The Dispatch.

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TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

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PITTSEURG MONDAY, MAR. 23, 1891.

THE MAYOR WANTS TO KNOW.

Mayor Gourley's course in vetoing the Pittsburg appropriation ordinance until its provisions are made intelligible in detail to nimself and the public will command the entire approval of the taxpavers. It has been the fashion to rush appropriations through Councils at the last moment. Year after year they are kept back as long as possible and then put through under whip and sour on the ples of urgency. This year, as THE DISPATCH has already noticed, the uncertainty of what might have to be provided for on account of Supreme Court decisions gave an excuse for the delay which in other years was utterly mexcusable. But excuse, or no excuse, when Councils undertake to wote away \$4,500,000 of the taxpayers' money, they and the public should know the why and wherefore for every dollar so

Mayor Gourle; has pluck in raising this issue after some protesting Councilmen had quietly submitted. Today they should have the courage of their convictions and make a stand with the Mayor for knowing where and how this money is to be expended and the need for it in every case. They are the judges-and upon them rests the responsibility for what is being done, not upon committees or heads of departments. Let them grant what is shown to be justly needed, but let them at least be able to say they know "the reason why" for what they vote.

The Mayor's position is sound; and the public are with him in his call for an examination of the budget in detail.

MURDEROUS CRIMINALS.

The killing of Detective Gilkinson, by the leader of a criminal gang whom he was attempting to arrest for robbery, is an evidence that the day of desperate criminals whose defiance of the law will carry them any length is by no means past. The affair as reconsted in vesterday's DISPATCH is not so bold a flight of murderous outlawry train murders of a few years ago, for which no one was punished, but for awhile it seemed likely to reach the same negative results. The recurring evidences that there are robbers who are prepared to commit murder rather than fall into the hands of the law, indicates the necessity of a more vigorous police system which shall extend over the country as well as the cities. and the making of arrests of such criminals with force enough to insure that the desperado who undertakes to prevent arrest by killing officers will himself be killed before he gets off. The capture of the desperate murderer, as told in to-day's DISPATCH. reflects great credit on the men who effected it.

Another singular development of the jury system in an opposite direction from that which caused the New Orleans mussacre, is shown in the conviction at Camden. New Jersey, of the negro, Lingo, for the murder of Mrs Annie Miller. The Philadelphia newspapers all say that the verdiet is a surprise, although some of them say that it must be because the jury had a clearer estimate of the evidence than those who read it -which is a roundabout and timid way of saying that the reports of the evidence did not show ground the evidence was insufficient. It is a pregnant but very uncomfortable reflection that if the accused had been an influential man, instead of a poor negro with a bad reputation, there would have been no possibility of a conviction upon such evidence.

FAMINE IN THE SOUDAN.

Information from the interior of the Son dan is slow in reaching civilization nowndays. But sometimes that fact is comper sated for by the importance of the news. The latest intelligence from the vast region which a few years ago was abandoned to the forces of barbarism is of that significant kind. The rumors that the Soudan was afflicted by a terrible tamine prove on investigation to be true. The extent of the famine is probably the widest on record, in modern times. From the border of Egypt to Sennaar and from near Snakim to Darfar the whole territory supposed to be under the way of the Mahdi, has been plagued by dearth and destitution. The roads are strewn with skeletons, and every town and the belief of the jury that "Lingo was a bad village is filled with misery and death.

The cause of this devastation is plainly stated. In the first place since the rise of the Mandi a great share of the Soudau has been given over to tribal feuds, rapine and nimoder. A plague of locusts and three applied to various purposes, including the setdry seasons have completed the misery of the people. The result of the sufferings is still more important, The condition of anarchy which has prevailed ever since the Egyptian power was overthrown, has increased until outside of a few towns the Mahdists' control is no longer acknowledged; while the Mahdists themselves have been reduced to a shadow of their former fighting strength by the ravages I all to see what there is in that offer for the of the famine. The Hadendowas, who in Gonld crowd former campaigns were the most valiant part of Osman Digna's forces, refused to join him on his last attack on Suakim; and everywhere the report is that the tribes are ready to throw off the last vestige of allegiance to the Muhdists and to welcome any central authority which will give them peace and people.

civilized trade. This view may be, and probably is, col ored by the desires of those who would like to see the Anglo-Egyptian rule restored at

Province. But it is based on the reports of refugees who have come to Suakim to escape starvation; and the fact that the natives of a country which threw off civilization are now seeking civilization for the means of living speaks volumes. The Egyptian Government of the Soudan was not much to boast of, but it was far better than the anarchy of barbarism. It would be instructive, if the experiences of the Soudanese, in their return to the rule of savage Mohammedism should be the most powerful influence in ef-News Rooms and Publishing House fecting the restoration of civilized government along the entire course of the Nile.

TIRERALITY BUT NO JUNKET. A circular has been received embodying an address to the Pennsylvania Legislature by the representatives of this State on the governing bodies of the World's Fair, urging the appropriation of \$300,000 for the expenses of securing an adequate exhibit of Pennsylvania industries there. The statement is made that it is intended to erect for the Pennsylvania State building a fac simile of Independence Hall, and it is asserted in conclusion that to properly carry out the plans will require the sum of

\$300,000. THE DISPATCH has steadfastly urged the appropriation of a liberal sum to secure the best possible representation of Pennsylvania at that Exposition. No investment of publie funds can be made which if properly applied will yield better returns to the people of the State. The sum named is not excessive, and the only criticism that we would make on it is that if the scope of the plans could be cularged so as to secure a finer exhibit, by greater expenditure, the State can well afford to enlarge its appropriation up to the limit of half a million. There should be no hesitancy in voting this \$300,000, upon any plan which will secure its judicious

and useful application. But while giving the main proposition a hearty indorsement, it is necessary to say that the objections which were referred to in our yesterday's Harrisburg special telegram are also pertinent and decisive on the bill in its present form. Appropriations must be made in accordance with the Constitution and for the legislators to provide civil offices for themselves out of the appropriation will be fatal to the bill. Even apart from the constitutional grounds, the idea of making the money pay for a free junket for ten members of the Legislature, without any limitation on their personal expenditures, places the measure in the category of jobs. Liberal appropriations for the legitimate work of the Fair will receive public approval; but expenditure of money to provide

invored individuals with fat offices and free living at the Fair is not wanted. There has been too much of that sort of thing at Chicago already.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND DISPUTE.

The critical condition into which the Newfoundland fisheries dispute has brought the relations of Englan , and France is at once an illustration of the hazards that he concealed in the intricacies of which seem at the outset subjects for purely pacific adjustment, and an explanation of some proceedings in Canada, which have been thought to squint toward possible hostilities with the United States.

Some time ago it was announced that some regiments of English troops would be garrisoned n Canada, the explanation be ing that this was intended to suppress a possible uprising of the Canadians in favor of annexation w - h the United States. The idea either of such an uprising or that England would put down a popular demand by garrisons of troops was so supremely ridiculous, that the conclusion of a Tory Yankeephobia which imagined a possible war with the United States was all that was left, That idea was strengthened by the work done in fortifying Canadian ports on both sides of the continent.

