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PITTSBURG, MONDAY, MAY, 4, 1891.

### HILL'S COTING MOVE.

The latest novelty in politics afforded by the versatile but unreliable David Bennett Hill is that he is going to run once more for Governor of New York. This surprising determination, as stated in our New York special dispatches, is based on the conviction that it is, the only way to keep himself in line for the Presidency, and that he can score a victory in New York that will designate him as the coming man.

The difficulty of adding to his presen dual capacity as Governor and United States Senator the third function of candidate for Governor for another term, does not daunt Hill. He has full confidence in his ability to manage the triple position, and breathes no hint of an intention to surrender any present position. Governor Hill is not of the resigning sort, and in this especial case he has fully shown his conviction that two birds in the hand are worth one in the bush. Indeed, the striking ability of David Bennett to hold various positions is calculated to arouse a conviction that if he should succeed in his Gubernatorial enterprise be would keep his grip on everything while he ran for President Whether we can grasp the idea of Hill filling the positions of President Senator and Governor, all at once, is something we must leave the future to de-

It Hill makes this political stroke, the onus will rest upon Congressman and Sennter Jack Robinson, of our own State, to do something to keep himself in the run of modern political progress. Nothing could show his determination to keep up with Hill more thoroughly than to run for election to his proposed Constitutional Convention before the convention itself has been voted by the people.

## REVOND THEIR LASTS.

Our esteemed cotemporaries who are publishing that story about the Kansas farmers sowing wheat without plowing their ground, as a proof of the slothfulness of the Farmers' Atliance members, have reason for inquiring whether they do not need guardianship when it comes to criticizing agricultural work. The story is given by a cotemporary as follows:

An investigation just made by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture shows that what the Alliance farmers really want is a way to get money without working for it. An agent of the board has visited 30 fields in Russell county and found that in each instance wheat had been sown on the wheat or corn stubble, without any previous preparation of the ground, The same thing is said to be true of Seward.

It happens to be the fact that Kansas is a winter-wheat raising State. The idea of an investigation in the spring, of the manner in which wheat was sown in the preceding fall, is something that would pass current only in Eastern newspaper offices anxions to swallow any story against the Alliance

The farmers of Kansas as well as of other Western States have earned a tolerably good reputation for knowing how to raise wheat. It is not bazardous to predict that they are as well versed in that business as their critics of the Eastern cities.

# PATENTS AND PROPERTY.

Some comments of THE DISPATCH the other day, on the possibilities of the present system of patents in the way of defeating its own purpose, evoke a reply from the New York Recorder. To the statement of THE DISPATCH that for the encouragement of invention the patent laws offer to the inventor a monopoly in his invention, limited as to duration, the Recorder excepts with the assertion that "ownership by an individual of the product of his own industry is not monopoly," and Jurther, that the invention "is the property of the inventor," and consequently cannot be considered a monopoly. This includes a dispute as to the use of terms, and a slight confusion as to the origin

of corn-to use the Recorder's illustrationhas the exclusive control of his product. He has a monopoly of that thousand bushels of corn, but because millions of other farmers raise corn he is not able to monopolige the corn trade. To carry the illustra tion a little further, take the case of the first man who discovered that by fashioning wood and steel into a boe he could raise more corn than if he used his bands or a sharpened stick. The original laws of property gave him the property right in the increased yield and in the boe that he might make. But it is significant that this property right did not extend to the degree where he could forbid his neighbor to make a hoe like his until the passage of the first patent law. It is not worth while to discuss whether one proprietary right is more natural than another, because they are both founded in social law, and are, in that sense, artificial. The right of a man to the corn he raises or the too! he makes is rooted in the fact that by such rights industry and foresight are encouraged. His title to inventions or processes is founded on the public benefit in the encouragement of

That the exclusive use of a patent some times defeats this purpose, although questioned by our cotemporary, is indisputable. The Recorder thinks that the fact of monopolies preventing progress by buying up patents "proves not the identity of patents with monopolies, but the antagonism between them, since a monopoly can only suppress a patent by paying for it." It is jected the proposition, which had been reextremely doubtful if any monopoly was crived favorably. ever attained without paying for it; but that

is a very poor indication of the system un- that, by a little modification, it can be made der which the monopoly is established. It harmless to the Secretary's integrity. It would be as logical to say that because the would not imply any unworthy motive on medieval governments raised revenue by his part to say that he received the British selling monopolies that proves the an- proposition favorably, but after examining tagonism between that archaic kind of gov- the contract of the Government with the ernment and monopolies, because the latter Commercial Company found the suspension had to pay for them. With a full recognition of the value of inciting invention by giving privileges in inventions which did not exist as property rights before the en- the bottom of Secretary Blaine's change of actment of patent laws, the fact remains that the cases where the privilege has been used to suppress new inventions, or to impose such exorbitant charges on them as to greatly limit their popular use, are sufficiently frequent to demonstrate an imperfection in the system.

The Recorder courteously invites THE DISPATCH to indicate how these imperfections can be cured while guaranteeing to the inventor the reward for his industry. The subject cannot be fully treated in a newspaper article, but it can be said in reply to so complimentary an inquiry that it can be done by giving to everyone the right to manufacture a patented article or use a patented process upon the payment of a stated and uniform royalty to the inventor. To use the patent without paying the royalty would be infringement. It is quite possible that the increased use of patents under such a system would yield the inventor far more than he gets under the present one, which can either limit the use by excessive prices or forbid it alto-

#### THE NEW TREASURY STATEMENT.

The statement of assets and liabilities sent out by the United States Treasury represents slower changes in its policy, but not less complete than the changes in the phases of the moon. Some years ago a Democratic administration of the Treasury got up a statement especially for the purpose of showing a small surplus. Now a Republican administration produces one for the sake of showing how large the surplus is. No sent first to Italy and was rejected by the Ausone supposes that the figures in either were falsified, but by a difference in treatment of the various funds and in the classification of assets they were made to tell very different

