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PITTSBURG, SUNDAY, JUNE 21, 1891.

THE FIRST MALE HOLIDAY. The half holiday on Saturdays during the hot months is sensible. Between June and September the fag end of the business week will become vastly more cheerful by the few hours of earlier rest which the new law vouchsafes. Euployers will be glad enough to concess the half holiday as soon as an approximation of unanimity can be established among them. There are some branches of business which of necessity must continue; but in many, particularly in the larger commercial stablishments and the banking institutions, there has long been no stronger inducement than mere habit for keeping the doors open until 6 o'clock.

The half holiday comes to Pittsburg with a legal sanction at a time when it can be made really enjoyable by the new them for transportation purposes, that facilities for getting quickly to the beautiful suburbs and to the many delightful places in the picturesque country round bout. There was a time when for want of just such means of travel a few hours nore or less of holiday would have been of them for boiler yards or stone piles. small benefit hereabouts. This was when the poky horsecars and insufficient rail- | Department of Public Works to improve road trains were the only means of egress | this part of the city will be carried out in from the hot and crowded city. Now a some such way. There is no doubt that trip on the breezy cable or electric lines is the wharves can be made very much more in itself a treat; and our beautified sub- attractive than they are at present without light attainable for a few cents.

This new opportunity for enjoyment will breed additional means. When recreation is demanded by a large number of neople simultaneously released from the cares of business, the chance to cater profitably to the new requirement will mickly be seized in various directions. In place of being dreary and disagreeable as the old times, the Saturday half holidays of the summer will henceforth become a season of excursions by road and river, of games, festivals and many other forms of popular entertainment,

CONVERTS TO THE DOCTRINE,

Next to long experience of the beneficial working of the protective system at home, the recent attitude of foreign countries should go farthest to satisfy our people of the benefits of that system. It did tion ever comes the internal revenot require deep penetration to see that foreign denunciation of the McKinley bill last fall sprang wholly from the fears of foreigners that their trade would be hurt, and not at all from any delicate consideration for the American pocketbook, which, in a spirit of bluff, they loudly proclaimed would be the loser by a high tariff on their products. How little sincerity was at the ottom of British laudations of free trade and tariff for revenue only was indicated. for instance, not long ago by the incident that the famous Cobden Club, the very oracle of free trade, had experienced such a decline of popular support that this year it was unable to follow its custom of an expensive annual dinner.

t was sad enough that, because of the espensiveness of their fellow-countrytoon in the matter of fat subscriptions and bank-offerings, the Cobdenites should go hangry. But we fear that sackcloth and mistake. ashes will now be their portion, quick upon the heels of fasting, since no less a person man Lord Salisbury himself has been hobnobbing this week with a Protective League of Englishmen and seems actually at their solicitation about to go in for a very elaborate system of protection to include the whole British Empire.

A COMPROMISE SENTENCE.

The compromise verdict, as often illustrated by doubtful juries, by which people have been found guilty of degrees of crime which in the nature of the case were impossible, has been fully discussed in the press. A new development, evidently from the same foundation, appears in New Jersey in the shape of a compromise sen-

This is the final result in a rather celebrated case, in which a young woman of wealth and social position was convicted of shoplifting. From the newspaper reports of the evidence we should say there vas considerable doubt of her guilt, in which case she ought not to have been convicted. But being convicted punishment by a fine of \$100 is a non-sequitur, of which explanation most creditable to the judge is that he was doubtful of her guilt and did not wish to subject her to the misery of imprisonment. If the judge did not make up his sentence from the same motive as that which produces compromise verdicts from juries, he was guilty of modifying his sentence to favor the social position of the accused. A fine of \$100 is no punishment for shoplifting where the defendant is well-off, and it is notorious that women of the poorer class would have been sent to prison.

But even if this sentence was inspired

mise verdict, it was an illogical one which | the dishonesty which created some of the should be impossible to a judge on the bench. If the prisoner was not proved guilty beyond a reasonable doubt the transportation on the public highways of court should have set aside the verdict or the nation; or in the manipulation of stock withheld sentence. If the proof showed her guilt the sentence was inadequate. In short, the judge seems to have succeeded | cial scarcity in the great staples, the same in taking an action which by any theory proves itself to be untenable

SUB-TREASURIES AND EXCHANGES. A Mississippian, who is opposed to the sub-treasury scheme, points out that it will give speculators additional chances to manity; but their labor or property is by will give speculators additional chances to buy up and control the staple products to the force of monopoly or the jugglery of be stored in those warehouses. Under the the stock market, or by other kindred terms of the sub-treasury proposition \$100,-000 in money would carry \$500,000 worth of grain or cotton at 2 per cent interest for the loaned money; and it would take but of getting wealth by fair means or foul.

not be allowed to pass without contradic-

It is indisputable, of course, that some

portions of the wharves have been made

unsightly as stone yards and scrap-piles in

past years. But that is a matter entirely

within the control of the city administra

tion. The city has full power to clear the

landings of all the rubbish which has dis-

figured them; to pave the landings to low-

water mark; to put down walks and plant

trees on the upper side of the levee; and in other ways improve

with river and canal improvement, will

rise to the first importance in our city's

business. These things lie within official

power, and it will be a more unquestiona-

ble exercise of that function than to leave

We have no doubt that the desire of the

AGREEMENT BETWEEN EXTREMES.

The Iowa Prohibitionists in their plat-

form declared in favor of the abolition of

the internal revenue system, because, in

their opinion, it sanctions the liquor traffic

by national recognition. The New York

the Prohibitionists, endorses the same abo-

"odious war taxes."

usefulness.

lition because the liquor is one of the

Thus do extremes meet. The great mass

of the people will have little sympathy

with the proposition for either reason. To

the Prohibitionists, the majority of the

public would say that so long as the liquor

traffic is not abolished the Government

might as well raise revenue from taxing

that indulgence, and that if its aboli-

nue system will offer no obstacle

to it. To those who consider the internal

revenue tax "an odious war tax" the pub-

lic will find it easy to answer that the

origin of anything in the war constitutes

no impeachment of it. The national bank

system, the legal tender currency and the

taxation of luxuries by an internal rev-

enue system all have been proved by ex-

perience to be gifts from the war era that

are decidedly useful. The fact that they

were born in the necessity of that period

does not in the least degree mitigate their

The mass of the public are fully able to

recognize that the internal revenue tax on

liquors is the least burdensome in propor-

tion to its revenue of all forms of taxation.

