A CENTURY IN THE SENATE.

Experience With James G. Blaine

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

mentioned that shortly after the adjournment

of the Legislature in 1889, when Senator Boles Penrose was elected President pro tem., he was

in Washington and made a business call upon the Secretary of State. When introduced to

the magnetic man from Maine, the latter said:

ate. And was it your father or your grand-father who was Speaker of that body in 1839

and 1841? It must have been your grandfather. You are too young a man for it to have been

And he straightway recounted a number of

incidents, showing a surprising knowledge of the career of the elder Penrose. The young

Senator listened with proper gratification, and when the interview was over, and he had got back on the street, he said to his companion: "There's no use talking; Jimmy Blaine is the greatest headsweller in the United States."

Presiding Officers a Century Ago.

the adoption of the Constitution of 1791, 75 men have filled the position of President pro tem,

or, as it was called prior to the adoption of the Constitution of 1874, Speaker of

the Senate. The first was Richard Peters

under Cleveland, and District Attorney John

ston, of Allegheny county, are sons of these two political rivals, Speakers and Governors Governor Johnston died in 1872 and Governor Righer to 1880

Came Back in His Old Age.

Of the gentlemen who presided over the Ser

ate in later years, Daniel L. Sherwood, of

Northumberland county, Speaker in 1846, came

back to the House in 1883, and sat with men,

many of whom were not born when he had re-tired to private life. He died a few years ago.

tired to private life. He died a few years ago. David Taggart, from the same county, Speaker in 1859 and a politician noted for many eccentricities, passed away about the same time as did Sherwood. William M. Francis, who represented Lawrence and Mercer, and was Speaker in 1860, blind for years, but retaining his full mental faculties, resides with his daughter, the wife of Mayor Dunn, of Franklin. Robert M. Palmer, of Schuylkill, who followed him, was sent by President Lincoln as Minister to the Argentine Republic, and died while on his way home, his body being committed to the ocean. Louis W. Hall, of Blair, Speaker in 1882 and again in 1867 is now one of the leaders of the Harrisburg bar.

nd honors, he lives at Monongaheli

City, but his hand has not yet forgotten its po-litical cunning, and when he takes hold it still means trouble for his adversaries.

Last Under the Old Constitution

John P. Penny, of Allegheny county, who

swung the gavel in 1864, is dead, as is also his

successor, William J. Turrell, of Susquehanna,

Wilmer Worthington, of Chester, 1869, and Butler B. Strang, 1874, the last Speaker under

the old Constitution, have also passed away.

James L. Graham and George H. Anderson,

Beaver county, is one of the best-known poli-cians in Western Pennsylvania. After

absence of 12 years, during a part of which

other leaders possess.

A. J. Herr, President in 1879, resides at Harrisburg. John Lamon, 1880, is Superintendent of Police of Philiadelphia. William I. Newell, 1881, lives in the same city, but is a regular visitor at Harrisburg while the Legislature is

A Sturdy Scotch-Irishman.

Hugh McNeill, of Allegheny, President is

1881, served ten years in the Senate. A typical

representative of the sturdy Scotch-Irish ele-

ment in Western Pennsylvania, his force of

character, strong common sense and blunt, straightforward manners gained for him the

genuine respect of all who were brought in contact with him, and his death a few years ago

was generally lamented.

John E. Reyburn, who governed the Senate

during the troublous extra session of 1833, now occupies the seat in Congress so long filled by William D. Kelley. The Senate has had few

abler and more conscientious members than Mr. Reyburn, and while those who knew him

were glad at his promotion they could not but regret his leaving a body where he had served

so long and so usefully.

Amos H. Mylin, of Lancaster, President in

Amos H. Mylin. of Lancaster, President in 1885, is as excellent a representative of the Pennsylvania-German element of our people as was Mr. McNeill of the Scotch-Irish. The steady-going citizens of Lancaster have kept him in the Legislature for 20 years, four years in the House, and 16 years in the Senate, and should he be the Republican nominee for Auditor General this year, an honor for which he

ditor General this year, an honor for which he is said to be an aspirant, he would be a most

popular candidate, George Handy Smith, of Philadelphia, who

George Handy Smith, of Philadelphia, who presided with such courtliness and dignity during the session of 1887, has had 20 years legislative experience. The very soul of geniality and good humor, irreproachable in attire and a Chesterfield in manners, Senator Smith has the good will or all who know him. Senator Grady, who succeeded him, halls also from Philadelphia, and as Chairman of the Finance Committee, takes an important part in legislation. His successor, the present presiding officer, comes from the Quaker City. Though one of the youngest Senators, Mr. Penross ranks among the ablest, and there is every prospect that the future holds much in store for him.

Well, Don't He?

The press of the country seems to be bent

apon quarreling with Johann Most because he

raved like a lunatic at the funeral of Fricks but

makes the most of his one talent?

Chicago Times. 1

During the 100 years which have passed since

your father."

put themselves in the attitude of offering to who had been a delegate to the Continental

"Ah, yes; you are the President of the Sen-

HARRISBURG, April 11 .- Where Boles Pen-

Some Notable Careers.

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PITTSBURG, SUNDAY, APR. 12, 1891.

Patrons of THE DISPATCH who have changed their residence should furnish this great uncertainties of modern life. office with their new address, either personally, by postal card or through Carrier. By prompt compliance with this request interruption in the delivery of THE DIS-PATCH will be avoided.

THE ITALIAN MUDDLE.

From our cable dispatches this morning it will be learned that the status of the Italian affair has changed but slightly. In fact, beyoud intimating that Minister Porter will not be ejected, but will only be politely requested to leave, and kindly giving the United States three days' grace in which to answer her last letter, Italy does not recede from her position as indicated in THE DIS-PATCH vesterday. Such being the case, there is but little to say except that the matter has assumed a very disagreeable

The idea that Italian politicians are not altogether blameless for the force with which Italy's ultimatum was declared is no doubt ers of Crispi better than to see the Rudini Cabinet get into difficulties, and the New Orleans affair gave them what they consider a first-class opportunity to cause trouble by starting a cry of protection to Italian citizens in this country. The friends of Crisni by so doing made it compulsory for Rudin; to show his patriotism by taking a decided stand in dealing with the United States. If the outcome is not favorable to Italy the object of the ex-Premier's friends will have been accomplished in the consequent disgrace brought upon the existing Cabinet.

With the politics of Italy this country has, of course, nothing to do. Should Minister Porter be sent away from Rome, the United States will be compelled to take some action, and anything that can be done will be harmful to both countries, though more so to Italy. Even if active hostilities are not precipitated, the loss consequent to a breaking off of commercial relations will be considerable, but the \$100,000,000 that it is calculated Italy will lose will go a great ways in throwing a balance in favor of the United States.