There is much room for criticism of the method used in the latest statement. Some items are classified in strict accordance with the law, but are not less at variance with correct bookkeeping. There is no more reason for classifying the \$482,000,000 of gold and allver certificates as a trust fund for which dollar for dollar must be held in the treasury, than for doing the same thing with the legal tenders. Both classes of liabilities are promises to pay, for which the faith of the United States Government is pledged. A hundred million dollars, or 30 per cent, of the legal tenders is proved by experience to be an ample reserve to redeem all possible demands; and the same percentage would be ample for the certificates. Yet the law requires the money for the certificates to be stacked up in the Treasury, while the statement under review does not even include in the trust funds the \$100,000,000 reserve for the legal tender notes! The utter illogicality of this contrast is shown by the fact that the silver certificates circulate at par, not because of the silver dollars in the Treasury, but because they are convertible into legal tenders, which in their turn are convertible into gold. If the silver certificates could only be redeemed by the silver dollar, in the Treasury, and those coins had so circulate on their own merits, the certificates

would very promptly fall to a discount. There are other curious points in the statement. The \$41,000,000 for the redemption of retired national bank notes is very perly included in the trust list. But the 5 per cent national bank note redemption fund, which is of exactly the same charac ter, is put in the current liabilities, while the matured debt and unpaid interest, on which the Government is 'calling upon its creditors to come and take the money, are given the same treatment. Yet if any form of Treasury liability requires the money to be ready dollar for dollar, these would seem to be the ones. The haphazard classifications that prevail in the Treasury are shown by the fact that if the \$100,000,000 reserve on legal tenders were put in the trust funds and the total legal tender issue taken out of the current liabilities, the result would be a surplus of \$52,000,000; while if the law permitted the strong reserve of 30 per cent in cash to be held against the circulating issues of the Treasury, there would be a practical surplus of nearly \$400,-

000,000. Although there have been some partisas attempts to prove the contrary, there is no doubt that the Treasury has not only money enough to meet all demands, but an actual superfluity on perfectly sound principles o finance. The proper criticism on Republican management is not that it has made the Treasury unable to meet its liabilities, but that it has swelled appropriations so enormously that, unless the policy is changed, such mry be the case in future.

STOPPAGE OF THE SPEAK-EASIES. One of the peculiar results of the delay in announcing the list of wholesale licenses is that the wholesale houses were closed on Saturday, and consequently the speakeasies were shut out of supplies and could not run yesterday. This fact, which appears from our local reports, is not exactly complimentary to the trade done by the wholesale firms, and suggests that their enforced suspension is not an entirely undeserved hardship. Whether it also indicate a method of cutting off the illicit retail liquor trade is a question that may suggest itself to the courts another year. At all events the loss of the wholesale liquor trade is shown, according to this report, to be the gain of the community in the shape of one Sunday when the illegal doggeries could

not keep in operation.

THE ATTACK ON BLAINE. The Democratic press produced on Saturday a charge against Secretary Blaine, in connection with the sealing dispute, which is of so grave a character as to imply either wanton slander on the part of those who put it into circulation or the existence of unworthy influences in the managemen of the State Department, Against an official of Secretary Blaine's standing charges of personal misconduct are not worthy of much credence until backed by proof. Unless evidence is brought to justily this charge, it will react severely on its authors The charge is that the Secretary had con-

sented to the proposition of the British Gov. ernment to make the coming season a close one, during which no seals should be killed either on the islands or in the seas; that certain influential gentlemen interested in the North American Commercial Company went to work to prevent this arrangement on account of the loss the suspension of operations would inflict on that corporation; and that from pecuniary in-

fluences the Secretary induced the President to permit a change of front, and rethe assailants of the Secretary assert that there is evidence that "Mr. Elkins was at front," and that "Mr. Blaine subordinated the interests of the United States to the business profit of a small clique of citizens' -which is the language of a Washington dispatch to the New York Post.

The people who make such charges against leading member of the Cabinet should be called upon to produce their evidence. If they are simply indulging their talent for slander they should be exposed in their true light. If there is any foundation for their charges the necessity of an investigation is only the greater.

"IT was on the 12th of April that the new Pacific Ocean steamship Empress of India left Liverpool, and it was on the 28th of the same month that she arrived at Vancouver, afte outhing at Hong Kong and Yokohama," says the New York Sun. As this predicates a voyage of about 18,600 miles in 16 days, or over 1,100 miles each day, without allowing any time for stops, it is a rather strong record. Will not our brilliant cotemporary somewhat revise its strong draft upon a willing but somewhat lim-

FOREST fires in Southern New Jersey are ourning up the woods by wholesale. The dryness of the spring coupled with carelessness about the spread of fires causes the destruction of more value in timber than would pay for an adequate forest police for many years.

cratic press on the Blair affair the New York Press refers to "Kiely, sent first by Cleveland to Austria, when even a slight knowledge of Aus trian customs would have taught that he was nadmissible, and next to Italy." As Kiely was trian Government because he had been previ ously rejected by its Italian ally, there is an evident need for the esteemed Press to study accuracy in its political history.

WITH Minister Grant entertained by Minister Reid in Paris, and Minister Smith by Minister Phelps in Berlin, the old assertion that our foreign ministers are overworked and underpaid acquires a new and sinister signifi-

THE meteorological genius of the New York Tribune brings out this bit of weather prophecy: "It looks as though an unusually hot summer would succeed an unusually cold winter." This leads to the inquiry, first, what reason is there for thinking so; and, second, if so, will the localities like Western Pennsylvania, which did not have an unusually col winter, enjoy an unusually mild summer?

NEW JERSEY'S record for furnishing charters to monopolistic combinations and swindling co-operative schemes, to vex the rest of the country, is still giving that Commo wealth a just if not enviable prominence.

THERE is a poetic justice in the disclosure that after confiding Americans have for many years been milked by schemes for getting slices of "estates in England," the guileless Britons are now being gulled by the vision of "estates in America," to which they are induced to imagine themselves beirs. The capacity of people for being gulled is not confined to any one side

IT is stated that the Hawaiians are clamoring for a Republic. If the people of that island kingdom want a Republic they ought to be able to get it without clamoring.

THERE was, no doubt, a great deal of enjoyment in consuming the American viands at that New York McKinley banquet. But now nothing but domestic cigars were smoked the patriotic self-sacrifice of the banqueting statesmen is demonstrated beyond cavil.

THE courtesy and politeness of the Jap anese give us the comfortable assurance that they will take Blair off our hands without ever a cross word.

THAT story the Eastern papers are publishing with so much zest, about Kansas farmers sowing their wheat without plowing the ground, is evidently a fabrication got up to test the capacity of our esteemed cotemporar les to swallow any yarn that appears to them to discredit Western farmers.

