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PITTSBURG, SUNDAY, APR. 19, 1891.

The reports that disorder was again resorted to in the coke regions yesterday, if confirmed by further investigation, will conwict the strikers of bad faith in their promtrue that dynamite has been used to destroy property it will utterly turn the public sympathy against the cause for which such despicable agencies are used.

The troops were withdrawn on the express representations that order would be maintained without their presence. Such pledges should not have been necessary, as the laws ought to be supreme without any pledges. But since disorder had preceded the call for military authority, and the promise of good order secured their withdrawal, the renewal of riots within forty-eight hours after they were withdrawn will impress the pubhe with the belief that such promises are warthless. The State authorities will be exposed to sharp criticism for baving placed reliance on such worthless pledges; but the severest reaction cannot but be against those who made the promises, evidently with the intention that they should be

It should be made especially plain that this country has no toleration for dynamiters. It any of the strikers have been using explosives to destroy property, they have furnished good reason for using the most strenuous means to secure their punishment.

Before the commercial convention at Kansas City went to pieces on the rocks of the tariff, legal tenders and other political issues, it improved the opportunity by indersing the building of canals from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan, from the upper Mississippi ts Lake Superior, and from headwaters of the Ohio to Lake Erie.

In this respect the convention recognized two important facts. The first is that the improvement and connection of the internal waterways of the country furnishes the most complete solution of the transportation problem that is possible, securing the cheapest freight charges for the great staples of transportation. The second is that the connection of the lake system with the river system will give connected water routes practically furnishing transportation for the entire country between the Appalachian range and the Rocky Mountains. It may be that the convention did tully take in the magnitude of the plan to connect this system of waterways with the ocean by an enlargement of the Erie canal or by a new canal through Pennsylvania or Maryland; but its recognition of the fact that a connected system of waterways is a national project, is a broader

view than has usually been taken. This is the first indorsement of the canal projects which THE DISPATCH has been arging, by a body of national scope. It takes the right ground that the project of internal waterways planned to reach all sections of the country, is one for the whole nation to support.

EDITORIAL TREASON.

That it is an ill wind that blows nobody good is proven by the action of a certain Italian paper published in New York. Before the New Orleans affair this sheet was unknown outside of a limited circle, and its editorial epinions were not quoted very often. All this is now changed. The editor has soized his opportunity, and displays great real in making the most of it. His of this country. The declaration of our reperspicacity and enterprise would be worthy try has evidently run away with his dis-

down as a-hot-head. His latest effusion is the most objectionable. Though the misunderstanding be- than they took him for. tween the two countries has been put in a It is somewhat surprising to find from the fair way to settlement by diplomacy, he is unsatisfied and clamors loudly for war. some very plain talk that by no means dis-War of the most destructive kind and noth- credits his judgment, but which our friends. ing else will satisfy this expatriated gentle- the organs of railway opinion, entirely mas, and from the tenor of his hysterical neglected to quote. He brings out the fact remarks it is to be expected that, if fighting | that it has been a common practice to build should ensue, he will immediately join railways entirely on bonds, and the shares forces with Italy. This no doubt would are only "voting papers." "Not one penny give Italy a great advantage over this coun- of the money paid for the latter," he says, try. With such a redoubtable man-not as a fighter of course, but as a director of the larges on the floating of such shares as plan of campaign-victory would be Italy's, gambling counters in a way that confirms

we wonder it our Italian cotemporary is appreciate the niceties of stock manipulation, whether he learned them by costly experience or not.

If he is, he should be informed by some of his friends that he is committing treason in writing his stuff. Of course it has no weight, either one way or the other; but treason is a crime that can be committed in intention of the manner in which a clique of great speculators proceed to annex a system or interest.

Appreciate the niceties of stock manipulation, whether he learned them by costly experience or not. The professional director knows and cares absolutely nothing about the affairs of some of the company beyond that small bonus for attendance. The professional director knows and cares absolutely nothing about the affairs of some of the company beyond that small bonus for attendance.

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A free trade cotemporary complains of the advance in the price of brimstone. It seems it is a material in which it has a large prospective interest.

ests of his family, if he has one.

COOPER'S SOUND VIEWS.

Hon. Thomas V. Cooper on the subjects of tion. It has often been compelled to differ it is safe to conclude that the conclusion on which THE DISPATCH and the auburnhaired and long-headed Cooper are agreed is certain to be right.

The past and future Republican State Chairman correctly says that the State does tution so urgently that it needs to hold a convention to do it. Mr. Cooper bases his opposition to the convention on the fear of cranks. THE DISPATCH thinks that corporate advocates and jobbers are more to be dreaded. But whether the danger comes from crankishness or corporation influence, it is certain that there is no need of exposmuddling the present excellent Constitution.

The view of the ballot numbering clause of the Constitution in connection with bal-THE BALLY DISPATCE is delivered by carriers at lot-reform, taken by Senator Cooper, is exactly what THE DISPATCH has maintained. It is a valuable protection against fraud and is by no means irreconcilable with thorough ballot reform. The numbering of the ballots can be made strictly secret by sealing the lists and folding over the numbered ballots, until some judicial authority shall call for the ballots to determine a contest. In this way thorough safeguards can be provided both against fraud and undue influence; and political workers will, as Cooper says, be restricted to the legitimate work of convincing voters by proper arguments.

Let the present Legislature give the State practical ballot reform, and let us maintain the present Constitution and enforce it. If ex-Senator Copper will join the movement to enforce the excellent provisions of the present Constitution, we will gladly welcome him to the ranks of reform.

FOR PURIFICATION OF WATER, One of the principal subjects under discussion by the American Water Works Association during its session at Philadelphia was the purification of the fluid for drinking and manufacturing purposes. Dr. Leffmann, a chemist of that city, read a paper on the "Purification of Water by Metallic Iron"-n method now used in Antwerp with come to the poorhouse. In the greater gamises to maintain order. Especially if it is great success. He showed that the same or somewhat similar plan could be used by American cities. The method is to pass water, through a slowly revolving cylinder containing metallic iron in the form of cast iron borings or steel pinchings, these by the motion of the cylinder being continually showered through the water. The estimated cost of purifying a million gallons of water in this way is \$1 44. Simplicity and cheapness seem to be combined, making it worthy of attention from those places where water is impure. The great fault of many of the plans proposed for the purification of water is their cost and complications, but if the Antwerp method is what it is claimed, it is not open to these objections.

Aliegheny and Pittsburg-especially the Southside-are vitally interested in anything that will tend to improve water, and the Antwerp method might be tried with good results. For the first-named place, ith its new water works in con the plan seems to be particularly opportune. The Southside people, also, in their reaching out for better water, might with propriety call the attention of their company to it. Anything that will tend to give pure water to the people should receive careful thought.