PEACE AT MOREWOOD.

The conflicting claims of the coke operators and the strikers are about what was expected from the scene of the recent riot. but while interesting, they are not of prime importance. It is sufficient for the general public to know that during the week just ended no blood has been she's, and that this week will likely be equally peaceful. If both parties to the dispute will now recognize the fact that arbitration can settle the trouble, and use that means of doing so, the interests of both will be conserved.

There has been enough loss of life and property at Morewood to remove forever the idea that a labor dispute can be ended by violence. There has also been enough loss to remove forever the idea of any economy in employing half-savage men to take the place of intelligent workers. Both these facts should be borne in mind, if it is decided to arbitrate, and if they are, a settlement will soon be reached.

PETFER'S SELF-DEFINED POSITION. A short time ago Republican editors were jubilant over a reported statement that Peffer, of Kansas, had declared that on party questions, outside of issues raised by the the direction in which it shows that railroad Farmers' Alliance, he would vote with the rates can be improved are well worth study. Republicans. This caused decided rejoicgan to develop an idea that the new Kansas | general policy of a reduction in passenger Senator, whom they had been writing down | rates commensurate to that which has taken with ail their might, is a very clear-headed place in freight charges. The comparison and stagether nice, though somewhat eccen- of the two, in the article referred to, is

trie, fellow. For the peace of mind of those who regu- take into account the fact that a paslate their estimate of a public man by find- senger car is not likely to carry over ing out whether he votes their way or not, 9,000 or 10,000 pounds of passenger weight, we regret that Sepator Peffer's declaration in another column is likely to disturb this in a car, nor that freight trains are always growing affection for him. In another as- held back to give passenger trains priority pect, also, the Senator's declaration may of speed and get them in on time. But, contain a good deal of disturbance for the regular party mind. The new style of poli- things are apparent. First, there has been tician seems to understand as clearly as the an immense cheapening of the cost of freight oldest regular party hack that a vote, during 20 years, the result of which has especialty in a close body, has a value not | been an immense increase of the traffic and to be given away without a quid pro quo. | profits of the companies; second, there has His declaration that he is out of the Repub- been no such reduction in passenger charges lican party for good carries with it the except in the line of commutation rates, and warning that if his vote is wanted for any of | that is only partial. If a general reduction the old party issues it will have to be to all classes were made at all commensurate secured by a large number of votes for his to that in freight rates, there is no doubt especial projects. Two or three such men as that an increase in business would Peffer and Kyle, boiding their votes as the balance of power, may make themselves by expand profi's. The experience objects of extreme interest and solicitude to of Austro-Hungary has established this

regular party managers.

must have a great deal more money, and that the cost of getting it will be cheaper. In view of the probability that Peffer will make votes for this principle in consideration of voting on either side of partisan questions, the picture of cheap money which it holds out is a prominent feature of thepolitical situation.

BALTIMORE IN THE SAME BOAT. There is a certain satisfaction in the discovery that other people are as badly off as we are. Whether the knowledge will enable us to bear our burdens more hardily, Pitts-TRIBURE BUILDING, NEW YORK, where complete sites of THE DISPATCH can always be found. Foreign advertisers appreciate the convenience. Home advertisers and friends of THE DISPATCH, while in New York, are also made assessments, by a decision of the Maryland burg can at least extend a chastened and

> closely our own bog of difficulties on the same subject. The point of difference between the cases of Baltimore and Pittsburg 1s at the beginning and the ending. In Baltimore, according to the statement before us, the Court of Appeals overset a system of making

assessments which had been in force for nearly a century. In our case the trouble dated back to the acts of 1887 and 1889, although the practice of making the assessments by a city board of viewers had been in operation for a long 15 time before. The Baltimore case has an ad-THE DAILY DISPATCH is delivered by carriers at | ditional embellishment in the fact that the Maryland court had once sustained the very system which it now overthrows, and had to reverse itself in order to decide against the

When we come to the grounds of the de cision, however, there is a very strong parallel. The Maryland Court of Appeals held that the method of assessing by the foot front, and selling the property for nonpayment of assessments, was taking property "without due process of law." This the court held to be unconstitutional, bethe Editor of The Disparch will under no to court or trial by jury. Here we find an agreement between the courts of Pennsylvania and Marvland as to the necessity of a hearing in court, although we fail to see why the logic of the Maryland court will not apply as conclusively to ordinary taxes as to street assessments. There is also the preceding fact that lawyers in both States had for many years agreed that the condemned system was legal, and the consequent room for conclusions on the part of the public that the opinion of eminent counsel as to what the court of last resort will declare to be the law is among the

The remedy Baltimore is going to adopt also differs from ours. It is proposed that the only method of collecting assessments shall be by ordinary suit at law or an equity proceeding on the part of the city. This may be an improvement on the Pittsburg plan; but the probability is that the method adopted here of reaching the same result, of a trial by a regularly constituted court, will be generally preferred.

THE DECLINE OF THE GRIP.

Undoubtedly one of the pleasantest pieces of news to our readers this morning is that about the decline of the grip. People have become so used to reading about the ravages of the scourge that the facts will prove a pleasans surprise. A drop of about thirty per cent in the mortality means much in a city where there have been between sixty and seventy death notices published daily for weeks, and the worshiper this morning correct. Nothing would please the follow- will be lacking in gratitude if he does not add some words of thanks to his regular de-

THE LICENSE AMENDMENTS,

The views of Mr. Brooks author of the present high license law, with regard to the action of the Legislature, indicates a disposition to make some amendments to the law. although there is a somewhat perplexing indefiniteness as to the direction in which the amendments will change it. Mr. Brooks' own amendment contemplates

bringing wholesalers, bottlers and brewers under the same regulations as retailers. This would be an extension of the stringent restrictions of the law upon improper sales; but we may be pardoned for doubting whether it is the class of amendment that wholesalers, brewers and bottlers will agree to. On the other hand the amendment for reducing the license fee in cities of the third class and requiring licenses to be issued in proportion to population are unmistakably in the direction of easing up some of the strong features of the act. The first proposition has already been noticed in these olumns. The other is an especially peculiar one. It casts aside all considerations of the character of population or the differences in requirements. A residence locality or a center of travel, a temperance locality. or one where all the citizens take their hitters regularly, each is to have a saloon to so many population, without respect to the wishes of the public or the judgment of the

As to the argument which appears to have affected Mr. Brooks-that an increase in the number of saloons is necessary for the publie accommodation-that will have some foundation when any cases are presented in which the public have suffered from an inability to obtain liquid refreshment. Up to this time we have not learned of any such hardships, unless some man has been seized by the thirst in the small hours, or on Sunday, which suffering is not remedied by any of the pending amendments.

