The Dispatch.

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY 8, 1846.

Vol. 46, No. 145.—Entered at Pittsburg Postoffice, November 14, 1887, as second-class matter.

Business Office—Corner Smithfield and Diamond Streets.

News Rooms and Publishing House 78 and 80 Diamond Street, in New Dispatch Building.

EASTERN ADVERTISING OFFICE, ROOM 21, TRIBUNE BUILDING, NEW YORK, where complete files of THE DISPATCH can always be found. Foreign advertisers appreciate the convenience. Home advertisers and friends of THE DISPATCH, while in New York, are also made welcome.

THE DISPATCH is regularly on Sale at Brentano's, 5 Union Square, New York, and 17 Ave de l'Opera, Paris, France, where anyone who has been disappointed at a hotel news stand can obtain it.

TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

POSTAGE FREE IN THE UNITED STATES.

DAILY DISPATCH, One Year	$8 00
DAILY DISPATCH, Per Quarter	2 00
DAILY DISPATCH, One Month	70
DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, 1 year	10 00
DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, 3 m'ths	2 50
DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, 1 m'th	90
SUNDAY DISPATCH, One Year	2 50
WEEKLY DISPATCH, One Year	1 25

THE DAILY DISPATCH is delivered by carriers at 15 cents per week, or, including Sunday Edition, at 20 cents per week.

PITTSBURG, THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1891.

TRACTION CAR COLLISIONS.

A danger arising from a multiplication of cable and electric railways, and which requires stringent precautions, was emphasized yesterday by the collision of a cable and electric car in the East End. One or two other collisions have occurred before and there have been several narrow escapes. But this casualty—the first in which there has been actual injury to people—makes the lesson especially impressive.

In view of the fact that the necessities of cable and electric lines call for a higher rate of speed than was possible by the old horse cars, the multiplication of crossings establishes no inconsiderable danger. Yet the degree to which this multiplication has been carried will be realized by few people who have not taken the trouble to count them. In the lower part of the city there are eleven such crossings or intersections, with from two to four different companies using the tracks at each, and three at the majority of them. When the Manchester line is finished the total will be increased to thirteen, without including any of the crossings by horse car lines. If the outer portions of the community are included the total will be swelled to over a score.

It is worth while to note that many of these crossings might have been avoided by adopting the principle of common tracks and belt lines where different companies come into close proximity. This would have decreased the danger from the crossings in addition to preserving some of our avenues for the use of vehicles. But that policy was lost sight of in the rush for new transit lines, the most thorough precautions are required to prevent the recurrence of such collisions as that of yesterday.

Without undertaking to decide the disputed question of personal responsibility for the collision, it is plain that the safety of the public, and the proper protection of life on the streets, requires the stringent enforcement of all the precautions necessary to prevent such casualties.

IRON WAGES SETTLED.

The satisfactory settlement of the wage question in the iron mills for the ensuing year has been foreshadowed all along, but it is not the less a matter for general congratulation. There was some of the usual protestation on the part of mill proprietors that they would not assent to certain features of the scale; but the amount of such talk was less than usual and meant less, as the final agreement shows.

This ensures steady operations in the mills for the next twelve months, and carries with it the promise of fair activity in the branches of trade dependent on the iron industry for their custom. For that gratifying result the spirit of conservatism and mutual consideration which has marked the negotiations on this issue for the past few years deserves credit. In this respect the iron industry sets a good example to other industrial lines. There was some talk of demanding an advance of wages on one side and a decided reduction on the other. But such propositions—which would only lead to conflict—were rejected, and the conference was begun in a spirit which rendered the agreement a foregone conclusion.

As a result of this conservative spirit in fixing the wage question employment in the mills has been steadier, and both labor and capital more reliably prosperous than in any other industry. Other interests might learn a valuable lesson from the fact.

AN UNDESIRABLE ACQUISITION.

It is to be regretted that the spirit of American jingoism which breaks out occasionally in the direction of the acquisition of territory has taken a fresh start, as indicated by a recent editorial in the New York *World*. That journal takes the ground that on of a new commercial treaty by Cuba is given better prospects to the way to ultimate annexation. ...t from Spain's jealous guardianship of the chief of her colonial possessions Cuba is exactly the kind of acquisition that the United States cannot afford to take. If that island were offered us as a gift its acceptance would present the alternative of adding to our citizenship a large population unfitted for self-government or of belying our democratic principles by keeping that population disfranchised. Either horn of the dilemma would be of more damage to us than could be compensated by all the sugar and tobacco plantations of that island.

If Spain is ever ready to surrender the sovereignty of Cuba it would be the part of the United States to give the Cubans friendship and support in setting up their own Government. But to add to our population such elements as either the Cubans or Haitiens would cost us far more than any gain that could come with the acquisition.

DISCREDITABLE TO REPUBLICS.

It is a singular and by no means flattering fact that the two great republics of the nation, France and the United States, have refused to accede to the Brussels convention for the suppression of the African slave trade. The influence which has succeeded in preventing favorable action by the United States Senate is supposed to be the interest whose traffic in liquor with Africa would be cut off by the Brussels convention; while it is asserted that the slave dhows use Madagascar as a convenient depot for their nefarious commerce, and thus employ the French flag for their protection. Altogether the attitude of the republics in standing aloof from the cause of humanity for selfish reasons is far from pleasant to people who think that republicanism should take the lead in movements for the benefit of oppressed and maltreated humanity.

The weak arguments used to justify this attitude are exemplified by the Philadelphia *Times*, which declares it to be "good American doctrine" to deny the right of search, and recalls the fact that Lewis Cass, when Minister to France, induced Louis Philippe to reject a similar treaty for the suppression of the slave trade on the same ground—the question of the right of search. This is quite possible; and it is an illustration of the lengths to which pro-slavery power made the dough-face element go, that our Minister to France had influenced the French King to obstruct the fight against the sum of all villanies on such a pretext.

To deny the right of search, to protect free men from being seized by impressment, or to protect the legal rights of neutral traders, is one thing. Denying the right of search so as to afford protection to barbarians and pirates under the flag of a civilized Republic is quite another. The two great republics of the world cannot afford to even indirectly champion the cause of the Arab dealers in humanity for the sake of a few dirty dollars.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

By proclamation of the President, the international copyright went into effect yesterday, with regard to Great Britain, France, Belgium and Switzerland. This will inaugurate a new era in our national position with regard to the rights of authorship as between different countries.

It is hardly to be disputed that the former condition of United States legislation, by which the works of material inventors were thoroughly protected, whether of our nation or some other, while the works of authors were made the material for indiscriminate looting, was distinctly discreditable. It puts the country in a peculiar attitude toward literary talent, that the efforts made to place them on an equality with inventors in the material line have been postponed and defeated so long by special interests. That we have at last made an attempt to establish international protection to authorship is a gratifying evidence of progress.

