An End to a Reformatio

spasmodic virtue of our city authorities seems to have served its term and come to an untimely

Booth's Glory Is Fading

ais tragic glory.

Those who have seen Booth and Barrett in

The Disvatch.

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PITTSBURG SUNDAY, MAR. 22, 1891.

The growth of taxes, national. State and loosely set.

infant or adult.

for the equivalent of a per capita tax of | Supreme Court. about \$15 upon each of the population of the country.

2. The State of Pennsylvania's appropriapopulation of the State.

3. The city of Pittsburg's appropriation o \$4,500,000 for the year is almost \$20 per capita | known as inter-State commerce. To mainon the population of the city.

4. Allegheny county tax, say

population of the county.

That the tax in none of these cases is nominally per capita, and that in none is it asabout enough to support one officeholder.

The business of government must go on, or parsimonious. But there is such a thing among the Orientals, for every man who cisions. sowed or harvested, there had to be another with a sword to farnish protection. Protection is still the main thing got from Federal ment post.

moderate their pace or the people will tracting as much attention as it deserves. begin to inquire whether it is necessary they should pay so much for what they get.

A FUTILE COMBINE.

The report that the vessel owners associations of Cleveland and Detroit have agreed always been supposed to be unrestricted.

Or course the position is a most wanton opinion in favor of inheritance or success and unjustifiable assertion of the pooling sion taxes a definite basis. ethics. It is a virtual declaration of the vessel owners that they will keep vessels which influences opinion in this direction. standing idle and make the shipping public | That is the growth and perpetuation of great pay them for refusing to render the com- fortunes. The immense accumulations of mercial service they profess to perform. The freight traffic must pay them interest and more on public attention, and predisand expenses for the whole year by charges pose it in favor of tentative corrective efforts. on the number of voyages that can be made | Of course the levying of a tax of one per in six or seven months, more than would be cent on direct inheritances, and five per cent charged if they ran their vessels eight or on collateral inheritances, will not cure the nine months. The whole agreement is full | tendency. It is not even a salve on the sore of the spirit that commercial success is to be place, and is no more than an expression of won, not by rendering commercial service | the belief that, when great fortunes are most economically, but by squeezing patrons | handed down from tather to son, it is good most successfully.

scheme, it is even more silly than wanton. of the distribution of estates, or that of re-

history of such agreements than that they cannot be carried out except where there is a complete monopoly of the business restricted. If the vessel-owners had a monopvery transient one, as the moment they demonstrate their ability to make seven months' work pay profit for the whole year, scores Business Office-Corner Smithfield of vessels will be put on the docks to share rected, is the radical distinction between dithe profits. But no such monopoly exists. There are plenty of other vessels besides t will simply amount to turning over the

business to outsiders. It is not hazardous to predict that this agreement will not last three weeks, and that wherever there is any paying freight offered, by the middle of April vessels will be found to carry it. Where competition is free, as on water routes, the pangs of such restrictive agreements are thoroughly extracted.

JUDICIAL LEGISLATION. While the disappointment and perplexity caused by the Supreme Court rulings on the street cases have produced some unnecessarily pessimistic views concerning the influence of that body upon legislation, it is the fact that the muddle naturally suggests reflections on the growing tendency of courts to make legislation by a process of exclusion, simply through the decisions of the courts.

Law ought to be, under our system of government, an exact science. With written constitutions defining the powers and 20 pages, made up of THREE PARTS. limitations of Legislatures, and statutory. Failure on the part of Carriers, Agents, enactments expressing the legislative decrees the expert legal mind should be able to determine the validity of a municipal act as unerringly as the expert mechanical mind can determine the stability of a wall or the strength of a piece of machinery. Yet, in this case, we are confronted with the fact that most of the best legal minds are entirely in the Editor of The Disparch will under no legislation, and that at present there is a profound morass of uncertainty as to what can be done to remedy the situation in accordance with the views of the Supreme

Much of this uncertainty is doubtless due to loose legislation; but it is very much complicated and aggravated by the disposition of courts to pass upon laws, not in accordance with stated and definite rules, but in accordance with the judicial predisposition for or against the given legislation. The late decisions are not by any means the most signal examples of this tendency. They are based on the judicial idea municipal-in short for every form of gov- that under the system of assessment which ernment-has never drawn such attention they overthrow practical injustice was as now. The extraordinary action of Con- afflicted, the fact being that the method of gress in calling for one thousand million of assessment was virtually one that had been dollars for its appropriations this year ap- maintained for a generation. The Penn pears to have set the pace through the avenue cases afforded an example of another country, and it is not alone the gentlemen in sort, in which a plan of street improvethe saddle at Washington who can ride hard | ment, in its general details the most equiand fast when the popular check-rein is table ever devised, was completely wiped out. The hardships which these decisions A consideration of some recent figures is were intended to prevent are as nothing to instructive as showing the weight of the the hardships which they inflict. The unburden. Let us see for example what was certainty of the judicial ruling is also definto be contributed for the current year by or onstrated by the fact that no lawyer of for each inhabitant of our own city, whether standing will to-day give a written guarantee that any of the proposed "curative 1. The Congressional appropriation calls | legislation" will run the gauntlet of the

A more marked illustration of the same tendency is found in the United States Supreme Court decisions on inter-State comtions are reported as being likely to call for merce cases. That body has given out a near \$25,000,000, which, if allowed, would group of decisions in which the principle is represent a per capita tax of \$5 on the asserted that State legislation cannot under the Constitution regulate that immense and somewhat indefinite mass of transactions tain that principle they have had to reverse body ever contained, and even some of the These rough but sufficiently close esti- members of the court have had to take back mates show for the current year the equiva- their own opinions in former cases. Yet lent of a total per capita tax of \$47 for resi- when we come to search the United States dents of our own city. Allowing for in- Constitution for this alleged prohibition we tants, for the helpless, incapacitated and un- not only fail to find it, but actually find a employed, the usual average of four to every direct expression of the intention that the adult workingman, and it appears that on | States shall exercise a regulation over some the labor of the latter there is a total yearly | departments of inter-State commerce, in con-