PLENTY HORSES is now fully prepared to indorse the jury system which did not make

DISTRICT ATTORNEY NICOLL of New York, has dismissed the last of the indictments against the Broadway boodlers. There seems to have been a very correct idea in New York politics of the circumstances under which it was safe to elect Mr. Nicoll to his present

# POPULAR PERSONS

THE appointment of Lieutenant Clarke, of the United States cavalry, to serve with the Dusseldorf Hussars, has evoked approving comments from the German press. MARSHALL HALSTEAD, of the Cincin nati Commercial-Gazette, it is said, will soon

wed Miss Glenn, the charming daughter of President Glenn, of the Commercial Gazette

WALT WHITMAN got out in the mid-April sun and warmth propelled in his wheel chair, the first time after four months' imprisonment in his sick room. The "Good Gray Poet" has not many more years for this world IT is said that the Rev. J. W. Prootts man of the Methodist Church, South, was the author of the first thanksgiving proclamation ever issued in the State of Missouri. It ap peared in the St. Louis dailies in November 1859, during the administration of Governo

than notoriety, and positively shrinks from the public gaze. In fact, apprehension of being nobbed by the "profane vulgar" amounts almost to monomania with the poet laureate. Many good stories are told in illustration of this HON. CHARLES EMORY SMITH, the re-

LORD TENNYSON loves retirement more

tiring American Minister to Russia, and wife were presented by Minister Pheips in Berlin off, Herr Barth, member of the Reichstag, General Von Versen, Count and Countess Pappenheim and members of the American EX-SENATOR HENRY W. PLAIR, the re-

cently-appointed but recalled Minister to China, is a sandy-haired, cynic-eyed man of fussy man-

ner, with a flowing beard sprinkled with gray. He is rising 56, and served two terms in both

Houses of Congress. He early earned the

reputation of being the arch-bore of the Sen ate, and lived up to it to the last day of his THE late General Albert Pike, of Wash ington, was perhaps better versed in the mys-teries of ancient Freemasonry than any other person in the world. His translations from the vedas filled 17 volumes of 1,000 pages each, all carefully written in a beautiful hand. General Pike used none but quill pens in this writing

and carefully preserved each one, the number probably reaching 10,000. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS is a middlesized man of compact build and graceful man-ner. He is 56 and belongs to that family which gave two Presidents to the United States and whose name is closely interwoven with the his-tory of Boston. After leaving Harvard he entered the army, from which he emerged a fluences the Secretary induced the President to permit a change of front, and rejected the proposition, which had been received favorably.

It will be seen that the assertion is such

A Queer Question Brings Out Some Inter esting Information—A Study of Longevity
—Some Old Persons in Biblical and More

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.) Somebody wrote the other day to the Pro-fessor of Things in General desiring to know how long a year was before the Christian era. It was a queer question, a particularly queer question to come, as it did, from a commercial traveler. What my friend wanted with the answer I know not. However, I looked the thing up and told him, and in the telling I disovered why it is that we have to recite "Thirty days hath September," and the rest of it, in order to find out when one month ends and a

new one begins.

It seems that in the days of Julius Cesareverybody I suppose knows this-they made the calendar all over new. There was a task! Think of it! Now shall be decided when the year shall begin, and how long the months shall be, and by what names n shall bereafter call them! There was, inda matter for decision! Cresar fixed the thing the fifth, and so on. All the uneven months of the 12 should have an uneven count of days. things right at the end, but all the other months should have 30 days. An excellent ar-

Vanity of an Emperor. Emperor Augustus. The seventh month was named July after Julius Casar; the eighth month was named August after Augustus. But according to the orderly rotation, Julius' month had one more day than Au-gustus' month had. Should that be tolerated? Not for a moment! So

erated? Not for a moment! So one day must be taken from poor February, leaving now but 28, and this must be added on to August. But now there came three long months together—July. August and September. So Augustus made September and November 30 days in length, and gave 31 days to October and December. And that spoiled the whole excellent arrangement and added a new inconvenience to time, and remains to perplex us still. That is how it came about.

I see that Mr. Sheppard Homans thinks that in the days long, long before the Christian era, in the days long. In the Flood, a year was only three months long! This remarkable venture in chronology was probably invented by somebody who believed that the patriarchs lived about four times too long. Some trace of that three-month year would be interesting. Hufeland says that there are still some E stern nations who recken only three months to the year. One would be pleased to know what their uames are and where they live. All this has the sound of ingenious guesswork; and at that one man is as good as another.

Mr. Sheppard Homans, as all the life-insur-American experience tables are of great value in the computation of risks. No man in the world knows better how long the average man will live. I was accordingly pleased when Mr. Homans told me, on the occasion of his visit to Pittsburg the other day, that he had written a paper on the subject of longevity, which he premised to send me.

Commences at the Beginning. the "Feet of the Women of Zottingen." The essay fell into various divisions, such as these: First, feet in general; second, the feet of the ancients; third, the feet of quadrupeds, as elephants; snd so on down, by easy stages, to the feet of the Zottingen women. Mr. Krebbies said that he would be obliged to begin his study of the lyric drams with the Greeks. Mr. Homans begins his study of longevity with Adam!

Adam! Adam, of course, was a pretty old mas, though Methuselab lived to over-match him in that respect. Even if a year was but three months long, the good men whose ages are recorded before the Flood lived to be pretty recorded before the Flood lived to be pretty old men. But some other people have lived to an extraordinary age in days considerably nearer to us than the Flood. In 1780 a negress named Louisa Truxo, "in Brazil" (how conveniently indefinite that is) died at the age of 175 years, Thomas Parr of Shropshire, England, died in 1653, aged 162 years, That is probably true. Thomas Carn of Shoreditch, 1588, is reported to have touched the limit of 207 years. Better put a question mark after that.

That was a curious case of Thomas Parr.

That was a curious case of Indinas rarr. Charles the First sent for him after he had passed his hundred and fiftieth birthday, and gave him such an uncommonly good dinner that the old man was never well afterwards. The moral would seem to be that if a man wants to live to a particularly good old age he should resist the tempfations of uncommonly good dinners.

The Man to Live Long. Here is a portrait quoted from Mr. Homan's essay, and there credited to somebody else's es-

to the fair than to the black. His skin is strong but not rough. His head is not too big. In general, there is a complete harmony in all his parts. His senses are good, but not too delicate; his pulse is slow and regular. His stomach is excellent, his appetite good, and his digestion easy. The joys of the table are to him of importance. They tune his mind to serenity, and his soul partakes in the pleasure which they communicate. He does not eat merely for the sake of eating; but each meal is an hour of daily festivity; a kind of delight, attended with this advantage with regard to others, and it does not make him poorer, but richer. He eats slowly and has not too much thirst. Too great thirst is always a sign of rapid self-consumption. In general, he is serene, loquacious, active, susceptible of joy, love, and hope, but insensible to the impressions of hatred, anger and avarice. His passions never become too violent or destructible. If he ever gives way to anger he experiences rather a useful glow of warmth, an artificial and gentle fever, without an overflowing of the bile. He is found also of enlowment rearties. and gentle fever, without an overflowing of the bile. He is fond also of enjoyment, particu-larly calm meditation and agreeable specula-tion; is an optimist, a friend to mature and do-mestic felicity, and has no thirst after honor or riohes, and banishes all thoughts of to-mor-row."

ow."
The man who wrote that was a professor in a

The Lesson to Be Learned. The sum of the whole matteris: Don't worry to bed early at night. Never run after the cable cars. Don't tear along the street as if you had a check for \$1,000, which must be cashed belore's o'clock. Be content to leave things undone.

you had a check to a show, which must be cashed belore 3 o'clock. Be content to leave things undone.