Of course the success of the present law is to be settled only by experience. That experience cannot be regarded after the lapse of weeks or months, but only after its effects for years can be reviewed will its exact value be calculable. The law contains provisions with regard to the protection of certain special interests of such a character that it can hardly be taken as an example of international copyright pure and simple. These provisions will make it necessary to be more deliberate in making a verdict as to the actual results of the enactment.

But as a definite step in the way of recognizing the property of authorship the new law is gratifying to every cultured American. Whatever changes experience may indicate we may be assured that further steps will not be backward, and that the principle of international copyright has at last a definite footing in our legislation.

HORSE-RACES AND GAMBLING.

It is interesting to observe the energy with which the New York *Recorder* compounds the sin it is inclined to by repelling the comparison of gambling at baccarat with gambling at horse-racing. "The inference is unfair," says the *Recorder*. "Money is won at the horse track as in steamboat racing and stock breeding or baseball. This, however, is money earned by enthusiasm or emulation. Gambling is money earned by chance."

The peculiar phraseology in the predication of "earning" money by chance in gambling is not more remarkable than its hazy casuistry. Chance enters to a greater or less extent into all effort. The gold-diggers earned their money largely by chance; while as to the other side of our moral philosopher's definition, we imagine there is as much enthusiasm and emulation in baccarat or draw poker as in betting with bookmakers or in the French pools.

Of course, the real touchstone of gambling in its moral aspect is the effort to make a gain which shall be another man's loss. Apart from that it is interesting to note how our cotemporary's defense of the racing mania, in repelling the idea of chance in connection with horse-race winnings, unconsciously establishes the not unfounded inference that these events are set up beforehand so as to make them sure things for the insiders.

THE quicksand which the elevated railroad people in New York affirm to form the backbone of Manhattan Island, and thus prevent the construction of an underground railroad, would probably be dangerous if the water from the elevated stocks should get into it.

THE latest feat in connection with the contract labor law is the veto it has put on the effort of a Chicagoan to add a novel feature to the parks of that city. He had fallen in love with the Japanese jinrickisha, and imported two of those vehicles, with two Japanese to draw them in the parks, where children were to ride in them free of charge. No possible infringement upon the wages of American workingmen was intended, and the project was entirely a work of generosity. But the Treasury Department construes the contract labor law correctly enough to shut out the imported Japs, and the Chicago children will not get their free rides. The end of the affair does not seem to leave much room for comment.

MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD wants to know if "it is necessary to be a scoundrel in order to be a successful reporter?" Not at all, Mr. Mansfield. Nor to be a successful actor either we should say, but perhaps Mr. Mansfield may know more on that point.

IT is intimated that Lord Randolph Churchill's efforts in the line of newspaper correspondence on his African trip are not a howling success. The New York *Advertiser* says that it has at least ten reporters "who could go from London to Cape Town on a steamship and write a better two-column account of the trip than Lord Ranny has given us." As the salient feature of the lordly correspondence was a complaint of the steamship accommodations, we may conclude that the reporters would not fall into that error, unless the steamship's agents had refused the privileges of the press.

GREAT excitement marked the close of the Italian Chamber of Deputies; but that body got safely adjourned on the assurance of Rudini that the Triple Alliance is so much determined to preserve the peace of Europe that it is getting ready to fight for it.

SARCASTIC comment is indulged in over the fact that the "Literary Ladies" who had a dinner in London recently indulged in cigarettes. The inference is quite plain that, the ladies regarded that dissipation as essential evidence of their literary character. Still it is not wise to be too scornful. The ladies exhibit no more remarkable ideas in this connection than do literary men who think it necessary to prove their literary character by potations of cordials. And the cigarettes are not quite so demoralizing, either.

HOW is this? The Hon. Thomas B. Reed riding on one of the French tallyho coaches and hobnobbing with the Duc de Cazes and other of the effete aristocracy! Is this the way the great American Speaker shows his enmity to foreign products?

IT is pleasant to learn from the New York *Sun* that there has been "a marked improvement" in the demeanor of the people who go to Coney Island, and that last Sunday "there was no trouble in preserving order." The information that people can go to Coney Island without being bullied by hoodlums or terrorized by the actual outbreak of rowdyism is gratifying; but to have it presented as "a marked improvement" arouses curious speculation as to the character of that alleged pleasure resort in the past.

NOW we learn that "the first reports of Mr. Gladstone's illness were exaggerated." One of the functions of the day seems to be exaggerating the reports of the illness of statesmen, and then exaggerating the denials.

SPEAKING of the discovery that the contracts for cruiser No. 3 have been awarded without any provision for an electric light plant, an esteemed cotemporary remarks that "such a thing could not occur in any successful corporation." Why not, when one of the railroads running out of New York has not been able to obey the law sufficiently to supply its passenger trains with heating apparatus that will not burn up its passengers in case of a smash-up?

IT is asserted by Consul General King that French wines will be higher this year. This indicates that the Consul General has failed to give due attention to the promising reports on the Jersey cider crop.

CONCERNING the efforts of the Agricultural Department to produce rain by explosions, the Washington *Star* thinks they should be continued "right here where they have begun the work." This desire to have all the rain making done in the District of Columbia indicates an unwillingness on the part of the esteemed *Star* to have the rain fall on the just as well as the unjust.

THE HIGH AND MIGHTY.

MRS. GENERAL GRANT is aging rapidly. There has been a marked change both in appearance and in her manner within two years. Her hair is silvered and her slow and uneven steps betoken her advanced years.

THE President is expected to leave Washington on Friday or Saturday for Cape May, where he will remain at least one month, unless urgent business demands his return.

PRINCESS MAY of Teck is the prettiest marriageable royal girl in Europe. She is the present object of devotion of Prince Edward of Wales, but the match is prevented by the strong objection of the Queen.

DOM PEDRO, who has gone to Vichy to take the waters, will probably return to England about the middle of next month, when he is to reside for a few weeks at Bushey Park, which has been placed at his disposal by the Duc de Nemours.

EMPEROR WILLIAM will visit the naval exhibition on July 10. At the conclusion of his sojourn he will start for a fortnight's cruise along the Scottish coast, after which his yacht, the Meteor, will compete for the Queen's cup in the royal regatta at Cowes.

GENERAL JUBAL A. EARLY has accepted the invitation of the Monument Committee to be the orator on the occasion of the unveiling of the Jackson monument at Lexington, V., on July 21. His subject will be the military achievements and character of General "Stonewall" Jackson.

THE health of M. de Lesseps has been greatly affected by the criminal proceedings instituted against the officers and directors of the Panama Canal Company by the French Government. M. de Lesseps' family is extremely anxious as to the outcome of the attack of nervous depression from which the veteran engineer is suffering.

MR. HERBERT GLADSTONE says that influenza first attacked his father's throat, and on his recovery from that attack, exposure during an oration brought on a bronchial affection. He says his father is now improving rapidly and there is no cause for alarm. The Queen and Prince of Wales have sent telegrams inquiring as to Mr. Gladstone's health.