The gravity of the Angle-French disputs over the Newfoundland fisheries imbrog lio affords a possible explanation of these movements outside our own relations with Canada and England. Yet if there could be a war that would equal in absurdity and madness one between England and the United States over the seal fisheries, it would be one between England and France over the Newfoundland trouble. The gravity of the situation, however, is in the fact that it places both powers in a dilemm . If England concedes the French view she inflicts undoubted hardship and even oppression on her own subjects. If France recedes she gives up clearly defined and fully conceded treaty rights. The problem thus created has gon? from bad to worse, until war is a possible

result of the difference. But we cannot regard it as a probable one, because it would contain nothing but loss and peril to both coun "es. England cannot afford to suspend her commerce with France, and undertake the hazards of a for conviction. Anyone who reads naval war with a power so nearly her equal the Judge's charge to the jury can see that on the sea. France cannot afford to expend strength and treasure in fighting England over a few miserable lobster factories in Newfoundland when she needs all her strength to guard the possible continental complications. This is so obvious that the only explanation on which France could be expected to undertake such a war would be as an outcome of the recent Russian alliance, by virtue of which France should act as cats-paw while Russia secured the chestnuts in Asia. But even on that hypothesis it would seem that the French and Russian alliance would avoid a policy which would throw England with her navy

into the arms of the Driebund. We do not think that there will be a war between England and France any more than between England and the United States. Either is too foolish to be possible until the whole world goes mad.

JERSEY juries are not different from the ouisiana kind. The conviction of Lingo for the murder of Mrs. Miller the other day, in the absence of conclusive evidence, was based on nigger anyway, and it is time this thing was

CONCERNING the reported intention of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, to float a asolidated mortgage for \$250,000,000, to be tlement of the Government loan, a Wall street journal says: "This, if it be true, cannot be done without the concurrence of Congress. If the settlement referred to means the pay ment of what the company owes the Government, there need be no uncertainty about the concurrence of Congress. When the Union Pacific adopts the honest business policy of offering the Government the principal and in terest on what it owes it will get taken up so quickly as to make its head swim. But we

KIDNAPPING millionaires is alleged to be the latest form of criminal enterprise in the West. It is calculated to create a popular feeling in favor of keeping up the supply of millionaires that the kidnappers may not be driven to extend their industry to ordinar

"THE refusal to adopt the Australian ballot is an excellent way to keep Maine and Pennsylvania reliably Republican," remarks the New York World, Also, the refusalof the Dem-Ehartoum, and as far as the Equatorial ocrats to support a practicable and prompt

method of reaching the vital objects of the reform, in Pennsylvania, is doing the Democratic best to keep the Republicans in good odor.

THE anxiety of one branch of the New York Legislature to reach an adjournment or April 17, 15 asserted to be due to the perception of David Bennett Hill that the longer the Democratic Assembly continues in session the wors it will be for the Democratic party in New

A PHILADELPHIA cotemporary relieve its feelings by the sarcastic remark: "The only thing left out of the tax bill is a tax on people for dying. They are taxed pretty thoroughly for daring to live." Does our cotemporary suppose that the legislators would dare to en creach on the prerogative of those dignified gentlemen, the funeral directors?

SENATOR FELTON of California rises to remark that he did not spend a dollar to be elected. In view of the reputation of California politics this leaves the public to exercise its guessing qualities as to who did spend th dollars.

THREE houses were lost the other day by the collapse of a Kansas City bluff; but that i nothing to the loss of countless thousands of property by the collapse of other bluffs, in that cientific amusement of which Colonel Bill Brown, the Hon. R. C. Schenck and the Hon Boyd Winchester are leading professors.

THERE is a significant coincidence in the fact that as soon as Senator Palmer declared himself out of the Presidental race that letter of congratulation from ex-President Cleveland promptly made its appearance.

MR INGALLS is doing some very lively and pointed talking on various subjects just at resent. But the trouble with Mr. Ingalis is that his is not only a deathbed, but a post nortem conversion. If as Senator he had voted the same way that he now talks as ex-Senator, things might have been different.

THAT kettle of fish in Newfoundland is rapidly reaching the status of an international

IF the Italian Navy should carry out that eported intention of spiling over to this continent with a chip on its shoulder, the obvious course of our own navy would be to decoy the invaders into the vicinity of Gays Head, Masschusetts, and let the forces of nature do the rest of the work.

PERSONAL FACTS AND FADS.

SAM JONES is so ill that he is unable to fill some Missouri appointments. MRS. ANN M. SMITH, a sister of Mrs. braham Lincoln, died suddenly at San Fran-

sco Saturday. THE Empress Frederick will prolong her tay in England until the eve of the arrival of

mperor William in London. SECRETARY BLAINE continues to improve, and it is thought he will be able to be at his desk at the State Department to-day.

REV. JOHN G. STRANGER, who recently died at Warrentown, Mo., at the age of 84, was the oldest evangelical missionary in the United THE late Prince Napoleon had a remark-

ably open countenance, says the Atlanta Conion. He yawned regularly once every two minutes, on every occasion and in any

HARRY SMITH, an ex-slave, who has not only prospered, but has been able to extend the hand of charity to his old master, lives near Milton Innetton on the Grand Rapids and In diana road. He is having his biography written up for publication.

COUNT LEO TOLSTOI reads, writes and receives his friends in his bedroom. It is an apartment some 15 feet square, without a carnet and always underhea ed. In one corner stands an old gree : leather sofa, on which he sleeps with a single rug. His couch is quite unincumbered with a mattress, sheets or pill lows. Near the sofa there is a pile of bootof shoomaker's materials. Weaving machin ery, half-finishe l cloths, pitchforks, picks and shovels lie in the wildest confusion all over the rest of the room.

STEALING FAMOUS GEMS. The World's Finest Diamonds Have Beer

Thieves' Booty. Thieves have stolen and broken into severa pleces for better safety of sale some of the earth's finest diamonds-a worse sacrilege than the wanton vandalism of the Goths and Huns.

says David Graham Adee in Lippincott's Maga

What stones have been so treated? Notable the French Blue, which was reduced by cleavage into one large and two small fragments. It originally weighed 112 carats and was worth 3,000,000 francs. The famous Regent itself was once stolen from the Tuileries. On the morning of September 17, 1791, Monsieur Sergent and the two other commissioners of the Paris commune perceived that some time during the night robbers had made their way in by scaling the colonnade from the side of the Place Louis XV, and through a window in that direction. Having by some means obtained access to the great halls of the Garde Meuble, they had torn great halls of the Garde Meuble, they had torn off the seals without forcing the lock, carried away the enormous treasures contained in the cabinets and vanished without leaving any other trace of their presence. Several suspects were arrested, but were released after a protracted inquiry. An anonymous letter was addressed to the Commune, stating that some of the stolen jewels would be found in a ditch in the Allee des Veuves, Champs-Elysees. M. Sergent at once hastened, in commany with his colleagues, to the spot indicated. Here, sure enough, was unearthed, among other valuables, the Regent diamond, which probably, because of its vast worth, had been obliged to be abandoned by the thieves them selves. Finally one of the culprits surrendered himself to the police and made a complete conhimself to the police and made a complete con-fession. His name was Baba—but not Ali. The eviminals were convicted and condemned to the galleys, except Baba and Burgeois, who were imprisoned at Bicetre, where they died. This ended the affair.