That is one of the great secrets of life—the art of leaving things undone. Add to that the art of leaving things unsaid, and you are well along toward the procession of a good old age. My dear friend, spare yourself. You are not anything like so necessary as yen think you are. Some men have an idea that even the Supreme Manager cannot get along without them. If they take a day off, the whole millennum will be indefinitely postponed. And by and by they get sick, and the big machine runs right along. Or they die, and everything goes on, even better than before.

"And has no thirst after honor or riches, and banishes all thoughts of to-morrow." Who is that? Who is a good enough Christian for that? "With long life will I satisfy him." That is the old promise, still good.

# JOINED THE GREEK CHURCH.

Formally Admitted,

ATHENS, May 3.—The Duchess of Sparta, the Princess Sophia of Prassia, sister of Emperor William of Germany and wife of Constantin, Whilam of Germany and wife of Constant Duke of Sparta, heir to the throne of Gree was to-day formally admitted into the Gre Church at the Royal Chapel, here. The Metropolitan of Athens officiated, a only the members of the royal family of Gree and Premier Delvannia were present.

TO-MORROW. Everything wrong will be set right
To-morrow:
Your troubles sore will all take flight
To-morrow.

You'll win the love of some sweet maid, And all your bad debts will be paid To-morrow. Why, then, repine? You will be gay To-morrow. You'll never think about to-day

## MAKE HOTELS THEIR HOME.

How the Caravancaries of New York Have Speaking of the peculiar botel life led by many people in New York, an old hotel man

many people in New York, an old hotel man says: "There are 20 people living in hotels here now where one lived that way 10 or 15 years ago. This is what has revolutionized the hotel bossness. Formerly hotel custom was almost altogether of the traveling class. As soon as a man concluded to remain in any place a week or two he would get private rooms some place. It was come to-day and go to-morrow mostly. Now the substantial custom (of the New York hotel, at least) is from permanent guests. They pay This will be a bosy week for Andrew Carnecome to-day and go to-morrow mostly. Now the substantial custom (of the New York hotel, at least) is from permanent guesss. They pay all the way from \$10 to \$100 a week—some even more—for the quarters thus occupied. This is independently of meals, which cost more money in many cases. Five to ten thousand a year is not an extravagant price to pay for a suite of desirable rooms in a good hotel. Many men pay the former for a bachelor flat.

"The hotel service is very much improved by this permanent business. The accommodations all around are much better than can be had in a private house, and with no responsibility or bother whatever—yes, and for less money. It is only a question of hotel grade, and this is settled by the pocketbook—though just now everything is full and running over. When the new hotels are finished there will be a rush for recome. I understand that many suites have already been engaged from the plans, before the cellars are dug. These are, of course, by permanent guests."

### THE PAME OF OLD HUTCH. A Little Monarch, of No Benefit to Mankind Who Has Had flis Day.

New York Continent). In Benjamin P. Hutchinson, better known as "Old Hutch," there falls from his thesel throne another of the little monarchs who have in their day ruled some branch of speculative

Of course, it is a good deal pleasanter to be nagnate of Wall street or of the Chicago Board of Trade than to be a farmer in Iowa or Dakotas but who does more service to the com grow where one or none grew before, or the man who buys up the two and all the other ears in sight and makes the consumer pay

## POLISH-AMERICANS CELEBRATE

Large Parade in Chicago, Which Would Have Been Larger but for Rain. CHICAGO, May 3.-Exercises commemoraing the centennial anniversary of the adoption of Poland's Constitution were begun yesterday of Poland's Constitution were begun yesterday by a magnificent meeting of Polish-American citizens at Central Music Hall. The meeting was preceded by a parade, made up of all the various Polish societies in the city and participated in by at least 8,000 people.

Had it not been for a drizzling rain that continued throughout the day, the procession would have numbered at least 15,000 marching men. Above the speakers' platform in Central Music Hall was suspended a huge shield of canvas bearing portraits of Washington, Kosciusko and Pulaski.

## COAL AND PIG METAL SCARCE.

Mills at McKeesport Compelled to Close

Down.
INPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. McKeesport, May 3.—Coal, coke and pig metal are very scare here, and as a result all of the puddling departments of the Na-tional Rolling Mill are closed down and a large number of men are again thrown out of work. It is thought, however, that the mills can be operated after Wednesday, as orders for coke and pig metal have recieved promises of fulfilnent.
The Baltimore and Ohio, anticipating a scarety of coal, has been side-tracking trains of that
tricie, and will hold them for use in case there
is a long miners' strike.

Phobe Can Fight.

#### Intengo Mail. 1 In the language of the political platform hile the members of the National Commi ion point with pride to Phobe Courins the

DEATHS OF A DAY.

Paul Risnet. Paul Risnet, one of the most remarkable maha two months ago, after considerable urging from a firm of contractors there, to do some sto carving on a new building. Risnet came to St. Paul three years ago, after having been in the Parls. He was known in that city as a rising young sculptor. He had a studio in the Quartier Latin, and there he completed two marbles, "Pas-sions Unbound" and "Deserted," both of which works were placed on exhibition in 1875, and re-ceived the commendation of the best art critics in the country. In St. Paul, disnet left no brilliant examples of his zenius. The only use to which he placed his talents there was in the execution of some carving on the New York Life Insurance building, for which he received mechanics' wages 45 per day. It is not known why he left Paris for the Western world.

John Frederick May. Dr. John Frederick May, an eminent Dr. John Frederick May, an eminent physician of Washington, dice Friday of pneumonia, in the 72th year of his age. He was one of the reorganizers of the medical department of the Columbia University, in which he filled the chair of professor of anatomy and surgery for many years. His skill and learning received broad recognition. He was the first American surgeon that ever made a successful amputation at the hip joint, all attempts previous to his in this country resulting disastronsly to the patient. After the killing of President Lincoln he fully identified the remains of the assassin. John Wilkes Booth, by a scar that marked the seat of an operation he had performed on him.

