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PITTSBURG, NONDAY, MAY 18, 1891.

THE PICNIC MURDER AGAIN. The pienic cutting affray and murder puts in an early appearance this year. A tragedy of that class, at McKeesport, forms one of the leading items in to-day's news. Affairs of that sort may differ in the details; but the vital features can nearly always be predicated merely from the state ment that one has taken place. A gathering for what ought to be pleasure, is stimulated by excessive liquor; a drunken affray breaks out; concealed weapons are brought into use; and if the fruition is not murder it is due to a merciful interposition of a kind providence.

Such murderous affairs, occurring with a grim periodicity, take on a rather hopeless tinge. There does not seem to be any way of cutting off the inspiring causes, and yet with those causes at work the proportion of murderous affrays goes on as if in obedience to natural law. It will not do to forbid outdoor gatherings for enjoyment, but when that is granted the idea of a certain class that every festive occasion requires drunkenness and brawling, is inincible. Given those factors and a certain percentage of murders is the result as inevitably as a certain percentage of fruit from the blossom.

Of course the penalty of law must follow such crimes; and there is a faint hope that the infliction of such penalties will check the crimes. But there is at present, among those who indulge in picnic brawls and murders, a sublime faith that the law will never reach them.

THE WEATHER AND THE FRUIT, The frosts of the last two nights have to their effect on the fruit crop. After a year in which the fruit crop was a practical failure, the public has a keener understanding of what the loss of fruit crop means than ever before, and awaits with keen interest the results of each adverse event. Investigations, the details of which are given elsewhere, show that more harm was done on Saturday to the grapes river the damage was heavy; farther back cranial bones. The result of the operathe amount of fruit killed was not serious. Other fruit as a rule is too far advanced to be injured by ordinary frost; and so the prospects are favorable for a good fruit ield, so far this year. At present the danger to fruit and agricultural crops from the prolonged dry weather is greater than from any other sources. If we can have rains, the frosts will soon become a comparatively trivial matter.

LAW AND ENFORCEMENT.

Representative Stewart has taken an early start, in view of the reports about the appearance of bogus coffee in the market. He has introduced a bill imposing a fine of not less than \$500 or imprisonment for not less than a year, or both at the discretion of the court, on any person who sells an imitation or counterfeit of the coffee bean, or who mixes any other ingredient in ground coffee. This is intended as a warning to the coffee counterfeiters that if the people of Pennsylvania pay for coffee they have the right to get

The principle of the bill is unexceptionable; but one or two practical questions arise with regard to its application. First, the thought suggests itself that it is no worse to sell people bogus coffee than to sell them bogus spices or any of a thousand food and drug adulterations. If a special act is needed in one case why not in all of them? That brings out the second suggestion in the fact that the State already has a statute forbidding the manufacture or sale of bogus butter; and vet that commodity is sold in all our leading cities by the thousands of pounds. This makes it very pertinent to inquire whether laws to protect the people from swindles of this sort are likely to amount to anything more than an addition to the large volume of dead letter legislation.

The two considerations together present the following pertinent inquiries: Is there not already law enough on our statutebooks to prevent the sale of food adulterations and counterfeits if it was enforced? Would not a legislator who desires to protect the public against such swindles accomplish most by directing a searching inquiry into the question why the laws are

not enforced? ALLISON'S FINANCIAL IDEA.

Senator Allison's last interview on the condition of the United States Treasury, and its ability to pay off the remnant of the four-and-a-half per cents, is an interesting indication of the way the financial minds of the last Congress are letting themselves down easily. At the close of Congress the Republican assertion was that the appropriations and disbursements of the coming year would leave a balance of about \$50,000,000, which could be used

to retire this debt. Senator Allison makes no such rash claim as that, now. On the other hand, he places the surplus in the Treasury at the beginning of the fiscal year at about \$30,000,000, and he proposes to stretch this to pay \$50,000,000 of bonds, by the following ingenious means: A large share of these bonds are owned by the national banks to secure circulation. When the banks surrender them they must deposit 90 per cent of their face value in the Treasury to redeem the national bank notes. The Treasury, according to Senator Allison's policy, can use these funds to make up what is necessary to pay off the bonds, and thus avoid encroaching on the greenback reserve or other trust funds. It is true, as the Senator admits, that these deposits are sylvania Senators. They seem to be under

intended for the redemption of national | the impression that they can do what Linbank notes instead of bends, but the national bank notes come in slowly, and before they are all redeemed the Treasury can make up the amount from some other

Only two comments are necessary or this remarkable proposition. The first is that the deposits to redeem national bank circulation are a trust fund as much as the greenback reserve or the deposits back of he coin certificates. The second is that if any amount of them are used to redeem Government bonds the encroachment can only be made up in future by an excess of revenue above expenditures. The

Senator's fine plan therefore brings out two facts: First, that the extravagance of Congress has brought the Treasury to a pass where it must use money belonging to others if it redeems its maturing bonds; second, that this resort will only lead from bad to worse, unless the policy of the last Congress is reversed and expenditures are cut down to a less amount than the reve-

There is really no question that the resources of the Treasury are ample to meet all demands on it. But Senator Allison's remarkable plan for getting through the next fiscal year is a striking indication of the direction in which public extravagance is leading us.

A LAST ATTEMPT.

A press dispatch from New York an nounces that a fresh attempt is to be made to enforce the law against the importation of alien contract labor. Some immigrants have been held, in whose case there has been a clear infraction of the law. The effort is to be tried over again to impose the penalty on those who have violated the law; although, as the dispatch naively says, after detailing the steps to be taken, the enforcement of the law is expected to be "a work of considerable diffculty."

Of course, as long as the law is on the statute books, every effort should be made to enforce it. It is true justice, too, that the effort should be made to reach the responsible parties, the employers who authorize and pay for the violation of the law. But the language of this announcement that a last attempt is to be made to enforce that enactment with slight hope of its success, ought to make the conclusion clear to which experience has pointed for the last few years, namely, that the law is a practical failure.

The fact is that the law forbidding the importation of contract alien labor, though inspired by a laudable purpose, was hastily framed upon an entirely futile theory. It set up a false standard, for it is not a prior contract that is objectionable, but the character of the immigration. Its failure in enforcement is sufficiently clear from the fact that the only immigrants it has kept out were not objectionable; while the most ignorant and undesirable class of immigration has flocked in unchecked by the tens of thousands.

It is time to recognize the fact that the only way to regulate the immigration evil is to require tests and certificates showing the character of the immigrant.

