The Dispatch.

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY 8, 1846. Vol. 46, No. 51. - Entered at Pittsburg Postoffice,

Business Office-Corner Smithfield

and Diamond Streets. News Rooms and Publishing House -75.77 and 79 Diamond Street. VASTERN ADVERTISING OFFICE, ROOM 21. found. Foreign advertisers appreciate the convenience. Home advertisers and friends of THE DISPATCH, while in New York, are also made

THE DISPATCH is regularly on sale of Brestano's, & Union Square, New York, and II due de l'One a Pavis France where anyone stand can obtain it.

TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

POSTAGE FREE IN THE UNITED STATES. DAILY DISPATCH, One Year

PITTSBURG, MONDAY, MAR. 30, 1891.

DON'T TAKE CHANCES.

The bright and clear weather of the past for days creates the hone that the grip endemic, which assumed such serious magnitude last week, will rapidly disappear under the sunshine and warmth that was the promise of Easter. There is every reason to cope that the promise may be fulfilled. While the theories as to the cause of the grip are far from decisive experience permits us to expect that it will disappear with the advent of spring weather. But there should be care against being deceived by the brightness of the sunshine into undue exposure. Especially should those who have been at all subject to the inroads of influenza or that any man could be kept in prison after pneumonia exercise great care against going out with a change of clothing, The past season has afforded abundant proof of the folly of taking any chances that may affect health or strength.

MORE THAN WAS MEANT.

While the decision of the United States Circuit in Philadelphia the other day against one of those shallow swindles which pretend to be co-operative benefit societies was entirely just, a declaration of the judge is quoted, which taken literally is decidedly extreme. The Judge is reported as saying that a beneficial organization "has no authority to enter into contracts without money on hand to carry them out." .

If this statement were to be taken as law, in its full meaning, it would rule out an immense number of legitimate and honestly conducted organizations. Indeed it is hard to see how any form of life insurance or bencfit organization could escape the ban of that judicial utterance. The most reliable or benefit organizations, when they enter into contracts with their members, do not have the money on hand to carry them all out, but rely on their ability to raise the money as it is needed by assessments. The greatest life insurance companies when they make contracts of insurance rely upon the investment of the premiums to be received from the policy holders, to meet the maturity of the contracts under the average expectation of learned Judge is correctly reported, he perto go to the length of an assertion, which, if | not say nay. taken literally, would work wholesale destruction among legitimate organizations.

The case under consideration was that of making contracts which there was no possibility of carrying out, and which was there- into a rather extensive argument to imfore practically obtaining money under false pretenses. What the Judge intended to say doubtless was that no organization has the | taxes on personal property. The summary right to enter upon contracts, unless by the of its views on that point is as follows: application of plain business rules it will be able to earn the money to carry them out at | townships is unwarrantably heavy and may maturity. That is a sound principle which will bar out the fraudulent schemes; but it is vitally different from asserting that all organizations must have the money on hand horses, gathered crops, and farm machinery, as at the inception of the contract.

M'KINLET'S MISTAKE.

There seems to be a very strong point in the charge made by the New York Post against the Hon. William McKinley, of warving his utterances on the silver question according to the locality in which he is speaking. The Post is apt to be hypercritical in its attacks on the Protectionist leaders; but the quotations of Mr. McKinley's language convey a decided impression that the late leader of the House has vielded to the temptation to represent different views in accordance with what he imagines to be the sentiment of his hearers. The Post quotes from McKinley's speech at Toledo, to show that he attacked the Cleveland administration for "dishonoring one of our precious metals, one of our great products, discrediting silver and enhancing the price of gold" and from his speech at Boston last week, it quotes the assertion that "there is not a Democrat in the State of Massachusetts who does not fear the free unlimited coinage of silver, which is sure to come through that Democratic House."

It is to be noted that in neither of these speeches did Mr. McKinley put himself squarely on the platform of free silver coinage or against it. But he committed an of the country." This would be quite reequal insincerity in attacking the Democratic administration for its enmity to silver in one place; and in another holding up the bugbear of free silver as a result of Democratic success. A free silver man might consistently attack the Cleveland admin- has a very unreliable source of information as istration because it did not meet his views: an anti-silver man might regard the course of the next Democratic House with apprehension. But for the same man to do both is to convict himself of insincerity. Possibly Mr. McKinley got new light on the silver question between his Toledo and his Boston speech; but he should have recognized that when a public leader has to revise the views he has already expressed, he should have the grace to do it in a modest and apologetic mianner.

Mr. McKinley has earned his prominence as a leader of the Protectionist element by an outspoken and consistent advocacy of ful in its mathematical statements, so as t his opinions, without regard to local sentimont. He has sustained that reputation, generally, by acts becoming an honest and sincere man; and these qualities, together with the general conviction that he was fession, and the people get the benefit of it in treated unfairly in his retirement from Conpress, give him continued prominence in politics. But he will not sustain that reputation by changing sides on the silver question according to the sentiment of the section in which he is advocating the Republican cause. Before delivering himself any further on the silver question Mr. McKinley should decide, once for all, whether he will

attack the Democracy for its enmity or its friendship to silver.

PUNISHING HABITUAL CRIMINALS.

A very queer bill is before the Wisconsin Senate. It says that every person who shall be for the third time convicted of crime, whether in the State or elsewhere in the United States, shall be deemed to be an habitual criminal; and that at the expiration of his third term of imprisonment he shall not be released, but shall be detained for the balance of his life. The proviso is made that the State Board having control of the prison may allow him to go on parole TERREUNE BUILDING, NEW YORK, where complete files of THE DISPATCH can always be after the expiration of the time for which he was last sentenced, if in the judgment of the board his conduct was such as to warrant the favor.

to legislate against confirmed criminals, and will likely never get beyond the committee has been disappointed at a hotel news to which it was referred. There are more reasons than one for such a belief. In the first place, it discriminates against American felony in favor of the foreign by mentioning conviction in the State of Wisconsin or elsewhere in the United States, leaving the assumption that crim-The Daily Disparch is delivered by carriers at a man is not to be considered an habitual cents per week, or including Sunday edition, at criminal until he has been convicted three times in the United States. It has always been the belief that the penal laws of this country, and of the various States, do not discriminate against the felonies of any nationality, but here we have a proposed law that will overthrow such belief. It makes a felony in the United States worse and liable to greater punishment than if it were committed in Europe, for instance. We are not proud of the national product in the way of crime, but we cannot rest under the

> imputation that it is always the most heinous in the world. It is not certain where the frame of the bill got its authority for making habitual criminals, and for practically sentencing them to life imprisonment, and should the bill become a law it is by no means certain the expiration of his term. No twisting of any existing law can give a judge the right to send a man to prison for a longer period than the term fixed as the maximum punishment for his crime; and making the third conviction itself a crime is non-

THE SPANISH SWINDLERS.