The party that shapes its policy on the

abolition of that tax on what is a luxury

or an extravagance will make a bas

THE MEANS OF WEALTH.

An account has recently been published

of Pedro Blanco, the great African slave-

"chose to embark in a disreputable busi-

a great fortune." He secured the fortune,

munerative he retired to Cuba, where he

enjoyed an old age full of opulence and

This is very justly recognized in this

country as a remarkable instance of the

governing rule: "Get money, honestly if

you can; but get money," as well as the

general fact that when the money is ac-

cumulated society in one part of the world

or another will easily forgive the method

in which it was obtained. Disreputable is

not the only word in which to describe

the source of Blanco's wealth. Anglo-

Saxon society finds no difficulty in per-

ceiving that it was amassed by a system

of force and robbery. Yet if we confine

our moralizing too exclusively to the viola-

tions of public and commercial morals

illustrated in the case of a successful

slave-trader, we shall be fulfilling Butler's

sarcasm in "compounding the sins we are

inclined to by damning those we have no

The rule of gaining wealth by any means

that promise success, and the social readi-

ness to accept the wealth and forget its

source, are rife in more lines of effort than

the African slave trade. We find no diffi-

culty in seeing that to deprive men by

force of the right to themselves and their

own labor is dishonest; but when we come

to fortunes which consist in taking away

the results of men's labor by cunning or

mind to."

trader, who, as his biographer states,

Sun, which has little else in common with

\$60,000,000 to control the entire crop of a This will continue to be the case until staple worth \$300,000,000. society becomes enlightened enough to see This is very true; and it is a fact to that there is no honor in wealth itself; but which the agricultural interests urging that whatever is creditable in it depends that scheme should give due consideraon its having been obtained by respecting tion. But as illustrating the heinousness the law which must lie at the foundation of the proposition as compared with of all honest commerce, namely, that both the system at present in vogue, parties to any transaction shall be gainer the farmers might retort with an inquiry as to how much margin it re-EUROPE'S PERILS MULTIPLIED. quires for speculators to carry grain, or Europe is sitting on a volcano Dr. 250 cotton, or stocks, or oil at present. If the Albert Shaw, the eminent publicist thinks, ordinary practices on the speculative exand he demonstrates very clearly the banks they can get their deals carried on grounds for his opinion in another part of considerably less margin than the 20 per this paper. The national enmities of the

cent contemplated by the Farmers' Alliance proposition. The only gain specutwo decades, but the recovery of France lators would get by the sub-treasury syssince her humiliating reverses in 1871 has tem would be a lower rate of interest; and not been so generally realized. It is upon this factor in the problem that Dr. Shaw as the speculator is notoriously regardless stress. France has settled into of a little matter like the interest rate it is Republican clothes with a doubtful if he could put up a 20 per cent contented air of late, and margin to speculate on staples with the more her people seem to have found a sub-treasuries when they can speculate on the exchanges at 10 per ceut margin. common ground for union in the resolve Of course the sub-treasury scheme is a to regain Alsace and Lorraine. A comwild idea, whose greatest vice is that it parison of the French and German forces proposes to have the Government under- available in case of war compels the contake a business that belongs properly to

clusion that the next war between them will not be the one-sided affair that it was private enterprise. But in order that their in 1870-71. Lord Salisbury's analysis of arguments may be conclusive, the *oppothe situation is not too pessimistic. The nents of the proposition should not enlarge with quite so much fervor on the introuble in Europe is deep-grounded, and iquity of features, which are surpassed likely to involve all the great powers in every day among the banks and exchanges war at any time. The recent revelation of England's slient partnership in the of the leading cities. so-called Dreibund only complicates the outlook, and adds to the THEY CAN BE IMPROVED. possible excuses for war that any nation One of the comments on the Governor's may seize. From afar America may obveto of the wharf bill, by a supporter of serve the perilous path of Europe with that measure, is that it will "continue the something like philosophic calm, but at disgraceful state of wharves and landings." the same time the far reaching evils which This is a decided non sequitur, and should

> sired here as across the Atlantic. THE news that the temperature took drop of thirty-three degrees in the Eastern cities on Wednesday is calculated to arouse feelings of enmity. In this locality the rain has rained every day, but the area of low temperature is still conspicuous by its ab-

must result from a gigantic struggle such

as the next European war promises to be

are so plainly to be seen that the preser-

vation of peace should be as devoutly de-

money kings of the day. If a great for-

tune is built up out of secret favors in

properties on the exchanges; or from for

wrong in kind though to a less degree is

committed as in the case of the slave

trader's fortune. The acts are less vio

lent, and their effect is more gradual.

Men are not taken away by force and car-

methods, transferred from those to whom

it belongs by natural or legal rights to the

successful prosecutors of the ultimate-law

bidding competition or producing artifi-

THE average man can draw but one moral from all this talk about the Merzbacher hy-pothecation—that too large a share of life nsurance premiums goes for salaries and commissions," remarks the New York Adver-tiser. True, and the average man could have drawn the same moral from the State insur ance reports some time ago if he had been looking for it, Also, he might have made the same discovery about the fire insurance business without a very hard hunt.

not be conducted with a determination that it shall settle nothing. Some of the parties to the dispute in the building trades seem to regard their conference in that irreconinterfering with the purpose of their exist-

> THE fact that, under the unlimited powers which Balmaceda has assumed, "to call Chile a republic is a travesty on the name," is correctly stated by the Philadelphia Press Then is it not worse than foolishness for a nation which believes itself to know what a republican government is to put under the ban as "insurgents" the Congressional party in Chile which is defending the right of representative government.

Bellamy is asserted to have made \$57,000 by "Looking Backward," but the average man should not take that as an ex-Those who look forward will do better for themselves than by looking the

A NEW crusade against the bearing rein on horses has been started in England, A bearing rein that makes the horse hold his head in an unnatural position is cruel and foolish, but when that fact leads the reformers to propose to do away with the bearing rein altogether, they go to an extreme in the other direction. Properly used the bearing rein has distinct uses, of which every prac-

Two of the fifteen-ton cannon which started from Providence for Sandy Hook got as far as the bottom of the Providence river. The first test with these cannon will be a test of the Governmental abilities at a fishing job.