NEARLY AN EVEN RECORD.

The record of our political history with regard to the public verdict upon wanton and extravagant increase of government appropriations is quoted forcibly by the New York Sun. That paper gives figures showing the appropriations of a Democratic Congress in he decade before the last and the greater appropriations of a Republican Congress. The figures for a similar showing in the last decade are also given. In each case the logical result is declared by the Sun as follows: "And the Democratic party elected the next President."

The logic and the figures are equally im pressive; but the Sun omits to point out one impressive and instructive fact. That is that the second total of appropriations which by the grouping cited illustrated Democratic outlay is found on examination to exceed the total of extravagance for which the Republican party was previously defeated. The disposition of Democratic Congresse follow along as rather poor second in the race of public wastefulness is illustrated in the most recent case. The appropriations of the Fifty-first Congress made a sweeping increase on those of the Fiftieth, and the Republicans were overwhelmingly defeated as a result. But the Fiftieth Congress, in its turn, distanced every preceding Congress in the wildness of its appropriations, and the Republicans elected the next President.

Of late years the function of the two seems to be a wild competition as to which can waste the public funds most recklessly. Sometime it is to be hoped politicians will prove capable of learning that the best way to maintain a party in power is to administer its public trusts honestly and economi-

AN OBSERVANT DUKE.

The article of the Duke of Marlborough in the Fortnightly Review on American railways has been widely and approvingly referred to by a certain portion of the press cent ducal visitor that the railways carry of commendation were it not that his indus- freight and passengers immense distances at form. If so, it is to be hoped that before his charges unheard of in England has been cretion. In his desire to write editorials he widely quoted as an endorsement of our has neglected to keep within the bounds of railway system. The conclusion of the class reason, and only succeeds in writing himself of papers who deem it their function to swear by the corporate methods is that His Grace is a man of much elearer judgment

article itself that the Dake indulged in "was ever spent on the railway." He enthe belief that the ducal mind was able to We wonder it our Italian cotemporary is appreciate the niceties of stock manipula-

even if the deed is not consummated. For speculators proceed to annex a system or interest.

this reason the Italian editor's safety re- railway belonging to other people. He dequires prompt action on the part of those scribes the processes by which they first who love him, and have an eve to the inter- discredit the value of such property and depreciate its stock, indicates that such a process may be followed up by creating a money panie, breaking down values to THE DISPATCH is very glad to note the prices expressive of the degree of panic, and practical agreement between itself and the all the while secretly buying up the depreciated stock of the company they desire to ballot reform and the constitutional conven- control. By this "scheme of plunder," more wholesale than the operations of the from that Republican leader on questions of | first Marlborough, the control of a property State policy. But when he supports our of immense possibilities is secured at a mere conclusions for practically the same reasons | fraction of its actual value by the thimble-

rigging of the stock market. This feature certainly justifies the belief that His Grace of Marlborough has been studying our system of corporate control with decided results. He may not have mastered it all. Such details as the ownernot require any tinkering with the Consti- ship of industries which furnish traffic at prohibitive rates in order that independent shippers may be crowded out; preferential rates to the friends or partners of railway managers; the wheels within wheels of construction companies, freight lines and private car companies, have not yet been as similated by him. But he presents a sketch of one notoriously successful practice which ing the State to the influence of either, in | may be copied with profit by the admirers of corporate methods who have quoted his words of praise so promptly.

> VOTES for Senators are quoted at \$500 each in Florida. This is entirely too cheap, and leads to the belief that a second-class man will represent, the extreme southeast in the Upper House of Congress.

ACCORDING to the testimony at the Coroner's inquest on the victims of the Maryland Central disaster, the trestle that gave way has been unsafe for two years. This puts the railroad company in a bad light, and a verdict charging neglect on its part is quite proper The only thing to do now is to push the case before the proper courts, and have justice meted out. It is almost to be regretted that the persons responsible can only be punished once, for every time that they allowed a train to cross the trestle since it was first known to be unsafe, they committed a crime.

THE announcement that Jay Gould has left the Indian Territory causes an inquiry in Wall street as to how it happened. It is the first time that Wall street has known Gould to leave anything.

DEACON WHITE and Brother Clews made a very correct statement of the frame of mind necessary for the Well street magnate when they said it is one of pious calm and composure. It is a well established fact that the and undisturbed countenance will quickly bling game of Wall street the same quality is all the more necessary.

WE regret to observe that the German Government still maintains its unreasonable edict against the American hog in his most available form of hams, lard and bacon,

CORRECTED returns show that the total city population of the Union is 18,235,670, or 28% per cent of the total population. Ten years ago the urban population was 11,318,-547, or 221/2 per cent. The rapid concentration of population in the cities is one of the phenomena of the age that requires study. It it does not stop before long we may yet reach the point where we will be all city people, and will hire other nations to raise our agricultural products.

THE statement that \$250,000 a month is extorted from the New York police as a corcuption fund, gives the impression that the 'Finest" are all millionaires.

Ir would be disturbing to learn from Indiana that Nebecker, the new United States in Indiana and could not be elected constable in his own county," if the information did not come from the Indianapolis Sentinel. The Democracy of that journal is so rampant that if the President had appointed an angel to the place it would have raised a row over it. The appointee's character is still a matter of dis-

A PERPETUAL motion machine having been sold for \$1 in Delaware, Keely, of Philadelphia, can now work with some hope of adequate reward.

SENATOR-GOVERNOR HILL some time ago made a touching plea for ballot reform, and the other day snubbed a delegation that wanted to discuss the matter with bim. He was angry because they thought that he was in earnest, and his anger is justifiable. They should have known him better.

THAT THE DISPATCH'S estimation of Bismarck was correct, is proven by his speech to the deputation of Kiel Conservatives the other day.

LIPUTENANT TOTTEN'S explanation that he did not prophesy that the world is coming to an end in 1899, but that the millenium will arrive then, is open to the criticism that in or-der to establish a millentum the shortest way will be to abolish the world, as well as the flesh and the devil.

In this day of conventions, the Whist Convention at Milwaukee should be followed by a poker convention at Council Bluffs.

THE Washington Post commiserates "poor old Pennsylvania" on its hard luck in being threatened with a Constitutional convention We are happy to assure our cotemporary that the threatening symptoms are passing off so as to dispel the fears of grave results.

NEWFOUNDLAND, in its anxiety to be caught, reverses the usual method of fishing when it offers bait to Uncle Sam.