The news that swindlers tried to make a victim of President Harrison will strike the reader as very odd. Hedged around by the proper respect paid to his office, the President would seem to be safe from people who make their living by hoodwinking the unwary. He is not, however, any safer than any other person. Men whose brains are teeming with schemes for getting something for nothing do not allow themselves to become abashed in the presence of the Chief Executive of the nation. Not they. He is but a man who happens to have some money which they want. Therefore, according to their peculiar logic, they have a right to try and get it. If they succeed, they feel not a bit more exultation than if they had robbed a Farmers'

Alliance official. The existence of an organized gang of Spanish swindlers working various schemes among the prominent people of this country has been suspected for some time. There is every indication that the gang has been successful in a number of cases, but that fear of ridicule has kept their victims silent. deaths, forfeitures and withdrawais. If the Now that the suspicion has become a certainty, every effort will be made to capture mitted his stricture upon an obvious fraud and punish the members, and Harrison will

FARMERS AND PERSONAL TAX.

In an article criticising the new State revenue bill, the Philadelphia Press enters press upon the agricultural element, the idea that its provisions will increase their

We recognize that the taxation in many rural be at times oppressive, even to the point of confiscation of the annual earnings of farm land, but the farmer is not relieved by taking half this tax off his farm and placing it on his proposed in this revenue bill.

It may be taken for granted that the farmers are fully aware of the fact that tak. ing the tax off their land and putting it all on their personal property will not benefit them. But in view of the fact that these provisions have been incorporated in the bill by the consent of the farmers' representatives, it is quite possible that they expect a tolerably comprehensive scheme of assessing personal property, to bring them compensations from one source or another. They may think that if personal property in cities is assessed equally with their own possessions the tax taken off land will not fall entirely on their personal property, but that a liberal share of it will be raised from personal property in the cities, and from the manufacturing and corporate forms

of possessions. Moreover, judging from the violent efforts which some unknown interests are making against the bill, it is a legitimate conclusion that in entertaining this idea the farmers are entirely right.

"IT is well to remember," remarks the Boston Tvaveller, "that the disappearance of the surplus about which the Democrats prate so much has been largely caused by the payment of \$265,000,000 of the bunded indebtedness assuring if it were true. But in view of the fact that the appropriations which have no relation to the payment of the public debt show an increase of more than \$200,000,000 as compared with those of six years ago, we must conclude that our Boston cotemporary to Government appropriations.

An official declaration by the Secretary of War is quoted to the effect that the civil war "began April 15, 1861,and ended August 20, 1866." It would be interesting to have the official authority that makes this statement inform us what acts of war were committed later than the spring of 1865.

In commenting upon the sugar bounty the Philadelphia Record says: "While losing a fiscal revenue of \$55,000,000 on sugar the people pay an indirect tax of 38 per cent on bounties o producers of the domestic product." The esteemed Record should be a little more careprevent confusion. If it had said that the ndirect tax is to pay bounties of 33 percent it would have been more accurate. The net result of the change is that a bill which profes to reduce the revenue makes good its proreduced prices on sugar.

THE rapid succession of bright, warm unshine to the stormy weather of last week may make the spring fever a prompt successor

In response to an inquiry in the State Senate, the other day, why Gov. Hill of New York got that State's share of the direct tax

refunding payment so much sooner than Gov. 'attison got Pennsylvania's share, Senator Penrose suggested that Gov. Hill holds two offices, which gave him an advantage. But if that is true, it does not explain the difference. It only raises the question why Senator and Congressman John B, Robinson did not make

IF it be true that the portrait of George Washington has been removed from the Arkansas House of Representatives to make room for one of Jefferson Davis, it is only necessary to remark that Washington can stand it better than Arkansas can.

THE Baltimore American publishes some facts about some young men who left Baltimore and went West "to get rich." The fact that they did not do it, is taken by that journa as an argument in favor of Baltimore. But what is the proof that if they had remained in This is only one of many similar attempts Baltimore they would have got rich? If they had gone West, not "to get rich," but to be useful and industrious citizens, there is a possibility that they would have succeeded in their pur-

> BARBADOS joins the ranks of the West Indian colonies that wish to establish reciprocity with the United States. And yet some of our partisan friends continue to insist that there is nothing in reciprocity.

IT is interesting to be told that a letter from the chairman of a committee on university extension remarks that "nobody objects to the measure after they understand its purpose." It is also plain that with this senter before them, nobody should object to a measure for grammar school extension.

THE policy of using clubs to make things lively in our politics must now pale its diminshed light before the demonstration in tha line furnished by the Sligo election.

THE amendment of the ballot reform act in New York, with the avowed object "to prevent nominations for the purpose of annoying and embarrassing the older political parties,' is a singular declaration of the principle that legislation is now for the benefit of the parties and not of the people.

PEOPLE PARAGRAPHED.

DR. AUGUSTUS T. MURRY has been tendered the Colorado College Greek professor-

tragedian, is a member of the Margaret Mather Company. FRED DOUGLAS mourns that he cannot elebrate his birthday. He does not know

Louis Barrett, a brother of the dead

when he was born. EX-GOVERNOR P. R. S. PINCHRACK O. Louisiana is about to become a permanent

JOSE DE NAVARRO, father-in-law o Mary Anderson, though in bad financial straits at present, is expected soon to come out all MME. BERNHARDT gave some recita

tions in Philadelphia last Tuesday to Illustrate lecture by Prof. Wisner on the actress Rachel. DR. SEELVE, the well-known college President, declares that at the present rate of

end of the present century, be better educated than the men HON, JOHN M. LANGSTON is lecturing spon "The Demands of the Colored People." He says the colored man has had too many

rogress the women of the country will at the

spokesmen who knew little about him and less about his desires. PROF. JOHN FISKE is again upon the lecture platform, in such illustrious company as "Alexander Hamilton," "Thomas Jefferon," "Andrew Jackson and the Democracy of

JUDGE HAMMOND, of the Superior Court, Boston, said at a dinner last week that he did not believe there was ever a Judge whe elf fully competent to perform the duties of his office. PROF. ROBERTSON SMITH, of Carlisle. who edited the last edition of "The Encyclo-

Sixty Years Ago."

pedia Britannica" in "conjunction with the late Prof. Baynes, has undertaken the editorship of the new Bible Dictionary. GILBERT A. PIERCE, ex-Senator from North Dakota, who has recently been talked about as a possible Minister to Japan, has be-

come the editor of the Minneapolis Tribune, which Mr. Blethen recently sold. MISS HELEN P. CLARK, an Indian girl who was educated at Carlisle, has been sent to Montana as a special agent of the Government, Her mission will be to superintend the allot-

ment of lands to the Indians, SIGNOR CRISPI has decided to go Karlsbad for treatment this summer. Bismarck has also chosen Kissengen for his residence during a part of the warm season. It is believed in official circles of Italy and Germany that the two ex-Premiers will meet at

BUT WOMEN WILL TALK.

