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TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

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PITTSBURG, SATURDAY, JULY II, 1891.

A GOOD PROPOSITION.

The proposition published in yesterday's DISPATCH for the extension of High street nlong the foot of Boyd's hill to Second avenue is a very good one for giving ready access between the latter thoroughfare and the Fifth avenue, Wylie avenue and Union depot districts. The gain to be secured by this new cross route, as well as the opening up of territory for new warehouses, is far beyond any possible cost of the improvement.

But as a sole reliance for relieving Second avenue travel of the dangers of the Try street crossing, the proposition is hardly adequate. In the first place the traffic out that avenue to and from the down-town district south of Fourth avenue would be obliged to make quite a detour to gain the advantage of this street. In the next place all traffic coming into the city by this route would have to use streets already crowded by traction lines and ordinary traffic. The proposition is especially valuable because it affords the basis for anfor the congestion of traffic on Fifth avenue at the Court House. That is to extend Fourth avenue to connect with this new street, crossing the railway tracks by a viaduct. This would give that street an putlet to both the Forbes street and Second not the public needs and safety on Second should not be done now.

The addition of new warehouse streets and the increase and improvement of like of anything approximating progress thoroughfares leading from the business and improvement, center to the outer districts is an important work in which the whole community is interested. But in nearly every such case the benefits to adjacent property would be more than ample for the cost of

THE COMMITTEE AND THE BENCH. The Republican County Committee will to day decide whether to follow the Democratic example and indorse Governor Patnents to the new Bench in this county, or run a straight-out party ticket. The local leaders, though they do not like the Governor as an official any too much, seem disposed to concede that the unsetting of his ticket would be a task of so many complications and so doubtful of result that it is evident from their outgivings some of them are very much indisposed to undertake it.

The ultimate issue very likely lies outside of the committee, and seems to rest much more with the appointees themsolves. Standing two Republicans and one Democrat, being unchallenged as to fitness, and having the Democratic indorsement, as we', as whatever force there is in the sentiment that party lines should not be too tightly drawn upon the Judiciary, it is evident that, if they hold together, uncommonly strong partisan nominations would be required to make a show against them. Should they go into a convention comnoting with new material, or pull apart, some of them might get lost in the shuffle. Pulling together, the strict partisans would have an exceedingly doubtful enterprise in trying to dislodge them.

It is mainly to these considerations that for the indisposition of some of the most prominent of the local Republican partisans o oppose it. In a new departure Judge Kesmedy would under any circumstances improvement. he far frem an easy man to beat. Should the Republican Judges stand with him the chances of ousting any would be yet more slim and uninviting.

Nevertheless the situation for partisan workers is a delicate one. If the committee indorse the appointments it will apparently be yielding a possibility of getting one more Judge—and it goes hard with partisan organizations to concede anything to the other side-even the slimmest

DISCUSSING THE LYMPH.

Great interest is aroused by the report of Dr. Painter upon Koch's lymph, published in yesterday's DISPATOR. Along than to his own utterances, which were extremely conservative.

lymph so far may perfain to the manner | -in which fournal we find the accusationany radical fault in the principle. It is an | what presumptuous course" for Stanley to to be determined is mainly the extent to ley had undertaken to give a complete hiscontagious diseases, particles and emana- of careful and impartial examination, beings. The potency of the germs of sult of only casual reading; but those who, disease is thus exhibited, and the question | like Judge Daly and the esteemed Ledger is raised in some quarters whether Doctor | practically assail the good faith of an exarrive at such a formula for sub-division to be sure of their ground. If they had of the remedial agency as may render it done so they would have found on page

strongly among physicians who are impressed with Dr. Koch's character as a trouble possibly may not be with the principle of the discovery but the manner of its application so far.

PREVENTING THE EPIDEMICS.

