ONE ON THE HUSBAND

How His Wife Tested His Knowledge Dress and the Test's Result.

The seminary where Mrs. Langham

prettiest dresses worn by the girls, "Now," said Mrs. Langham, when he re-

turned, having left the daughter to spend the night with a schoolmate, "what, was the

IT IS A POSITIVE CURSE.

The Contact With Christian Nations Hi

Detroit News.]

Injured Japan.

" The contact of the Christian nation

with Japan has been a positive curse," said the Rev. J. R. Porter, delegate to the As-

the Rev. J. R. Porter, delegate to the Assembly from the land of the rising run. "It is generally conceded that the morals of Japan are much worse than 30 years ago. Japan has taken up the vices, if not the virtues, of the Occident. This is due to the commercialism of the Yankee and his European neighbors."
"How about the new Constitution of

"How about the new Constitution of Japan?"

"It is still an experiment. But it is regarded as a success for the people. The Diet has had but one session, and that was very tempestuous. But the Diet won in every contest save one, the estimates, which was compromised. Standing army? Japan has 30,000 regulars and a militia of 100,000. The military system it after the French.

military system it after the French.

"Sunday is a legal holiday and is given to amusements. The great religious demand of Japan is autonomy. The missionaries must be helpers. The natives, in brains and zeal do not need the direction of American or European boards. It is fast coming to this The missionary must step into the back ground. He must work in the rural districts, leaving the centers of population to the

ground. He must work in the rules do to the leaving the centers of population to the sagacity and adaptation of the native worf ers." Dr. Porter and wife are home on year's furlough.

ANOTHER CATERPILLAR STORY.

Millions of Them Blockade Trains on th

Milwaukee Railroad.

MANKATO, MINN., May 23 .- All trains on th

Mankato, Mink, May 23.—All trains on the Milwaukee Railroad this morning were delayed at a point seven miles out of this city by millions of caterpillars, which had crawled upon the rails to sun themselves. Sand boxes were soon exhausted, and two engines were hardly sufficient to move the train. The morning freight was an hour and ten minutes in going two miles.

The caterpillars were ground into masses of grease, over which the wheels slipped like so much butter. The caterpillars have been a pest in that locality.

PERSONAL POINTS

L. O. ROEHRIG, lately Professor of San-

about the new Constitution

Youth's Companion.

The Dispatch.

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POSTAGE-All persons who mail the Sanday issue of The Dispatch to friends should bear in mind the fact that the postnee thereon is Two (2) Cents. All double require a 2-cent stamp to insure prompt

PITTSBURG, SUNDAY, MAY 24, 1891. THE TEST OF EXPERIENCE.

The time seems ripe for remarking that the grand plan of preventing bank failures, by the issue of Clearing House bills, and thus pledging every bank in a given city to protect any one that may be subject to a run, has not been exactly vindicated by recent events in Philadelphia.

When our estoemed Eastern cotempo raries last fall were sounding the praises of this device for drawing the teeth of monetary panies THE DISPATCH took occasion to remark that its real usefulness might be limited. To sustain by the united strength of banks one that was recklessly or dishonestly managed would be simply to extend its unsoundness to the entire banking system. Banks that demonstrated their soundness might be aided in that way; but, as they rarely need it, the doubt remained whether it was wise to put into operation a plan to relieve incompetent or dishonest banking of the natural penalty of failure and extinction.

The Philadelphia case affords an eminent illustration of that principle. Here, the financial system of Pennsylvania was called in to aid an imperiled bank. It was done on the plea that the bank was really solvent, and the aid extended succeeded in postponing its failure some months. But it did not succeed in averting the final calamity, or in preventing the rottenness of the bank management from coming out. It may have permitted some and, on the other hand, the extended time permitted other and innocent parties to be drawn in. The most tangible result of the scheme of combination seems to be that statement of the defaulting City Treasurer that the State deposits are represented by a lot of clearing-house due bills, which have mysteriously disappeared, and would

be worth nothing if they could be found. This experience may convince our financial friends who were so loud in their plandits last fall that the wisest plan is to let each bank stand on its own bottom suffer its own penalties for mismanagement, and enjoy its own rewards for good judgment and honest policy.

SMOKE IS DECREASING. This morning's contribution to smoke

literature contains some things of great interest. It seems that the cause for complaint is disappearing, while the lost ordinances have appeared. Both facts are pleasant to chronicle, as is Chief Bigelow's statement that he will take action if the matter is brought to his attention properly. This is, in a measure, a victory for the ladies, and should stimulate them to greater efforts. THE DISPATCH, which commenced the crusade, is glad to aid them in their work for clearer skies.

The extracts from a Chicago report show that much benefit has been obtained in that city by the use of smoke-consumers. The same and really greater benefits in proportion can be secured here. Our recent acquaintance with the sky's bright blue has shown it to be preferable to leaden gray, and consequently the latter will not be endured. Let the good work go on, and to the ladies, all credit.

OUR LEGAL HOLIDAYS.

A bill has been passed and approved bringing the enactments with regard to legal holidays into a single statute. This is referred to by the Philadelphia Times as revising "our patchwork legal holiday legislation." The legal holidays were all brought together in one act some fifteen or sixteen years ago. The only additions are Labor Day, on the first Monday in September, and the Saturday half-holiday. from June 15 to September 15, which may be described as a sort of "go-as-you-please" legal holiday, being available or not for the presentation or demand for payment of notes or drafts, while non-presentation does not constitute neglect or release the

indorsers. The enumeration of the legal holidays under this act presents on curious feature. The holidays are New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Christmas Day, Labor Day, "all days desigmated by the Governor or President for thanksgiving, fasting or prayer," and the Saturday half holiday. It will be seen that of what may be designated the religious holidays, Good Friday, of Catholic origin, is named specifically, while the Puritan holiday, or Thanks- a material discrimination; and the comgiving Day, is specified by the words'

nor and President might omit to issue any the commission. But the mining firm proclamation, and the result would be found relief by this contract with another that Thanksgiving Day would not be a road; and the contract in itself constitutes legal holiday. Or, what presents greater another case of violation of law. scope for imagination, an exceedingly deyout Governor or President might designate a long list of holidays for thanks- be secured illegally. If the Reading road

giving, fasting and prayer. They would nder the law be legal holidays, and, while their proclamation would not necessarily create a devout state of mind on the part of the public, the law leaves it within the power of an executive to stop demand and protest on commercial paper to an almost indefinite extent. While the Legislature was about the work of revision it might have turned out an enactment somewhat less loose in its language than this.