A SUBJECT OF SURGERY. The advance of surgical science is illus again aroused the interest and anxiety as trated by some recent experiments in which the skulls of living subjects have been enlarged, remodeled or taken in with the same successful results as those which attend operations by a skilled dressmaker on an unsatisfactory costume. The latest and most striking case is reported from New York. Here a servant-girl, whose leading characteristic had been that of unconquerable stupidity, was operated than to any other kind of fruit. Near the on by closing an aperture between the tion gave her the power of quick learning tion of the ability of surgery to cure chronic stupidity should be of great value to the people of Pennsylvania. By put-

United States steamers after that Chilean

the detective forces after notorious murder

SENATOR JONES, of Nevada, is out in an

interview in which he makes it evident that

he is not an appendage to the Harrison

boom. After expressing a slight opinion of the President's career as a Senator, the Ne-

vada man says: "Now that he is President he has the power to set aside and nullify the

deliberate work of three or four hundred

clear enough as an expression of Jones' dis

satisfaction, it does not make one point quite plain enough. It fails to say whether Jones

lays the blame for the wrong he speaks of on the party which elected Harrison President

or on the Constitution of the United States, which gives the President the power of

THE Senate committee's ballot deformit

bill is an indication that the practical politicians are entertaining the delusion that

they can get even with the independent

It is interesting to learn that the "pool

rooms are doomed" in New York, accord-

ing to the announcements of the papers there. This is the result of an attack

by the race-course owners, inspired by the same high moral idea as the war of the Chicago

Board of Trade on the bucket shops. It is the resolution that no one shall capture the

profits of gambling on the races except the

SMOKED sturgeon as an article of diet

seems to call for a complete pedigree of that article of diet, accompanied by official certifi-cates of its age and condition at different

Union that did not turn out and make a noise on the arrival of the Presidental

train," says the Washington Post. The

esteemed Post is in error. The noise which

Pittsburg did not make on that occasion was

GOVERNOR HILL is not drawing the

Senatorial salary, it is averred. But the in-

formation does not state who is drawing it.

and until the public knows that, the country

THE Queen of the May this year had to

rig herself out in winter furs on top of her new spring suit. An Eastern paper adds

umbrella, rubber boots and a waterproof to

her equipments. The assertion that she needed protection against rain would cause

her to be considered in this section a very

THE recommendation by Mr. Jay Gould

of his elevated rallway system as a prophy-lactic, or cure for fevers, indicates that

Mr. Gould's ideas must be of the old water

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S declaration that

"You can fool some of the people all the time, and all of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all the time," should be commended to the Penn-

so pronounced in its absence that the Presi-

dent did not awake from his peaceful slu

voters for last year's work.

race-course proprietors.

stages of its career.

can not feel safe.

fortunate young woman.

ers. The cruisers have disappeared also.

BISHOP WILLIAMS recently wrote in a reply to a young Hartford man about to be omitted from the marriage service. There is no way that this can be done except by vote of the House of Bishops. The house ting our Legislature under the treatment next convenes in 1992, and if you will post of this New York surgeon it might yet pone your marriage until then I will take pleasure in presenting your petition to the house for its action." The young man conbecome able to learn that undisguised shams will not pass for reform, and its cluded not to wait. powers of memory might be improved sufficiently to remember the last State

UNSOLICITED PRAISE.

A Flattering Testimonial From a Read Up to this writing the chase of the Who Is an Observer. The following from a patron of THE DIS ugitive excels in one respect the chase of PATCH explains itself: YOUNGSTOWN, O., May 16.

To the Editor of The Dispatch: DEAR SIR-Allow a regular subscriber to congraulate you upon your beautiful appearance in you new suit of type. Not content with being the best paper in America you now forge one step farthe shead, and eclipse even your own excellence, Long may you live and prosper.

Yours truly, WILL S. S. Sweetness Not Effeminate

men after it has passed committees of both Houses and been thorougly and carefully considered. This is wrong." While this is Cleveland Leader.1 The United States and Great Britain con sume about 85 per cent as much sugar as all the rest of the world. This fact is an interesting commentary upon the theory that the use of sweets is debilitating to mankind. The two countries which beat the world in sugar eating are abundantly able to hold their own against any nations which run more to raw meat and coarse vegetable

ton Globe.] Mr. Blaine did not display his customar shrewdness when he let it get out that the lisease from which he is suffering is gout. Of all diseases that is the one which is felt to be undemocratic, unrepublican and un-American. It will be impossible to keep up the Blaine enthusiasm when it is known in the back districts what alls him.

Moreer Western Press.] The "me too" glass-eyed gosling of the Greenville Argus, who is being nursed by Granny Harpst of the Progress, has ex-hausted his own intellect, and in addition to his patent medicine ada uses an inch or two of the Progress bile, and calls it editorial Great leather! What profundity!

Ingersoll No Martyr.

Chicago Mall.] . It is true that Pittsburg will not perm Bob Ingersoll to lecture in that city on Sun day for money, but there is nothing to pre vent Robert from preaching his doctrin there if he does it without money and with out price.

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

FRANCIS N. ZABRISKIE, D. D., of Prince the well-known divine and author, is dead JOHN CALVERT, the 12-year-old son of Rev. A. H. Calvert, of Sharpsburg, died yesterday from cerebro-spinal meningitis: JOSEPH A. BREBE, for more than half a century

a prominent citizen of Akron, died Saturday, age 80 years. He was for many years editor of the LIEUTENANT ALLEN G. PAUL, U. S. N., died on board the cruieer Philadelphia on her recent return trip from Hayti to New York. He acted as Naval Secretary under Secretary of the Navy

JOSEPH A. EDMONDSON, aged 75 years, died Sat-urdsy at his home, "Biythewood," Baltimore, Mr. Edmondson was probably the oldest merchant in the grocery trade in Baltimore. Edmondson & Son was the title of his firm.

MBS. ELIZA A. LONG, who was buried in Akron, O., Saturday, was the first lady type-setter in that city, and worked in the composing room of the Beston 20 years ago. Her husband was one of the founders of that paper, and was foreman of the composing room at that time.

PIERIE ADOLPHE CHERUEL, the well-known French historian, is dead in Paris. The Gobert prize was awarded to him by the Academic Francalse at four annual concourses successively for his "Histoire de la France Pondant is Minorite de Louis XIV.," and "Histoire de France sous le Ministere de Mazarin." He was one of the ablest lecturers in the colleges of France.

THINGS IN GENERAL

ut Wagner and His Music in Particular Why We Will Enjoy Wagnerian Airs-How Ideas Work a Change Struggle of Revolutionists.

She said: "So you prefer Mendelssolm to Wagner?" And he said: "Yes; I can stand songs without words, but I can't stand songs without music."