REDUCED PASSENGER RATES.

A special article elsewhere contains interesting suggestions on the possible reduction of railway fares, and the ability to build up suburbs in rural districts by cheap subur-

ban rates, such as 5 cents for a radius of 15 miles. The thoughts it brings forward and THE DISPATCH has heretofore referred ings among the partisans, and the organs be- to this matter editorially, and urged the along its higher reaches may be brought into subject to the criticism that it does not while 30,000 to 40,000 of freight can be put tributing it, without disputing about these details, two

fact; and it is corroborated by the great in-

A Very Honest Man. St. Louis Republic.] While jogging along recently in a bob-tail par on the Baden and St. Louis line, a passenger apparently well posted on the affairs of the oad regaled The Man About Town with an anecdote concerning a phenomenally honest man. A young German sought employment from Dr. Case, the owner of the road, as conductor. After his first month's service he beran "knocking down" fares, and he persisted in the practice for seven months, at the end of which time he found employment elsewhere Before leaving he marched up to Dr. Case and handed him \$45 with the remark! "Doctor bere's your change. I was in hard lines when I took it, but, thank God, I'm all right now, and glad to escape from your service." Dr. Case besought him to remain, offering him an in-crease in salary, but he declined. On one occasion this John knocked down 25 cents while De In addition, Senator Peffer declares we crease of travel which takes place in this Case was a passenger in his car,

country whenever a railroad breaks away from the combination theory enough to offer

low excursion or cut rates. The picture drawn by the writer, of suburbs built up by a cheap five-cent fare, so that every city workman could have his home in the country with a garden-plot and cow, simply presents a practicable plan for doubling what the masses can get out of their payments for a large share of their living expenses. Why it is not practicable has never been shown. It is certain there is a clear demonstration that lower passenger fares would give railroads an immensely enhanced business

A BETTER POLICY.

The fact that the coke workers have got together for a conference among themselves, with a possibility of proposing negotiations with the operators, is worthy of notice and commendation. While it is too soon to regard the movement as a distinct reopening of conference between employers and employed, yet it is an encouraging indication of a change in the direction of settling the dispute by reason instead of by brute force. Too strong an approval cannot be given the tendency toward the restoration of reason as the governing factor in labor issues. The policy of rushing into conflicts and trying to settle wages by a trial of strength, has been sufficiently illustrated in the pending strike, and the deplorable results to which that course may lead require no further demonstration. If the coke workers are ready to lay aside all intention of driving the other side to their terms, and

put themselves in the attitude of offering to give a reasonable dispassionate discussion of all the wage question, they will do more to gain public sympathy and support than is possible in any other way.

The settlement of such questions by reason and mutual concessions is the only possible way of deciding them. If approached in the right spirit, it will always be successful. There has never been a conference where both parties have had a sincere intention to make all reasonable efforts to avoid a strike, and to give a fair hearing to the other side, that has not made a successful and honorable adjustment of the dispute.

The next thing in Vermont will be the census of Green Mountain boys who are willing to rattle around in Senator Edmunds' shoes. The public will expect them to rattle around a good deal; but none of the aspirants will find any fatal objections to a loose fit.

It looks as if the beginning of a diplomatic career had impressed new ideas upon the gray matter of ex-Senator Blair's brain. He refused to say anything to a reporter the other day, asserting: "I have talked too much already." That fact was a very prominent one in the New Hampshire man's career in the

ready." That fact was a very prominent one in the New Hampshire man's career in the Senate; but this is the first indication that he had discovered what was long ago obvious to the rest of the country.

A NEW copper trust is reported from Philadelphia to be about at the point of completing its organization. The wreck of the old trust and the provisions of the United States law seem to have no terrors for the organizers

THE reference by an esteemed cotempo rary to the fact that "three hundred Spartans New York offer to make a new Thermopylæ to protect the United States from barbarian vasion" as a proof that "the Greeks in the country are no more friendly than were their ncestors to the ancient Romans," seems to indicate that a better education in classical history will not always be entirely useless even in

LOUISVILLE sends favorable reports of the use of Dr. Koch's lymph for consumption; but no one will expect Kentucky to abandon its preference for the local specific in the shape of good old Bourbon whisky.

THE report that Senator Sherman will esign is obviously intended for special con sumption where people are not very well acquainted with Sherman. That cool and long-headed gentleman is not the sort of man that resigns when a Democratic Legislature would have the election of his successor. In the meantime Senator Sherman goes on fixing up his barn and other things.

THREE or four Indian tribes have deter mined to send delegates to Washington to ask for more money. The poor Indian is getting right abreast with the march of modern civil

A NEBRASKA legislator claimed th right to smoke on the floor of the House under the guarantees of this Government which gives every man the "right to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." But the Speaker and Sergeant-at-Arms were inexorable, and the irate legislator had to enjoy life and pursue legislative halls.

MR. HENRY GEORGE is now gaining public notice by his ability to ride the bicycle. The riding of his hobby is less prominent than t was two or three years ago.

THE announcement is made that with the recent issue of the Nationalist, the organ of the Bellamy school, its publication will cease. The paper was devoted to the advocacy of the association and the abolition of the competitive system. The competition of other papers proved too much for it, and it piped out.

THE poem entitled "Natural Gas," published in another column, will make Pitts burgers think regretfully of a thing that used

COAL in Europe and Germany sells for twice what it does on our seaboard, according to latest reports. If Western Pennsylvania coal mines could load barges that would take the coal direct to the seaboard without transshipment, what a market it would open up!

CHINA'S WATERWAYS.

That Country Is Now Alive to the Benefits of Water Transportation.

Chinese mails show that the Chinese sem to be waking up to the value of their waterways and the necessity of maintaining and improving their pavigability. The Wei Tsao creek, near Woosung, has already been deepened and widened, so that the village communication with the other parts of the country and have their wants supplied. The Soochow crock is also under the same process of improvement. Last year the Governor of of improvement. Last year the Governor of the province came down to see that the work was properly performed, and oven k'a-t'on-ed to the several dams over the creek to deprecate their breaking before the work should be finished. The fact is that, with proper means of communication between the different parts of the Empire there need be no famine in China, Food there is in more than sufficient quantity, but there is at present no possibility of distributing it.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Men Who Wielded the Gavel in the Upper CARDINAL MANNING IS gogfather to House at Harrisburg-Boies Penrose's Mr. W. H. Gladstone, who is after him. GAIL HAMILTON has succeeded better

than most writers in keeping the facts of her THE Sultan of Turkey is reported as sayrose, handsome and dignified, sits as President of the Senate, his grandfather, Charles B. Penng that if it were not for his duty to his sub rose, sat 50 years ago. He was then Senator from Cumberland county, but afterward rets, he would emigrate to America.