FORTUNATELY IMPRACTICABLE. A new terror in the line of cornering the money market takes the exact shape of a gold lock-up. One of the inventive finan cial writers some time ago suggested the

modus operandi as follows:
With a margin of but \$10,000 a bold operator could borrow from banks \$5,000,000 at 3 per cent, leaving the gold of itself, untouchable, curity for itself. The banks couldn't touch borrower wouldn't want to touch it, and that system pursued by a dozen clear-headed men would soon lock up such quantities of the precious metal as to cause a rush upon the Treasury of the United States for its gold, which, in turn, being locked up, would send the price within a month, to a premium of 20 to 30 per cent.

As a sequel to this delightful little theory for convulsing the money market and paralyzing legitimate business, a para-.... 1 graph reports that "ten bankers in Wall street had put up \$60,000 each to pay the interest on \$100,000,000 of gold," which they are going to lock up for 60 days.

Only two comments are necessary on this proposition. First, the idea of borrowing gold and making the bank lock it up is only possible when the bank is a party to the conspiracy. A man may be able to borrow money for sixty days at 6-10 of 1 per cent on good collateral; but no bank in the ordinary way of business is going to hold the specific money which he borrows. It simply undertakes to honor his check for the sum he borrows in current funds.

To suppose that banks will do what is suggested involves two things. First, the banks must be especially anxious to reduce themselves to a condition of suspension. An increase of \$25,000,000 in loans or a decrease of \$5,000,000 in reserve sends the rate of money in New York up toward and triple number copies of The Dispatch | the panic line. But this proposition supposes that the banks will go on loaning to an amount that would wipe out their reserve. The next supposition is that they will be so anxious to create a convulsion as to violate the national banking law That law forbids a bank to loan more than one-tenth its capital to any one borrower. This proposition proposes they shall lend more than their capital to a single syndicate, without security, for the beggariy profit of 6-10 of 1 per cent. If the object of keeping out of the hands of

> tion of their charters might be. No doubt there are men in New York reckless and ignorant enough to enter on such a Black Friday sort of speculation and throw the finances of the country into convulsions on the desperate hope that they might make something. But it may be taken for granted that the banks are not so enamored of panies as to give their active participation to such a scheme, without which it would be impossible.

the receiver were not important enough to

prevent such a conspiracy the preserva-

WILL WITHDRAW THE BILL.

That the authors of the certificate of indebtedness bill were not altogether certain of the measure's merits, was shown by yesterday's decision to withdraw it. After having been forced through both legislative branches in spite of much opposition from Pittsburg citizens, its fate will be a surprise, even to those who knew its defects. The chief of these were, as has been shown in THE DISPATCH, its unconstitutionality and lack of necessity; and though they were rather long in making themselves apparent to the bill's friends, fact that the vetoes are sustained without they showed up in time to prevent a veto.

What next will be done in the matter cannot be foreseen; but if it should be decided that extraordinary means must be taken to pay for the street improvements already made, it will now probably strike the gentlemen in charge that the people should be allowed to declare by vote their confidence in the certificate of indebtedness scheme. And if still another plan is proposed, the hope is that it will have more to commend it than the one just deceased.

WHICH ARE INSURGENTS?

The right of the United States Government to capture the Itata on the high seas is being discussed by our New York cotemporaries with a zeal that leads them to refer to each other as "Juvenile Puttendorfs" and "Dogberrys." In view of the rapidly vanishing chances of the United States vessels doing anything of the sort, we can relegate that knotty international abstraction to the hair-splitters. But a word as to the national attitude toward the Chilean party that controls the Itata and Esmeralda is pertinent.

The general assumption is that we must treat this party in the struggle as "insurgents," at once denying them the rights of belligerents and preventing them from using any ports. But that classification ought to rest on unquestioned facts. The only statement of the issue involved in the civil war that has reached this country is that it is a struggle between the President and the Congress. According to the statement the issue between them is whether the President has the right to arbitrarily collect taxes without the authority of Congress. If this is true-and it is as yet undisputed—the Congressional party in Chile is fighting the same cause as the Parliamentary party fought for in Eng-land against Charles L and our revolutionary predecessors against England when this nation was founded.

Can the United States afford to take the ground that the legislative branch of a nation, fighting against the unconstitutional encroachments of the executive, are "insurgents?" We think not. It is not the business of the United States to take sides in the matter at all: but to assert that either party is insurgent is virtually taking the side of the other.

A PREFERENCE FOR LAW-BREAKING. There is food for reflection in the formal announcement in Philadelphia that the fight of Coxe Bros, against the Lehigh Valley road has produced a contract between that firm and the Reading. This mining firm gives the latter railroad 1,500,000 tons of additional shipments annually, and the Lehigh Valley loses that amount of business.

The most salient feature of this new development is the persistent preference of the corporate methods for violating the law. The case of Coxe Bros, against the Lehigh Valley disclosed a device to enforce mission ordered it rectified by a reduction of rates. The anthracite roads were re-But the provision for that day leaves a ported by all their organs to present an wide margin of possibilities. The Gover- unbroken front of defiance to the order of

It is possible for a railroad to make a

had made a contract giving Coxe Bros. a public rate, the same as that enjoyed by ther shippers, it would be legal. But the preference of the corporate methods for placing themselves in defiance of law is so narked that the road which furnishes the relief makes the contract rate a secret one, and commits a violation of the Inter-State

Commerce act beyond all question.

It would have been difficult to find a more varied expression of the conviction of vari-ous great railroad corporations that it is not necessary for them to obey the law. It remains to be seen whether those charged with enforcing it share the conviction.

A BUSINESS BASIS.

The movement of the striking workmen to organize and contract for building work should command public approval, except for one consideration. Any effort as that should be based on business calculations, purely and simply; while co-operative movements, started in the middle of a

strike are likely to be inspired by enmity. We believe there is a good field open in Pittsburg for skilled workmen, either carpenters, stonemasons, bricklayers, or all three combined, to undertake the business of taking contracts for performing the labor of building, or for furnishing material as well. Every such enterprise has got to be conducted with skill and intelligence or fail. But if the right kind of men take hold it will work a reform in the building trade, and illustrate how labor disputes may be avoided by making men

But if men go into an enterprise of that sort simply to punish employers for a wage dispute, they will start on a wrong principle. They should only do so after carefully looking over the ground and convincing themselves that they can do good work at reasonable prices and make a fair

It is necessary to remark that subsequent examination by Auditor General McCamant hows that the State is the creditor of the Philadelphia City Treasurer to a much larger amount than was stated in his interview of Wednesday. The statement pubished in yesterday's Disparch shows that the amount figured out by the State official comes to \$225,000, which practically bal-ances the \$630,000 acknowledged by the City Treasurer, and which is represented by clearing-house due bills that have disap-peared. Whether the State is richer or poorer for the revised figures is a matter of individual opinion.