# William H. Johnston

William H. Johnston, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Brownsville, died yesterday after a short illness of grip. For many years past he had been a prominent figure in local and municipal affairs. He was 74 years of age and a life-tong Republican. At the time of his death Mr. Johnston was President of Councils and also

Sister Mary Agatha Russell. Sister Mary Agatha Russell, the founde of the Convent of the isters of the Visitation to

F. E. Brown, one of the best known citizens of Des Moines, died Saturday. His estate is worth \$1,000,000.

WALTER WALLACE, baseball writer and author Mis. Mary E. Warren, the wife of George William Warren, the composer, died in New York rom heart disease.

FURDINAND GREGOROVIUS, the German poet Principles of Resolution for the Was born on January 19, 1821, at Neidenbourg, Prussia.

NATUANIEL F. TENNEY, President of the Winthrop National Bank, and one of Boston's successful financies, died Friday, aged 71.

MRS ELIZA RUSSELL died yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Home for Aged Women, aged 72 years. Her funeral will take place from the Home at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. HORACE SCHERMERHORN, Alderman from the sixth district in sersey City, and one of the mos promising young Republicans in Jersey City, died Friday night. Death was caused by typholo-fever induced by the grip. JOHN MCDEVITT, who has been a hod carrier mearly all his life, died Friday at his home in Passale. He lived and dressed as an ordinary

laborer, and when his effects were searched was ascertained that he possessed a fortune \$75,000. RANDALL YARROO, one of the Indiana pio-

bringing in the last soldier of the cap are of Vin-cenues at Clarksville, and was well acquainted with General George Rogers.

The fureral of Mrs. Mary Wilson, a pioneer resident of Washington county, Ohio, and mother of John Wilson, the well known banker of Utics, occurred vasterior. occurred yesterday. Mrs. Wilson was one of the best known women in the county, and had reached the advanced age of 92 years. WILLIAM S. KITTER one of the oldest news-WILLIAM S. RITTER, one of the oldest news-paper publishers in Eastern Pennsylvania, cited at Heading, Friday night, aged 63. He was pro-prietor for 20 years of the Heading Adler, which was established by a member of his family in 120, and has been continually in the family over since, it is the oldest German weekly in America. WILLIAM CHOMPTON, the oldest resident of Windsor, Coun., died on Friday. He was widely

known as the inventor of looms, and his name was closely connected with the art of weaving throughout the world. He was the original inventor of the immoss Crompton loom, so successfully perfected by his son, the late George Crompton, of Worcester. MARY GIRRONS HUNEKER, the wife of Joh Huneker, well known in art circles, and mother of James G. Huneker, is dead in Philodelphia. The described woman was the damplifer of the late James Gibbons, who was the damplifer of the late James Gibbons, who was teed negligible. To live in the final agrain. To live he tile final agrain. It's pleasanter for to spank my boy sationally Government, and of the same family as Cardinal Gibbons and General Gibbons. Mrs. For tearing his Sunday clothes:

An underer was a prilingly and Torcible writer on backer of heavy religious.

ON MANY TONGUES.

Carnegle's Change of Cares-Music and Society for Iron-A Characteristic Let-ter From Him-The Americus Club's Souvenirs Much Sought After-A Bowery Resurrection - Under the Old Apple Tree-A May-Time Idyl-Polly's Dining

rie. The opening of the Music Hall one would think would be enough for him, but he his blenty of other social engagements including a dinner party at his own house at which the guests of honor will be Tchaiskowsky, whose musical genius is said to be as indescribable as his name is unspeakable, and the Hon, James G. Blaine. A friend of Mr. Carnegie's said to me yesterday: "It is true that Mr. Carnegie has rid himself of a considerable part of his business cares by delegating the management of his great iron interests to his partners, but I question if he is really taking life any easier question if he is really taking life any easier than he used to when he resided in Pittsburg. He is taking a very active lead in musical affairs in New York, and with such a man to lead means a mastery and control of the smallest detail. Then he entertains a great deal, though without estentation, and now that Mrs. Carnegie is recovering her health no doubt the social prominence of the house on Fifty-first street will become more marked."

The musical events of the week and the dinner to Blaine will not prevent Mr. Carnegie from leaving, as arranged, for Scotland. He will sail with Mrs. Carnegie on Monday next. May II. It is hoped that the sea voyage will especially benefit Mrs. Carnegie, who is much fetter than she was a month ago, but still far from strong.

The Pittsburgers invited by Mr. Carnegie to attend the opening of the Carnegie Music Hall will be there with few exceptions. Mr. and Mrs. James B. Scott deeply regret that they are unable to go. As far as could be learned yes-terday the box put at the disposal of a select terday the box put at the disposal of a select number of Pittsburgers interested in music more or less professionally, will contain its full quota, including Messrs, J. P. McCollum, Joseph Gittings, Charles W. Scovel, C. C. Mel-lor, John W. Beatty, Alfred S. Wall and Leon-ard Wales, Mr. Wales received a characteristic note from Mr. Carnegie on Saturday, and I am permitted to publish it. Here it is:

NEW YORK, April 28, My Dear Mr. Wales:

My Dear Mr. Wales:
Your favor of the 25th instant has been received. I have followed with the deepest interest the accounts of your free rectrals in "Carnegie Hall." No work for the good of the people interests me more, and their success has given me true pleasure. You must be a very happy man, knowing that in your day and generation you are doing something to make life happy for so many others. I hope we are to have the pleasure of seeing you here next week in attendance upon our "music feetival." should you find our performance fail short of yours in Allegheny, make allowance for this city situated upon the edge and not in the center of the republic. Very truly, yours.

Andrew Carnegie.

The last sentence of the note indicates one of Pittsburg's topical advantages that is usually overlooked.

. Polly Forded the Apple Sauce. "I was invited to dinner when I was in Denver last week," said a Pittsburg attorney to me who has not a little property in Western Penn-sylvania. I went, of course, though it was the first time in a long acquaintance that she had or five others about the table when dinner was served, and on the right hand of the hostess sat a large green parrot in a little high chair evidently made especially for it. I had time to notice that the bird had a tray, a cup and a little plate for its own use, before the hostess said: 'Josephine, salute the gentleman,' and the bird so addressed started out of its chair and walked across the table to me. When that big green parrot came tramping across the cloth and wading through a dish of apple sauce to get at me. I thought I should have died laughing. Josephine, however, took the matter very seriously, said 'How do you do't to me, and ploughed back to her seat through the apple sauce again. Barring the footmarks she left on the cloth Polly did no damage to the proprieties during the dinner, and her remarks were fully as new as most table-talk and more entertaining.' erved, and on the right hand of the hostess sat

Bauquet Souvenirs in Demand. those who attended the Americus Club banquet last week as mementoes of the occasion are in great demand, and fancy prices are already offered for them with no sales reported. The number of little Stars and Stripes with the gold humber of little Stars and Stripes with the gold inscription was limited strictly to that of the banqueters, and before the banquet was over several of the flags were missing. Assemblyman Kroesen lost his flag before he left the dining hall—who took it he doesn't know—and on Saturday he was ready to pay a handsome figure for one, but could find no fellow number willing to sell.

member willing to sell.