Mrs. B. Gets Little Credit for a Kind and Charitable Act. Detroit Free Press. 1

The sweet, motherly face of Mrs. B., who al ways wore decorous black, appeared on the promenade lately in a Rubens hat-black, to be sure-but oh-"Twenty years too young for her," ejaculated one friend behind her back. To her face she

"You dear thing! How becoming that hat is to you. Never wear a bonnet again!"
"Did you see Mrs. B. at church to-day? asked another lady of her husband. "Yes, she never misses morning service," h

"And did you notice her hat?" "Why, no. I suppose it was the same one

she always wears." "It was a round hat," announced the lady in much the same tone she might have used if the headgear in question had been a washtub. "That woman will wear a crown some day." answered her husband. "I do not know her

equal in good works,"
"I am talking about earthly millinery now,"
answered his wife, as she picked up the disussion again.

Meanwhile Mrs. B. had returned home and aken off the offending hat, which she handed

taken off the offending hat, which say to her daughter.

"Thank you, Ruby," she said. "I suppose my bonnet has come back."

"Yes, dear," answered her daughter; "and Mrs. — was so grateful because you lent it to her. She said she could not afford to buy manning for her boy." mourning for her boy."
"It was a small favor to do for one in trouble," answered the mother gently.
And the wagging tongues never reached her.

Paradoxical Literature.

Pall Mall Gazette.] "Literature," so Mr. John Murray, Jr., told the banqueters at the Booksellers' Trade dinner on Saturday, "was the most paradoxical of careers. They saw individual authors making larger sums than had ever been known before, and, on the other hand, they had the sad sight of greater poverty and distress. There was ter research on individual subjects, and a reater degree of slovenliness; there was ceener criticism on all that was published, and yet more worthless productions appeared; there was greater education and less discrimination among the public; books were cheaper than ever, and yet individual books sold for

DEATHS OF A DAY.

Elizabeth Parker. Elizabeth Parker, who died Saturday Elizabeth Taract, No. 20 Logan street, was for more than 30 years a member of Wylie Avenue A. M. E. Church. She was always a strong supporter of the Woman's Caristian Temperance Union, and her loss will be mourned by many.

Mrs. Mary A. Herbert. Mrs. Mary A. Herbert died yesterday at her residence, 25 Tremont street, in her 80th year. Mrs. Herbert was the widow of John Herbert, and was well known, both in this city and Allegheny. The funeral will take place from the residence to-morrow at 11 o'clock A. M.

Mrs. Jane C. Finley. McKeesport, March 29.-Mrs. Jane C. Finley died at her home in Elizabeth, resterday morning. The deeased was the mother of S. F. Kinley, one of the most prominent merchants in McKeesport. HOT SPRINGS CURIOS.

Poor Land but Pure Milk-A Burro Swindle Exposed-Advantages of Small Horse Car Mules-Where Cavaliers Are Numerous - Equestrianism a Dangerous

Pastime. HOT SPRINGS, ARK., March 26 .- There is nough grass in this valley to make a breakfast or one Northern cow of moderate appetite. they do not turn out the cows, horses, mules and burros here to graze; they are not so fool-ish. About all you can graze upon the rocks and tree stumps are your shins. The rocks are picturesque, though; rough and white stone, ometimes slaty and often full of crystal formations, from which are obtained the Hot Springs diamonds, as they are called. The best whet-stones in the United States are made from this rock. Another thing the natives pride themselves upon are their garden rook-eries. Up North when a man wants to make his front yard an eyesore he fills it with whitewashed rocks; but here nature gives him the

seeming anomaly. The milk, cream and butter comes from New Jersey; or about 2,000 niles, packed in ice. Indeed, the great hotels they give their guests to eat, and it is as creditable as it is singular that you can get as good a dinner here as you can at the Auderson or good, for the reason I suppose that we draw at

first hand upon the herds of Texas. When Gilbert A. Hays was in Cuba this spring he was somewhat astonished at the excellence of the butter which they served at the Hotel El Telegrafo. It struck him as remarkable that such rich, creamy butter should be procurable in Havana, where the cows, par-don the bull, are chiefly asinine. By and by the proprietor of the hotel, as the custom is in Spanish countries, came to Mr. Hays and asked him if everything was satisfactory. With his wonted diplomacy, Mr. Rays replied in the affirmative, though he still had a positive im pression upon his person of the woven-wire mattress upon which he had spent the night a P Espagnole, with only a single sheet intervening, and added a special word of praise for the

"Yes, the butter ought to be good," replied mine host; "we get it twice a week regularly from New York!"

The Beautiful Burro. Even the burros are imported. There are cores of the poor little beasts here, for the inutive but sure-footed donkey is the bes hill-climber going, and there are enough children about the hotels anyhow to keep most of them employed all day long. Apparently, the donkeys thrive on a diet of rocks-I have never seen one eating anything more luscious-for though they are not inclined to embonpoint in figure and their coats resemble a moth-eaten buffalo robe, they are nimble enough on their feet and a placid air of contentment may be discerned on their lengthy faces. The donkeys I knew in childhood were not so sweet-tempered, and their energies were concentrated almost entirely in their hind legs. Happily, the independent but suave burro of Arkansaw has not been contaminated by intercourse with the rude and restive donkeys of Margate sands I knew twenty years and many thousands of miles away. If the protective tariff has kept the bloated donkey of England from our mar-kets it is again to be blessed. Mr. McKinley

should look into this.
It is not surprising that visitors should often carry away a Hot Springs burro as a memento. Last week some Pittsburgers who were about to depart for home entered into negotiations with the burro monopolist for one of the little creatures. A comely one was selected and the price fixed at \$20, about \$19 50 above the market quotation in Mexico, whence all the burros are imported. Then the Pittsburger inquired about transportation, and discovered that it would cost \$35 to carry the 20-dollar donkey to Pittsburg! This seemed a trifle expensive, and when it came out that precisely the same burro could be bought for the same price in St. Louis. thus saving more than half the freight charges the Pittsburger very naturally dehis desire for a burro till he reached the Mound

Mr. Kimball, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who is here with his family, has created a boom in the burro market by buying no less than four of them. As a railroad man Mr. Kimball, of course, knew better than to pay freight charges from here to St. Louis, and his four neddies will be shipped to Philadelphia from the latter place.