formity with national legislation. The idea of making legislation or constitutions the edicts of courts, may be an insessed directly upon the productive labor of heritance from the common-law practice of the country, makes of course no difference | making law by precedents; but it is not in the actual result, since whether direct or in accordance with our system of governindirect, or in whatever form assessed, it is ment. The division of powers under our all in the end payable by labor. Thus the system is distinct. The representatives of first item which a real estate owner counts | the people are to make the laws, and if they in setting his rents is the amount of the | make bad laws the people have the remedy taxes; and the grocer in turn counts up his in their own hands. The executive is to rents and his business tax and adds for same | carry them out whether good or bad; and to the price of his goods. But of course all that | the courts are to construe them with referis an old story, and perfectly understood by | ence to the Constitution. Under such a dithe dullest, or should be by this time. What vision of powers it is as dangerous for the attracts interest now is the substantial and | courts to go outside the definite rules of consomewhat startling result that the labor of struction as for the Legislature to disregard each active producer, especially in our the constitutional limitations. Perhaps the cities, has to pay directly and indirectly, be- courts may be wiser than the Legislature tween national, State and county taxes, with regard to certain classes of legislation; but when they undertake to make or unmake legislation, they destroy the balance and no one wants it to be inefficient, shabby of the Government, and plunge us into the uncertainties that are sufficiently exemplias getting on too fast. In the old times, fied by original package and street de-

TAXATION OF INBERITANCES.

A bill pending in the New York Legisand State Governments-the city gives us lature is framed on a plan suggested with streets and schools besides-but judging by regard to the legislation of this State, the money paid, it is getting back almost to namely, a tax on personal property over the Oriental standard of man for man, one \$5,000 inherited by direct heirs, and exto work, the other to watch, and the net empting from the collateral inheritance tax product of the labor divisible into two nearly property bequeathed educational and equal parts, one for him who labors product- charitable institutions. The extension of ively, the other for him who holds a Govern- the principle of taxation of inheritances to direct heirs, as well as collateral, is a meas-The powers in politics will have to ure of some importance, although not at-

There have been expressions of opinions principally with regard to the existing collateral inheritance tax, that it is confiscation. Of course it is no more so than any other tax. The State makes the succession of property either by testament or by legal to suspend the opening of lake navigation | inheritance secure and easy, and the princiuntil May 15 is an indication of an attempt | plr hat the State shall tax a percentage in to apply combination tactics in a new field. return for its services, is as clear as that it It is of especial interest to the Pittsburgers | should levy taxes in other forms for the who receive and ship large quantities of protection of persons and property. In adfreight by the lake, and has another aspect dition, the fact that when a moderate exof interest in the attempt to apply the emption is made, the tax falls, by the very restrictive policy where competition has state of the case, upon persons well able to bear the burden, gives the tendency of

There is doubtless another consideration wealth in few hands force themselves more policy to tax them. The idea of making the But, as to the probable success of the tax progressive, or discriminating in favor

Nothing is more clearly demonstrated by the | quiring, as in France, the equal division of estates among direct heirs, is not yet accepted; but the tendency in favor of a direct inheritance tax is a step which, if the concentration of wealth continues, may lead to oly of the lake freighting it would be a the employment of radical measures of the

sort indicated. . The present feature of inheritance taxation to which marked criticisms can be direct and collateral inheritances. Beyond that the policy of adjusting the taxation so those owned in Cleveland and Detroit, and as to encourage the distribution of estates is susceptible of debate. The theory that wealth should be distributed among the people as widely as possible is fundamental in our system of government. Why, then, should not our tax and inheritance laws put the theory into actual practice as regards the disposition of inherited estates?

A MISTAKEN TENDENCY.

The tendency in outlining the plans for the Columbian Exposition to secure features of the museum variety has already evoked comment and criticism. How far the criticisms are justified cannot be accurately determined without exhaustive examination of the proportion of effort to secure exhibits of curious and unique character, in comparison with efforts to secure free exhibits of the progress of science, industry and art. But the statements made concerning projects for a display of the curiosities of South America, and articles from Turkey which belong properly to the line of museum exhibits, warrant the remark that if the character of the enterprise as an industrial and artistic exhibit is sacrificed to the collection of curiosities, it will be a very grave mistake. An indication of this false tendency is afforded by the statement that in France, the only country where a permanent board is maintained to superintend French exhibits at world's fairs, the arrangements for commercial exhibits at Chicago are deemed so unsatisfactory that these experts decline to participate until changes are made.

This, if it outlines the general policy of the fair, is a vital error. It is not only the fact that the legitimate function of world's fairs is to show the fullest developments of industry, art and science, but if that purpose is adequately carried out it constitutes the greatest popular attraction. No better illustration of this is needed than the Philadelphia Exposition. While it may appear su perficially true that vast bazaars in which the spectator passes from displays of textiles to displays of metals, are wearisome to some minds, it is no less beyond dispute that an exposition which contains those features as part of a comprehensive display of all the achievements of human enterprise, offers more solid and powerful attractions than one built on the lines of a raree show. The museum feature played but a small part at the Centennial; and the Chicago project will have more striking achievements of industrial and artistic progress to illustrate if its energies are bent in that direction.

This view does not by any means discour age the collecting of curious and unique exhibits, but that work should not be permitted to overshadow or crowd out the commercial and industrial features, which furnish the backbone of all such enterprises.

A QUEER POINT OF LAW.

The Utica lawyer who raised the point that the Chinese may come to this country in rowboats because the Government admitted that a rowboat is not a vessel, evidently has a pretty good opinion of his own smartness. That the Government ever made such an admission is doubtful, but even if it did, the law excluding Chinese is not in the least ffected. The Chinese cannot lawfully be admitted to this country except by the fulfillment of certain conditions for certain cases. The Judge was entirely correct in the particular case in which the point was raised, and will likely find little cause to

change his mind in the future. If it were the intention to be exact as to the letter of the law, the prosecuting attorney might have safely raised the point that the Chinese could not come to this country because part of their journey must be performed on land, before they can get to the ships. Of course, that part of the law relating to their coming by land refers to Canada and Mexico, but it could, without violence to verbal exactitude, be made apply to Chins, over which the statute has as much jurisdiction as it has over either of the The latter point would not, at others. least, be any more ridiculous than the one raised by the attorney for the defense.

NO EXCUSE FOR SMOKE.