IT is calculated to arouse new feelings of

envy toward the unduly favored East to

learn that refreshing rains visited the sea

IT is evident that a true classification of

the meaning of Judge's political cartoon would indicate a change from that given to

the first of them some months ago. Instead of calling any of them "Jealous Jim" a more

omplete explanation of the whole series right be given in the words "Jealous Bea."

PEOPLE WE READ ABOUT.

Bulow gives up his plan to conduct a

ring season of concerts at Lisbon "on ac-

MRS. MARY COURSEN, of Wilkesbarre, is

PRINCESS LOUISE of Denmark, who is

MARIE WILT, the famous retired prime

near Prague, and the free disposition over her fortune of 500,000 florins has been re-

THE oldest woman preacher in this cour

try is the Rev. Lydia Sexton, who was born in New Jersey in 1799, and who still preaches in various parts of the West. She predicts

hat she will live until 1900, thus extending

SENATOR GORMAN is to be the recipient,

at the hands of his Baltimore admirers, of a

silver dinner set of 50 pieces, which is a mar-vel of beauty in finish and design. All the

pieces are fashioned in designs representing

the varied Maryland products of both land

AT the recent entertainment given by

"Bill Nye" and A. P. Burbank, in Detroit, Mr.

Nye assured the audience that there had

been a change in the programme since last

year, as last year they were using a blue programme, this year they are using pink

OUIDA is growing old and her works of late

lack much of the eloquence that used to make them so attractive. She never was a

beauty, though in her prime she possessed her striking points—her "amber hair," of precisely the shade which she used to de-

scribe in her earliest novels, and a pair of

EMPEROR WILLIAM will not go to his

eastle near Metz. Metz is said to be too

dangerous a place for him now in conse-quence of the extreme irritation caused by

the maintenance of the rigorous passport measure. It is also reported that his majes-

ty has received several threatening letters

ONE by one the charming patriotic storie

of our childhood are proven to be myths. It is now asserted that Frederick the Great did

not send Washington a sword inscribed

"From the oldest general in the world to the

greatest," or, in fact, any sword; and, further, that there isn't the slighest evi-

dence for believing that Frederick was at all impressed with Washington's greatness.

adies ran away from their new sultans.

GENERAL RUSSELL A. ALGER, Michi-

most philanthropic men of the present time.

Beginning life as an attorney, a weak con-stitution soon forced him to abandon what

counts his money by the millions.

from different parts of Alsace-Lorraine.

hat many crippled soldiers.

her life into three centuries.

nes. Pink is better.

exquisite little feet.

oast at the close of last week.

Yet there were more tickets sold, I believe for the Wagner evening of the May Festival than for any other. Some people evidently appreciate Wagner. Or else, it is like eating olives. There are few who naturally like olives. Yet, somehow, it is the thing to eat olives. And so we acquire the taste; and even if we don't like them, we pretend that we do, and so manifest our possession of an aristocratic appetite. By and by we really

like olives; we have acquired the taste.

It is the proper thing to enjoy the music of Wagner. We will, therefore, proceed to widow for the sixth time, having married enjoy the music of Wagner. That is, we will stay awake and smile and lean forward to the attitude of devoutattention, and at the end applaud and make appreciative re-marks. Anybody can school himself to do that. The Spartan boy smiled in the most courageous and cheerful manner while the expected to marry Prince Eugene of Sweden, gets her name and some of her blood from the Queen Louise of Prussis, the most beauti-ful woman who has belonged to the Berlin wolf was gnawing at his vitals, And a Wagner concert is not nearly so bad as being eaten alive—not nearly so bad. Let us then onna, has been dismissed as completely ured from the private asylum at Feldoff,

smile and enjoy Wagner.

By and by we will really enjoy Wagner.
The fact is, that to enjoy the best things always needs education. The more good pictures one looks at, the more one is able to appreciate good pictures. The more good company one goes in, the more one is able to appreciate the privi-leges of good company. Nobody begins at the end. First the Rollo Books and Oliver Optic, and then—at some distance—Plato. First "Alice in Wonderland" and then "Middlemarch." First, Puck and Life, and then Leonardo de Vinci. First, Moody and Sankey, and then "Parsifal." The masters always bore the uneducated. If we don't like Wagner, so much the worse for us. We are

Personality First at All Times. Somebody says that the enthusiasm over Wagner is the setting of personality over music. Well? Personality first, always. Partly, perhaps, because we can understand that best. We can recognize a notable man better, often than we can recognize a notable achievement. And this, especially, in the subtler arts, such as literature, painting and music. If we knew that this book was written or this music composed, or this picture painted by a great man, why that saves us a great deal of trouble, spares us the pain of painted by a great man, why that saves us a great deal of trouble, spares us the pain of critical judgment, assures us at once that here is something that is worth while.

Mr. Aldrich published a poem in the Atlantic a few months ago, anonymously, and nobody paid any attention to it. A few alert critics remarked, I believe, that this unknown writer showed signs of strength, but most people passed the verses by unnoticed. If the poet had set down his name, we would all have read his lines, and remarked upon their beauty. This measure of value is not fair, of course. It does injustice to the work of new men; and overrates the careless work of the masters. But it is evidently the handlest measure there is. Read only the men who have won fame, look only at the pictures of artists with whose names you are familiar; listen only to the music of composers whose genius is approved by fame, and you will miss a good deal, no doubt, but what you get will be nine-tenths of it worth while. "It is good because it is Wagner's." That does set personality above music. But it is true nine times out of ten.

Richard Wagner represents a musical revolution. He stands for an idea. And that means greatness. The small man is desirous of bread and butter or of a comfortable reputation. He finds out as best he can what we like, and he caters, accordingly, to our taste. Any other procedure would not pay.

But the great man has an idea. And his

KANTI-BEY, a powerful Massowah chief, KANTI-BEY, a powerful Massowan enter, having been convicted of high treason and finally sent to Italy, was obliged to leave his harem behind. General Baldissera, Governor of the colony, according to the Roman papers, converted the harem, consisting of seven young women, into seven lottery prizes, which were won by his officers. But the letters was unfortunate and all the

pay. But the great man has an idea. And hi But the great man has an idea. And his idea doesn't agree with our idea. We are all wrong, he thinks. We need changing, uplifting, bettering. He sets himself to get that done. He has a small opinion of traditions and old customs and conventions; pays them no reverence whatsover. This makes trouble, always. It brings in no reputation at the start, except a bad one. It carns no bread and butter. It takes all the case and comfort and serenity out of the man's life. But if the idea is true, and the great man is great enough to push it, presently the whole face of things has changed, and we are advanced another stage in the course of civilization. this lottery was unfortunate, and all the gan's favorite son and the Wolverine State's Republican candidate for President of the United States, is one of the wealthiest and promised to be a brilliant professional career for speculating in timber. A few years later he was a millionaire, and now he

tation. That is the difference between Wagner and a hundred other good composers. It is the difference between Martin Luther and Phillips Brooks. Both of them will be remembered as great preachers, but Luther represented a revolution, stood for a new thing in the Church thing in the Church.

