THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1891. PITTSBURG,

low those of last year, the first adverse report in the trade for many months.

News From Trade Centers

The clothing and shoe trades are still showing gains. Business at Detroit is dull; at Milwaukee and Kansas City only fair, and at St. Louis not very strong; but at St. Paul spring trade has been very satisfactory, and at Omaha and Denver fair. At New Orlease trade is onicit at Momphis cantion

Orleans trade is quiet; at Memphis caution rules, but at Savannah the prospect is bright, and there is improvement at Jack-sonville.

wheat is a fraction higher. Corn is three-quarters lower, but oats half a cent higher

pork 25 cents higher, but lard and hogs a shade lower. Coffee is three-quarters of a cent lower, and cotton has declined a siz-

teenth. Raw sugar has advanced a six-teenth under the very heavy demand since the duty was removed, but refined grades

are unchanged as yet. In general the spec-ulative markets are rather inert, and the

ceneral average of prices 18 now 2 per cent

lower than it was two weeks ago. Exports

far below last year's.

time forward.

Speculation in breadstuffs halts, though

the frogs have been croaking and squeaking for two weeks past, and in most sections fish are supposed to bite freely when the frog TIME TO TAKE TROUT orchestra is fully tuned. Only Two More Days of Grace Left

GRIP IS FADING AWAY.

Druggists and Doctors Predict an Early End of That Malady, but Spotted Fever Is on the Increase-Smaller Death List for This Week.

Peculiarities of the Fish That Is So Hard to Yesterday's drear weather had but little effect on the grip, but six new cases of spotted fever have been reported, and it is eared the weather will have a still worse ANGLERS WHO'VE CAUGHT MANY OF 'EH effect. As for the grip itsel', however, it is

steadily decreasing, and especially so in the the last three or four days. Druggists say the demand for prescriptions has dropped off the trout, unless he can tall back on the law from one-half to two-thirds since last week, of Moses and claim immunity on the ground and the doctors are predicting an end of that, with the hog, dog, coney, horse and the epidemic in a few days unless the bad weather continues. The health office records various other animals and fishes, such as the cel, he is unclean, having no scales. It is also show a decrease; yesterday only 22 deaths were reported. Of these three were from evident that in Egypt, where Moses got his cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1 from simple meningitis, 5 from pneumonia and 1 from straight grip. In the week ending April 4 the total number of deaths was 233. During the week previous there had been 211 deaths, but during the present week the number will not reach more than 200. In the six days now passed only 179 deaths have been recorded.

During the week ending April 4, as has been stated, there were 233 deaths, against 106 deaths during the corresponding week of last year. Of the deaths last week 23 were caused by grip; pneumonia proved fatal in 65 cases and bronchitis in 21. Of the remainder diphtheria caused 5; typhoid fever, ; cerebro-spinal fever, 4; phthisis pulmon o; cerebro-spinal fever, 4; putnisis pulmon-alis, 18; tabes mesenterica, 3; syphilis, 2; rheumatism, 2; cancer, 2; meningitis, 7; con-gestion of brain, 2; apoplexy, 4; paralysis, 2; hydrocephalus, 2; convulsions, 11; insan-ity, 1; diseases of circulatory system, 5; asthma, 3; croup, 1; laryngitis, 2; congestion of lungs, 4; diseases of digestive sys-tem, 9; diseases of urinary system, 4; premature birth, 4; old age, 5; gangrene, 1; debility, 6, and violent causes, 7. Fiftynine of the deaths were those of infants un-der 1 year of age, 34 were between the ages of 1 year on age, 55 were between the ages of 1 year and 5 years; 13 were from 5 years of age to 20 years of age; 45 were from 20 years of age to 50 years of age, 71 were be-tween the ages of 50 years and 80 years, 10 were over 80 years old, and in one case the age was not stated.

In the Old City there were 62 deaths; East Hidetada, or fairing on a public holiday, or Hidetada, or fairing on a public holiday, or watching the tortoises in the Lotus Lake, we used to haven ourselves with a sigh of relief in this little tea garden, on a hill with a great scarlet pagoda halfway down its slope, and a view across the bay, broken in the foreground by the flimsy French-built island forts and the Japanese fleet, and henced on the horizon by the blue hills of End, 102; Southside, 43, and at the institu-tions, 21. In regard to nativity 110 were Pittsburgers, 31 were natives of other parts of the United States, 1 of Canada, 7 of Eng-land, 30 of Germany, 41 of Ireland, 1 of Italy, 3 of Scotland, 4 of Wales, 1 of Poland, and 4 were not stated. bounded on the horizon by the blue hills of

Among those now suffering from grip and its complications is Sister Seraphina, the Mother Superior of St. Andrew's, Manches-ter. She is dangerously ill from pneumoand of the broad benches with futon (cush-ions) strewed over them for the Japanese to nia, brought on by grip. Sister Seraphina was a Miss Fitzgerald. She is an aunt of squat on. Every time you went there the pretty little musume, gay with scarlet obe the late Alderman Cassidy. Will Imhoff, well known in Jeanette, is confined to his room on Penn avenue. Grip also carried off Edward Engle, of Ohio street, Allegheny, yesterday morning. He was 22 years old. The malady also continues to prevail and prettily, we would wait until she had sucked in her breath and rubbed her knees among the dogs, and in McKeesport the animals are being shot as soon as signs of lickness are noticeable.

A RECORD of the week's doings in loca society in THE DISPATCH every Sunday. newspaper for everybody.

ones, as Hogue is an enthusias twho works with his sleeves rolled up.

Fishing for Trout a Science,

Trout fishing is a science, and differs ma-terially from that of fishing for bull heads, which anyone can catch if he be willing to risk wounding from their spines, though there are some people who exhibit skill in catching the latter without hooks. They tie the bait on the end of a line, and when the

the place, would come out, suffused with smiles, for Yokohama bieru-sake cost 35 LATE NEWS IN BRIEP. cents a bottle, and the cherry blossom tea about 5 cents for the whole party. -Prof. Tyndall is improving. A Tea Garden in a Temple. -Oklahoma City went Democratic. At Kameido they have a lovely tea garden -The grip is waning in New York City in the temple of Sugawara No-Michizane, the patron of Japanese literature. One has -The Swiss insurgents must stand trial. -All Buffalo school teachers have the grip.

to cross over the famous horse-shoe bridge, over which the arch is so steep that it has -Chicago people are buying Canadian cattle. steps like a treadmill up its back, to a tea -Rev. Joseph Cook is ill at Fort Scott, Kan.

