narkable."

We all agreed that it was very remarkable.

INDIAN SCHOOL WORK.

The Civil Service Commission Trying Divorce It From Politics.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Upon the recommendation of the Civil Service Commission

the school superintendents, their assistants school teachers, physicians and matrons in the

WORLD'S FAIR MATTERS,

The Quarrel Among the Lady Manager

Takes a Fresh Start.

CHICAGO, April 14.-Don Luis Huller, Mexi

can railroad magnate, is in this city. He has promised to make a donation of \$150,000 on his own account in behalf of the World's Fair

He says Mexico's exhibit will be a most attrac-tive one. United States Consul L. W. Meyers,

at Victoria, B. C., says that the Victoria Board

of Trade Intends to see that British Columbia

of Trade intends to see that British Columbia, especially the coast, is well represented at the fair by a palace and an immense native coal pyramid, besides many important features of the fishery interests. Romains Hitchcock, the Exposition representative, writes from Then Tsin, China, that he has been very successful in securing pledges for a Government display.

A REMARKABLE WOMAN.

She Has Been a Minister of Beligion for

Forty-Nine Years.

The Rev. Lydia Sexton was been in Susser

county (now Rockport) in the State of New Jersey, April 12, 1799, and is therefore 92 years

old. During the past 49 years she has been preaching, as a Unity Brethren minister, in

NOW THEN, PISHERMEN

Get Out Your Rods and Reels, Your Balt

OPEN SEASON FOR PROTECTED FISH.

September 1 to May 1. New Jensey—Trout, April 1 to July 16 , 625,

MARYLAND-Trout, April 1 to August 15.

NEW YORK-Trout, April 1 to September 1: salmon, April 1 to October 1: bass, May 20 to

BULKELEY'S CASE IN COURT.

Warranto Proceedings Begun in

Connecticut Superior Court.

New Haven, April 14.—The Gubernatorial muddle which has agitated the people of this and other States, was formally ushered into court in this city this morning, when papers in

court in this city this morning, when papers in the dao warranto proceedings brought by Governor Morris against Morgan G, Bulkeley were presented in the civil side of the Superior Court by State Attorney Deolittle, one of the counsel for Judge Morris.

Proceedings were also brought against Lieutenant Governer S. E. Merwin by Dr. Alsopthe Democratic Lieutenant Governor-elect. It is thought General Merwin was brought into the case in order that Bulkeley may not be alone in a position to delay action or to endeavor to narrow the case before the court. The writ was made retorable on April 21, but Judge Prentice thought the time was too short, and the date was changed to April 24. The Sheriff will serve the papers on General Merwin this afternoon, and on Governer Bulkeley probably to-morrow.

Wholesale Grocers and the Trust Are

Among the Parties.

NEW YORK, April 14 .- Willett & Gray and

other prominent brokers in raw and refined sugars state that an agreement has undoubt-edly been entered into by the independent re-

Positions Reversed

Formerly it was Farmer Peffer and Senato

Ingalls. Now it is Peffer who is Senator, while Ingalls, hoe in hand, thekies the Kansas soil into fertility and the production of potatoes.

Procedure Proper.

When ink has been spilled on the carpet, in-

stantly apply blotting paper and milk. That removes the ink stain. To remove the milk

Anti-Trust Legislation in Wisconsin

California and Florida

A Senator of the United States should elected without bribery and without bullets.

stain, send the carpet to a cleaner.

Louisville Courier-Journal, 1

Chleago News, 1

New York Recorder. 1

May 30 to December 1.

ESTABLISHED FERRUARY & 1866. Vol. 46, No. 67. - Entered at Pittsburg Postoffice.

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### TERMS OF THE DISPATCH

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DALLY DISPATCH, helvding Sunday, 1m'th SUNDAY DISPATCH, One Year, ..... VERKLY DESPATOR, One Year ....

THE DAILY DISPATCH is delivered by carriers at meents per week, or including Sunday edition, at Ucents per week.

PITTSBURG, WEDNESDAY, APR. 15, 1891.

PROGRESS OF BALLOT REFORM. The House passed the ballot reform bill vesterday, which was a degree of progress rather beyond what was expected. Although there have been some signs of hanging back in the traces, the actual vote brought nearly all the members on record as supporting the reform. The expectation is natural that a similar preponderance of sentiment will pass the bill through the Senate notwithstanding the possible inclination of some political managers to let it be quietly shelved.

The bill in its general scope is practical ballot reform. That there may be room for amendment in its details is beyond dispute. The probability of amendments by the Senate is recognized, to a degreee that suggests n warning against letting its essential provisions be amended out of existence. The features of practical scorecy, official ballots, and preservation consistently with secrecy, of the means of detecting substitution or ballot-box stuffing, should be preserved intact as they are in the present form of the

It is to be hoped that the bill will be given an early consideration in the Sepate, Iwenty-four States in the Union have adopted the reform in one shape or another. Pennsylvania should not lag in the rear, as she certainly will it the bill is not passed its former direction of travel. This fact by the present Legislature.

### A TRANSIENT DEADLOCK.

The statement that two of the leading coal firms have decided to secept the eight hour day and conceded the rate asked, coming as it does from the mining officials, may be tinted by the hope that is father to the thought. But it is hardly inconsistent with the actual situation. There has as yet been no good reason for the peremptory refusal of the operators to enter into a fair consideration of the eight hour question, presented as it was by men who, if less work is done n eight hours, will receive just so much they were unprepared for a strike is no sure preventive of or cure for the malady. to use might without reference to reason It would not be surprising if there were some operators who declined to take such a stand. The demonstration of the fact might the result of settling the question in that way might also leave the operators in a yards. much less favorable position than it they had given the matter a fair discussion in the

The celebration of the patent centennial last weak has revived the discussion shout present laws serve to promote monopoly the New York Recorder avers:

The American natent system simply aims to which the laws of all countries afford to other not in their nature monopolistic, but the remonopoly than the free development of praclong-established method by substituting a new vent monopolies from becoming invoterate, and a full equipment for its legitimate business. indeed to cut the very ground from under their

It is indisputable that in the majority of cases the effect of patents has been to stimulate progress. But there have been exceptions, and it is worth while considering whether the tendencies that create them are not gaining strength. Taking the assertion of our New York cotemporary that the tendency of patents is to cut the ground from under the feet of monopolies, let us suppose that a natent is brought out which will break down an established and wealthy monopoly. Is there anyone likely to more promptly supply the inventor's need for money, or better able to pay a good price for the patent than the monopoly endangered thereby? And when the monopoly has gained control of the patents, is it more likely to go to the expense of creating new plants to carry on the improved process or

to ampress the new patent altogether? All this is true enough as regards the general operation of most patents. But it is none the less undisputable that the means taken by our patent laws to reward inven tion and secure the benefits to the public of create a monopoly in each patent. The monopoly is limited as to duration, but unlimited as to extent during its duration. It extends not only to the property in the idea but to the use of the idea itself, so that the owner of the patent can totally forbid its use if he chooses. Thus the possibilities of the law include the defeat of its own pur-

pose, which is, to say the least, paradoxical. This is no merely imaginary contingency. It is exactly what has been done in the case two great patents, which, if they had been actively used, would have made great changes in industry and inter-communicaon. But the great interests imperiled were ble to buy them up, and the consequence is at after years the public has received none the benefits. There are probably other Immules of less prominence in which the nopoly created under the patent laws has coulted in the defeat of their public purpage. Such examples would prove the saity of a change, if there were no other way to secure the inventor his reward than by granting him this exclusive use. But the question whether that reward cannot be secured without this feature is one that has never been fairly or impartially condidered.

e believe that, with unprejudiced in-

quiry, it would be found that the patent laws can secure the inventor as great or a greater reward for his ingenuity without the present monopolistic feature. When the cases in which the operation of that feature defeat the intent of the law approach gigantic dimensions, it is certainly worth while o give the question impartial consideration.