It is no small matter to prepare a new and taking menu and souvenir for an annual banquet. For the first four years of the Americus Club's existence, D. W. T. Englieh, as chairman of the Banquet committee had charge of this detail, and with good results. At the first dinner given by the club on Grant's birthday, the memento was a neatly printed programme on thick rough paper, containing the menu and plans of the tables, with the names of the diners, with a portrait of Grant in one corner. This was a modest beginning. In 1888 a much finer portrait of Grant, engraved on steel, ornamented the menu. The engraved on steel, ornamented the menu. The following year the souvenir took the shape of a menu and toast list printed in colors upon fine paper, in pamphlet form. The cover was of imitation sheepskin with the club title and date in raised letters of gold, and three small national flags at the top. The other pages were embellished with clever original designs

embellished with clever original designs from the pen of a young Washington artist named Ferree, who had been greatly impressed with the appearance of the Americus Club in the Inauguration parade the month previous, and offered the designs as a token of his feelings. This was by all odds the finest souvenir the club has had, though this year's banner runs it very close in the estimation of many.

The souvenir for the banquet of 1890 was a menu and toast card folded into the form of an army tent, with the steel engraving of Grant thereon. This year's souvenir, the fing with "Fifth Annual Banquet, April 27, 1891" in gold letters upon 1t, was the idea of A. J. Logan, the chairman of the banquet committee. Since the club has prospered and chlarged its membership the value of these souvenirs has increased and one of the members refused an offer of \$100 for the collection of five recently.

A Bowery B'hoy of '76.

A Bowery B'hoy of '76. A carriage drawn by two dapple grays dreip in front of the Bijon Theater on Saturday afternoon, and a young man alighted, and then handed out with awkward politeness a girl of eighteen or uineteen. The girl was comely and rosy-cheeked, and very conscious of her bridal state—they had just been married evidently. The groom was in a hurry to getaway from the street and the knot of loungers at the entrance. He had reason, for his attire attracted attention. Like trousers are not so unusual in this fanciful season of the year, but his were skintight in the upper half, and bell-bottomed, in the flashy style of a Bowery "b'hoy," say about 1876, His black, cutaway coat, too, was cut in corresponding fashion, with square padded shoulders, and drawn in like a woman's dress at the waist. A big gondola hat resurrected from the same era completed the outfit. The clothes must have been made to order, for they were new, and no ready-made, hand-me-down tailor even dare be so far behind as fifteen or twenty years in the fashion. Where the bride-groom got his fashion plate mystified the spectators. afternoon, and a young man alighted, and the groom got speciators.

Under the Old Apple Tree. The apple tree stands where it always stood, In a nook of the orchard green; And the blossoms have hidden the moss grown wood

With a garment of silver sheen.

And I think of the days, when I leapt and ran To climb on the blooming bough: And the thoughts of the boy come back to the Ahl would that then were now!

But a second thought trips on the heels of th

Tis late of a Sabbath morn,

And the seam in the back of my coat is burst,
And the seat of my pants is torn;
And a big man stands withs strap in his hand,
'Neath the apple tree white I'm mute—
The minutes di by, and I've been tanned
For spoiling my sunday suits. The apples are red where the white bloom grew And again on the tree I lean.
I've just been telling uncommon mean
For Sue has said with a toss of her head
That she's promised her hand to Brown
A fellow whose hair is flery red
But the wealthlest man in town.

And the more I look at the blooming tree! As memories rise and wane,
I'm not so sure t'were well for me
For the past to come back again—
For it's pleasanter far to spank my boy
For tearing his Sunday clothes—
And Sue, Old Brown. I wish you joy—
And so do you, don't you Hose?

The apples are red where the white bloom grew,
And again on the tree I lean;
I've just been telling my love to Sue,
And I feel uncommonly mean;
For Sue has said, with a toss of ber head,
That she's promised her hand to Brown—
Now, Brown had halr of a deey red
And the ugliest face in 10vin.

OUR MAIL POUCH.

Covered Beservoirs Worth Considering.

The subject of your article on covered rese voirs is one of peculiar interest; and is one that is being brought more and more into promitsence in this country as well as in Europe, a number of covered reservoirs having already been built here. The principal reason for cov-ering reservoirs has been, heretofore, to pre-vent their detilement by soot, smoke, dust, obnoxious gases and the various kinds of houseold waste and garbage that so often find their way into most unexpected and unfit places. This condition frequently obtains in our cities where distribution reservoirs can often only be constructed to advantage in the close prexim-ity to fruitful sources of pollution of this character. For a somewhat similar reason a number of towns in the far West and elsewhere number of towns in the far West and elsewhere have found it a matter of economy to cover their reservoirs in order to prevent the deposit of sans blown in by high winds passing over a dry and sandy soil. Again, in hot climates it is done to keep the supply of water cool, and in cold climates to prevent an accumulation of ice, which latter is sometimes a source of serious injury to reservoirs and of annoyance in clogging the pipe inlets. The recent failure of an iron stand-pipe at Defiance, O., is a good illustration of the destructive capacity of this agent.

agent.
But the more recent as well as the more important application of roofs to distribution reservoirs is based on the effect of light on those minute plants known as algo, which are almost universally present in our streams and other surface waters, and which, under favor able conditions, develop with enormou

other surface waters, and which, under favorable conditions, develop with enormous rapidity, so that in the course of a few hours a large lake may become, as it were, carpeted with a thick covering of them. So common a source of annoyance is this to many of our cities using surface waters, that for the past few years many of our water boards and boards of health have directed their best efforts to its abatement, resulting in a marked advance in our knowledge of the manner in which these organisms may work for our good or ill.

In general it may be said that this source of pollution has been found simply effensive and that there results no perceptible barm in taking water thus polluted into the system. But under certain conditions the taste and dor imparted to the water is so disagreeable, to say the least, as to make it unfit for use.

