LIVING WITHOUT FOOD.

Woman Cannot Eat.

lady of this city, with its peculiar features has

remarkable. Mrs. Farr's physical trouble

began just about two months ago, when,

through exhaustion incident to the fatal illness

of her aged mother, she experienced a general

collapse of her nervous system. Her digestive

powers have been destroyed, and there is an al-

most total loss of appetite. The patient has

abstained from food for so long as to make the

case of special interest, particularly to the med-ical fraternity. Dr. Tanner, whose fasting was

the wonder of the scientific world, has been

outdone by the involuntary achievement of

Mrs. Farr. For several weeks the

stomach refused to accept any nourish-

ment whatever. A few weeks ago, how-ever, the patient showed a longing

for hot water. This was given, perhaps, on an

average of twice a day. Ordinarily enough

milk was put in the water to color it. Gener

ally no more than half a cup of the apparently

annutritious mixture was consumed. Almost

everything, especially in soups, was prepared

with the idea that perhaps the patient would take to something substantial, but this was un-

DEPEW'S BEST WEAPON.

One of His Funny Yarns Saves the Vander

Theodore G. Case, a Chicago lawyer, who sue

for \$10,000 damages for services and \$100,000 for

libel. The other plaintiff is George Hiles,

Wisconsin railroad magnate and land-owner

ar in disgust, after having ridden a mile,

TREASURE AND BONES UNEARTHED.

The Interesting Discovery Made by a Mir

souri Railroad Ditch Digger.

PARIS, TEX., April 19.-Trainmen on the

'Frisco road report a remarkably interesting find that was made at Washburn Station, in

Berry county, Mo., Wednesday. H. F. Clos

who has charge of the pumping station, while digging a ditch, unearthed portions of a hu-

man skeleton. Near where the bones were

found he dug up an old clay pot or water jar which contained 54 Spanish coins of the denom-

nations of 8 reals. Two pieces of gold wer

found, one of which was a double doubloon and the other an octagon-shaped piece, the stamp on which was lilerible. One of the trainmen gave Close \$2 for one of the silver coins which ne exhibited. It looked

the silver coins which he exhibited. It looked as if it had been in a fire. It was coined in 1811 during the reign of Ferdinand VII. The point where the discovery was made was on the line of the old Spanish trail that led from St. Louis to Santa Fe. N. M., traces of which are still plainly visible in the vicinity. It is believed that the place where the discovery was made was once a supply station on the trail.

made was once a supply station on the trail, which was the great highway from the West to

CARNEGIE AS A JOURNALIST.

All Yielding a Reyenue.

"I saw a very funny thing in a paper the

other day," said Stephen W. Thompson, of London, at the Everett House. "The item

quoted Andrew Carnegie, the great million

aire ironmaker of Pittsburg, as saying that his

earliest ambition was to be a reporter and editor. It sounds funny to an Englishman who

editor. It sounds funny to an Englishman who knows that Carnegie now owns twelve or fifteen weekly papers of established reputation, which are all paying properties. He bought them at first to have mediums to get back at the critics of his well-known essays in literature some years ago. The English critics did not take kindly to his papers and theories, and frankly said so. Carnegie said that under such ignorance were they that he would cancate them. Hence the purchase of the weeklies, through which he can express his own views. It is not

which he can express his own views. It is not generally known that Mr. Carnegie owns the papers, but he receives a nice income from them every year."

PEOPLE WHO COME AND GO.

Sam P. White, of Beaver Palis, was in

W. H. Crane, the actor, will spend the

Judge Harry White, of Indiana, regis

John N. Taylor, a prominent East Liver pool potter, was in the city yesterday.

W. H. McConnell, of Wilmington, and W. C. Clark, of California, are at the Duquesne

W. M. Wright, of Janesville, Wis., regis

Postmaster McKean returned last evening

from Charleroi, where M. J. Alexander and he spent Sanday.

W. K. L. Warwick, of Massillon, a son of the man who defeated McKinley, was at the

Miss Sybil Carter, who has lately visited

Japan and China as missionary at large of the Episco al Church, will be in the city Thursday

W. J. Rainey, the coke operator, and his son registered at the Monongahela House last evening. Mr. Rainey's plant is in operation, and he says the strike does not affect him. He is serene over the fact that he is about the only operator who is filling his orders.

ered at the Seventh Avenue Hotel last

ered at the Seventh Avenue Hotel.

He Owns a Number of British Newspape

the Mississippi 60 or 70 years ago.

New York Telegram, !

week at the Schlosser.

Anderson yesterday.

of Friday of this week.

town, N. J.

bilt Party From Arrest.

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PITTSEURG MONDAY, APR. 20, 1891.

M'KINLEY AND HARRISON,

In an interview at Cincinnati Major Mecandidate for President, declared, "Mr. Harrison without a doubt."

This together with similar expression indicating the agreement that the President shall have full opportunity for exploiting his boom before other leading gentlemen, and, if the evidence is that it will not come to anything, divide his political estate among themselves. Mr. McKinley has a character for observing pledges of this sort more faithfully than the ordinary politician; but there is nothing in his words to prevent him, if the conditions should change, from ptilizing a successful fight in Ohio, to advance his own prospects in the national convention at Cincinnati will make Mr. Harrison's leadership.

boom run a full course this year, it might as an incomprehensible, but no less patent, job. well be understood that his renomination is impossible, except upon the theory that the Republicans do not think it worth white to try to carry the election. If the Republition, broadened to take in the trade of the American hemisphere, Mr. Blaine will be nominated. If it prefers the platform of Kinley will be its typical candidate.

THE POLICE DISABILITY BILL.

city licenses for dogs, the fees of the police | terly confounded. themselves, and a share of the fees of police magistrates, to be used to constitute the fund which is to be distributed by a board of city officials. The bill which is now before the Governor for his approval makes its adoption optional with cities of the second class. It is to be hoped that the Governor will sign it, and that the police of this community will soon be given the satisfaction of knowing that they are provided for if they sustain injury while on duty.

THE EQUALIZATION BOARD.

While there is room for opinions on both gides of almost any proposition with regard to taxation. THE DISPATCH is hardly able to recognize the validity of the objections which have been made to the bill for estab- sult of a form of taxation which is little lishing a county board of tax revision and equalization. According to the statements, the tax is required it is the duty of Assesof its opponents given in our vesterday's sors to do their utmost for its full and hopissue, the objectors do not question the use- est collection; and they will have the symfulness or importance of the proposed board. pathy of the public in that arduous task. Their criticisms can be summarized as fol- But it is no less pertinent that it is a lows: First, they object to the appoint- sort of taxation that should be obsoment of the board by the courts, as bringing lete in this age of the world. Mr. the courts into polities; next they allege that Henry George a few years ago rethe constitution requires the election of the ferred to the income tax as tax board by the people; and finally they hold on enterprise, and general opinion has that the bill is special legislation.