AN UNPORTUNATE DISPOSITION The disposition to take up wage questions this spring with a tendency, on one side or the other, to force the fighting, is something that causes just concern to impartial minds. The contrast has been marked between the way in which some of the leading issues are treated this year and the general tendency last year to take up such questions with a fair and even con ciliatory disposition on both sides.

It was the subject of frequent comment in THE DISPATCH a year ago that the settlement of nearly all leading wage questions was approached by the parties to each with a disposition to recognize the needs of the opposite party, and a sincere effort was made to avoid a deadlock if possible. The result was a demonstration of the principle often asserted in these columns that where both parties are honestly disposed to reach a fair agreement it can always be done. The benefits of such a policy were made evident from the further fact that, as a consequence of this fair disposition, labor enjoyed steady employment and capital secured at least noderate profits during the entire year.

It is to be regretted that the opposite tendency has already made itself apparent this year. There have already been prominent examples of a determination on one or both sides to drive the other to submission. In one case the labor organizations undertook o force an advance on a falling market, In another employers set out on the avowed policy of squeezing the men because they thought the latter could not stand a strike. Such acts are equally injudicious and injurious to industrial prosperity. If that spirit continues there is great danger that ousiness will be hampered and restricted by quarrels between capital and labor and en-

orced idleness. It is earnestly to be hoped that this mistaken tendency will be promptly corrected. The present situation especially calls for a conciliatory attitude and a disposition on each side to allow for the difficulties of the other. If that feeling prevails the hardships of the present outlook can be reduced to a minimum. If the opposite disposition continues the industrial difficulties can only be aggravated.

### THE GRIP IN EUROPE.

Our cable dispatches this morning show that the grip has finally become epidemic in Europe. Last year it came from that con tipent to America, but this year it reversed will upset some theories as to what the plague really is and what causes it, and presents a new and peculiar phase of its character. Other diseases which, in the past, claimed as victims large numbers of the human race, have generally had a fixed direction of travel, and when they broke out could be guarded against in places where they were expected to visit. The grip seems to be different. One year it travels from east to west and the next from west to east, and by its uncertainty of direction renders itself doubly fatal,

Scientific men will probably effer an explanation of this peculiarity. The explawages. The explanation that it was thought | nation will be received with thanks which the operators could catch the miners where | will be trebled if it is accompanied with a

# A CHANCE TO MOVE THEM.

The destruction of a considerable share the East Liberty stockyards by fire ought to facilitate a change which has long been lead to an early break of the deadlock, and needed for the improvement of the East End. We refer to the removal of the stock-

Everyone who has paid any attention t the subject knows there is a large tract of land which might be made extremely valuable as residence property. At present it is not only kept from that purpose but exercises a depreciatory effect on property in the vicinity. Public interest will be the creation of monopolies under the patent greatly advanced by the removal of the laws. In reply to an allegation that the yards and permitting the ground to be filled with eligible residences.

There ought to be a creater necessiar gain to the corporation owning the stocksecure to one sort of property the protection yards. It is a moderate estimate to say that the land occupied by them is worth \$10,000 \* \* \* They (the patent laws) are to \$12,000 per acre. It is also clear that ground just as suitable for stockyard purposes could be obtained elsewhere at \$1,000 to \$2,000 per acre. Primary business princinles would suggest that the corneration should realize on the \$8,000 to \$10,000 per acre difference it can secure, and yet retain It is certain that the opportunity afforded by the burning of a considerable share of the buildings should not be allowed to pass without urging the removal of the incubus that aggregation of unsightly and inflammable sheds imposes on the most important

suburb of the city. THE New York Board of Trade and Trans portation has passed a resolution calling attention to the defenseless condition of New York harbor. The same thing can be said of all cities on the coast, and the attention of the nation has been brought to the fact by the discussion of a possible war with a superior naval power. But before rushing into unlimited expenditure for fortifications, it is worth while to inquire whether the more economical method of laying pipes so as to be able to fill all the approaches to New York with burning petroleur -as suggested in THE DISPATCH-would not effectually prevent assaults by foreign fleets. If protection can be secured by the expenditure of tens of thousands it is not worth while to waste

THE only peculiarity about the que warranto proceedings in the Connecticut Gubernatorial muddle is that they were brough before the civil side of the Superior Court new discoveries and scientific progress, is to From the beginning the dispute has been most decidedly uncivil

> COINCIDENT with the announcement of a drop in the price of Jamaica ginger comes the report that the watermelon crop will be unusually large. Benificent Nature, thanks !

> IT would be interesting, though not un precedented, if a side issue like the opium tax in India should prove to be the rock on which the Salisbury Government should split. There has been a decided advance in English public opinion since the days when England went to war to force opium on China, The practically unimportant defeat of the Government the other day on a small vote may grow into considerable importance from the declaration that it will ignore the vote in the Commons. If the Government refuses to recognize the authority ence, it may produce a very pretty row.

> IT is said that Senator Cullem has lightning-rod up. Probably he considers one useless owing to the indisposition of lightning to strike in his vicinity. It is certain he has taken no precautions to drive the lightning

IF Kaiser Wilhelm remonstrates against the persecution of the Czar's sister-in-law, the promptitude with which he will be told to mind his own business will make his head swim.

ment have materially decreased since April on account of the repeal of the sugar duties, induced the Philadelphia Record to inquire "where the money is to come from to pay the expenditures of the Billion Congress." esteemed Record fails to remember that the entire tariff agitation commenced with the ad-mitted necessity of reducing the revenue. The Republicans have laid themselves terribly oper to attack in making an extravagant increase o expenditures concurrently with a decrease in revenues. But the fact the Record alludes to shows that they at least fulfilled the promise of revenue reduction.

A CLOSE watch will be kent over President Harrison while he is passing through the ostrich farms of California. The propensity of the great birds to swallow various little things renders precaution necessary.

CHILL'S civil war and the Argentine Republic's crazy financial policy leave little choice as to which is the more harmful to the whole South American continent.

IT is regarded as a foregone conclusion that Bismarck will to-day be elected to the Reichstag and take his place as the leader of the opposition. Bismarck, as the opposition leader rebuking the arbitrary acts of the Government, will be a spectacle that discounts Saul among the prophets, and casts the idea of Satan rebuking sin completely in the shade.