JAPAN'S TEA HOUSES AND TEA GARDENS.

PAGES 9 TO 12.

Country Inns and Town Hotels-Lovely Places to Rest-Summer Houses Filled With Flowers and Fairies.

There are three or four kinds of tea houses (only make one decent room if all the partition shutters were pulled out, to real hotels like Yaami's, at Kyoto, and the Fujiya, at Miyanoshita, which had good enough ac-commodation for an English prince. Yaami's, where the Duke and Duchess of in Japan, from the lordly native hotels patronized by the Duke of Connaught at Kyoto and Miyanoshita and the sumptuous Koyokwan Club at Tokyo down to the hum-Counsucht spent a fortnight, stands at the head of the native hotels of Japan. It is ble inns which a stranger has to put up with in the country, and the taverns where the situated on the hill of Maruyama, overlook-ing the great city of Kyoto, the stronghold Japanese disports himself in the great cities. There are tea gardens usually attached to of the Mikados, and for 700 years the capital

ardens are very beautiful, writes Douglas

Sladen to the New York Sun. There is one

at Nagasaki, terraced in the hillside, which

has its whole face covered with the ex-

quisite and interminable Temple of the

Bronze Horse, eloquent with memories of

Pierre Loti's fascinating Madam Chrysan-

theme, commanding a view on one side of

he fantastic mossy-thatched roofs of the

great Shinto Temple and on the other of the

reen, Firth-like harbor, once black with

Some Historic Haunts.

There is another we loved to haunt under

the shadow of the Geographer's Monument

at Shiba. After we had been spending a

morning rambling through the temples of

he dead Shoguns, glorious with scarlet and

gold and carven peacocks and dragons, or

coiling up over sod heavy with the fallen

needles of the Cryptomeria pines, to the

bronze-columed shrine in the dark wood

that holds the famous gold lacquer tomb of

The tea garden consisted only of the view

and gaudy hairpins, used to approach with a tray full of cups of ten flavored with

salted cherry blossoms. For the mere fun of the thing, because she did it so quaintly

with her hands (which is the out-of-door equivalent to the kowtow), and then send

her back with an "Irimasen: Yokohama bieru-sake dozo" ("I don't eare about it; give

me some Yokohama beer, please"); and

then the old woman, the padrona who ran

the bodies of nearly 50,000 Christians.

the great temples. The Japanese evidently believe in the Roman proverb, Commiscere of Japan. All around are huge groves of trees, and just outside it, separated only by a wall, is the great and important Chionin Temple, the parent house of the Jodo sect of Budseria ludo, for the temple grounds are always full of shows and stalls for holiday makers, in which foods and drinks, archery, knockdhists, and the possessor of the mighty bell, 18 feet high and 75 tons in weight, which ing down the gods of wealth (a species of Aunt Sally), trained monkeys, or quack shakes the hotel like a small earthquake dentists are conspicuous. Some of these tea

every time it is rung. On the European Plan.

The hotel itself has most delightful gardens, with a little scarlet shrine to "Inari," dens, with a little scarlet shrine to "Inari," the "rice goddess," and fish ponds, and waterfalls, and a clear running brook, and tangles of scarlet azsleas and camellias al-most hiding the winding stairways of mossy stone which lead up to the quaint beetling rateway. Just outside the Unit's rame gateway. Just outside the Duke's rooms there was another little garden, or court-yard, built in on all sides, and containing fantastic rock work, azaleas that were per-fect snowballs of blossoms, tall purple irises and an exquisite bronze fountain, while tall bronze storks stood about in various postures. This tea house, or hotel, which was three or four stories high, had espital European rooms, with doors and walls, and commanded magnificent views. The furniture was all right for us-old campaigners-but it must have been a change to the Duke and Duchess to have to share one basin in a little wooden washstand that could be rattled up for 50 cents, with a tin slop pail watching them, and, at the outside, a cane chair apiece; however, the beds were clean and comfortable, and there was plenty of variety of food, and the proprietor spoke excellent English and sold the Duke whisky which could be bought down in the town for 45 cents a bottle (charging him, I suppose, a couple of dollars). But though it is junny to look back to, Yaami's is really a very good hotel for people to go to, the rooms are so clean and airy and command such a lovely view, and the food was so plentiful and the proprietor so obliging and our bed-room boy was familiar with the Chinese classics and explained the allusions allegor ized in every curio that we had bought.

Something in Everything.

Japan is a tissue of allegory. The simplest decoration on the humblest article of do-mestic use emblemizes something. Every gaudy picture that comes to America a mud-dle of red and blue and bad drawing, is an episode in the life of some famous person-age. Kyoto is the most interesting city in Japan, and Yuami's the finest of the native hotels, but one gets, perhaps, more fun out of the Fojiva at Miyanoshita. The wait-resses and the baths would be quite enough ot themselves-what baths they werel-made of wood about six feet long by three feet wide, by two feet deep, sunk in the floor, and filled with steaming water, conveyed through two or three miles of bamboo piping, from the bowels of the slumbering voleano above, Ojigoku, which, being in-terpreted, means "Big Hell." The Duke of Connaught told me that he never enjoyed a bath so much in his life as at Miyanoshita. One stripped off one's clothing and, wrapped up in a crepe kimono, ornamented with Japan blue paim trees and storks, was conducted to one's bath by one of the ravianing little musumes, scar-

the Great Agricultural Implement Trust. IT MAY TERMINATE OTHERS

private individuals."

Manufacturers Sav That the Provisions of the Federal Act May

THE BIG LEGAL SNAG

Which Cut Short the Career of

SECOND PART

TRIPLE DAMAGES AND LAW FEES.

Inducements for Bringing Suits in United States Courts Too Great.

TALKS ABOUT THE TRUST TROUBLES

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH. CHICAGO, April 10 .- When the great trust for the manufacture of agricultural implements was formed a few months ago, with a capital stock of \$35,000,000, and put in operation with a corps of officers including some of the shrewdest business men in the country, and then suddenly dropped In Fact the Whole of Western Pennsylvanis like a hot poker by all parties concerned, there was no little enricosity on the part of the public to know why it had been so suddealy abandoned. It was asserted by some that the outery against it by the press was the chief cause of the downtall of the scheme, but, then, trusts usually pay very little regard to the press. It was then said that certain large manufacturers like the McCormicks had finally refused to go into the scheme because they could not consent to give up their individuality and take trust stock for their immensely valuable properties.

What the Manufacturers Say.