The first point is far from cogent. The effect of having this board appointed by the | what Mr. George claimed but is a tax on courts will evidently be, not to take the prosperity; while the business tax is a tax courts into polities, but to keep the tax on enterprise pure and simple. Moreover, revision out of it. The work to be done is even if fairly assessed, it is inequitable. one requiring special abilities, and it is a The wholesale merchant who sells \$100,000 tair presumption that the selection can worth of goods and makes \$5,000 profit, pays be made more clearly with reference to \$100 tax, while a retailer, like the druggist, those abilities by the courts, than by politi- who sells \$10,000 worth of goods and makes cal conventions or popular elections. If the same profit, pays \$10 tax. nothing ever takes the courts into politics further than this measure does, the courts of revenue; but it is nevertheless to be will be very fortunate.

As to the constitutional question, that is a matter which it behooves every one to ap- abstain from offering a premium on locating prouch with the utmost diffidence at the present day. But recent events make lay opinions on the meaning of the constitutional provisions almost as good as legal opinions. A reasonable construction of the constitutional provision cited in this connection, may or may not require a popular election; but the obvious advantage to be read a certain document-which Republican gained by the method of appointment proposed, is so great that it is well worth to try it, until the Supreme Court holds that the positions must be elective. As to the assertion that the bill is special legislation, it is no more so than any of a score of measures hazed on the principle of classifying counties and cities by population, which have stood

the test. Of course there is bound to be a difference of opinion on such a measure. But the importance of having the equalization well done as so clear that a bill calculated to effect that purpose deserves general support.

THE UPPER BERTH ISSUE.

the business, and there seems to be a general assent that it should be regulated, If the idea 'of a monopoly in the sleeping

car business is conceded, of course the necessity of legislative regulation would follow. But the weakness of all such attempts to simply impose a regulative curb on a monopoly that is left undisturbed, appears in the fact that this provision only touches the surface of the excessive charges of the sleeping car companies. If every sleeping car company had the right to at- some railway millionaire to pay? tuch its cars to any night train the competition between them would reduce prices or increase accomodations just as it has done in the case of hotels. Legislatures have not yet got the value of this principle clearly into their minds; but it will be a much more complete remedy than such measures as those in favor at present.

A WANTON PERVERSION.

The assertion is made by the Philadelphia papers that the provisions of the road bill that were calculated to insure the making of durable roads, have fared badly at the hands of the Legislature. The two distinctive features to secure that end were the requirement that the roads on which State money is spent shall be constructed by district supervisors under the direction of county engineers, and the statement of a minimum standard with regard to the shape THE DARLY DISPATCH is delivered by carriers at | and character of roadbeds and culverts, to or week, or including Sunday coltion, at | which all State roads must be brought. Both provisions, it is stated, have been stricken out of the bill in its passage through the Legislature.

If this is the case, it amounts to a proposition to spend \$1,000,000 of the State funds Kinley, while modestly confessing his in perpetuating the system of patchwork readiness to serve as the Republican can and mud-hole road-mending which has didate for Governor of Ohio, in answer to a brought the roads of the State to their presquestion who would be the next Republican | ent fearful condition. Such an utter perversion of the object of the bill cannot be allowed. The cities, which will be called upon to pay a large share of the State road apfrom Republican leaders, is to be taken as | propriation, have shown their readiness to contribute to the purpose of creating solid and permanent roadways. But no one has any right to expect that the cities shall pay taxes to furnish the old slipshod methods with funds to continue their useless operations. It is beyond comprehension what influences have prevailed to secure the elimination of these necessary features from the bill; but if they are not restored it will be the duty of every honest Legislator to vote for its defeat.

The movement to use State funds to stimfield. Perhaps the indications that the club | ulate the construction of durable country roads commended itself to every intelligent Blaine's name quite prominent, added a mind. But when it is perverted into a bill little force to McKinley's deciaration of to pay the perpetrators of the old methods extra money for keeping up the obsolete Notwithstanding the evident agreement system of bottomless highways, it is a among the Republicans to let the Harrison | wanton conversion of a good measure into

ORIGINAL OIL WELLS.

The Fairview oil field is showing some unique characteristics which are highly can party wishes to take its stand on protec- agreeable to the owners of the wells that are taking the unprecedented course referred to, although they may not be so pleasant to those who have been speculating on a high protection and nothing else Major Mc- decrease of production. One well, after declining to a little over two-thirds of its initial production, after the usual manner of oil wells, reversed the process, and is now turn-The bill authorizing the creation of a log out its original 400 barrels a day. But fund to provide payments for disabilities this record was beaten by the unprecedented incurred by the police in the discharge of action of a hole which was abandoned their duty, is intended to attain an object the as a "duster," and, after the casing was worthiness of which no one will dispute. It | pulled, evidently concluded that it would hardly needs demonstration that officers who | make its record, and is now gushing out a are charged with duties hazardous in their large yield. The perversity of oil produc- plan. very nature, will do their work more bravely | tion has been noted heretofore; but those and faithfully if they know that there is a wells seem determined to break the record, provision for themselves and their families | If that tendency should become general the n case of injuries. The bill permits the prophets who have been foretelling the failrevenue from certain fees, such as those from | ure of the Pennsylvania field will be ut-

THE BUSINESS TAX AGAIN. By a local article elsewhere it will be seen that the City Assessors have resumed their annual struggles with the business tax question. They will now spend some time in placed on each package, neatly washed off. confronting the perennial problems of firms with a first-class reputation who claim to do less business than would naturally be cred ited to a second-class house; of people who warmly claim that they have been assessed too much, but decline to swear to it: and of the final process of guessing at the total husiness of most merchants, with the usual result of stating it about 50 per cent too

A large share of this is the inevitable rebetter than medieval. Of course, so long as condemned that sort of tax as inquisitorial and inequitable. Yet the income tax is not

It is bard to give up an established source hoped that some day Pittsburg's fiscal system will become enlightened, enough to business outside of the city.

"IT is very evident that Governor Pattison's strong right arm has not lost its veto power. It is a useful faculty to correct Legislative mistakes; but who shall correct Gubernatorial mistakes?" remarks the Philadelphia Inquirer, If our esteemed cotemporary will politicians are too apt to ignore-called the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, it will find provision made there which will go a long way toward answering its inquiry. In other words, a two-thirds vote of the Legislature can correct the Gubernatorial mistakesif the Legislature has sufficient mentality to detect the mistakes.

AFTER an infinite amount of squirming over the anti-Sunday shaving ordinance, it is mind of Philadelphia that if you cannot get shaved on Sunday you can on Saturday. Pittsburg worked out the same logical conclusion with greater promptness some ten years ago.

In an article recognizing ex-Senator Blair's pleasant qualities in dealing with news-

of shutting the patient up in a close chambe and making him breathe creosote. It looks as if it might be a sure cure for consumption as well as of "the fever called living."