In what direction shall relief be sought? for evidently any attempt at removal by straining is but femporary if not useless. So far, there are two perfectly practicable methods in use, First, that of aerating the water, either by pumping air into the mains, as was done by Dr. A. R. Leeds, at Hoboken, N. J., and elsewhere, or by agitation (by letting the water full through a sieve or mass throughs it into

pumping air into the mains, as was done by Dr. A. R. Leeds, at Hoboken, N. J., and elsewhere, or by agitation (by letting the water fall through a sieve or pass through a jet into the reservoir, or otherwise), by which means the oxygen absorbed from the air has been found to destroy the organisms and remove the offensive odor and taste. Secondly, by keeping the water under cover and away from the sunlight. This has been proved very efficacious in a water supply near Boston on which the experiment was tried some two or three years ago, and after due investigation the explanation was shown to be as follows: Alga are divided into two great classes—those containing chlorophyl, or the green coloring matter of plants (algae proper), and those in which it is absent. As with plants of higher orders, sunlight is found requisite to develop this green coloring matter, and while those plants which do not contain it may live in the dark, yet they do depend for their sustance on those plants which do contain chlorophyl. In other words, they are parasitic, and cannot assimilate inorganic matter direct. and cannot assimilate horganic matter directly. Thus, we see that when sunlight is shut off from a reservoir containing the green algae, not only are these destroyed, but also the remaining or parasitic ones, and in this way the water is protected from either form of vegetable organism. table organism.

It is, perhaps, with reference to this more important phase of the question that many of our troublesome water supplies will have to be treated in the future.

SCOTTDALE, May 2.

The Naming of a Cruiser.

To the Editor of The Dispatch: Regarding the suggestion concerning the Regarding the suggestion concerning the naming of one of the cruisers after our city, permit me to say that at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held November 11, exercising great care to keep his legs well under permit me to say that at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held November 11, 1889, this resolution was presented and unani

Resolved, That the President of this body be re-quested to write to the honorable Secretary of the Navy, requesting him to name one of the new vessels "Pitisburg."

On the 28th of May, 1896, we again called the attention of the Secretary of the Navy to the above, he kindly replying that the matter would have the proper attention. You will thus see that the Chamber was many months ahead in this matter.

SUPERINTENDENT. PITTSBURG, May 2,

Who Can Give This Information. To the Editor of The Dispatch: through the columns of your paper what was the largest week's work accomplished by the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and also what was the shortest space of time in which any loco-

CONSTANT READER. BUYLER PA. April 92

Yes, for the West Penn Benefit, o the Editor of The Dispatch: Please state through the columns of you paper if the Marine Band ever appeared in Pittsburg previous to this last engagement. Pittsburg, May 2. B. E. T.

ARMIES OF CATERPILLARS

Stop Trains Passing Through the Swamps of North Carolina. CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 3.-The Carolina entral trainmen have been having a peculiar experience with caterpillars for four of five days past, and it is something unheard of in the raffroad history of this State, Just east of Lumberton is what is known as the Big Swamp, Lumberton is what is known as the Big Swamp, and the railroad goes through it on trestie-work, broken here and there in the solid portions of the swamp by embankments of earth. Last Tuesday an army of caterpillars began moving out of the swamp, and when they reached the streams over which the trestles carry the rails they massed on the railroad and proceeded to cross on the trestles. The rails and the ties were covered inches deep with the moving mass, and the first train that encounced them was brought to a dead standstill, the driving wheels of the engine stipping around as if the rails had been thoroughly oiled. The engineer exhausted the contents of around as if the rails had been thoroughly oiled. The engineer exhausted the contents of his sandbox before he got through the swamp and reached a clear stretch of track. It was thought that trip would be the end of the caterpillar trouble, but the very next day a train encountered another army of caterpillars crossing the trestle and had the same difficulty. The Charlotte bound passenger train yesterday had a similar experience.

# CANTON'S INDEPENDENT CHURCH.

Rev. Mr. Condo Prenches His First Serme

to the New Congregation. CANTON, May 3.-Rev. Mr. Condo, the de posed Evangelical pastor, preached his first posed Evanguical pastor, preached his first sermen here to-day of the independent church, of which he and members of his former congregation are the founders.

He referred to the fight in their former church, and said that he could tell something interesting that would not please certain people. His church starts off with a good membership and encouraging prospects.

A THIRD SET OF TEETH.

Miss Evans, of Beaver Falls, Has a Remarkable Experience. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 BEAVER FALLS, May 3 -Mand Evans, beautiful young miss of this place, scarcely le years old, is the happy possessor of almost an entire third set of teeth. They are not store teeth, but natural ones and every one perfect. Her first set came at a very early age, and quickly decayed and disappeared. The second set appeared, but were soon after displaced by the third set.

# PEOPLE WHO COME AND GO.

Charles F. Ettle, of Philadelphia, at sundry times secretary for Republican State cam-paign committees, repistered at the Anderson vesterday. He had nothing to say on politics, but he is the same Charley of days of yore. J. L. Stoddard, the Washington lecturer, was a passenger on the limited last evening for Chicago. He was en route to Mexico, where he intends to collect a mass of data for illustrated lectures on the country.

The Hanlen "Superba" company was at the Union depot last evening, bound for Har-risburg. Some of the young fellows amosed the crowd with a dance performance on the Henry D. Stanley and W. C. Bryant,

Bridgepor, are among the guests at the Du-quesoe. They are friends of Superintendent Morris Mead, of the Bureau of Electricity. Ed. Smiley, Chief Clerk of the Senate, re-turned to Harrisburg last evening. He still believes an adjournment will be secured about the last of May.

A. H. S rong, of Oil City, and G. R. Coates, of Chicago, are stopping at the Seventh Avenue Hotel. CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-Wet tobacco will relieve bee or wasp -A New Yorker paid \$2,500 for a brown

-The wild current is suggested as the State flower of Oregon. -Allegan, Mich., has an oll well, but its production is only 24 barrels daily.

-St. Joseph, Mich., has a pair of twins which weigh less than five pounds.

-The 1st of May was Chicago's moving day, and 13,000 homes were changed. -The tide of immigration is rapidly turning toward the States of Washington a

-The center of the spruce gum industry is St. Johns, N. B. The crop is the most profit-able of any in the farmer's category.

-An Idaho newspaper has been ex--The prisoners in the city jail at Atchi-

-The citizens of Athens, Ga., beseech their Council to pass an ordinance for the mozzling of cats. The animals are too noisy of -A quail flew straight through a heavy

class window in the Hannibal (Mo.) postoffice

the other day. It was moving with such ve-locity that it made a hole in the glass very little arger than its body. -Among the recent inventions is a calendar that will register for the next 200 years, besides telling any date figure within that period. A gum moistening apparatus for post-age stamps is also an invention.

-A Kansas woman boasts that she never appeared on the street twice within the same week in the same dress. Her husband is wearing a suit this spring which he bought four years ago, and a hat of the vintage 1885.