The City Engineer of Chicago has comoleted a report of interest to Pittsburgers. It deals with tests of a smoke consumer, and shows conclusively that the smoke nuisance can be reduced to such an extent that there will remain no serious cause for complaint, Each test was twelve hours long, and the results were:

Coal used without smoke consumer, 17,000 counds; with consumer, 16,400 pounds; actual vaporation per pound of coal without con sumer, 6.837; with consumer, 7.157; saving of fuel by use of consumer, 73/2 per cent. A soft block coal was used, and observa-

tions having been taken to determine the volumes of smoke emitted, it was found that the consumer reduced it to the minimum. This test only adds another to the already long list of proofs put forward by THE DISPATCH that, even f natural gas should fail, there is no neces sity for Pittsburg to again become the "Smoky City." We do not advocate any particular apparatus for controling the evil, but wish to show that there is no reason why the pall once lifted should ever again be allowed to settle down upon our city. It will only require a very short time under the rule of the smoke demon to deface and render invisible thousands of dollars' worth of sculpture, moulding and other artistic finishes on the splendid structures which now dot the city. The bad effect of a superabundance of smoke on public health has been pointed out in these columns, as well as the harm done vegetation, and further review of either is not now nedeed. Smoke consumers are beneficial and economical, and there is not much excuse for the defilement of the atmosphere.

THE statement of the Mining Institute resterday that THE DISPATCH in its headines "infers the same"-meaning that the Intitute had indorsed the Shaw system-is an error which must have arisen from a failure to properly understand the meaning of the words. The language of the headline was "The Shaw Test Indorsed." The subsequent resolution of the Institute draws the distinction that they indorsed only the testing apparatus, and not the signaling machine. As THE DISPATCH lid not allege any indorsement of the signaling machine, and as the test was indorsed, on scientific friends may, perhaps, if they will onsider the subject, perceive that the critiused headline was very nearly correct.

WE rejoice to hear that Queen Lilinokaani has demonstrated her ability to name her own Cabinet and designate her successor. The Queen of the Sandwich Isles thus dem er right to be ranked as a woman of the class who "when she will, she will, you may depend

CONGRESSMAN HOLMAN, of Indiana,

says that \$40,000 would be sufficient fortune for im. This definitely disproves any reports that Mr. Holman has Senatorial am

THE considerations which away politics are sometimes very singular. The French Government having ordered the stoppage of book-making at horse races, it is now said that the existence of the Government is threatened by the prohibition. The fact that betting may make or unmake governments in France is balanced by the fact that beer has often done the same in England. Also the people of the United States have got to use constant vigilance to prevent their politics from being swaved by another influence popularly desombed by another word beginning with a "B."

SINCE the cost of the lost Galena un te her demise had been about one million, the \$80,000 of repairs for which she was traveling to ortsmouth has been saved by the wreck. Her loss seems to be the nation's gain.

THE practice of railroading appropriation ordinances is one that THE DISPATCH has always objected to; but there was more than the isual excuse for it this year.

PITTSBURG will, this week, have an opportunity to show its appreciation of genius and worth, and also do honor to one of her sons. The reception to be tendered Mr. Charles Stanley Reinhart by the Art Society, details of which are given elsewhere, will surely be a social and artistic success. As an artist Mr. as the fame he has attained has been coupled with the name of his native city, it owes him a debt, and will undoubtedly pay it next Thurs day evening at Carnegie Hall,

THE report that ex-President Cleveland has been rapidly losing flesh of late may be ac-counted for by his auxiety over the failure to find that confidential letter which Henry Watterson alleges he wrote to him on political mat-WITH Bismarck gone regularly into the

newspaper business, the Bismarckian methods

of regulating the press may return to plague THE statement that World's Fair Directors tried to get Tennyson to write a poem for the occasion does not indicate that good judgment desirable in such a matter. The Chicago ans would be quick to perceive the impolicy of proposing to feed the visitors to the Fair on

a grasp of the important fact that the occasio s one for American poetry. It is interesting to learn the full explanation of that denial that Senator Stanford pays the expenses of the Presidental trip to the Pacific coast. The base lie is nailed by the statement that C. P. Huntington does the pay-

English pork, but they do not seem able to get

THE cokers seem to be coming to the legitimate and commendable conclusion that nine-tenths of a loaf is better than no bread at

ANYONE not already informed that the orphans' school syndicate was in the business for profit did not keep posted on the disclosures made by Governor Pattison more than four years ago. If there is any chance for the State to recover the money it should be tried; but the prospect of realizing on the claim is exceedingly attenuated.

THE year during which the overhead wires were to go underground has about expired. They are not buried; but the reform seems to be-perhaps under the muddle of

THE feathers of victory in that fight over the salary board also rest with the new and

ively County Controller. THE progress of aluminum manufacture is shown by the statement that two years ago it downward movement from a dollar to twenty iron and steel, is likely to be much slower than the reduction already made.

POINTED PERSONALITIES.

MRS. HENRY M. STANLEY is a direct descendant-the seventh in line-from Oliver BARON VON ROTHSCHILD has pur

chased the villa used by Gambetta's father in Nice. It is said that the Baron intends to put it up as an asylum for the poor. BERNHARDT had only a half-filled house

iday night, while Margaret Mether played to a large audience in the same city, MISS KINGSLEY, daughter of Charles Kingsley, has gained by her writings upon

French art a decoration of French academic palms, with the grade of "Officer of the MRS JENNIE M. LOZIER, who has been elected President of Sorosis, is a physician, al-though she has not practiced medicine for several years. She devotes all her time to

philanthropic work. RABBI SOLOMON SCHINDLER, of Box ton, has taken strong ground against the proposition to colonize Palestine with Hebrews. He says that country cannot support more than \$,000,000 people, and the Russian exiles alone, numbering 5,000,000, would largely overpopulate

MARION CRAWFORD, who had served a legal notice upon the managers of the Grand Opera in Paris protesting against the produc tion of Richepin's "Le Mage." on the ground that the story of "Le Mage" is taken bodily from his "Zoroaster," has withdrawn his

charge of plagiarism. THE CZAROWITZ OF RUSSIA, who making a tour of the world, is expected to reach San Francisco in about a week. Russia's treatment of the Hebrews leads that class of any scheme for official honors to the Grand Duke upon his arrival.

REV. DR. DAVID J. BURRELL, of Minneapolis, comes to the Collegiate Dutch Reformed church, of New York, under a call that has a comfortable aspect. As published, the arrangement is one under which Dr. Burrell will receive \$10,000 a year, and in case of diswhen he dies \$5,000 a year for his wife, if she

COUNT LEO TOLSTOI and his family have been so annoyed by false reports regarding their affairs and manner of life, which have appeared in Russian and foreign papers, that they have decided to receive fewer people in the future. The Countess recently ordered that no one was to be introduced to the family or the Count who was not possessed of letters from well-known people.