PREPARING TO NEGOTIATE.

Canadian Cabinet Members to Have an Informal Talk With Blaine. OTTAWA, March 22.-Sir Charles Tupper Minister of Finance; Mr. Foster and Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, are ready to

start for Washington at any moment to have

an informal talk over the question of reciprocity with Canada with Secretary Blaine and the

British Minister. Secretary Blaine has now given it to be understood that he will not recommend the ap-pointment of a Commissioner on the part of the United States until he has been furnished the United States until he has been furnished with some substantial proof that the Canadian and British delegates are not going to Washington with some impracticable scheme trumpted up to carry out pledges made to the electors of Canada. From what can be gathered, Secretary Blaine has intimated to Sir John Macdonald, through the British Minister, that he will not enter into a formally discussed the question with him. estion with him,

WANT A NEW CLUB.

Miss Desha's Admirers Are Urging Her to Establish One.

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. WASHINGTON, March 22.-Miss Mary Desha. who, some weeks ago, resigned her position as who, some weeks ago, resigned her position as Secretary of the Wimedaughsis on account of trouble about the admission of a colored young woman to the school, has been requested by a number of her admirers to start another club.

Miss Desha says that just at present she will not attempt the formation of a new club, as it is too late in the season, but that the coming autumn she may make the attempt.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

John A. Verner. John A. Verner, President of the Hum

boldt Insurance Company, died at his late residence, 120 Locust street, Allegheny, in his 70th year. Deceased was well known and highly respected, and will be missed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. The funeral will take place from his late residence, to-morrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Mrs. B. C. Willson.

Emma K., wife of Barker C. Willson, proprietor of the Seventh Avenue Hotel, died at the hotel at 10 P. N. vesterday, after a brief ill-ness. Mrs. Willson was well-known and highly respected for her charity and kindness to the un-fortunate. She will be missed by many. Mr. Willson has the sympathy of a host of frienda.

THINGS IN GENERAL.

Case of Revolution Without Much Re formation-An Idea Advanced by Presdent Eliot-The Only Real Difference Between Individuals.

I have no sympathy with the English parson ho declared that he had preached so long to bonnets that he had forgotten how to preach to brains. Bonnets and brains both begin with the same letter, but that is not all that they have in common, by any means. John Bunyan got pretty close to the truth when he described how they cleaned house in the palace of the in-terpreter. The man began it. He got a firm grip on the big broom and went at it with a will. And the breezes blew, and the dust flew, and in two minutes you could not see from one corner to the other. There was plenty of revolution, but no reformation. Things only got worse. Then the woman took her turn. And she sprinkled water here and there about the room, and cooled the air and laid the dust, and then deftly and daintily, as one learned in the art of the broom, she made that room as clean and neat as a new pin, in no time. And the room was swept.
So there are some things that women can do

better than men. How many things there are in which women are more efficient than men, the professor of things in general is not prepared to say. Can she preach better, doctor better, argue better from this professorial chair to deny any possibility along the road of the feminine We need all the good preachers, and doctors and lawyers, and all the intelligent and honest

A Very Foolish Theory. The foolishest theory of human life is that which puts a great company of people together into a class and judges them all alike. That is a wise and true interpre-tation of life which is aware that there is no such thing as a "class" outside the statistics of the census. Human beings are individuals. This is one of the lessons which the race has found, somehow, very hard to the race has found, somehow, very hard to learn. Once it was held that the only individuals in the world were the fathers of asmall number of aristocratic families. Nobody else had any rights, or deserved any consideration. To these heads of families their wives, their children, and their slaves belonged, as their cows, their horses, and their pigs did. If the father chose, he might kill his children. He had a right to do that, as he had a right to kill his sheep.

voters we can have.

has deep.
Little by little human souls gained emancipation. First, more men. Then women, partially, At last, even slaves. Little by little human souls escaped from "classes" and got to be recognized as individuals, each with a right to live, each with a personal responsibility to the Most High, each with a character of his own. The race has not yet been altogether enfranchised. There is still slavery, and denial of individuality. But the millentum is coming.

utilenium is coming. An Idea of President Eliot's, President Eliot, of Harvard, told us the other day, when he was here in town, that the one chief characteristic of the most advanced ideas of education is just this emphasis upon individuality. Students are no longer treated as classes, but as men. The aim is to bring out the best that is in each man. The fiction of the "average mind" is vanishing out of the heads of teachers, and the fact of the individual

heads of teachers, and the fact of the individual mind is taking its place. Hence elective courses of study, and a change in the whole alm of education. Knowledge is no longer the thing which the good school tries to give, but power. And power means the mind of each individual trained to do its best.

We are as yet only semi-civilized. But we are crowing. There is plenty of reason for encouragement. Year by year we are pushing over the walls which our barbarian ancestors built. We are tumbling down the barriers which interfere with the great fact of human individuality. We are learning to estimate a human being as a human being. The street on which the human being lives is less and less entering into account. The peculiarities of which the human being lives is less and less entering into account. The peculiarities of nationality and color are coming to count for nothing. Of course, there are still old fogies and semi-civilized people, as was shown the other day at Washington. But there are always backward swirts and eddies along the shore. The great current is toward the open sea. Black or white, what matters it?

The Real Difference Between Individuals. And thus, among other things which we are learning in our blundering way, we are coming to realize that the only real difference between individuals is a difference of gifts, of aptitude. of efficiency, of power. When we really get that learned, women will get their rights. here will be an end to naving unaqual w for equal work. There will be an end to all in-quiry at the gate of all professions as to whether the candidate wears skirts or trousers. However, in the meantime, there are a gimany things which women not only can better than men, but are actually doing better than men, but are actually doing, and doing better, to-day. Most of all, in the way of philanthropic work, Mrs. Annie Nathan Meyer, in her late book on "Woman's Work in America," puts the philanthropic record America," puts the philanthropic record last; but she makes up for it by assigning to this head no less than seven of her 18 chapters. "Charity." "Care of the Sick," "Care of the Criminal," "Care of the Hidian," "Work of Anti-Slavety Women," "Work of the W. C. T. U.," "Work of the Red Cross Society," are the titles of these chapters. They suggest tender mercies unnumbered. It is indeed "a joy and an inspiration," as the writer of one of these chapters puts it, to know that "all over this vast continent intelligent and unwearying women are thinking and working and praying for the needy, the wicked, the ignorant, the weak and the down-trodden."