Small Mules in Demand. The mules which draw the street cars here are almost as small as the burros. The cars are bob-tailed, of course, and as rapidity is not desirable feature in transit here, even if it were possible, the little mules get along very Still their diminutive size attracts the notice of a Northerner, and I made some remark about it to a native the other day.

"Do you know why they use small mules?" said he. "Why, if they had bigger ones, they'd never get through the streets in wet weather. A heavier mule would be out of sight in the mud, sir, in no time," and remembering the lagoons of mud in the chief street after the low melted the other day, I saw the wisdom of using lightweight mules, and preferably

As I write I can see a horse car bobbing along in one direction, in the light of an electric arc lamp, while six oxen, harnessed to a heavywheeled dray, on which rests a single bale of hay, are slowly and unevenly moving up the street in the other. The ox-carts and the locomotive run side by side through this valley, but the latter goes somewhat faster it must be con-

Cavaliers in Plenty. The great diversion, and indeed the only one, almost, for the visitor here, is equestrian exercise. Everybody rides except the very sickest of the invalids. The roads are too rough for iriving, and walking is out of the question if a very few paths up the hillsides are excepted. For those who don't ride, the sight of those who can't ride, but will mount, is a cheap and constant amusement. A man who started from our hotel this morning was thrown four times in 100 yards. This beats the local record, I am told, ome of the horses are good, and as a general rule superior to the livery stable horses one ces in the East. Even the best riders, how ever, find it hard to stay on some of the horses, and the reason of this I discovered to-day.

A gentleman who hired a horse at the princioal livery stable here one day last week had ar

experience that he did not appreciate. He dropped his whip, and in remounting the horse started back and fell, throwing the rider on his face. The horse then ran off and was recapured by another man in the party with so difficulty. Finally my friend got back to the stable, and he stayed around until the saddle was taken off. Then he understood why the horse had jumped back when he tried to mount. There was a raw place as big as a man's hand on the horse's back, against which the rider's leg had pressed as he rose into the saddle. He asked the proprietor of the stable why he let a horse go

out in such a state. "The season is so short here," candidly confessed the liveryman, "that we have to use all our horses continually. The horses get sore backs because of the bad riding of mo women. They do not sit square in the saddle, and thus a sore place is soon formed by the pressure. After a horse gets this kind of sore ack a woman can't ride it, but a man, whose weight is differently distributed in the saddle, can."

HEPBURN JOHNS,

Derivation of Hurrah.

The North.] One familiar English word of ours-"Hur rah"-says Sarah Orne Jewett in her interesting work on "The Normans-is said to date from Rolf's reign. "Rou," the Frenchmen called our Rolf; and there was a law that if a man was in danger himself, or caught his enemy doing any damage he could raise the cry "Ha Rouf' and so invoke justice in Duke Rolf's name. At the sound of the cry everybody was bound on the instant to give chase to the offender, and whoever falled to respond to the cry of "Ha Rouf" must pay a heavy fine to Roll himself. Thus began the old English fashion of "hue and cry," as well as our custom of shouting "Hurrah!" when we are pleased and

He Warns Himself.

Philadelphia Press. 1 Spring is coming, as are also the poets of the season. But paragraphers should remember that their chestnutty comments are almost as bad as the poems,

THE LAST ROLL CALL

Memorial Services Held by J. C. Hull Post, G. A. R., for the Seven Comrades Who Died During the Year-Touching Address by Judge Collier.

No better or more fitting day could have been selected by Colonel J. C. Hull Post 157, G. A. R., to do honor to its dead comrades than yesterday, the day which marked the resurrection, and when the earth is ready to burst forth into new life. The memorial services were held in Turner Hall, Forbes street, and were largely attended. The stage was beautifully decorated with national flags, while on the right were seven empty chairs, heavily draped in black and each bearing a boquet of flowers, lovingly placed to the memory of those gone to answer The programme made out for the occasion most impressive character. They were opened failure. Not having written for some time I

with the anthem, "I Would Not Live Alway," washed rocks; but here nature gives him the rocks ready whitewashed. This suits the Southerner to a T.

But to return to our cows. It has puzzled me to account for the fichness of the cream upon the hotel table, as compared with the poverty of the landscape and the cows hereabouts, but to-day the gentile brunette who thinks he waits at our table explained the seeming anomaly. The milk, cream and Judge Collier's Memorial Address. The address was delivered by Comrade Judge F. A. Collier, whose remarks were brief but touching. He said: "We little think how soon we must follow our comrades whom we memo-

we must follow our comrades whom we memo-rialize to-day. Do you ever think of it now when our comrades and the whole community are sick and when within a very short space of time two of our distinguished citizens passed away from us. Comrades, this is a solemn thought and we should think solemnly of it. This is a fitting day for such ceremonies when the earth is ready to burst forth into new life. Young men and women, do you know what oung men and women, do you know what hese men did in flesh? They wore a decoration on their breasts which you will never wear.
They went out, leaving home and family, to
preserve that flag which gives your children
and my children the freedom that they have, and when they came back the country gav-them a badge of honor. In conclusion, let u resolve on this great resurrection day that will forever stand by God and our country an The choir then sang an anthem, "God Be With You Till We Meet Again," after which the doxology was sung by the audience.

The Death Roll for a Year.

There were seven deaths in the post during the past year, as follows:

NICHOLAS BOWER-Born in Germany: mustered nto service August 10, 1861, as private in Company I, Seventy-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers; honorably discharged September 13, 1864, having honorably disclarged September 13, 1864, having served three years and one month; died November 27, 1860, aged 73 years.

J. R. D. CLENDENNING—Born in Ohio; mustered into service August 18, 1862, as Sergeant of Company D. Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteers; honorably discharged as First Lieutenant Company 19, Minth Ohio Volunteers, June 1, 1865, having served two years and ten months; died March 10, 1864, aged 39 years.

WILLIAM MCADAMS—Born in Ireland, mustered into service August 1, 1861, as private in Company D. Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers; discharged as Corporal Company D. Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, August 1, 1864, having served three years. Died April 3, 1890, aged 69 years.

having served three years. Died April 3, 1890, aged 66 years.

JOHN R. McMillan-Horn in Ireland, entered United States service July 1, 1861, as private in Company B, Twenty-seventh Ohlo Volunteers; discharged as a private March 14, 1862, on account of disability, naving served eight months. Died July 28, 1896, aged 58 years,

JOHN GOTTHARDT-Horn in Pennsylvania: entered the service July 8, 1861, as private in Company H, Sixty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers; discharged as a private December 16, 1862; reenlisted as a private in Negley's Independent Battalion of Scouts in 1864, serving 23 months. Died February 12, 1891, aged 48 years.