What Wagner Struggled For. Richard Wagner knew what it was to be hungry, and to be hooted at. He knew what it was to have his work neglected, and to hear it said that his music was bad because it bore his name. In Paris, 30 years ago, his opera of "Tannhauser" after 164 rehearsals, and the expenditure of more than \$40,000, had to be withdrawn after the third representation. The courteons critics of the Jockey Club interrupted the music with "howls and dog whistles." Part of this opposition was political. Wagner had made some unfortunate moves in politics. Part of it was probably provoked by Wagner's own strong temper, and facility in the use of strong language. But a good deal of it, the foundation of it, was Wagner's determination to bring about a musical revolution. Luther, too, made his ventures in politics, and had pleasure in flinging hard names at the heads of people in general. It takes a man of strong fiber to be the head of any sort of revolution.

And what was it that Richard Wagne wanted? A very simple thing, it seems, looking at it dispassionately, a very simple and altogether natural thing. He wanted to set the drama first, and to make the music set the draina has, and to make the music an illustration, an accompaniment, an em-phasis. As Mr. Krehbiel said the other even-ing, when he lectured here before the Art Society, Wagner believed "That it is the purpose of music to heighten the expressive-ness of the text—to be a means, not an aim." But this went straight in the face of all the trackings and practicing of all the musics ness of the text—to be a means, not an aim."
But this went straight in the face of all the teachings and practicing of all the musical soribes and pharisees of Wagner's day. The music was the first consideration. The words were for the sake of the music. If the conjunction "and" happened to come in the place where the composer wanted to have a fugue or a flight of trills, that "and" was sung, with iteration and reiteration, as if it were the most important word in the whole opera, and conveyed the supreme meaning of the drama. Some parsons have been accused of giving out the notice of the parish sewing society as if they were pronouncing a verse from the Revelation of St. John the Divine. And Whitefield, as everybody knows, was able to put such subtle pathos into the word "Mesopotamia" as to persuade a whole congregation to shed tears. But this was worse. It was a complete sacrifice of sense for sound. The main purpose of the lyric drama when Wagner began his revolution was to show off the voices of the singers. It was like that "sacred" music, now happily being shamed out of existence, in which the anthem is evidently sung to the praise and glory of the quartette.

A Poet as Well as a Composer. Against this Richard Wagner set himself, But if the music is to heighten the express iveness of the text, you must have a good text. And here is the other half of Wag-ner's greatness. He chose great subjects and worked them out in a great way. He was a poet as well as a composer. He remembered how the Greek composers had centered their best music about the classic drama of their country, about the text of Sophocles and Æschylus. And he found in his own land and in his own language that which most nearly approached those old traditions in the epic of the Nibelungs.

It is a curious feature of our education

that we are taught a great deal more about Ulysses than we are about Siegfried. We are made far better acquainted with the epics of the Greeks and Latins than we are with the epic—equally great in motive and surpassing in picturesqueness—which was the creation of our forefathers, the Ger-

the creation of our forefathers, the Germans.

The story of the ring of the Nibelungs, the tragedy of Siegfried and Brunhild, of Tristan and Isolde, the legend of the Holy Grail, ought to be better known than any myth of Italy or Greece. James Baldwin has written the "Story of Siegfried," and Charles Scribner's Sons have published it, and thus made all that fine old epic accessible. Everybody ought to read it.

Wagner took this grand theme, and wrote Das Rheingold, and Die Walkure, and Siegfried, and the Gotterdammerung, and Parsifal; first the words and then the fitting music. We are just beginning to appreciate the real greatness of his work. Take a new and true idea, and give it illustration in a worthy subject, and you have a result which is likely to be a lasting achievement. The "music of the future," they used to call it, when they doubted that sense could be ever set first and sound second in music. It is getting, happily, to be the music of the present.

AMERICAN LABOR TOO HIGH

For the Best Quality of Brushes to be Manufactured Here. Gath, in Cincinnati Enquirer.]

In New York City I passed a brush shop on Broadway. It occurred to me that I would go in and buy an assortment of whisp brooms, hair brushes, bath brushes, nail brushes, and supply some new rooms I had brushes, and supply some new rooms I had the company the same deep that backeter. brushes, and supply some new rooms I had added to my library den that hachelor friends might come along and require no haggage at all. I bought some 15 worth of things, sold to me at the same figure as to merchants, a brush of one kind being put in as one twelfth, two of a kind figuring in as one sixth of a dozen, etc. I noticed a great difference in the prices of these brushes, especially hair brushes. Said I: "What makes this brush \$12 a dozen and that one less than \$7 a dozen?" "The more expensive ones are imported," said he. "Why are they imported?" "Because labor is too high in the United States not to introduce machinery into the manufactory, and you can never

omes are imported," said he. "Why are they imported?" "Because labor is too high in the United States not to introduce machinery into the manufactory, and you can never get in brush-making the perfection by machines which handwork will give you. The bristles of many of these French brushes, and perhaps the French make the best brushes in the world, are all picked out by hand, and they keep stiffness as long as the brush lasts. The woodwork is mainly done by hand and the brush holds together longer than a glued brush would do, the back of which may be in two or three pieces. The fact is that while we make brushes in great quantities in the United States, and we ourselves are interested in brush mills here, yet the best brushes still are imported. We even import bristles to make our own brushes with."

"You give no other solution to this than the greater price of labor?"

"That is the whole question. Every one of those foreign laborers who comes over here understands that by combination he can cripple the manufacturer and to some extent control him. He wants at least 50 per cent more wages than he got in France or Germany or England. Indeed, he is the person who in general forms the labor organization, having a notion in his mind from the time he left the other country that America shall owe him at least 50 per cent advance, and he starts to secure it by combination. The manufacturer, therefore, unable to handle the labor question, looks to machinery for his relief. He will get a machine which will saw out the wooden parts of the brush, arrange the bristles and substitute for one half of the hand labor a full half of invention. We furnish cheap articles, therefore, but they do not last like those which would be made by hand, were we not at the mercy of the foreign and the amalgamated skilled labor."