THE last ukase of the Russian Government that everyone must attend church is a new development of absolutism. But it exempts police officers and political prisoners, and as the population of Russia is being rap up between those two classes there will not be any necessity for enlarging

piety. It is sad to learn that the Presidenta chances of Governor Isaac P. Gray, of Indiana, have been hopelessly ruined at this early stage. The New York Sun has printed

nis portrait. NATURALLY France will take advantage of the opportunity to interfere against Hippolyte in Haiti. The trouble with the United States is that the ruler which it favored in ness because he saw in it the prospect of opposition to the French influence has proved himself so utterly unfit to be a ruler, even of a black republic, that we cannot for and when the governments of the world very shame antagonize the French interfermade his enterprise bazardous and unre-

ALL of the Kansas orators are expected to speak in Ohio this year. Does this include Ingalls? There is an impression that Ingalls spoke in Ohio last year as well as in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA is now excited over the question where its new Washington statue is to be located. What with the disappear ance of public funds and the heat engendered over location of statues and the building of elevated roads, the old reproach that the Quaker City is a place devoid of sensa-

DEACON RICHARD SMITH announces his retirement from journalism, and a mild interest is felt on the point whether he would be a persona grata to the Chinese

A RUSSIAN recently arrived in this ountry is to be sent back on the ground of nsanity for having expressed a desire to help the President run the Govern This looks like a linsty judgment. The new acquisition to effizenship only seems to be inspired by the motive that actuates the vast majority of our politicians.

THE Governor's veto pen passed mercifully over the Newsboys' Home appropria-tion, and the little street merchants will, as a result, have a very commodious building.

A STERN parent in Adrian, Mich., forby the inconsistent mercy of a compro-chicanery, we find it convenient to ignore before it was to have taken place because he inals.

had discovered that the expectant groom did not pay his debts. If that harsh rule be made general what will become of the vested

SINCE the Bering Sea difficulty could not be settled by the closed sea argument, it was very wise to modify that resort by turning it into a closed season.

THE Barrillas Government denies that it has sold Guatemala to the United States. The denial may be taken as a matter of course, but the people of the United States can, with perfect sincerity, deny any intention or desire of purchasing Guatemala if they can help doing it.

WITH CROWNS AND WITHOUT.

RUDYARD KIPLING is a guest of friends in New York. The reports of his illness were newhat exaggerated. IT is said that the tragedian Irving will

spend his summer holidays in the United States as the guest of Augustin Daly. IT is reported that Queen Victoria has offered to make Lady Macdonald a peeress, in recognition of her husband's distinguished services to the empire.

Two of the students to win commencement honors in American colleges this year are natives of Japan-Nariaki Zozaki, at Harvard, and Maysaoshi Takaki, at the Syracuse University.

GENERAL JOHN POPE, U. S. A., secom panied by his family, en route from St. Louis to the East, was compelled to stop over at Toledo by illness. He hopes that a day's rest will enable him to proceed. MLLE. JEANNE MAT, who has won a old world have been no secret for the last triumph this season in the pantomime "L'Enfant Prodigue," at the Prince of Wales Theater, is the choicest attraction just now

> LORD SALISBURY, stout and indolen as he may now seem, has been a hard worker, and in 1852, when he was Robert Cecil, visited the Bendigo and Ballarat gold fields, where he lived in a tent, did his own washing and cooking, and dug and gathered

for private entertainments. Enterprising

hostesses are continually seeking her serv

uggets. FRAU VON BISMARCK is a most charmng and attractive hostess in her quiet home and looks after the comfort of her guests with almost motherly solicitude. Her husband's devotion to her is most touching, and she is the confidente of all his cares, both private and official.

PRINCE BISMARCK, who in younger days was accustomed to write autograph letters, has now given up doing se altogether. When he does correspond with persons who have paid him some attention, either in the form of a letter or a present, which he is constantly receiving from some admirer, he now only signs his epistle himself, but in order to make up for it not being autographically written he incloses his photograph

INCREASE IN PAUPERISM.

Startling Figures Quoted by a New York Charitable Society's Superintendent. New York Telegram.]

"More than \$5,000,000 was expended for charitable purposes in New York last year," said the superintendent of a charitable or-ganization yesterday. "New fields are constantly opening up, till it seems as though at least two-thirds of the entire population of the city is being supported by charity. In the various institutions that dispense charity more than 600,000 persons found relief of various kinds. There are homes and refuges, protectories and asylums, lodging houses and shelters by the score, and the dispen-saries and hospitals scattered about the city are maintained at a great cost to charity, in order to provide medical and surgical aid to

"I am sure there is no other city in the "I am sure there is no other city in the world as charitable as New York, and still all our institutions are running over and the cry for more alms is increasing in volume daily. In 1890 there were in poorhouses and almshouses, as indoor paupers, in New York State, I to every 180 of the native population and to every 25 of the foreign population. The local Commissioners of Charities and Correction are new hard at work on preventive, curative and eliminating measures. The great disparity in the ratio of foreigntive, curative and eliminating measures. The great disparity in the ratio of foreign-born convicts, paupers and insane in the foreign population of New York compared foreign population of New York compared with the ratio of the same classes coming from its native-born population cannot, of course, be satisfactorily accounted for as the result of a voluntary and healthy immigra-

SAVED HIS LIFE.

Why a Battered Brass Button Is Worn for Watch Charm. Memphis Appeal-Avalanche.]

Colonel A. D. Gwynne, of Memphis, ries a charm that has a history closely inter woven with his own, for it is a relie of the battle of Shiloh, and brings to mind a time when the gallant Colonel might have yielded up his life in the cause of his country but for

the same button.
It was an old brass button of the Federal pattern, for at the time the battle of Shilol was fought the confederates did not possess was fought the confederates did not possess a button peculiar to their own uniforms. Colonel Gwynne keeps it brightly burnished and its overy indeatation is as plain as on the day it was turned out of the factory. In the pride of its youth it was puffed out, that is, it was globular in form in the middle, but as it appears now the conceit has been taken out of it by the ball that struck it and flattened it.

tened it.

At the head of the Twenty-sixth Alabama Regiment of cavalry Colonel Gwynne took a foremost part in the battle of Shiloh, and it was in the thickest of the fight that, when leaning over in a charge a ball tore through the front of his cap, grazed past his nose, and struck the first button on his cost, and struck the first outloa on his coat, glancing thonce to his right arm, which was shattered, so that for some time he was laid up for repairs. But he never forgot the button that saved his life, and ever since it has hung from his watch chain, slightly disfigured, but therefore the more honored.

NOT AT ALL UNSYMPATHETIC. She Was Glad of Her Mother's Headache but There Were Reasons.

New York World.] Our pleasure over an existing fact may be perfectly just and natural and yet expressed in such an unfortunate manner as to prove rather shocking. A mother and daughte were traveling together, and the latter be-

came very anxious to remain one more day in a certain place.