THE Florida House of Representatives has started to discipline the newspape correspondents by voting to turn out all who criticise members severely or impugn their more ambitious of being criticised as cham pion donkeys than for the misdeeds which the obnoxious correspondents first pitched

STATE railways in enterprising Australia are not working out a very satifactory showing. The service is declared to be poor and and returns inadequate. In New South Wales they paid 31/2 per cent on money bor rowed at 3.91 per cent to build them with; in Victoria they paid 3.8 per cent on money borrowed at 4.21 per cent. The remedy of State ownership as a solution of our corporate evils is not a promising one. It will be much better to try the plan of making the corporations accept the rule of statute and economic laws before jumping from the fryng-pan into the fire.

COLONEL ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD is now giving dinners to Chinese diplomatists. This is very different on the surface from the expectation that the righteous Colonel would declare war on the Chinese empire for its rejection of Blair. But the Colonel has no doubt reflected that the dinners will be the most deadly.

Governor Pattison has sent to the Legislature in the past month, it cannot be denied that he is working hard enough to earn the salary of a first-class clerk." No; and, in the regard to party, and have inspired a laudable caution on the part of the Legislature to turn out bills that will stand scrutiny, it cannot be denied that he is working effectively enough to earn the salary of a first-

THE report that the smoke of our burned forests has reached Cuba, is published; but there is a doubt whether after all it is not the scent of those American-made cigars that has most offended the Cuban nostrils.

THE Boston policeman who arrested citizen for kissing his wife has evidently been studying the assertion that the old Blue Laws forbade that sort of thing, and was determined to put a stop to it. His action, however, is not more unique than the comments of the police Judge, who remarked that the arrest was not an outrage because the kissing was "an unusual act," though not, criminal, which does not speak well for the judicial idea of marital felicity in Boston.

THE Pennsylvania and Philadelphia treasuries bid fair to be in a position whence they can tender to the United States Treasury their sincere sympathy in regard to that natter of a past surplus.

THE presence in one of our hospitals of case like that famous one in New York, where a foreign substance has been inad-vertently swallowed and lodged in the windpipe, enforces the lesson against making the mouth a temporary receptacle for all sorts of things. In this case, as the sufferer is a little boy, he represents the class most prone to that habit and least to be blamed. It is to be hoped that the surgical efforts to remove the obstacle will prove successful.

AND now it is cruelly explained that the young Kaiser deemed it necessary to declare, "I alone am master" on account of a report that the Hon. Thomas B. Reed intended to

THE frost and droughts may be regarded as happily ended, and the hope may now be entertained of steady growth for the crops. It is possible of course that the vagaries the season may now give the country a dose of excessive weather; but the hope is for abundant yields. Even the Delaware peach crop liar is constrained to admit that the crop is not destroyed, and the yield this seaon is estimated by the millions of baskets

EX-SENATOR BLAIR regards ex-Consul Corte with mild disapproval as he wonders how these foreign diplomatists can be so fool-ish as to disqualify themselves by talking too

JERSEY justice is reported to have demon strated itself for arresting and fining a young man who committed the offense of wearing high rubber boots on the public highway. No doubt the Justice who admin istered the law in this summary fushion did so under the deep-seated suspicion that the prisoner was contemplating some gum

APOLOGIA MEA.

to the wife of his bosom, who chideth his too an Chide not your spouse because he sings Of half a hundred loves, Of Daphne's hair, and eyes, and rings, Of Chloe's fans and gloves;

Because-because It pays. Think him not fickle as the wind,

Nor deem his heart untrue,
Because he rhymes a thousand times,
And not one verse to you;
Leave him to turn thom as he will—
A wife such homage apurus;
You have his heart, and, better still,

The guineas that be carns.

OUR DETECTIVES' PERIL

ers of Detecting Crime and Arresting Criminals-Roger O'Mara's Knights-Inspector McAleese's Good Work-Lucky Fitzgerald's Close Call-McTighe's Deliverance-Detective Robinson's Little Pienie.

A DAY or two ago I asked Police Inspector

McAleese, as he sat at his desk in the Public Safety Department at City Hall, with a great heap of correspondence on police matters before him, if he had not some story of personal peril to tell me. He shrugged his broad shoulders, and said with a laugh: "Why, bless you! I never take any desperate chances; you must go to my men for that sort of thing. There are lots of them who've got adventures to tell of. I'm a tyro still in police business. Fighting fire was my call-Brown when he asked me to enter the police service that I didn't know how to arrest a man, never had arrested a man, and didn't know that I could learn. He insisted on my coming all the same, and here I am—doing my best to serve the city." There is no mistake about it, Inspector McAleese has done the city good service already, and is likely to do more. The evildoers of the First police district know what he has done, and respectable citizens, if they will look about them and compare to-day with yesterday, must realize the change for the better. If the malefactors fear him, a good many who perforce come in contact with the police have cause to like Inspector McAleese. I saw a little-woman, with a wan, haggard face and draggled black dress, approach the desk in Central station last night where the Inspector was sitting, just as the night force of policemen were assembling. The woman edged up timidly between the detectives, and choking back the tears told Inspector McAleese the old, old story of a drunken husband arrested on a Saturday night. The inspector listened patiently, although it was a chronic case, I know, and said gently, when the story was told: "You come back in a couple of hours and you can take the old man home. He's too drunk to go now; he's better locked up," and the woman, with a tearful "Thank you!" crept away.

And though he disclaims any share in the perils of policing, the detectives tell me that whenever men are short and work is plenty Inspector McAleese isn't flow to jump in and hustle. His broad shoulders, strong arms and sharp eyes are as powerful in their way as his brains and moral vigor. man, never had arrested a man, and didn't know that I could learn. He daughter was a pupil one night gave a recep-tion, at which that lady was unable to be present. Her husband, however, was there, and solemnly promised before he left home to bring back information regarding the "Now, sate alls. Langman, when he returned, having left the daughter to spend
the night with a schoolmate, "what,was the
handsomest dress there? Did Edith look as
well as any of the girls?"

"Oh yes, yes; better than most," said Mr.
Langham briskly.

"What did Jenny Sears wear?"

"Well, I should think Jenny had on a
green sack, or something, and a kind of a
blue cape over her shoulders."

"A cape and a sack, and at a reception! My
dear, do think again!"

"Oh, I'm quite sure of it! I noticed her
particularly. And there was Belle Smith.
She had a light blue dress, if I remember
rightly, trimmed with purple."

Mrs. Langham regarded her husband in
some scorn. Then she deliberately set a
trap for him.

"My dear," said she, gently, "what did
Edith wear?"

"Oh, Edith? That black and white check,
to be sure, that she wears to school."