SPRECKLES still denies that he made deal with the Havemeyer and Elder combination but it is thought that there is a deal of uncertainty as to whether he means what h THE two hungry Ohioans, whose feats are

told in another column, are the sort that

neither Germany nor any other nation could be blamed for not allowing to enter. sailroads and the inter-State commerce law, the Washington Post reiterates the old chestnut that the United States railroads are subject to

the provisions of the law and the Canadian rail-

Tur attempt to eliminate politics from Indian school work is commendable, but its paign promises are kent hetter late than never.

THE story about striking natural gas in a California cemetery leads to the belief that the grave of some old-time Western land speculaor has been pierced.

### NOTABILITIES NOTED.

THE Queen of Italy is fond of attending ectures and listening to debates. JOHN T. FORD, of Baltimere, is regarded s the oldest theatrical manager in the United

KING ALEXANDER of Servia, according to present plans, will visit a number of Euopean courts this year.

REV. F. B. MEYER, of England, a preacher who has successfully labored among the working people of London, is coming across to aid Mr. Moody this summer.

M. DE FREYCINET, the latest Frenchman be elected to the Academy, has been a member of nine Cabinets, and the present Ministry is the fourth of which he has been at the head. ALBERT BIERSTADT, the artist, is going Europe to make studies for the picture of he "Landing of Columbus," on which he has been engaged for some time, and intends to ex-hibit at the World's Fair.

DR. FELIX PORSCH, a Bresiau lawyer, who is only 38 years of age, and who has been for nine years a member of the Roichstag, will likely succeed the late Dr. Windtherst in the eadership of the Ceuter party in Germany.

MRS. DOUGLAS, the Cheshire philantropist, is the first lady ever chosen as a poor law guardian in the County of Cheshire. The Duke of Westminster had the good sense to cominate her and the courage to back up her

GENERAL JOHN S. MOSBY, the famous guerrilla leader of the late Rebellion, now lives in Alexandria. He was obliged to leave War-renton, Va., because his former friends boycotted him on account of his connection the Republican party.

P. T. BARNUM's last marriage was about original as anything he ever did. He saw the girl in the street—she was a governess—and wed her home. He then introduced himself to the mistress and said he would like to marry the girl. The mistress consulted the girl, and the whole affair was arranged inside

# DEATHS OF A DAY.

Mrs. E. A. Wenver Mrs. Eliza Arthurs Weaver, widow of the late ex-Mayor Henry A. Wenver, died at her residence on Penn avenue at 4:35 P. M. Monday, after a lingering iliness. Mrs. Weaver was in her 70th year, and was widely known and much respected s a lady of high character. She belonged to one as a lady of high character. She belonged to one of the oldest and best known families of Pittsburg, being the daughter of the late William Arthurs, a clinien of much prominence is his day, and a sister of Robert Arthurs, President of the Finn National Bank. Of the four children resulting from her union with Mr. Weaver, but one survives, the wife of Mr. J. L. Marshall, of the real estate firm of Henry A. Weaver & Co.

# /Mrs. Thomas Rosewell.

Mrs. Thomas Rosewell, aged 91 years, iled at her late residence, No. 3426 Penn avenue, at 2;45 yesterday morning. She was a widow, and at 2:40 yesterday morating. She was a winow, and the mother of Thomas Rosewell, Sergeant at Central police station. Mrs. Rosewell had been lil for some time. Death was due to extreme old age. The funeral will take place from the house to-morrow afternoon at 20 clock. The deceased was a member of the Episcopal (hurch, and had been in this country about 60 years.

Obituary Notes. CAPTAIN MACKENZIE, the noted chess player, a reported to have died at a o'clock yesterday ifternoon at New York. EX-MAYOR P. W. KENTON, of Odell, Ill., died

fonday from nervous prostration. His remain viii be taken to Newark, N. J., for burial. JOHN WEERES, the oldest resident of Schenec ady, and probably the oldest American railrengineer, was buried in that city Monday. MES. BARBARA HARTMAN, mother of Alder harman, of the Twenty-seventh ward, was suried from St. Michael's Courch vesterday. THE funeral of Thomas Dixon, late of Company

I, Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, took placy yesterday from St. Peter's Pro-Cathedrai, Alle-gheny. CHRISTOPHER LIPPS, one of the largest soap uanufacturers in the country, died this more ing of the grip, at Baitimore, He was over 70 JOSEPHIN SOULARY, the most gentle of French

socia, is dead. He was born at Lyons in 1815, was a greandler until the age of 21 years, and since 1866 a clerk in the Prefecture at Lyons. EDWARD G. MORAN, a retired plane manu EDWARD G. MORAN, a retired plane manufacturer, died of pneumonia Saturday afternoon. He was formerly a member of the plane manufacturing firm of A. H. Gale & Co., which was in the plane business for 30 years in New York City, MRS. MARGARET BURGESS DAVIDSON, wife of John C. Davidson, Treasurer of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, died at 4:10 o'clock yes-terday at the residence of her hasband, No. 58 Washington street, Aliegheny. The funeral will be held Friday morning at 10 o'clock at the house.

MRS. ELIZA WILLIAMS, mother of David M. S. Elizza Williams, mother of David L. Williams, Superintendent of Distribution, Pittsburg Gas Company, and James H. Williams, died at the residence of the latten, No. 5822 Rura avenue, East End, at 526 o'clock yesterday morn-ing. The funeral will take place to-morrow after-month.

ber of the publishing firm of Houghton Mifflin & Co., proprietors of the Riverside Press, died Monday in Cambridge. Ars. Houghton was a prominent member of St. Paul's Church, Boston, and was actively interested in religious and charl-table work. ent locomotive engineers in the West, died at nervous prostration. The deceased was born in England, and was 35 years of age. He was well-known in Brotherhood circles, being Chairman o the Rallroaders' Grievance Committee. JUDGE FREDERICK CURTZE, an alderman

JUDGE FREDERICK CURTZE, an alderman of Frie for \$\tilde{g} years, died yesterday at the age of 75. Deceased was born in Germany and came to Erie \$0 years ago. He was the father of a family of six sous and six aughiers, all of whom are either leading professional mon, bankers and mann-incturers, or the wives of wealthy merchants. and most esteemed citizens of Savannah, died on Saturday. He had just passed his 92d birthday at "Rokeby," White Buff. Ga. Mr. Campfield re-mained toyal to the Union and received from the President, after the capture of Savannah, the ap-pointment of the Appraiser of the United States Custom House at that city.

## SIX SHORT STORIES.

me About Men and Some About Animal -Funny and Pathetic Tales-Pithy Char acter Sketches-The Wisdom of the Wild.

known fact that Julian Bawthorne has a double-a man so like him in countenance, dress and manner that even Hawtherne's inti nates occasionally get mixed on identity mates occasionally get mixed on identity. Coming down Broadway the other day Hawthorne met a warm friend and stopped to speak to him.

"By Jove!" exclaimed the friend, "what made you act so queerly when you met his yesterday?"

"I didnn't meet you yesterday," said Hawthorne. "I haven't been in town for a week."

"Nonsense! I met you yesterday in front of the Hoffman Honte,"

"But you are mistaken. I was not in the city. You probably met my double. What did he do that was so queer?"

"Why, I said, 'Hello, old man Come and have a drink, and he said, 'No, thank you."