"Well, dear," said her mother, reluctantly, "if my head feels as badly to-morrow morning as it does to-day I really think we shall have to say."

Morning came, and the daughter's first question was, "Mamma, how is your head?"

"Still rather light," was the reply.

"Oh, how nice! Then wo can stay!"
Had it been a more serious matter it is hardly to be supposed that the young woman would have thought first of herself, but she knew from experience that such attacks brought no severe suffering to her mother.

MOULDERS OF THOUGHT.

A Fable in Which Silence Plays a Very Prominent Part.

"I think the advantage rests with me," said the inkstand, drawing the amiable dis-pute to a close. "My part contributes to give permanence to the products of human thought." "And I," returned the tobacco ar," am quite content with my own, in which the finer fancies and higher flights of that same thought have their insp The demijohn said nothing. er Rabbit, he lay low.

Only the Good Die Yonne

Chicago Herald] Three or four suicides a day is a record that would excite no particular notice in St. Louis, but in Chicago it is passing strange. Disappointment in love and the loss of posi-tion are the reasons assigned for Wednesday's self-destructions. In a city so full of protty girls and good jobs there must be something wrong with a man who prefers cold lead, blue steel or "pizen" to a sojourn amid the delights of the World's Fair.

Need For Compulsory Education Kennebec Journal. 1

There are over 5,000,000 of children of school age in the United States to-day, whose principal education is that furnished by the chools of vice and crime in the streets. It is a serious and alarming question as to what shall be done to lessen the dauger that this 5,000,000 of illiterates will graduate as crim-

MURRAY'S MUSINGS.

The Decline of the Gifted Opera Singer-Courage of a Bevy of Girls-American and English Tourists-Bits of New York Life.

(PROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.) New York, June 20.—There is a phase of metropolitan life that appeals very strongly to human sympathy. It is the struggle of once popular and more or less gifted public singers, who have by reason of falling voice and beauty been dropped into the 10cent museums, low concert halls and beer gardens to eke out a precarious livelihood. 'The singer who has a declining voice is like the artist with failing sight," said a manager. "It is the most painful thing a manager has to do; this brutal condemnation of foot light unfortunates."

But how about the singers themselves

Did you ever figure up the full meaning of voice failure to a talented operatic singer? It is not merely the loss of means of a livelihood-it is the retirement from the dearly beloved public eye. It is a sort of personal public disgrace. It is to fall from the stars into the mud, and to be horribly conscious during the entire descent. If the blow feil at once, as it sometimes does come, the mental suffering would perhaps abe cute, but it would soon be over. "It is this terrible lagging, dragging, from day to day," says a singer; "sometimes better, sometimes worse; sometimes full of hope, sometimes over-whelmed with despair. It is dreadful! You can't realize what it is to feel the stage grady slipping from under you—to feel the lic contempt. There are singers here in beer garden and Eowery dive, who have been garden and Eowery dive, who have been leading people in the best opera companies in their day and who have thus been dying by inches, as it were—slipping a little lower every day."

Philosophy of a Push-Cart Man. A swarray push-cart merchant, near the Battery, stood one afternoon frowning upon the straggling procession of Italians coming up from the Barge Office. Now and then one of the new comers stopped to haggle over the price of an apple or a banana. "Too much Italian here now," the push-cart merchant murmured. "Twenty years ago busi-ness was good. Now every Italian come toness was good. Now every Italian come today get cart to-morrow." He waved his
hand deprecatingly toward the Barge Office,
As he did so a stanted little son of Naples,
with a pack on his back as big as a bass
drum, took a short cut, and in doing so
planted a heavy hob-nailed shoe squarely on
the only bunion of the vender.

I half expected to see a stiletto whipped
out and planted in the Neapolitan's retreating back. The man's anguish was written
in every lineament. He sat down on the
curb and took his foot in his hand without
even a cussword. Then he looked at me,
and, glancing at the open street, almost
sobbed: "The world wasn't big enough for
him to walk on—he must come all way from
Italy to tread on me!"

Italy to tread on me!"

English Snobs in America.

THE English colony in New York is largely nade up of young men of cultured, leisurely nabits, with champagne appetites and been ncomes. They are for the most part younger sons of good education and no calling or proession. In almost every case inquiry elicits the fact that they are pensioners on home bounty. They are living on limited allowances-just enough to encourage respectaoflity-such allowances being apparently doled out with the view to sustaining life doled out with the view to sustaining life without leaving margin enough for dissipation or a return ticket. In fact, in many instances the allowance is made conditional on remaining abroad. If they should violate this condition it is work or starve. Under the circumstances it would seem that a continental life would be preferable, in view of its cheapness; but these young fellows prefer America.

"Americans are kinder to Englishmen," said one of these young men, "than the Continental Europe. We have worked that section of the earth a trifle threadbare. They don't like us. When it comes to India, Australia, Canada or any of the English colonial possessions we prefer the United States. It costs more to live here, but the life is worth living. Society receives us whether we have money or not. In London I'd be an office drudge and be limited to boarding house society. Here, a well educated, agreeable English gentleman is well thought of and can dine at the expense of somebody else a good deal of the time."

Americans Great Everywhere but Here SPEAKING of Englishmen in New York suggests the recent plaint of a very well-to-do Britisher of the female sex now in this city. "You know, there are now no distinctive We used to go to Scotland, but the rich Americans overran the country and gobbled up every available estate. Then we tried Brighton, but, bless you, the hotel people there now won't look at an Englishman where he conflicts with an American. They next drove us out of every fashionable resort on the Continent, lastly the Riviera, our especial stronghold. We have no longer the exclusive social sway anywhere outside of England. It used to be that the Swiss and German watering place hotels were run chiefly in the interests of the English traveler. Now the American has it all his own way. There are now more Americans living in vilias about Florence, Como, Rome, Dresden, Lucerne and the German Spas than Englishmen. Even Paris is getting to be dominated by your countrymen. Now, I put it to you—what are we going to do?"

"Come to America," said I. Here, at least, the American is "small potatoes and few in a hill." Here anglomania rages worse than the pleuro-pneumonia. Come to America, unhappy, outlawed, dethroned people of an effete civilization, and come with confidence and cash—especially cash. Here you'll find a newer growth in New York to fall down and worship you.

How a Man's Mind Works. next drove us out of every fashionable re

How a Man's Mind Works.