"That proves it." said she. "Oh, Edith? That black and white check, to be sure, that she wears to school."
"That proves it," said she. "After this I shall know exactly how much to depend on your knowledge of dress. Edith wore a new white muslin. Never mind, dear! Go to sleep. We can't all be clever in every direction."

Roger O'Mara's Record. EVERY man on the detective force has had ticklish experience or two, a narrow shave of sudden death, and most of them from the veteran chief, Boger O'Mara, to the rawest on men who regard murder as nothing more on men who regard murder as nothing more than a necessity that their calling imposes. Roger O'Mara probably knows more desperate criminals by actual acquaintance, and has had the nippers on a large percentage of them, than any other detective in the State. His hair-breadth escapes would fill a book, and they have filled innumerable pages of newspapers, court records and police histories already. The stories below are taken at random from a big—sheaf gathered from the actors' lips:

Fitzgerald Under Fire. "When I was a police lieutenant in the Fifth ward, about Christmas time 1885-6," said Detective Pat Fitzgerald, commonly called Lucky Fitzgerald, "I had some of the toughest experiences I have ever known. The closest call of my life, I guess, came about that time. The liquor store of Mrs. Nichols at 2890 Penn avenue was broken into and a lot of jewelry and money stolen be tween 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning. The and a lot of jewelry and money stolen between I and 2 o'clock in the morning. The news of the burglary reached, the Twelfth ward station very soon after, and Officers Pat Pender, George Wagner and I started out at once to find the men we suspected. We found two of them about 4 o'clock in a saloon at Thirty-third street and Penn. It was one of the benefits of the all-night saloons that we could often find thieves there; every burglar drinks almost, and I could rely upon a good many saloonkeepers and bartenders to keep me posted on the movements of professional thieves and thugs. The man I was after, Dan Young, and his pal McCaffrey, were taken by surprise and offered no resistance. I took Dan Young, and as we were about to leave the saloon Dan asked me to let up on his left arm, saying: 'I want ter get a chew er cut an' dry!' I loosened my hold on his left arm and he reached down into his pocket for the tobacco. If I hadn't been watching him closely I should not have seen him draw a gun with his right hand and aim at me under his arm, for he meant to attract my attention to his left hand and the tobacco. I grabbed for the pistol, and got it just in time to send the bullet into the floor instead of my body. It was no time for half measures, and I struck out for my life, and succeeded in flooring Dan before he could fire another shot at me. By that time McCaffrey had got away from Pender and Wagnerand he had a revolver leveled at my head. He fired but missed me, and then running to the bar he began to throw beer The

He won't have a chance to be playful for some time, as I and Detective Robinson ar-rested him, and he's now serving three and a half years in the pen."

"THE tighest place I ever was in was up a

Johnstown after the flood," said Detective

John P. McTighe. "Bob Robinson and I had arrested a great big hulking Westerner, the toughest-looking wretch I ever saw, as a

suspicious character. Our prisoner was one

Bob Robinson's Hard Knocks.

effect," said Detective Bob Robinson in his

quiet way, as he sympathetically rubbed his head, "as I did that day last summer when

Fitzgerald and I were bringing back that

negro who killed a man at a picnic out on the

Castle Shannon road. For awhile in that car

"I NEVER hit a man so hard with so little

Chal Dick to the Rescue.

and Wagnerand behad a revolver leveled at my head. He fired but missed me, and then running to the bar he began to throw beer glasses at us. There we had it about as hot as I ever saw it for ten minutes, but Young and McCaffrey got the worst of it, and we dragged them off to the station. They had some of the plunder in their pockets still.

"After we'd locked them up, I went out to find the third man of the gang, Campbell. He was in Giles' saloon when I entered, combing his hair before the glass. I didn't care about taking any more chances that night, so when I said: 'I want you, Campbell,' and he started back and lifted his hands in a threatening way, I just let him have one for luck in the middle of the forehead with my billy, and he fell like an ox. When we searched him we found his share of the swag from Mrs. Nichols' place; some diamond jewelry and \$200 in bills in his clothes. That ended the toughest right's work I'd had for many a year. It was a quick job, too, that arrest, and trial and conviction followed without delay. When Dan Young was asked by District Attorney Porter if he was a professional, thief, he answered: "No, a professional burglar." His professional pride cost him dear, for he got five years in the pen, while his pals escaped with 18 months. It's kind of singular, too, that he wasn't out of the pen any time before he fell into my hands again. A short time ago he went into Heck's saloon and demanded a glass of beer. He was pretty drunk and the bartender declined to serve him. You won't give me a glass of beer,' said Dan, 'then take that!' and he blazed away at the bartender with his gun. The bartender 'juked' and the shot hit a clock. That was Dan's idea of killing time. He won't have a chance to be playful for some time, as I and Detective Robinson and terminate of the pen and restrict the pen and restr the Cornell University, is master of no less than 30 languages. CATHERINE WEED BARNES, a niece Thurlow Tweed, resides at Albany, N. Y., and is recognized as the leading woman amateur in this country in the art of photog DUFFIELD OSBORNE, the novelist and author, is young and rather delicate in ap-pearance. His hair and mustache are becoming tinged with gray. He' is a member of the Authors' Club and lives in Brooklyn. DR. LORIMER meditates starting an enerprise in or near Boston as a rival to the Chautauqua movement. It is to be called the Temple Educational Union. Bible study, literature, science and social and political conomy will be included in his system. YVETTE GUILBERT, the reigning concert ago she was poor and obscure.

hall favorite of Paris, is said to earn \$800 an evening, and for a couple of songs in a drawing room she receives \$400. Her fathe and mother are concierges, and a few years JOHN W. THOMPSON, of the Ballston Sp

National Bank, of Ballston Spa, N. Y., who assumed the Presidency of the predecessor of that institution (the old Ballston Spa Bank) in 1845, and has uninterruptedly held the same position to the present time, is un-doubtedly the oldest bank President in the ANTOINE CHAPU, the French sculpton

who recently died from influenza, executed a bust of President Carnot last year, making his model in Bonnat's studio, where that painter was at work simultaneously on a portrait. He was a bright, vigorous gentle man of 58 years, and was often seen at re centions and fetes with a lovely daughter who completely tyrannized over him. MRS. LELAND STANFORD has decided to

turn the Lathrop Memorial in Albany over to the trustees of the local orphan asylum, and endow it with \$5,000 a year, so as to s cure relief from personal attention to this charity, which she founded in memory of her parents several years ago. New cares in connection with the Leland Stanford University will prevent her visiting Albany as requently as hitherto. EMPEROR WILLIAM, to the surprise many people, has appointed Prince Albrecht