SIGNOR AGOSTINO MAGLIANI, who was Italian Minister of Finance, with a few interruptions, from 1877 to 1889, died recently at the age of 66. The adoption of the cold standard of currency by Italy was mainly due him. He was a man of fine administrative ability and vast information, although a Roman paper in 1878 remarked: "It must no be forgotten that to Magliani we owe the en-hanced price and the inferior quality of cigara."

THE ROTHSCHILDS are believed to have \$50,000,000 invested in American securities. Only the Rothschilds themselves know what they are worth, and they never tell family secrets. One of their mottoes is, "Gold never repeats what it sees," and another, "A man will not tell what he has not heard," but some idea of their riches can be had from the fact that since 1815 they have raised for Great Britain alone more than \$1,000,000,000; for Austria, \$250,000,000; for Prussia, \$200,000,000; for France, \$400,000,000; for Italy, nearly \$300,000,000; for Rus 000,000; for Brazil, from \$60,000,000 to \$70,000,000. and for smaller States certainly between \$200, 900,000 and \$300,000,000.

An Unparalleled Theft.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 21 .- A theft with out parallel here was discovered this morning when it was ascertained that during the night when it was ascertained that during the night a man had scaled the mason's ladders in the 250 feet high stack of the Narragansett Electric Lighting Company and cut off and carried away the platinum tips to the lightning con-ductors just placed in position. MURRAY'S MUSINGS.

Big Brewers Gobble the Profits of New York's Retail Liquor Business-Wonders in Machinery-An English Opinion of

Tights-Booth and His Art. The extraordinary profits of the retail liquor onsiness have been frequently dwelt upon. At a glance it would appear that the ownership of a saloon of ordinary prominence would be a certain road to fortune. This is especially so in New York, where the retail liquor business flourishes to an extent unparallelled by any other city of the Union. As a matter of fact, however, out of the 7,000 saloons in New York not more than 1,000 make more than a decent living for their immediate proprietors and those which make big money will come within a few hundred. The reason for this is that almost the entire liquor interest of New York s owned by the big brewers and other capitalts who absorb the greater share of the profits The immediate saloon owners are merely midlemen who get what there is over after paying for their heavy licenses and other special priv-

leges.
It has been estimated that out of 7,000 saloon: at least 5,000 are actually owned by the bit brewers alone. The sharp competition between these brewers, in the putting upon the market f their products, necessitates their control of the saloons. Every saloon under such individ-ual control makes a specialty of the particular brew of that firm. Very often they are required in their contracts with the brewer to sell no other beer but his. You can see the brewer's sign conspicuously displayed above the doors of these saloons. To insure this the wealthy brewer not saioons. To insure this the wealthy brewer not only furnishes the entire outfit for the saloon in the way of fixtures, bar, etc., but puts up the stock of liquors and secures the license for the middleman who is to keep the place. All of this is plastered with mortgages. The brewer capitalist owns the place and the saloonkeeper body and soul. When one goes into a handsome barroom in New York and sees it crowded with customers, it by no means follows that the proprietor is getting rich. It means that the man who put all that money in the place is getting richer.

In a place of this kind representing \$15,000 to \$25,000 the estensible proprietors probably own but very little. Like the man who falls into the hands of a note shaver or pawn broker these small proprietors are compelled to fork over to their backers the major portion of the earnings of the place. The "liquor interests" of New York, therefore, doesn't mean some 10,000 saloonkeepers but means a couple of hundred wealthy people who stand back of them and absorb the profits of the business. These latter are the people who figure in the lobby at Albany, and who, in a measure, have long controlled the municipal government of New York. only furnishes the entire outfit for the salor

ong controlled the municipal government of lew York.

In Business Without Capital. The ease with which a man may go into business in New York on very little capital is not confined to the liquor traffic. The wholesale grocers and wholesale druggists, cigar dealers and rich men in other lines will put up outfits in fixtures and stock for anybody of good financial reputation who can demonstrate the probability of a successful venture. It costs a good deal of money to fit up a drugstore, for instance. The ambitious drug clerk who as-pires to run a store of his own need not necessarily furnish the money necessary to fit up this store or stock it. If his location is a good one, there are plenty of wholesale druggists who will back him. Beyond his personal character and ability he need only have a few hundred dollars to run a store worth as many thousands.
It is the same way in the cigar business

It is the same way in the cigar business, though in a lesser degree. The cost of a cigar outfit lies chiefly in the stock. This stock, however, can be bought at advantageous prices and on such liberal terms as to settlements that it leaves a fair margin for an enterprising man content to live on a narrow income. Besides a couple of showcases, he may not have \$250 real proprietary interest in his establishment. There is a good deal of business done in New York on this foundation. Between the competition of trade and the avaricious capitalists, the retailer has to scratch for a living.

A Gathering of Deaf Mutes.

Every Sunday afternoon a number of well dressed young gentlemen may be seen in the obbies and reading room of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, conversing in the active but silent lan-guage of the hands. They are a number of deaf mutes, who are in the habit of congregating there after church for the purpose of social intercourse. From 10 to 25 of these young gentlemen can be seen there every Sunday. Necessarily they attracts great deal of actedion on the part of travelers and others. In such a gathering they all can talk at ence without disturbing others in the room and without any danger of being overheard or understood by those not immediately interested in the sub-ject of conversation. It is a curious sight, and one which leaves a distinct impression on the

Women's Hearts and Stage Celebrities

"The infatuation of women and young girls for any kind of a stage celebrity fairly passes my comprehension," said a prominent the-atrical manager the other day. "It is a popular impression," he continued, "that only men known to the profession as stage beauties were BERNHARDT had only a half-filled house at the objects of these misplaced affections at the opening of her season in Washington on It is by no means true. There are plenty of instances within my knowledge where women have fairly gone crazy over the most insignificant specimens of humanity that ever walked the boards. Their silly oxhibitions of sentimentalities are usually made the sport of these worthies, who compare notes in self flattery. There is scarcely a freak in a digne museum anywhere in the country who is not the object of adoration of some woman or dozens of women.

"This sounds funny, but it is true. There is "This sounds funny, but it is true. There is no excess of physical or moral deformity which will frighten these charmers away. Take those two graduates of Sing Sing traveling with the Stowaway Company, and who, before they adopted the stage as a profession, were behind the bars of all the principal prisons in the country. These men have more attentions paid them by mawkish females than the fnest looking fellow in the company. "Spike' Hennessey is not a man distinguishedfor good looks, but this notorious safe breaker has about as great success in breaking into the female heart as he success in breaking into the female heart as he has in getting into the stage safe every night is physically the more he attracts them.