PECULIAR humanity runs in streaks. On ertain days you will notice a surprising number of tall people. Sometimes its cross-eyed people. On other occasions the notice-ably short persons have their innings. Then one day somebody equally observant will say, "What a remarkable array of the cripsay, "What a remarkable array of the crippled, the lame, the maimed, the dwarfed, the generally deformed there are out to-day!"

And while you are commenting on it another comes along, and then another and another until the idea makes you thirsty. Being thirsty you think of a cooling draught of beer. The beer line of thought from that starting point leads to a discussion of the races, and perhaps to going out to the track. You can afterward thus trace the loss of your money and at the same time have a practical illustration of cause and effect.

Slaving to the Barbars.

Slaving to the Barbers. MEN are often more fussy and particular about insignificant things than women. There are thousands of men in New York

who go miles out of their way to get shaved. I know men who come down on the Elevated. and who get off at some intermediate point have done so for years. The array of private cups in any shop illustrates the strength of this shaving habit. When a busy business this shaving habit. When a busy business man will sit half an nour in one of these shops and fumble the flash papers while he waits for his particular tonsorial artist to be at liberty, it strengthens the conviction that he is weaker than a woman.

The man who doesn't learn to shave himself while his beard is young is laying up a life of slavery to public barbers. In the course of an ordinarily long lifetime he will spend about three years of days eight hours each sitting around a barber shop and a year or two more going and coming.

David Settle Reid, who was prominent in public affairs away back in the time of President Polk, died Friday at Reidsville, N. C. He was sent to the State Legislature from 1835 to 1842, when he was promoted to the National Legislature, being elected to Congress as a Democratic candidate for Governor of Morth Carolina in 1848, hu was defeated, succeeding, however, in a subsequent contest and serving as Governor of his State from 1851 to 1835. He then served four years in the United States Senate. He was a delegate to the Peace Convention that met in Washington in February, 1851, and, after serving in the Confederate Congress, retired from active life. or two more going and coming A Crooked Stair Is a Death Trap.

"THERE are not more than four theaters in New York with reasonably sufficient pro-vision against fatal accident by reason of fire." said a man-about-town. "Even these, if a fire should break out when they were crowded, have means of rapid and safe exit wholly inadequate to the emergency. As for the others, well, a fire during a performance would result in the trampling to death and the burning alive of scores of unfortuand the burning alive of scores of unfortu-nate patrons. In my opinion a crooked stairway from an auditorium is a death trup, It has so proven in every case of panic. The law should require direct and broad means of egress from the orchestra floor of every place of amusement, and from the balcony and gallery floors ample independent out-side exits.

side exits.
"We are a characteristically reckless pec "We are a characteristically reckless people where human life is concerned. The owners of big theaters naturally want to save expenditure of money and it costs a good deal for ground in New York, especially on Broadway. Some day, however, there will be a Vienna calamity right here and then those who are not roasted alive, will cry, 'I told you so!' In such a lamentable event the whole amusement business would suffer financially ten times over the cost of the necessary precautions to prevent it."

Women's Courage in the Aggregate.

Women's Courage in the Aggregate. Women in the singular are proverbially modest in their contact with male strangers and the boarding school miss promptly lowers her eyes and scurries away upon chance meeting with a young man. But put a dozen or 20 of these young damsels in a bunch and the aggregate courage and TALK OF THE TOWN.

"cheek" of the lot will rout the most self-possessed man that ever lived. The other day a couple of gentlemen, not overly modesi possessed man that ever lived. The other day a couple of gentlemen, not overly modest when it comes to the opposite sex, were walking in the soft spring sunsime in Featherbed lane. Why "Featherbed" is not at once apparent; but it is a lovely irregular country road skirting Mt. Hope beyond the magnificent Washington bridge over the Harlem, and is, withal, a pretty stretch for the amateur pedestrian. It appears to have so struck a "walking party" of young ladies of the Lexington Avenue Normal School. They were rather rather pretty young ladies with the glow of healthful exercise on their cheeks and fun beaming from their mischievous eyes. There were at least 20 of them. Our young gentlemen were disposed to "fight shy," but a stone wall on one side and a thicket on the other precluded escape. The girls made this discovery at the same time.

"Why, there's a manu" should half a dozen. Going West in the Old Days-Not a Very Pleasant Growth With the Country-A Pedagogue Tortured - Short Tales of

the Day. "You talk about roughing it in the West iowadays; why, it's all eider-down and molasses compared to what it was twenty-five years ago," said E. L. Baring, a Minnesota farmer to me yesterday. "Just to illustrate what I mean let me tell you a story, by no neans an extraordinary one, of life in Colorado in the sixties. A few years ago I was in the Gunnison Valley, and a man named Richardson, who kept a drugstore there, drove me one day to Mt. Carbon, where 'Why, there's a man!" shouted half a dozen I wanted to see anthracite and bitu-minous coal which, strange to say, is found on opposite sides of the same mountain. I noticed Prof. Richardson, as he was called, had neither eyelashes nor eyebrows, which gave his face a most peculiar expression, and as delicately

"Why, there's a man!" shouted half a dozen feminine voices.

"Two of 'em!" cried the chorus.

"I'll take the short one!" exclaimed a brace of beauties in a breath.

"The long one is rather pretty; don't you think so?" inquired a big, black-eyed girl, her head on one side.

To say our young men blushed and wondered how long Featherbed lane was, is putting it mildly. And how the spirited girls laughed and shouted: Some of them actually sat down on the grassy slope and wept. But the running fire of comment, which now included the male wearing apparel, was kept up as long as the young fellows were within hearing, which was as short as possible. a most peculiar expression, and as delicately as I could I finally got around to the cause of this deformity. The story he told lasted all through our drive of half a day.

"Richardson, it appeared, left his farm in Wisconsin—originally he had come from the East—to try what the air of Colorado would do for his wife, who was ailing, and arrived in Denver early in the sixties. He had very poor luck in Denver, and his pile had dwindled to almost nothing, when an acquaintance, a ranch owner, told him he was going to miss a company of cavalry and fight for the old flag, and that if Richardson liked he could under certain easy conditions run his ranch till he returned. Richardson prospered for a year or so on the ranch, but one day a horseman galloped up to the door shouting: The Indians are coming: Fly for your lives! Richardson lost no time, but ited with his wife and child to Denver. The Indians burned the house, and ran off all the stock, and when Richardson returned with a posse a day or two later he found nothing but smoking embers. A magged little urchin with one leg and a very active crutch sells newspapers at the Broadway and Thirty-third street corners. His incisive style of doing business may be gathered from a good many sources. The other day he accosted a man who was consulting his timepiece with, "I say, mister, a man who carries a gold watch ought to be able to puy a paper." The man didn't buy, all the same. Then the lad hopped over the crossing and stopped a couple of fellows who were going into a saloon. They couldn't walk over the little cripple just because he was dirty and impudent, He sang out loud enough for everybody in the vicinity to hear: "Better take a paper, sir—only I cent—do yer more good than a glass o' beer!" They both laughed and took both. The boy then went into a dairy place, and hopping up to the counter with his head on one side like a robin, piped: "Would yer mind openin' an account wid me, mister, fur 3 cents o' milk?" The account was opened, to be profitably closed, let us hope, at the great day.

