lenten season is that put upon themselves by two young, beautiful, and vivacious Brooklyn ladies. These young ladies, it is claimed by their friends, are nothing if not original. They they will swear off having the gas lighted when their very best beaux call. This in a measure vill save dear papa the expense of the gas, and they insist that this in itself is a true sacrifice Of course they would like to see the young mer in the light, and they would also like to shot their pretty gowns, but above all consider for their personal predilections they say that fear papa must be thought of, and that this Lenten sacrifice on their part should be followed by other young ladies. Some of the skeptics say that this penance is like unto some of the haps who swear off drinking water with their

Bismarck Is Old and Querulou

hisky during Lent,

St Louis Globe-Democrat.) Bismarck is not winning any laurels by his carping criticism of the Emperor's advisers and policy. This course reveals a pettishness and

for in the ex-Chancellor. THE NEW CABINET OFFICER.

Syracuse Courier: Foster is a genial man and has many friends. While not a brilliant nan he has a large stock of co mmon sense. Toledo Blade: Perhaps it may turn out a good thing after all that the Hon, Charles Foser was not elected to Congress last fall.

New York World: Mr. Foster is known to the country almost wholly as a politician of some thing less than the first rank. He is not known at all as a master of finance. Boston Herald: Foster of Fosteria is exered to foster confidence in financial circles

He will have to greatly amend his legislative

ecord if the expectation is to be met.

Philadelphia Inquirer: A New York man yould have raised a rumpus in the West, while a free silverite would have created a panic in the East. Foster will be accepted as a good mpromise Secretary. Cleveland Leader: He gave to Ohio as Gov.

ernor two administrations which stand among the best this State has ever had. He refunded the State debt at a lower interest rate than Ohio bonds were ever sold at before. Philadelphia Times: The nomination of Ex-Governor Foster, of Ohio, to be Secretary of the Treasury, is entirely political. It means that a strong effort is to be made to recover

Obio to the Republican party next fall as an important condition of success in 1892. Cincinnati Commercial Gazette: Ohio has again been called upon to fill an important place and it is gratifying that it has been able to respond most satisfactorily and that, too, without exhausting its supply of men capable of filling any position in the Government. New York Tribune: Geographically, this se-

lection of a Secretary of the Treasury is for-tunate. Ohio stands midway between the fanaticism of the silver-producing States and the conservatism of the East. But Mr. Foster has not been a half-way man in finance or anything else. New York Times: From the point of view of expediency, Mr. Foster's nomination has much to recommend it. It is in some ways even bet-ter to have a sound Secretary of the Treasury from a region where public opinion is not fully settled than to have one of even more pro-

nounced views from a section entirely in sympathy with him. Philadelphia Press: Governor Foster's training, business experience and strong com-mon sense 'ought to make the very kind of a Finance Minister needed at this astes and talent as displayed in the House of Representatives led to his selection there for such business committees as Appropriations and Ways and Means, and his vote was given uniformly on the side of sound money.

Springfield Republican: It is a question whether Foster is eligible. He is largely interested in the Standard Oil Trust, and this opoly is not only a heavy exporter but an mporter of tin plate and an extensive claimant for rebates of duty on the tin of the caus in which its oil is exported. Section 243 of the Revised Statutes provides that "no person ap-Revised Statutes provides that "no person ap-pointed to the office of Secretary of the Traisury shall directly or Indirectly be con-densed or interested in carrying on the busi-dess of trade or commerce." That plainly bars out Foster as it did A. T. Stewart, whom Grant once named for the office.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-The bodyguard of Queen Victoria are

-The New York Commission wishes to utilize Castle Garden as an squarium. -French statesmen have offered a reward

of 1,000 france for the best athletic game. -The death roll of the present Congress is he largest since the organization of the G

-In one year the cost to the Government of twine to tie up mail packages reaches

-New York now has a larger area and nileage of asphalt pavements than has either London or Paris. -It is estimated that in England one

man in 500 gets a college education, and in America one in every 200. -A Michigan jury was locked up a whole week before they could determine whether or not two men set fire to a haystack.

-The Japanese Naval Minister urges that 75 vessels be added to his country's arms ment, almost doubling its strength. -A Rochester teacher having occasion to use a portrait of George Washington at school exercises, was unable to find it on sale any-where in the city.

-In the Kongo State a superstition flourishes which seems to characterize all negro populations. It is the belief in witch-craft and the evil eye. -Last summer's excursionists to Iceland

say the geysers, which have been among the greatest attractions of the island, are gradu-ally losing their force. -In Minneapolis yesterday Rev. Neville

Fanning, Congregational, had just finished a sermon on "Is Life Worth Living?" when he fell down and died apoplexy. -One of the interesting facts of physiology is that the human body generates enough heat during the day to meit 44 pounds of ice and raise is to the boiling point.

-There is nothing which will squelch an oil-fed fire in its incipiency more quickly and effectually than sand—and there are no atter-claps in the way of water damage either. -A crocodile which had "taken the pledge" was recently shot on the Daintree

river, Queensland. The creature's stomach contained a Father Methew temperance medal, dated 1880. -The alligators of the Orinoco, previous to going in search of prey, always awailow large stones, that they may acquire additiona weight to aid them in dragging their prey un-

-The ancestral home of the Washington family is Sulgrave, an insignificant village in Northamptonshire. England. The family lineage has been traced back as far as Sir William de Hertfurn, a knight of the twelfth

Indiana train at Reed City and rode to Big Rapids, where she alighted. She left a basket in the seat. The conductor didn't notice it particularly until the train reached Rockford, when he found it contained a week-old baby -King Kalakana's coffin is made of koa and kon wood of about 600 pieces; even the handles are made of wood. No metal of any kind is to be seen, except the inscription plate upon which the crown and the Hawaiian coat-of arms are engraved, with other suitable inscription.