A KENTUCKY court has decided that conectionery is a necessity and permits ice cream to be served on Sunday. This is a decided divergence from the rulings of Pennsylvania courts, which frown down even the sizzle of the soda water fountain on that day.

THAT tornado which is said to have destroved an Okiahoma town may have been the ind from a bursted boom.

SECRETARY FOSTER remarks that he does not know anything about civil service reterm is over the Civil Service Commission will he able to give him some instruction on the point,

to bloodshed, the international complication will have done its worst. NERRASKA farmers are encouraged by

Ir that Washington jawing match leads

warm rains to expect big crops. Perhaps the effect of this on future elections may demonstrate that a well-managed weather annex is mightier in politics than the Farmers' Alliance. The State of Washington has brought int the union a choice collection of Indian names,

which the local appellations of Pen

sylvania and Maine appear tame. Here are a few, taken at random from a recent issue of the

Snohemish, Stillaguamish,

Walls Walls, Kittitas, Okanogan, Wahkiakum, Kiickitat,

MURRAY'S MUSINGS.

Where the Sons of Italy Arrive-New Yorkers Setting Their Time Pieces-A Brilllant Tenor From Pittsburg-Responsi

bility of Directors. The daily scenes enacted at the Barge Office in the reception of emigrants have been fre-quently depicted, but they never fall to impress the casual observer as one of the most interest ing novelties of the great metropolis. Few ople leave New York without having paid vicinity the honor of a call. "This sight," said a Philadelphia gentleman, alluding to the customary daily influx of our foreign relations. "is to me the most remarkable thing to be seen n your city."

The Barge Office was grinding out Italians singly, in pairs and by the half dozen, while their anxious friends who had undergone this process six months or pernaps six years ago waited the newcomers from the respectful distance outside enforced by the police. Every time a fresh batch of aliens was shot into the country from the Barge Office door there was a general craning of necks among the crowd. Amid deep silence the new party advanced expectantly along the line. Then all at once a glad shout from somebody in the crowd an sounced that the new party was recognized and a way would be quickly made for both to meet. Men grasp hands and kiss each other with a resounding smack. Sometimes it is on both cheeks, with respectful politeness, but it is usually square on the lips, as a youth might kiss a pretty girl. And talk? Well, never was heard such delightful chatter. And the dark, liquid eyes shine, the bronzed skin is full of sappy wrinkles, and sometimes-not oftentears of honest joy course down rough cheeks. "Just imagine," remarked the Philadelphian, imagine yourself landing thus in a strange country among a people of another language. Your friends may possibly be numbered on the tingers of one hand and these are at the dock awaiting you. They may be dear relatives and yet not know but that you have died on the passage, or that you did not sail. On the other and, they, too, may have vanished from earth; hand, they, too, may have vanished from tartain, or, they may not have received your last letter and would not be looking for you. A thousand things may happen. And when the cloud of uncertainty is swept aside and you and they meet—well, it is a case for hugging and kissing and mindual laughter and tarts." nd mingled laughter and tears."

These Italians are for the most part active

nd robust young men, decently clad in un-atched garments, and are ready and willing to go to work at anything to make a living the very day after their arrival. There are no Italian loafers or beggars to be seen in the streets of New York.

Setting Their Watches.

At the corner of Cortlandt street and Broadway you will see a scrambling crowd of business men, clerks, messengers, etc., hovering in front of a jeweler's window. Early and late, rain, snow, mud, dust or sun, the little tangled knot of humanity is always there. What are they looking at? Why that look of intense anxiety on every face? No; it isn't a dead manit isn't a rare and curious piece of jewelry Nobody is frying doughnuts or pulling candy. poker player who cannot attempt to blow out. It is Benedict's chronometer. Why men are his antagonist on a spoiled flush, with a serene and undisturbed countenance will quickly come to the noorhouse. In the greater gamone of those queer things, like running a block and up 50 steps of elevated stairs to catch a train running on two minutes headway. The look on a man's face as he elbows his way to the front, watch in hand, is something of great moment. He carefully compares his time-piece with the ominous dial. If he happens to be pretty close in point of time, a big, round smile of satisfaction spreads over his face and he resumes his swinging pace down Broadway as one who has just had a load removed from his mind. If he is very close indeed he will stop every time he passes, just to see how "she holds her own," and incidentally to cast a contemptuous glance at the more uncertain dials of his fellowmen. Their troubled faces as they sneak away setting their timepieces makes his inward joy more complete. As for them—they hate him, and hope his confounded watch will fall down the elevator shaft. But the man who is "regulating his piece"—who is very, very near to his ideal, but gets ten seconds too fast one day, then 15 seconds too slow the next day—is the most deserving of our commiseration. He then is seconds too show the next day—is the most deserving of our commiseration. He loses flesh visibly, or takes to drink as a sort of interior chronometer balance. Poor innocent He doesn't know that the watch has never been made that will run neck and neck with that fat little chronometer in Mr. Benedict's window.

A Pittsburger in Opera.

This is the time when operatic and theatrical people are preparing their lists of attraction to draw the shekels from the nockets of the nublic pour correspondent to notice a favorite and promising young Pittsburger, Mr. Charles S. Clarke, who has three engagements for opera with prominent companies. The first is in "King Calice," the new opera of Mr. Fred Solomon, which opens at the Academy of Music here in June. Mr. Clarke has an un-Music here in June. Mr. Clarke has an un-usually fine tenor voice, very sympathetic and of much the same quality as the voice with which William Castle delighted lovers of En-glish opera 20 years ago. Mr. Clarke has been studying with Prof. Sweet, who prophesies a fine success for him. For the fall he has an engagement with Lillian Russell in the "La Cigale." The management of "King Calico" is under Mr. H. S. Moore, and both music and libretto are said to be bright and sparkling.

Perhaps a New Yorker rarely notes certain eculiar characteristics of metropolitan life hat invariably strike the out-of-town man at once. The other day one of these innocent ras taken into Cafe Savarin about 4 o'cloc and was expected to admire the costly suroundings. He looked around in an absen way as he leaned up against a Manhattan cock tail. "But where in thunder are the custom-ers?" he asked. It was a fact that save the ers?" he asked. It was a fact that save the waiters, barkeepers, cashiers, etc., we were the only persons in all the big place. The stranger had been loafing around the Hoffman art gallery and been piloted through Delmonico's earlier in the day, and had made a similar observation uptown. Those places were also practically deserted. He couldn't understand it. Nor would he fully believe the story poured into his ear of how business New York led a sort of dual life until he visited the downtown places at middey and almost lost a rib or two fighting for a sandwich. In no other city of the United States can such conditions exist.