A WASHINGTON correspondent estimates the cost of the Presidental trip at \$185,000. which, the Philadelphia Record thinks, has al ready earned its cost in "the demonstration o the utter extinction of sectional feeling." Ac cording to that view, should not the esteemed Record favor the footing of the bill by the National Government instead of leaving it for

THE rapidity with which the period of warm waves has succeeded to that of cold waves, is calculated to oppress the sufferer from spring fever with the idea that there is no rest from meteorological ailments.

AMONG the appropriation bills before the Legislature is one providing \$10,250 for the expenses of the Appropriation Committee. As this would give each of the 38 members of the committee an allowance of \$5 per day for every secular day in two full months, besides his regular pay, the conclusion is that appropria on work is so exhausting as to require high living.

On the principle that too many cooks spoil the broth, the multiplicity of authors for the play of "Beau Brummel" may at once fix and furnish an explanation for the literary standard of that production.

THERE was, no doubt, a large amount o litics in that Kansas City convention; but the appearance of our old friend, E.V. Smalley professional clerk of Republican Congress sional committees and political correspondent of Republican organs, in the role of a protesting non-partisan, is calculated to produce a grin on the most solemn equine countenance.

ROTTEN joists in the tumbling stairways of the Shoreham Hotel prove that lofty prices do not always make it beyond dispute that the high-priced hotel is the best or safest one.

IT seems that Prince Bismarck failed to secure a majority in the Geestemunde election, ecause he took no part in the election. So old a politician should have been aware of the fact that in Germany, as in the United States, the candidate who wishes to get elected must hustle around and set things up among the

WELL KNOWN TO FAME. GENERAL BUTLER will soon visit New

Orleans.

CAPTAIN VON PLUESKOW is said to be the tallest warrior in the German army, his beight being 6 feet 8 inches. TENNYSON was once asked to supply

dozen birthday poems of eight lines each for a ousand guineas. The post refused. THE Cobden Club lost one of their oldest members by the death of Prince Napoleon He has been on the books of the club since

MR. THEODORE THOMAS is so well known as a conductor that it is almost forgotten he is also a violinist. Nor has he forgotten his craft.

E. CORA DE PUY, a brilliant newspaper woman of Southern Michigan is trying to start a prohibition daily in the State and wants to be managing editor of it herself. PERHAPS the oldest maiden in the country is Miss Permelie Wright, who recently turned her 100th birthday at her home in Benton Harbor, Mich. She never had but

MRS. WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT is an earnest and ardent student and collector of ceramics. She is also deeply versed in the periods and comparative artistic values of furniture. She has studied seriously the French authorities on cabinet making, inlay and upholstery, and in her Fifth avenue home, where at one period naught but dazzling splender and somewhat crude luxury prevailed, she has instituted almost entire redecoration and refurnishing on a more harmonious and sesthetic

GUARDED BY A BULLDOG.

A Revenue Officer Seeking for Bogus Butter

Encounters an Obstacle BRIDGEPORT, CONN., April 19.-Revenue Collector Hawley met with a singular experi-ence while searching for violators of the liquor and revenue laws at the grocery store of John Dubee yesterday afternoon. The Collector noticed that what Mrs. Dubee claimed was butter was not butter at all, but oleomargarine with the revenue stamp, which by law must be He informed the proprietor's wife that he was a Government official and would have to make an investigation of the premises. Nothing was found in the apartment, however, and was about to spring upon him he out of harm's way, and ordered Mrs. Dubee to remove the dog. This she refused to do, and he hispatched his assistant for a revolver. See that he was in earnest the woman removed the dog, and the Collector found 30 ten-pound packages with the stamps washed off and 250 packages empty with the stamps removed.

National Spirit in the South. Chicago Inter-Ocean.I

It is a good sign that the Democratic South so warmly welcomes a Republican President. It is a mark of national spirit.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

An Old Chicago Resident. Alanson Sweet, who went to Chicago when only soldiers, indians and squatters were there, and who was one of 12 men that agreed to found the town of Chicago, died on Saturday at the age of 87 years at the home of his son, George the age of 57 years at the home of his son, George O. Sweet, of Evanston. Mr. Sweet emigrated to the site of Chicago in 1832, and was one of the bouspicuous figures at old Fort Dear-born. He was Lieutenant of a company organ-ized for home protection against Black Hawk and his band of savages and he endured besides the horrors of an Indian war campaign the scourge of choiers, which at that time ravaged and almost demanning the little community. His less calms of choices, which at that time ravaged and almost depopulated the little community. His log cable stood on the site of the old Tremont House. For years be was prominently identified with the rap-idly advancing interests of the town, but later in life he met with business reverses. In 1869 he re-moved to Milwakek, but it years later returned and has since lived with his son at Evanston.

ARTHUR HALL, a well-known bandmaster and cornetist, died in Boston Saturday. He was 71 years old. MARTIN H. BLACK, probably the richest man in lalifax, N. S., died Saturday, aged 76 years. He EMORY B. POTTLE died at Naples, N. Y., Saturday, aged 75. He was a member of the 35th and 35th Congresses.

MRS. HELEN GUNNELL, mother of ex-Surgeon General Gunnell, of the Navy, died at Washing-on Saturday, aged 93. MRS. HELENGUNNELL, mother of ex-Surgeon General Gunnell, of the navy, died in Washing-ton Saturday, aged 93. PROF. SAM R. BROWDER, a well-known educa-

HUGH E. MACKIN, formerly a member of the

PROF. SAM R. BROWDER, a Contract to the heart at ter in his State, died of dropsy of the heart at Frankfort, Ky . Friday night. John Thompson, founder of Thompson's Bank Note Reporter, and also of the First National and the Chase National Banks of New York, died at his home in that city yesterday. ALANSON SWEET, who went to Chicago in 1832 and was one of the 12 men who laid out that city the following year, died Saturday, wealthy at one time, but met with fina yerses in his latter years,

MRS. AGNES PITCAIRN, widow of John Pitcairn, Jr., died yesterday afternoon, aged 89 years. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her son-in-law, Alexander Piteairn, Shadyside, Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. EX-JUDGE THEODOTUS BURWELL, founder

THINGS IN GENERAL

fark Twain Calls This the Generation Intellectual Hospitality-The Change of Half a Century-Ready to Receive New

Truths. The age is introspective. We are forever eaking the dirst rule of the Ten-Times-One-Is-Ten Society, which is "to look out and not in." We are fond of looking in. It is interesting to note this self-examining spirit in the literature of the day. We cast about for adjectives which shall describe the generation in which we live. We have that intellectual discretion which commonly accompanies old age. We try to sum things up, to understand the general trend and to make out the supreme meaning o our life.