suspicious character. Our prisoner was one of those desperate ruffians who flocked into Johnstown that May looking for plunder, and quite equal to committing murder to get it. We first took him down to the Cambria City lockup, but there were three or four feet of oozy mud in the cells so we couldn't secure him there. Then we started back with him toward the Cambria City depot where we meant to cage him in a freight car. As we went a crowd gathered about us and a lot of toughs began to swear at us. The crowd was swelled by the people who were waiting to be fed at the Commisariat department at the railroad depot, and by the time we neared the track there were several hundred men around us, threatening violence if we did not let our man go. The toughs understood what we were doing and wanted the prisoner released, and the decent people didn't understand what the noise was about and pushed into the crowd to find out. Consequently there was lots of confusion and things becam to look next way when a man or a second was a second to lind out. Consequently there was lots of confusion and things becam to look next way when a man or a second confusion and things becam to look next way when a man or a second confusion and things becam to look next way when a man or a second confusion and things becam to look next way when a man or a second confusion and things becam to look next way when a man or a second confusion and things becam to look next way when a man or a second confusion and things becam to look next way when a man or a second confusion and things becam to look next way when a man or a second confusion and things becam to look next way when a man or a second confusion and the prisoner confusion and the prisoner control of the confusion and the confusion and the prisoner control of the confusion and th of Prussia, at present Regent of Brunswick, the successor of Count Von Moltke as President of the National Commission of Defense. The Prince is a cousin of the late Emperor Frederick. He is the handsomest living member of the Hohenzollern family. He is pushed into the crowd to find out. Consequently there was lots of confusion and things began to look ugly, when a man on a gray horse came down the hill, to where we stood, at a gallop. The crowd gave way and the horseman rode up to us and proved to be Chal Dick, the Cambria county Sheriff, who was such a terror to evil doers in Johnstown in those days. He carried a carbine, and as soon as he'd discovered from us who our prisoner was he mised the weapon to his shoulder, and would have shot the man had not Robinson and I interfered.

"Then, I'll give the wretch two minutes to leave town! said Chal Dick, still keeping the gun to his shoulder. We let our prisoner loose, and you ought to have seen the gait he struck down the track toward Sang Hollow. You could have played checkers on the tail of his coat, and I was never more relieved to be rid of a prisoner, for the crowd that cheered Chal Dick would have just as lief jumped on us."

Bob Robinson's Hard Knocks. one of the tallest officers in the army, being almost six feet six inches in height. PRINCESS LOUISE, of Denmark, daughter

of the Crown Prince of that country, and Prince Eugene, third living son of the King of Sweden, are engaged to be married. The bride is a descendant of Queen Louise, of Prussia, mother of the late Emperor Will iam. Prince Eugene, who was born in 1865. and is a cousin of the bride, spent several years in Paris in the studios of celebrated painters and became an artist of some pre tensions. GENERAL FRANZ SIGEL does not look

well, and it is evident that the hard experiences of life have told upon him. He is but 66 years of age, yet it is half a century since he was a student of the military school at Carisruhe, in Germany, 43 years since he held command in the Baden Revolution, 40 years since he came to New York, and 30 years since he entered upon services in the war for the American Union, in which he won renown ADMIRAL WORDEN, who commanded the

original Monitor in its historic fight with Castle Shannon road. For awhile in that car it looked as if we were bound to get done up. I had the alleged murderer in the seat he-side me with the nippers on. He kept quiet enough, but there were a score of colored toughs in the car, from Washington, D. C., Baltimore and other places at a distance, who didn't care what they did since they were aware they weren't known here and could easily make their escape. There were four of us officers, but what were we against two or three carloads of drunken negroes armed with the Merrinne, still shows in his heavy peppering with gunpowder which he received in that engagement by the explosion of a rebel shell at the peephole to which his eye was applied. He is living unostenta-tiously in Washington, and it is difficult to get him to say anything about himself or about the battle in which he won distinction. He eschews all articles of dress which would indicate his profession. MURRAY'S MUSINGS.

Stamp Man in the Postoffice Has to Endure-Restaurant Prices for the Sexes-Spring Loafers.

smashed us if they'd worked together. Luckily, we were able to keep emsplit up. The fellow who gave most trouble was a big darkey who carried a gun about a yard long — a&caliber navy revolver, which he flourished over his head, shouting all the while: The out in ther woods! Nobody can touch me.' He poked the gun in my face, and after I'd cautioned him to quit fooling I hit him with a billy. I might as well have struck a lamp-post; he shook his head and went on shouting, though I hit him twice again. From then fill we reached the depot it was a rough and tumble fight—the worst I've been in, for you see I'm a new hand at this work. The fellow with the big revolver sneaked off behind a freight car when the train stopped, but I had the satisfaction of nabbing him, and he got 60 days at the works to sober him next morning." [FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] New York, May 23—The utter helplessness of most women when brought into contact with the active business world is often amusing and always interesting. When a woman goes into one of the great office buildings down town in search of somebody of what common sense she may ordinarity keep in stock. The probability is that she will inquire of the first person she meets

which impure of the mist person she meets whether Mr. Somebody has an office there. This person may be an utter stranger to the city. If he isn't he will refer her to the bulletin or the janitor or the elevator man. Now this bulletin may possibly contain 100 or 200 names and may be spread all over the walks of the corridor. walls of the corridor, or posted up alphabeti-cally in the dark elevator. In any case it is confusing to a woman not familiar with the scheme. She may see half a dozen uniformed men and boys rushing about but can't tell an elevator man or assistant janitor from a district messenger or telegraph boy. She will get off at the wrong floor, get lost in the halls, get into ever so many wrong offices and finally arrive at her destination in a white heat of worry. What strikes her as the most remarkable thing about it all is that nobody seems to know anything about anybody else. Men may occupy an office in one of these buildings for years and know nothing whatever of their next door neighbors. And what strikes the office men and everybody connected with an office building as most remarkable is the fact that women, as a rule, are utterly oblivious to signs. They will go directly past the plain gold lettering that announces men and business and inquire in the very next room. A woman can find anything in a bureau drawer or at the bottom of a trunk by instinct, which is more than a man can do. But she soars above signs.

The Price of Flats.

The Price of Flats.

BUILDER and large flat owner on the Westside says that rents are stiffening up in that neighborhood in spite of the recent erection of numerous flat houses. He owns four large, double, brownstone flat houses west of the Boulevard, and four or five blocks from the Seventy-second street ele-vated station. Last year this time about vated station. Last year this time about three out of every ten flats were vacant. Now there is about one in ten empty, and the rents have been increased in some of the more desirable. Several large flat houses have gone up in the vicinity during the last year, and soites of eight rooms and bath in these range from \$1,200 to \$1,800 per annum.