The manufacturers themselves explained that it was because of legal difficulties that the scheme had been given up, but very few people believed that, because trusts have too often met and overcome all the legal difficulties that could be placed in their way. But the explanation last referred to

ton. An attorney of one of the firms in the pro-jected trust said this afternoon that the rea-son the scheme was not carried through was because the lawyers could not convince the canitalists encaved in it that the trust could capitalists engaged in it that the trust could be operated without running afoul of the act of Congress of last July in reference to trusts and conspiracies in restraint of trade. Pulling down a volume of session laws, he astily read over the act, which, with the usual amount of legal verbiage, declares to be illegal, "every contract, combination, in the form of a trust or otherwise or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce between the several States or with foreign nations, ""and

Punishes Everybody Who Enters

into any such contract, combination or conspiracy with a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or imprisonment not over one year, or both, in the discretion of the Court, and imposes a like penalty on "every person who shall monopolise, or attempt to monopolize, or combine or conspire with any other person or persons to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several States or with foreign nations;" and, as if that

of a corporation and takes the various plants as owner in return for stock regu-Week's State of Trade. larly issued to their former owners, as in the case of the United Glass Company." "That would make no difference except that it might make it more difficult and ex-ONE REPORTS A LARGER VOLUME, pensive for the injured party to make out his case. Of recent years the courts are coming more and more to disregard cor-porate forms, and I have no doubt that, if it The Other Dwells on the Gloomy Situation could be clearly shown that the corporate form was resorted to only as a cover, the individuals composing the corporation would be held liable just as if they had acted as PROSPECTS OF HIGHER GRAIN PRICES

an extra expenditure of several thousand

dollars. They could undoubtedly sue the trust for treble damages, and recover, too." "But suppose the trust assumes the form

Other Instances of Weakness. "SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1

BRADSTREET AND DUN

Take Slightly Different Views of the

in Iron Traffic.

"Suppose, as in the case of the Patent Medicine Trust, the combine should refuse NEW YORK, April 10 .- Special telegrams Bradstreet's report a moderate increase in to sell goods to any person who would not the volume of general business at Philaagree to its terms?" "In that case if a dealer lost money delphia, Baltimore, St. Louis, Kansas City

and Omaha as compared with trade in the through the operations of the trust, I should say he could recover damages under the two preceding weeks. The greatest activity, provisions of the act. There is one thing to with almost an approach to buoyancy generbe noted, however-the act of Congress ap-plies only to trusts and combinations in re-straint of trade between the several States ally, is at San Francisco, where the excellent crop outlook, higher and advancing price of wheat and a steady demand and territories and the District of Columbia and foreign countries. Under its terms, for all products, notably barley, for export therefore, it cannot apply to a trust which restricts its operations within the limits of a particular State." to South America, stimulate business generally. The significant report is made from Memphis that its tributary country is bare of corn and hay, with the demand brisk for

of sugar.

declining stocks.

Business failures in the United State

Increased Railroad Earnings.

are heard from the boot and shoe trade at

Dun Takes a Gloomier View.

It cannot be said that the business of the

crease of nearly one-sixth within a single

all quarters the admitted slackening of trade

the state of the iron trade can't be thus ex-

ountry is expanding, when there is a de-

nonth in the output of pig iron. In nearly

s attributed to merely temporary causes, but

iron, at furnaces reporting. But the

shows no improvement.

The State of Other Industries.

ome localities are still threatened.

are about the same as last week, but recog-

erally, while it is attributed mainly to bad

Pittsburg reports lower prices for iron pro-ducts, but glass sustained with improving

reather and the state of country roads.

nize temporary slackening even more ge

ITS PRIME NECESSITY.

THE GREAT ADVANTAGES TO PITTSBURG OF A SHIP CANAL.

Would Be Largely Benefited by It-Transportation Rates on Coke and Iron Would Largely Drop, The following communication from one

thoroughly acquainted with the subject appears in the current issue of the Sharpsville Advertiser:

Of the consumers of pig metal now using large quantities of Southern irons, there are tew who give those irons a preference over Lake irons, for any reason other than that the Lake front, for any reason other than that the Southern irons are, nominally at least, cheaper than the Lake irons. There are few of those consumers who would not pay a little more for a good Lake iron than for the best of the Southern metal. But for work in which they can use the Southern metal they will not pay for Lake metal very much more than Southern metal noises. figures.

for Lake metal very much more than Southern metal prices. In order that the Iron-making district of Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio (the product of which is almost exclusively from Lake Superior ores and Connellsville coke) may recover the markets it has lost, and per-manently keep its hold of them, the cost of pro-duction of pig metal in that district must be reduced so that Bessemer may be sold, with a living margin of profit, at a price below \$13 per ton. the week.

The Alabama Boom Ended. Powerful and persistent "booming" of the Alabama district, of which we had no premoni-tion, has, however, for a time changed the months, over last year. course of events, and the production of pig iron in Alabama in 1890 was far greater than that of the above named four States combined, Alabama naving turned out in that year 804,858 net tons, and the said four States no more than 492,458 net tons. But Alabama has nearly, if not quite, touched high water mark, while Vir-gina is coming up on the scale, and she, with the other three States above grouped with her, will eventually produce farsmore than the Alabama district. Virginia has increased her production from 151,154 net tons in 1885, to 50,859 net tons in 1890, and here the increase will be, for years to come, persistent. Thus far, however, the product of the entire "South"-Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia and Kentucky-does not south"-Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia and Kentucky-does not souther group produced in 1890 no more than 1,47,697 net tons of coke and bitminous metal, while Allegheny county produced 1,497,786 net tons of coke metal. We have not taken charcoal iron into as-count in this paper. The charcoal iron indu-try is of large importance in parious ways but that of the above named four States combined, make the best showings, the Grangers re-porting the smallest gain. The total earnand transportation and industrial securities

tending to harden rates at some centers. Bank clearings at 57 cities for the week ended April 9 amount to \$1,050,992,093, an try is of large importance in various ways, but it occupies a field of its own. Incorporation of the statistics of this industry with those of the coke aud anthracite industries is inexpedient,

both. Overflows have ceased to affect the on call rather than on time, and at Boston there is considerable stringency. At Philatrade in the lower Mississippi Valley, but business there has not equaled expectations, delphia and Pittsburg money is easy, but at Cleveland there is some presand activity is shown only in the movement sure; Cincinnati is a little close, and at Chicago there is a good demand at 6 per cent. At other Western points generally the money markets are comparatively easy, and at the Santh at a comparatively easy, New York, Boston, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Cleveland did not increase their general trade aside from speculative lines. Bad and at the South not materially changed weather still lingers in the central West, and heavy country roads continue a check Collections are not, as a rule, quite satis-factory, owing to bad weather and bad counon the interior movement. try roads; but the Treasury has again put out about \$3,000,000 in a week more than it The Iron Trade Still Duil. Large stocks of unsold iron ore and the dull state of the iron and coal industries gold exports as yet. has taken in, and no signs appear of heavy cause lake freight carriers to delay opening navigation until May 15. Leather and CLEANLY AND CHEAP. nides, are weaker and incline to lower figures. Wool is about steady with

shading at Boston and a fractional advance at Philadelphia. Cattle and hogs are generally 5@10c higher at Western markets. Drygoods are in slow HOW TO BURN COAL WITHOUT MAKING VERY MUCH DIRT.