The same is true of another feature of daily life in the metropolis. As the out-of-town man strolled along Broadway in the vicinity of Cortlandt and Wall streets studying the crush ing novelties of city life, one of those bigwheeled trucks came along, causing the earth to tremble and the tympanum to swell to bursting under the weight and noise of the long. heavy iron girders slung beneath. These immense fron beams held the right of way un questioned and undisputed. The powerful Norman horses struck fire from the smooth stone blocks at every step. As they were turned toward a side street and the girders turned toward a side street and the girders commanded the entire width of Broadway, including a portion of the opposite sidewalk, something gave way and Broadway was hopelessly blocked. Did car drivers and truckmen holed in there indefinitely like rats in a trap swear and howl and dance frantically about? Not a bit of it. The driver of the unfortunate truck simply and silently climbed down and blanketed his steaming horses. Other truckmen and the Broadway carmen rushed in and bianketed in a steaming horses. Other truck-men and the Broadway carmen rushed in and began working with a will to break the block-ade. A couple of hundred pedestrians stood by and occasionally volunteered advice. When the difficulty had been overcome they heartily the difficulty had been overcome they heartly cheered the workers, who scattered back to their respective teams, and all went on as before. There pervaded that crowd a degree of calm and self-sustaining philosophy that would have done credit to the most distinguished field marshal that ever lived.

Directors Who Do Not Direct.

The questions whether or not directors direct, nd if they do or don't what is the extent and measure of their liability will probably not be fully settled with a decision in the tunnel case but the trial of Depew and his business asso ciates will unquestionably serve to narrow down the now vague relations between corporations and the public to something tangible to the ordinary comprehension. There are in this city quite a number of professional directors. That is to say, there are numerous respectable and respected individuals who have no other business than the alleged business of directing. Their names are enrolled upon the engraved paper of several to a dozen cornorations. They meet regularly with this board and that board, skipping joyously, as we may say, from flower to flower at so much per skip, every working day in the week. Sometimes the recompense is 55 a minute, that length of time being usually sufficient to conform to the law by registering "present." Sometimes it is a good dinner or a 22 gold piece, or both. In almost every case this sort of a director is the holder of but a single share and has no interest whatever in the business of the company beyond that small bonus for attendance. ons and the public to something tangible to

sponsible for the business affairs of the bank or other corporate body with which his name is identified. He is not. He knows he is not. identified. He is not. He knows he is not. He is only masquerading. He is put there to deceive, and he does deceive the innocent. Morally the directors of a rotten bank are responsible to the robbed shareholders and depositors; by operation of law their responsibility is a myth. This is the evil a judicious indictment and trial of the professional directors may tend to mitigate.

Blasting Has Lost Its Novelty. The operations of the blaster on the upper west side of the city were never so extensive as now, and the explosions of dynamite, accompanied by showers of dislocated rock, reverberate from block to block throughout that whole section. When the exposed tenants of that aristocratic neighborhood see a red fiag that aristocratic neighborhood see a red flag they do not charge it, like the traditional ani-nal in a cornfield, but "lay low" until the shower is over. If an occasional fragment of Manhattan Island is hurled turough a kitchen window, the maid of all work simply gathers it up and pitches it out again. "Drat 'em !" fully covers the situation so far as she is concerned. She ought to be frightened into spilling the family soup, but she isn't. It would be a mere accident if a single square of ground can be accident if a single square of ground can be found above Sixty-fifth street that is now being untouched by the blaster. Most of these steam drillers are boring foundations for expensive private residences, though here and there along the great boulevard are whole blocks of exca-vations for the coming flats.

Laid Up With the Grip. I've got it-the grip. This is very probably the very last paragraph I shall ever write. Meanwhile, the intelligent compositor can go on jawing about "takes," dropping hair spaces,

jeffing for drinks and working the "typelice" racket on the apprentices. I don't care. The grip is a great thine, an absorbing thing. That is the way I feel about it.

CHARLES THEODORE MURRAY.

NEW YORK, April 18.

It Is Near Tanganyika, Africa, and Is Slowly Drying Up. Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.] Lake Hukwa is about 100 miles long and from

A OHEER LAKE.

30 to 40 miles wide. The lake lies in a very barren and inhospitable country, in which respect it forms a great contrast with the surrounding regions, which are among the most fertile and prosperous in Africa. The lake is east of Lake Tanganyika, and about 60 miles from it in about longitude 320 east of Green-

The parallel of 80 south latitude crosses the lake, and the sheet of water extends much more to the south and east than is indicated by the dotted lines on our map. Its waters are dark in color, brackish, muddy and quite undrinkable. A boy who went into the lake to bring a

specimen of its water to Mr. Cross had to go a distance of 300 yards before he could fill his bottle, and then he was knee deep in mud. The lake is apparently the shrunken vestige of a much greater lake. Trees are pointed out to the explorer as having a few years ago been at the water's edge, though they were now several miles from the lake.

There are no hippopotami, crocodiles or canoes in the dark, uninviting waters, as far as Mr. Cross could ascertain. The mud on the shores is really a form of lime, and is covered with a crustaceous deposit of white salt. There has been no rain in the neighborhood for two years, and the Songue river, which enters the

years, and the Souque river, which enters the ake, seems to lose uself to a great extent in the sand as it approaches the lake. It may be inferred, therefore, that Lake Hukwa is rapidly

AMMONIA IS DANGEROUS.

Housekeepers Should Be Careful With the Volatile Fluid.

The Washington Post takes advantage of the louse-cleaning season to call attention to the dangers of ammonia. It is not necessary to know the chemistry of ammonia, or to know how it is made from old hoofs and horns and rank gas liquor, to realize that this drug should e bandled carefully, and be kept out of the reach of children. Serious accidents from ammonia are by no means uncommon. Quite a number have come under our notice within a short time, two of which are given below with the same startling headlines used in the papers. Many details, of course, are omitted, but enough are given to point a moral.

AMMONIA KILLED HIM New York World Herman Harrowitz, a Russian painter, sufferin Herman Harrowitz, a Russian painter, suffering from cramps, entered a drug store to optain a remedy. As he left faint the druggist handed him an ammonia bottle to inhale. Harrowitz, through Ignorance, drank the ammonia, and at once fell to the floor in great agony. He clutched his throat and stomach and blood gushed from his mouth. His throat, mouth and lips becams fear-fully swollen and inflamed, and, although an an-tidote was administered, he died in great agony.