COUNT EMILE DE KERATRY, who is in moved to Philadelphia, and was sent back to the Senate from that city, and died while in this country to present the Cross of the Legion of Honor to the copyright champions, is himoffice along in the latter part of the "fifties."

As an evidence of the minute knowledge

James G. Blaine possesses of political affairs,
and especially in his native State, it might be self an author of note. GENERAL BUTLER'S luncheon, which he

eats at 2 o'clock, does not vary from day to day. comprises one small ham sandwich, on small chicken sandwich, and a few swallows of brandy and water. EDMOND DEHAULT DE PRESSENSI

left among other writings "The Critical School and Jesus," which has been regarded as one of the most effective replies ever made to Renan's "Life of Jesus." LORD STANLEY OF PRESTON, the Gov. ernor General of Canada, is an enthusiastic admirer of football and used to bowl himself

wild with delight when his own club, the old North Ends, was winning a game. DR. WILLIAM I. HARRIS, the United States Commissioner of Education, is a tall, straight, and rather thin man. His beard is short and all gray. He speaks rapidly and easily, and is a very entertaining talker.

THE Grand Duke Michael, who has, by marrying the woman he wanted, offended the Czar, is 30 years of age. He was sent to England in 1887 with a hope that he would fancy a daughter of the Prince of Wales and make a JONATHAN TRUMBULL, of Norwich,

President of the Connecticut division of the Sons of the Revolution, has purchased the old war office of his ancestor, Governor Trumbull, George Washington's bosom friend and coun-selor, the "Brother Jonathan" of Revolutionary MRS. OLE BULL and others employed themselves during the intervals between the sessions of the late National Council of Women

in Washington in getting signatures to a pledge drawn up by Miss Willard not to wear the

bodies or feathers of birds because of the great cruelty practiced by those who obtain them. SENATOR ALLISON excited comment last bunday by giving what is construed as a negative vote in church, in Dubuque, on closing the World's Fair on Sundays. His course is interpreted by some people, however, as merely evincing disapproval of the request for a popular expression in such a place.

GENERAL ALBERT PIKE conducted deep researches into ancient Arvan literature in pursuit of hints of early Masonic practices. The 17 quarto volumes of translation which are the fruit of this labor are in manuscript, written in an elegant manner upon fine paper. There is not a blot or an erasure from one end to the other, and the writing, done with a guill pen of the old-fashioned kind, is like copper plate. Each volume numbers 1,000 pages.

PRIMITIVE SUPERSTITIONS.

Why War Was Declared Against French Photographs in Madagascar.

A writer in the London Spectator, in refer ring to a very curious account of the belief of the Nass River Indians (British Columbia), that "a doctor may swallow his patient's soul," etc., says: As an instance of a similar belief, permit me to draw your attention to an account of some French travelers in Madagas-

Dr. Catat and his two companions, MM. Maistre and Foucart, recently made a journey to that country for the purpose of exploring it. While engaged in the exploration of the country of the "Bara." which is near the Western coast, they succeeded, after much opposition, in photographing the royal family. The following day, to their surprise, war was declared against them. Upon inquiring the reason, they were accused of taking the souls of the natives, with the object of selling them when they reached their own country. This, of course, they denied; but it was of no avail.

The travelers were compelled (as is the custom of the country) to catch the souls, which were then placed in a great basket, and ordered by Dr. Catat to return to their respective domi-

DEATHS OF A DAY. Mrs. S. R. P. John.

burg bar.

The veteran George V. Lawrence, of Washington county, Speaker in 1863, has had a political career remarkable in the history of the State and extending over a period of 40 years or more. He was a member of the Senate in 1850-51, of the House in 1859-60, of the Senate again from 1861 to 1863, of Congress from 1895 to 1869, back to the Senate from 1876 to 1882, and to Congress again in 1853, retiring in 1855. Full of years and honors, he lives at Mononcahela Mrs. S. R. P. John, who was born on Sec. ond avenue, near Wood street, on the 20th of April, 1800, died last evening at the residence of her sister, Mrs. John S. Dilworth, Mrs. John was a remarkable woman in many respects, and notwithstanding the weight of her 91 years retained her mental faculties to the last. Her father was Henry Parry, a native of Wales and an architect, who married Miss Cadwalader of Philadelphia, a daughter of General Cadwalader, of the army of the Revolution. Mrs. John's hushand was Enoch D. John, President of the Indiana State Bank. She was an artist of some note and painted a nicture at the age of 53 years, She and her sister. Mrs. Hugh Logan, were the first singers in old Trinity Church on Sixth avenue, and one of her most intimate friends was Bishop Hopkins. Mrs. John was principal of the first ladies' seminary in Pittsburg, some 50 years age or more, and among her pupils were the Jennys, Simpsons, Craigs, Grants, Pentlands, Grimes, Laughlins, Irwins, Towns, Snowdens, Hays. Sellers, Rakewells and other prominent people of the city. was Henry Parry, a native of Wales and an archiof Allegheny, one Speaker in 1868 and the other in 1878, are both living, the former having been a member of the Lower House for the past eight years, while Mr. Anderson has since served as Postmaster of Pittsburg, James S. Rutan, Speaker in 1872, while representing

absence of 12 years, during a part of which time he was Collector of the Port of Pittsburg, he returned in 1887 as Senator from Allegheny county, regaining much of his old prominence as a leader. A candidate for renomination in 1890 he was bowled out by the genial John Neeb, a had man to run against on the Northside.

The first President pro tem, was George H. Cutler, of Erie, who filled that position in 1875. He is now advanced in years, and lives with a son in the city of Erie. Elisha W. Davis, of Philadelphia, formerly of Venaugo, had an eventful political career and died a few years ago. John C. Newmer, of Allegheny, President in 1877, after 16 years service in both branches, during which he took a prominent part in legislation, resigned in 1889 to accept the Prothonotaryship of the Supreme Court for the Western District.

Thomas V. Cooper, "red-headed and hopeful," as farseeing a politician and shrewd a manager of men as Pennsylvania has known in many a long year, presided in 1878. He served two years in the House and 16 in the Senate, resigning to accept the Collectorship of Customs at Philadelphia, with its \$6,000 emoluments. As Chairman of the Republican State Committee from 1881 to 1888 inclusive, and during his protracted service in the Legislature, Mr. Cooper acquired a knowledge of men and matters political in Pennsylvania such as few other leaders possess.