me Suggestions From a Gentleman Who request, but will improve with steady spring weather. Print cloths are a shade firmer on Talks From Experience - How Mr. Eichbaum Saved Many Bushels of Coal An increasing amount of work is being and Needed No Smoke Consumer. done in the Connellsville coke regions, but whether the strike is practically ended has Joseph Eichbaum has something to say to

he people of Pittsburg, now that they are not been made clear. In other directions labor disturbances have increased within forced in a great measure to go back to coal for fuel, and it seems a pity that they cannot be made incline their ears and act on number 178, against 216 last week and 157 this week last year. The total from Janu-ary 1 to date is \$,726, against 3,665 last Mr. Eichbaum's suggestion before the city again assumes its old-time funereal hue.

Mr. Eichbaum's suggestion is not patented, and he asks nothing for it but that Gross railway earnings for March are shows a gain, both for March and for three months over last over the set of t the city be kept as clean as possible, and as he figures, it seems strange that anyone burning coal and having the same to pay for does not catch on at once. Here are some of the results : Some years ago he had a flue boiler. 16 feet by 36 inches, for power, and an Eclipse boller for heating, and the con-sumption of coal under them to get the service required was 42 bushels of coal a The increase for March is 4.9 per cent in earnings, and 2.6 per cent in mileage. The Eastern, Pacific and Southern companies day. As the flue boiler did not give enough steam, Mr. Eichbaum had the furnace enlarged, and thereby secured ample steam for all purposes, without using the Eclipse boiler, and the consumption of coal under ngs of 130 companies for three months are \$99,954,816, a gain over last year of 5.4 per cent. This follows a gain for the quarter in 1890 over 1889 of 10.8 per cent. cent. This follows a gain for the quarter in 1890 over 1889 of 10.8 per cent. Money markets have been somewhat ir-regular, the increased demand for funds by speculative interests in cereals, provisions

same result by the combustion of 15% bush-els of coal, a little over one-third of the amount originally employed, and the smoke escaping from the stack was scarce percep-

increase over this week last year of 4 per cent. At 56 cities (New York's total exeluded) the gain is 1.3 per cent. Another boiler 22 feet by 38 inches had its Share speculation at New York is active urnace enlarged in the same way, except

are fairly maintained in the aggregate, but the movement of wheat, flour and corn falls bringing-up, there were no trout, or he would have made an exception in his dietetic Exports Find Their Limit. regulations to their detriment. From the The returns of foreign trade for March ap-15th inst. until July 15 trout may be taken pear to indicate an excess of about \$7,000,with hook and line, but they are protected 000 exports over imports, but the exports cannot be expected to enlarge from this from wholesale takers who operate with the seine, and this protection amounts to considerable, as their taking is a science which only The money market here is quite undisturbed, though at all Eastern markets there is more than the usual disposition to lend enthusiasts can master. April 1 opens the season in New York State, but this season it will not greatly depopulate the trout, as he is not overly hun-

gry until tempted by the wanton sunburst which even 20 south has not been ardent this spring. In this State no person is allowed to catch speckled trout with anything save rod, hook and line, under penalty of \$25, and he cannot use these implements on Sunday under like penalty. They may be caught otherwise for the purposes of propagation, however.

East.

In the Eastern part of the State on most trout brooks the closed season lasts through this year, and in some counties two years, as people are not allowed to fish in the denuded streams until the fry placed in them have attained three years' growth, but on the Western slope of the Alleghenies most of the brawling mountain brooks are open, as the stocking was done several years ago, and the streams were never fished out as in the

for the Speckled Beauties.

THE SEASON OPENING TUESDAY.

Get and Good to Eat.

Next Tuesday is the last day of grace for

Trout Fishers of Allegheny County.

There are no trout worth speaking of in this county, and consequently not many trout fishers. W. G. Schirmer, pharmacist, states that he doesn't know of more than 50 all told in these two cities, and he is an enthusiastic angler who had rather pull out a well sized speckled beauty than eat spring chicken and waffles. He and other enthusiasts will, in course of a few years, be able

to take their favorite in most streams adaptable for trout culture in the State, as in Lancaster county alone over 100,000 fry were distributed. Last year Mr. Demuth also put into the Conestoga, a lot of croppie, rock bass, calico bass and wall-eyed pike,

locally called Susquehanna salmon, and some black banded sunfish. There oes not seem to have been as much energy displayed by the Fish Commission in the

western end of the State, but J. W. Hogue, Fish Warden, is making a strong fight to succeed Mr. Long, and if he gets there, there may be expected to be a stirring of dry

person who suffers injury in consequence of he formation of any such trust may recover triple damages, costs and attorneys' fees m the parties engaged in the trust.

After running over the act of which this the substance, the attorney said that when the attention of the firms had been called to its severe penalties they put the question to their counsel whether they were not vioating that law by going into the trust. The latter replied that they were not. The trust they said, was organized as a corporation under the laws of Illinois. Each part going into it would do so in good faith.

A Regular Corporation.

They took stock in it and paid for the stock its full value by turning into the incorporated trust their respective plants and the trust would operate them in the same manner as an individual who might buy up and run half a dozen stores in various parts They cited the case of the the city. United Glass Company, a New York corporation located in Chicago, which operates out 18 different glass factories, stretching from New York to St. Louis, which used to surpcie with each other, and said that that concern had never been interfered with.

But, the manufacturers urged, that com nany was formed before the act of Congress went into effect, and they could not be convinced that the Agricultural Implement rust could be run without at least great anger of the prosecution of its members in the United States courts. "The upshot of it all was," snide he, "that the scheme was abandoned. The advantages to be derived from it were not great enough to com-pensate for the risks.".