What are the women of Pittsburg doing? They are doing their share, we may be sure of that beforehand. I have here at my hand a big pile of pamphlets, whose business it is to tell how much that share amounts to; to tell it, that is, so far as it can be set down in figures, that is, so far as it can be set down in figur that is, so far as it can be set down in figures, added up, set at the right hand of dollar marks, and presented in reports at annual meetings. And that, as everybody knows, is the very smallest part of it.

Work of Women in Churches This pile of pamphlets has nothing to say o the work of women in the churches. It gives no record of the millions of stitches which help to fill the missionary boxes. Every church has its company of faithful women who are every week busy in good works. The "sewing soweek busy in good works. The "sewing so-ciety" used to be a piace of gossip. So the grandmothers tell us. But to-day the women who belong to it have no more time for gossip than the men who work in a tack factory. Of all this the pamphlets take no account. I know a church where every week flowers are sent to all the sick and afflicted people in the parish. Thanksgiving and Christmas din-ners are sent to all the needy families, and every Friday a crowd of poor women are pro-vided with sewing, which they do at home and are paid for; besides all the missionary boxes. This providing of work is done on the most extensive scale by the Women's Industral Ex-change, at 628 Penn avenue. The Exchange receives all salable articles made by women. receives all salable articles made by women The articles are priced by the consignors, sub-ject to the approval of an examining committee ject to the approval of an examining committee and a commission of ten per cent is charged. The Exchange conducts not only a show room but a lunch room, and the women who worl for it provide not only the fancy articles bu the bill of fare. In 1887 the Exchange pal-consignors of work, \$4,255.09; last year it pais \$12,548.85. During the few weeks of the Christ mas season just past, the Exchange paid mor than during the entire first year of its work Here are a few glimpses of the benevolence of this good substrains taken from a priva-

Here are a few glimoses of the benevolences of this good enterprise, taken from a private letter: "One woman reports that she has not been able to do her own work, but has made enough at the Exchange to pay for a competent servant. One young girl has paid her tuition at the School of Design. A mother has been enabled to procure the best medical advice for an affleted child. A cripple in a chair reports that the employment and diversion were more to her than the money received." This good work will be adequately paid for in heaven. But it hasn't to wait altogether till then. A year ago it had more than \$2,000 in its treasury. It must have a good deal more than that this year, One Necessary Feature. But in order to get the benefits of the Ex-

change, a woman must know something. She must know how to work well. The tenderest hearted manager will not pay a penny for heavy bread. There are several sewing schools in town which try to teach little girls to use their ingers. There is one extensive cooking school This is the Domestic Training School on Penn avenue, near Highland, East End. This school started out gloriously with a course of lectures from Miss Parloa. It was thought at that time that pay courses in "higher cookery" might support the charity part of the school. That hope missed of fullillment. Higher cookery had but a fleeting popularity. But the best work of the school goes on. Here a hundred little girls are in training for good housekeepers. Here, too, is an intelligence office, meant for people who want trained servants with "characters."

The most extensive organization of women for charitable work in these two cities is the Women's Christman Association. This society is a branch of a wide federation which, at its last general conference, received reports from more than a score of cities. This association in Pittsburg and Allegheny conducts, wholly or in gart, a host of excellent enterprises. One of these is the Temporary Home for Destitute Women, at 925 Penn avenue. "The only institution in this city where a patient dismissed from the hospitals, City Home, or in fact from any of our charitable institutions can find a temporary place of shelter." Deserted wives with families of starving children, unprotected girls seeking employment, and Christian sympathy inside these open doors. The Board of with a course of lectures from Miss Parioa.

Managers of the Home for Aged Protestant Women made report to the Women's Christian Association. Fifty or sixty aged women find here a comfortable, quiet, and pleasant abiding place. The Christian Home for Women is a refuge for poor girls who have fallen into sin, and show a desire to get out again into decent and Christian living.

A Hospital for Sick Souls. Here they are taught housework, laundrywork, nursing, and religion. There is a hos-pital department, the inmates of it being all of them poor, aged women. The whole home is a ital-for sick souls. Another charity, under the care of the Association, is a Home for Colored Children. Fifty little dark-complexioned waifs and strays are here cared for, and given a decent start in the direction of and given a decent start in the direction of manhood and womanhood.

The Young Women's Christian Association of the East End, is a branch of the larger organization. They have a good house now at 119 Collins avenue, and are making good use of it. These busy young people hold prayer and song meetings in houses and hospitals; conduct "gospel meetings," teach a sewing school, carry on a boy's club composed of particularly active bogs, most of them in the newspaper and blacking business, and employ a district visitor who looks after the unlooked-after poor of the East End. She is the pastor of the sheep who are not counted in the folds,

Yes, there is no end to it. There are the hospitals, West Penn, Homoeopathic, Allegheny General, Southside, and the new one for the children. There is the Home for Incurables, and the Home for Aged Couples at Wilkinsburg,

children. There is the Home for Incurables, and the Home for Aged Couples at Wilkinsburg, and the Church Home and a dozen other deand the Church Home and a dozen other denominational charities. And not one of them
could get along without the good women. They
could better dismiss the doctors. And there
are the Day Nurseries and the Women's Christian Temperance Union and the Christmas Letter Mission. And there is the Society for the
Improvement of the Poor, with women for its
managers and women for its agents, and the
whole city for its parish, doing splendid service,
carrying light into all the blackest corners of
darkest Pittsburg. Nobody knows into how
many wretched homes these faithful Christian
women go, Sisters of charity, without uniforms, bringing blessings with them.

A GREAT SCHEME.

New York Tribune.]

Jovial New Yorker's Plan for Breaking the Drink Habit,

"I read something the other day," said a jovial fellow who is classed among the "good fellows " "about breaking off the drink habit. I have been a drinking man for a number of years, drinking as much for the good fellowship of the thing as for anything else. And this kind of drinking, I want you to understand, is the worst way to drink. My wife is the most sensible woman in the world. She never tried to get me to give up the rum habit, but what she did say to me was this: 'Now, Frank, you are did say to me was this: 'Now, Frank, you are very likely to injure your health if you keep up this drinking habit. Why don't you limit yourself to so many drinks a day? Of course if you were to break off entirely you would feel disgusted with yourself when you really wanted to drink. But allow yourself so many a day to go on and use those up as you see fit.' Of course my wife is always right in everything she advises, so I tried it. I al-ways allowed myself six drinks a day. Now ways allowed myself six drinks a day. Now here's the funny part of it. I was so afraid that I might exhaust my six and then find that I might exhaust my six and then find that I wanted one that I hearded them up until iate in the day. The result was that I frequently came home with some of my drinks to my crédit. 'Jen,' I said to my wife, 'your scheme works beautifully; only I find that my limit is too high. I seldom reach it now.' 'Well,' she said, 'try five then.' 'No,' I answered, 'I'll try four.' I tried four and generally had something coming to me, so I cut it down to two, Sometimes I do not take a drink at all. Mean, while my wife smiles and tells me that I am a sensible man and I begin to believe her."