A. J. Herr, President in 1879, resides at Har-Senator J. M. Avery. Senator J. M. Avery, of Iberia, La., died at Senator J. M. Avery, of Iberia, La., died at New Orleans on Thursday. He was 47 years old, a native of Louisiana, and a son of Judge D. D. Avery. While a boy he discovered on his father's plantation, on Avery Island, the famous salt mine which contains the largest deposit of rock salt in America. From this mine the Confederacy secured nearly all the salt it consumed during the war. The mine is operated to-day on a big scale. Avery entered the Confederate Army when very young serving on the staffs of Generals Richard Taylor and B. Buckner. He was elected to the State Senate in 1888, and was attacked by the discase from which he died while attending the last session of the Legislature.

Robert Bole. Robert, Bole, who died on Friday at his residence at Believue, was a resident of this city for nearly 50 years. He was a native of County for nearly & years. He was a native of County Down, Ireland, and arrived here in 1883. He was 74 years of age. The deceased gentleman leaves many relatives. Including Hugh M. Bole, of this city, and A. B. Bole, of Fransams. He leaves five children, namely, Joseph K. Bole, of Cieveland; Allen, Robert and J. C. Bole, of this city, and Miss Mary A. Bole. Mr. Bole was a Republican in politics. Two Conservative M. P's.

The death of two members of the British artiament was announced to-day. One of them Thomas Keay Tapling, a Conservative who is Thomas a way raphing, a Conservative, who represented South Leicestershire. He was head of the firm of Tapling & Co., wholesale carnet and warehouse men. The other deceased member is Colonel Charles Joseph Theophilus Hambro, also a Conservative, who sat for South Dorset. He was a Magistrate, and was prominent in Free Massoure.

George Wolfe Buehler.

George Wolfe Buehler, aged 57 years, died at Harrisburg yesterday. He graduated from Yale in 1856 with high honors. He was the poet of his class. He was the grandson of George Wolfe, one of the early Governors of Pennsylvania. For many years Mr. Buehler was editor of

Obituary Notes. DR. GEORGE W. NEW, brother of John C. New.

nd one of the oldest physicians of Indianapolis, MRS. CATHARINE M. WILL, wife of Nicholas Will, died yesterday at her residence, Davis ave-nue, Allegheny, aged 55 years. MRS. ELIZABETH KAY died at Middle Island, Deddridge county, W. Va., yesterday, aged 99 years. She was one of the pioneer settlers of the GEORGE B. HOLLAR, a leading merchant and

the brother of Postmaster Hollar, at Shippens-burg, died from the effects of the grip on Thurs-day, aged 36. MRS. ANN JONES, who died at Hollidaysburg, Friday, was 91 years old and the oldest resident of the place. She was a consin of the late General George B. McCielland. JOHN BOGGS died yesterday at his home 102

Taggart street, Allegheny, in the 79th year of his age. He has been in business in Pittaburg and vicinity for many years. CHIEF HOMELY, of the Cuyuse Indians, dropped dead of heart disease at his camp on the Colum-bia river. Homely captured and beheaded Withered Arm Egan, the Bannock Chief, in 1878. CAPTAIN JESSE MOTT, who died at Barnstable on Wednesday at the age 65, commanded the Ehode Island, of the Providence line of steamers. During the war he commanded several Govern-

MRS. BARBARA HARTMAN, the mother of Alder man B. H. Hartman, died yesterday morning at her residence, No. 39 Plus street, Southside, in the 75th year of her age. She was the widow of Joseph Hartman, a well-known grocer. The funeral will take place Tuesday morning, from St. Michael's Church.

MURRAY'S MUSINGS.

Able-Bodied Beggars of New York-Problem for Sociologists—Two-Dollar Bills Move Rapidly Now—Jerry Simpson Hits

the Nail on the Head. Theoretically New York has no beggars. It is a forbidden occupation. As a matter of fact there are more street beggars here than there class of aged, infirm, crippied, helpless people one often sees and sickens over abroad; but they are able-bodied, impudent variets, who doubtless combine occasional highway robbery and housebreaking with the regular business of soliciting alms on the streets. The unfre-quented side streets are rendered dangerous by heir bold operations, which are not always arried on by night. In the crowded shopping districts they have snatched pocketbooks in broad daylight. On upper Broadway these operators will follow close alongside of timid men, demanding financial assistance in the most threatening manner. They are usually too active for the police, and give these kind of oppers a wide berth.

In effect, therefore, the anti-street-beggary nunicipal laws of New York drive the miserably poor and maimed creatures from the streets and substitute able-bodied loafers, ramps and highwaymen. These laws exclude even the industrious organ-grinder and German street bands, but a very loud public protest, and the championship of the organists by a great daily newspaper, soon secured a modification in favor of the Italian musicians, who are now subject only to local objection. That are now subject only to local objection. That is, when a householder objects to the organist he must move on. This is a sensible arrangement. There is no reason why little children should be deprived of the only sort of music most of them have an opportunity of hearing, provided the street music is not a nuisance, and is not allowed to disturb sick people or go among the disciples of Wagner. In this respect, however, it will be observed that the sons of Italy are in the enjoyment of a privilege not extended to the natives of Germany, for "the little German band" had to go. Perhaps the proper representation of this fact at Rome by Secretary Blains might mollify the wrath of King Humbert, and offset, in a measure, our condemned indifference to the legal rights of the Mafla, or at least prevent the incensiderate shelling of New York.

As to the class of beats and bums and toughs who render the streets of New York unsafe, and who, while able to earn an honest living, prefer to prey upon the public in one form or another, it is composed chiefly of native Americans. To our shame be it said. If the police records didn't show it to be true, the personal observation of those who came in accidental

cans. To our shame be it said. If the police records didn't show it to be true, the personal observation of those who come in accidental contact with members of this class would be all sufficient. As a rule, these beggars are men in the prime of life. Where they come from is a mystery. What creates them is a problem worthy of the investigation of the politicosocial economist. It is to be observed that in almost every case inquiry clicits the statement that they are American workingmen out of employment. But why should American workmen go unemployed where all classes of foreigners flad a ready market for their labor? Why should men who speak the English language and who are familiar with our system and the demands of trade allow themselves to be thrust out into the streets by allens who know nothing and are compelled to face all the manifold disadvantages of such ignorance?

Is the American employer responsible for this? And if so to what extent is he responsi-

disadvantages of such ignorance?