NO USE FOR BOGUS SPOOKS.

A Spiritualist's Opinion of a Proposed Law

in Illinois. Colonel John C. Bundy, who edits a pape in the interest of spiritualism, is pleased at the passage by the Illinois Senate of a bill prohibiting anyone from personating the spirits of the dead, commonly known as spirit medium seances, on penalty of fine spirit medium seances, on penalty of fine and imprisonment. The editor sent the bill to Springfield and drew it up himself.

"The purpose of the bill," said Colonel Bundy yesterday, is to suppress this fraudulent materialization business which is being carried on in this city and all over the country. It is aimed to prevent such exhibitions as those given by Mrs. Sawyer, which the Tribuse exposed, and those of the Bangs sisters. Philadelphia was full of these frauds during the Centennial and they preyed on the visitors. Such people are aiready making arrangements to come here next year and stay until the World's Fair is over. I wrote the bill in the interest of psychical science, of the people, and of honest spiritualism—honest mediums. Scientists are handicapped by these charlatans going about the country giving fraduent exhibitions. There will be no trouble tans going about the country giving lent exhibitions. There will be no

BLAINE POKED THE HORNETS.

Trick the Secretary of State Played Upon Professor Ely.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] BROWNSVILLE, May 17 .- The late Prof. Ely, many years ago principal of the school here, numbered James G. Blaine among his pupils, and told a story on the present Prime Minister that goes to show he did not differ greatly from other boys. The professor always began his story by saying: "Speaking of stirring up hornets' nests," and then went on to tell how Jim Blaine, with his went on to tell how Jim Blaine, with his brother Bob, and the present proprietor of the Hopkins Hotel here. Thomas Hopkins discovered a hornets' nest under the school house, with a convenient knot hole leading directly up to where Prof. Ely's chair stood. One day the boys mentioned "played hookey," and, securing ladders, returned to the school cellar, where Jim poked the hornets. The amazed teacher was stung three times before he escaped into the open air, twice on his more than ample nose. Prof. Ely said he pardoned the boys after the pain and swelling had subsided, but there is more than room for suspicion here that he soundly thrashed young Blaine for his share in the enterprise.

Deserves to Be Congratulated Parker (Pa.) Phoenix.)

Mr. Adam Bowser was again made the happy father of another boy, this being the hirteenth, ten of whom are living.

PHILADELPHIA'S ROTTEN BANKS. Plain Talk of the State Press on the Financial Scandals.

PHILADELPHIA Call: A director who fails to direct and an examiner who fails to examine are about on a par. PHILADELPHIA Times: Instead of tearing leaves out in their books last January, the

guilty Keystone folks should have turned over some new ones. Harnisbung Telegraph: The whole truth is now out. The Keystone bank wreckers were thieves — common, ordinary, every-day thieves, who robbed right and left and perpetrated that meanest of thefts, robbed their friends. It is to be hoped that the law in this instance will be dealt out impartially to

these robbers. PHILADELPHIA Bulletin: More than a week has passed since the Spring Garden Bank closed its doors, but no statement of its con dition has yet reached the public. In the meantime there is a prevailing suspicion that one or more active and dextrous Afg cans are concealed somewhere in the debris

of this woodpile. LANCASTER Intelligencer: The developments in the Keystone Bank matter show that there is no protection to the creditors of a bank, any more than of an individual, outside of nal character. The United States undertakes to protect national bank depositors by periodically examining their condition, but Mr. Drew, who had been semi-annually examining the Keystone Bank ever since it was started, or for some ten years, did not find out that anything was wrong with it un-til the President a little while ago asked a director to kindly tell the examiner that he would find the bank rotten if he would again look into it.

PHILADELPHIA Press: The Keystone Bank examination has gone far enough to show that for at least three years, and in some cases for five, a large number of its officers and directors have had a guilty knowledge of its bankrupt condition. The repeated examinations made in this period failed to reveal its condition because of the conspiracy of concealment in which all about the bank were engaged. This does not relieve the Bank Examiner from a very serious responsibility. It imposes the duty of a rigid, legal inquiry whether the conspiracy to conceal the real state of affairs did not include some person or persons outside of the bank.

AN AMATEUR'S STRUGGLE.

I love my love so well My love I cannot tell, Though oft I've tried, in prose, And so I venture rhyme, (That doesn't rhyme)

The color of the skies Her rippling laugh so sweet, Her golden hair, her dimpling cheeks And dancing feet, (Too many feet.) he's in my thoughts alway,

(That's wrong metre.) It's hard for me to write— My muse has taken flight; My rhyme is getting worse, I think I'll try blank verse.

I would the hours fleet fleeter

A DISH OF LITERARY HASH.

Origin of the Word Mugwump-How a Fat Man Sits-Small Boys on a Strike-Two Animals That Served in the Late Un-

The history of the modern literary use the word "mugwump" is enlarged by a re-cent contribution to the Vermont Standard from Mr. Henry S. Dana, of Woodstock, Vt. Mr. Dana is deeply versed in neighborhood matters, and has written an elaborate history of Woodstock. He says that the American Whig newspaper, published for several years in that town, contained the following, under date of August 24, 1832:

DYING CALL, OR THE CAT LET OUT OF THE BAS DYING CALL, OR THE CATLET OUT OF THE BAG.

Through the politeness of an anti-Masonic
friend in a distant town we have been furnished
with a copy of the secret buildin of the Clay Masonic party. It has extensively circulated among
the Knights of Kadosh and the Most Worshipful
Mugwumps of the Cabletow nearly a month ago,
and with so much "secreey and cantion" that we
have been unable to get sight of a copy until the
present moment. resent moment.

Mr. Dana says: "The credit of starting the word 'Mugwumps' in the public print must be given to our fellow-townsman, Henry S. Hutchinson, until some person appears who can establish a prior claim." It may be doubted whether, at this distance of time, a claim prior to 1832 can well be established by claim prior to 1832 can well be established by production of a printed record; but ever since the days of the Pilgrim Fathers the word has been familiar in New England communities. Because it was thus familiar, the Vermont editor, 69 years ago, used it in addressing the plain people of his constituency. He knew that they would understand it. It is to be noticed that the term invariably denotes some excellency or superiority in the persons to whom it is applied.