-A woman boarded a Grand Rapids and

-A suggestive incident of the recent railway strikes in Scotland was the suit for damages brought against some of their men by the Caledonian Company for a "desertion of service." The Sheriff before whom the action was heard ordered the defendants to pay \$40 each in monthly installments of \$6.

-The Finn belongs to a race which was active and civilized before the Greek or the Indian, the Hebrew or the Persian was heard of; a race, one of the branches of which worked in metals, built Babylon, practised the arts of magic there, and enacted laws in favor of women's rights long before the first Semitic King took his seat. -The theaters in Japan have a novel

method of pass checks which are positively

method of pass checks which are positively non-transferable. When a person wishes to leave the theater before the close of the performance, with the intention of returning, he goes to the doorkeeper and holds out his right hand. The doorkeeper then, with a rubber stamp, imprints on the paim the mark of the establishment. -The power of endurance of the Chinese coolle is marvellous. A missionary from China tells of an instance that came under his

China tells of an instance that came under his own observation of men voluntarily traveling 46 miles before breakfast, bearing a heavy load most of the time. In another case he met with some men who, after having gone 27 hours without food, and having carried a heavy burden in the meantime, yet had still strength enough left to carry a man 16 miles further. -The announcement of the finding of several gold nuggets in Bucks county, Pa., has created a sensation in the Eastern part of the State. It is probable there are no great fortunes to be had there for the seeking. fortunes to be had there for the seeking. Seven or eight years ago Joseph Fish the owner of the Haviland farm, near Lizette station, on the Bound Brook cread, discovered gold in the bed of Brook Creek, and an assayer to whom it was taken said that the bed of the creek would probably yield \$7 or \$8 worth of gold to the ton—a sum, by the way, insufficient to make mining profitable.

-Two Westerners, pioneer railroad men, entertaining themselves and an appreciative andience by teiling stories of the wild and woolly West. "One of the funniest things I ever heard was he story a Swede told of his experience down in Oklahoma," said one of the pioneers. "He had saved about \$150, and went down into the land of promise expecting to make a fortune. He hadn't been there many make a fortune. He hadn't been there many hours, however, before some smooth fellow secured his cash, and the poor Swede had to beat his way home. Some one asked him how he liked Guthrie. 'No good at all,' he said. 'Whole town tents, Stores all tents, hotel tent, postoffice tent. Goat eat up the postoffice, and Injun get on 'ear and make pair of breeches cut of hotel. Oklahoma no good.'"

-In the tropies men sleep in hammocks or upon mats of grass. The East Indian unrolls his light, portable charpoy or mattress, which in the morning is again rolled together and carried away by him. The Japanese lie upon matting with a stiff, uncomfortable wooden neck rest. with a stiff, uncomfortable wooden neck rest.

The Chinese use low bedsteads, often elaborately carved, and supporting only mats or coverlids. A peculiarity of the German bed is its shortness; besides that it often consists in part of a large down pillow or upper mattress, which spreads over the person, and usually answers the purpose of all the other ordinary bedelothing combined. In England the old four-posted bedstead is still the pride of the nation, but the iron or brass bedstead is fast four-posted bedstead is still the briad of the mation, but the iron or brass bedstead is fast becoming universal. The English beds are the largest beds in the world. The angent Greeks and Romans had their beds supported on frames, but not flat like ours. The Egyptians had a couch of a peculiar shape, more like an old-fashioned easy-chair with hollow back and

THE TEE-BEE'S NEST. I sat down because the sleeper reeled Like a skiff on the top of a billow, And walted and longed for the bed to get peeled,

When the colored boy swallowed the pill-

Although a quadruped, the pig can have his fore feet in the trough and have two on the ground. - New York Herald. "The operation," said the surgeon, gently, to a man who had just met with an accident,

"will be very painful. I strongly advise you to take an anesthetic." 'No," said the sufferer, "I think I can bear it. I have been used to shaving myself,"-St. Joseph News. Belle-Why didn's you marry Mr. Wat son, Nell. We all know he asked you to.
Nell-Oh, I couldn't be happy with such a man
as Mr. Watson.
Belle-With such a man as Mr. Watson! Why,
Nell, what do you mean? They say he has abso-

nell-Yes, so I understand. That's just why I ouldn't be happy with him. -Somerei Dryson-Well, Dock, I hear you opened a drugstore at Des Moines, Iowa. Doctor-Yes, and I am making it pay, too. My ipts one day last week amounted to over \$100, that didn't include the 75 cents' worth of

Ryson-Colonel Bourbon, I presume, sah, you are observing Lent, sah?
Colonel Bourbon - Yes, sah, I've made a sacrifice
-I take my whisky straight, sah, now, and give
up the sugar, sah. - Cracinnais Commercial Gasette.

John Jacob Astor was arrested the other

drugs I sold .- Ningara Spray.

day at Wichita for stealing chickens, and in spite of his name didn't have enough money to pay his Wife-You don't tell me that Prof. A. has

been struck dumb?

Husband-Yes, last night. And he was master of seven languages.
Wife-Is it possible? And w s he struck dumb
in all seven? -Succes, in Truce Siftings.