Prof. Totten's elaborate mathematical es ulations may be right. The end may be getapproach an end though it may be only the end of the century. It is not likely that any generation ever made keener analyses of its characteristics. This is the age of unbelief, ome say, or of distillusionment, or of disconten

Mark Twain is not an authority to whom one rould naturally go for profound philosophy. Yet it seems to me that Mark Twain has give the age one of its best-fitting names. He has called it the generation of intellectual hospitality. He finds one of the widest differences between this century and any of its predeces sors to consist in its hospitality to new truth. sefore they adored the past. If a doctrine was old, it was therefore probably true. We have changed all that.

The Changes of Half a Century. if Galen or Hippocrates, he says, could have entered a sick room half a century ago in the absence of the family physician, they would have felt themselves at once at home. They would have recognized the old, old medicine of the old, old days. They would not have missed a single nauseous taste nor a single hor-rible smell. And if the family physician could have come in and discovered these shades o the past by the hedside of his patient, he would have fallen down in awe and worshiped them,

secause they were so old. But to-day Galen, Hippocrates and Escula-pius would be at loss, indeed. And they might put their three wise pates together and rub their six wise eyes in vain. They would find nothing in the sick room to which they had been used in the old days. If they attempted to administer any of their ancient poisons in their ancient horse-doctor doses the trained nurse would call for the police. And if the nurse would call for the police. And if the family physician should come in and find these old-time worthies, and be verily assured that they were indeed the men who belonged to the great names on their visiting cards, actually Hippocrates and Esculapius and Galen, the family physician would be interested in them chiefly from the point of view of psychical research. As medical authorities, he would not value their opinion at the small fee of two straws.

Ready to Receive New Truths. We care little for the past. Age is no longer recommendation. We are receptive. We have a welcome for new truth. All the ages through, up to the memory of men still living, every new idea had to undergo the apprenticeship of persecution. The man with a new truth was accounted a trouble some intruder. He was a heretic, a rebel, some intruder. He was a neretic, a receit, a revolutionist, a disciple of anarchy, a dangerous character. Life was made miserable for him. That is history. To-day, all that is different. We hold out our hands to the man who comes with a new truth. We have a hespitable greeting even for him who only imagines that he has found a new truth. I cannot think of any characteristic which so remotely disof any characteristic which so remotely dis-tances us from the days gone by, from the position of our grandfathers, as this fine hospi-

position of our grandfathers, as this fine hospitality to new truth.

There will, however, be conservatives always.
Unhappy for us if their tribe should perish!
We would be forever going off at tangents. We would be mistaking error for truth. Let us welcome truth, but not falsehood. And to that end let us test all professed truths carefully and impartially and make sure that they are truths before we take them in. Thas is what conservatism advises, and the advice is good. So long as conservatism can keep from falling into its besetting vice of bigotry, long live conservatism! All that we ask is that truth have a chance to be heard and the certainty of fair play. Progressive conservatism is the ideal attitude of the ideal student.

That Address by Dr. Briggs.

That Address by Dr. Briggs. I am giad to see that this temper marks for the most part the utterances of Presbyteries and parsons about the inaugural address of Dr. Briggs. That address having caused some flut-tering of heart among the brethren, and some question as to the advisability of retaining the author of it as a teacher in a great school, it is right that there should be an inquiry made about it, and the question brought to reason able settlement. It is a pleasant thing to see able settlement. It is a pleasant thing to see that the presbyteries are not proceeding on the principle which seems to hold in the present Italian Government. They are not disposed to decide upon the verdict first, and then to try Dr. Briggs afterward. There is a fair and temperate tone prevailing in the whole discussion which indicates that difference, of which I was just now speaking, between us and our grandfathers. Fifty years ago the religious papers would have gone wild. They would have broken all the Christian commandments. They would liave called down fire from heaven. To-day we have learned better what spirit we To-day we have learned better what spirit we are of. To-day we are able to ask, in a reason-

able temper: Is this true?

It is worth while, accordingly, to inquire exactly what it is that Dr. Briggs has said. It is always a good plan in an argument to under-stand precisely the position of the party on the other side. What utterance is this which has wakened the parsons and alarmed the breth

ren?

It was some time in January, I believe, that Dr. Charles A. Briggs took his place as Professor of Biblical Theology at Union Theological Seminary in the city of New York. The position was especially made for him, I understand, and the chair endowed with the provision that he should first occupy it. The rule of the Presbyterian Church is that the General Assembly shall approve those who are to hold positions as official teachers. But it is not the custom in ordinary cases to wait for the ap-proval. It is commonly taken for granted. It has been so taken for granted more than once in Allegheny. There was the move reason for going confidently ahead in this case, since Dr. Eriggs had been for many years already an in-structor in the seminary. He was accordingly inducted into his new appointment. And upon that occasion he made the address which made the traphic ordinary cases to wait for the the trouble.

The Most Significant Part. The subject of Dr. Briggs' address was "The Authority of the Bible," but the most signifiright understanding of the Bible. The differ ence of opinion is chiefly about the pulling of difference whether a wall is regarded as a barrier or as a defense—whether the purpose of it is taken to be to keep out friends or to keep out enemies. Dr. Briggs began by saying keep out enemies. Dr. Briggs began by saying that there are three great channels of divine authority—the Bible, the Church, and the Reason. All three are valid sources of guthority. We ought not to depreciate the Church; we ought not to depreciate the Church; we ought not to depreciate the use of the reason. Churchmen and rationalists have alike good standing-ground. The reason why the Church is depreciated is "because the Church and its institutions have enveloped themselves with human conceits and follies—have encased the divine authority in the authority of popes and councils, prelates, priests and theologians, and these mediators of redemption have obtraided themselves in the way of devout seekers after God." The reason why the use of the Reason is deprecated is because rationalists have slighted the means

is because rationalists have slighted the mean of grace, and lessened the authority of re caled truth. The Bible, like the Church and the Reason The Bible, like the Church and the Reason, has those who set it at nought. And here, too, the reason is to be found in barriers set up by the men who value the Bible. It is our duty to get these barriers out of the way.

No one of these three paths to truth has been so obstructed, says Dr. Briggs, as the Bible. The ancient Jews made a fence about the law, and inclosed it with circle upon circle of traditional interpretation. The Christian Church concealed the word of God behind the authority of popes and councils, fathers and church conceased the word of God beined the authority of popes and councils, fathers and schoolmen. The scholastics and ecclesiastics of Protestantism enveloped the Bible with creeds, ecclesiastical decisions and dogmatic systems. The Bible has been treated as if it were a baby, to be wrapped in swaddling clothes, nursed and carefully guarded lest it should be injured by heretics and infidels."