"Humph!' said Hawthorne, contemptuously, "you might have known that wasn't L"

# Lost for Lack of a Dress.

A recent volume, of sober historical an biographical purpose, written by the Count d'Herisson, of France, makes it appear that the Empress Eugenie, after the battle of Sedan, lost the chance to preserve the empire of he husband by not possessing exactly the right sort of riding habit.

It was the evening of the 3d of September. 1870. The news of the surrender of the French army and of the Emperor Napoleon at French army and of the Emperor Napoleon at Sedan had spread about Paris. The city was excited, and there was talk of a revolution and the banishment of the Imperial family.

At this juncture Emile de Girardin, a man who was trusted by the Empress, and who had had no little experience during previous changes of government, arrived at the Palace of the Tulleries.

"If your Majesty were to appear on horseback in the midst of the people," Girardin said, "and announce the abdication of the Emperor in favor of the Prince Imperial, your own assumption of the title of Empress regent, and the appointment of Thiers as Prime Minister, the Empless accepted the advice.

But when this leader of the world's fashion, the reigning empress of proprieties, sought for a proper costume for her performance, it could not be found.

The only riding habit in the Tulleries was a fantastic one of green, embroidered with gold and the manual paris.

roads are not. As both the law and the com-mission declare the contrary it is time this well-The only riding habit in the Tulleries was a fantastic one of green, embroidered with gold and silver, made for a festal hunting occasion; and the hat was not a less fautastic three-cornered affair, of the epoch of Louis XV.

The Empress feit that it would not do to appear in this festal garb on such an occasion. Her appearance in it might have the opposite effect upon the people from that which she intended.

The plan had to be given up, the Empress and the Prince Imperial were banished, and the Napoleonic empire was at an end.

### Almost a Permalion

About 15 years ago, savs a miner in the Spokane Spokesman, Acoino Deminick and his wife, fresh from Italy, arrived in our section and selected a spot in the rapped cliffs of the Columbia range, where they made their home. For some time he followed trapping and hunting for a livelihood, but when game grew scarce as civilization advanced he branched off into farming, which he followed

grew scarce as civilization advanced he branched off into farming, which he followed up to three years ago.

Deminick was a sculptor of rare ability. One day when in the mountains after a long search he came across a square of marble. Taking it to his home he began the work of an imaginary form—the form of a woman. For 18 menths he worked away at odd times until the stone began to assume the preportions he desired. This far along he became mere attentive to his work and the features, one at a time, were soon made to stand out in strong resemblance to a living being. At last the form was finished, and only desired the breath of God to be put to the nostrils to make it a beautiful type of woman.

He had achieved a wouderful undertaking. So attached did he become to the shapely piece of stone that he gave little attention to his wife and often would go for days without eating snything. He became disarrecable and three months ago turned his wife out to go where she might. She dame to camp one evening and teld her sad story. I gave her permission to stay with us until something could be done, and she never left until the day of the funeral, when she followed the remains of her husband to the grave.

He had actually devoted so much time to ad-

The status was placed at the head of his grave ih a grassy spot on the banks of the Col-

There is a Newfoundland dog, Lion by name says the New Orleans States, which gives daily proof of his comprehension of what is said to him A larly called on his mistress the other day. During her call Lion came in rather slyly, lay down on the parlor carpet and went to sleep, The conversation ran on, and the visitor said

inally:
"What a handsome Newfoundland you

"What a bandsome Newfoundland you have!"

Lion opened his eye.
"Yes," said his unistress, "he is a very good dog and takes excellent care of the children."

Lion opened the other eye and waved his tail complacently to and fro on the carpet.
"When the baby goes out he always goes with her, and I feel perfectly sure that no harm can come to her." his mistress went on.

Lion's tail thumped up and down violently on the carpet. Bottles and Yarns. To-day has been anxiously awaited by many local disciples of the immortal Izaak Walton. The gentle sport that burts nothing but the feelings of the fish and the conscience of the untruthful fisherman is now in season, and the finny denizens of the streams and lakes are lawful prey everywhere in this State, with the exception of Pike county, which does not allow the sport until May I. For the convenience of fishermen we give herewith the open seasons

on the carpet.

"And he is so gentle to them all, and such a playmate and companion to them that we would not take \$1,000 for him."

Lion's tail now went up and down to and tro, andround and round with great and undisguised give.

"But," said the mistress, "Lion has one selected with." in Pennsylvania and the three neighboring PENNSYLVANIA-Trout, April 15 to July 15: January It pike, June 1 to December It carp,

"But," and the mistress, "Lion has one sarious fault.":
Total subsidence of Lion's tail, together with
the appearance of an expression of great concers on his face.
"He will come in here with his dirty feet and
ile down on the carpet, when I have told him
time and time again that he mugn't do it."
Here Lion arose with an air of the utmost dejection and humiliation, and siunk out of the
room with his lately exuberant tail totally crestfallen.

He Wanted to Testify. A lawyer of some eminence in this city, says the New York Times, while enjoying a social hour with some friends the other night parrated an incident of his practice in Daniel Drew, then a "King of Wall street." figured. Mr. Drew had been sued by persons who had been let out of the small end of the horn by him in a stock transaction. The rugged financier was indignant and victous when he ought the aforesald lawyer and requested him to take the case. The amount for which the plaintiffs sued was about \$35,000, and Drew said plaintiffs sued was about \$35,000, and Drew said that he wanted the case brought into court, so that he might 'show up them fellera." The inwyer inade a careful investigation of the facts, and found that his client had scarcely a leg to stand on in court. He was anxious to win the case, however, and determined to see what ingenuity and an exhaustive knowledge of legal technicalities would accomplish. Circumstances favored him, and through carelessness on the other side, he succeeded in nonness on the other side he succeeded in non-suiting the plaintiffs. Elated with this result he called on Mr. Drew and triumphantly announced that victory was theirs.
"But I haven't had a chance to testiry," said
the old speculator peerishir.
"That was not necessary. We have wen the "That was not necessary. We have won the case without a trial."
"The deure you have." exclaimed Mr. Drew, angrily. "Well, you are a fine lawyer to look after the interests of your clients. I wouldn't give a dollar a bunch for such lawyers as you are." "You don't seem to understand, Mr. Drew," explained the lawyer, "We have won the Suit, and you are \$55,000 ahead, to say nothing of the tests." "Thunder and lightning, man," fumed the brusque Dahiel, "what do I care about \$55,000? I wanted to get on the winess stand and tell what I thought of them fellows."

# edly open entered into by the independent re-iners and the trust, by which the competition between them is ended, and joint action in placing refined sugars on the market provided for. The Wholesale Grocers' Association of the Middle and Eastern States is a party to the deal, but its details cannot be ascertained. Hypnotized by a Coyote,

"Did you ever see a coyote hypnotize a bevy of quail ?" There was a group of us sitting on the veranda of the old adobe Rio Grande Hotel smeking Vera Cruz cigars and dis-cussing hypnotism, says a Las Cruces, N. M., correspondent of the St. Louis Globe Demo-

The speaker, Colonel Lawrence, who had just propounded the above query, was an old-timer, who had ridden Texas bronches over the New Mexican ranges in the early days, and has New Mexican ranges in the early days, and has a record as an Indian fighter equaling that of Colonel W. H. H. Llewellyn. None of us had even seen the festive coyote do the hypnotizing act. We lighted fresh cigars and struck a listening attitude.
"It was several days ago," said Colonel Lawrence, "while I was prospecting in the Organ Mountains. I was riding leisurely along the foothills one day, when my attention was attracted to the oddest scene I think I ever witnessed. About 60 yards shead of me, directly

tracted to the oddest scene I think I ever wit-nessed. About 69 yards shead of me, directly on the trail, was a nice bunch of mountain quall numbering some 200 or more. It was a glerious shot, but as usual when one sees a good shot I did not have my gun with me. About 20 feet from the quall was a nungry-deking coyoto creening slowly toward his vic-tims, with his nose pointed straight out like a

# HARRISON TO THE WEST.

pointer. So slowly did be move that it was hardly perceptible.