Triumphs of Human Ingenuity.

The improvements in mechanical appliances always have a great fascination for me. The other day in going through an institution that manufactures all sorts of mechanical appliances I saw a machine turning out little metallic cups from a solid rod. Not only one, but 50 of these machines were working auto natically in steel and in brass. The cups were about the size of an ordinary shot gun cart-ridge, perhaps a trifle deeper, perhaps a trifle smaller in diameter. A solid rough rod some 10 feet long is fitted into one of these machines, and the machine does the rest. One attendant can mind a dozen machines or so, and the worl turned out is a solid metallic cup finely bore-and polished, with sides and bottom about th and polished, with sides and bottom about the thickness of a gur cartridge. The brass cups were considerably smaller, and all were dropped in a trough beautifully polished inside and out, requiring no additional touches of hand work. Automatic screw machines stood rank upon rank turning out from solid steel and brass rods the same class of work. Such hines are triumphs of human ingenuity.

A Scene That Touches the Heart. On Sixth avenue, near Forty-second street, i a dancing school, the main floor of which abuts upon the level of the elevated road. Every evening in the week, excepting Sundays, the private or public dancing classes may be seen going through the various gyrations by those in the passing trains. Sometimes it is a ball that has possession, but always from early evening till 11 or 12 o'clock the hall is in a blaze of light and gliding, skimming and prancing about the shining floor are some scores of happy young people. Sometimes when it is a ball the late travelers in the elevated cars look upon the brilliant scene at 2 or 8 o'clock in the morning, and even later.

It comes like a flash upon the vision and dis-

It comes like a flash upon the vision and disappears, leaving always a pleasant reminiscent train of thoughts behind. Within that single second are awakened the memories of youthof successive nights of pleasure, of sweethearts, of lovers, of all the bright dreams of early girlhood and manhood. Of all the varied scenes which can be witnessed at night from the elevated trains in New York, I know of none which strikes so deeply and pleasantly into the heart. Litigation About Type Setters. Speaking of mechanical triumphs reminds me of the recent decision of the New York courts in the case of the Mergenthaler Printing Company versus the Rogers. This is of great

interest to not only the employing printers but to the public at large, who receive the ultimate benefits of every improvement in the typo-graphical art. The application was for a pregraphical art. The application was for a pre-timinary injunction on the part of the Mergen-thaler people to prevent the manufacture of the Rogers machines without the consent of the former. One of the difficulties in the way of the introduction of the typographic ma-chines of this character has been the uncer-tainty of title in the patents which enter into the mechanism. While the granting of the preliminary injunction by no means decides the case, as it will be carried step by step through the higher courts, it would indicate that there were merits in the claims of the

low One Feels at Hot Springs Just Now-An Experience With Snakes-Heroic Struggles Against Liquor and Tobacco

-Temptations That Try Men. (CORBESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.) Mountains has disappeared. Since Sunday the air has been as warm as it will be with you in early June, the trees are breaking into leaf, what little grass grows in this barren valley of nine woods and rooks is green, you may gathe violets in the gardens where the japonica is in bloom, and the birds, robins and blue birds mostly, though I saw and heard a superb thrush singing an hour ago, are making the most of the short spring season here before they fly north for a second edition.

that there were merits in the claims of the Mergenthaler people.

I remember some 20 years ago, in the city of Washington, calling upon a bright young man named Ciephane, who had devoted considerable attention to a mechanical process of setting and casting metal bars, or linotypes as they are now called, from matrices. Days and months and years were spent upon experiments by Mr. Clephane and others, and hundreds and thousands of dollars have vanished in these experiments. The result of this and their early labors is the Mergenthaler machine, with which Mr. Clephane, I believe, is still identified. We must have a great deal of admiration for men of ideas who sacrifice money and give the labor of a lifetime in carrying out those ideas in embodiment in practical and indestructible metal. It is highly probable that the present printing machines, as illustrated by the Mergenthaler and Rogers inventions, is but a beginning of what will one day revolutionize the printing business. It is feared that the people of New York are lapsing again into the wicked ways. Two or three years ago an extraordinary effort was made, under the Hewitt administration, to close the various dives about town and enforce by law a morality which did not come by nature and training. The method by which they hoped to arrive at this result was the closing of

The Worst Kind of Snakes.

hoped to arrive at this result was the closing of all places where the selling of liquors and beers was accompanied by the incidental amusement of singing and dancing. This shut down at once over 1,000 concert rooms of various grades of morality. It is to be observed recently that a good many of these small proprietors of beer gardens and concert rooms are creeping gradually from under the legal programme.

At Harry Miner's the other night I noticed that beer and cigars were sent around the house and served in the boxes during the performance just the same as it used to be in the halycon days of the Tweed regime. Almost every beer garden now has its singers and music. The spasmodic virtue of our city authorities seems when I went to see my doctor I was impres Shakespearean dramas at the Broadway during

was fortified with double doors. The waiting room was very hot and not over sweet to the nose, but none of us noticed that during the final moments of our stay there.

One of us was a stout elderly man, with a gray stubbly beard and a very red face. Two things about him attracted my attention, the restless rolling of his eyes and a Brobdinagian walking stick of oak which he kept tapping on the floor. After the door was locked—and the room began to get hotter—I noticed that the eyes of my companion revolved faster and the drumming of the cane grew louder. Suddenly he startled us by jumping up from his seat and dealing the iron stove a vicious blow with the club. the last week have gone away regretting that the greatest actor of his time had not permanently retired while in the full vigor of his manhood and at the acme of his dramatic fame. "This is frightful!" he exclaimed.

manhood and at the acme of his dramatic fame. Mr. Booth is very much broken in health, and those who see him now for the first time may possibly wonder at the reputation he has made during a long and interesting dramatic career. There is, to be sure, a fair glowing of the old dramatic fire in Mr. Booth's performance, but the great change which has come over him physically renders such performances painful to those who have seen him in the heyday of his tragic glory. An Opinion From a Johnny Bull. An English actor laughingly commenting upon the prohibition of tights by the Minne-sota Legislature said to me the other evening: Your people over here you know, are wonder ful people, don't you know. Now we over there would consider such a question the most ridiculous thing, don't you know. The matter of tights on the stage seem like a very small thing and was settled hundreds of years ago, you know. So itseems funny to me that one of you know. So it seems funny to me that one of your Territorial Legislatures or Common Councils should thus attempt to overturn the tradictions of centuries, don't you know. What bloody fools they must be up there anyhow, don't you know. Why, we would not play any Shakesperean dramas without tights. And just to think, my dear boy, that these very primitive people living with the Indians should lay down rules for the dramatic profession and lines of demarcation as to what constitutes merals and immorals in point of stage attire, beats anything I ever heard of, don't you know! Why I would be afraid to play in such a bloody country, don't you know, I would indeed! The idea!"