The high priced are probably no better than can be had elsewhere for half the money; but they are all on the Grand Boulevard and are said to be quite swell. The New York of the future—where is it to be when there is no more ground to build upon this side of Harlem? And where are the myriads of decent people on small salaries going to of decent people on small salaries go

The Great American Game. THE other day a couple of gentlemen were lunching rather elaborately at a promi-nent case. One of them sighed frequently and looked at his watch and inveighe against the necessity for work. "Bah!" exclaimed his companion, "you would not know what to do with yourself. You thrive know what to do with yourself. You thrive upon an active life. Besides, you have been everywhere and seen everything, and if you had \$5,000,000 to-morrow you couldn't enjoy it. No, sir—now, look here, old man, what is your idea of pleasure? What would you do right now if you had \$1,000,000? Right off hand, now—what would you do?"

"I'd knock off this lunch and go out and see the hall game for the first thing." In about a minute: "I don't see anything so awfully funny about that!"

How to Get Good Rates.

How to Get Good Bates.

IF you want to deal with New York truck men, cabmen, street venders and many small tradesmen at bottom figures wear poor clothes or send somebody else. The well-dressed man who carries about in his personal appearance the signs of prosperity will often be compelled to pay double. He will often be compelled to pay double. He will frequently be made the victim of various kinds of extortion, and will get no sympathy from any quarter. On the other hand, the poor have a soft heart for each other, and the appearance of poverty insures the lowest cash price for goods or service. If you don't believe this, try it on some favorable occasion and you will be both amused and instructed.

What the Stamp Man Endures. "THERE are a good many absent-minded men among the business men of New York. as the records of the postoffice will show. Those who mail letters without any address letters is not wanting. I went over from the

letters is not wanting. I went over from the Astor House one day and talked to a clerk through a six-inch window about it, buying a dollar's worth of stamps at the close, as an evidence of good faith. When I arrived home, some six miles away, I discovered that I had given a \$5 bill to the stamp man and had come away without the change. The next morning I was somewhat nervous concerning that \$4, and hastened to the postofice. The stamp clerk was serving a long line of customers, but, as soon as I approached and uttered the first word, immediately and silently handed out four \$1 bills.

mediately and shently handed out four \$1 bills.

"I didn't know but what among so many fools," said I, "you might easily forget one."

"Possibly," he drily retorted, "but you were the most conspicuous one yesterday.

Twos, did you say, sir?"

Sunday Afternoon in Gotham. ONE of the wonderful sights to be seen in New York at this season of the year is the throng of variegated humanity that flows into the city in the early evening of Sunday. This crowd is composed of the middle and lower classes, chiefly, who flee to the country north of Harlem, to the ferries, to the railway stations, to the boats on the river and bay, during Sunday forenoon to enjoy the only holiday they have in the week. the only holiday they have in the week.

Men, women and children of allages and
every nationality are to be seen, and numbered by tens and hundreds of thousands.

The elevated trains from Harlem between
the hours of 6 and 9 o'clock in the evening
swarm with these flushed pleasure seekers.

And the fun and flowers! There is nothing like it elevaters upon ton of earth-And the fun and flowers! There is nothing like it elsewhere upon top of earth. Nearly every other woman and child comes in literally laden with flowers and grasses and the usually stuffy air of the cars is redolent with the delicious perfume of field and farm. They tell the story of a delightful day spent beyond the oppression of brick and mortar and blazing stone. Separating here and there along the route the atoms of Niese countless human swarms bear the evidences of their day's pleasure in their browned faces and buoyant steps to their homes. It is a charming sight and one never to be forgotten by the beholder. It testifies with irresistible eloquence of the future grandeur of the American metropolis that has so much variety within easy reach and at so small a price that the poorest laborer can enjoy it.

Why Bachelors Should Rejoice.

THE observant and frugal eater will note the difference in price between the same articles served in the gentlemen's cafe and the ladies department of the same establishment. But

he will never understand why there should be such a difference. Articles of food served in the ladies' restaurant are usually from 10 to 25 per cent higher in price than the same in the gentlemen's cafe. The reason may be that gentlemen will not be imposed may be that gentlemen will not be imposed on when alone. When accompanied by ladies they expect and take it as a matter of course. Men naturally prefer to dine where they can read, chat and smoke without restraint, and it seems a little odd that this fact is not seized upon to compel them to pay the same price for their food as they would have to pay for it if in another room accompanied by ladies. In many restaurants even the wines, malt liquors, etc., are marked up on the bills of fare in the ladies' department. The coffee that costs 10 cents a cup in the cafe, is 25 when associated with skirts.

Nor is this difference confined to what you can. A gentleman alone can get a room for

Nor is this difference confined to what you eat. A gentleman alone can get a room for from \$1 to \$2. If he is accompanied by his wife the same kind of accommodations will cost him \$3 to \$5 per day. This exactly reverses the ordinary methods of business life. The stores and every class of trade that appeals to women for their custom cut prices down to the last cent and a split nickel is the rule of every sale. Gentlemen who buy their underclothing and fancy articles at the women stores can always get things cheaper than at the men's furnishing stores. The plain inference of this incongruity is that the increased price of food in the ladies' restaurant is an imposition that is tolerable and tolerated only through the weakness of human nature.

Seats on the Steamers.

Seats on the Steamers. Tue steamer chairs that line the curbing in front of the shops where a specialty is proaching exodus of the more restless Americans. The names and addresses painted on these show a large proportion of people of other cities. "Mr. Henry Jones."
"Mrs. Henry Jones," "Miss Jones," "Miss Sa-

nantha Jones," "Bill Jones," or their equivlents show how the foreign rage ru

alents show how the foreign rage runs in some families, as the chairs mentioned not unfrequently demonstrate. When the experienced traveler sees these things he mentally figures up the tips and trouble they represent, and the recollection of it all quite reconciles him to remaining in New York.

"We have orders for more steamer chairs," said a dealer, "than we ever had before at this season of the year. I do not know whether it is because people are learning that a deck chair is necessary for comfort in a trip across the Atlantic. If I were the executive authority of a line of ocean-going steamers I should favor supplying my vessels with deck chairs for the accommodation of first-class passengers. There is no more sense in making passengers pay for a seat on deck than there is in compeliting them to buy their own blankers.

Loafers of the Spring Time.

Loafers of the Spring Time. The first balmy days of spring bring out the Broadway lounger in force. "It is one of the most trying things, don't you know," remarked a lady, "to walk down Broadway from Thirty-third street to the Fifth aven corner on account of the coarse-featured a corner on account of the coarse-featured and fil-bred men who loaf along the store fronts, theater and hotel entrances and barrooms. They dare not speak to a lady, but they impudently stare at her and make sneering remarks sometimes to each other about her. Very often this is done within her hearing. What is she to do? If she so much as looks up indignantly they all gaze at her point blank and perhaps laugh. Of course nothing can be done with them. The Coleman House front, the Brower House corner and the theater entrances and botel steps are the worst. I know the police have tried to break it up, and succeeded in a measure last summer, but it is a greater misance than ever lately. If I complain at home my brother says, Then why don't you keep off of Broadway! Just as if nobody had any rights there but the actors and the loafers."