KILLED BY DRINKING AMMONIA. Philadelphia Inquirer. William Hoffman, who gulped down a bottle o mmonia, believing it to be whisky, died at the ennsylvania Hospital, whither he had been re-noved. His suffering in his last hours was fear

Diluted ammonia is useful in the househole Officed ammonia is assessing and cleaning or the coarser forms of scouring and cleaning the foundation of the second of all who are normant of its dangerous properties.

Better Left Unsaid.

Chicago Mail.] Mike De Young is a member of the Sa Francisco reception committee, and President Harrison will do well to omit all references to the recent grand triumph of Republican prin ciples in the election of Senator Fenton."

DEATHS OF A DAY.

ajor General Charles Hamilton. Major General Charles S. Hamilton, re ired, died Friday night at his home in Mil aukee. He was a classmate of theneral Grant's t West Point, and took a prominent part in the Civil and Mexican Wars. He was born at West ern, Onelda county, N. Y., in 1822. In the war with Mexico be was engaged in the battle of Monterey, siege of Vera Cruz, capture of San Antonio and the battle of Churnbusco. He resigned from the army April 80, 1831, and began business as a farmer and flour manufacturer at Fond du Lac, Wis. He re-entered the army in 1881, and served during the rebellion, 1861-3, in operations on th during the rebellion, 1881-3, in operations on the Upper Potomac and in the Shenandoah Valley. He was in command of the District of Corinth and left wing of the army of the Tennessee in General Grant's flank movement to Oxford, Miss., October, 1862, to January, 1863, He resigned April 13, 1862, to January, 1863, He resigned April 13, 1862, and returned to mercantille business at Fond du Lac. He was regent of the Wisconsin State University since 1853, and United States Marshal for the district of Wisconsin, March 31, 1869, to March 21, 1877.

GENERAL KILBOURN KNOX, Governor of the Soldiers' Home at Milwaukee, died Friday night after along lilness. He was a member of General Sherman's staff during the war. FX-ASSEMBLYMAN MOODY, of Lockport, N.Y. first President of the American Nurseryman's Association, formed at Chicago, and a well known horticulturist, died yesterday. CHARLES GRANT TINKER, second son of Charles A. Tinker, General Superintendent of the West-ern Union Telegraph Company, died in St. Al-bans, Vt., Friday after a brief illness. bans, Vt., Friday after a order inneces. CHARLES B. BARDER of the glue manufacturing firm of Baeder, Adamson & Co., of Philadelphia, died yesterday, aged & years. The firm of Baeder, Adamson a Co. was founded by the father of the deceased man 63 years ago.

physician of Bedford died yesterday after a short liness. Dr. Marbonrg was attacked about a week ago with the grip. He was in his 30th year and had a bright prospect before him. SISTER MARY DENNIS, known to the world as Josephine McLaughlin, whose home was in Phila-ielphia, died Friday night at Sinsinawa Mound, Wis., at the mother house of the Dominicar order, of which she was a prominent member. JOHN MULLIGAN, who said he was over 160 years old, and who was said to have been the oldes member of the Grand Army of the Republic, is

DR. FRANK M. MARBOURG, a promising your

ig. D. H. HILLMAN, one of the most promi-neat physicians of Rochester. Pa., died at his home Friday evening of pneumonia, the result of grip. At 15 years of age he enlisted in the Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; took part in all its many battles, including Shiloh, Vicksborg and Atlanta, and was with Sherman on his march to EDGAR SHEFFIELD PORTER, son of the late John Addison Porter, and nephew of ex-Presi dent Porter, of Yale College, died suddenly is

What does poor robin say? What does he say? New Haven Thursday night from heart troubles was one of the best known authorities on do in this country. He was a member of sever clubs in New York and London, and had travels extensively. He was about 33 years of age. Joh Addison Forter, editor of the Hartford Post, this brother. COLONEL CHARLES OGDEN WOOD, of Indiana COLONEL CHARLES OGDEN WOOD, of Indiana, died at his rooms in Washington yesterday of pneumonia. He took the second company of Indiana volunteers into Camp Morton, and was for a time Major of the regiment raised by General Lew Wallace. Subsequently he was appointed a Licutenant in the regular army and served as an officer of the Ninth Infantry throughout the war. He was conspicuous in quelling the anti-draft riots in New York City.

FOUR BIG THINGS.

Works of Man and Nature Larger Than Others of Their Kind.

trated American. I The largest sailing ship in the world is said to be in the possession of France. Her pame is four of which square sail is carried. The length is 344 feet, with a beam of 49 feet. The cargo which the France could carry is no less than 61,000 tons. The ship is built of steel, her masts and yards being of the same material. She is at present trading between France and the Pacific.

The biggest ruby in the world is found in the Czar of Russia's crown, which has the distinction of being the finest ever worn by any sovereign. In shape is resembles a bishop's mitre, and on its crest is a cross composed of five superb diamonds, which support the "bigruby. A foliated arch, composed of 11 magnificent diamonds, supports this cross, and on each side of the arch is a hoop of 38 pearls, than which there is none handsomer in the The biggest flower in the world was recently

discovered by Dr. Alexander Schadenberg. It was found on Mount Parag, which is situated on one of the Southeastern Philippine Islands. The native who accompanied Dr. Schadenberg called the flower "bolo." The bolo in bloom is a five-petaled flower, nearly a yard in diameter,

a five-petaled flower, nearly a yard in diameter, as large as a carriage wheel. A single flower weighed over 22 pounds. The five petals of the immense flower are oval and creamy white, and grow around a center filled with countless long violet-hued stamens.

The largest organ in the world has just been built by Messrs. Hills, of London, for the Town Hall of Sydney, New South Wales. The next largest is that at the Albert Hall, but this has only 110 stops, while the Sydney one bas 150. The reed stop is of the enormous size of 64 feet, and there are five manuals, this being the only organ which has so many. The number of pipes is exactly 10,000, and the structure includes every known method and invention relating to organ building. The cost has been \$60,000.

NOTES ON NOTABILITIES.

THE KING OF COREA is said to be conemplating a trip around the world, but is afraid if he leaves the country China will not

allow him to go back. MR. GLADSTONE'S admirers in Hastings have made advances to his hair-dresser, offer-ing to buy as much hair as can be cut from the grand old man's head at sixpence a strand. THE SULTAN OF TURKEY is said to be

in expert at the great American game of draw poker, though where or from whom he learned is not known. Our Ministers to his court are not suspected. SECRETARY BALFOUR'S sister is an expert photographer and has produced some very clever work. She is now in Ireland taking

snap shots at localities made famous by her prother's administration. MRS. ANNIE BESANT'S face would impress even a casual observer with the conviction that its owner was a woman thoroughly n earnest and with an unwavering belief in

he justice of her own cause. PRESIDENT HARRISON'S presence at the formal dedication of the Leland Stanford University is so much desired that an effort will be made to arrange the date so as to se cure him during his present tour.