THOMAS H, LEMON-Born in Pennsylvania; entered the service June 28, 1861, as Corporal Company B, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers; discharged July 2, 1864. Died February 14, 1891, aged 59 years.

JAMNS AUSTEN.—Born in England; entered the United States. ged 50 years.

JAMES AUSTEN -Born in England; entered the United States service as a scaman October 15, 1881; honorably discharged December 9, 1862, on account of disability. Died March 1, 1891, aged 52 years.

THE NEW TRUNK LINE.

Details of the Acquisition Just Made by

the Canadian Pacific. NEW YORK, March 29.-The Canadian Pacific s now a full-fledged trunk line out of New York City, Railroad men have long been watching the maneuvers of President Van Horne, wondering whether he would build a rival line from across the border or buy or lease

one of the established trunk lines. Mr. Van Horne, who is regarded as a very clever railroad man, has been on the war path for several years; but he has a faculty for covering up his tracks. For this reason very few railroad people saw what he was really after. He neither built nor bought nor leased, but by a series of skillful moves he got what he wanted from the company that has the best Mr. Van Horne, Chauncey M. Depew and H.

Mr. Van Horne, Chauncey M. Depew and H. Walter Webb completed the deal yesterday by which the New York Central Railroad lets the Canadian Pacific bring its freight and passenger trains in over the West Shore and the Central with as good facilities as the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad gets.

The Canadian Pacific will come own from Brockville over the new bridges which are to be built at that point by way of the Rome, Watertown and Ordensburg to Utica. No Canadian Pacific trains will come over the Vanderoit lines by way of Buffalo or Suspension Bridge at present, although this may follow if the Canadian Pacific completes its line either to Buffalo or to the bridge. or to the bridge.

After the main points of the agreement had

After the main points of the agreement had been reached at the conference at the Grand Central station, Mr. Van Herne declared the war at an end, and returned to Montreal on the night train. The details of the agreement will be worked out by the traffic officers of the two companies, and it will go into effect in

HE SCENTS SNOW.

A Blizzard and Four More Flurries Befor Spring Fairly Sets In.

To the Editor of The Dispatch: We had a white Christmas and have a white Easter. This snow I prophesied two months nows to follow this one in April, though not o deep, and one blizzard on the 1st or 2d of April, from the lakes to the Atlantic Ocean. One windstorm is indicated for the last of March. We will have seven frosts in May, some white and some black, and one or two frosts in June-if not in low countries, in the mountains. Plenty of fruit. Hay will be a thought I would let you know I am still on top. April will be windy, cold and rainy, with

few days of sunshine. EMANUEL BAUGHMAN. MYERSDALE, PA., March 28.

KEPT THE HOLIDAY.

Corkworkers Held Aloof From the Factors Yesterday, Leaving It to the Police. The big cork factory at the end of Twentyfourth street presented a desolate appearance last evening. It was alike deserted by the 200 new workers and the patrol of locked-out emloyes who have mounted guard about it lately.

A couple of officers on special duty had the vicinity to themselves, but should occasion have required it a reinforcement of half a dozen could have been had from within the

SPRING.

next three blocks.

Thou art coming, joyons spring ! With the sunshine for thy dower, And the love of leaf and flower, And the swallow on the wing, Hark, how the thrushes sing ! Thou art coming in thy mirth, To give rapture to the earth. And cheerful thoughts to me Thou art coming in thy gice, And the chestnut buds will burst, For the biossom time athirst, And for Thee.

Thou art coming, thou art nigh, Young as in primeval years, Blushing amidst smiles and tears, With a laugh and with a sigh, Fair as in days gone by, ---Ah! the bliss that once was mine. When this life was half divine, When in innocency strong Loving beauty, hating wrong, And, with wine of April gay, Joyously I welcomed May With a song!

Thou art coming on the way! And the primrose's sweet face Thine advent-hour will grace, And the boys and girls will play As in the olden day, When my lambs could join the race-But the years grow dark apace With shadows of the night: With snadows of the night;
fet I feet thy youthful might,
And catch the quickening sound
Of thy footsteps on the ground
With delight.
—London Spe THINGS IN GENERAL.

The Art of Dinner-Giving and the Work of Dinner-Getting - McAllister's Views to Cause Thinking - A Bishop More Afraid of Capitalists Than Tramps.

Mr. Ward McAllister has been instructing

is, in the columns of the New York Tribune,

as to the correct way to give a dinner. The

art of dinner-giving, he says, is "an art that every man should cultivate. A perfect dinner is an occasion that will be remembered when the recollection of all other entertainments has faded. It is not a trifling matter to give a perfect dinner, and the host who dges succeed n such an undertaking has accomplished a great deal for his guests. There is much that must be understood before one can hope to do so much. The host must know whom to in vite, as well as what to give them. As to the food and wines, they must be of the best that can be had in every particular, and not only must they be the best but the food must be cooked and the viands and wines served in a manner with which no fault can be found." Yes, indeed. But suppose you haven't food and wines "of the best that can be had in every particular." Suppose you have no food nor wines of any kind, except a very meagre, and bad, and altogether unsatisfactory kind. Sup pose that you are, of grim necessity, a good deal less interested in the art of dinner-giving than in the art of dinner-getting! There are such people. And the unfortunate thing about Mr. McAllister, and his book, and his newspaper article, and his very existence, is the fright ful and shameful contrast which is thus brought out between these two separated classes-the dinner-givers and the dinner-get ters. That there should be people whose chie occupation is the devising of new ways of spending money in the delights of eating and irinking, side by side with other people who have no money in their pockets, and no dinners of any sort upon their tables, and starvation for guest and lodger—that this should be pos

thoughtful people think about. A Rather Unpleasant Fact, The fact is not a pleasant one to face. But there is no getting away from it. What a significant coincidence that these two books should appear at the same time, and be read by the same people, and be piled up side by side in the bookstores, and be laid together on library tables-"Society as I Have Found It," by Ward McAllister, and "Society as I Have Found It" ("In Darkest England"), by William Booth The coincidence was happily commented upon the other day by a writer who entitled his article "The Froth and the Dregs."

sible in this Christian century-this is one of

the things which Mr. McAllister make

"A civilization that drives the two poles of society farther and farther apart, that widens the gap and intensifies the jealousy between one class and another, that heightens the conone class and another, that heightens the contrast, in city or country, between the comforts of the rich and the hardships of the poor, which overtasks or underpays wagoworkers in order to add superfluous affluence and irresponsible power to the estates of a few, which helps a hundredth part of the nopulation to own half of the property, which exposes innumerable women to moral ruin for a living, which drives pale and emaciated and rickety children daily from pestilental tenements to factories and mines, which countenances as a conspicuous parish-leader in the commercial capital of its best community an owner of real estate who has pocketed four millions of dollars by the rental of four nests of misery and dens of vice five stories high, which lets fifteen thousand children die within a year after they are born in these cellars and garrets without uttering a sound of indirantion or alarm, which robs the citizen voter of his independence and manliness at the poils, enalaving him by fear or want to a landlord or employer, which increases the rate of suicide and insanity every year, which steadily multiplies the influence of money irrespective of character, which sells offices of trust in the State to the sanity every year, which steadily multiplies the influence of money irrespective of character, which sells offices of trust in the State to the highest bidder, which puts the loftiest trusts in the government of great cities into the hands of saloon keepers, gambiers, jockeys and their patrons, a social condition where Legislatures are bribed and juries are packed, where in most industries 'one man is master and many serve,' where the magnitude of a fraud is security against punishment—this is not a civilization under the command of the religion of Christ."