CHARLES T. MURRAY.

A Great Fruit Tree.

The largest apple tree in New England is in the northwestern part of Cheshire, Conn., and it stands in the dooryard of Delos Hotchkiss, says the Boston Transcript. Its age can be traced by a family tradition to 140 years at least, and it may be 20 or 25 years older. It is now of symmetrical shape; the trunk is nearly ound, without a scar or blemish; there are round, without a soar or hieminal, there are eight large branches; five of them have been in the habit of bearing one year, and the re-maining three the next. Mr. Hotchkiss has gathered in one year from the five branches 85 bushels of fruit, and his predecessor has harvested 110 bushels from the same five branches. By careful measurement the circumference of he trunk one foot above the ground, above all enlargements of the roots, is 13 feet 8 inches. The girth of the largest single limb is 6 feet 8 nches. The height of the tree is 60 feet and the spread of the branches as the apples fall is f moderate excellence.

Ingalls' Idea.

New York World. 1 Mr. Ingalls seems to think that because the farmers have beaten him they are bound to beat everybody else. One always thinks the lub a heavy one that has knocked him down

DEATHS OF A DAY.

Leander D. McCandless.

Leander D. McCandless, a former wellknown resident of the First ward, Allegheny City for many years, but who lately moved to thenley, Armstrong county, Pa., died very sudwas a member of the Historical Society and furnshed this paper with many old time reminiscences of Pittsburg and Aliegheny City, which made very interesting reading matter, as he was well versed on this topic, having spent the best part of his days in this vicinity. He was one of the first pupils in the South Ward School under Prof. J. B. D. Mend, and took a deep interest in the reunion held by the old boys of this school, which was held at Lafayette Hall a year or so ago. He was the first superintendent of the Allegheny fire aiarm, being well versed in electricity and all that pertained to it. He was General Superintendent of the Government telegraph lines and had full charge of their construction during the war and had several close calls during battle. He carried the first paper route in Pittsburg and was known then as "Burford's Jack." In his younger days he carried telegraph messages and was associated with many who are prominent business men to-day. His funeral takes piace to-morrow morning from the residence of D. H. Campbell, No. 30 Palo Alto street, Allegheny City, with whom his mother and sister reside. Hall a year or so ago. He was the first superin

Levi C. Wade. Levi C. Wade, President of the Mexican central Railroad, is dead. Mr. Wade lived in ewton Center, nine miles out of Boston. His death was due to a complication of diseases, from which he has been suffering for several years. Mr. Wade was born in Allegheny in 1844, and was 47 years old last January. When 17 years old he enyears old last sanuary. When I years on the charter of Yale College, and graduated in the class of of 1866. He settled in Boston, where he read law with Ivory W. Hichardson. After a few years of successful practice he formed a partnership with Hou. O. A. Brockett, who was afterwards elected Hon, O. A. Brockett, who was afterwards elect. Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts. I partnership continued until 1880, when it was desired in order that Mr. Wade might devote entire attention to railroad business, into whi he had freely vontured. Mr. Wade was qu prominent in politics in Massachusetts. He wa member of the General Courtin 1896, 77, 78, 78, 180 he declined re-election. Mr. Wade's fath Levi Wade, lives at the concer of Sandusky strand North avenue, Allegbeny. He and his so Br. Frank H. Wade, will leave for Boston Sunday to attend the funeral.

Mrs. B. McGraw, who died on Thursday, at her residence. South avenue, Allegheny, agrd nearly 80 years, was born in County Rescommon, reland, and came to Pittsburg with her husband, he late Hugh McGraw, over 50 years ago. Mrs McGraw's family was very prominent, both Ireland and Canada. Her nephew, Hon. Berna Devlin, was M. P. for Montreal, and a close friend of President Lincoln. When Mrs. McGraw went to Washington during the war, she received many favors of the President. During the cholera epidemic of 1856, Mrs. McGraw was well known for her charity and kindness to the sufferers in the hill district. She was the mother of ten children, six of whom survive, Among the number were Robert, once well known as a merchant on Dismond street; Hugh, one of the "Argonauts," and work resident of Silver City, Idaho: John, formerly of The Disparcel; Mrs. M. Munhall, of North avenue, Allegheny; Mrs. John Huckestein, of Allegheny; and Miss Mary McGraw. The deceased's relatives are numerous and prominent, both in Pittsburg and Allegheny. President Lincoln. When Mrs. McGraw wen

A. R. Davies, A. R. Davies died at his residence Braddock, at 8 P. M., Friday, after a sickness of three months. Mr. Davies has been connected with the Homestead and Edgar Thomson stee works for the last six years. At the time of his death he was consulting engineer of the Edgar Thomson Sicel Works. Funeral at 2:30 o'clock

James A. Phillips. James A. Philling, a prominent member org A R. Post 4l, died at his residence. No. S.

John E. Patterson. John E. Patterson died yesterday at the Dizmont Hospital. He was 53 years old.

AN ARKANSAW SPRING.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK., March 17 .- The last of he snow on the distant peaks of the Ozark

It is the balmy South sure enough to-day, and the knots of green ribbon in buttonhole here and there reminding one of St. Fatrick also suggest that the snakes will be waking up very soon from their long winter sleep. In such a rugged, rocky and generally barren land as surrounds Hot Springs for miles and miles, i is not surprising that snakes are the principal product, and as yet Arkansaw has not found a

But the snakes that will soon be basking un der the Southern sun are not the only reptile with this fact. The waiting froom, as usual, was fairly filled with cripples of one sort and another, but after half an hour's session the line was reduced to three persons, including line was reduced to three persons including myself. It was about 1 P. M., at which hour they lock the doors of the ante chamber in this physician's office, for if they did not he could not get any lunch. The door leading to the consulting room, the holy of holies where the great physician gives audience, was locked as each patient passed in,—indeed, the entrance was fortified with double doors. The waiting room was very her and not over sweet to the

"This is frightful!" he exclaimed.