The Six Barriers Named. The professor names six barriers which, he holds, restrain men from a right understanding of the Bible and a reasonable reverence for it. Of these, the first is superstition. It is as had The Minnesota law requiring sleeping car companies to leave the upper berths closed when they are not occupied is under consideration in Michigan, and as noted in one of the Displatoh interviews yester-day attracts favorable comment. There is no doubt that as the sleeping car business is likely to create a misapprehension that he is accredited as Minister to another world, much further from Washington than China is.

The latest cure for consumption consists

The latest cure for consumption consists

Bair's pleasant qualities in the leading with news paper sent as Shaturds y attended Staurds y attended of the Staurds y attended on the Staurds y attended of the Staurds y attended on the Staurds y attended of the Bible on the Businest Counter, died Staurds y at Spuyten Duyyil, N. Y., aged 87 years. He has been a professor in a milliary school and the former in the Businesy of General Nyc, ex-Governor of Nevalas Parities.

Miss. Rosina Ovit, wife of Jacob Ott and mother-willing the same from Mrs. Rosinatorous Alexander of to worship a book as it is to worship an image.

writings of Scripture is quite anonymous. The books of the Bible do not depend on one

BIRDS OF PASSAGE. mam's authority. Questions of authorship are entirely within the province of scholars to de-Pittsburgers Who Will Spend the Spring and Summer in Europe-A Great Flit The fourth obstruction is the Dogma of Inting Season Anticipated-Some of Those The fourth obstruction is the Dogma of In-errancy. It is claimed that the Bible is without error. But the claim cannot be maintained. There are errors in the Bible. Indeed, "the Bible nowhere makes this claim. The creeds of the Church nowhere sanction in It is a ghost of modern evangelicalism to frighten children. It is unwise, and I believe it is un-obvistian to force men to accent the divine Who Have Already Booked. Early as is the season, the indications are that the two cities will be very largely repre-sented in the Old World this season, and the

children. It is unwise, and I believe it is unohristian to force men to accept the divine
authority of the Bible or to reject it on the
question of its inerrancy in these circumstantials." The fifth barrier is the assertion of
Violations of the Laws of Nature. Modern
apologists have laid more emphasis on miracles
than the Bible sets upon them. They are not
represented in the Bible as "violations" of the
laws of nature. A final stumbling-stone is
found in the assertion of Minate Prediction,—
"The interpretation put upon predictive
prophecy, making it a sort of history before the
time, and looking anxiously for the fulfillment
of the details of Biblical prediction."

After this discussion of barriers to the Bible, annual exodus of tourists and pleasure-seekers has already begun in good shape. The books of the local steamship agents already bear entries of the names of many prominent people, although the outward business from this sec-tion does not usually set in before the middle of May. . There is a reluctance to give the names of prominent gentlemen who make arrangements for European trips, the passengers objecting to such publications because their This seems to be particularly the case with the legal and medical professions, and hence only the names of those can be readily obtained who do not place an injunction of secresy upon the

of the details of Biblical prediction."

After this discussion of barriers to the Bible,
Dr. Briggs went on to consider the theology of
the Bible. This, too, will no doubt enter into
the arguments which will be made at the Detroit Assembly. And concerning this, we want
to know exactly what was said. But the Proagent when booking.

I. E. Hirsch, the proprietor of the Schamto know exactly what was said. But the Professor of Things in General finds that the space
of time alloted to his class is finished. The rest
must wait until next Monday.

Here, anyhow, is the worst that Dr. Briggs
will probably be accused of having said about
the doctrine of the Bible. I account it worth
while getting thus much clearly defined. Here
are the six stumbling blocks which Dr. Briggs
wants to pry up and get oht of the road. He
holds that they are stumbling stones. Some
other people hold that they are paving stones.
This is the question. berg agency, has given THE DISPATCH the following list of some of our more prominent citizens who have sailed within the last few days or will shortly sail. Mr. Hirsch states that nearly all the first-class steamers are rapidly filling up, and that many people who are too slow in securing accomm are apt to be sorely disappointed when they find that there is no room left on their favorite

steamer. Pittsburgers Now on the Ocean 'Squire August Ammon, the well-known general agent of the M. & M. Insurance Company, sailed from New York on Saturday for After Burying Her Mother a Minneapolis an eight weeks' trip to the "Fatherland." The 'Squire sailed on the steamer Eider, on the MINNEAPOLIS, April 19.-The protracted teerage deck of which the sensational murder illness of Mrs. Sarah L. Farr, a well-known and suicide took plage before sailing, as reported in THE DISPATCH at the time. attracted the attention of a number of well-Hugh H. Davis and Mrs. J. T. Patterson, of known physicians, who regard the case as very this city, also sailed on Saturday, taking the

> On the Trave, sailing from New York on Wednesday for Bremen, the following Pitts-burgers will be passengers: Mr. F. Mankedick, Misses Mathilde and Sophie Mankedick, Miss Emma Homann and Miss Sophie Baumann. John Slovensky sails on Wednesday from

Havre.

Gera. Edward M. Brash and family, of Allegheny sail on Saturday next by steamship Saale from New York to Bremen, and on same day Mrs. Mary Hatton and two children, also of Alle gheny, will leave New York for Liverpool by the Guion Line steamer Wisconsin. A. W. Obermann and wife, of the East End,

New York, April 29, and Mrs. Anna Schild by the new twin-screw steamship Augusta Vic toria, of the Hamburg Line, on April 30. Some Passengers Booked for May and June. By steamship Maasdam, from New York to Rotterdam, May 2: Mr. and Mrs. G. Stengel, of the Southside, the parents of the well-known

leave for Germany by steamship Werra from

take to something substantial, but this was unsuccessful. Everything which the patient has taken during the past 60 days, aside from the small consumption of hot water, would not aggregate a quart. There has hardly been a perceptible change in the patient's condition during the last six weeks. Mrs. Farr is as spirited and bright in conversation as ever. She has many callers, and talks to them in as free and bright a manner as ever.

She said yesterday: "I cannot possibly understand how I am alive after so great fasting. I cannot take anything. Everything in the shape of food seems requisive. Two months ago when I went to Chicago and buried my dear oid mother I became prostrated. I thought then that the end was near, and that in a few days I would follow her. However, with absolutely no nourishment I am alive to-day and in good spirits. This condition cannot last always, that is sure." young attorney.

By steamship Lahn, from New York to Bremen, on May 5: Messrs, Theodore Huckestein and John G. Schirmer, of Allegheny.

By steamsfip Alaska, New York to Liverpool, May 2: Herbert Brackon and family, of the East End. and Mrs. Margaret Walsh. By steamship Muenchen, from Baltimore to Bremen, on May 27: F. H. Werle and family, Mrs. F. Hauch and Mrs. C. Hoffmann, all of Allegheny.