The Opinion of a Bishop.

The Opinion of a Bishop. That is what Bishop Huntington says. When I talked with him, the other day, at Syracuse ne repeated that and emphasized it. He said that as he looked ahead into the future, he had more fear of the capitalists than he had of the tramps. I asked him what, in his opinion, the church is really for; what is the supreme purpose which the Founder of it meant the church to get accomplished, and he said, "The

church to get accomplished, and he said, "The church exists to make men brothers." He quoted from the magnificat: "He hath put down the mighty from their seats, and exalted them of low degree. He hath filled the hungry with good things, and the rich he hath sent empty away." And, again, from the text of Christ's first sermon: "The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because He hath anointed me to preach the Gospel to the poor." These words, he said, set forth the real spirit of genuine Christianity.

Mr. McAllister—you and your Four Hundre—your name is Dives. And Lazarus lies on your doorstep. You are attired in purple and fine lines, and fare sumptuously every day. You know how to dress and how to dine even to perfection. And you give your whole mind to these things. And Lazarus gets the crumbs which fall from your tables, and you are not. But Lazarus gets worse rather than better; somehow keeps on day after day, sick and in rags, and on your doorstep. We have nothing worse to say about you. The Master had nothing harder than that to say about your brother in Jerusalem. What shall we eat? What shall we drink? you. The Master had nothing harder than that to say about your brother in Jerusalem. What shall we eat? What shall we drink? Wherewithal shall we be clothed? Nobody knows so well as you do how to answer these questions. But here is Lazarus on your door-

Where McAllister Is Needed.

Really the place where there is the most need of Mr. McAllister's instructions in the "art of dinner-giving" is up in heaven. For one day the door stood open and somebody looked in, and, behold, the servants were eating with the the blacksmith and his daughter" were sitting in the best places, and some of the Four Hun-dred were left out altogether!

The Professor of Things in General wonders sometimes what the parsons preach about where Dives goes to church.

"The parish priest
Of Austerlitz
Climbed up in a high church steeple
To be nearer God,
So that he might hand
His word down to his people.

"And in sermon script
He daily wron.
What he thought was sent from heaven;
And he dropt this down.
On his people's heads
Two times one day in seven.

"In his age God said,
"Come down and die,"
And he cried out from the steeple,
'Where art thou, Lord?'
And the Lord replied,
"Down here among My people,"

Speaking of parsons and preaching, I see that the Itev. Howard MacQueary has been found guilty by the ecclesiastical court, and has been given six months to come to a better mind, and, without waiting that long, has resigned his ministry. This was the only decision to which any ecclesiastical court could come. The wonder is that they took so long about it.

The one unfortunate step in the whole matwonder is that they took so long about it.

The one unfortunate step in the whole matter, as was pointed out in these Monday Meditations some time ago, was the bringing of Mr. MacQueary to trail at all. "Let truth and error grapple." That, in the long run, and in spite of the religious papers, is the best way. Truth needs no help from ecclesiastical courts. Mr. MacQueary and his theological vagaries would have found their own place, soon enough. By all means, let the creeds, as Mr. MacQueary maintains, be interpreted by the Scriptures. And let the Scriptures be interpreted by all the best study which any man can spend upon them. And let us know what people are thinking about, and what the new guesses at truth are and amount to. The old way of guarding banks was to shut the windows with bars and blinds of iron. Nowadays they are guarded by electric light.

There Was Nothing Else to Do. But when the question is once forced into attention: is this teaching of this parson the accepted teaching of the church which the parson represents? Why, then, the ecclesias tical court which, by misfortune, has to answe that question, must honestly say "no." Tha is what they did in Cleveland. There was

is what they did in Cleveland. There was nothing else to do.
And yet, two of the five members of the court sided with Mr. MacQueary. The change of a single vote would have permitted the rector of the Canton parish to have preached an Easter sermon yesterday, after his own fashion. There has been a good deal of talk about this condition of things, and it is worth while to know exactly what it means.

It is evidently unsatisfactory. And it does look as if there must be a good deal of MacQueary; sm in the church when the conviction is only by a majority of one. The fact is, however, that the two out-of-town parsons who dissented from the decision of their Cleveland ever, that the two out-of-town parsons who dissented from the decision of their Cleveland brethren in the court, are neither of them in theological agreement with Mr. MacQueary, One of them stood out on a point of law, the other on the ground of sontiment. One maintained that there was a legal flaw coup as usual.

in the indictment, and that, resequence, the accused could not legally convicted. The other held that early is better than theology, even in eccle-

charity is better than theology, even in eccle-sissical courts, and that the supreme law of the church is the law of love, and that the the church is the law of love, and that the genius of the church is the widest spirit of toleration. This is very beautiful and true. It is a pity that some of the religious papers could not have been converted to this sort of Christianity, and that the accosers had had a zeal more according to love, if not to knowledge. But because a juror does not believe in capital punishment he has no business to maintain that a guilty murderer is innocent.

These two brethren could not be prevailed upon to unite in a unanimous verdict of guilty. And so the decision was rendered in the unsatistying shape in which we have it. But this does not mean agreement with Mr. MacQueary. Not at all.

CURIOUS CEREMONIES

Performed When the Crown Prince of Slav

Became of Age. New York Recorder, 1 The Crown Prince of Slam came of age the other day, and in accordance with the custom of the country he had his hair cut with great eremony. The hair in question was in the shape of a topknot, which had been sedulously cultivated since he was a baby. Every Siames boy or girl is subjected to this process, the boy when he is supposed to be old enough to b withdrawn from the control of the women of the harem, and the girl when the marriageab age draws near. It is a time of great rejoicing wen with the humblest, and in the case of scion of royalty there is as much preparation almost as there is for a coronation. The heir apparent is 14 years old, and for three days preeding the great event there were procession to and from and invocations at the principal temples of the capital.