Triple Damages the Biggest Bugbear.

Some of the manufacturers especially feared that section of the act giving to any person injured triple damages for injuries sustained through the trust, and the gentle men read the following:

Section 7-Any person who shall be injured a his business or property by any other person or corporation by reason of anything forbidder or declared to be unlawful by this act, may su therefor in any Circuit Court of the United States, in the district where the defendant re States, it toe district where the defendant re-sides or is found, without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover threefold the damages by him sostained and the costs of smit, thecluding a reasonable attorneys' fee. "The language of that section," he conmdant re

tinued, "is very broad and sweeping, and the people engaged in that trust found that they would be at once swamped with troublesome litigation. That act is comratively new and has been brought into the courts in only one instance, when proceedings were begun at Nashville Tenn., to prevent the formation of a coa The courts have not yet put an interpretation on this section of it, and atil they do, it will be hard to say jus what it means.

It Would Cause Endless Annoyance.

"But there is no question that it might cause endless annovance to a trust like that for the manufacture of agricultural implements, Suppose, for instance, that I am an extensive farmer, and must have many thousand dollars worth of machinery to carry on my business. The trust is formed All competition is put an end to and the price list doubled. I am, therefore, obliged to pay just twice as much for my machinery is I would have to pay if there were n trust, and I would be damaged just to that extent. Under that section of the monopo lies act I could sue the trust, and if I made out my case I could recover three times the amount of the damage suffered, and also my attorney's fee. What an inducement there is in that to sue the trust | The cast of beginning and carrying on a suit is comparatively light; the profits of one, if successful, may be enormous."

'If that act prevents the formation of the Reaper Trust, why should it not also affect trusts in other articles-glass, for instance, or anthracite coal?" the attorney was asked

Other Trusts Would Be Affected.

"In time it probably will," was the reply. "Suppose the Window Glass Trust gained control of that article and forced the builders of all of our big office buildings to make way.

Advantage of a Ship Canal.

Charcoal iron, then, being out of the calcula tion, the champion district (Allegheny county and our two valleys, the Mahoning and She nango), produced in 1890, 28.35 per cent of the entire pig iron output of the United States. Pennsylvania and Ohio produced 57.67 per cent of the whole output of 1890, and Pennsylvani alone produced 45.43 per cent of the whole out

alone produced 43.35 per cent of the Whole out-put. The output of the Shenango and Mahoning valleys was 1.224.57 net tons, of which the Shenango valley made 660,608 tons. The two valleys made 99,880 tons more than Alabama and Virginia combined. We are in the front rank yet: but in order to keep there we must reduce the cost of producing iron, at least to the degree above indicated. We need to make iron at a cost, per ton, fo habor, \$160; administration and taxes, \$00; ore, \$175; coke, \$250; line, etc., 550; total, \$12 And this without undly calling for re-duc ion en prices of stock. But we cannot do this without our ship canal, In 1890 the average freight charge on ore (aggregating the Ash-

freight charge on ore (aggregating the Ash-land, Marquette and Escanaba business, and including dock charges) to Pittsburg, was \$2 18% per ton; to the valleys, \$1 75.83 per

ton. Were the ship canal in existence, even with a through "toll" of 20c per ton to Sharpsville, the rate from upper lake ports to Pittsburg would not exceed \$1.50, and to Sharpsville \$1.33 per ton. So the freight on the ore for a ton of metal would be, to Pittsburg \$2.55% and to Sharpsville \$2.16% (1% tons ore to ton of metal). ago. metal).

Canal Should Be Free.

Quebec City. Montreal says trade is dull The reduction from present cost would be and merchants are complaining, while 69.6 cents per ton of metal for Sharpsville, and Toronto reports a moderate activity only 96.4c per ton of metal for Pittsburg. The The Dominion reports 37 business failures Pittsburg reduction would be 25.8 cents, per ton this week, against 36 last week, and 38 this of metal, greater than the Sharpsville reducweek last year. The total number from on. The freight on the ore for a ton of metal January 1 to date is 633, against 608 last to Pittsburg would be 42% c greater than the vear. freight to Sharpsville; at present it is 63% But the canal should be "free;" and it will be R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review say

But the canal should be "free;" and it will be if the communities interested promptly take joint action to that end. With a "free canal" the through rate on ore from upper lake ports to Pittsburg will not exceed \$1 39 per ton and to Sharpsville \$1 23 per ton. Then the freight on the ore for a ton of metal will be: To Pitts-burg \$2 25% and to Sharpsville \$1 99%. Re-duction from present rates (per ton of metal) 85.8c to Sharpsville and \$1 29 to Pittsburg. By adoption of proper cars and appurten-ances for delivering and handling stock to and at furnaces, a saving, upon presont practice, of atleast 15 cents per ton of metal may beeffected. By the very simple expedient of taking out of the blast air, before it goes into the blowing tubs, all water that may be removed by con-densation, a saving of fuel (and increase of production per diem) may be effected, equiva-ient, with coke at \$5 per ton in the furnace) to 80 cents per ton of mental produced. Would Reduce Coke Rates. plained, and while it may at any time change for the better, it is at present an unfavorable symptom. At Detroit char-coal iron is offered at \$18, the lowest price ever known. It is a hopeful feature, on the other hand, that stocks unsold have decreased during the month more than one-quarter, both of anthracite and trade is very dull, and some Southern fur-

Would Reduce Coke Rates

naces are weakening as to price, while the The saving effected by the desiccation of the market for manufactured forms of iron and blast air, with a furnace making, in present practice, 100 tons per diem, will repay the cos of the desiccating plant in about seven months that the orders for rails placed this year do not reach 400,000 tons. Another element, The above specified reductions of cost to be effected by the canal, and the other means here which may prove of great, though tempo rary, importance, is the decision of a great named, amounts to \$1 30.8 per ton of metal made. The canal would operate furthermore to materially modify rates on coke, and to re-duce cost of transportation of pig metal; the latter result working as directly for the benefit body of miners to strike May 1 for eight hours. of the fornaces as it would were it an actual re

of the fornaces as it would were it an actual re-duction of cost of production. We trust that the people of Western Penn-sylvania and Eastern Obio will presently wake up to the fact that the Lake Erie and Obio River Ship Canal is positively necessary to the maintenance of their district in its position as the seat of the principal iron-making industry of this country. We hardly need to say that if it maintains that position it will soon take rang as the principal iron-making district of the world. more dull. The boot and shoe trade is un commonly dull, with prices tending rather downward. Sales of 500,000 pounds lake

And the people of the great Northwest, in And the people of the great Northwest, in-terested in maintaining markets for their ores, and in securing cheap transportation for their fuel, which they must import, will earnestly second any movement made for establishment of this canal; this very necessary supplement to the Sault Ste. Marie Canal.