One of the Fat Man's Miseries. Perhaps there are a great many people who know a great many things who do no

know how a fat man sits down. We lean

people, says the Detroit News, who, unless rom an resthetic motive, do not have to nake a study of the art of sitting down, cannot appreciate the difficulties a fat man may have in placing himself in a chair. He cannot, as we do, swing himself to any frail seat, turn with an easy motion, and, with a general and graceful collapse, be seated. E. W. Voygt, whose known weight is 315 pounds, was recently carefully watched as he endeavored to seat himself. As he approached the chair he measured it carefully with a trained eye. Then he backed up to it as he would back up to a cart. Looking over his shoulder he saw that his position was geographically correct. Then, with a droll, uncertain expression on his dumpling face, he humped his shoulders and scrooged up the small of his back, thus shortening himself six inches. He placed his lands at his sides a little back of him and firmly grasped the arms of his chair, and a pleased expression came over that chubby face. He leaned his whole body forward, breaking at the hips, the chair presenting a rear elevation something like the complicated caves of the roof of a house or the broken section of a cantilever. He braced himself for a mighty effort and began tugging resolutely at the chair. It was like pulling on a tight boot, and this chair was a very close fit indeed. But presently it went on with a snap, and again the clouds cleared from his face. Slowly and carefully he settled back on the floor, pushed himself well back in the heel, and the fat man was in his chair. Getting up is another task for this fat man. He must not arise with thoughtless celerity, for then he will prance about the room with the chair firmly attached, presenting anything but decorous appearance. He firmly grasps the arms and removes the chair as he would pull off a congress gaiter, and then the fat man is free again. have in placing himself in a chair. He can not, as we do, swing himself to any frail

A Half-Grown Strike.

A score or more cash boys employed in a A score or more cash boys employed in a New York drygoods store organized a strike about ten days ago, says the New York Timet. They wanted an increase of 50 cents a week in their pay and the abatement of two or three obnoxious rules relative to fines. The determination to strike was unanimous, and each boy was taken, as fast as circumstances permitted, into the remotest corner of the cellar under the store, and made to "swear upon honor" that he would not back out of the movement until the objects sought were attained. A day or and made to "swear upon honor" that he would not back out of the movement until the objects sought were attained. A day or two before the day fixed for the strike a mousing porter caught three of them together in the cellar, and his threats to report them for attempting to steal frightened them into telling him their secret. Utterly disregarding their pleas to "keep still about it" the porter went directly to the Superintendent and exposed the plot. That vory night all of the cash boys were summoned before the Superintendent after the store had been closed. "If there is to be any striking in this store," said the Superintendent, "I propose to strike first. Now I want every boy who is pledged to this movetendent, "I propose to strike first Now I want every boy who is pledged to this movement to step forward." Only one boy stepped forward, and he proved to be the most industrious and trustworthy boy in the store. Each of the other boys, being questioned in turn, denied any complicity in the proposed strike. The Superintendent was a shrewd man. He soon ascertained all of the facts and found that the one plucky boy proposed to stand by his "strike oath" until "the objects sought were attained."

"Oh, very well," said the Superintendent dryly, "As you are the only one on strike, I will concede to you all you ask."

A Venerable Mule's History.

A venerable mule, with an eventful his tory, was pointed out on the streets of Dennison last week, according to a special dis-patch to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. It is property of Ben Walker, and is known to be 40 years old. During the war it was in the Red River Department of the Confederate service. At the battle of Honey Grove, in the Creek Nation, the mule was attached to the artillery service. It was with General the artillery service. It was with General Price at the battle of Elkhorn Tavern, Mo. It was also in the Pea Ridge campaigm, and was at one time ridden by General Holmes, of Confederate fame, when Generals Marmaduke and Hindman retreated to Little Rock, Ark. After the affair with the Federal General Blount the mule was used in the ambulance department. It has been in a number of battles, but never stampeded or lost its presence of mind. Recently while standing on Main street the venerable animal did not look a day over 10 years old. Jimmie Dare is sleek and fat, with a bright eye and elastic step, and Ben Walker informed the Globe Democrat man that last spring he traveled over 300 miles through the Chickasaw and Choctaw Nations, averaging 25 miles a day, and that Jimmie showed no evidence of fatigue.

A Dog Honorably Discharged. A curious relic of the war is in possessi of Charles F. Gillet, of Cleveland, who values it highly, says the Union Veteran, of that city. It is the honorable discharge of a faithful dog owned by Mr. Gillet's father, the animal having served for three years in Battery H., Independent Regiment, Pennsylvania Light Artillery. The discharge recites that "Jack Puppy (brindle)" is a "watchman" in Captain E. H. Nevin's company shat he was enlisted January 21, 1892, for three years, and was discharged June 10th, 1865, at Camp Barry, D. C., by reason of expiration of term. He was born, according to this record, at Alexandria, Va., and was four years old at the time of discharge; with a yellow complexion and brown eyes, and was by occupation when enrolled "a fighter." The discharge is duly signed by E. H. Nevins, Jr., Captain commanding battery, and by I. A. Torrence, mustering officer, Lieutenant Second United States Artillery. of Charles F. Gillet, of Cleveland, who values

Tired of Tardy Prisoners. The following story, which has been started somewhere in reference to the Center county, Pa., jail, has been resurrected by

county, Pa., jail, has been resurrected by the Oil City Bitzard: Unless something is done to render the jail a sure place of confinement it will become as much of a farce as the old jail was during the term of a certain Dutch Sheriff from the lower end of Penn's Valley. It is said that he used to go out on the front porch and ring the bell at meal times for the prisoners, and used to sit up at nights waiting on them to come in to go to bed. He got tired of staying up so late and one morning he called them all together in the office, and said: "Loog here, yous-okuns, dis ting of me stayin' oop al night vaten on you brisoners to come in is blayed out. After dis any brisoner vat doesn't git in dis jail at 9 o'clock gits locked out."

The Daily Grind in a Bank. "When we get to the bank in the morn

ing," said a bank messenger to a writer in the Cincinnati Times-Star, "the first duty is to open all letters and take charge of drafts on city parties. Then we start out and preon city parties. Then we start out and present the drafts and receive in return checks or cash. These we bring to the bank and deposit. Now comes the answering of the mail. This often requires considerable time and as soon as it is completed we tie it up and help pack it off to the postoffice. We are often intrusted with large sums of money, but are required to give no bond. Our duties are by no means light, as you can see. I once carried \$100,000 from the bank to the Treasury Department in the Government building. On this occasion I was guarded by five trusty men, picked by the bank officers. I did not know who they were, but they all knew me. Every bank messenger carries a loaded revolver when on the street.

WILL HELP RAPID TRANSIT.