The principal feature of these processions

consisted of battations of young men and wo-men in the costumes of the different provinces of the Kingdom. Five hundred girls, keeping exact time in their marching, formed the van. the officers armed with baby swords and the rank and file with toy rifles. "At the sides of the procession," writes a correspondent," went lictors clad in green and blue, soothsayers of all ages and sizes wearing their tall pink and white conical caps, pages in gaudy apparel, apparitors clothed from head to foot in Mephistophelian scarlet. Then, in the maie contingent, were dark-skinned Highlanders in kilts and plaids, diminutive sheiks and stumpy grenadiers, Goorkhas and Sepoys, and a score of other mimic warriors. John Chinaman was there in azure pantaloons, well pigtailed, well hatted, well umbrellaed and well fanned; nor was Japan nor any part of India left without representatives in the march. Behind the royal palanquin came white-clad angels crowned with the ringed and pointed crown, and bearing a sort of thyrsus meant for gold and silver flowers. Countless drummers, pipers and trumpeters encouraged the processionists on their way, and brass bands thundered forth European airs at the seasonable moment." all ages and sizes wearing their tall pink and

The cutting of the top knot took place in the palace yard with consecrated selssors, and then the boy was taken up to the summit of a mountain that had been constructed specially for the occasion. Here, in an artificial lake, he underwent the ordeal of a bath and then was invested with the five insignia of royalty the crown, the sword, the fan, the slippers and the five-storied umbrella.

THEY OUGHT TO BE PEARLS.

An Ohio Girl Whose Tears Seem to Be Turned Into Glass, Chicago Herald, 7 The physicians and oculists of this city are greatly puzzled over a case which is as re-markable as any that ever came under observation, writes a Findlay, O., corresponder Jennie Sutton, a la-year-old girl, of 54 pieces of

This was the taking from the right eye of of itself would be very much out of the ordinary, when it is considered that the eye was not at all affected by these foreign substances, and that there was no inflammation or obscurement of vision, as well as no pain, it is a fact that these pieces of glass have been coming from the eye of this girl for the past month, and only the day before yesterday Dr. Tritch removed every evidence of glass in the eye, and anounced that all were taken out. Yesterday she came back and had 54 more

came into the eye. The girl is a domestic in the family of ex-Surveyor Stringfellow, whose the family of ex-Surveyor Stringfellow, whose wife has been taking these particles of glass from the girl's eye for a month past, but hecoming afarmed at their reappearance almost as soon as removed had Dr. Tritch undertake to cure the young woman of her peculiar affliction. The case puzzles the doctor quite as much as it has the girl and her employers, as she met with no accident by which the class sne met with no accident by which the glass could get into the eye, and the fact that the particles give her little or no pain is equally as inexplicable. It is estimated that over 100 pieces of glass

pieces removed, and yet no one knows how they

It is estimated that over 100 pieces of glass have been taken from the eye since the case first attracted attention. The glass has been tested and found to be pure crystals, and as the girl has no means of putting the pieces in the eye, and, as a matter of fact, would have hardly intelligence sufficient to carry out a system of imposition, not to speak of her ability to do so without pain, the matter has aroused the liveliest sort of speculation, and the only theory thus far advanced to explain the matter is, that the girl has some sort of a chemical nature, and that the crystals are formed by her tears. Another examination will be made tomorrow, the girl being closely watched in the meantime to prevent any fraud, and the outcome of this test will be awaited with interest. All in all, it is a strange case.

THROUGH THE SLUMS.

drs. Whittemore, of New York, Tells of Her Work in the Metropolis. Mrs. Whittemore, so well known throughout the country as the "Prisoner's Friend," related her experiences as a missionary in the New York slums before a number of people in the

Bethany Home yesterday afternoon. No one listening to the lady's recital of the miseries, wretchedness and crime she witnessed in her missions of mercy through the poor quarters of the metropolis, and her description of the manner in which, little by little, the weak and fallen were induced to listen to the words which told them of a better life through the mercy of the Redeemer, could doubt Mrs. Whittemore's singleness of purpose in devot-Whittemore's singleness of purpose in devoting her life to missionary work, or her intense ess in seeking to rescue the fallen from

a life of sin,

Mrs. Whittemore sought, in her discourse, to
encourage others to undertake similar work.

She pointed out the difficulties of the task in
visiting rooms where eight or nine in a family
occupied a space but a few feet square, in
running the gauntlet of ruffianly men, and in
braving disease, but, on the other hand,
pointed to the good results that would accrue
in being instrumental in saving any of the
souls that so needed rescuing.

Mrs. Whittemore visited the county jail and
other local institutions during the day, talking other local institutions during the day, talking kindly to the inmates.

PINIONED TO A TREE

How Was This Man Killed and Made Fast

Like Caliban? Here is a strange and ghastly story from the finneapolis Journal: "Freeman P. Lane, who ins just returned from Chaska, says that a farmer living near that place, while traversing copse of heavy oak timber some five miles from Chaska, discovered a human skeleton se curely pinioned to a huge oak. The supposi-tion, based upon the surrounding conditions, is that the man must have met with death before cold weather set in last fall. The skeleton was in an upright position, and the entire right arm and shoulder were wedged into a crack in the trunk of the tree. The tree is badly shattered from top to bottom, and this theory is evolved:
"During a heavy thunder shower last fall the nan sought shelter beneath the widespreading tranches of the oak, and a thunderbolt ren the tree from tip to root, killing the man an ng a crevice in the tree that Immediatel opening a crevice in the free that immediately closed, pinioning the man. It is narrated that a farm liand employed some four miles from the death trap has been missing since early in November or late in October. It is surmised that he was the victim of nature's unwonted french?

PENN COMPANY MEETING.

The Successor to J. N. McCullough Will Be

Chosen To-Morrow. . The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Company will be held here to-morrow. The most important business will be the selection of a sucgessor to the late J. N. McCullough, A. J. Cassatt and Second Vice President James McCrea are talked of for the place, Mr. McCrea are has been attending to the daties of the office for some time and he is thoroughly conversant with the business. The chances are he will be elected. A J. Cassatt is a wealthy man and is wedded to Philadelphia. He probably would decline if the position were offered to him.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-New York has a Japanese carpenter. -'Frisco school boys struck until a acher was reinstated.

-There are 101 life prisoners in the Kenucky penite

-A Portland, Ore., Chinaman who died recently left property valued at over \$200,000. -There are a couple of 15-month-old babies in Missouri who sing "Annie Rooney." -Oranges are said to be so plentiful in Grand Rapids, Mich., that dealers sell them for

-A drainage scheme proposed for Melbourne by the Government engineer is esti-mated to cost \$25,000,000.