Suggestions for Conventions.

A Bit of Street Life.

His incisive style of doing business may be

Suggestions for Conventions.

Taus is an era of conventions. Perhaps a

an elevated train, the women who sweep Broadway with their trailing skirts, the

The Repairing of Jewelry.

unpretentious shop somewhere near the re-

tail centers. He may employ from two to

dezen skilled workmen and do an extensive

trade, but he is not known to his customers and has no dealing with them, for the retail jeweler is the middle man who takes in the work, sends it to the repairer's shop, and, when it is returned and delivered to the

Rapid Transit in New York.

UPPER Broadway presents a wierd scene

these summer nights. The flare of torches, the chink, chink, chink of the drill, and the

in anticipation of the rapid transit tunnel. There is atways a little knot of more or less belated people gathered about these busy fellows in the pits. They pause for a mo-ment and then trudge along homeward. Everything else but the streets is shut up. Broadway is open all night. CHARLES THEODORE MURRAY.

MARRIED THREE SISTERS.

The Record Made by Ex-Governor Clai-

borne F. Jackson, of Missouri.

Everybody remembers Claiborne F. Jack-

Colonel said:

"Jackson, you've been here three times now, and I haven't anything left but the old woman. I suppose you will come for her next, but I give you due notice that she is my own private property and you can't have ber."

her."
Governor Jackson laughed immoderately
at the Colonel's Joke, but he never had occasion to make a fourth call upon the Sapping-

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE

Dr. Sara C. Seward.

medical missionary, a niece of ex-Secretary Sew ard and a sister of the Rev. S. S. Seward, died sud denly June 16, at Allahabad, India, where she ha

vears. Miss Seward was born at Florida, N. Y.

in 1833. In 1870 Sir William Muir, then Governor of the Northwestern Provinces of India, sug-gested to the Zenana Missionary Society that appli-cation be made to the American Medical College

cation be made to the American Medical College for women doctors, as the Zenaus women preferred death to having their ills cured by a male physician. The society accepted the suggestion, and application was made to the Philadelphia College. The appointment was tendered to Miss Seward and she accepted it. For several years she was subject to the orders of the British Government, but of late years she had been working under the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions of this country.

David Settle Reid.

Daniel Minnick.

Daniel Minnick died at Bedford, Friday

night, in his 80th year. He was the first person who ever performed in public on the swinging trapeze. He followed the show business for over 30 years. He was for many years a chum of Dan Rice, and was one of the originators of the first show that exhibited under a canvas.

Obitaary Notes.

JESUS JIMENEZ, the Mexican General, is dead,

THOMAS B. BYRNES, a well-known Democratic

olitician, died yesterday morning at Evansville

JOHN F. TEMPLETON died in Union county, Ind.

riday, aged 84. He was one of the best-known

RUEL P. COWLES, President of C. Cowles & Co.'s

arriage hardware manufacturing company, New Haven, died Thursday, aged 62 years.

REY. PATRICK DUFFY, a member of the Society of Jesus, is dead of heart disease at the Frederick Novitiats in Maryland. He was born in Philadel-phia in 186.

MAJOR J. R. MCELHANEY, President of the First

National Bank of Springfield, Mo., and one of the hest-known citizens of that State, died at Spring-field Friday morning.

WILLIAM TORREY, one of the projectors of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, died at Man-chester, N. J., Monday, aged 94 years, His wife died a year ago at the age or 93.

HENRY SHIRK, SR., a prominent citizen of Balti-more, died Thursday night of congestion of the brain, superinduced by old age. He was nearly 87 years old. He was born in the neighborhoof of Lan

caster, Pa.

SISTER RICHARD, a teacher in the convent of St.

Michael's Church, Baltimore, died of consumption

Thursday. She was 22 years old, and a daughter of
Michael Knarr, of New York. She had been in the
convent only a short time.

David Settle Reid, who was prominent in

working among the women for the past I

Dr. Sara C. Seward, a well-known woman

t. Louis Republic.1

A Terrible Journey.

"A second time Richardson started in "and with a little money he had saved from the wreck of his ranching experience, bought some oxen and went to freighting. In the course of business he entered into a contract with the Government, through commissariat officer in Denyer, to haul a quantity of flour from Denver military station at Uncompoghre, some 200 miles away, in Ouray county. After he had signed the contract, obligating hima block and up 40 feet of stairway to catch self for all he was worth to fulfill it the Broadway with their trailing skirts, the loafers who occupy the sidewalk in front of the Coleman House, the umbrella eye-gougers, the people who hail you with "Is it not enough for you?" the between-the-acts flends and the thousand and one other common nuisances, would be an interesting public gathering at this season of the year. The first named might be President pro tem by virtue of his peculiarly seasonable form of idiocy. He could induce nobody to take their places: so he started alone in midwinter to make so he started alone in initial winter to make the journey with twenty ox-teams. The experience that followed, Richardson said, tried him more savagely than all his life in the West put together. After he started the weather got colder and colder; the snow-drifts got deeper, and the luckless oxen were continually stalling. Finally starvation or death from cold stared him in the face, and in despair he took as much coffee, hard-tack and bacon as he could carry and left the ozen behind. Twenty-five miles he walked, afraid to rest a moment, lest he ONE of the comparatively unknown branches of business in the metropolis is the repairer of jewelry. He has a retired and uld fall asleep, never to wake again, in

Tried by Fire. "THEN he happened upon a little cave filled with brush where he thought it safe to rest," continued Mr. Baring. "He kindled a fire to make some coffee, and as he when it is returned and delivered to the owner, scoops in a profit on the transaction. There is such a shop adjoining me, and the shy, bright-eyed young miss who acts as a sort of bank messenger is kept precty much on the go among the lewelry stores receiving and delivering the precious parcels. She carries these in a modest little bag securely fastened to her person. Sometimes it holds small trinkets, rings, chains, lockets, watches—sometimes diamond settings and other valuable ornaments. These have been or are to be cleaned, repaired or polished. The man or woman who leaves such articles at the store to be thus treated probably thinks the work is done right there. Sometimes it is—generally it is not.