Is the American employer responsible for this? And if so, to what extent is he responsible? Has it come to pass that our system of protection to American labor encourages only foreign labor, and by such protection results in driving our native born people out of the labor market and into the streets and highways? Is the American made of such stuff that he is unthe American made of such stuff that he is unable to cope successfully with the problem of life on a level with imported foreigners? It is humiliating to even entertain seriously such suggestions. If these suggestions have foundation in fact it is a still deeper concern. Nevertheless, the circumstantial evidence of the vast army of native born American tramps, bums and cutthroats that infest the highways and byways of the country and slink idly about the streets of our great cities would seem to challenge the attention alike of the humanitarian and the political philosopher.

It Needed a Diagram. American Traveler-The sea agrees with me.

love shipboard life. I gained 15 pounds going English Friend (abstractedly)-Indeed? I ained 20 going over, but lost 45 pounds coming ack, don't you know? It required an elaborate explanation to con-pince the stolid Britisher that this was a laugh-

A Very Interesting Trio.

The other evening a straight, gray-haired, welldressed, medium-sized gentleman, with a white mustache, stood at the bar of the Hoffman louse getting a drink. His name is Ed Stokes. His companion was somewhat larger, not quite so straight, not quite so gray, and wore a care-fully trimmed thick beard. His name is Jere Dunn.

a stand two trapadians" ramarkad

bystander, commenting on the incidental meeting.

"And here comes a third," quickly put in another gentleman, nodding to ex-Congressman Phil Thompson, who entered at the moment.

The three men chatted together for a moment, but quickly noted the significant whispers of the crowd, and separated somewhat precipitately. No more remarkable trio could be easily got together in the United States. The personal tragedies in which these three men figured were the grand sensations of their day. If the ghosts of the sian eyer really walk the If the ghosts of the slain eyer really walk the eirth, a fleeting vision of a bloody, bullet riddled corpse must have risen before each of these pleasant gentlemen as they thus met.

The Two-Dollar Note Is Nimble.

The number of two-dollar bills in active cirulation in New York is a marvel. Since the publication of the alleged extensive counter feiting of the two-dollar silver certificates, the entire issue, genuine and bogus, seems to be kept on the move. The two-dollar notes fairly kept on the move. The two-dollar notes fairly rain upon every tradesman, who passes them on as quickly as possible. The next man does the same. Nobody refuses, nobody disputes them; but, all the same, everybody lets go of them at the first opportunity. If the same uneasiness prevails elsewhere, the problem of the two-dollar notes will have solved itself. They will be worn out in six months.

Chasing After a Big Fee. Ex-Congressman. John Ambler Smith, Washington attorney, was seen in New York recently with fire in his Southern eyes and a bill in his pocket against ex-Senator Spencer of Alabama. It appears that Smith, as attor ney for Spencer in a claim against the Government, succeeded in collecting the same. Smith says he was to have received one-third of the amount collected, and that as soon as Spencer got his money he skipped out. The lawyer followed his fleeing client over to this city, but as soon as Spencer got wind of it, so Smith says, the ex-Senator bolted for Philadelphia. The tall Virginian will get that fee or take it out of Spencer's hide. But that particular hide is notoriously tough. ney for Spencer in a claim against the Govern

The Style in Mourning. When you see a New Yorker with a black silk muffler close up to the roots of his ears, it doesn't mean that your first impressions, that his only shirt is in the wash, are correct, but that this is an accentuation of domestic grief. When a man starts out to do this thing he can knock the weaker sex silly.

Julia Marlowe in the Front Rank.

The return of Julia Marlowe to the stage

after her long and dangerous illness has been a source of congratulation to more than her managers and that estimable little lady her self. Death, old age and marriage have mad self. Death, old age and marriage have made sad inroads upon the front ranks of the dra-matic profession. Poor John McCullough has been followed to the grave by Lawrence Bar-rett. Booth has played his last season. Neil-son's grave is still fresh. Mary Anderson has married and retired to domestic contentment. There are now on the American stage no great actors identified with Shakespearean drama. Frederick Ward and Mantell indulge in it but occasionally and incidentally. Marie Frederick Ward and Mantell indulge in it but occasionally and incidentally. Marie Wainwright plays nothing but "Twelith Night," This leaves Julia Marlowe practically at the head of her profession in Shakespearean characters. Her repertoire embraces "As You Like It," "Romeo and Juliet," "Twelfth Night," "Much Ado About Nothing, "and "Cymbaline," In connection with these she plays "Ingomar," "The Hunchback" and "Pygmalion and Galatea." Her Rosalind, Juliet, Viola, Beatrice, Imogen, "Parthenia, Julia and Galatea were considered superior impersonations, even when she played against Anderson. Many believe her Rosalind better than the Rosalind of any American actress. Certain it Rosalind of any American actress. Certain i Rosalind of any American actress. Certain it now is that Julia Marlowe has a brilliant and unclouded future. She is but 22, is a lovely woman to look upon, and with a field at present clear of all rivals in her line of the dramatic art, she bids fair to fulfill the greatest expectations in that future. A star of but three short years, she holds an altogether exceptional place, under all the circumstances, in the theatrical heavens. A Delight for the Yachtsmen.

There is a popular restaurant on Thirty-first street, just off of Broadway, where a dollar table d'hote dinner is daily spread that cater to the modern love of sports in all its interior ecorations. The front room is lined with sporting scenes and implements, foils, boxing gloves, baseball clubs and fencing masks, Indian clubs and bowling balls, etc., in artistic

arrangement. In the rear dining room a large

anchor, the flukes covered with sea moss, the whole illuminated with incandescent lights, serves as a central chandelier. The portieres are full-rigged sails close reefed to the booms upon the section of a mast. At the further end of the room the port and starboard lanterns of a ship are regularly lighted at nightfall and shed a suggestive light upon the amateur yachtsmen who are cruising about town late at night, and who are liable to get too much grog aboard and get lost in the fog. Over the clock above the door is a ship's bell to admonish the belated lingserer of the passing time. In the paneis between the stained glass windows are pictures of famous yachts in various telling situations, and above them are the numerous yachting pennants. Here and there are other emblems to delight the eye of the American yachtsman and remind him at all seasons of the year of the happy and exciting hours afloat. It is awfully new, but original and altogether charming and, for that matter, its growing older every day—as are, indeed, those too who come there and fit the place.

Jerry's Head Is Level.

Hon. Jerry Simpson, who has been receiving so much attention everywhere, says some very sensible things. In conversation while here ha deprecated this wide personal notoriety. He says that it endangers his whole future and says that it endangers his whole future and may imperil his usefulness to those he represents. The public will expect too much of him, It will be disappointed. Then he will get it in the neck, so to speak, on all sides. It will be a natural reaction, and when it comes his public usefulness will have departed. Jerry is entirely to coy.

CHARLES THEODORE MURRAY.