QUIET WEEK IN STORE.

The White House Social Season Is Nov Practically at an End.

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT, WASHINGTON, March 22.-It is, not probable that the close of the Lenten season a week hence will make much difference in the social enjoyments of the capital. The season has been rather loosely observed at best, and the fact that so many prominent families are in mourning, and so many others out of the city since the adjournment of Congress, will tend to modify somewhat the gayety which might otherwise follow the period of fasting and prayer. This week Mrs. Harrison will refrain from anything of a public social nature. It is said, however, that during Easter week she will give another luncheon. So far as the larger entertainments are concerned, unless some special emergency may occur, the season

is over at the White House.

Of several notable spring weddings announced, possibly the one most interesting to the public, and one which will bring out the entire White House contingent, is that of Miss Fuller, one of the many daughters of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and Mr.

DO LIN YIM YUNG.

Mongols Roared at Dop Toy Du's Ruse in

Farce-Comedy. New York World. "Do Lin Yim Yung" was the title of a roar ing farce-comedy at the Chinese Theater Sat irday night. Translated into English the play's name means, "My Sister Was Engaged to a Man, but Another Man Won Her," Dop Toy Du scored his greatest hit as a funny man. He was just too funny with his white painted nose and curled mustache. Laundrymen, fantan players and storekeepers all laughed until they split their blonses. Seu Shang Hong was the hero. He loved Me

Yun Gim, a sister of Dop Toy Du. He loved her so hard that even opium lost its charm and he told the audience he would surely die if he didn't win the girl. He was a tricky Celestial. didn't win the girl. He was a tricky Celestial, and when he found out that the fair Me was engaged to a rich nobleman he sent his aunt to abduct the girl. As soon as she was brought into his house he married her. Death no longer had a fascination for him and shark's fins tasted better than ever.

This high-handed way of wooing his sister made Dop Toy Du as mad as a Mongol can get when he heard of it. He demanded satisfaction, and wanted to fight a duel with Seu Shang Hong with swords at a distance of about 50

long with swords at a distance of about 50 aces. He was finally pacified with 40 cans of prum 15 years old. Then Dop bought a slave and palmed her off on the rich man as his daughter. The rich man dian't know the difference, but the audience did, and all slott street went home laughing.

THE CHICAGO SPLIT COMPLETE.

Cregier and Harrison Nominated by Different Democratic Factions. CHICAGO, March 22,-The Democratic City Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Mayor was the scene of an unexpected set sation at 295 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when

from 100 to 150 of the delegates, the supporters of the candidacy of ex-Mayor Harrison, withdrew from the convention in Turner Hall and organized an independent convention in Ulrich Hall. The split was due to the dissatisfaction of the Harrison following with the seating of the contesting delegates.

In the regular convention after the usual preliminaries, Mayor Cregier was declared the nominee for Mayor. George Weiss, a wealthy German brewer, was nominated by the Cregierites for City Treasureri Jacob Kern for City Attorney, and James C. Strain for City Clerk. The other faction nominated Harrison by accidentations.

BLAINE'S ALLEGED RETALIATION. Restrictions Placed Upon Shipments in

Bond of Canadian Goods. MONTREAL, March 22.—It is reported that the United States customs authorities have issued a peremptory order that detailed invoices must Maine for inspection,
This is regarded as the first retaliatory measure for the Liberal's defeat.

A Photographer's Trick.

Washington Star. J There is a special apparatus in use at the oast survey office for preventing photographs of maps from shrinking unevenly, as to affect their accuracy. Any photograph is smaller than the negative, because the paper on which it is printed, having been moistened, shrinks. Unfortunately, in shrinking it does not preserve its proportions, the shrinkage across the grain being something like twice as great as with the grain. Next time you have a photograph taken get the photographer to make one copy with the grain of the paper turned one way, and another contrariwise, and you will find that one will make you look fat, while the other will cause you to look lean. The effect is very curious, and, it is said, sometimes to be taken advantage of by photographers when customers want to be made to look stout or thin in their pictures. of maps from shrinking unevenly, as to affect

Judge Lynch Is Ponniar Arlanta Constitution.)

The people of this country have reached the point where they prefer justice and order out side of the law, to injustice and disorder under

OUEER-PEOPLE ONE MEETS.

setches of Eccentric Folk Met in Arkan sas' Health Resort-Colonel John Fiske the Weighty Man From New York-Mill ionaires in Masquerade.

(FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.) HOT SPRINGS, ARK. March 19.-The whole ommunity, visitors and residents alike, is courning the loss of Colonel John A. P. Fiske. mel is not dead, but in a sleeping car on his way to New York City which is almos as bad, so far as we who are left behind are concerned. And who is Colonel Fiske? you may ask. Well, the catalogue of his titles and virtues is a long one. In the first place, he is a good man, weighing at least 450 pounds. When he came here last November he weighed 500 pounds, and he succeeded in leaving 50 of ther behind him. It is a peculiar thing about the baths, that you may take them to increase your flesh or to diminish it—and apparently the water is accommodating to all comers.

But Colonel Fiske's adipose tissue had little

or nothing to do with his weight in the commu nity. It served merely as an effective back ground to the rare good qualities of its pos sessor. Such a combination of good humor and kindliness, of warm sympathy and practical benevolence, as exists in Colonel Fiske is very rarely found at a resort of this kind, where the selfishness of sickness predominates. The New Yorkers gravitated naturally more than others toward the Colonel, but everyone here recog nized his amiable rule. Colonel Fiske is Presi dent of two fat men's cluos, I believe—that of New York and that of Connecticut, both acknowledging him lord, and during the past winter he seems to have presided over the hot water club here with equal success. Forever hereafter stout men who visit the springs will rise up and call Colonel Fiske blessed when they revel within the ample limits of the monster bathtub which the proprietors of the Park Hotel built specially for the mighty New Yorker's use. dent of two fat men's clups. I believe-that o

Park Hotel built specially for the mighty New Yorker's use.

The immense void left by the departure of such a man is painfully evident. The table at which he sat in the dining room—whereunto some facetious friends one night wheeled him on a baggage truck—to-day looks like a band without a arum major, or a newspaper without a display head. For 13 years he has been coming to the springs, and it follows that he is chock full of lore about the place and its patrons. Upon this store of information Colonel Fiske freely allowed his friends to draw, and now that he is gone—a great crowd of his subjects paid a tearful adleu to him in the drawing room of the Pullman sleeper yesterday—his worth is more Pullman sleeper yesterday—his worth i oss, however, is the gain of the thousands out at Colonel Fiske's table in New York,

A Millionaire Bunko-Steerer.

I object to millionaires masquerading. They will do it. Jay Gould, the last time he declined vate car, wore a shabby and shiny coat that most of his employes would decline contemptuously. But Jay Gould usually has a hedge of ervitors about him who make known his dignity betimes.