Rapid Transit in New York. was about it he fell asleep, exhausted. He awoke to find himself amid flames; the brush had kindled from the fire; and his lothes were on fire. His whiskers, eyebrows and eyelashes were all consumed be fore he escaped. He was near Uncompoghre by this time and he reached the post at last, but with his feet frozen and delirous from suffering. The fever that followed almost killed him, and he lost all the nails of his fingers and toes. When he had recovered he exchanged the oxen, which the soldiers of the post had found where he had left them, for some Texan steers, and with them he started back to Denver. The keen-scented speedy Texan steers saved his life on this journey. They gave him timely warning of the approach of a party of Indians, so that though fired at by the treacherous redskins, he escaped. He met an ambulance containing an army officer and his wife and a farrier of the regiment shortly afterward, and advised them to turn back with him and thus avoid an Indian ambush. They laughed at his advice, and were found, days after, scalped and mutilated by the savages. Richardson went on and arrived in Denver without further adventure. His wife had given him up for dead. started back to Denver. The keen-scented the chink, chink, chink of the drill, and the swinging lanterns above the workmen in the trenches greet returning amusement seekers. This labor goes on all night and continues all day, the day being punctuated by dull reverberations of the dynamiters that make the contiguous buildings tremble. All this is the forerunner of Colonel Dan Lamont's cable railway. In the lower city other night workmen are sinking test holes in anticipation of the rapid transit tunnel. There is always a little knot of more or less

"After that the story of his life ran through smoother chapters and he prospered, so that to-day I dare say people point to him and say: 'You see that man—came out West an' grew up with the country—it's the only way.' But it was a hard way, you'll admit."

Too Faithful Imitation.

THE boys in a rural school in this county got into the habit of rushing into the room in a boisterous, unseemly fashion, to the great annoyance of the teacher, who was of a highly nervous temperament. Finally one morning when the boys had been exasperatingly noisy on their entrance the teacher son, who was the Governor of Missouri when the war began. He was an admirable man and a great favorite among the fair sex. His first wife was a Miss Sappington. His second wife was a Miss Sappington, sister of his first wife. His third wife was also a Miss Sappington, sister of his first and second wife. When he came the third time to ask old Colonel Sappington for his daughter the Colonel said:

"Leakson you've been here three times." rapped for silence and read them a lecture on manners. To impress them the more he offered to show them how a decent boy should come into school, and walked from the door to his desk in slow, solemn style as a sample. This would have had better effect had not the teacher had a club-foot, which he dragged after him with consider-able awkwardness. But still nobody laughed when the teacher concluded by desiring them to enter school as he had the next

day.

The boys were unusually punctual next morning; not one was late. They gathered The boys were unusually punctual next morning; not one was late. They gathered before the school door, and after the teacher had entered, went in in a body. The first boy was the most unruly boy in school, the leader in all mischief. The others followed in single file, and in this order they marched around the room, every boy dragging his left foot exactly as the pedagogue was wont to do. The imitation was too faithful. The object of it decided it was not flattery.

A DECISIVE ANSWER.

The Man Could Not Talk, but Was Able

Make Signs. Detroit Free Press. 1 "It seems to be a clear case against the prisoner. If the Court understands the evi-dence, this gentleman asked the defendant a civil question and he, without replying, at once knocked him down and proceeded to once knocked him down and proceeded to trample on him and kick him in the most brutal manner. Has counsel for the defense anything to say to the contrary?"

"Permit me to explain, Your Honor. I admit that until the facts are fully understood the presumption is certainly against my client. But I wish to call Your Honor's attention to the fact that the prisoner, while hearing distinctly and understanding all that is said to him, cannot speak a word."

"Admitting that, what has it to do with the assault"

"Everything, Your Honor. The accuser

"Admitting that, what has to do whether assault?"

"Everything, Your Honor. The accuser came to the defendant and asked him 'What do you think we ought to do to the Italian Mails in this country. My client, unable to speak yet anxious to oblige the accuser with his opinion on so serious a question, proceeded to demonstrate to him in a manner at once convincing and effectual what he thought ought to be done in the premises. It has been a great surprise to us, Your Honor, that exceptions should have been taken to an answer that was as convincing as it was striking."

A MODERN FABLE. The Dream That Makes Two Visits in On Night and the Result.

New York Sun.] A dream of Oriental sumptuosity, who lay reclined on a bank of vapor idly eyeing the advance of dawn, consented to accompany a sprite on an early glide. By way of the dream appeared to a sewing girl and to the dream appeared to a sewing girl and to an heiress, and then prepared with his com-panion to observe how each would take his visit. While the one, excited by the splen-der of her vision, beheld her surroundings giorified and sung all day at her work, the other was oppressed by spleen at thoughts of a magnificence which made her own an-pointings appear both meager and mean. Even as a lily painted is a fable which pro-claims no other moral than that the compen-

A Wail From the West. Kansas City Times.]

sations of poverty are all a dream.

claims no other moral than that the compen

Mr. Porter, of the Census Bureau, has put both of his feet in it in his attempt to fine a Missouri man \$100 for failing to tell the census enumerator that his farm was mortgaged. The Missourian writes a caustic letter to the great failure stating that he ices not own a farm, and, of course have a mortgage upon it. He further in-forms the superintendent that the Census Bureau is a failure and that he, the superintendent, is a four-legged animal with long, waving ears.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-Diamonds of the purest transparency have been found in British Guiana. -The Bible has now been translated into 66 of the languages and dialects of Africa -There is a clergyman in New Mexico who goes by the name of Rev. Innocent

Wolf. -A large firm in Germany has sent to a caler in San Diego, Cal., for 6,000 cactus

plants of many varieties. -A letter carrier at Wheeling, W. Va., necessfully delivered a letter to a man with the name of George Schwifferwitzerenonth

-Charles Neal, colored, living seven miles west of Gainesville, Fla., buried his twenty-second child Thursday. He has five still living. -A new claimant for honors as a faster is

an Indiana rattlesnake, which "has gone without food for 13 months." It is confined in the Depauw University museum. -There are two Major William McKin-

leys in Ohio. The one is the Republican nominee for Governor and the other is a Democratic saloonkeeper in Mansfield. -The Byron, Me., girls have caught the gold-digging fever, and the heroine of the town is a young woman who was mined \$1 worth of the real stuff from Smith Brook.