A Newspaper and a Newpaper Man.

A Newspaper and a Newpaper Man. THE retirement of Colonel John A. Cock-erill from the World will not surprise those who are conversant with the recent manag ment of that paper. Colonel Cockerill is the man who made the World possible. He conman who made the World possible. He contributed to its success more than anybody else, not excepting Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, and while Cockerill was invested with the supreme authority that great journal reached its highest efficiency and public popularity. The management, having become an irresponsible, hydra-headed concern, always at sixes and sevens with itself, the decline was certain and only a matter of time. No great newspaper was ever built up or maingreat newspaper was ever built up or main-tained any length of time that was not con-trolled in its practical workings by a single dominant, master mind. And even a poor sort of master, in such a case, is better than half a dozen good ones. The history of American journalism abundantly illustrates

a New Yorker of 50. "A watch is a habit, not a necessary article. No man who carrie a watch can be any more regular in his minute, and do so every morning. I can tell the time of day by feeling my face. The beard grows exactly so much, and you can come within a reasonable time of the hour by passing the hand over your chin. Not that it is often necessary, because regular habits soon become second nature and you never think of wondering about the hour. Of course, the man who lives on trains and boats a good deal has to wear a timepiece and a time table."

Charles Theodore Musray.

CHARLES THEODORE MURRAY.

THE SEDUCTIVE POLKA. Was Invented in the Year 1830 by

Austrian Female Cook. Paris Galignani.? The origin of the polka is being discussed in some of the Parisian journals. The universally popular dance is said to have been invented in 1830 by an Austrian kitchen cook, who, finding herself dull in her kitchen sang and danced to the well-known measure The cook's mistress having surprised he The cook's mistress having surprised her during the performance she was requested to dance and sing in the presence of the composer, Joseph Neruda, who took notes of the performance. The polka passed into Prague, then to Vienna, and was danced for the first time before the Parisian public by a Hungarian artist at the Odeon Theater in 1840. Plenty of animated polka music was written successively by Lanner, Strauss and Francis Hunai.

But the real polka mania did not break out in Paris till the year 1844, when it was danced with great success by a select few at the Saille Vallentino, in Rue Saint-Honore, the premises now occupied by the Nouveau

the premises now occupied by the Nouvea Cirque. Crowds used to a semble round the dancers to admire the different prett pretty polka, it diffifigures which composed the true which was then acquired with great culty, and was not the simple close rushing dance at present known by rushing dance at present known by that name. So popular was the polka in Paris

JEWEL IN A SERPENT'S HEAD.

A Well-Known East Indian Belief Appa

ently Confirmed. There is a belief current in all parts of India that a certain variety of snake called shesh nag, when it attains the age of 1,000 India that a certain vascety of shake called shesh nag, when it attains the age of 1,000 years, has a precious jewel formed in its head. The jewel, it is affirmed, possesses the quality of sucking up the poison of the deadliest snake if applied to the wounded part. Strangely enough a Paris gentleman is reputed to possess this invaluable jewel, according to a correspondent of a Gujarati weekly, published at Wadhwan, in Gujarati. The correspondent says that when the present owner—who, by the way, is now 63-was 33 years old, he lighted upon a snake of the above-mentioned variety, which he killed. Then he found the jewel in his head. It has already saved several lives. When Mr. Vidal, the collector of the district, was there, it was shown to him, too. The jewel is said to contain a thin, crescent-like fiber, which unceasingly oscillates in the center. The Galkwar of Baroda, the Maharajah of Kolhapur and several of her native princes are said to have offered several hundred thousand rupees for this unique jewel. The mame of the owner is Mr. Framji Dadabhai Govekar, Tarspur, Bombay presidency.

An Editorial Announcem Fast Palestine (O.) Reveille, 1 It's a girl, and not likely ever to kick a job

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE. Harry Dean.

A telegram was received at Newark, O. to-day by Marshal Griffith from Undertaker Fred Klauer, of Chicago, stating that there had been placed in his charge the remains of Harry Dean, who had died suddenly in that city. Harry was at the time on his way home from the Ho Springs, where he had been clerking in the Eastern Hotel. His body will be taken home.

ERNST JULIUS HAHNEL, the famous sculpts born in 1811, died in Dresden Friday. EMMOR HAINES, a prominent lumber merchan of Buffalo, N. Y., died suddenly Friday, in his 73:

THADDEUS COOMES, said to be 107 years old, died at his home, near West Louisville, Davies a HON. JAMES H. LUTHER, Mayor of Oldan, N. Y., died yesterday morning, aged 65, after than a week's lilness with the grip.

SETH S. COOK, of Stamford, Cous., widely known in the shoe trade as a manufacturer, died Friday of paralysis, in his 88th year. JOSEPH PROUDMAN, of London, who for nearly 25 years had been a director of "ragged school" concerts and of other musical charities, is dead. ISAAC J. MERRITT, Consulat Nassau, N.P., unde President Pierce, died at Charleston, S. C., Thursday, aged 83. The body was taken to New York. GEORGE G. MCWHORTER, at one time Chief Justice of the Florida Supreme Court, but recently a member of the State Baliroad Commission, died at his country home near Milton, Fla., Thursday

CARMEN PARSE, for 17 years past Cashier of the First National Bank of Plainfield, N. J., died at his bone in North Plainfield Friday, after a long liness from constunction. COUNT JOHAN ALEXANDER FEDRO, the Polish patriot and poet, died Friday at Sieunawice, Posen, aged 62 years. Besides being renowned among his countrymen as a soldler and poet, the Count was a playwright of ability.

MONTEM SMITH, a ballad singer, give compose and musical futor, is dead, at the age of 73, in Lor don. His prize giee, "Sweet Zephyr," has been sing in every civilized country since 1868. Mr. Smith was once a leading tenor in grand opera at tife Drury Lanc. SANCEL LONG, once a circus clown of note, died

have Lovo, once a circus clown of note, died in Philadelphia recently, aged 26. He was been in Virginia. About 30 years ago he was a conde singer at Barnum's Museum. Then he became a clown, and up to eight years ago he had traveled with Dan Rier. Fore pangh, Barnum, John Robinson and others.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

"Lord, make us very stylish," was the prayer of a little New York girl. -Hole-in-His-Pants is the name of an In-

dian buck who is attending court at Atchi--"The Murdered Woman Likely

Live," is the startling headline in a Buffalo -A cow at Kennett, Pa., ate a stick of

-A Reading, Pa., man has just received letter mailed to him by his soldier brother 27 years ago.