"The birds were running around in a circle and huddling closer together at each circuit. As the coyote approached nearer the circle became smaller and smaller, until the birds commenced jumping eyer one another. When the ceyote came to within a few inches of the birds he stopped quite still and locked straight at them for about two minutes, then made a sudden dive at the bunch, biting off the beads of several of the birds, devouring one at each mouthful. It was the only case of animal hypnotism that I ever witnessed. It was very remarkable." n His Letter to the Western Comme Congress, the President Lends His Voice in Favor of Reciprocity, Protection and a Safe Bi-Metaille Currency. KANBAS CITY, April 14.—The first Western

States' Commercial Congress met at noon to-day at the Coates Opera House, with delegations present from the following 24 Western and Southern States and Territories: California. Washington, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico Vyoming, Montana, Hansas, Iowa, Nebraski Missouri, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia Texas and Oklaboma. The delegates are com posed mainly of business men appointed by the Governors of the various States, and are repre-sentatives of the Western and Southern peo-

with the hearty concurrence of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of In-When the name of John C. Wickliffe, of New dian Affaire, President Harrison has ordered the class distinction under the civil service; of Orleans, was called, his name was recognized as that of one of the leaders of the citizens of New Orleans who executed the 11 Italians tharged with Chief Hennessey's death. When charged with Cher Hennessey's death. When he stepped to the stage he was greeted with hearty applause. State Senator Kelly, of Kansas, was chosen Temporary Chairman, and Hou. John W. Springer, of Illihois, was elected Temporary Secretary. The Chairman then presented Governor Francis, of Missouri, who welcomed the delegates on behalf of the State. Indian service. This classification will include between 600 and 700 persons.

In speaking of the order Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt this afternoon said:

"The extension of the Civil Service relates mainly to the Indian school work; it touches mainly to the Indian school work; it touches none of the agency employes except the physician. The Indian agents, who are the most important of the employes, are not touched by the amendment in any way, nor will the rules work any change whatever in the relations which exist between the Indians and the General Government. This action on the part of the President is most important, because it is the first step ever taken toward the divorcing of the Indian service and politics. Not only is this change an excellent thing in itself, but there is a promise of much greater excellence. It marks the advance of a new riethed—a method which will result in an Indian service that shall be absolutely non-political in its character." The West Must Stand Together. Heretofore, he said, financial legislation had been in the interest of the East. Congress had been favorable to the creditor class, and the West was a heavy debtor. It was necessary now for the West to stand together, and there were many things that the West desired, the advocacy of which should be unanimous, carnest and continued. The West wanted free trade with Mexico, Canada and South America, and with all the countries of the world. The West wanted the Mississippi connected with the great lakes. It wanted an international railthe that shall be approved an amendment character."

The President also approved an amendment reciking that rule which provides that a person who has served two years continuously since July 16, 1883, in a place in the departmental service, below or outside the classified service, may, upon the nomination of the head of the department, the recommendation of the commission and the approval of the President, be promoted into the classified service upon passing a non-competitive examination. way, so that one could step on a vestibule train at Kansas City and step off it at Buenos Ayres. It wanted a fuller volume of currency. Dwight Thatcher, of Topeka, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the State of Kansas. In the afternoon letters of regret were read from those who had been given special invita-tions to attend the congress. Among the let-ters was one from President Harrison. It was

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7. Hon, H. B. Kelly, Chairman, Kansas City, Mo.

Hon. H. B. Kelly, Chairman, Kansas City, Mo.:

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your letter of March 24, inviting
me to attend the meeting of the Commercial
Congress of the Western Mining States, to asgemble in Kansas City April 14 to 18, for the
parpose of considering measures affecting the
general agricultural and business prosperity of
the Mississippi Valley States. I regret that i
will not be possible for me to accept this
invitation. Why the President Cannot Attend.

If I am not detained here by public business I shall probably start about that time for the Pacific coast by the Southern route, and if that purpose is thwarted it will be by considerations that will also prevent the acceptance of your Invitation.

A public discussion of the conditions affect-

ing agricultural and business prosperity cannot but be helpful, if it is conducted on broad lines and is hospitable to differences of opinion. The extraordinary development of produc-tion of agriculture which has taken place in a in securing pledges for a Government display.

The Executive Committee of the Lady Managers of the World's Fair and Miss Phoebe Couzins, Secretary of the board, have struck another rock of offense. They are now at loggerheads over the printing of the minutes of the November meeting of the board. A committee was appointed at that time to see that the minutes were coffect, but Miss Couzins proceeded to have them printed without submitting them to the committee, claiming that she had a right to do so. The matter was considered at a meeting of the Executive Committee to-day, and resolutions were passed declaring Miss Couzins' action "a serious violation of the respect due to the Lady Mahagers." tion of agriculture which has taken place in a recent period in this country, by reason of the rapid enlargement of the area of tillage under the favoring land laws of the United States, very naturally has called attention to the value, and, indeed, the necessity of larger markets. I am one of these who believe that a home market is necessarily the best market for the producer, as it measureably emancipates him in prepertion to its nearness, from the exactions of the transportation companies. If the farmer could deliver his surplus produce to the consumer out of his own farm wagen, his independence and prefits would be larger and surer.

surdr.

It seems to me quite possible to attain a largely increased market for our staple farm products without impairing the home market, by opening the manufacturing trades to a competition in which fereign producers paying a lower scale of wages, would have the advantage. A policy that would reduce the number of our people engaged in mechanical pursuits, or diminish their ability to purchase rood products by reducing wages, cannot be helpful

oducts by reducing wages, cannot be helpfu those now engaged in agriculture. preaching, as a Unity Brethren minister, in various portions of the country, with remarkable success. She is new at Scattle, Wash, en a visit to her hon, and presched there is at Sunday. She is remarkably vigorous, and predicts that she will live to the year 1900, thus extending her life into three centuries. Mrs. Sextonwas appointed chaplain of the Kansas State penitentiary on January 1, 1870, and held the office two years, during which time ex-Con-Commodottes May Be Too Chesp. roducts have been too low-below the point of fair living and fair press. I think so too; but I venture to remind them that the complaint they make involves the concession that things may be too cheap. A coat may be too cheap, may be too cheap. A coat may be too cheap, as well as core. The farmer who claims a good living and profit for his work should concede the same to every other man and woman who toils. Heak with great confidence to the completion of further reciprocal trade arrangements, especially with the Central and South American States, as furnishing new and large markets for meats, breadstuffs and an important line of manufactured products.