GRAND ARMY men always find the most reliable news in THE DISPATCH. A G. A. R. department every Sunday.

nati machinery is very brisk, but other trades only fair. At Chicago, wheat, dressed LINOLEUMS at prices not to be found in any other store in either city, at Welty's, 120 Federal street, 65, 67, 69 and 71 Park beet and wool show considerable increase over last year, but sales of drywoods fall be TIS

nd nervous, with advancing tendencies and that the space at the sides could not be en increasing professional and public interest. larged, for want of room. Its consumption due to the encouraging crop conditions. The of gold was 45 bushels a day prior to the enlargement and 21 bushels a day subseexport of \$4,000,000 of gold to Europe has had comparatively little effect. quent thereto. In this case the coal was Wheat Is on the Rise. reighed during six days preceding and six Wheat scored another advance this week.

days succeeding the enlargement. In the first experiment the grate surface of the and it is not unlikely to go higher, with inturnace was enlarged from 9 to 20 feet and in the second from 14 to 21 feet, just 50 per visible stocks small, exports relatively heavy rom both coasts and foreign demand active cent in the latter case. Nearly all the gases were consumed by the perfection gained in Available stocks show signs of decreasing most rapidly. Exports, both coasts, this week (including flour as wheat) equal ombustion and added to the saving of fuel the fouling of the atmosphere by the escape 2,934,652 bushels, against 2,164,188 bushels last week, and 2,083,719 bushels in the second of smoke was almost entirely avoided. Mr. Eichbaum says he does not base his week of April, 1890. Exports from July 1 to theory and practice on any pretension to scientific knowledge, but wholly on ob-servation and experience. When he was steamboating economy of fuel was a dedate equal 74,917,141 bushels (from the United States only), against 84,244,057 bushels in a like portion of 1889-90, and 69,269,016 bushels in 1888-89. Last week's wheat exsideratum on the Western and Southern ports have only been exceeded in one week within the current cereal year. Available rivers and he had a master stoker employed whom \$40 a month was paid when stokers stocks of wheat in Europe consolidating could be had in any port for \$25 a month, but this man's skill in firing saved the erbohm's and Bradstreet's totals, equaled 99,868,145 bushels April 1, 1891, 344,000 ushels more than on March 1, 1891, 11,616,owners of the boat several times his extra cost. Mr. Eichbaum observed that this 795 bushels less than on January 1, 1891. stoker would not allow the furnaces choked 9,013,700 bushels more than one year ago, and 485,000 bushels more than two years with raw coal as did ordinary firemen, but first coked the coal in the front of the turnac and then spread the coals by degrees so In the Dominion general trade has not been very active. When navigation opens as to not only get more heat than othe stokers, but at a much less expenditure of some improvement is expected. Complaints

fuel, and he did not have the facilities for doing as much as he could have done with an enlarged grate surface,

Can Be Done in Every House Mr. Eichbaum says the same results can be achieved in household consumption by similar methods, and it is well known that some grate setters can give the same heat in room with less than half the coal con sumed in grates 40 years ago.

He attributes the waste of fuel in Pitte burg to the cheapness of coal here in former ears. In the East and in some portions of the West, where fuel has always been expensive, the matter has received study, and the Corliss engines are provided with furnaces built on scientific principles, the amount of grate furnace room being calculated according whether anthracite or bituminous coal is to be used. As coal will never again be so cheap in Pittsburg as it was in the days when the surplus could not be shipped, the matter is an important one, not only as regards cost for manufacturing and house co sumption, but as has been demonstrated. Mr. Pickwick's observation that dirt and prosperity go together is no longer axiom-Why not make an effort to get along without smoke in our atmosphere, especially when it is cheaper to do so than not? As we have wasted in seven years a supply of natural gas that ought to have years, we should at least try and get some alvage from our experience.

Wall Paper.

Lincrusta walton, pressed goods, hand de goods; also cheap and me dium grades. The Eastern coal trade is very irregular, with ceilings, triezes and borders to match. buyers waiting the effects of the Coxe interand a full line of wood moldings, State decision. Other industries show no Welty's, 120 Federal street, 65, 67, 69 and material change, though the wool market is 71 Park way. TTS

Special Bargains in Jacket

Ladies' stylish cloth blazers in black opper at 13% cents, are reported. Lead is ray, tan, embroidered collar, \$3 95, would weaker, but tin has been advanced by specube cheap at \$5. Very fine reefers and silk ation. The outlook for the building trades rolling collar, tan or black, at is generally favorable, but labor troubles at \$4 85, worth \$7 50. Hundreds of new ones opened yesterday at Rosenbaum & Co.'s. Reports from the various centers of trade

Now Is the Time

To select wall paper. See our extensive stock. JOHN S. ROBERTS, 414 Wood street.

An All-Around Superiority

trade. At Cleveland general trade is fairly ctive, especially in lumber, and at Cincin A reliable brand of beer is that manufac tured by the Iron City Brewing Company, This beer is better than any German articl and English porter cannot compare with the Iron City porter,

bull head or catfish pulls they draw him gently within an inch or two of the surface f the water, and then with a spasmodic twitch, accompanied by considerable muscu-lar effort, land him on the shore. This system requires dexterity that only come through practice. If the fish's nose is a candidate. owed to come to the surface before the twist of the wrist necessary to land him, he lets go and goes back into his element. Mr. Schirmer, who is a successful trout taker, says he has no theory to propound.

He states that he gets trout by sneaking up on them like a suake if necessary, but he is inclined to indorse the method of Judge Sutton, of Indiana county, who is suppos to know more of the art than did old Izaak Walton. Judge Sutton wears a rubber suit. or did some years age, that enables him to wade to his armpits it necessary. He starts at the head of a brook and meanders leisurely down stream, casting his fly ahead. His success has been great, and some say it because the trout does not see up stream very well.

How the Fish Is Usually Taken.