Work Will Be Begun in September on the Great North River Bridge. New York, May 17 .- The big New York and New Jersey bridge, which is to span the Hudson river at West Seventy-first street and connect all suburban towns with New

and connect all suburban towns with New York, is no longer an enterprise of the fature. The necessary capital, \$100,000,000, has been subscribed by a syndicate of capitalists of this city and New Jersey, and the New Jersey Commission will meet next week to effect a permanent organization. When this has been done the company will be incorporated under the laws of both New York and New Jersey. The work of construction will then immediately be begun.

Charles Swan, Secretary of the New York Commission, said yesterday, speaking of the bridge in connection with the proposed mpid transit route, that the system, when finished, would be the most complete in the world. Besides the increased facilities for travel, he said the new bridge and approaches would open avenues of local commerce which would completely abolish the overrowded condition of both the North and East rivers.

COAL NEAR NEW CASTLE.

Operators Think They Have Discovered

Valuable Vein of the Mineral. (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)
NEW CASTLE, May 17.—Coal operators New Castle, May 17.—Coal operators in this section are greatly interested in the development of an extensive veln of coal 18 miles east of this city. Though there is some doubt as to the depth of the vein, which seems to vary, the company, formed of Pittsburg and Eastern capitalists, with some local interest, is pushing the branch road from the Ft. Wayne to their 300 acres of coal lands. It is the opinion of many experts that near Ellwood, where the road is to be run, the upper and lower Kittanning veins unite, and form a perfect vein six feet thick. These two veins are separated by about 30 feet of shale usually, and if they unite, as is thought, it will prove of the greatest importance to Lawrence county.

IRRIGATING THE DAKOTAS.

Experiments Under Government Auspie

Being Made at Aberdeen. ABERDEEN, S. D., May 17 .- Cole S. Nettleto Chief Engineer of Irrigation Inquiry of the Department of Agriculture, has arrived in Department of Agriculture, has arrived in Aberdeen in company with B. S. Lagrange, of Greely, Col., and W. W. Fallet, of Denver. The gentlemen are practical engineers and irrigators, and have commenced to operate the artesian well on the experimental station of the Beard farm east of the city.

The Government pays their salaries and the people here furnish the land, seed, etc. They were greatly pleased with the situation and have no doubt of the success of irrigation in the two Dakotas.

POLITICAL GHOULISH GLEE.

What an Independent Paper Thinks Comments on Blaine's Illness.

Chicago News. 1 Those correspondents who are dwelling upon Mr. Blaine's illness with the apparen belief that in some way they are thereby damaging his political chances should curl their tempers and their pens. Whatever the public thinks of Mr. Blaine's work as public servant, it is hardly ready to symps thize with anybody's ghoulish glee over hi

That the Secretary of State is ill must be matter of regret to any one who pretends to any sort of decency. It is one thing to op pose a man's politics; it is quite another t rejoice over his sufferings and his possibly forced retirement from public service.

THROUGH JOHNSTOWN'S FLOOD.

wo Books of Very Old Date Which Ha Been Preserved.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) JOHNSTOWN, May 17.—Two curious old books, which have both gone through the flood, are in possession of Edward Miller, near Stoyestown, Somerset county. The one near Stoyestown, Somerset county. The one is "Travels of Jonathan Carver," printed in 1776. Catharine Heldebrand Burkhart, of this place, was the owner. She was the oldest white female child born in Johnstown, in the year 1804. Mrs. Burkhart lost her life in the flood, and the book came into the possession of her daughter, Mrs. Miller.

The other is a Catholic prayer book printed in German in the year 1780, and is in a good state of preservation.

ANTONY'S ORATORICAL RIVAL. The Late Henry Grady's Speeches Subjects

loston Herald. 1 Two specimens of the lamented Orator Grady's eloquence were chosen by the prize peakers in the elocutionary contest at Har vard this year. This was a very handsom recognition of the dead orator, but we ob erve that the late Mark Antony's address over Casar's body was not crowded out of

the programme.

It will be a long day hence before the average college and schoolboy orators can be in

duced to give that effort the slip.

Chambersburg Spirit.] It is questionable whether the Boyer bill. which proposes to appropriate certain State taxes to the school funds of the several townships, would not be open to the onstitutional offsections that Governor Pattison has urged against the similar distribu tion of moneys collected under the proposed road law.

Why Europe Is Peaceful.

Buffalo Express.] Modern inventiveness seems to be chiefly responsible for the continued peace of Europe. The Powers are kept so continuusly changing their armaments in order to reep up with the times that they haven't oney enough to go to war with. A Correct Outside Opinion

Pennsylvania might as well retain her present ballot law as to accept a reform law with reform entirely amended out of it. With Whom?

oston Traveller.]

Harrisburg Call.] The President has had a good rest. Now will come hard work to catch up. A Warning Hint.

Itoona Tribune. 1 It is extremely dangerous for an individ nal or a political party to trifle with public

PEOPLE WHO COME AND GO.

W. H. Quay, of Meadville, and Luke Schoolcraft, the minstrel, are stopping at the Central Hotel. Luke sighs for the good old days when white faced business had not spoiled the beautiful art of negro minstrelsy. C. H. Kaufman and George D. Evans, Wheeling officials of the Amalgamated Asso-ciation, were at the Central Hotel yesterday making arrangements for the annual meet-ing, which will be held soon. Emil Fischer, the bass singer, left for Chicago last evening. He was greatly pleased with his reception in Pittsburg, and hopes to return some day in the future.

Lieutenant Booker, of the Third district, leaves this morning for Lancaster, to attend the annual session of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows.

W. H. Pratt, of the Mt. Vernon Bridge Works, and W. P. Tyler, of the Washington Tube Company, are at the Duquesne. A. H. Simon, owner of "The Patrol" company, and S. W. Foulk, of New Castle, are at the Seventh Avenue Hotel. Vice President James McCrea, Pennsylvania Company, went to Philadel-phia last night in his private car. General Reynolds, counsel for the Pullman Company, was a passenger on the ited going to Chicago last night.

J. F. Hill, of Brockton, and W. C. Bry-son, of Washington, are registered at the Mononguhela House. H. T. McGreevy and wife, of Van-couver, were among the guests at the Schlosser yesterday.

Mrs. C. W. Bassett left for New York last evening to attend the funeral of her broth-er's child. L. G. Smith, of Washington, and H. O. Beck, of Akron, are stopping at the Ander-

Edmund Jenkins, the Baltimore and Ohio paymaster, was in the city yesterday. Dr. Templeton has returned from a trip through Illinois. Ex-Senator James S. Rutan went East

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-Kansas averages one State convention

-The largest library is the Imperial, of Paris, which contains over 2,000,000 volumes.

—Smoke from forest fires is so dense over the Mackinaw Straits that navigation is in

-The heat produced from the light of a fire-fly is only I per cent of an equal amount of candle-light.