A friendly Pittsburger warned me on my arrival to keep an eye open for bunko-steerers who he said were rather numerous. It has been my experience that by some subtle instinct the bunko-steerer seems to be able to identify a newspaperman, no matter how guileless his appearance, and I hoped but did not expect to be tackled by one of the gold brick and lottery ticket gentlemen. That very afternoon, as I emerged from an interview with a hotel clerk, an erect, elderly man, with gray hair and a nicely trimmed mustache, walked up to me and, just touching his hat politely, addressed me as "Mr. Stephens, I believe." He looked so thoroughly respectable, albeit his clothes were a trifle rusty, that I was off my guard and simply replied that my name was not Stephens. my experience that by some subtle instinct th ply replied that my name was not Stephens. "Excuse me, sir!" replied the old gentleman "I took you for an old friend's son, your nam

He was so polite and so venerable looking that I never thought of confidence men or their that I never thought of confidence men or their tricks, and I gave him my name. He bowed, apologized for making the mistake and went away. As he disappeared in the crowd, it struck me that I had been incautious, but I forgot all about the old man in the excitement of a hunt for a trunk which an enterprising

of a hunt for a trunk which an enterprising expressman had carried away.

The episode came back to me vividly when a very well-dressed young man, with a good deal of showy jewelry, engaged me in conversation an hour or two later, and before I knew it had discovered what town I hailed from, and was airing his acquaintance with Pittsburg and its people, including two police judges, by the way, with a great show of friendliness, Before things got really interesting I was called away, and I never had a chance to discover the away, and I never had a chance to discover the character of the belewelled young man who had such a love for Pitjsburg. I suspected the old man, however, of having prepared the way for the other fellow, and for several days I watched him and privately decided that he was a hoary-headed sharper of the most dangerous kind. It was a Western friend who gave me my next surprise. Re was talking to me when an old man I took for a bunko-steerer passed us, and I tentatively vented my suspicions. My Western friend laughed heartily.

"I shall have to tell M—— that," said he: "I guess he's never been accused of bunko yet. He doesn't look much like a man worth \$5,000,000 or \$0,000,000, either, I'll admit, but everybody in Minneapolis knows that's about the size of old M——'s pile." watched him and privately decided that he wa

Rich Enough to Wear Anything. And so it goes. The swellest people here are for the most part, the poorest, and in this Arkansas is not unlike the rest of the world There is an old man to be seen about the baths and lobbies of the hotels, and even on the street, whose coat is greasy and lacking in buttons, whose trousers are frayed at the bottoms, and who for some inscrutable reason wears a rabber overshoe all the time on his left foot rubber overshoe all the time on his left foot. To all appearances he might be worth 50 cents, and many a crippled beggar on the streets here has a more opulent air. Yet the eccentric invalid who shuffles along with one foot in the grave and the other in a rubber shoe is more than a millionaire, and owns a good part of the new town that is taking the place of the rattle-trap and tumbledown village which Hot Springs was until very lately.

A Southern Self-Made Croesus. There have been several fortunes made in the rapid rise of the new town. Last night l asked an old visitor here who a quiet little man of middle age 1 had noticed about the hotel might be. The man I referred to was of medium height slightly lame in the right leg, and of dark complexion, though I con about his face but that it was lighted by a pai of keen, searching eyes that even the broad rim of a soft felt hat worn low on the forehead

ould not obscure.

"That is Ed Hogaboom," was the answer I got: "a representative American money-maker. He came to the Hot Springs years ago, to see what the water would do for the muscular rheumatism which he had contracted in the Civii War. The water practically cured him, though it left him lame, as you see. When he came here he clerked in a drugsters and when came here he clerked in a drugstore, and when his employer died he bought the business from the latter's widow. He prospered exceedingly and bought other drugstores in the town. Then when a bank was started in the town his Then when a bank was started in the town his fellow-citizens thought so well of him that they made him president. The bank has done very well, and Mr. Hogaboom now is also president of the savings bank here. He obtained an interest in the Kentucky stables, which controls the express and livery business of the town, early in his business career, and that investment has paid wonderfully. When the Eastman Hotel was projected Mr. Hogaboom took \$25,000 worth of stock, and he owns a large interest, indeed he is the principal proprietor of the latest hotel, the Park, which cost pearly \$500,000 to build. Now there is hardly an enterprise started in Arkansas that Mr. Hogaboom is not invited to join, and it can be said to help any young man who shows a disposition to help himself. To-lay he is reckoned more than a millionaire." than a millionaire."
Such self-made men seem to be rarer here than in Pittsburg. Perhaps the warm climate keeps a fellow from more than half making himself, as it were.

HEPBURN JOHNS.

BRIBERY IN MICHIGAN.

A State Senator Says He Was Offered \$30,000 by Republicans.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR . LANSING, MICH., March 22.-The Democrats have unearthed what they believe to be an at-tempt at bribery in the State Senate, and they tempt at bribery in the State Senate, and they say that not less than \$30,000 was promised. It so happened that the Senate was composed of an equal number of Democrats and Republicans, with three Patrons of Husbandry holding the balance of power.

Early in the session Senator Wilcox, one of the Patrons, threw out vague hints about the Republicans offering him money, and yesterday the Democratic Central Committee pinned him down, and he admitted that the sum of \$30,000 was offered to him to be divided, if he could get two others to stand with the Republicans.

STRANGE HYBRIDS AT COVINGTON.

The Offspring of a Cat and a Rabbit Exciting Great Interest.

APPOINT TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR COVINGTON, KY., March 22.-Hundreds people are visiting the county jail to see six of the most curious animals ever seen here.

They are the offspring of a cat and a rabbit.
They have cats' heads, rabbits' ears, and feet and tails like a cat. They are beautifully marked and very playful.

AN UNDERGROUND HABITATION,

Hunters Lost in a Forest Make a Remark

able Discovery. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCEL! SNOW HILL, MD., March 22.-A party of coon hunters lost their way the other night in what is known as the "Burnt Swamp," Whaleyville, in this county. With the aid of a pine torch they pushed their way through the roots and water, when one of the party called attention to a pathway which had evidently been made many years ago. After a consultabeen made many years ago. After a consulta-tion it was decided to take the beaten track with the hope that it would lead them out of the labyrintb. They had proceeded only a short distance when their leader suddenly dis-appeared from sight. Hastening forward they found that their companion had fallen into a hole which seemed to have been made by an uprooted tree and filled with about two feet of water.

Upon further investigation, however, it was found by removing a large stone imbedded in the earth on one size, that this was the entrance to a subterranean cave. There was plenty of room to craw! through, and the first to enter found himself in a partly furnished room. He called to his companions, who were only too glad to find shelter for the night. A only too glad to find shelter for the night. A further examination revealed two other apartments leading from the first. All were of good size, dry and comfortable. In one was found the remains of a rost-caten cook stove, and in the third six bunks partially filled with decayed straw and swamp moss. The supposition is that this underground habitation was made during the latter part of the war.