-In a Swiss canton the municipal authorities have decided that all employers must share profits with the laborers.

- Tetramethydiamidodiphenylemethanesulphon is the name of a chemical preparation recently patented by a German. -It is curiously noted that girls who

work in candy factories lose their taste for sweetmeats after the first week. -A company of Russian and Belgian financiers with a large capital has been formed to cultivate cotton on a large scale in Bokhara.

-There is a class of people in Japan who hire the poor to beg clothes from the charity

-So severe is the climate of South America upon iron that before railroad ties have shown signs of decay the flanges of the rails will be nearly eaten off by rust.

and varnishing of their passenger and freight cars some railroads employ expert chemists to analyze the paints and oils used.

exceeds 500 and the number of converts 400,000, increasing by about 25,000 a year. During the 200 martyrs.

-The camera shows that the star Vegu,

-The picked women typewriters employed at the British War Office receive 14 shillings a week for seven hours' work a day, while the charwomen got 12 shillings for five hours' work a day.

-A California inventor has built a boat made entirely out of soap, and will sail it

der ground will often freeze during the warm spell that follows a cold snap. The explanaspen that fellows a cold snap. The explana-tion made for this interesting phenomenon is that after a cold wave a large quantity of heat is taken from the ground in the work of chang-ing the frozen moisture into water, and thus, on the principle of the ice cream freezer, the pipe is chilled, enough heat being taken from it to freeze it.

-A device has been recently patented in England for the purpose of removing grease from gloves or fabrics. It is called a benzine pencil, and consists of a cylindrical body about the size of an ordinary lead neural, containing benzine. At each end there is a thick piece of feit. One piece is intended to be moistened by the benzine, while the other end of the pancil is kept perfectly dry to take up the superfluous

-It is said that for at least five centuries the Bergen fishermen have killed whales by the aid of the now familiar bacilli. The whales are surprised in narrow inlets, where they are skin. At last the brute becomes so enfeeble skin. At last the brute becomes so enteebled that it can be attacked with harpoons and lances and is soon dispatched. The poison used to infect the arrows is the festering matter around the wounds. An examination of this deadly material shows that it owes its virulence to a bacilius closely allied to that of "sympathetic anthrax."

straight black hair and was a white man until some time ago, when his skin turned to the color of mahogany. He was afflicted with jaundice, and the medicuse he took is supposed to have caused his change of complexion. In the morning he is several shades lighter than toward night. The medical fraternity have labored in vain to bleach him, but by taking a course of baths he hopes to be able to again recognize himself.

ecognize himself. -A train in Georgia was lately held up by a lone woman. It had got about 200 yards from a station, when a negro woman was seen running frantically after it. The conductor aw her, pulled the bell and the train came to a aw her, pulled the bell and the train came to a stop. A colored brakeman stood on the steps and reached out his hand to help the woman on. But she ran on by, and a negro boy hung himself out of the window and kissed her. The conductor was naturally a little wrathy, and told her so. She told him that her boy was going off and they didn't give her time to tell him good-by, and she had to do it if she would have to follow the train ten miles.

-A farmer living near Strinestown, O.,

back like that of a camel. The front part of the calf was what it ought to be in size, but the hind part was little more than a skeleton. -A few mornings ago, on arising, residents of Nashville, Tenn., were surprised and somewhat alarmed to find the ground covered with a yellow deposit, resembling powdered sulphur, and which for a time it was supposed to be. The substance was soon found, how-ever, to be the pollen of pines, carried by the

posed almost entirely some of the

"Are you good at figures?" said the man-

SPRING. Dame Nature now, on pleasure bent, Puts on her gayest duds

-Neus York Sun A corset trust is the latest scheme for queezing the people that is reported. Who couldn't be a trust?—Chatooga News.

"Cleveland will never see Washington in

"What! Cleveland dead?" "Naw: Washington,"- Harvard Lampson Playson-You can't kindle much of a fire

Biggs-Why did the directors of the Bee & One Railroad displace President Close? It was only the other day that they passed resolutions commending his management of the road and voted to double bla salary.

Digg-Yes, I know; but Close refused to accept the salary, and they decided it was unsafe to trust the road longer in the hands of a lunatic. — Chicago Times.

-The English Law Times reports gen eral complaint among lawyers of lack of business. "Crime and contention are both declin

associations, and, dying them, sell them at higher rates for new clothes.

-To secure uniformity in the painting

-The London County Council reports that the value of rental in London is £42,500,000. Capitalizing this on the principal of 20 years' purchase, London is worth £4,250,000,000. -In Africa the number of missionaries

-There have been 400 systems devised for perfecting the memory, and it is just as easy to forget what one wants to remember and to remember what one wants to forget as it

one of the brightest in the northern heavens, is apparently a double star, composed of two suns, each revolving around a point midway between them.

-The other day a Windsor, Vt., farmer on going out to his sheep pen noticed a bunch on one of his long wool sneep, and upon exam ination found a rat which had got his tail woven into the wool and was unable to get

about the bay during the reception of President Harrison. The craft will contain several members of the company and the inventor. This will be the first soap boat ever launched. -It is a curious fact that water pipes un-

-There is a man from New York taking baths at Mt. Clements, Mich., who can be classified among the curiosities. He bas straight black hair and was a white man until

had a calf born on his farm a few days ago which is a monstrosity. The animal's head was shaped like that of a bull dog. The lower jaw was an inch and a half longer than ithe upper, and full of teeth like those of a dog. There and full of teeth like those of a dog. There were no eyes, but creases in the skull and skin where the eyes ought to be. On the left front knee there was a double joint between three and four inches apart. All four boofs were solid like those of a colt. It had a hump on its

ever, to be the pollen of pines, carried by the winds from a strip of pine forest, extending from Louisiana through North Carolina to Virginia. The force of the winds is so great, and pine pollen so light, that the latter is sometimes carried from the pine regions to Chicago in such vast quantities that the waters of Lake Michigan for miles outside the city limits are covered with a thick, yellow soum. This pollen, although minute in the present age, in prehistoric times was of great size, spores of some species of lycopodiums and selagenellas, which are allied to the conferm having a diameter of one-sixteenth of an inch, and composed almost entirely some of the European

FUNNY FRAGMENTS.

ager of the hotel.
"I have systematically trained myself for hotel ecounts, " said the applicant for a position. I never studied anything but addition and nuitiplication."- Washington Post,

And introduces to the world, And chaperones, the buds.

"I'll bet he will; why not?"

with poker chips,

Ante-No; but you can create a blaze of excitement with them if you have a full hand. - & z change.