NEW YORK APRILIS

NEW YORK, April 11.

THE SALT SNOW OF UTAH.

An Interesting Analysis of It Made in Sai Lake City. S. S. Eveland writes to the Philadelphia Pub-lic Ledger as follows: In February last the East was surprised to learn that there was a storm in Salt Lake City, Utah, during which snow fell which contained salt, and which had a red tinge. I herewith give you an analysis of same made at the University of Deseret (Terri torial University), balt Lake City, thinking it

The part soluble in water was found to con Acids—Sulphuric and hydrochloric scids. Bases—Soda, potassa and magnesia. The part insoluble in water but soluble in

may be of general interest.

ydrochloric acids: Acids—Silica, carbonic acid and sulphuric peroxide.

The part insoluble in either water or hydrochloric.

The part insoluble in either water or hydrochloric.

Acid—Silica.

Bases—Alumina, iron peroxida, Combining the bases and acids found in the water solution, we have chloride of sodium (common salt), sulphate of soda (glauber salt), sulphate of magnesia (epsom salt) and sulphate of potassa. Combining acids and bases found in hydrochloric acid solution, we have sulphate of lime (gypsum), carbonate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, silicate of alumina and iron peroxide.

Combining the acid and bases found in the part insoluble in both water and hydrochloric acid, we have silicate of alumina, silicate of iron or iron peroxide. The greater part of the deposit was ascertained to be silicate of alumina or clay. A very small amount of organic matter was found, but in no definite forms.

TWO CHINESE EDICTS.

Imperial Favors to the Emperor's Brother -Praying for Snow.

Here are two interesting extracts from the at issue of the oldest newspaper in the world, the Peking Gazette. As you see from the first, the Emperor's eldest brother is to succeed to his father's full rank, and all the other brothers

his father's full rank, and all the other brothers are elevated one grade:

Edict—We publish the following Edict by the desire of the Empress Downger. Tsai Feng, Prince of Ch'un, is, as an additional favor, to receive the allowance of a Prince [Tis, 10,000 per annum, as well as rice] Tsai Hsun, Imperial Duke of the lourth degree, (third son of Prince Ch'un) is to receive the rank of Imperial Duke of the third degree. Tsai T'ao, Nobis of the Imperial ineago, ninth in line of descent (fourth son of Prince Ch'un), is to receive the rank of Imperial Duke of the fourth degree. Respect this:

It seems that the imperial prayers for snow have not been answered, hence the following proclamation:

have not been answered, hence the lollowing proclamation:

Edict—On account of the capital having sutered on winter, and the showfall having been small, We, on the 4th of the present moon, proceeded to the Ta-kao-tien to worship, and deputed I-kuan, Prince of Ching, and others to worship at the Shih-ying-kung and other places. We Ourselves offered up Our prayers humbly and sincerely, but some time has now passed and no great quantity of snow has yet fallen. The 'great cold' lisal-ready past, and We are earnestly longing for snow On the 14th inst. We shall again proceed to the Ta-kao-tien to worship. Prince Tsal Yi, Dukt Tsal Lsu, Tsal Ying, and Tsai Chin, nobles of the 9th line of descent, are deputed to worship respectively at the Shihying-kung, Chao-hisien miao. Hauanjen-miao, and the Ning-ho-miao.

SEVENTY-FIVE FOR ONE.

A Story About the One-Cent Pieces of 1891 Containing Gold.

BOSTON, April 11 .- A curious idea has struck many people in Boston in regard to the 1891 1-cent pieces coined in Philadelphia, which are declared to contain gold. Several men called at Skinner's Coin Agency to-day and wanted to sell the shining coins at a big advance. One individual wanted 50 cents apiece for his. He was assured that the whole thing was impossible and nothing but a rumor with-out foundation, but he was not satisfied and felt aggrieved when he could not sell his cents for 50 cents spiece. But the same rumor is widespread. Newsboys, business men and storekeepers all have the same idea.

A couple of special delivery boys at the postoffice wanted to sell a lot of one-cent pieces of issi, declaring that a man had bought seven of them, paying 10 cents apiece for them. They heard that Skinner was paying more than that and wanted to sell him the remainder. A lady brought in two rolls of 100 one-cent pieces and refused anything less than \$10 for them. One man said he paid 75 cents for three of the 1891 cents, and could not be convinced that he had been taken in. A newsboy is authority for the statement that a man is around offering 5 cents for avery 1891 cent that can be procured. Mr. 1891, declaring that a man had bought seven of statement that a man is around enering ocenis for every 1891 cent that can be procured. Mr. Skinner has wired the Philadelphia mint, ask-ing if the story is true. In 1868 there was a similar story affoat, but its untruthfulness was soon made evident.

To Save Her Sole.

St. Louis Republic. 1 In a certain Sunday school in this city there is a very bright little boy of about 6 years. His sharp and witty replies have been the frequent cause of merriment to the other members of his class. Last Sunday the teacher explained in simple language the salvation of the soul to the members of the class, ending with the in-junction that at the close of the lesson she would ask for some one to repeat what she had said. The lesson was soon finished, and then the teacher, addressing a little girl, said: "Mamie, what must you do to save your Mamie was confounded. She hung her head,

abashed, and did not answer. At this moment the infantile wit raised his hand. "Well, Jimmie, what must Mamie do to save

Is It a Marble Mantel Grand Rapids Teirgram-Herald. The Vermont politician is very alert these cheering April days to get into line to receive the mantle of the venerable Senator Edmunds

Philadelphia Record.1 If travel be heathful, a 9,000-mile outing should make the Second Term bouncing, buxom and buoyant. NATURAL GAS.

> [Dedicated to an Indiana well.] Skyward leaping, Proudly sweeping. Flercely roaring.

Streaming, gleaming, Through the darkness waves the Upward screaming. Blazing, beaming, Colors blending, Flames contending, Higher, higher,

Into darkness streams the wondrous sheet of Lightly swaying. Clad in mellow

Blue and v llow. Into darkness goes the joyous sheet of flame.

Blazing giory. What the dower From the power

Coming to the

frembling mortals of the earth lit by thy flame?

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-There are 123 piano factories in the

United States, *

—A Mr. Coffin is engaged in the undertaking business at Bolivar, Mo.

-In 1889 there were 153,937 dogs in Kansas; in 1890, 144,929; decrease, 6,008. -A Bethlehem Pa, saloonkeeper prohibita

aming in his place on Church holidays. -There are 500 different shades of sewing silk in the complete stock of New York m

-Eighty-three per cent of the inmates of Norristown, Pa., Insane Asylum had the poetry habit before being sent there.