PAITH CURE FOLLIES.

A Danbury Man Who Believed the Lord Re

quired a Human Sacrifice. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 DANBURY, March 22.—Bridgewater, a quie ittle village eight miles from here, is in a state of agitation over a number of alleged faith or agreement a number of alleged faith cures, and Oliver H. Jessup, a well-to-do resident of the place, has gone insane over the craze. A number of the villagers profess to have been cured of various ills by simple faith and prayer, and when Jessup was taken sick a week ago he refused to allow his family to call a doctor valving the side of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the cure of th a doctor, relying on his recovery solely upon faith-cure advocates, who surrounded his bed

faith-cure advocates, who surrounded his bed at all hours of the day and night.

Jessup finally conceived the idea that the Lord required a human sacrifice. He was left alone for a few migutes on Thursday, and he prepared to carry out his insane freaks by constructing an altar from his bedroom furniture, and piling about it a lot of combustibles. Then he seized his little granddaughter, a tot of a few months, who was sleeping in the next room, and placed her upon the altar. A member of the family, attracted by the child's cries, entered the room just as the insane man was touching a match to the inflammable material. The child was rescued without injury, but the house narrowly escaped destruction, and the house narrowly escaped destruction, and the crazy man nearly lost his life before he was overpowered and carried away.

DAN. DOUGHERTY'S BROTHER DEAD.

He Asked for Food at a Philadelphia House

and Perished From Exposure. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. PHILADELPHIA, March 22.-William Dougherty, a brother of Daniel Dougherty, was found dead yesterday evening in the cellar of the residence of Rev. Dr. George Dana Boardman, residence of Rev. Dr. George Dana Beardman, on Walnut street, where he had applied for food. He was very wet from the fierce rain storm when he came to the door, and the servart invited him to come inside. The heater in the ceilar was out of order, and Mrs. Boardman asked him to step into the ceilar and try to fix it. Dougherty went into the ceilar, where he was heard moving around.

In the meantime food had been prepared. As the stranger did not put in an appearance in a quarter of an hour, the servant was sent to see what had become of him. The man whom she

quarter of an hour, the servant was sent to see what had become of him. The man whom she sought was dead, and lying on his face. When taken to the station house, a search of the man's clothing failed to reveal his identity. While the body was lying at the station house it was viewed by an old man well known in Irish circles. He recognized the dead man as willnam Dougherty, brother of the well-known, silver-tongued cracket. ilver-tongued orator

THE CALICO RAILROAD.

A Case in the Courts for Years Is Finally

Settled. SEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. ZANESVILLE March 22 -The "Called" Rail. ad suit is ended after many years of litigation, and when the Circuit Court meets here on the 31st, an order will be made that will finally end it and clear the case from the has a big company of Dutch boys drilled entire

The Calico road was originally projected as a line between Pittsburg and Maysville, Ky., passing through Cadiz, Cambridge, Washingpassing torough Cadia, Cambridge, washing-ton and McConnellsville. Active preparations to build it were begun in 1856, about the time the Central Ohio was building. But the latter was a heavy load for the projecters, and the Calico road was still heavier for its backers, for they had to lay down after expending a large amount of money. In 1871 an effort was made to revive it 40 of the leading business large amount of money. In 1871 an effort was made to revive it, 40 of the leading business men of the countles interested forming a syndicate for that purpose. It is believed the road will be put upon a good bas

O'KELLY IS NOT CHEERFIIT.

Parnell's Envoy Recites the Odds Against

Which He Is Contending. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH NEW YORK, March 22-James J. O'Kelly ne of Mr. Parnell's envoys, left yesterday for Lancoln Neb. Until he has consulted with President Fitzgerald, of the Land League, there will be little done in the way of vigorous drumming for subscriptions.

Speaking of the feeling of the Irish people toward Mr. Parnell, Mr. O'Kelly said: "The men who are really the bone and snew of Ireland to-day are with us. The trouble is that the old men are against us. In Ireland people live to a great age, and the head of a house clings to his patriarchal rights most tenaciously. As these old men were bred in the hard days when there was little chance for education, they take a narrow and prejudiced view of things. They wield the influence in politics, while their sons, who are more intelligent, can co nothing." will be little done in the way of vigorous drum

LOOKING AT GRANDPA. General Garfield's Grandson Makes His

First Visit to the White House, IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT, 1 WASHINGTON, March 22.-A day or two age nurse accompanying a baby boy came into White House, and after strolling through the East Room asked permission to show her little charge the other parts. Stopping in front of the portrait of President Garfield she said to the little one: "See grandpa," and the boy laughed up at the picture. He was James to the little one: "See grandpa," and the boy laughed up at the picture. He was James Garfield Brown, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Brown, and was making his first visit to the White House.

Mrs. Garfield has been visiting her daughter for some weeks, but going out, as she do little, only her more intimate friends known of her presence in the city.

A Neat Compliment. A neatly turned compliment was that be stowed by Charles Bertram, the English prest digitator, upon Dr. Walsh, the much-beloved Archbishop of Dublin. Bertram, at a private Bennee, had taken up a pack of cards and asked Dr. Waish to select one. "The card you have drawn," said the juggler, "is the king of hearts," "No," replied the Archbishop, "it is the five of cinbs." "Well," said Bertram, in a the five of citus." "Well," said Bertram, in a tone of assumed astonishment, "it is the first time I have ever failed in that trick. Would you look at that card again?" Dr. Walsh assented and in the place of the five of clubs he beheld an excellent portrait of himself. "I wasn't ac much wrong after all," remarked Bertram, "for Your Grace is the king of hearts in Ireland."

Italian Idleness.

New York Sun. 1 "I have seen happiness," said a traveler. "I Naples there is a long sea-wall, with a broad top. On one side is the bay, on the other the mountain. You know the sun generally shines in Italy, and you have read how brightly, how gently, how deliciously it shines. Well, every day thousands of Neapolitans come down to this wall and stretch themselves upon it, and lie there in a line several miles long from early in the morning until sunset. They scarcely move. They breathe gently. They doze. They look at you with unspeakable content in their eyes if you pass within easy range of them. It takes only a little fruit, a little wine, and the fewest rags to make life possible. Their wives fewest rags to make life possible. Their wide all the work. They enjoy. I envy them.

An Unfortunate Simile Detroit Journal, 7

A writer in the Le Roy Independent winds up an item about women by saying they should "be handled like eggs." The writer, evidently a woman, seems to forget that eggs are often beaten and have to be broken before they are

Tillers of the Earth and Sea. Philadelphia Times. 1

The warships would not have been wrecked if the tiller had been rightly managed. The moral of this is that the great parties had better look out for the farmers.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-Sleighing in Maine is still excellent. -Twenty-seven railroads terminate in Chicago.

-The little city of Spokane Falls, Wash contains 4,000 Swedes.

-The winter just ended in Iceland was he mildest ever known.