-A resident of East Liverpool voted a one-dollar bill at the primaries by mistake the other day. -A Meetztown, Pa., man are 150 systems in three minutes on a wager which he did not live to collect.

-A bee-sting on the temple has entirely eradicated the rheumatism from the system of a Fallsington, Pa., man. -A London tradesman recently received an order for 64 pairs of shoes for a royal Bussian child only a year old,

-There are spiders no bigger than a grain of sand, which spin threads so fine that it takes 4,000 of them to equal in magnitude a

-A woman at Bury Hill, O., now in the Oth year of her age, is recovering from the grip, the first sickness that ever confined her to her bed.

-The mineral production of Canada in 1890 reached the value of \$19,000,000. Of the motals, nickel was the most valuable, yielding \$1,230,000. -The first steamship to fire a gun in ac-

tion was the Royal William, a side-wheeler, which crossed the Atlantic in 1833. She was built at Quebec. -An irrigation canal is in course of con-

struction at Gila Bend, Ariz., to be com-pleted in six months, from which 200,000 to 300,000 acres will be irrigated. -The oldest college in North America

was founded in 1531—the College of St. Ilde, fonso, in the City of Mexico. The next oldestis Laval College, Quebec. -A New York fakir has been arrested for sticking tulip blossoms into perforated Mexican beans and selling them to unsus-pecting housewives as Chinese Illies.

-The Y. M. C. A.'s of the country now own property worth \$12,250,000. One thousand and eighty-three persons are engaged as paid officials, and there are 225,000 members. -The smallest republic in the world is said to be Franceville, one of the islands of the New Hebrides. The inhabitants consist of 40 Europeans and 500 black workinen, em-ployed by a French company.

—An Abilene man who has made a study

of the qualities of Sand Springs, Kan., water claims that it possesses great fattening qual-ities, and that in three years no grown per-son in town will weigh less than 300 pounds. -The latest investigations show that baceria are spheroidal, rod-like, or spiral,

Under the most powerful microscopes they are found to have a granular mass in the center, surrounded by a thin, structureless membrane. -The amount of coloring matter stored in coal is such that one pound of the mineral yields magenta sufficient to color 500 yards of flannel, aurine for 120 yards, vermilion for 2,560 yards, and alizarine for 255 yards of turkey red cloth.

-A well known Providence, R. L. clergyman, believing that other things then charity should begin at home, made his wife's low-necked dresses the subject of recent exhortations. She became so indignant that she has sued for a divorce.

-The Chinese paper currency is in red, white and yellow paper, with gilt lettering and gorgeous hand-drawn devices. The bills, to the ordinary financiers, might pass for washing bills, but they are worth good money in the Flowery Kingdom.

-The total number of pupils enrolled in the public schools in Canada age attendance, 235,790; per centage of average attendance, 51. In 1879 the average at-tendance was 45 per cent of the registered attendance, in 1888 it was 50 per cent, and in 1889 it was 51 per cent.

-A farmer near Akron, O., claims to have a turkey gobbler setting on 25 hen eggs, and two roosters setting on turkey eggs. The roosters have been setting four week last Sunday and the gobbler two; the gob bler having hen eggs under him, they wil all three hatch next Sunday.

-Recent developments in chemical science promote belief in the existence of observed. Certain peculiarities in the spec-trum of the sun are thought to indicate that much of its matter is still in such elementary forms owing to its intense heat.

-Two cases of pneumonia as a result o concussion of the lungs have been reported. A boy of II, who was forcibly struck on the left side of the chest with a hatchet, began to cough about two hours later, and soon developed the symptoms of pleuro-pneumonia at the base of both lungs. A man of 22, who strained his right side by trying suddenly to stop the fall of a sack of malt, developed all the signs of pneumonia in both lungs and died.

-The mercurial pressure gauge extending from the bottom to the top of Eiffel Tower has been completed. This is considered a notable achievement, as it enables pressure notable achievement, as it enables pressures to be measured up to 400 atmospheres by a mercury column. The tube is of mild steel, something more than one-eighth inch inside diameter. In order to note the height of the mercury in the steel tube, glass tubes are located at intervals beside it, and are provided with cocks communicating with the steel tube.

-A Baltimore freak is a frog of good size and a trifle light in color, but apparently not different from any other frog. The freakishness developed when his frogship was worness developed when his frogship was worried, when, instead of hopping off or giving
utterance to the deep, sonorous note usually
heard from frogs, he simply opened his
mouth and cried. The cry is nothing if not
human, and suggests, both in tone and volume, a bad, peevish child. The cry is not a
single note, but several, and is continued
even after the annoyance ceases.

-It is remarkable that nearly 30 per cent of the total female populations is employed in remunerative occupations. In the last decade the percentage was only 2L33 per cent of the whole. Out of the 11 classes of cent of the whole. Out of the 11 classes of occupations women have increased comparatively in nine, viz.: Government service, professional and domestic service, trade, agriculture, fisheries, manufactures and as apprentices; while they have decreased comparatively as laborous and in personal service. In 1855 there were 19 branches of industry in which women were not employed; in 1865 the number was reduced to seven.

SOME SUNDAY SMILES.

First Passenger-They say that everybody is more or less superstitions. How is it with you? Do you believe in signs? Second Passenger-Believe in signs? You bet your life! do! I make my living painting 'em.— What is the difference between the two

ludes who just passed and a pair of true lovers?"
"I give up conundrums."
"A pair of true lovers are two souls with but a single thought, while the dudes, judging from their vacuous faces, are two souls without a single hought,"-New York Press. Mrs. Wickstaff-My dear, this ribbon you

Mrs. Wickstaff All right. I'll try it over.

Mrs. Wickstaff (the next day)—My dear, I'm sorry, but the ribbon you have brought home to day, is a shade too dark. Wickstaff (wearily)—Then wait until to-morrow

and I'll change the dog. - Clock Review, Eminent Advocate (to Possible Juror)-Do you cutertain any conscientious scrupies against the infliction of capital punishment? Possible Juror (confidently) - John Smith, & years old last grass, thank ye.

Advocate (wrathfully)—I did not ask your name.

Possible Juror (cheerfully)—No, sir; hain't read

Possible duror (checker)
nuthin' about the case.
Advocate (roaring)—Are you deaf, or a fool?
Possible Juror—You'll haf to speak a little louder
I'm kinder hard o' hearin'.
Advocate—Accepted!—Pinck. WOOING. You who would woo

This course pursue: Be bold! Von must be humble, too: so be the two in one

If the Alliance member orders soup printaniere simply because it looks nice on the hit of fare he must not kick if he gets carrots and turnipe cut in slices and simmered with heans and peas in beef Broth.—New Orleans Picupuss.