PRINCE FERDINAND finds that the course of true love runs no more smoothly for royal lovers than it does for more humble folk. After stormy interviews with King Charles he has just left to pay a visit to Prince Leopold, of Hohenzollern. It is reported that the King insisted upon his giving up Mlle. Helene Bacarescu in the interest of the Bulgarian Monarchy, on the ground that the proposed mesalliance would compel him to abandon his right to the succession. In the meantime the lady has been compelled to leave the service of the Queen. She proposes to take up her residence in Russia, having been handsomely pensioned.

A SUGAR TRUST INJUNCTION.

The Court Decision Comes Too Late, as the Dividend Is Already Paid.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Judge Barnard, sitting in the Supreme Court has granted an injunction restricting the payment of dividend on the stock of the Sugar Refineries Company. The plaintiff in the case is said to be James A. Taylor. The injunction in this case is similar to the action of the man who locked his stable door after his horse had been taken away.

It is said that anyone passing by the offices of the Sugar Company late last night would have seen that the offices were all lit. A busy force of clerks were at work drawing checks for the dividend, and the checks were all mailed to the stockholders last night. This done, the trustees silently stole away and to-day it was said at the offices of the company that they had all gone fishing. None of the officers were at their desks. This is the first dividend paid by the company since its reorganization. The stockholders of the company who received their checks this morning were in something of a quandary. Those who had not cashed their checks were somewhat disturbed in mind as to their right to do so.

GUESTS OF MRS. HARRISON.

There Are Several of Them Now at the Presidental Cottage at Cape May.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 1.—Mrs. Dimmick and Mrs. Lieutenant Barker, wife of the military attache at Vienna, came on from Washington to-day and are now the guests of Mrs. President Harrison. They will probably stay a month at the cottage. They were accompanied by George W. Boyd, of Philadelphia, and were met at the depot by Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. General Williams and Miss Warfield.

The President will arrive at 4:30 Friday afternoon, and is expected to bring with him Attorney General Miller.

THE STRIKE AFFECTS MARRIAGES.

June Fails to Keep Up Its Proportion of Increase.

The strike has had a depreciating effect in the number of marriage licenses issued during the last month. The total number was 547, and, although it is a slight increase over the number of June of last year, it is not up to the proportion of increase that the other months have enjoyed.

During all of last year there were only 3,508 licenses issued, while for the six months of this year just ended the total is 2,769. The total for this year is expected to be about 5,000.

SOCIAL CHATTER.

MR. J. P. MCNALLY, the handsome Western gentleman who is in the city, secured yesterday a heavy band wedding ring that on July 7, with the proper red tape, will be placed on the hand of Miss Keene, of Allegheny.

MISS LIZZIE MCMAHON, the efficient young superintendent of the Fourth Avenue Baptist Church Industrial School, and the pastor's assistant, departs to-day for a two months' stay in Chicago.

"COLUMBIA," "America," "Star-Spangled Banner" and "Red, White and Blue" were the songs rehearsed at Old City Hall last evening by Carl Retter's chorus for the Fourth of July.

MISS KATE PATTON will forget business cares and delight the hearts of home friends at Cochranton next week.

THE Frohsinn Singing Society enjoyed a boat excursion yesterday afternoon and last evening.

MRS. EDWARD CLARK will shortly sail for Europe, where she will spend some time.

SEVERAL weddings will be solemnized to-day.

TALK OF THE TOWN.

The Jewelry Business Quiet—Why Jewels Are in Demand in July—The Diamond Getting Dearer—Lemonade and Those Who Drink It.

"No, I cannot say that the jewelry business is as lively as I should like it to be," said one of Pittsburg's leading jewelers, and a brainy, observing man, yesterday. "I suppose we must lay it to the door of the strikes and labor disturbances, but however caused it is a fact that the demand for precious stones and jewelry of all kinds, for watches, clocks and plate, is not what it ought to be nor anything like what we usually expect at this time of the year. To be sure the summer is not our harvest time, but there is usually a brisk spurt of business before people begin to take their summer holidays. Perhaps July may redeem things somewhat. This month, though you may not think it, is one of the best of the year for the jewelers for the sale of diamonds and purely ornamental jewelry, such as rings, bracelets, brooches, pins and the like. Women are our best customers, of course, in this line, and the philosophy of their wanting diamonds, etc., in July is that they desire to decorate themselves for the dress parade which takes place at the seashore and the inland pleasure and health resorts. A wife will say to her husband this week: 'George, dear, you know you've promised to give me those diamond earrings next Christmas—now don't you think it would be nice to let me have them now so that I could wear them when we go to the shore?' and if George is not a hard-hearted wretch, who can see that abominable Mrs. Blank next door dazzle all eyes in the hotel dining-room at Cape May next week while his own wife goes un-jeweled and un-sung, he will buy her the diamonds without a word. Anyhow so many women buy decorative jewelry for special use in the fashionable circles now to be found at so many places by sea and mountain in the hot weather that July has come to be the best month in the year, next to the months immediately preceding Christmas. It remains to be seen whether July maintains her reputation in this regard, and the big harvests now assured and the consequent prosperity for this city promise to revive business in the fall."

Diamonds Have No Rivals.

"DIAMONDS still distance all competitors for popular favor," continued the jeweler, "and it is wonderful how many people buy them as compared with the old days. The price of diamonds has gone up during the last six months, owing to a syndicate having obtained the control of the supply to a great extent, but diamonds are still a good deal lower than they were a few years ago, and I consider them still decidedly cheap. The syndicate which has obtained possession of the principal mines intends, I believe, to raise the price steadily by curtailing the supply, they arguing that the man who wants a diamond will be as willing to pay $100 as $60, or $50 as $30.

"Latterly the ruby has increased in favor but it can never approach the diamond in popularity. Rubies of good color and any size are comparatively rare, far more so than diamonds of equal quality. Then, too, the fancy for colored stones seems to be an acquired taste, while the white stone satisfies almost everyone. Customers are wont to find fault with the shade of a ruby's color, this man saying it is too light, and that woman it is too dark. It is so with all colored stones; their beauties are not so apparent to the uneducated eye as the diamonds."

"Are many imitation diamonds worn in Pittsburg?"

"No, I think not. The fact that a woman cannot wear diamonds to advantage unless she is dressed up to them, keeps a great many people from using paste diamonds, although they are now made so cleverly that only an expert could detect the pretense. I have found that some of the jewels supposed to be shams were genuine, the meanness of the wearer's dress misleading the observers."

Thirst and Imagination.

"COOL Lemonade Five Cents a Glass!"

The sign hangs over a stand on one of the principal down-town streets, and gallons of the compound are sold every hour. All that the proprietor prays for is hot weather. The sun is his best advertising agent. The variety of customers who drink at this temperance bar is astonishing. Yesterday at one time a Baptist minister, a hack-driver, a newsboy and a banker were pouring the cool sour stuff down their parched throats at the same moment.