Persistent and carnest efforts are also being made, and a considerable measure of success has already been attained, to secure the removal of restrictions which we have regarded as unjust upon the admission and use of our meats and live cattle in some of the European countries. Hook with confidence to a successful termination of the pending negotiations, because I cannot but assume that when the absolutely satisfactory character of the sanitary inspections new provided by our law is made known to these foreign states, they will promptly relax their discriminating regulations. No effort, and none of the powers vested in the Executive, will be left unused to secure an end which is so desirable. office two years, during which time ex-Congressman Harrison Kelley was one of the Board of Directors. She has many relations in New Jersey, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas and Washington. Her memory is excellent and her sight remarkably good. While on a visit to Little Rock recently she made a silk quilt. Her voice is clear and melodious, and she delights to sing sacred songs to the congregation. The grandfather of this remarkable woman was the French Marquis Anthony Cozot, who came to America early in the seventeenth century.

The Question of the Currency.

Your deliberations will probably also em-brace the consideration of the question of the olume and character of our currency. It will volume and character of our currency. It was not be possible, and would not be appropriate, for me in this letter to enter upon any elabor-ate discussions. One or two things I will say, and first, I believe that every person who and dirst, I believe that every person who thoughtfully considers the question will agree with me upon a proposition which is at the base of all my consideration of the currency question; namely, that any dollar, paper or doin, that is issued by the United States must be made and kept in its commercial uses as good as any other dollar. So long as any paper money, issued or authorized by the United States Government, is accepted in commercial uses as the equivalent of the best coined dollar that we issue, and so long as every coined dollar, whether of silver or gold, is assured of an equal value in commercial use, there need be no fear as to an excess of money. The more such money the better. But, on the other hand, when any issue of paper or coined dollars in buying or selling is rated at a less value than other paper er coined dollars, we have passed the limit of safe experiment in finance.

If we have dollars of different value, only the poorest will circulate. The farmer and the laborer, who are not in hourly touch of the cicker of the telegraph, will require, above all other classes of our community, a dollar of full value. Finctuations and depreciations are always at the first cost of those classes of our community. The backer and the speculator anticipate, discount and often profit by such fide tastion.

The President Favors Bi-Metallism.

The President Favors Bi-Metallism It is very easy, under the impulse of excite ment or the stress of money stringency, to fall nto the slough of depreciated or irredeemable currency. It is a very painful and slow busi ness to get out when once in. I have always believed, and do now more than ever believe, in bi-metallism, and favor the fullest use of silver bi-metallism, and favor the fullest use of silver in connection with our currency that is compatible with the maintenance of the parity of the gold and silver dollar in their commercial uses. Nothing in my judgment would so much retard the restoration of the free use of silver by the commercial nations of the world as legislation adopted by us that would result in placing this country upon a basis of silver mosnmentallism.

placing this country upon a basis of silver monomerallism.

The legislation adopted by the first session of the Fifty-first Congress. I was assured by leading advocates of free colonge representatives of silver States, would promptly and permanently bring silver to \$1.29 per ounce, and keep it there. That ablicipation has not been realized. Our larger use of silver has apparently, and for reasons not yet agreed upon diminished the demand for silver in China and India. Appreciates the Dignity of the Assembly. In view of the fact that it is impossible this letter to elaborate, and that propositions can only be stated, I am aware that what I have

said may be assailed in points where it is easily defensible, but where I have not attempted to defensible, but where I have not attempted to present the arguments. I have not before excepting in an official way, expressed myself on these subjects: but feeling the interest, dignity and importance of the assemblage in whose behalf you speak, I have ventured without bigotry of opinion, without any assumption of infallibility, but as an American citizen, having a most whrhest desire that every individual and every pupile act of my life shall conduce to the glery of our country and the pro-perity of all our peaple, to submit these views for your consideration. Very respectfully.

BENJAMIN HARRISON. A letter was also read from Hon. J. M. Rusk,

A letter was also read from Hon. J. M. Rusk, Secretary of Agriculture.

Senator Peffer wrote, expressing his sympathy with the objects of the congress. Charles Francis Adams, in his letter, frankly said that his views were so positive and radical that they would not prove acceptable. He thought that the misfortunes of the West were due to hateral causes alone. Letters from Hon. H. M. De Young, of San Francisco; H. K. Thurber, of New York, and John V. Farwell, of Chicago, were also read.

The election of permanent officers resulte MADISON, WIS., April 14.—The House this morning passed to a third reading the anti-trust bill. The penalty affixed is a fine and

in the choice of Göverner Francis, of Missouri for President, and Mr. Springer, Secretary One Vice President from each State was ap

CHARITABLE AND CHATTY Meeting of the Homeopathic Hospital

ciation and Other Social News. The Homeopathic Hospital Association held its twenty-fifth annual meeting yesterday afternoon, with President Metcalf in the chair. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. McCay, followed by the President's congratulatory address and the report of Dr. J. B. McClelland, from the Executive Committee. He stated that since the hospital's mittee. He stated that since the hospital's establishment 16,973 patients had been treated, the average death rate being 5 per cent; 286,289 prescriptions filled, 12,000 visits mide, buildings valued at \$246,790 erected, \$216,168 30 expended in expenses, which sums of money, including repairs, reaching the total of \$582,237. During the past year 1,634 patients had been treated, 1,284 being "charity," the daily average being \$2 cases, and there were 150 ambulance calls, 14,100 prescriptions filled, and \$37,362 58 expended in maintenance—or \$1 6934 per patient. The total debt of the institution is \$49,000. The receipts were: From ladies' associations, \$5,000, and from pay patients, \$890.

The D. E. Sutton \$10,000 School of Nurses Endowment and that of Mrs. William Thaw for the Bye and Ear Annex are being expended according to the terms attending each domation, By Miss Wright's report on the nurses it was seen that during the past year there were 14 applications for admission, 287 calls for nurses and \$1,741 78 received for services.

Dr. Willard reported 50 lectures given during the preceding year, and Dr. W. J. Martin announced that the high death rate for the same period was due to many accident cases and grip. Treasurer Frank Semple reported \$724 23 as the balance on hand, and Colonel W. A. Herron stated that the accounts were correct according to the audit.

The report of Mrs. McCoy, from the Ladies' Association, was very flattering to that energetic auxiliary of noble women.

The election of trustees resulted as follows: J. F. Cooper, M. D. Miss Mary E. Moorhead, D. H. Fralich, H. C. Collies, J. J. Vandergrift, Edwin Miles, H. J. Balley and J. R. McClelland, M. D., being the same as last year. Resolutions were ordered on the death of Dr. Hoffman, and a short address was delivered by Rev. Dr. Holmen. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, William Mitcall; Vice Presidents, W. A. Herron and M. K. Moorhead; Secretary, George I. McCoy; Tressurer, Frank Semple: Librarian, George W. Earnafon, Scil stablishment 10,973 patients had been treated

Meorhead; Secretary, George Ia McCoy; Treasurer, Frank Semple: Librarian, George W. Backofen; Solicitor, George B. Gordon.