THE Vanderbilts have given up posses sion of the Herbert mansion, in which it was expected they were going to give a yearly series of entertainments. It has been leased to the Earl of Severn and Melville. MRS. GROVER CLEVELAND is said to be

a liberal purchaser of rare books. She has a passion for unique bindings, and knows genuine article from an imitation. She has a very finely bound and complete collection. THOMAS EDISON'S house at Orange, N. I. is a beautiful and luxurious one, and is out a five-minutes' walk from his laboratory. His family consists of his wife, a daughte

about 18 years old, two boys and two babies. REV. GEORGE HOWARD WILKINSON, Bishop of Truro, is the thirty-first Anglican prelate to resign in the last Il years; which, though a small proportion perhaps, shows that it is not true of this class of office-holders that

PRINCE AND PRINCESS HENRY OF BATTENBERG, who were with Queen Victoria at Grasse recently, wished one day to enter the hotel by a private entrance leading into the they were fully four bours getting out of the water. Your corresponder not recognizing their Royal Highnesses, refused to let them pass. The Prince in vain explained his station, and it was not until one the officials had intervened that the Princ and Princess were allowed to enter.

THE POWER OF WATER.

What the Generally Manageable Fluid Can Do Under Pressure. ew York Sun.]

Mr. Louis Glass, for 16 years the Superintend ent of the Spring Valley mine, California. tates that he has seen an 8-inch stream, und 311 feet of vertical pressure, move in a sluggish way a two-ton bowlder at a distance of 20 feet from the nozzle, and that the same stream striking a rock of 500 pounds, would throw it as man that ever lived," adds Mr. Glass could strike a bar through one of thes streams within 20 feet of discharge, and a human being struck by such a stream would be killed—pounded into a shapeless mass." Mr. Augustus J. Bowie, of San Francisco, the author of a standard book on hydraulic mining, estimates that the stream from a 8-inch nozzle under 450 feet vertical pressure delivers a blow of 588,735 foot pounds every second, equivalent to 1,070 horse power. "It is absolutely impossible," says Mr. Bowie, "to cut such a stream with an ax or to make an impression on it with any other instrument." Mr. Bowie adds that, although never to his knowledge has a man been struck by such a stream as it comes from the pipe, soveral accidents have occurred where miners were killed by very much smaller streams at distances of 150 or 200 feet from the nozzle. uman being struck by such a stream w

A TEMPEST IN A TEAPOT. The Matter of the Sale of Tennessee Coal

and Iron Property. NEW YORK, April 18.-In regard to the divis on in the East Tennessee Coal and Iron Company's stockholders over the sale of a part of the property, ex-Senator Thomas C. Plat President of the company, in reply to ques tions by a reporter, said that the whole matter was a tempest in a teapot. The directors of the was a tempest in a teapot. The directors of the company, however, had authorized him some time ago to give an option on some of the outlying property of the company in Teffnessee to an English syndicate for \$2,500,000.

He believed that the sale, if consummated, would be for the benefit of the company. It would strengthen it financially. The price named was a good one, and personally he proposed to sell. The question, however, would be left to the stockholders to settle. It might be that the proposal would fall through on account of the local sentiment against it, but, nevertheless, he believed the majority of the stockholders were in favor of it.

tockholders were in favor of it, A Bismarckian Test.

New York Tribune.]
M. Pouyer-Quertier, the French political economist, who died a fortnight ago, was subjected to a curious test by Bismarck in 1871, when at Frankfort with Jules Favre arranging a Franco-Prussian treaty. The sturdy Teuton gave him at dinner a drink compounded of English porter, schnapps and champagne, and she pulp of roasted apples beaten up in it. M Favre could not touch it but M. Pouyer-Quer tier quaffed as many bumpers of the horrible

will allow a sane man to sit three hours on hard plank, under a burning sun, to witness a game of baseball, and make him think he en

The weather expected soon is that which

Orleans Picayune,]

ROBIN RED BREAST SINGS. What does poor robin sing? What does he sing? "Ching-a-ling, ching-a-ling ! Now is spring, now is spring ! Trill up, troll up, My mate I'll cail up ! Our next to the apple tree soon will cling."

Clouds are gone, days are sunny; Bees are out seeking honey. And soon within our nest four eggs we'll lay." What does poor robin do? What does he do? Still he's singing, still he's singing, While sweet blossoms from earth are

springing:
'My mate is brooding, my mate is brooding; No intruding, no intruding; with ev'ry springtime we'll come and sing to you." J. BUCHANAN SIDERS. THE PARADISE FISH.

A Handsome Member of the Finny Tribe Found in China.

Nature's Realm.] The paradise fish, like the German canary, is the production of cultivation, as there is no plac the France. She is a vessel with five masts; on | known where it is found in a wild state. It is a native of China. There they are cultivated and kept in aquaria as ornamental fish only. The measuring, when full grown, from the mouth to the caudal fin, three and a half inches. The body is shaped very much like that of a pumpkin seed sunfish. Its colors surpass in bril-

> The head is ashy gray, mottled with irregular dark spots. The gills are saurine bine, bordered with brilliant crimson. The eyes are yellow with drilliant crimson. The eyes are years and red, with black pupil. The size of the body and the crescent shaped caudal fin are deep crimson; the former having 10 or 12 vertical bine stripes, while the latter is bordered with

> The under surface of the body is continually changing color—sometimes it is white, at others gray or black. The dorsal and anal firs are renarkably large, hence the generic name of the fish-macro, large, nence the generic name of the fish-macro, large; ponus, the foot or fin. Both fins are shaped alike. They are striped and dotted with brown and bordered with blue. The dull-colored ventral flus are protected by a brilliant scarlet colored spine, extending three-fourths of an inch behind the fins. The pectorals, situated directly above the vertical fins, are well shaped, but being transparent, show no color.
>
> All these colors above described are most brilliant when the fish is excited. For instance, when engaged in combat for the pos-session of a female fish, or when courting, he

PETTICOAT CAMARILLA.

shows the most brilliant colors, in order to at-tract the attention of his lady love, she being especially fond of bright colors.

Another Story to Explain Bismarck's Political Downfall.