"All sorts of people, as you see," said the lemonade man, "drink here—and they drink lemonade for all sorts of reasons. Most of them, of course, drink it to quench their thirst—and, by the way, a couple of doctors come here every day and drink unsweetened lemonade, and it's the best way to stay thirst—but some drink it to stave off biliousness, and one man told me the other day that he believed lemonade was an excellent thing for the hair. I don't know how he figured it out, and it's not my business anyhow. It is usually believed that acids are bad for rheumatics, yet a man who drinks a good many glasses of lemonade every week says that it helps his rheumatism. Good deal of imagination, I guess, in it all.

"Just after the Johnstown flood, when everybody was a little squeamish about drinking the river water, I remember an old man came here and after he'd asked for a glass of lemonade, he stayed my hand suddenly and asked: 'Where do you get the water from?'

"'All spring water, of course,' said I.

"'That's all right, then,' said he, and he drank the lemonade with a relish. He came the next day and brought a friend. He told me then that he lived 'way out Center avenue and hadn't drunk a drop of hydrant water for three days since the flood, and he remarked to his friend that my stall was the only place in the city where you could get pure spring water. I hadn't the heart to confess that the water I mixed with sugar and lemon-juice came from the hydrant, but that was the fact, and it did him no harm."

Lemonade Statistics.

"THIS summer has been favorable so far to the business," continued the lemonade man, "just hot enough right along to keep people thirsty. When trade is at its best I sell a box of lemons a day; there are 300 lemons in a box, so that means 600 glasses of lemonade. You go into a saloon, and as a rule the bartender will turn up his nose at you when you call for lemonade, and he'll charge you ten cents or perhaps fifteen. I can afford to sell a glass of lemonade at five cents, throw a smile in and still make money. The reduction in the price of sugar helps me, since the duty was cut down, for you see I use a barrel a week, that is 360 pounds. The choice of good lemons is a somewhat difficult matter, but they average pretty well.

FUNDS OF THE STATE.

A Detailed Statement of Deposits by Treasurer Boyer for June.

HARRISBURG, July 1.—State Treasurer Boyer to-day made public the detailed deposits of the sinking fund for the month of June:

The amount in the sinking fund at the close of business June 30 was $3,000,925 25, divided among the following banks: Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank, Philadelphia, $1,654,711 48; Allegheny National Bank, Pittsburg, $170,000; Mechanics' Bank, Harrisburg, $125,000; First National Bank, Harrisburg, $50,000; People's Bank, Philadelphia, $100,000; Commonwealth Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company, $135,173 60; Johnstown Bank, Lebanon county, $5,000; Beaver Deposit Bank, Beaver, $10,000; Lancaster Trust Company, Lancaster, $25,000; First National Bank, Chester, $10,000; Farmers' Bank, Hummelstown, $10,000; Cochran, Payne & McCormick, Williamsport, $21,800; First National Bank, Huntingdon, $10,000; First National Bank, Bangor, $10,000; Central National Bank, Columbia, $5,000; First National Bank, Mauch Chunk, $20,000; Fourth Street National Bank, Philadelphia, $200,000; Second National Bank, Mauch Chunk, $20,000; People's National Bank, Lancaster, $15,000; Farmers' National Bank, West Chester, $10,045 06; Enterprise Savings Bank, Allegheny, $51,195 10; Chestnut Street National Bank, Philadelphia, $200,000; National Bank of Oxford, $5,000; Spartansburg Bank, $3,000; First National Bank, Lebanon, $15,000; First National Bank, Millersburg, $10,000; Corn Exchange National Bank, Philadelphia, $20,000; First National Bank, Bellefonte, $40 000; National Bank, Schwenksville, $15,000; Citizens' National Bank, Towanda, $10 000.

There have also been deposited in various banks by Treasurer Boyer's securities to indemnify the State against loss by Jamison and Delamater failures, $125,009 09.

At the close of business June 30 there was in the general fund $2,972,709 15—about $500,000 more than at the previous month, and the largest amount that has been in the general fund at any time since the war.

An Enterprising Chick.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

SCOTTDALE, July 1.—An egg is on exhibition here in the store windows, the product of a hen not a year old. The chicken is the property of Donald Wilkins, of Everson, and the other day created a great ado over an egg weighing six ounces and larger than two goose eggs.

FANCIES IN TOMBSTONES.

One Woman Who Visits Hers Three Times a Week.

"Pittsburgers are very particular about the stones that mark their resting places and those of their friends," said Mr. Alexander Beggs the other day as he seated himself on a long slab of Uemidan marble, a late importation from Africa. "Dreadfully particular I might say, so much so that in some instances they not only give the order for their monument before they die, but have it executed as well, with the inscription—name and all—upon it, leaving of course the space for the death date."

"That monument there," continued the speaker, pointing to a medium sized marble stone somewhat yellow with age, "was ordered about ten years ago and the woman it is intended for isn't dead yet. She ordered it herself, and we have to keep it in that conspicuous place because, she comes in about three times a week to look at it. She isn't a bit melancholy over it, in fact seems to have a sort of an affection for the stone. You see by the inscription she's a maiden lady and that partially accounts for her anxiety to possess and her friendship for the monument. It may take the place of a husband instead of tea and cats for all I know. She's a mighty nice woman though, and has considerable wealth."

"Yes, fashions change in monumental work," he continued, "just as they do in everything else, and there are lots of people in the city who keep abreast of the changes. Just at the present time granite has almost entirely superseded marble as far as material is concerned. Its more durable, more expensive and seems better adapted in every way to the cemetery demands. The designs are plainer and more elegant than in former years, and very little novelty or fancy work is called for.

"There is a great desire, though, on the part of fashionable people to excel their neighbors, even in the city of the dead, and everyone wants something distinctively original and new to this section of the country. One massive monument usually answers for the family, with separate grave markers for each individual."

"Our customers generally have more trouble in selecting the inscription for the stone than in selecting the stone; they frequently change their minds several times after giving the order.

"But when the lettering is commenced the inscription has to go. There have been great changes in the method of stone-cutting within the last few years. The work now is almost all done with machinery by compressed air, like that for instance," said Mr. Beggs, as he turned to a very large stone with a very little man who was controlling an exaggerated drill similar in shape and performance to those used by a dentist.

"Under the persistency of that drill, skillfully controlled, an inscription is perfected, and with another instrument the polishing also, in much less time than formerly," continued the speaker, "but we have to pay the stone cutters. They command from $3 to $3 50 a day. Our busiest time in the cemetery is from the first of April up to the last of May. Everyone prepares for Decoration Day."

SLEPT SIX DAYS AND NOT AWAKE.

A Linesville Young Lady Lying in a Protracted Cataleptic Fit.

LINESVILLE, July 1.—Several days ago Miss Cora Irons, of this city, went to Conneaut Lake for an extended visit. She was very well and in good spirits, but to-night news comes from that place that she has been lying in a cataleptic state for six days and all efforts to waken her are vain.