A DINNER and festival for the benefit of the Aged Colored Women's Home will be given in Lafayette Hall to-morrow evening, under the Aged Colored Women's Home will be given in Lafayette Hall to-morrow evening, under the direction of the following ladies: Mrs. S. Dorsey, Mrs. E. Thompson, Mrs. L. Gould, Mrs. E. Hawkins, Mrs. C. Bell, Miss E. Hays, Mrs. F. Jackson, Mrs. M. Watson, Mrs. H. Watson, The Allegheny ice cream and refreshment booth will be under the directions of Miss L. R. Pailpeas, Mrs. M. H. Smith, Miss Hallie Wilkinson and aids. The Pittaburg ice cream and refreshment booth will be under the directions of Mrs. E. Johnson, Mrs. C. Strothers, Mrs. D. Richards and aids. The fleral booth will be managed by Mrs. S. H. Delany, Miss Hattle Goines, Miss Mamie Moles and Miss. Hattle Goines, Miss Mamie Moles and Miss. Hattle Goines, Miss Mamie Moles and Miss. J. Granderson, Mrs. H. Carter, Miss Anna Moseby and Mrs. I. Stinson. The lemonade booth by Miss Willieb Brown, Miss Stella Johnson, Miss. Annie Yates and Miss Mabel Knox. Fancy table by Mrs. Rachael Jones, Miss Mary Jones, and Mrs. Cora Washington, Prize cake, containing a fine gold ring, will be served by Mrs. D. Dorsey and Mary E. Moseby, Prize doll will be under the supervision of Miss Cain, Miss. Bhida Johnson and Miss Beaste Webb. General Committee of Arrangements, Mrs. J. Granderson, Mrs. E. Hawkins, Mrs. D. Richards, Mrs. J., Granderson, Mrs. H. Ball, Mrs. D. Richards, Mrs. J., Online Dorsey, Rev. I. N. Ross, Rev. C. Asbury, James H. Jehnson, Mortimere Dimmy, Rev. G. W. Clinton; Mrs. Moseby, Scoretary.

Amid a wealth of choice blossoms last even-

AMID a wealth of choice blessoms has evening at 5 o'clock Miss Lillie B. Bradley and Mr. William Thaw Edwards assumed the vows of wedlock. The marriage was solemnized at the bride's home, which was what might be said thronged with guests though the invitations were limited to tamily connections and a few immediate friends. The spacious parlor, the scene of the derendry was a veritable flower garden; the semi-circle of the bow window being completed with lovely palms and ferns and the center being occupied by a marble statute surmetinted by a lilac arch 12 feet in height. Curnains of smilax edged with yellow daffoidis, tains of smilax edged with yellow daffodils, valley lillies and tolips and looped with bride roses and ribbons outlined the floral rocess. Cabinets and mantels were roses and ribbons outlined the horal recess. Cabinets and mantels were banked with menuets, beauties and bride roses. The mirrors redected the beauty of roses also. In the dining room a superb center piece of La France and bride

hair ferus. The bride was a fitting picture for the magnificent floral setting, as clad in bridal robes of the most expensive and exquisite white material, she entered the room on the arm of the groom and by Rev. Charles A. Holmes, D. D., was pronounced Mrs. Edwards, A wedding feast concluded the festivities, after which the young comple departed on their wedding trip. The supper was served by Kabn and the floral decorations were by Messrs, John R. & A. Murdoch.

A PRETTY home wedding last evening took plade at the bride's home on Main street, when Miss Dora, daughter of Mr. C. L. Hilger was married to Mr. William C. McKinley, Select Councilman. The tersmony was performed at 5 o'clock and a reception from 7 to 9 followed.

# Social Chatter.

MISS ANNIE EARLING and Mr. Jacob For ter, of Allegheny, were married yesterday morning. THE marriage of Miss Abertine Lossing and Mr. T. Alexander, of this city, will take place

THE Iron City Microscopical Society held its regular monthly meeting at the Academy building on Fifth street. This is the last week of the Reinhart collec-tion exhibit at Carnegie Hall; next week the drawings are taken to New York.

THE pupils of the Allen School will give a musical and literary entertainment in Turner Hall, Alientown, next Thursday and Friday

A MUSICAL and literary entertainment was given last evening at the Denny M. E. Church. Rev. D. H. McKee also delivered a lecture on "All Sorts of Taikers." THE marriage of Mr. W. G. Hollshaw and Miss Katle Green, which was to take place to-morrow, is postponed on account of serious illness in the family of the bride.

Owing to the death of Mr. John H. Hampton, the annual meeting of the Advisory Board of the Women Industrial Union, has been post-poned until 4:30 Wednesday afternoon. REV. GEORGE HODGES, rector of Calvary

THE Rev. H. L. Chapman, of Johnstown, Pa., formerly pastor of the Emory M. E. Church, will deliver his celebrated lecture, "The Johnstown Flood," in Emory Church Tuesday a vening next, for the benefit of the Lincoln Avenue M. E. Mission. THE members of the "King's Sons" of Emory M. E. Church, will give a flag and state drill in the Liberty Palace Rink, on Frankstown avenue, on Thursday and Friday, April 23 and

Denceness' Home.

ERNEST H. HEINRICHS, press agent for the
Wastinghouse Electric Company, was 29 years

Westinghouse Electric Company, was 29 years old Monday. The Elite Orchestra surprised him at his home in Hazelwood with a serenade. His brother, Emil C. Heinrichs, is leader of the musical band. All had a very pleasant

# MAILED LOTTERY LETTERS.

The Mexican International Company Is Violating the Law. WASHINGTON, April 14,-The Chief Postoffice Inspector is in receipt of a telegram from Inspectors Maynard and Clum, at El Paso

Inspectors Maynard and Clum, at El Paso, Tex., stating that they had just arrested Nicholas Leibheimer, the manager of the Mexican International Banking Company of Juarez. The inspectors arrested Leibheimer, it is stated, in the act of mailing a quantity of lottery letters and circulars last night in El Paso.

It is further stated that in disregard of the recent anti-lottery ant this lottery company has been flooding the United States with lottery literature, and in order to save postage, their practice has been to mail their lottery letters and circulars in El Paso. It is believed at the postoffice department that the arrest of the United States agent of this lottery company will have a tendency to stop the wholesale will have a tendency to stop the wholesa mailing of interdicted matter at El Paso,

# THE NEW TACK TRUST.

It Includes the Five Largest Concer the Country. TAUNTON, April 14.-A deal whereby the strongest five tack and wire nail concerns in the country are combined has been consummated.
Thomas J. Lathrop, of the Taunton Tack Works, is the general manager, and Mr. Parks, of the Price & Loring Company, the financial

Perhaps the President has so far Greeleying as to go West to grow ap with the renomin

-A fish the size of a Delaware shad costs 2 in Italy. -The most poisonous substance known is

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

extract of peach stones. -A genius in York, Pa., has invented a ombined plane and washing machine. -A dozen wild ducks were eaught in a sherman's seine on Friday, off Thurlow.

-A Wisconsin man who had voted on the winning side in 20 Pre-sidental elections died

-A shingle machine that will turn out 90 hingles per minute is awaiting a patent at Du Bois, Pa. -A leading tobacconist says that 35,000,-

-Anarchists are said to wear a badge shaped like a gallows, in memory of the five ex-cuted at Chicago.

appliance by the aid of which one man can play ten planes at once. -Hammerfest, within the arctic circle,

South Africa, are treated so well that they en-joy life better than well folks. -Wild flax is indigenous to Montana, and grows luxuriantly everywhere. Farmers are fluding it a new source of profit.