-A new motor, utilizing ordinary gas as well as petroleum, is announced, compact in form, requiring little space and no expensive foundations or attendance. In one-half min-ute's time starting can be accomplished. -Ornithologists tell us that when feed-

ing the stride of the ostrich is from 20 to 22 inches; when walking but not feeding. 28 inches, and when terrified, from 11% to 14 feet, or at the rate of about 25 miles an hour. -The failure or the "U. S. Mail." which went to pieces after a bad week at Niblo's The-

ater, New York has not discouraged the owners of the play, Hobart Brooks and Max Ihmsen. They will have it rewritten, and put it on the road again next season. -"Her beautiful womanhood, my love. and \$2," was the consideration named in a deed of conveyance which was filed on Tuesday in the Register's office in Brooklyn. The deed was elaborately engrossed, and the separated pages were tied together with blue satin rib-

Mich., swallowed her owner's watch last year. She was killed the other day and the bece was recovered. When taken to a jeweler he pronounced it good condition and proved his words by setting and winding it. It has since kept good time. -A young woman of West Union O. filled up a pan with cornmeal and playfully ran her hand through the contents. She felt some-

.- The cow of a farmer near Belding

thing on her finger, and on drawing her hand out found a fine gold ring, worth \$10, encircling herathird finger. It is an elegant one, but how it came in the meal is a mystery. -One's first impression on seeing an ostrich is that he needs another propunder

-An eloping couple were traced recently in a peculiar way. A boarder had run away with his landlady, and the husband of the woman, knowing of the bearder's fendness for onions, gave that as a part or the description. When the couple were identified the man had a plate of the odoriferous vegetable before

-Vegetation in the Alps recedes downward from year to year. Formerly Alpine roses grew at an altitude of 7,000 feet. Now they are teldom found bigner than 6,500 feet and are at that height stunted. Besches have gone down 1,200 feet. Various berries, which once flour-ished 7,500 feet above sea level, do not grow in higher altitudes now than 5,500.

-A Florida woman has a canary bird that is highly prized for its beautiful singing. About three weeks ago, during a high wind About three weeks are, during a high wind storm, the bottom of the cage dropped out and the bird was gone. Nothing more was seen of it and it was given up for lost, when one day it made its reappearance in the family circle. The door of the empty cage was open and birdle yoluntarily entered.

-At Fort Augusts, in Jamaics, one of the defenses of Kingston Harbor, on the opposite side of the inlet of Port Royal, is shown the tomb of a negro, who in a great earthquake was swallowed up, and apparently buried alive in a chasm which was opened under his feet, A moment later another convulsion threw him out on the surface again, undamaged but for few bruises, scratches and scare and he lived for many years afterward.

ing to read short words, takes great interest in the big letters she sees in the news-papers. The other evening, after she had kept her mamma busy reading the advertisements in the newspapers to her, she knelt down to say her prayers. "Dear Lord." she lisped, "make me pure." then she hesitated, and went on, with added fervor, a moment later, "make me absolutely pure, like baking powder." -Two months ago an engineer on the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas road, on the Jackson division, Mississippi, ran over a

-A certain little girl who is just leave.

goose. Since then its mate runs around the goose. Since then its mate runs around the engine and expresses, to the best of its ability, great animosity for the engine. The engineer says that whenever his engine signals for the station the old gander knows the whistle, and in spite of attempts to scare it off flies at the engine as though it were its deadliest foe. -Attached to every Chicago tailor shop of the first-class is a man whose sole duty it is to find out and correctly report the relations existing between each fils de famille and his venerated papa. He must know exactly to

what exient such a minor son of a wealthy father may draw on the purse of the latter without encountering opposition. He must know the allowance made the boy—if any there is—by his indulgent parents, and he must know whether the old man was ever known to kick at prices or at the size of bills presented in behalf of the son. CUTE AND COMICAL. Woman's ideal of man Is a mixture strangely queer; And ever since the world began She sought him far and near.

She Hasn't Found You -New York Telegram The man who sells goods with a 35-inch

But

yardstick would steal the jeweled found stones of heaven, if he could get at them.-R Leisurely traveler (emerging from washoom) - Well's it's your turn, sir.
"Next" - if I'm as long about it as you, it'll be my 'ternity .- Our Monthly. Robert Reed-Chewing is a filthy habit.

Why, the pigs wouldn't chew tobacco. Badboy Weed-No; I know that you and the plus don't, but that's just where I differ f Gilbooly-This world is full of misery. The happiest man is the one who is never born.

Hostetter McGinals-Yes, but there isn't one in

that has such a streak of luck .- Texas Strings. ence, but I hate the idea of giving up my \$15-a-week job at the store.

Clarence—Then don't give it up, dearest. Fill give up mine. I'm getting only \$10.—Chicago

Mrs. Schoeffenstedt-To-night's paper tells bout a minister who has married mor ouples. Mr. Schoeffenstedt—I wonder if he ever stops to think .- Somerville Journal. De Tag-We had amateur theatricals one

night on the steamer, coming over.

De Jag — Were they successful?

De Tag — Well, no: in the middle of the play the steamer gave a lurch, and all the actors ran to the rall and threw up their parts.—Smith, Gray & Co. 's Monthly.

Mrs. Porkehop (to art dealer)-How much do you charge for that picture of the lake front, with the icehouse in the front?

Art Dealer - That is a copperplate stching.

Mrs. Perkehop - Oh, pahawi Haven't you and silverplate stchings?—New York Sun.

of property rights. A farmer who raises a thousand bushels

# THINGS IN GENERAL.

Modern Times.

admirably. He laid off the new year like a new city, all squares and right angles. The first menth should have \$1 days, and the third, and February, of course, had to go short to bring

Now what spoiled it? Why the vanity of the

Mr. Homan's begins his paper somewhat a Heine began his essay on the "Feet of the Women of Zottingen." Mr. Krehbiel told us about it in one of his delightful lectures here last week. Heine, it seems, was describing the town of Zottingen, and having mentioned its two supreme glories—"its sausages and its uni-versity"—he was reminded of an essay which

"He has a proper and well-proportioned stat rather of the middle size, and somewhat thick et. His complexion is not too florid; at any rate, too much ruddiness in youth is saldem a sign of longevity. His hair approaches rather to the fair than to the black. His skin is strong

Worry is the disease which, as Mr. Homans says, kills more patients than any other. Let things go. Get up late in the morning and

The Fair Successor to the Throne of Gre

Forget your miseries and strive
To think how everything will thrive
With you—if only you're alive—
To-merrow.
—Somerville Journal.