Thursday evening, June 25, the young lady started to her room to dress, and not returning, her friends became alarmed and went after her. She was found lying peacefully on the bed, with her eyes wide open, but evidently in deep sleep. The young lady's eyes soon closed, and she has ever since been in a deep sleep. Her pulse and temperature are normal, and it is said by her physicians that she probably hears every word spoken by her anxious friends. It is said the young lady had a similar visitation several years ago and came around all right after the peculiar influences that brought about her condition had been removed.

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

George A. Norris, U. S. N.

Lieutenant Commander George A. Norris, of the United States steamer Omaha, died in San Francisco Tuesday of pneumonia. He was a native of Maine and graduated from the Naval Academy in 1866. His first service was in the South Atlantic station on the Pawnee. He was promoted to be lieutenant in 1870 and was employed in the Darien surveying expedition and, a little later, in surveying work in the Pacific. After a brief term in the Hydrographic Office he was appointed in 1879 to the nautical schoolship St. Mary's, on which he served three years. In 1886 he was made Lieutenant Commander and assigned to special duty in New York. He joined the Omaha some months ago. He was about 46 years old.

Mrs. Will Poor.

Word has just been received in this city of the death at Denver of Mrs. Will Poor. The cause was a cancerous malady with which she had been afflicted for some years. She went to Europe once for treatment, but not receiving any substantial relief returned to her home in this city, attended by a young American physician, Dr. Frank Nodine, of Cleveland, who treated her in Paris and thought he could eradicate the poison from her system. A strange coincident is that this young doctor died himself on shipboard last summer when returning to this country. Mrs. Poor, who, as Miss Mary Graff and then as Mrs. John M. Kirkpatrick, was once known as the most beautiful woman in the society of this city, leaves a large estate. Her jewels were the envy of all who ever beheld them.

John Little.

John Little, special officer of the Court House, 31 years old, died yesterday as his home, No. 1 Clay alley. He was a warm friend of the late District Attorney Johnston and County Commissioner Boyle, and was one of the organizers of the County Democracy. Death was caused by a complication of diseases. Mr. Little leaves a wife and child. His funeral will take place to-morrow morning at the house and will be attended by a large number of friends.

Mrs. Andrew Black.

Mrs. Andrew Black died, in the 80th year of her life, at No. 4229 Oakland Terrace, on Tuesday evening. During her life she was an active worker in the cause of temperance, and 15 years ago carried her crusade into the saloons of the city. She was the widow of Rev. Andrew Black, at one time a leading minister here, and leaves three children and a host of friends. The funeral will take place this afternoon.

Joseph U. Rose.

Joseph U. Rose, the senior member of the Hart, Rose Belting Co., died yesterday at his residence on Neville street. Mr. Rose was a well-known and greatly respected citizen. Notice of the arrangements for the funeral will be made public to-day.

A. Parker Robinson.

Mr. A. Parker Robinson died yesterday at Latrobe. He was grandson of the late General Wm. Robinson and a brother of Congressman John B. Robinson, of Chester county, and of the late Eccles Robinson, of Allegheny.

Obituary Notes.

"AUNT" MILLIE BLACKBURN, (colored) died Tuesday, near Ellston, Montgomery county, Va., aged 102.

W. D. HENSHAW, the Assistant General Manager of the Royal Insurance Company, of Liverpool, died Monday night at Brooklyn from acute indigestion.

ALDERMAN JOHN MANNING, of the Twelfth ward of Buffalo, died of dropsy Tuesday. He was 40 years old and had served several terms as Supervisor and Alderman.

REV. DR. ALBERT GALLATIN PALMER, a Baptist minister of note and the father of Manager A. M. Palmer, of the Madison Square Theater, died Tuesday at his home in Stonington, Conn., the city of his birth.

IGNAZ LEYBACH, a once popular and very prolific composer of pianoforte pieces, is dead at Toulouse, France, aged 74. He was a native of Alsace. His compositions include more than 200 pianoforte studies, etc.

CAPTAIN RICHARD HAMOR, SR., one of the proprietors of the Grand Central Hotel at Bar Harbor, died suddenly on Monday at the age of 76. He was a native of that place, and about 1858 opened the Grand Central. It was the second public house in Bar Harbor.

LEW MILTON, a well-known negro minstrel, is dead at his home in St. Louis. He was born in Nashville, Tenn., in 1857, and made his debut on the stage in 1870. Since then he had traveled with most of the big minstrel troupes, and since 1882 he had been stage manager at one of the St. Louis theaters.

REV. FATHER J. HUBERT HEIDENRICH died at St. Peter's College, Jersey City, Wednesday night, after a short illness. He attended the college commencement last Friday night and the banquet that followed. Heart failure is given as the cause of death. He was professor of German and treasurer of the college.

MRS. MARGARET SNODGRASS, who died recently of old age at the residence of James Fleming, near Brown' station, O., was the oldest resident in Jefferson county. She and her husband settled there some 75 years ago, soon after they were married, on the farm now owned by Mr. Fleming, and on which she died.

COUNT NICOLAS GABRIELLI, an Italian composer who enjoyed some celebrity 30 years ago, and was up to the last a well-known figure in Parisian society, died in Paris recently, aged 78. He was for 14 years director of music at the Naples San Carlo, and produced many splendid ballets. He was also the author of a one act opera bouffe, "Gregorio," produced at the Paris Salle Favart.

NEW COPYRIGHT LAW.

The President Officially Starts It on Its Legal Way With a Proclamation—Text of the Measure—Protection for Authors Now an Actuality.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The President to-day issued a proclamation providing for the granting of copyright privileges in the United States to the citizens or subjects of Belgium, France, Great Britain and Switzerland, in accordance with the provision of the act, which went into effect to-day.

The first section of the new law provides that the author, inventor, designer or proprietor of any book, map, chart, dramatic or musical composition, engraving, cut, print, or photographic negative thereof, or of a painting, drawing, chromo, statuary, and of models or designs intended to be perfected as works of fine arts, and the executors, administrators or assigns of such persons shall, upon complying with the provisions of this chapter, have the sole liberty of printing, re-printing, publishing, completing, copying, executing, finishing and varying the same, and in the case of dramatic composition, of publicly performing or representing it, or causing it to be performed or represented by others, and authors or their assigns shall have exclusive right to dramatize and translate any of their works for which copyrights shall have been obtained under the laws of the United States.

Continuation of Copyright.

It is further provided that the author, inventor or designer, if he be still living, or his widow or children if he be dead, shall have the same exclusive right continued for the further term of 14 years, upon recording the title of the work or description of the article so secured a second time and complying with all other regulations in regard to original copyright within six months before the expiration of the first term, and such persons shall within two months from the date of said renewal cause a copy of the record thereof to be published in one or more newspapers printed in the United States for the space of four weeks.