New York Sun. 1 There died at Frankfort the other a day a local celebrity named Stolz, who in his younger days had made himself particularly obnexious to the Prussian Government by the sharpness of his pen and the pungent favor of his wit, or what he was pleased to favor of his wit, or what he was pleased to think was wit. During the present week a friend of the deceased writer has overhauled the papers of the latter, and has discovered evidence which throws quite a new light on the relations of the Emperor and his erstwhile Chancellor. It appears that toward the close of the year 1885 Stolz got wind of an order of Bismarck to the chiefs of police in Prussia and the Prussian authorities in Schleswig-Holstein, prohibiting the exhibition or sale under any circumstances of portraits of the Duke of Augustenburg, then a candidate for the throne of Schleswig on behalf of his daughter, the hereditary Princess, then a child of 7. Stolz made use of the information to picture Bismarck as a persecutor of babies and picture Bismarck as a persecutor of babies and an enemy of petticoats generally, and for doing so was banished from his native city, when a year later Frankfort fell under Prus-

when a year later Princess is now the German Emperor's wife, and although she is the most amiable of women and never meddles with politics, it is more than likely that the persecutions to which Bismarck subjected her in her infancy, together with the rest of her family, whittened her against the ex-Chancellor. The infancy, together with the rest of her family, embittered her against the ex-Chancellor. The incident, which has only just cone to light, evoked general comment, corroborating as it does previous surmises as to the hand the Empress had in Bismarck's downfall, coupled with the Prince's own remark that the "petticoat camarilla" was not yet extinct.

THE FIRST FISH LIE.

Derry Has an Early Bird Who Will Out Blossom Orange Blossom. THE DISPATCH has received the following from Derry station, P. R. R. As the opening effort of the fishing season it is worthy of notice:

To the Editor of The Dispatch: Yesterday a message was received by the oper rainmaster, and E. O'Brien, roundhouse foreman, had caught a monster salmon to the Cone-maugh, and asking for assistance on arrival of mail train. The train, due at Derry at 6:30 r. M., was anxiously awaited by hundreds of employes of the Pennsylvania Baliroad. It did not arrive, however, until 7:15 P. M., being delayed by journals on baggage car running hot, caused by the aggage master insisting on having the monster aid in the car over the trucks. The fish, after being unloaded, was placed on the track scales of the Pennsylvania Raliroad and weighed 175 pounds. Messrs. McCabe and O'Brien both state aterview with the above named gentlemen, but was not successful on account of both being com-pletely worn out with the day's sport.

Late last night the butcher of the Co-operation black bear hide that Mr. E. Pitcairn shot at Hillside several years ago. After supplying Messrs, McCabe and O'Brien and giving the head, liver and tall to Mr. Yonker, the remainder was divided mong the charitable institutions of our town, the Home for Superannuated and Decrepit Rail road and Newspaper Liars receiving the largest

THE PASTEUR TREATMENT. A Synopsis of the First Year's Report or

Inoculations. Scientific American.] Dr. Paul Gibler, Director of the New York Pasteur Institute, in his first annual reporgives as follows the results of the preventive noculations against hydrophobia performed at the above institute during the first year of it existence, (February 18, 1890, to February 18, existence, (February 18, 1890, to February 18, 1891); 828 persons having been bitten by dogs or cats came to be treated. For 643 of these persons it was demonstrated that the animals which attacked them were not mad. Consequently the patients were sent back, after having had their wounds attended, during the proper length of time, when it was necessary. In 185 cases the anti-hydrophobic treatment was applied, hydrophobia of the animals which inflicted bites having been evidenced clinically, or by inoculation in the laboratory, and in inflicted bites having been evidenced clinically, or by inoculation in the laboratory, and in many cases by the death of some other persons or animals bitten by the same dogs. No death caused by hydrophobia has been reported among the persons inoculated. Indigents were treated free of charge. The persons treated

ere from all parts of the cou DIAMONDS IN THE ASHES.

A Dayton Lady Unwittingly Throws Away

a Fortune in Jewels. DAYTON, O., April 18.-Mrs. Larry H. Reist wife of the lessee and manager of the Grand Opera House and Park Theater, of this city, was the loser to-day of diamonds valued at \$780. In order that the sparklers might be secure from a burglar's grip, she put them, on

secure from a burglar's grip, she put them, on retiring, under her pillow. They were carefully wrapped in tissue paper, and consisted of eardrops, brooch and three finger rings, one of the latter being her engagement and another a wedding ring, and in all il stones.

On arising this morning Mrs. Reist reached for the bit of tissue paper containing her diamonds, and then proceeded to arrange her room. After gathering up orange seeds and pieces of paper which the children had scattered about the room, she tossed the handful of articles, diamonds and all, into a stove burning soft coal. Later in the day the ashes were soft coal. Later in the day the ashes were emptied into an alley, but Mrs. Reist did not miss her diamonds until the return of her hus-band this afternoon.

Whistling "Yankee Doodle."

Washington Star.] Those Italian newspapers which have bee efused at the New York Postoffice and rearned, because they contained lottery adversements, are now engaged in organizing a mbine against the United States and charging that the exclusion is simply an act of re on the postoffice steps, whittling and whistling

PEOPLE WHO COME AND GO.

Colonel James Andrews and C. L. Magee eturned from the East yesterday. County Commissioner Mercer and W. T. Espey went to New York last evening. H. R. Wilson, of Clariou, and E. H. McDermott, of Kane, are at the Duquesue. W. J. Hitchman, of Mt. Pleasant, and G. il and wife, of Erie, are registered at the gahela House. Lew McQuestion, a Butler lawyer, and Barnard Abel, of Titusville, are stopping at the Seventh Avenve Hotel.

W. W. Patrick, the banker, left last evening for a short stay in Newport. He has not been well for sometime. David C. Bryan, President of the Union

Iron and Steel Company, of Indianapo after a contract in Pittsburg yesterday. Robert C. Adams, Esq., of Scranton, rivate secretary to Lieutenant Governor Watres, is spending a day or two with friends a the city Ex-Congressman James H. Hopkins, or

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-Ontario, Ore., has been shipping fruit

-A Philadelphia tailor makes this distinction: "Pants, \$3 50; trousers, \$8." -Land v-lues in Berlin are said to have

nereased 65 per cent in the last ten years. -Since the first of the year over 600,000 timber trees have been set out in San Diego

-One of cultured New York's musical papers recently spoke of Kansas City as being n Nebraska.

-The Michigan Agricultural College has ordered 1,500 kinds of weeds and grasses from Berlin for the use of the class in botany. -After a recent rainstorm at Folsom,

Cal., gold nuggets were picked up in the streets. A lucky boy found one that he sold for \$0. -The first carload of cedar ,wood was shipped from Arkansas to Europe the other day. It will come back in the shape of lead

-It is said that the large bananas, such as ere shipped to us, are seldom eaten in Cuba, being considered too coarse. A very small banana, which is a favorite fruit there, never reaches us, being too tender for shipment.