-An Atchison girl T years old cried a whole day over the death of Barnum. She thought his death would be the end of circuses. -The year 1890 began with a price of

svented a safety seamless trousers pocket, woven complete in one piece, no stitching or sewing being necessary.

ably carries the most unique "sample" in the profession. It is a human body three years old, an example of the efficacy of a certain embalm-

-A 67-foot snake of unknown species has been captured in Central Brazil. It is varie-

the workmen ran against some logs that formed part of the old Fort George stockade built in 1810. One was sawed through. It was a spruce tree, and was as sound as the day it first was put down.

-The import and export trade of Japan for 1889 amounted to \$104,440,000 in gold, dis-tributed among five countries as follows: United States, \$24,440,000; Great Britain, \$26,-130,000; France, \$13,580,000; Germany, \$5,655,000, and Chiua, \$11,355,000.

Rothamsted. Its area is one-thousandth of an acre. The funnel is of wood lined with lead, the upper edge being a vertical rim of plate glass bevaled outward. -A correspondent suggests that one of

nay be gained when it is stated that the Public

just ending in Baltimore amounted to over 12,cuiling law which went into force this season has furnished great protection, and it is esti-mated that £090,000 bushels of incuiled oys-

-A Western man has a scheme for de reasing drunkspness. He would establish a State Inebriate Asylum, and compel those who

-A queer purchase was made in London few months ago. An "old master" begrimed with dirt was knocked down for £7. It was promptly resold for £50, and again for £700, and it has now been acquired for £2,000 by a Continental callery, and turns out to be a mag-nificent Terburg. This artist, it may be re-membered, spent some time in England, and left behind him some of his finest productions. -A resident of St. Paul, Minn., the other

something like paper on the inside, ripped open something like paper on the inside, ripped open the liming and found 89,700 in certificates of de-posit and \$100 and \$500 in bills. At the fatner's death he was supposed to be pethniless. This coat was selected as part of his burial drifts, but the undertaker found it too small for the dead man and another was fortunately used. -The Cunard fleet of liners requires for its victualing in the course of a year \$,656 sheep, 1 800 lambs, 2 474 oxen, 24,075 fowls, 4,230 ducks

Bider-I am afraid Hunkerson's converon is not genuine. Deacon-Why?

o his mother:
"I wish a lion would est me up."

"Because it would be such a loke on the lion;

and then stand by him.

Mrs. Prentice—You mean that you give him all

"Kick It. Barry, kick it; I'm not in it." "Then what's the use of kicking it?" Barry blandly. New York Recorder. "Horn's vone hill " said the milk dealer

IN JEOPARDY. "I've read these effusions," the editor said,

-A Gloucester, Pa., florist has under culivation that rare production of nature a green

000 cigarettes were consumed in Philadelphia

-A Texas man has invented an electrical

and the most northerly town in Europe, is com-pletely lighted by electricity. -Lepers on Robben Island, Cape Colony.

£2,200 per ton for whalebone. Two thousand three hundred pounds is the quoted price for this year.

-A St. Louis commercial traveler prob-

-It is a practice of the Navajo Indians to stretch a lariat of horsebair about their tents at night, such a barrier proving entirely effective to keep out shakes, tarantulas and

rinter has asked for bids for 15,000 pounds of nglish, 5,000 pounds of pica, 75,000 pounds of ang primer, 6,000 pounds of brevier, and 48,000 ounds of nonparell—203,000 pounds, or apout -It is shown that the catch of the season

insures a catch next season of at least 16 000 000

day picked up an old coat belonging to his father, who died a few days prior, and, feeling

1,800 lambs, 2,474 oxen, 24,075 fowls, 4,230 ducks, 2,200 turkeys, 2,200 geese, 53 tons of ham, 20 tons of bacon, 15 tons of cheese, 331,693 eggs. Of minor things there are: One ton and a half of mustard, 134 tons of pepper, 7,216 bottles of pickles, 8,000 tins of sardines, 30 tons of sait cod and ling, 4,180 4-pound jars of jam, 15 tons of marmaiade, 22 tons of raisins, currants and figs, 18 tons of split peas, 15 tons of pearl barley, 17 tons of rice, 34 tons of satureal, 460 tons of flour, 23 tons of biscuits, 33 tons of sait, 48,302 loaves of breads of 8 pounds each. -In the shops of the C. H. and D. P. P.

at Hamilton, O., is a cracked locomotive bell that has a history. It was attached to a loco-motive presided over by a strong, manly, handmotive presided over by a strong, manly, handsome engineer, whose great objects of pride
and aderation were first his sweetheart and
then his faithful engine. He loved them both
devotedly, though, of course, in quite different
ways. One day at Hamilton he stood in the
cau of the engine, bell rope in hand, ready to
move the lever and start the train, when he
saw a bridal party approaching. He glanged
at the bride; it was the girl he loved. His
heart stopped beating, he gave a groan and
dropped—dead. As he fell with the bell rope
in his hand, he gave the bell a loud ring that
cracked it from top to bottom, and it was
found-afterward that he had died literally
from a broken heart. The bell in the shop at from a broken heart. The bell in the shop at Hamilton is still called "the bell of the broken

# WEDNESDAY WITTIGISMS.

he would think I was inside of him, and I should

your trade?
Mrs. Binthyre-No. I mean that I stand by him while he is cutting off the meat. - Life. Colonel Tom Ochiltree and Magrice

-The irrepressible Yankee is said to have

gated in hue, blue, green and pink predominat-ing, has tusks like a boar, and a horn two fest long on its ferehead. -While digging a sewer in Astoria, Ore.,

-The largest rain gauge ever made is probably that used on an experimental farm at

the surest cures for la grippe is to get thoroughly scared and think you are going to die before morning. That will generally start a copious perspiration, and next morning you will be much better, having frightened away pneuments and saved funeral expenses. -An idea of the enormous amount of

make and sell liquor to pay for its maintenance. He would tax the distiller \$1,000, the whole-saler \$500 and the retailer \$100 a year in its behalf. Then he would treat drunkenness as instanty, and confine all drunkards in the asylum until they are permanently cured.

Elder-He asked me the other day if there was any chance of his getting a rebate at the end of the year on the preache's salary in case he wanted to hand out of the concern before the year was up.—Chicago Tribane. He must have been a bright boy who said

Mrs. Prentice-How do you always manage to have such delicious beef?
Mrs. Rinthyre-I select a good, honest butcher

Colonel Your Conficted and Magrice Barrymore recently had a passage at arms in the Hofman House, and for a time the Colonel held his own gallantly. But at last the rapid fre of ratilery which Barrymore kept up proved too much for him and he retired from the field. Taking up his hat and holding it out to Barrymore,

the diseatisfied enstomer.
"Well, turn about is only fair play: suppose we

"I we rend these effusions," the editor said as he threw down the verses he'd hastily rend "Twist the pauses in newspaper carving. "And this I can say with a judgment mature, If the post's as poor as his verses, I'm sure He's is imminent danger of starving.""
—Secton Courter,