No person shall be entitled to a copyright unless he shall, on or before the day of publication in this or any foreign country, deliver at the office of the Librarian of Congress, or deposit in the mail within the United States, addressed to the Librarian of Congress at Washington, District of Columbia, a printed copy of the title of the book, map, chart, dramatic or musical composition, engraving, cut, print, photograph or chromo, or a description of the painting, drawing, statue, statuary or a model or design for a work of the fine arts, for which he desires a copyright.

Importations That Are Barred.

During the existence of such copyright, the importation into the United States of any book, chromo, lithograph or photograph so copyrighted, or any edition or editions thereof, or any plates of the same not made from type set, negatives or drawings on stone made within the limits of the United States, shall be prohibited, except in the cases specified in paragraphs Nos. 512 to 516 inclusive, in section 2 of the act entitled "An act to reduce the revenue and equalize the duty on imports, and for other purposes," approved October 1, 1890; and except in the cases of persons purchasing for use and not for sale who import subject to the duty thereon not more than two copies of such book at any one time; and except in the case of newspapers and magazines not containing in whole or in part matter copyrighted under the provisions of this act, unauthorized by the author, which are exempted from prohibition of importation.

Every person who shall print or publish any manuscript whatever, without the consent of the author or proprietor first obtained, shall be liable to the author or proprietor for all damages occasioned by such injury.

Penalties for Evading the Law.

If any person after the recording of the title of any map, chart, dramatic or musical composition, print, cut, engraving or photograph, or chromo, or of the description of any painting, drawing, statue, statuary, or model or design intended to be perfected and executed as a work of the fine arts as provided by this act shall, within the term limited, and without the consent of the proprietor of the copyright first obtained in writing, signed in presence of two or more witnesses, engrave, etch, work, copy, print, publish, dramatize, translate or import, either in whole or in part, or by varying the main design with intent to evade the law, or knowing the same to be so printed, published, dramatized translated or imported, shall sell or expose to sale any copy of such map or other article as aforesaid, he shall forfeit to the proprietor all the plates on which the same shall be copied, and every sheet thereon either copied or printed, and shall farther forfeit $1 for every sheet of the same found in his possession.

In case of a painting, statue or statuary he shall forfeit $10 for every copy of the same in his possession or by him sold or exposed for sale; one-half thereof to the proprietor and the other half to the United States.

Beneficiaries of the Act.

The act shall only apply to a citizen or subject of a foreign state or nation when such foreign state or nation permits to citizens of the United States of America the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as its own citizens, or when such foreign state or nation is a party to an international agreement which provides for reciprocity in the granting of copyright, by the terms of which agreement the United States of America may at its pleasure become a party to such an agreement.

The existence of either of the conditions aforesaid shall be determined by the President of the United States by proclamation made from time to time as the purposes of this act may require.

TROUBLE OVER A NEW LAW.

A Number of Mines in Southern Illinois Close Down Because of It.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—The Consolidated coal mines in the Collinsville coal district in Illinois closed down to-day, and between 300 and 400 miners are thrown out of employment. The shutdown is caused by the weekly payment law, passed by the last Legislature of Illinois going into effect to-day.

The Consolidated Company tried to force its employes to sign a year's contract which would result in the evasion of the weekly payment law, but they refused to sign. General Manager Simpson denies that the company intends to fight the new law, and says the men are out only for a day until a new contract can be signed; but a discrepancy exists between the statements of the company and of its employes.

PEOPLE COMING AND GOING.

P. C. Knox and family, S. A. Dickey and family, James Fulton and family, ex-Mayor Fulton with his mother and sister, Richard Shaw and family, Mrs. N. P. Reed and child, Mrs. J. P. Reed and family, Mr. H. Imhoff and family, Ed Jackman and James W. Breen are among the Pittsburg arrivals at Atlantic City.

Gustave Lindenthal went to New York last evening. He remarked that the less said about the Hudson River Terminal Railroad for New York the better it would be for the projectors, as they will have to buy considerable property and the owners may put up the price.

John Stevenson, Jr., of New Castle, and George E. Mitchell, of Boston, are at the Monongahela House. The latter paralyzed the bellboys by his display of diamonds. His fingers and shirt front were covered, while a big one glistened from the end of his watch chain.

J. M. Roberts left for San Francisco last evening. Mr. Roberts represents a big house engaged in the manufacture of Angostura Bitters and is long and favorably known to the trade here as a brisk and pushing business man and a genial companion to boot.

W. W. Picking, traveling passenger agent of the Baltimore and Ohio road at Somerset, was in the city yesterday to report to his chief, E. D. Smith. He is kept busy during the summer piloting picnic parties to the numerous pretty groves along the road.

Ex-Congressman A. J. Warner, of Marietta, a prominent advocate of free silver, is a frequent visitor to Pittsburg since he threw up the sponge in Congress. He was at the Seventh Avenue Hotel yesterday.

James A. Chambers left for Chicago last evening. He said the window glass wage committee had not reported to the association, and he could not say what would be done. Some trouble is expected.

W. F. Kelly, of Oil City, and Dr. H. U. Duncan, of Mt. Pleasant, are registered at the Seventh Avenue Hotel.

M. H. Crumrine, of Akron, and C. G. Magee, of Fostoria, are among the guests at the Duquesne.

J. T. Leary, of Ft. Wayne, and C. W. Brady, of Washington, are stopping at the Anderson.

J. R. McGinley and H. Sellers McKee left for New York last evening.

Lincoln A. Smith, of Washington, is at the Schlosser.

W. B. Rodgers returned from New York last evening.

CHAUTAUQUA'S SCHOOL.

Formal Opening of the Famed Assembly for the Summer Season of 1891.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CHAUTAUQUA, July 1.—The eighteenth annual session of the Chautauqua Assembly opened formally to-day in the presence of a large number of cottagers and visitors. The amphitheater was comfortably filled with Chautauquans, new and old, when Chancellor Vincent called the Assembly to order this afternoon. The Chancellor's address was particularly felicitous. He said the Chautauqua of 1874 contained the gems of the marvelous developments of the 17 years past. While the externals have materially changed, the spirit of Chautauqua remains the same—a spirit of large humanity and of profound reverence. We believe in progress and in a future, optimistic and not pessimistic, for humanity.

President Miller telegraphed from Akron, Ohio, his congratulations, and said that he pressed the button and formally declared the summer meetings opened. Bishop Vincent congratulated the Chautauquans on the brilliant prospect ahead and the rapid and wide increase of the university extension methods, as well as the general educational methods, reaching not only the masses, but also the classes.

Higher Education in Schools.

Colonel Francis W. Parker, of Quincy method fame, and now principal of the Cook County Normal School, Illinois, made an admirable address on the higher work and needs of the public schools. He said that they largely determined what the fate of our great American Republic would be.

Dr. T. L. Flood, editor of the *Chautauquan*, spoke of the advanced work that Chautauquans were doing and said that it was really remarkable how much general information on all subjects was being diffused.