By steamship Normannia, from New York to Hamburg, June 4: Henry Kaufmann, of Kauf-By steamship Fuerst Bismarck, June 18,

from New York to Hamburg, W. Flaccus, the well-known tanner. Mr. Hirsch states the inquiries for steamship iterature, sailing lists, rate sheets and descrip ive pamphlets, is greater this year than eve pefore in his over 20 years' experience, and CHICAGO, April 19.-Three suits for dam that there will be plenty of local company for all who intend making the trip. The unpleasages aggregating \$360,000 were filed in the Su-preme Court yesterday against John I. Blair, a antness with Italy may deter a great many apitalist and railroad man living at Blairstourists from visiting that country of sunny skies and picturesque scenery, but the other countries of Europe will profit by what will be Blair's fortune is estimated at from \$10,000 .-000 to \$25,000,000. The plaintiffs in the suits are

Italy's loss of patronage. BOLIVIA DOESN'T CARE.

Is Not Making Any Fuss About the the figures his damages at a quarter of a million.

Mr. Blair came to Chicago with Mr. Denew and the Vanderbilt party last evening and stopped at the Auditorium. Lawyer Case saw Killing of Its New Orleans Consul. NEW YORK, April 19 .- Consul General Charrio was seen by a reporter last night, and guished party and filed the three suits as fast as they could be prepared. The summonses were placed in the hands of three deputy sheriffs, who chased over to the Auditorium to serve Mr. Blair, but they got there too late, as the party had just left for the Northwestera Orleans, at one time was the Consul of Bolivia in New Orleans. That was about seven years We are not always able to obtain the best men for our representatives. A man is recom-mended to our home Government, and his credentials are sent to him. Of course, we always try and find out as much as we can about him, but every country is liable to

the party had just left for the Northwestern depot.

Deputy Sheriff Sheridan returned to the Sheriff's office late this afternoon covered with mud. His chase after Mr. Blair had been an unsuccessful one. Sheridan caught the special as it was pulling out of the station. He boarded the car and the first man he met was Chauncey M. Depew. The latter greeted Mr. Sheridan heartily and at once began to relate one of his side-splitting stories, but all of Mr. Sheridan's ingenuity couldn't induce Mr. Depew to talk about Mr. Blair and finally the deputy left the car in disgust, after having ridden a mile, be deceived about its representatives. That or four years we have had no consul at New Orleans, as he, without authority, some time ago turned the office over to his brother.
"Whatever Macheca, the Consul, may have been to the Bolivian Government, I am certain that Macheca, who was accused of the murder of Chief Hennessey, had no recognized standing with it. He may have represented us without

"Bolivia will not take any action in any event. Be assured of that. Neither Macheca nor sof the rest of them will trouble us or stir any ill-feeling between Bolivia and the Uni

UNCLE SAM AND THE KONGO Why the United States Should Not Be Party to an African Treaty.

ew York World.] It will be a grievous pity if the refusal of the United States to become a party to the Brussels-Kongo treaty shall impede or delay the sunpression of the slave trade in Africa or give license to the rum traffic there. But the treaty is one with which the United States ought never to have had anything to do, and the effort now making to reopen the matter and soure its ratification by our Senate ought to fail.

The powers of Europe are engaged in stealing
the continent of Africa. Under cover of the

The powers of Europe are engaged in stealing the continent of Africa. Under cover of the plea of civilizing it they are parcelling it out among themselves in a grab game of conquest. They are setting up governments there which are in fact the servants and agents of the European powers, and whose function is conquest. Out of their rivalry are sure to grow European complications and almost certainly European wars. For us to join in the treaty of partition—for that is what it must ultimately amount to even the for us to assume an attitude and ob--would be for us to assume an attitude and obligations which must inevitably entangle u with European politics, diplomacy and conflic in ways which we have hitherto resolutely and

WOMEN IN PUBLIC OFFICE. The Lady Managers' Quarrel at Chicag

Points a Moral

New York Tribung.1 When lovely woman stoops to public office and finds too late that she must fight just like the horrid men, nobody can regret it more deeply than the Tribuns. That gentle, timid, sweet-voiced woman should be obliged to jerk the hair, both natural and artificial, out of the head of her fellow-women, or should have to rush into court-that most absurd place where reason is given such ridiculous prot or that she should find it necessary in any similar way to assert herself after the manner of men to secure her rights, is one of the most melancholy things in connection with the advanced civilization of the present day. But as surely as the paths of glory lead but to the grave, just as surely do the paths of women in public office lead but to personal encounter and lawsuits.

A SONG OF THE SEASON.

Bring out the rusty garden rake. Hunt up the hoe and spade, For spring is here, and it is time To have the garden made.

Your wife will lean upon the fence

And watch you while you work.

She's always prompt to give advice, She'll never let you shirk. Don't waste your time in trying to tell The builts from worthiess weeds: Dig them all up: that's easiest, and You'll need the room for seeds,

Work hard, man, you won't break your back Though you may fear you may. Don't stop to lean upon your spade— Think what your wife will say.

etc. Then when you've got the garden dug, The seeds all out of sight, You'd better hire a gardener

A FEW FAKES AND FACTS.

Spooks That Laugh. Ghosts, solemn, unearthly and terrible, can be found in the old-time cabins in the moun-tains of East Tennessee, and almost every gorge and cave has its tale of horror, says a Chattanooga correspondent of the St. Louis Globs-Democrat. Hideous hobgoblins, the spirits of murderers and their hapless victims, can be seen in various places, but on a recent trip through Polk county I found what was to me a new species of gbost. Riding through the fastnesses of this remote region I lost my way, and night overtook me while still in a rocky

gorge, miles from human habitation. Suddenly I heard a laugh, a merry, hearty augh, which, as it echoed back from the rocks, brought joy into my heart for here was a companion, and there was something in the voice which inspired me with confidence. Soon it was repeated, and peal after peal of laughter resounded from a cove nearby. I thought it was a party of hunters camping out and having a marry time. I turned my horse and rode into the cove. The voices were just ahead of me, and I hastened to join them. Then they sounded behind me, and I knew that I had pussed the party. There was no tent, nor was there any campfire, and I had astrange sense as of being in the midst of a crowd, and yet not a humin being was visible. Soon the laughter was all around me—in front of me, behind me and on either side. It seemed as if there was repeated on every side. behind me and on either side. It seemed as if there were people on every side and within a few feet of me, and yet no one was visible. My horse trembled with fear, and, although tired from his long journey, became unmanageable and started on a run for the mouth of the cove. I could not account for it, and when the voices had died away in the distance my feelings were strangely elated, as though I had escaped from some great evil.

Finally I reached a cabin, and the kindhearted mountaineer arong from his bed when

Finally I reached a cabin, and the kind-hearted mountaineer arose from his bed when I knocked and gave me a welcome to his hum-ble home. The next morning I told my advent-ure, and the story was told to me as follows: Many years age a party of gay young people camped in this gorge, having a good time hunt-ing and fishing. Days passed into weeks and weeks into months, and still they never re-turned. Parties were formed and a thorough search made, but no tidings were ever received from the missing sportsmen. How or where French line steamship, La Normandie, for from the missing sportsmen. How or where they met their fate is not known, but they never returned, and since that time the merry laughter of the huntsmen can be heard in the lonely gorge, as though they were still frolke-ing at the camp-fire, as they did in the days of the long ago, when they were lost among the rocks.