Thinking that he alluded to the heat, as perhaps he did, I assented, and the other man was proposing to open a window that let in light from the hall, when the door of the inner chamber opened and the physician appeared on the threshold. This effected a diversion, and the gentleman who was attempting to raise the sash accepted the doctor's invitation to step into his room. The double doors were locked—I heard the click of the key very plainly.

"I can't stand this!" said the apoplectic gentleman with whom I was now left alone. He came toward me and, without another word, knocked the paper I was reading out of my hand. It was a St. Louis paper, two days old, but even that did not account for such a violent but even that did not account for such a violen attack. To say that I felt uncomfortable is attack. To say that I felt uncomfortable is putting it rather mildly. After the paper fell, however, I was relieved to see my assailant wheel about and throw himself into a chair. "Come here, Jack! Good dog, now." was his next exclamation, with his eves fixed on space, and clicking with his fingers as a man does when calling a dog. But such mildness did not mark his next words: a torrent of profanity and incoherent adjuration to snakes and wild creatures of all sorts, from which he evidently felt he must defend himself, for he thrashed the air with his oak Jub. Of course, I knew what ailed him early in the proceedings, but the knowledge did not detract from the disagreeable, not to say dangerous, nature

agreeable, not to say dangerous, nature of the interview. There was no way of escape, and it seemed cowardly to yell for help. The gentleman with the club kindly kept to the other end of with the club kindly kept to the other end of the room with his imagined menageric, but all the same I felt relieved in no small degree when the door again opened and the dignified doctor, waving back the excited dipsomaniac with one hand, offered methe other and conducted me into the consulting room. When he had closed the double doors the doctor said: "Pity that man will drink. He has a lovely wife and a splendid business. Some of these days whisky will kill him."

Thinking of the unpleasant quarter of an hour I had just passed through I could not help remarking that a merciful providence might do worse than to allow the whisky to kill the greatly-blessed man with the oak club before he killed somebody else. death the other day in a singular manner. During the regular weekly practice Lawson

One of the foundation stones of Hot Springs' fame as a health resort is the strict temperance which every physician preaches, and nearly everyone who comes here practices. listened to your heart's action and put your lungs to the test, says blandly: "To begin with -no whisky, no cigars! If you want to get

some benefit out of the water you must give it a fair field, and I forbid drinking and smok-And as you have probably not traveled from the nethermost corner of the land for nothing and as everybody, from the robber who drive the stage to the hotel, a short block, and and as everybody, from the robber who drives the stage to the hotel, a short block, and charges you a quarter, to the almost divine being who hands you a receipted bill once a week at your hostelry, does his or her best to make you feel that it is a costly privilege to breather in Hot Springs, it is deliars to dimes that you put aside the wine cup and the fragrant havana. as you are bidden, and take to the water as if it were your native element. Beyond a doubt to 90 per cent of the men who come here to be boiled the denial or alcoholic stimulants and tobacco is in itself a groat aid to bealth. One of the most eloquent champions of this place, Mr. Busch—you may have seen his name in connection with Anheuser on certain bottles that come from St. Louis—said to a friend of mine the other day: "A week at Hot springs makes a new man of me, a month makes two new men of me," and this is the testimony of hundreds of others who drink beer all the year round except during their stay at Hot Springs.

That it isn't easy for a habitual smoker to give up the weed most men will admit, re-calling the hardships of that brief period they have probable experienced following a New Year's abjuration of tobacco. Here the pain is intensified by the incitement to smoke that every moment in the day offers. When you are not taking a bath or resting from it in bed or cating or sleeping, every circumstance seems to conspire that you should smoke. The warm air, the lassitude induced by constant hot baths, the enforced idleness and the conhot baths, the enforced idleness and the congregation of men in the hotel lobbies, all conspire to make the smoker long for a clgar as the one thing most to be desired on earth. The temptations to smoke are so many and strong that a good many men fall, and the perfume of their cigars is another stumbling block to their brethren who are trying to obey the doctor's orders. It is a fact that more men break the anti-tobacco commandment than that against liquor. The sin seems less, and probably it is.

Said a companion in misery this very morning: "I had a battle royal with my wife when I insisted or her finding room for two boxes of cigars in a crowded trunk, and she had her revenge to-day when the doctor said the very eigars in a trace of the doctor same trenge to-day when the doctor same trengs to day the doctor same trengs to the same trengs trengs to the same trengs to the same trengs to the same trengs trengs trengs to the same trengs tre

The Mother of Senators. New York Continent.] A New Yorker has been elected United States Senator from California. With Hill, Hiscock,

Brice and Fenton in the Senate, the State of New York ought to be well represented, and amply compensated for the two mythical Congressmen she is said, by those who do not know what they are talking about, to have lost.

UNDER THE WARTHSTANE.

"Brother, you bear your sorrow With patience that passeth praise, The loss of worldly possessions Just at your later days! There's love 'neath the h'arthstane old man said.

"Oh, love is good, 1 grant you," .

When seasoned enough with gold, But love in a cottage "—he shook his head— "Is rayming that will not hold: Love only can never lift your load Of sorrow and labor on life's late road." "Ay, ay!" the old man answered, His white head sturdly raised;

"When ye ha'e lived a' my lifetame, Ye'll cry 'the Lord be praised!" Whether o' good or ill shall fa' If Love neath the li'arthstane surviveth a'! "But you and your wife, " urged the neighbor-

"Your children under the sod."
"Nae under the sod, " the old man cried, When Love still giories the auld h'arthstane? "Your faith is past my knowing!" The neighbor murmured low.

A spirit of awe and wonder

On his face, as he rose to go.
"Ah, friend," the old man answer made,
"Lote 'heath the h'arthstane is nau
afraid!" Jean Kate Ludium, in New York Ledger, CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-A man is to walk on stilts from Paris

-The highest altitude ever reached by a

balloon was seven miles. -A dealer in artificial limbs says that 300,000 Americans have lost one or both legs.

-In Great Britain there is one elector to about six of the population; in Belgium only I to about 46. -The most watery county in the United

States is Monroe county, Fla. It is chiefly com-posed of small islands or keys. -This advertisement appears, of course,

in a Chicago paper: "Wanted to buy from one to ten pairs 16-inch song shoes at once." -Kansas, which has 106 counties, also has, if the minions of Superintendent Porter have not made error, 106 resident Chinamen.

-A Kingston, N. Y., man has an egg 634 inches round, 814 inches long, and weighing 414 ounces, which he claims was laid by a hen which he owns. -Louis Hamilton, a resident of Bradenburg, Ky., named his children London Judge,

Hebrew Fashion, Chinese Figure, Reputable Kingdom and Greek Wisdom. -In Kent, Md., there is a negro who runs everywhere he goes, stating that it "gives me a pain" to walk. Would it not be possible to get this darkey in the messenger service?