At 4 o'clock, in the temple, Prof. J. A. Woodburn, of Indiana State University, began a course of lectures on "The Causes of the American Revolution." Chautauqua believes that every American should have a thorough knowledge of the history of his own country and hence the inauguration of this course of university extension lectures in American history.

Lectures on American History.

After vesper services to-night, Prof. J. L. Williston, of Chicago, gave the first of a very unique series of lectures, known as "Columbian" lectures, which treat of early American history. Some 60 stereopticon views were used.

The first day closed most auspiciously and the indications are that the influx of visitors this year will be larger than ever before. Students and teachers are arriving on every train. Fifty thousand dollars have been expended in buildings and other improvements at the "Summer City" during the past season, and it will therefore be readily seen that the Chautauqua of 1891 is far ahead of the Chautauqua of 1890. The boarding house keepers are nearly all here and ready for business and the arrivals of guests are larger than at the same time last year.

Some Handsome New Buildings.

The building which attracts the most attention is the new Arcade, on Summerfield avenue, facing the dock. This handsome and substantial structure has been built at a cost of $10,000, under plans made by Architect E. G. Hall, of Jamestown. It is one of the handsomest buildings on the ground, and is a credit alike to the place and the builder. The new Presbyterian building, on Palestine avenue, is another tasteful structure, completed this spring, at a cost of $4,000. It adds much to the beauty of the grounds.

College Hall, on Wythe avenue, is just finished, at a cost of $2,500, and the United Presbyterian headquarters, on Vincent avenue, costing $12,000, completes the list of public buildings for the season of 1891. North avenue has been built up to a considerable extent the past winter. Dr. T. L. Flood has a $4,000 cottage; Mrs. Howard Loomis, of Cleveland; Mrs. Tracey, of Portsmouth, O., and the Rev. Mr. Bignal, of Randolph, each have a $2,000 cottage. There are also some 20 more new cottages completed.

HIGH SCHOOL CANDIDATES.

Nearly One Hundred of Them Fell Below the Mark in Allegheny.

The result of the examination of pupils for admission to the Allegheny High School was announced last night. Only the numbers were given out, Superintendent Morrow refusing to give the names. There were 236 applicants, of whom 153 passed without conditions, 26 failed and 20 were only partly examined, not going through with the examination. Thirty-seven are entitled to re-examination 13 of them in two studies and 24 in but one study. There was a close race for first place, Mollie A. Kornblum, of the Fifth ward school winning by one-ninth of 1 per cent. Her average was 89 and 1-9 of 1 per cent, while Maggie M. Allen, of the Sixth ward school had an average of 89.

The following are the numbers and their degree of success:

Passed—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 30, 31, 32, 34, 37, 38, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 48, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 85, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 93, 97, 98, 99, 105, 106, 107, 108, 110, 112, 113, 115, 117, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 127, 128, 130, 131, 134, 135, 137, 138, 139, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 151, 154, 157, 158, 159, 161, 162, 163, 165, 166, 168, 169, 171, 172, 173, 174, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 183, 186, 187, 192, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 201, 202, 203, 206, 207, 208, 209, 211, 212, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 225, 226, 228, 229, 231, 232, 233.

Failed—Nos. 33, 35, 50, 52, 53, 86, 96, 100, 111, 114, 118, 125, 126, 133, 136, 149, 156, 182, 184, 185, 191, 210, 214, 224, 227, 234.

Only partially examined—Nos. 8, 27, 28, 40, 42, 68, 84, 94, 95, 103, 109, 129, 132, 141, 155, 170, 175, 189, 235, 236.

Entitled to re-examination—Orthography—Nos. 12, 76, 116, 150, 154, 167, 193, 230.

Language—Nos. 6, 17, 49, 92, 101, 116, 190, 213.

Geography—Nos. 13, 29, 67, 104.

History—Nos. 76, 164, 194.

Arithmetic—Nos. 14, 36, 46, 51, 140, 150, 167, 181, 188, 194, 200, 204.

Mental Arithmetic—Nos. 12, 15, 17, 46, 51, 76, 92, 101, 152, 160, 181, 197, 200, 204, 213.

Physiology—Nos. 13, 29, 67, 104.

THE NATION'S HOLIDAY.

Nearly All the Plans for the Fourth of July Now Completed.

Expenses for the Fourth of July celebration at Schenley Park are piling up rapidly, but the committee has over $5,400 on hand, which is expected to fully cover them. A big grand stand has been erected on the west slope of the park facing the knoll in which the flagstaff stands. It will seat 600 people, and in the evening will command a good view of the fireworks display. Refreshments will be plentiful at the parks. There will be at least 200 lunch stands. Prof. Carl Retter last night held the final rehearsal of the May Festival chorus preparatory for the Fourth of July exercises, and he says he expects to have between 300 and 400 trained voices to render the patriotic songs for the occasion.

The sports for the day have all been arranged. The junior sports will be under the charge of Prof. George Fisher. Gusky, the elephant, and 200 swings will furnish amusement for the children.

Plans for the opening of Central Park on the evening of the Fourth have been completed, and the affair promises to be an entertaining one for the people of the Hill.

JOHNSTOWN PAYING ITS DEBT.

An Appeal From Flood-Stricken Cherokee Meets a Generous Response.

JOHNSTOWN, July 1.—An appeal has been received here from the Mayor of Cherokee for assistance for the flood sufferers there. The appeal is peculiarly interesting to the people here, in the light of our own past calamity.

This latest appeal touched the people here at once, and subscriptions have been opened. Several prominent men have already started the ball rolling with a good round sum, and others are falling in.

Indian Students Going Home.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CARLISLE, July 1.—Sixty Indian boys and girls left the training school in this city this afternoon for their homes in Wisconsin, Kansas, Dakota, Montana and the Indian Territory. Some were graduates and others had completed a three-year course. These pupils consisted mainly of Sioux, Osage, Pawnee and Winnebago Indians. Nearly all of them have learned trades during their stay at the school.

It Don't Beat Drowning.

New York Commercial Advertiser.]

The season of the public baths has opened; likewise the sewers, which empty into and through the public baths. Perhaps it improves public health to have boys wallowing about in the city sewage, and perhaps not. At all events the bathers are cooled, and some of them feel better after immersion—provided they are not troubled with typhus.

McCandless After Big Game.

United States Attorney Lyon yesterday entered suits in the United States Circuit Court against the A. Garrison Foundry Company, the Thomas Evans Glass Company, Oliver Iron and Steel Company, Jones & Laughlin, Lim., the Oliver & Roberts Wire Company, Lim., and the city of Pittsburg. The suits are to restrain the defendants from dumping dirt, etc., into the river.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

—Births exceed the deaths by three every minute.

—Cherra Poonjee, in the Assam hills, has a rainfall of over 500 inches per annum.

—Including the native troops, the English establishment in India is about 220,000 men.

—Indian elephants cannot live in Central Africa, the home of a larger and more hardy species.