-There is a three-armed deaf and dumb freak in a Wisconsin dime museum who can talk so fast on her fingers that there isn't a -A Parsons Kan., cat not only soured on

the household, in which it was raised, but after it ran away actually went back and stole the mouse trap which the family had substituted for the ungrateful tabby. -A couple living within one mile of Lithonia, Fla., have been married 40 years,

and the husband affirms that he has never kissed his wife. Neither has she ever kissed him. They are the parents of 11 children. -A picture belonging to an Audrain county (Mo.) farmer, which disappeared during the recent cyclone, was found over in Pike county the other day, a distance of 50 miles from the residence of the owner. It represented the death of Ananias.

-Borers of the city artesian well at Fort Worth, Tex., are of the opinion that the drill will soon penetrate a huge volume of boiling water, as the temperature increases with every few feet they go down, and at last accounts was 121°, at a depth of 2,300 feet.

-It has been calculated lately that the electromotive force of a bolt of lightning is about 3,500,000 volts, the current about 14,000 -000 amperes, and the time to be about 1-20,000 part of a second. In such a bolt there is an energy of 2,450,000,000 watts, or 3,284,102 horse power.

-Richard Carney, of Cocoannt Grove, Dade county, Fla., had a narrow escape from death. A panther attacked him in the woods. Mr. Carney drove him off, but not without some damage to himself: his cheek was lacerated, arm scratched and his clothing literally torn from his body in shreds. -A girl in Kitsap county, Wash., who

was chased home, a distance of half a mile, by a big black bear, rushed into the house like a whirlwind and fell exhausted on the floor, she did not go into hysteries, but suggested to her father, as soon as she regained her breath, that he "might as well take his gun and look for that bear instead of standing there asking fool questions." -Andrew Jenkins (colored), of Parkerville, Ga., captured a live rattlesnake the

other day. The snake was about five feet long, and was just finishing the job of swallowing a full grown squirrel when captured. He was kept until Thursday night and viewed by several as a curiosity, but they neglected to draw his fangs, and on the night mentioned it committed suicide by biting -An ingenius apparatus has been introfuced to prevent the wheels of electric and other street cars from slipping. It consists

of a revolving brush connected with the forward axle by a belt. As the axle revolves it sets the brushes in motion, clearing a path for the wheels. There is also operated in connection with the device a box which allows the escape of a sufficient amount of sand or salt without the slightest waste. -London was slow to accept the electric light, but is now making up for lost time. At the general meeting of the Metropolitan

Company, the chairman reported that within a year the number of the lamps supplied from 8.000 t 60,000. As to their system of underground mains, he said that the length of the conduit at present laid was 40 miles, and into these conduits there had been laid 90 miles of mains, and not one fault or leakage had oc-

-Prince Conti had the odd trick of barking exactly like a little yapping lap dog, and not infrequently barked at a lady instead of answering her. Once he was seized with a answering her. Once he was seized with a desire to perform this strange antic while in the throneroom of Louis XIV, but knowing how furiously le grand monarque would have resented such an infringement of his royal dignity, Conti hurried to an open window and, leaning out, pressed his handker-chief over his mouth and barked softly to his heart's content.

-At La Villa, Fla., two hens in the vard of Robert Miller got to fighting, and went for each other like game cocks. A cow in the yard went up to the hens and separated them ward went up to the hens and separated them with her horns. They soon after renewed the combat and again were separated by the cow, but only for a short time. She tried to hook them apart again, but failed. She then turned and began to kick at the hens, but this did not separate or stop them from fighting. The cow then caught one under her nose and rolled it about on the ground until she broke one wing. This ended the battle, as the other hen took refuge in flight.

-On Friday last Joseph Morton found a bottle floating in the Coosa river near Kir-ton's landing, 25 miles below Rome, Ga. On the face of a card in the bottle was this incription, printed in heavy black script, scription, printed in heavy black script,
"L. H. Fitts, contractor, Augusta, Ga."
Written in pencil on the lower edge of the
card was the address: "1135 Greene street."
Mr. Morton became interested when he read
this and his wonder grew when he turned
the card over and perused the following inscription, written with a lead pencil in a
delicate hand: "If found, please write my
wife, Mrs. Fitts, of Augusta, and tell her I
leaped from a bridge at Rome, Ga., with suicidal intent." Nothing more could be learned
about Fitts.

DEDICATED TO SMILES,

"Oh, I'm a great favorite with little Maudie, "said Ungle George. "She's very exclusive with her affections. Just listen. Maudie dear, who does oo love?"
"Everybody," said Maudie.—Hurpers' Buser.

Bjones-Our baby said his first word today. Mrs. De Gush came in, and the minute she saw him, exclaimed, "What a perfect image of his Blinks What did the baby say?

Do you make a good living at your business?

Guide—Yes, miss. Why shouldn't I?

Young Lady—I fancied you might find it uphill Farmer Firkin (to Small Boy)-If ve

Young Lady Tourist (to Mountain Guide)

on't come right down out o' that tree, I'll let go the dog's collar.
Small Boy.—Huh! A dog can't climb a tree! er Firkin-No; but I kin, an' he kin squat

Tourist (in Kentucky)-I beg pardon, sir but what is your name?
Citizen—John Smith.
Tourist—Well, Colonel Smith, I—
Citizen—Hold on! I'm not a Colonel. I just
moved in here from the North last week.—Puck.

If cleanliness, as Wesley said, is next If cleanliness, as we say
To godliness, 'tle safe to say
The space is very large that ites betwirt
Our streets and godliness to-day.

New Fork Press. Annie (seeing George slip on a banans peel and slide under a fruit stand)—George doesn't look so much like a dude now, does he? Bessle-No. He has more of a subdued appear

ance at the present moment, -Toledo Blade "What do you expect to prove by all these witnesses, "sharply inquired the Judge.
"We expect, your Honor," replied the attorne
"to impeach the testimony of the prosecuting w ness."
"What's the use," replied the Judge, "Didn't
he tell you he was running a big American tin piste
factory?"—Chicago Tribune.

Wool-What makes Mrs. Hicks watch her husband so closely? Van Pelt—A few nights since she started to grieve for her first husband and Hicks sympathized her.—New York Hernid. "Oh, he is a model busband now. She

does not even let him drink an occasional glass of

wine."
"That is what I call downright mean. He never
would have proposed to her had he not been under
the influence of wine."—Indianapolis Journal.