-Chicago has the biggest lime kiln. Six thousand barrels of stone and lime are crushed in a day.

-A German professor claims to have discovered the bacteria which causes baldness by destroying the roots of the hair.

—According to the last census there were 5 is year-old married women in Paris, and two of them have since been divorced. -A cup of ten made from the roots of freshly-dug dandelions will work wonders for the nerves. Take three times a day.

-A little child in Waynesboro, this State, swallowed a galvanized from staple a few days ago, and experienced no bad results from it.

-A woman in Slater, Mo., pricked her finger while handling insect powder and suffered severely from the poison for some months. -Philadelphia taste is growing Frenchy

The general exchange soon to be established has been christened "The Philadelphia -Nine hundred and fifty submarine tele-

graph cables are now in operation, most of them in Europe. Their total length is over 89,000 miles. -After a time sheep may be useful only

for mutton. Wool, the chemists say, can be made more cheaply from wood fiber than it can be grown on sheep.

-A man in Wichita, Kan., is so desirous of avoiding trouble that he never allows any of his children to visit relatives oftener than -A scientist of Tennessee thinks that the

Gulf stream every day passes through thousands of miles of subterranean channel that is surrounded by a living fire. -Dr. Kellar, of Pottstown, cut a threaded

needle out of the foot of William Ellis the other day. Ellis did not know how it got there, but has suffered from it for several —One-third of the students in Europe, it is said, die prematurely from the effect of bad habits acquired at college, one-third die prematurely from the effects of close confine-ment at their studies, and the other third govern Europe.

-A Meadville fisherman takes all his carp with a hook and line. His method is to throw bread crumbs on the water, and then when the fish get to feeding nicely to put a good fat crumb on his hook, being always certain of a bite. -The greatest novelty in dolls has now

been invented in Nuremberg, the great Ger-man town for dolls and playthings. A ma-chine in the doll causes it to move its hand and write neat little letters on a slate or on paper. Whole sentences can be written. -The Presidental train, in its trip ended last week, was on portions of 22 different railroads, and the average speed of the train when running was scheduled at 33 miles an hour, but often when time had been lost be-tween terminals of roads 65 miles an hour

-German papers express serious alarm at the spread of irreligion in the Fatherland. The number of Germans in the large cities receiving neither baptism nor confirmation amounts to hundreds of thousands. In Prussia alone there are 30,000 irreligious per-sons who have never been baptized.

-Four spinsters of O'Fallon, Mo., have become famous by the new paint on their joint residence. They couldn't agree on the colors, so they decided that each should have her favorite color on a portion of the house, and then they drew lots for the portions. The house is an artistic revelation. -In one of the churches at Jefferson

young woman who acts as organist to ob-serve a certain rule in relation to the music, and when she refused he struck her. The pastor paid the fine and costs and a spirit of Christian harmony once more reigns in the -A Mississippi boy sent to Louisville for medical treatment is abnormally fond of water, although previous to an accidental

City. Mo., the minister's son commanded the

an aversion to it. For the past two months he has been sitting in a tub of water, and screams as if in the greatest agony when out of his huge tub. -In Chicago, to-day, there are by actual count 1,463 hotels, with a total capacity for

lation of the Chicago hotels is estimated at about 65,000, so that there still remains a surplusage of comfortable accommodations for 70,000 people during the World's Fair. Boarding houses will accommodate 50,000 more. -The meanest man on record is said to live in Center county, this State. He sold his live in Center county, this State. He sold his son-in-law one-half a cow, and then refused to divide the mflk, maintaining that he sold only the front half. The buyer was also required to provide the feed the cow consumed, and compelled to carry water to her three times a day. Recently the cow hooked the old man, and now he is suing his son-in-law for damages.

-The Venezuelan methods for collecting duties are peculiar. If a cook stove has a brass knob on its door, the whole thing is weighed as so much brass and duty charged weighed as so much brass and duty carged accordingly. A barrel of flour costing 35 pays imposts not only on the flour, but the staves, hoops and heads coating, when set down, with freight and duties added \$15, and yet, owing to cheap labor, bread is about as low and quite as good in Caracus as in New York.

-Some rare metals, possessing special qualities, are required for certain work. qualities, are required for certain work. Thus palladium is used in making some parts of timepieces, and frridium for the points of gold pens. Lithium is the lightest of metals. Rhodium is extremely hard and brittle, and is only fusible at a very high temperature, and irridium is the heaviest substance hitherto discovered. The uninitiated have no idea of the value of these scarce products, which are most of them far more precious than gold and silver.

more precious than gold and silver.

—The tower of a public building now in course of erection at Philadelphia is to be provided with a clock, which, for size alone, will be one of the marvels of the world. The center of the dial (25 feet in diameter) will be 30l feet above the street. The bell is to weigh between 20,000 and 25,000 pounds and will be second in weight to the great Montreal Cathedral bell, which weighs 28,000 pounds, and it is calculated that its peal will be heard even to the most distant part of the city. Chimes similar to those of Westminster will be used, ringing at the quarter, half, three quarters and hour. The minute hand is to be 12 feet and the hour hand 9 feet in length, while the Roman figures on the dial will measure 2 feet 8 inches in length.

THE MERRY-GO ROUND.

THE BAKER'S TRICK. The baker gives us loaves that puff Out in a wondrous way, And has the cheek to claim the stuff Is holesomer that way.—Washington Post.

Few things give the average hard-headed siness man more pleasure than the ability to say a successful actress on the stage: "Oh, yes, I meet her frequently in private life,"

First Tramp-I never failed yet to make noney out of anything I tackled.

Second Tramp—You ought to be rich.

First Tramp—But I ain't. You see I never ackled anything.—Trans Siftings.

"Blitturs began life as a school teacher." "Really? What a precocious baby he must have Gillygall—Now, Miss Gwace, if you de-slawed to cut a diamond, what would you use? Miss Keene—The heart of any man that can regu-

arly visit a girl two years without offering her string. Jeweler's Weekly. "I began keeping a diary this year—an honest diary—and I wrote it in French, but I've dropped it."
"Why?"

"My wife has begun taking French lessons."— See Fork Recorder.

Carruthers—Dreadfully cultured people, those Bostonians. Friend of mine there hen roost; what do you suppose he calls it? Waite-Can't say, Carruthers-The laity, New York Heroid,

Hungry Higgins—Say, boss, I haven't had a bite to eat for four days.

Mudge (hurrying by)—And I have had to decline seven invitations to dinner in the same period of time. Funny how things average up, isn't it.—