-A man in Salina, Northern Kansac, has already planted a patch of potatoes, -A Wichita, Kan., youngster, aged 21/4 rears, knows all the letters and figures.

-The largest copper mines in the worldthe Anaconda in Montana-have shut down. -Japan's first Parliament contains 11 Christians, one of whom is the presiding offi-

-Local item in the Albany, Kan., Ledger: "John Thompson's dogs are all dead but 12."

-In some parts of Australia locustes and terpillars are several inches thick on the -A resident of Bairdstown, Ga., is buy-

ing Confederate money, paying 5 cents on the dollar for it. -There has been skating on the Thames t Twickenham, which has not been possible or over 30 years.

-The G. A. R. of Cincinnati are making an effort for reduced undertaking rates for de ceased members. -It is said that the natives of Alaska

spend so much of their time in boats that their legs are crooked and weak, -The United States of Columbia leads all the South America countries in active prepa-rations for the World's Fair. -A Kansas woman began saving dimes

a year and a half ago, and she broke her bank open the other day and counted out \$118 70. -The most expensive street car in the world is owned by the Scott Electric Railway Company of Cleveland. The car cost \$10,000. -A soldier at the battle of Wounded Knee, who was shot from arm pit to arm pit

through both lungs, is as well to-day as he -Two enterprising homesteaders in Colorado stole a completely furnished house the other day, hauling it 14 miles to land of their

-The Bell telephone patent soon expires in England. In the United States it runs until 1893, 17 years from the time the patent was

-Jackson, Ga., has a freak in the shape of a four-footed chicken. The fore feet are normal, but the hinds are placed for walking backward. -In a recent fox chase at Albany, Ga.,

Miss Leila Venable, of Atlanta, spent seven

hours continuously in the saddle, and was in at -In a small river island near Abbeville, Ga., a party of boy bunters found a regular army of rabbits. Hundreds of the animals

were killed. -Scientists have demonstrated that it is possible to change every gas into liquid form. It is simply a question of securing the proper temperature and pressure.

-Mrs. Erastus D. Williams, of Athens,

Me, has not spoken aloud for nearly three years till within two weeks before her hus-band's death, which occurred recently, her oice came again. -An interesting curio sold at the Bravton-Ives sale was a flawless crystal ball, 5 57-100

inches in diameter. In Japan such spheres are objects of worship, and those five inches in diameter are exceedingly rare and costly. This one is flawless and sold for \$2,800. -The Lummi Indians, located on a reservation a few miles from Whatcom, Wash., now number only about 200. They were once a pow-erful tribe, but have dwindled to their present number by warfare and disease. They are peaceful, industrious and religious.

-Greenfield, O., is all astir over the visitation of a strange apparition in the garb of a woman dressed in black, making its appearance about midnight. A number of the young men of the town have attempted to follow it, but it seems to vanish in the air when clo

-Captain Steigena, of Holland, Mich.,

by after the tactics of the army in which served—that of the Netherlands. It has cured a full equipment of arms from the Goernment, and may attend the next encampme as a separate affair. -The difficulty in the way of the peasants n Russia attending mass has been overcome in those sparsely inhabited tracts of country

which are crossed by a railway by a traveling church capable of seating 70 persons and per-forming parochial duties at several stations during the day. -A Teesville, Mo., woman was sitting in a wagon watching her son cut down a tree. The tree fell toward the wagon, and the boy called to his mother to get out of the way. Sho seemed unable to move. The tree crashed down just behind the wagon without touching Mrs. Trollinger, but she fell over, dead.

— Iowan owns 5,921,100 hogs; Illinois, 4,944,238; Missouri, 4,586,400; Kansas, 3,144,324; Nebraska, 2,309,779; Ohio, 2,741,505, and the six New England States, 342,036. Tennessee has 2,287,639, Kentucky, 2,300,204. The hog-producing States are in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys.

-A Southern cenius has made out of a

lrygoods box a clock that keeps 13 different

times with perfect accuracy. It shows the time in Atlanta, San Francisco, Cairo, Egypt; Shanghai, China; Paris, France; Quebec, Canada; Melbourne, Australia; City of Mexico, Dublin, Ireland; Berlin, Germany, and Rome in Italy. -It has long been a belief among conoisseurs in art that Phidias Praxiteles and the

Greek sculptors did not leave their work in the pure white marble, but that it was tinted and colored. To this doctrine Edward H. Robinson, curator of the Greek art department in the Boston museum of fine arts, has long been a convert, and under his direction a collection illustrating color in sculpture will be spened. -A woman once consulted a seer regarding a way to retain the affection of her husing a way to retain the affection of her hus-band, and this was the advice received: "Get a raw piece of best strioin steak about half an inch thick. Bub with a central slice from a wild onion, salt and pepper. Toast over a bright coal fire on a gridiron which is handled only by yourself, never by your servants; then out a little sweet butter over the beef. Give him half a pound of this each morning and do not speak while he eats it."

-The latest census. A Swiss scholar has been taking a census of the inhabitants of a cheese. The microscopic examination of one "gramm" of a fresh Emmenthaler cheese, such "gramm" of a fresh Emmenthaler cheese, such as is sold in England under the name of Gruyere, contained no fewer than 90,000 so-called microbes. This prodigious encampment, after 70 days, proved to have increased to a tribe of 800,000. Another sort of cheese contained within a single "gramm" board and lodging for about 2,000,000 microbes, while in a "gramm" cut from the rind of the same cheese he found about 5,000,000 of these inhabitants. A place of cheese upon our tables, of a few pounds' weight may consequently contain

pounds' weight, may consequently contain more microbe inhabitants than there are human inhabitants in the whole world. FACETIOUS FANCIES. She sped along the icy street,

A-coming out young bud; She slipped, alas : out flew her feet-There was an awful thud, The man who helped her to arise Told me with bated breath, That the word she used, to his surprise Means something after death. - Puck "Some people," said a clever observe

speaking of an over-sensitive friend the other day, "leave their feelings lying around for other

people to step on. "- Boston Traveller Turnkey Ennis-Did you search that man in No. 52?
Sergeant Sinkking—Yes; what's the matter?
Turnkey Ennis—Why, he wants to know if
you've got his false teeth out here. He wants to sat supper. - Cincinnati Enquire

The short comings of the English paronel at baccarat may be due to the fact that Cummings ras "short," - New York World, Hardface-I used to be a regular caller at the Bellows mansion. Cheekleigh-Oh, come off!

Hardface-It's a fact. Used to drive a milk

agon: course I did, - Epoch. B:ffles-This is a pretty high wind. S. iffles-I suppose it's due to the McKin-Biffles' Gun-Bang Sniffles' Corpse-Thud ! Coroner's Jury-Justifiable. - Munaey's Weekiy.

Tramp-Nothing. Then I take a day off .- Texas Siftings. "My daughter can sing in all the lan-

Judge-What do you do during the week?

guages."
"So I see. She's doing it now, is she not?".
Harper's Bargar.