-For startling enterprise, a certain Harlem erchant is unapproachable. His latest scheme to draw custom is the checking of babies while their mothers spend money over his counter. The little ones are numbered just as if they were wraps or umbrellas at a ball, and are only returned to persons holding duplicates of the tags around their necks.

-London is said to require adaily supply of more than 150,900,000 gallons of water, Of this 15,000,000 gallons come from deep wells in the chalk, the rest from other sources, principally from the rivers Thames and Lea. The water from the chalk, though very free from organic impurities, is exceedingly hard, and if not softened costs the householder endless expense for cleaning boilers and obstructed

-In 1890 there were struck at the St. Pe ersburg mint gold coins to the value of 28,150.-90 roubles, silver coins of the value of 91,760 roubles, coins part silver (five-tenths standard) o the value of 2,000,000 roubles, and copper moneo to the value of 130,003 roubles. mintage for the last five years has been as fol lows: In 1886, 20,916,041 roubles; 1887, 28,165,544 roubles; 1888, 28,117,129 roubles; 1889, 26,094,785 roubles, and in 1890, 50,371,856 roubles. -According to statistics, a large propor-

tion of soldiers of all arms in the Austro-Hungarian regiments who have received medals and decorations for conspicuous bravery on the battle field are Hebrews. A further striking testimony to their soldier-like qualities is of-fered by the fact that the only gold medal for bravery possessed among the 16 different hussar regiments adorns the breast of a Hebrew who has only recently been elevated to the peer-age. -The report of the council of the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language, says that during the past year over 1,000 more ooks have been sold than in the previous year,

thus bringing the total number of books sold since the society was founded to over 100,600. Though difficulties and drawbacks still hamper and impede the spread of the national language, nevertheless the movement advances. Nearly 1,000 pupils presented themselves for examination in Irish during the past year in the national schools. -A resident of Chatham, N. J., a few days ago, it is reported, while making some repairs in his house, came across an old ironbound chest, about one foot square, firmly impedded in the masonry of the wall. The cover was securely fastened with a large old-fashioned padlock. On opening it there was found
a small box in which was a roll of paper yellow
with age. It was an old land grant, written on
parchment and signed by William Penn. The
grant consisted of 40 acres of Philadelphia
property made to an ancestor of the finder. In
the same box there was also found a quantity

the same box there was also found a quantity of wampum (Indian money), and a beautifully carved Indian pipe. -The origin of the French fashion of taking before breakfast some beverage, which either takes the shape of coffee or chocolate or some less "innocent" fluid, is curious and amusing. The custom is still popularly called "killing the worm." It is explained in an old diary of the time of Francis L. in connection with the sudden death of the wife of one of the King's court officials. When she was opened a living worm which had pierced her was found upon her heart. Then they put some mithridate upon the heart in order to make the worm die. But it did not die. Then they put some bread, soaked in wme, and from eating it the said worm died. It therefore follows that it is expedient to take bread and wine in the morning, at all events in times of danger, for fear of the worm.

-A merchant of Moscow sent for the copy of a deed to the St. Petersburg Criminal Court and received it from the clerk, for which he transmitted one rouble by mail, as a fee. But the furnishing of conies by that court is free, and so the rouble was mailed back, for free, and so the rouble was mailed back, for which the postoffice charged 8 kopecks. The merchant had gone to Twer and the remaining 92 kopecks tollowed him at a charge of 6 kopecks. Meanwhile he had gone to St. Petersburg, and the 86 kopecks went after him and diminished to 72. He had left the capital for Charkow, and Twer and Moscow. The money followed him, shrinking continually by the charges of the postoffice for transmission till, finally, reduced to one single kopeck, it was deposited to his order in the Government office at Moscow.

-Some curiosities are collected in an article on "The Censuses of the Century," One Englishman, 82 years of age, returned himself as deaf-a touching trait of his truthfulness hough, of course, deafness, as an infirmity of old are, did not come within the scope of census inquiries. On the other hand, a clergy-man refused to return the schedule to the parman refused to return the schedule to the par-ish clerk, who was the enumerator, and sent it direct to the central office, alleging that if he had done otherwise his wife's age would have become a topic of gossip in the beershops of the village. In Devonshire a middle-aged man refused to make out his schedule, saying that he did not know either his name or his place of birth, "and he would not perjure himself by making a false entry." An author added to his return a note stating that his wife said he was "both idiot and lunaffe."

said he was "both idiot and lunaffe. -The approaching marriage of a couple who have been engaged for 50 years has been officially announced in Berlin. The man is 79 years of age and the woman 78. In 1841, when troth was plighted, the prospective bridegroom was a superintendent of a large farm a few miles from Berlin. His fiance was the daughter of a Government official, who opposed the match. The father and the young man had a match. The father and the young man had a violent quarrel, and the lovers were separated, although both refused to terminate the engagement. The young man became tired of life near the scene of his disappointment and came to America. It was reported in Berlin that he had died here. At the same time word was sent to him that his old love had married. About five years ago he returned to Berlin and took bachelor quarters. He heard nothing of the woman whom he loved until at a reception in a University a short time ago he met her. She was unmarried and still loved him. The engagement, which had not been broken, is to have its happy ending.

SOME SUNDAY SMILES.

Of the heroine in one of the latest sensational novels it is said "Her eye chained him to the spot." She must have been links-eyed,— Texas Siftings, "Did I hurt your finger last night, dar-

ling, when I squeezed your hand?" he asked ten-derly, bending over her to catch the fragrance of the rose that an hour before had cost him a week's "It is of no consequence, dear, " she answered merrily, striving with her Jersey City choir accents to reassure him. "It is somewhat dis-figured, but," she added quickly, noting the

sharp look of pain that shot over her lover's face, "It is still in the ring." -Clouk Review, POLITICAL POETRY. Jones is a man of weight Who "pays the freight,"
And to himself doth say:
"If I only had the power,

I would crush the Flower
That springs up in my way. " "Do you believe in the power of mind over matter?"
"I do. I remember in the battle of Gettysburg

a comrade of mine had his legs shot off and I'il be hanged if the legs didn't run off the field as fact as they could go."-Judge. She-I haven't seen you for five years, Mr. Barker. How's that little romance of yours with Miss Henderson?

Barker - Miss Henderson is no mor She-What? Dead?

She -Ha! ha! You are still friends, though? Birker-No. She married me, -Life. "I have just wun up against a mind

weader, " said Simlington.
"Did you sak him to read your mind?"
"Yes, but he didn't give me any satisfa all, don't you know. All he did was to mend me to Ignatius Donnelly, because he was the

Barker-No; married,