-Oyster shells are exhibited on Long Island Sound 12 inches long and 4 inches wide, If this is the result of oyster farming, one can see in his mind's eye what may be expected of the Chesapeake Bay.

-An Iowa court has decided that signing another's name to a mileage ticket is not forgery. The case grew out of the purchase from a scalper of a 2,000-mile book which had been stolen from its original holder.

-During the month of December the sun did not shine once in London. During the entire year 1890, out of a possible 4,455 hours, when the sun should or might have been visible, it, as fact, was visible only 1,002 hours, and these were mainly in the afternoons.

-Texas claims 1,512,285 borses and heads the list. Illinois is next, with 1,123,973. In valuation, Texas claims \$49,613,323 and Illinois \$69,214,809. Rhode Island's horses are valued per head at \$107 13, the highest in the list. In New Mexico the value per head is \$31.02, the -The steamboat Gila at the Colorado

reservation went to the rescue of several ref-ugees of the recent flood, who were perched on the tops of houses. The men were saved, but during the night the Colorado river lowered very rapidly, leaving the steamer six feet above water, on a sandbar. -The census of Missouri shows that in proportion to population the greatest number of negroes is in New Madrid county, where

there is one colored person to every three and a half whites. Stranga to say Dunklin county, which joins New Madrid, has a colored popula-tion of only 161 out of a total of 15,085. -The story is told of an old-time Bangor nerchant, who had a propensity for picking up all the stray buttons that came in his way, that during his long life he filled a barrel in his store with them. After his death some one had the curiosity and patience to go through the lot, but failed to find two buttons of the same pattern.

-A young man from the East was hired to plow a field near Medera, Cal. One day be found himself surrounded by seven hungry coyotes. He left the team and broke in a swift run for the house and quit work right there. The team was found all right by the owner, a woman, who told the tenderfoot to go back home to his mother, while she finished

-Seed for the culture of rubber has been sown in Ceylon and the seedlings are reported to be flourishing among the jungle. It is suggested that a large tract of country could gested that a large trace of country could easily be covered with profitable trees by simply collecting and sowing broadcast every year in the belts or useless jungles adjoining the estates a few bushels of the seed of the Ceara rubber tree which grows in the island. -A fireman, of Seattle, Wash., met his

lost his hold on the norzic and the stream struck him in the side, knocking him down. Before he could be rescued he was rolled by the force of the stream for 30 yards along the wharf and over a six-inch spike, which wounded him so seriously that he died from the effects. -A native of Bayaria, now in America, is a curious freak of nature. He has three separate legs, each of which is entirely independent of the others. In his youth he was able to use all of his legs in walking or run-ning, but having sustained injuries in a rall-way accident he is now obliged to wear one of

them strapped to his hody. He enjoys ex-cellent health and earns a living as a wood carver. -Some time ago a Chicago negro died. Two of his friends immediately applied to watch the remains. Now, each of the friends was enamored of the deceased's relict, and each argued that so long as the other was "sit-ting up" with him and the corpse he could not be ensnaring the widow's affections. From this

motive they persisted in sitting up with each other and the remains for a week. At the end of that time the widow married another man. -There are about 200 tea-tasters in New York. The habits of these men are exceedingly curious. Some of them refuse to ply their trade save in the morning, on the ground that the sense of taste cannot be trusted after it has been bewildered by hours of work. Most of them avoid the use of tobacco and of highly seasoned food. Their accuracy of taste is astonishing. A tea-taster will grade and price a dozen qualities of tea all from the same

-A lady in Cincinnati has a wonderful cat named Dick, well-known for its sagacity. She has been in the habit of taking crumbs from the table and shaking them on the ground outside, so that the birds can feast therefrom. The cat, meanwhile, would ambush itself, and, The cat, meanwhile, would ambush itself, and, at the opportune moment, pounce upon the bird and secure a seasonable meal. The good lady tried to break the cat of the habit, but her efforts were of no avail. She then resorted to other means, but with no success. At last she discontinued the practice of throwing out the crumbs for the birds. The cat, seeing that its daily meal was not forthcoming, entered the house, purioned a piece of bread from the table, scattered it over the ground at the accustomed feeding place, and awaited results behind a tree. Soon the birds appeared and the cat secured one of the sparrows.

-It is estimated in the Allahabad Pigneer that the treasure lying idle in India in the shape of hoards or ornaments amounts to \$1,350,000,000. A competent authority guesses that "in Amritsar City alone there are jewels to the value of £2,000,000 sterling." As regards some other districts the figures that have been furnished are not less astonishing. The miserable waste of Montgomery is estimated to able waste of Montgomery is estimated to possess about 50 lakhs in ornaments. The bilisides and valleys of Kalu are put as 33/2 lakhs. In Jhelum two-lifths of the wealth of the district is said to be vested in property of this nature, and in Kohat, "probably one of the poorest districts of the province in this respect, the estimate is taken at 800 rupees for each Hindeo family and 10 rupees for each Mussulman family, and a lakh in the aggregate for the Nawab and other Raises, making a total for the district of 75 lakhs." A lakh is worth about \$35,000.

THE TICKLER'S THOUGHTS.

-New York Herald.

Joeand Spring. The jound spring will soon be here For most men-not for all, For to the merry bicyclist A month will bring the fall,

Grindstone-"Here comes Rivers, Bet you a dollar he can't answer the simplest question you can ask him without telling a tremendous Kiljordan-"Bone. Hello, Rivers! You are looking as fresh as a peach. By the way, w

your barber?" Haven't any. Shave myself. Have done it all my life." - Chicago Tribune After the present excitement has calmed down it will probably be found that Italy's stand in this matter will continue to be that of the peanut. - Philadelphia Times.

Complainant-"Your honor, she struck me in the face with her clenched fist. That gast was cut by her ring."

The Court-"Where did she get the ring?"

Complainant-"I gave it to her. It was our engagement ring."

The Court—'The prisoner is discharged. This is clearly a case of contributory negligence."-

The young man who can write "a good hand" hasn't haif the chance in life with the youth who can hold one. - Washington Post. "Dear me!" said old Mr. Boggs, hesitatingly: "I know I've forgotten something, but, for the life of me, I can't remember what it is."

"You should stick to the dramatic pro-"I do-I'm a bill poster, - Drake's Magasine