Brooklyn's Newest Industry

RED NOSES BLEACHED WHILE YOU WAIT. PERMANENT AND SURE.

A sign conveying this information swings from the front of one of the prominent buildings of Fulion street, Brooklyn. In the office of the establishment I was confronted by a middle-aged gentleman, whose nose was not alarmingly white, says a writer in the New York Telegram. "What causes red noses?"

"What causes red noses?"
"Drink and sunbugn are the primary causes. Science says that the ruddy complexion is due to the increased number of corpuscies produced by the excessive use of alcohol. The nose, having a very thin epidermis or skin, naturally is most affected. Light-haired and light-complexioned people fall the most easy victims." How is the bleaching done?"

"I first compel my patients to stop all drink—that is the only condition on which I will operate. I wash the nose with hot water to open the pores and then apply a thick plaster of paste made of everyday sour and water. This is left on over night. At the end of a week the nose, unless a very bad case, is tolerably pink. Of course we have cases where nothing short of

Of course we have cases where nothing short of a new nose would be successful."

"The treatment of the nose is not our only business. We eradicate wrinkles and crow's feet. This is not as difficult as it appears at first giance, for we simply iron them out. The face is first washed in hot water, it then undergoes massage treatment, and, after two or three repetitions, the wrinkles will be non est. See?"

Gold and Silver in New England. A Boston assayer pronounces the silver ore brought him from Wilmington, Mass., to be worth fully \$97 per ton. This report, says the Boston Traveller, has caused much excitement n the town, and it is said that gold and mica have also been unearthed. The discovery was made accidentally about four months ago, but has been kept secret, only four men, residents has been kept secret, only four men, residents of Wilmington, being aware of it. The land on which it was found was a part of the estate of the lato J. A. Ames. About 30 acres of this estate, situated just across the railroad from the station on the Boston and Lowell Railroad, was bought last fall for the purpose of erecting a factory. The deed has been passed, and other land adjoining has also been bonded and a syndicate formed for the purpose of taking out the silver.

Early in December the new owner went to a bank on the premises to get some gravel for his fowls. He saw something in it in the nature of a mineral. He had been somewhat interested in mining in Nevada, so he made an examination by means of a microscope, when he discovered many particles of copper. Later he went to the gravel bank again to investigate further. Under the stratum of gravel was a stratum of sand, and he took some of this and discovered in this, by aid of the glass time discovered in this, by aid of the glass time discovered in this, by aid of the glass, fine particles of native silver. A friend from Bos-ton took a bottle full of the sand and had it assayed by the State assayer. It showed silver to the value of \$97 to the ton, and gold to the value of 60 cents to the ton. It is supposed that the sand containing the sliver was gradu-ally settled through the gravel, the copper, be-ing in large particles, remaining in the gravel.

The Dark Side of Jamaica

I met Samuel Carpenter, the veteran railroad man yesterday, says a writer in the New York Continent. He has been in Kingston, Jan for a couple of months for his health. He has en a sufferer from rhenmatism for a numbe of years. This is what he has to say about Kingston, Jamaica, as a health resort: "Jamaica has probably the meanest climate in the world. It is not, damp and unhealthy. It does not compare with the climate here, so far as health is concerned. Then, there isn't a de-cent cook on the entire blanked island; not one cent cook on the entire blanked saland; not one that has the faintest conception of how to cook a dinner. I did not get a respectable meal all the time I was there. The natives are too lazy to do anything. Any kind of vegetables will grow there all the year around almost, but the natives prefer to use canned vegetables from the United States rather than take the trouble to grow them. When strawberries are growing in the field, or right at their door, these lazy people do not make any attempt to cather lazy people do not make any attempt to gather

lazy people do not make any attempt to gather them, preferring the canned article; on the ground, I presume, that they are the easiest to get. Such shiftlessness is intolerable.

"The baths at Kingston are supposed to contain many cyrative properties, but I took more than 80 of them, and did not find that they helped me one bit. Bad food, wretched climate and good-for-nothing baths—you bet I was glad to got back to the United States. I would only advise people to go to Jamaica on the ground that it would make them appreciate this country all the more on their return. I have been getting better every day since I got back."

A Cincinnati family, according to the Times Star, had two objects of affection-a large tortoise-shell cat and a baby. The cat was there first: the baby, a girl, arrived but recently. During the years pending baby's arrival Mad-ame Tabby had what sporting people call "an all-round cinch." Everybody petted her and fed her and made much of her, until she became the fattest, biggest, sleekest tabby cat in the neighborhood.

But at baby's birth, a few weeks ago, Madame Tabby found her nose out of joint right away. This was one of the few and far betwee babies who, like angels' visits, are appreciate all the more because there aren't many them. Every man, woman and child in the house dandled baby and wanted to kiss her red face, and declared that she was the only infant in the world. Madame Tabby, in consequence, was relegated to the kitchen and the cook, and dined off cold bones and flatirons. Jealousy

was religated to the kitches and the cone, and dined off cold bones and flatirons. Jealousy grew rampant in the breast feliue and she "laid for" the baby.

Yesterday baby's mamma laid her on the floor to see her kick her tiny pink toes, and then turned her back for an iestant. With the snarl of a miniature panther Tabby leaped from behind the door, where she had lain in ambush, and attacked the baby. Amid a tumult of shricks from the mother, screams from baby and vicious snarls from baby? assailant, the cat swept her claws across the little one's face until it was cored like a harrowed field. It was nip and tuck between the mother and the cat for the child's life, when grandpa came in. The kick that he gave Madame Tabby raised her with such force against the wall that two ribs were broken. The beast has been sulking in the yard ever since.

sulking in the yard over since. Blank Specification

Boston Herald.]
The Philadelphia Press furnishes a copy of the indictment against the Pennsylvania man guage in a public place. The specifications are

Correc', No Doubt. Speaking of an aged woman the Detroit News says she attributes her long life to the fact that she was never seriously or fatally sick.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-A camel travels 100 miles a day. -The greatest corn producing State is

lowa.

-The ceremony of civil marriage is cou pulsory in France. -A Baronetcy and a fortune have fallen to the lot of Eugene Drake, of Oglethorpe, Ga -The depth of moisture in Eastern Oregon

spring. -The massage treatment was practised among the Chinese before the exodus of the Hebrews from Egypt.

soil is three feet now, against only one foot last

-There is a doctor in Germany who be lieves in the air cure, while a diet of grapes is exclusively adopted in a sanitarium near

-An Albany tobacconist scatters his

garden well with tobacco stems, which, he

says, make an excellent manure. It also kills -Turkish soldiers are very noor marks. men. Recent target contests in the army demonstrated that not one soldier in 20 could

hit a man at 20 paces. -The old Indian practice is to count up to ten on the flugers, and then count by tens. Some tribes more intelligent than others were able to count tens of tens.