Mr. Schirmer, however, thinks it is be cause the bait floating down does not appear uspicious, as it does if the angler throw it up stream, as the latter operation requires more exertion, and is liable to discompose the fish, which expects his prey to float lown stream, as it usually travels that way. Mr. Schirmer states that he never had any ronounced success fishing for trout with flies but gets them with both feet with worm bait, and he does not appear to have any especial - preference among worms. Schirmer enters his protest against the law which provides that bass shall not be taken before June 1, as he says they afford no sport after the time set and the taking of iem in May would not interfere with spawn-Captain William M. Dalgleish, a veteran

angler, who regards the trout as the only Pennsylvania fish worthy of the ambition of an ichthyologist, says that, added to ordinary gumption and experience, it is nece sary to take into consideration the state o

hat he was out with a large party, and they

ished for an hour or two in a large poo The trout paid no attention to flies, and they tried worms. He was the only one of the party who, at the start, could get a bite. Alter he had drawn out half a dozen the party wanted to see his bait. They had white grub-worms, large angle worms, miscellaneous worms, bugs, etc., but nothing that tempted the palate of the trout. It was found that Captain Dalgleish had been baiting with a bright red worm so thin that in ad but little more capacity than sufficient to hide the hook. The party skirmished until it had provided itself with the same kind of bait, and the result was that over 100 arge-sized fish were taken out of that pool. While the trout is scarcely known in this county, it is plenty in Westmoreland, Fayette, Indiana, Cambria, Somerset and Clear field counties, and, in fact, in all the mountain counties where the brooks have not been exhausted. The main trouble is that the streams are fished so persistently that after a few days in each season there are no fish left large enough to be worth angling tor. The nearest places for good sport are Ligonter and Confluence, though some Pittsburg anglers do not think it much of a hardship to go as far as Clearfield

Though some people say trout will not grants, whose examination proved unsa hits yet on account of the backward spring, ory, were detained for further investigat

uted. -It snowed heavily in Minnesota Thursday night.

-Senator Carlisle says he is not a Presidental -Wind, rain and snow storms did great dam-age in Illinois towns. -The first train passed through the Port Huron tunnel vesterday. -The Canadian envoys were well please

with their reception by Blaine. -Mrs. McKee was acquitted at Rome, Ga., for the murder of Mrs. Wimple. -General Rosecrans is much improv health, and is now able to sit up. -Governor Burke, of North Dakota, pre dicts a big wheat crop in his State. -The United States steamer Mohican has an rived at San Francisco from Honolulu. -A tornado at Nevado, Mo., did great dam-age to property and ended one human life.

-The "Big Four," of Chicage, bought 80,000 head of Texas cattle during the past few weeks. -Dissensions are probable in the Iowa Farmers' Alliance over the Southern Alliance policy -Two unknown negroes have been arreste at Evergreen, Ala., charged with train wree odd.

-The first negro of the Savannah bar was admitted Thursday-John H. Kinculs, of Vircinia. -The funeral of P. T. Barnum was o

with simple ceremonies at Bridgeport, Conn., esterday. -Rumored that the Northern Pacific has of fered to sell its entire Manitoba system to the

Canadian Pacific. -The first case of spotted fever has devel pped in a Polish colony at Elizabeth, N. J., and causes much alarm. -The American bark Payson Tucker en

countered a heavy yellow dust storm at sea, 50 niles off Cape Hatteras. -Mormons will not allow their old temple at

Kirtland, O., to be removed to Chicago and ex-nibited at the World's Fair. -Eight-year-old Clarence Robertson ered his playmate, 4-year-old Eman dered his playmate, 4-year-old En with a stone, at Richburg, N. C. -Bismarck has not yet accepted the Reichs ag candidacy for Geeslemunde. If defeated,

he will be nominated for Breslau, -Rev. Mr. Davis, the English dissenting clergyman who refused to toast the Queen, is in hot water among his co-religionists.

-Henry Kuhlman, proprietor of the Georgia Hotel at Dailas, Tex., has been arrested charged with burning his establishment, -A Dale county (Ga.) man pamed John Jones tried to kill his 9-year-old son for a trifing offense by hanging. The orute is in jail.

-Parnell's private secretary. Henry Camp bell, M. F., has sued the Cork *Herald* for libel in connection with the Mrs. O'Shea scandal. The people and press of Jamaica are clam-oring for reciprocity with the United States, but their Government seems to be indifferent. -Minister Pauncefote has telegraphed to Otrawa that Secretary Blaine has fixed October 22 as the date for the Canadian reciprocity con-

-The Brussels Chamber of Deputies has de cided in favor of household suffrage. Voters must be 25 years of age at least, and pay 10 francs poll tax. -A 14-year-old boy at Huron, S. D., Fred

Huntley, has been sentenced to 14 years in the penitentiary for killing his father, a prominent politician, last June. -Patrick Murray, an ex-convict, who was stabled at Syracuse, N. Y., Thursday by Walker, the well-known colored baseball

player, died yesterday. -The Dominion immigration agents have ad-vised their Government that the outlook for immigration to Canada this season is more dis-couraging than ever. -The Lower House of Minnesota has passed house, with its raised floor, dotted with soft futon (cushions) a couple of feet square, on

the eight-hour labor bill and the elective fran-chise fraud bill, the latter prohibiting the solicitation of votes.

-The removal of a rail by section laborers in their work caused a bad wreck on the Louis-ville and Nashville Railroad near Louisville. Several persons severely injured.

-J. M. Plummer & Co., dealers in rubbe oto and biwa and samisen, and m goods in Boston, are financially embarrassed, and ask for an extension. The liabilities are stated to be between \$60,000 and \$70,000.

-The Toronto Board of Trade passed resolutions favoring more intimate trade relation with Great Britain, and protesting against the English import duty on food products.

-There were landed at the Barge Office in New York yesterday 909 steerage passenger from Rotterdam. A number of the immi

house formed by a natural arbor of wistaria -such wistaria! I doubt if the world has its equal. The arbor stands on the water's letkirtled and gaudily hair-pinned, who waited at the hotel. To s shy man it edge, and in May, when the Fuji, as the Japs have named the wistaria, after their was a little embarrassing, but, in Japanese ethics, bathing is the merest trifle. Funny little damsels these musumes were, with peerless mountain, is in full bloom, the water is swept by vast, ieathery racemes of delicate, lilac-colored blossoms three or four feet long, odorous of honey and buzzing with bees. Jap bees have learned cheeks as plump and as rosy as ripe red plums, and white teeth and silver laughter. They had all sorts of engaging little tricks, likely the Japs have educated them, as they but there never was a shadow of immorality educate fir trees to dwarf themselves, and in the house. Mr. Yamaguchi, the proprie-tor, was a martiaet in such matters. The plum trees to tie themselves up into knots) not to take the slightest notice of people who Fujiva itself was a low wooden building, go to drink tea in their honey orchards. Another delight ul tea garden is the Gwario-bai, or Garden of the Sleeping Dragon. We went there in springtime, when the 500 queer gnarled old plum trees, which are upposed to look like dragons, were one nass of blossom. Under the trees, with their shower of fragrant blossom, were the few benches which constituted the tea house. The trees were ill stuck over with pieces of paper containng poems, for these gardens were the former

ng can be imagined more delightful than

Patience Well Rewarded.