-At a Baptist sociable to be held in Bristol, Pa., the attraction will be a nail-driving contest between four girls. -A Fairton, N. J., man locked his wife

in the hencoop because she had not gathered enough eggs to satisfy his appetite for dinner. -There lives at Fonds, Ga., a man 6 feet sinches tall, and whose reach between finger tip and finger tip when his arms are outspread is 11 feet. -Bay county, Mich., has paid for 38,095

sparrows since the sparrow law went into effect, and it is claimed that these birds are getting decidedly scarce. -A 12-year-old boy carries the mail from Tucson to La Pas, Ariz. The distance is

75 miles and the trail is through one of the wildest portions of the Territory. -A little boy living near Lexington, Ga.,

though hardly 4 years old, can spell from a book almost any word and pronounce it, and can read as glibly as many a child twice his -In Maine, where prohibition has been

the law for a generation, a judge of a munici-pal court has just been removed from office by the Governor and Council for centinued drunkenness. -A farmer near Brookville, Ind., has a hen which has laid two eggs of the soft-shelled variety, each large and fully developed and connected by a band like an old-fashioned pair

of saddle bags. -A Jersey Central Railroad brakeman fell from his car and was dragged, five miles over the stones and ties, clinging to the brake chain, and, wonderful to relate, sustained no injuries beyond a few bruises.

-The extension of the use of the typewriter is shown by the fact that in one single building in New York City there are 100 type-writer operators at work from 9 o'clock in the morning till 5 in the afterneon. -A queer custom which prevails at no

solemn announcement at the beginning of each course of the Queen's dinners of the name of the cook who has prepared the dishes served. -One hundred and filteen servants is a great number to do the work of one house, but that is the size of the staff of the Manhattan Club, New York, since it went into the Stewart

-For the first time in the history of Savannah, Ga., a colored man was the other day admitted to practice at the bar after passing a most severe examination. A leading member of the bar, prominent in social life, advocated

turning the wheel to the right or left, which-ever way the leaning is, and thus keeping the point of support under the rider, just as a boy keeps upright on his finger a broomstick stand-ing on its smallest and. -The fact that many of the houses of Portland, Ore., and San Francisco are built of redwood is given as a reason for the few de-

-A resident of Camden, opposite Philadelphia, had a night mare and yelled "burglars!" and "murder!" so loud that he drew to his house two letter carriers, who were promptly pounced upon by a policeman who thought they were the burglars, and he marched them off.

my furnished house shootable for legations or any other man. And if it does not shoot the legation, can shoot himself elsewhere. Apply -An absurd case came before the Ninth Criminal Court of Paris recently. A chemist

trying to prosecute him. The case is adi to some future date. -A Wheeling journal announced that the people of that town would soon have the

formed as to the particular role, and interest in the approaching event has abated. -The Indians in North Carolina v te.

looks out for a blonde woman named Fatima, begs from her a bit of bread and information s to where he will find six more Fatimas, that

ter up for a couple of weeks, and, to His Honor's great exasperation, he was incontinently lugged off to jail and placed in durance vile, while the case went on smoothly with the most popular barkeeper in town occupying the judicial chair.

about the hands and feet, and that accounts for the astonishment oftentimes felt by a girl who is innocent of this when a friend, having obviously larger hands and feet, gives conclusive proof by showing the marks on the articles themselves, that she wears both smaller gloves and shoes.

-As an incident of the exciting municinal election in Chicago, the Tribune relates tained an editorial in favor of Carter Harrison 22 lines in length, which was reproduced upor the first page in 24 languages, occupying seven the first page in 24 languages, occupying seven columns, English, German, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Finnish, Polish, Hungarian, Bohemian or Czeekish, Dutch, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, Flemish, Turkish, Armenian, Arabic, Japanese, Chinese, modern Greek, Latin and Hebrew, besides Volapuk, and in eight dialects, as follows: German dialects of Plattdeutsch, Bavaria, Palatinate, Wurtemberg, (Schwabisch), Switzerland, Austria, Luxemburg, and of the Hebrews of Germany.

SIX SUNDAY SMILES,

Van Leer-Neither did John Jones, -Harper's Dime museum visitor (to bearded lady). I say, Mum, wouldn't you like to turn a good

fust as big a curiosity in a mustache and burnsides. Shave your chin, and take an agency to boom Lather's shaving soap. I'm Lather, and I

A generous boy .- Mother (sternly)-Why did you tell that lie to the teacher?

Johnny-To save somebody from punishment.

Mother (mollified)-I knew there must be see

extenuating circumstances. Who was it you wished to save from punishment? "Well," says Wooden, "I don't see why they keep discussing this question of marriage; it's simple enough. If a fellow is poor, he can's afford to get marriad; and if he is rich he doesn't

"Queer thing happened in Washington "Jilaine and Harrison and Peffer were talking on the street, when some gamin veiled out, 'Hoo-ray for de next President!' All three raised their

hats and said Thank you, my boy, " "- New York

home from Europe will agree with you that it is wrong to snuggie, but she thinks it is just fun to try and get ahead of those horrid custom house

other court than that of Great Britain is the

-The stability of the bicycle is due to

structive fires that occur in these cities. The wood is almost uninflammable, and, though a fire will smolder in it, it never blazes.

-The following amusing advertisement, widently written in good faith, appeared recently in a West Coast paper: "I want to let

some time ago made some imitation bank notes to prove the possibility of imitating a new issue. For this the Bank of France is new

pleasure of seeing a certain actor "in his great role of King Lear in 'Macbeth.'" The paper has, however, since stated that it was misin-

They have recourse to North Carolina laws save in particular cases where the matters in save in particular cases where the matters in dispute are between them and the Interior Department. They receive no aid from the State, but do receive it from the National Government. There are about 1,700 of them, and they reside mainly in Jackson and Swain -If an Egyptian's eyes ache or hurt he

he may ask the same favor of each, For-tunately for him they do not all have to be blondes, and a wise Egyptian father, seeing the value of the name, is apt to give it to one of his daughters, so there are plenty of Fatimas. -A Leadville jury recently becoming disgusted with the "sasa" administered to themselves, as well as the lawyers and witnesses, by the Judge, ordered the Sheriff to look the lat-

-Sellers of gloves and shoes have been compelled to mark their goods with false sizes in order to please certain women who are vain

Pertman-They say you can make a joke about anything. Van Leer-Yes. John Jones married for money, but he got left. Pertman-I don't see any joke about that.

penny by carrying a little side line?

Bearded lady-Well, what is it?

Dime museum visitor-It's just this; you'd be

can fix ye out good .- Puck.

Johnny-Myself. - Yanker Blade,

"What was it

Almost any fashlonable woman coming