-"A little over a year ago," a Kansas editor says, "we were present at an orgy where Judge Peffer was voted a leather medal as the champion oyster eater. And now he is United States Senator." -An Atchison woman dreamed the other

light that she was in heaven, but she thought she couldn't find her husband, though she walked up and down the golden streets four or five hours hunting him.

-The 6,050 feet of the St. Clair tunnel was cut in little over a year, a rapidity without precedent in tunnel making. The top of the tunnel is nearly 58 feet below the surface of the river. The walls are of cast iron. -A London paper recently contained the

following advertisement: "A lady wishes to have twice a week from the country a supply of live sparrows for a laworite cat. Address, with terms, Trixie, Bishop's road, W."" -The four most common causes of boiler over pressure and weakness of flue. The four least common causes are absence of safety valve, bad material, weak manhole and de-posit. explosions are external corresion, overheating,

-The Western towns which showed a growth in the last ten years exceeding 1,000 per cent are in order, Spokane Falls, Tacoma, Seattle and Kansas City, Kan. The first three

-A New York young man believes in

even-handed justice on the square. He was arrested the other day for passing counterfeit money. His excuse was that he had been swindled in the same way and wanted to even -The Iowa Presbytery has, after due deliberation and discussion, decided that min-isters should form a combination or gospel

trust, and that young men desiring to preach should be discouraged, as they interfered with

men already ordained getting good calls and -A variety of coffee which is said to be pleasant in taste, though rather bitter, is grown in the neighborhood of Ascholtshausen, Bavaria, in sandy soil. It is sown in spring, and the sky-blue blossoms appear in July. The fruit is gathered in August and is pale yellow, resembling Bourbon Island coffee.

-An Omaha paper publishes this advertisement: "Persons 80 years old or over, who have resided in Omaha for some time, are respectfully requested to correspond with the undersigned. Residence should be stated. undersigned. Residence should be stated. Subjects of mutual interest will be discussed and a society of genial spirits may be or

-Five boys were arrested by the police in Boston, the other day, on the charge of break ing into a carpenter shop and stealing \$1 50 in coppers. They used the carpenter's tools in the shop to try to break open the safe. When the police made an examination of the premises they found a book entitled "How to Break Safes," which had been left in the shop by the boy burglars.

-Old Newgate prison at East Granby, Conn., has been sold and will be torn down, The buildings were erected over the old copper mines, from which the first metal for the Federal mint was taken. It was used as the State prison, and the prisoners' cells were in subter-ranean passages of the mine. From 1798 to 1827 prisoners were confined 60 feet below the surce of the curth. -A well-known physician says: "The grip is not a new name for ordinary influenza.

The genuine article-and anyone who has suffered from the grip will never have any diffi-culty in appreciating the difference—is a new form of influenza and many cases of the old influenza are called grip when if is not. The grip is highly infectious, whereas the other form of influenza is not, or only slightly so. -The marks upon the horns of a cow in-

dicate her age. At 2 years old a wrinkle may be found forming at the base of the horn, and as the horn grows the next year this wrinkle is easily seen. This marks three years' growth, At5 years a second wrinkle appears. After that one appears every year, until at the age of Il or 12 the wrinkles are smaller and closer and less conspicuous, and some of the earliest will have been worn away. have been worn away.

-The "planophone" is the latest. It consists of a keyboard with keys of the same size and description as the ordinary piano, a simple but effective striking action, and the aphetite tion of metallic plates for the ordinary strings, These being tuned to the ordinary scale yield sufficient sound to make the playing on the instrument distinctly audible to the player, but inaudible at any distance. The instrument never gets out of tune.

-A new statuette of Lincoln, recently made by Scniptor Volk, has just been presented to the Libby Prison war museum. With it is the life mask of Lincoln and casts of his hands made in 1860 by the same sculptor. The life mask perfectly displays every line and feature of the face. The hand casts are also singularly perfect, the right hand being apparently much swollen from the constant hand-shaking at a reception to Lincoln a few days before.

-It is said that between 60,000,000,000 and 100,000,000,000 codfishes are taken from the sea around the shores of Newfoundland every year. But even that quantity seems small when we consider that a single cod yields somewhen we consider that a single cod yields some-thing like 3,500,000 eggs each year, and that over 8,000,000 eggs have been found in the roe of a single cod. A herring of six or seven ounces in weight is provided with 30,000,000 ova, After making all reasonable allowances for the destruction of eggs and of the young, it has been calculated that in three years a single pair of herrings would produce 154,000,000

-There recently landed in Barcelons. Spain, a family of 279 persons, it consisted of a father, of 16 daughters, of whom 6 were widows, 9 married and 1 single; 23 sons, of whom 4 were widowers, 13 married and 6 single; whom 4 were widowers, 13 married and 6 single; 34 granddaughters, of wnom 3 are widows, 22 married and 9 single; 47 grandsons, of whom 4 are widowers, 26 married and 17 single; 45 greatgranddaughters, of whom 2 are married and 43 single; 99 great-grandsons, all of them single; three great-grandsolution; 72 sons-in-law and daughters-in-law-in all 279 persons. He was thrice married, had 39 sons, and the oldest is 70 years old.

HELPS TO HILARITY.

"Why do the front rows always glare With bald-headed men?" said she.
"To let the girls who high hats wear See what is on the stage, " said ne.

Customer (in the wrong establishment)-Can I secure a piece of good Stilton cheese here?

Dealer (nolitely)—Well, mum, the back yard's tree-if the neighbors don't comp

An Unpleasant Reminder, -Mrs. Bingo-What do you think of my new dress, dear?
Mr. Mingo-I try not to think about it. - Clock

Diner-Here, waiter! I ordered combeef and cabbage and you have brought me only the Walter-De cigar, sah, will be on latah .- Judge,

"But, doctor, you said, you know, that I must avoid all excitement."
"Certainly, it hurts you. I have always told "Why, then, did you send me your bill yesterday?"-Fliegende Blatter,

"Were the costumes pretty?" asked Mrs.

Pfollibud of her husband, who had been to the theater without her the night before, and Mr. Pfoilibud stammeringly replied:
"1-1 didn't see any."-Somerville Journal. Mrs. Neuwed-Charley, love, why was a

plain gold ring adopted as the symbol of mar Charley-Because by the time a fellow pays all

the expenses incident to an average of is not able to buy anything more elaborated to buy anything more elaborated to be a supplied to be a supplied to buy anything more elaborated to be a supplied to be a supp