—The yield of gold in Victoria for 1890 was 583,770 ounces, which is the lowest yield for ten years.

—The total amount of life insurance in Great Britain is nearly identical with the total national debt.

—In propoption to population, Buenos Ayres has the largest number of daily papers of any city in the world, viz., 23.

—At a recent English marriage ceremony the bride was exactly twice the age and twice the weight of the groom.

—An artificial ice rink has been prepared for the amusement of the Emperor William's sons in the garden attached to Schloss Bellevue, in the Thiergarten. The young Crown Prince and Prince Fritz are good skaters.

—A Burlington woman refused to contribute to the fund for the support of her pastor because he sometimes practices law while engaged in the ministry. She holds that no man can be a good Christian and practice law.

—The Congregationalists are the longest pedigreed people in Kansas. They all trace to the Mayflower. Deacon Bradford, who used to keep a music store in Atchison, is chief. He traces to old Governor Bradford, of Plymouth colony.

—With the issues of silver coin during 1890 the entire amount of the silver coinage of the new designs delivered by the English Mint has been raised to £5,256,000, and of this £3,382,000, or more than half, has been taken by the bank of England.

—Alfred Tennyson has been England's Poet Laureate since 1850, a longer period than the honor was held by any of his predecessors. Colley Cibber enjoyed the distinction from 1730 to 1757, and Robert Southey from 1813 to 1843; all the others, from Edmund Spenser down, for much shorter terms.

—A return has been issued at the instance of Mr. Herbert Gladstone of the number of Her Majesty's ships which have been lost otherwise than in action since 1840. It is shown that 70 vessels have been wrecked in that time, beginning with the Spey in 1841 and ending with the Serpent last November.

—A novel instance of spontaneous combustion was a short time ago reported from Irvine, N. B. It appears that a wagon of limestone, having been exposed to rain in the night, took fire and was quite burnt. It is supposed that the slacking of the lime was sufficient to set fire to the woodwork of the wagon.

—Americans use an alloy of one-tenth copper in making coins—to harden them. The English use less—one-twelfth. Some time ago the English Government filled two spinning cylinders, one with English coin and one with American, and set them both revolving. The former wore away much more under the shaking than the American did.

—The supply of human hair sent from China to Europe amounted to £80,000 during 1890. It was exported from Canton, and if Consul Alabaster may be credited, most of it came from the heads of "beggars, criminals and dead persons." The hair used in London chiefly comes, it is said, from South Germany and the Pyrenees. Little is produced by London hospitals.

—A sergeant, a lance-corporal and a private of the balloon detachment of a Berlin Regiment had a very dangerous journey lately. They went up at noon, intending to go to Hamburg; but at a height of 7,000 feet they got into a terrific hurricane at a temperature of 11° below zero (Centigrade), and were driven to Thuringia, where they landed at about 4 o'clock.

—A pneumatic chisel has been introduced into a stone-cutting establishment in Germany. It resembles in appearance a syringe, which the operator holds with both hands, and as he lets it slide over the surface of the stone or metal the chisel chips off splinters and particles. Compressed air, acting on a piston, imparts a rotation of from 10,000 to 12,000 revolutions per minute.

—The salary on appointment to the second division of the civil service in England is £70, and it rises by annual increment to £100. On advancement to the next grade the salary rises by annual increments of £7 10s to £190. On a further advancement the salary rises by increments of £10 to £250, and there is still a higher grade in the second division, in which the salary rises from £250 to £350.

—The most prolific novelist the world has ever seen was Lope de Vega (1562-1635). It is calculated that 21,300,000 of his lines were actually printed, and no less than 1,800 plays of his composition were acted upon the stage. Montalvan records the fact of his having written 15 acts in 15 days, making five plays in a fortnight. If not remembered for quality of work, Vega holds a high place in literary annals for quantity.

—It is stated that in India soap is regarded almost in the light of a natural curiosity, for it is rarely if ever to be obtained of a shopkeeper there. Of course, it is sold in the larger towns; but the amount used by the natives must be very small, seeing that the total consumption of soap in India last year was only 5,000 tons. This means that the amount used by each person for the year was considerably less than one ounce.

—A bit of post mortem humor was brought to light recently, when the will of a well-known doctor was read. In this document the doctor leaves his entire estate to his two sisters, and concludes with a clause containing this extraordinary language: "To my wife, as a recompense for deserting me and leaving me in peace, I expect my sister Elizabeth to make her a gift of 10 shillings to buy a handkerchief in which she may weep after my decease."

—A small collection of walking-sticks, formerly the property of George III. and George IV., brought astonishing prices at a recent sale. An ebony walking-stick with gold top, engraved "G. R." and crown, containing the hair of the Princess Augusta Elizabeth, Mary Sophia and Amelia, and inscribed "The gift of the Princess Mary, 1804," sold for £18; an ivory walking stick, with engraved top, £11; a Malacca cane, with gold top, £8; a bamboo cane, with bloodstone top, inlaid with gold, and a hazel walking-stick, with gold top, £13 10s; a tortoiseshell stick, with amber top, and a cane with amber crutch, £29.

LIFE'S FUNNY SIDE.

"You cry, pet, because I'am leaving you to become Lady Oldacres?

"No, I don't. It's because all the titles will be bought before I grow up!"

Primus—Jenkins, the lawyer, is very happy in addressing a jury. Why isn't he better as an after dinner speaker?

Secundus—Because in the latter case his dinner doesn't depend upon his speech.

Bingham—Carson, you must excuse my tardiness—just as soon as I get hold of that hundred you borrowed I can pay you that fifty I owe you.

Carson—Tut! Tut! Don't mention it.

Sharpe—Say, Steele, we can settle the case of Smith vs. Thompson for $150. That's $75 for you and $75 for me.

Steele—But how about our client? Where does he come in?

Sharpe (impatiently)—Oh, give him $10. (Suddenly) No, promise to give him $10.

The lady—Jack, why don't you write a book, or paint a picture, or do something clever?

The gentleman—Because I selected a millionaire for a father, and I think that was clever enough to last a life time.

Customer—Those crackers you sold me the other day were the best I ever saw.

Clerk—They worked all right, did they?

Customer—You bet they did. My boy fired off ten packs this morning at 4 o'clock, and not one of them made a sound.

She—I want to get something to amuse my little boy with on the Fourth.

Clerk—Yes, madam. What do you think of this pretty toy pistol?

She (anxiously)—Am I perfectly safe in getting it?

Clerk—Perfectly so, madam. It will kill only the boy.

The lightning had ripped all the buttons off his vest, split his right shoe and taken a piece out of the end of his ear. When he came to he observed:

"Wa'al talk about yer personal magnetism! That's too darned personal!"

"That horsey Miss Wilkins is a monstrously clever girl."

"Is she?"

"Yes, indeed. She's invented a new kind of blinders."

"For carriage horses?"

"No; for chaperones."