Very different was the tea garden we went

o at Kobe on the night of the Mikado's

naval review. A wicket marked by a great

quare lantern of rather dubious reputation

dmitted us into a funny little garden on the

Chinese pattern, full of lotus ponds, with

artificial waterfalls, and quaint tiny bridges,

and islands, and pagodas, and the stone votive lanterns, Ishidoro, and fantastically trained fir trees, and little summer houses,

which could be rendered private by drawing

the paper shoji (shutters). , When our rikisba boys knocked and we

were admitted a little gaily dressed musume

led us to one of these snumer houses, and

was proceeding forth with to draw the shoji. We expostulated because we had gone there

for the quaintness of the garden and not for

amorous seclusion. The expostulation was

in signs and broken Japanese; so our

len, and wait for things to develop.

vere rewarded for our patience, because

presently the shoji, which were glimmering

behind the lotus pond and its native lanterns, were flung open by an excited Japanese, overheated by the sultry evening and over-

eating and sake, and alternately making

love to the geishas who performed before

ore amorously at the younger gentlemen

Forced to Retreat in Haste,

We felt grateful to him for teeling so hot.

for his party made a most picturesque tout

ensemble. The quaint Japanese

of his party.

or smokers.

his antique orchard.

only one degree removed from a Japanese style hut, that is the part reserved for Eqropeans, but it leads to a charming Japanete part, with Shoji and Chigaidana and Tokonoma (the guest chamber recesses), surrounded with blossoming cherry trees growing out of the face of the ravine, on a spur of which it stood, commanding a glorious view of the gorge, with its dark mountain river and cluster of waterfalls. In one of the rooms there was a ceiling of firwood, as gray as chinchills, a color which it has gained by being stored away for 500 years. This Mr. Yamaguchi assured me was not adezvous of the Japanese poetical Eisted-All the trees had mossy trunks, and nothuncommon.

Prettiest Mountain in the World.

At the Fujiva the table was almost as good as the club hotel at Yokohama, pro-verbial through the far East for its cooking, and Miyanoshita is a delightful plac perched up in the hills almost under th shadow of Fujiyama, which is 13,000 feet

high and the most beautifully shaped mountain in the world. If one climbs over Ojigoku, the "Big Hell," with boiling quicksands for the unwary, one has the sacred mountain standing right up before one, and the blue Hakone Lake at one's feet, and the whole gorge of Miyanoshita is superlatively lovely with its blossoming cherries and camellias and azalens and irises. Miyanoshita will always bring a tinge of regret to us for it was from Mi-yanoshita, on Good Friday morning of 1890, that, as we stood round laughing and chating, the Canadian Missionary Large went to meet his death so heroically at Azabu hat night at the hands of the Japanese assassins, whom, unarmed as he was, he at-

musume flew away and returned with two of the tall iron candlesticks, a couple of feet high, which stand on the floor and hold acked in defense of his wife and child, though they were armed with the deadly their candles on the point of a spike instead of the regulation socket, and (oh, horrors!) apanese swords. The other mournful event was the death box of "Bryant & May's" matches. She

oon after our return, of the little daughter then dropped on her knees and waited to see of Mr. Mollison, whose childish beauty, what we were going to order for the good of the house. We ordered a bottle of Yokolike Millais' "Cherry Ripe," had made her the theme of wonder there. She lived just long ecough to be chosen, for her beauty, to present the flowers to the English royal nama beer, and sat down to listen to the tinkle of the samisen wafted across the gar-We party on their landing in Japan.

Much quainter and more Japanese than either of these hotels was the Musashiya at Nara, a genuine Japanese tea house, but wofully inferior in comforts for the creature. A genuine Japanese tea house is lacking n the two prime essentials of civilized life. Red and bread are unknown factors, and so him, and getting irate with them for smiling are milk and doors and tables and chain and beer.

One has to take off one's boots before one can go in. Rice does duty for bread, and sake, or the wishy-washy Japanese tea, without sugar or milk, for drink. Meat is never procurable, and only occasionally fish, chickens and eggs all together; though one can generally obtain one or the other...

How Hotels Are Closed.

which squatted, in a couple of crescents, party of Japanese gentlemen with the regu-lar Japanese bauquet before them-live fish, potatoes and syrup, sea slugs and plams. What an uncom ortable night we spent at Nars, half way from Kyotol It had come on to pour, and we had to have our 'rikisha boods and tarpaulies drawn, so that we sh soup and bean cakes, and sakel sake! could see nothing of the road, and when we sake! and on the other side a group of reisha zirls, with their whitened faces and gorgot to our notel at nightfall we discovered that we had left our passports behind, and cous coiffures and costumes, playing the should have had to have gone back straight in their squeaky little voices, the floor being dotted all over with the tall candlesticks off, it my jinrikisha boy had not told the head of the police that we were friends of the English prince, and that Count Kido, the Jap-nese functionary in attendates on the prince, would certainly make a very great fuss if any incivility were offered to the and the little tobacco monos (pipe stoves) The excitable gentleman, as he heated, fuss if any incivility were offered to the prince's friends. This, or the fact that is vas divesting himself of his clothes at an

larming rate, so we thought it prudent to eat a retreat, having ladies in our party. was exceedingly rainy and there were ady and child in the party, mollified "De A teabouse means a hotel, and varies from berry." who said we must be sure to return the low-browed country hotel, which would

county.

worms in various colors. Particular as to Their Food. Once, up in Ligonier, the Captain state

Dalgleish says that after a heavy shower millions of flies are knocked down into the brooks. The trout gorge themselves, and the day following they must be offered a change, or they will turn up their aristo-cratic noses and roll over in bed for another ap. In such cases something in the way of dessert must be offered, and it is wet to provided not only with flics, but with

the weather, and give the speckled beauties a varied menu. Though they like flies, it must be understood that they don't want them as a steady diet, as the trout has a dainty palate and wants variety. Captai

ing.