Once more the State Board of Health arouses the public to the constant danger from the pollution of the streams of Western Pennsylvania. Yet so busy is the age, so intent are people upon the most immediate trifles to the exclusion of vital things, that this same Board which has done splendid sentinel service, warning against epidemics and reaching out for the others than Stanley, being (1) a mention roots of those diseases which affect com- of the ancient explorers who encountered munities, could only get a beggarly \$6,000 | them; (2) reference to their presence in for the prosecution of its work from the last Legislature. This, too, when the same Legislature was scattering hundreds of thousands upon institutions and func-

tions of narrower scope. It is because the State Board of Health, just such sources of dangers as the defilement of the streams, that attention may now opportunely be directed to the proper scope of such a Board. The Board of Michigan reports a diminution of 10,000 deaths in the annual mortality lists of that State, since it began its effective work for the prevention of contagious epidemics. Texas appropriates \$100,000 per year to its against accusations in his court. Board; Michigan, we believe, \$60,000, and

New York, \$35,000. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. The special influence which defeated a proper provision for the Pennsylvania Board of Health at the last session of the Legislature was that of the slaughter houses, which feared that their use of the was senseless opposition, as the Board had stroyed. But the opposition was effective all the same. The next time the question comes up the public will take a deeper inwork comes before the Legislature hereup the Solons to a more appreciative mood. takers and cemetery companies.

A WEAK DEFENSE OF SMOKE.

While it is entirely competent for Councils to hold the ordinance for the suppresavenue districts. In addition, why should sion of the smoke nuisance open for further consideration, the arguments by which avenue be properly recognized by raising that measure was antagonized on Thursthat thoroughfare from Ross street out so day show the opposition to be due to prejuas to cross the railroad by a bridge? This dice and lack of reason. If no stronger or is something that should have been done more well-founded objections to the suplong ago, and there is no reason why it pression of smoke can be found than those presented on this occasion, the opposition must be set down as due to an innate dis-

The main argument relied on by the op ponents to smoke consumption is that it will be an imposition upon manufacturers. This would be very pertinent if it were well founded, as Pittsburg cannot afford to abolish her manufactures for the sake of getting rid of the smoke. But when this argument is persisted in in the teeth of the appearance of an iron manufacturer on the floor of Councils and his citation of the fact that smoke consumption has been effectually applied in one of the rolling mills in the city, it takes rank as obstinate obstruction. One of the defenders of smoke recognized the necessity of changing his ground so far as to say that the city has no right to compel manufacturers to be economical. Very true; but the city has the right to say that the manufacturers shall not make their lack of economy an injury and damage to the

whole community. This is the real question at issue. Every one who has paid the slightest attention to the subject knows that the smoke inflicts an immense damage on the community at large. Its material injury to buildings, clothing, fabries of all sorts, goods in the stores, and books and pictures, amounts to millions of dollars. Beyond that its damage to evesight and its had effect on health are incalculable in dollars and cents. If there were no way of carrying on industries without this smoke it would have to be endured as a necessary drawback to prosperity. But when it has been proved in Chicago, and when that proof is enforced by practical demonstrations in this city, that smoke the Governor's ticket, as a whole, is indebted | can be consumed, and an actual saving of 15 per cent effected, it is hard to classify the opposition to the reform as anything other than opposition to cleanliness and

The time that must elapse before the ordinance is further considered by Councils should be utilized by impressing upon the public the issue whether Pittsburg shall retain its character of the last half dozen years as a city of pure air and progressive tendencies, or whether it shall retrograde to its old condition of dirt and darkness. When that issue is fairly understood there will be a popular demand for the reform that Councils will not dare

CONDEMNATION BY IMPRESSIONS.

A new source of complaint has been discovered against Stanley Africanus. Chief Justice Daly, in a letter read before the with other recent statements, it goes to New York Historical Society, practically show that the lympa has fallen far short accuses Stanley of representing in his of the original prospectus. But it is well work that he is the original discoverer of to remember that the original prospect the dwarfs of Central Africa. That he tus owed most of its glowing anticipa- might not do Stanley injustice, the Jutions and promises to the hope and imagi- dicial critic inquired of others the imnation of the followers of Dr. Koch, rather | pression produced by reading Stanley's book. The verdict thus obtained is that Stanley "so far slights his predecessors as The suggestion is made, and it seems to leave the impression that in this respect plausible and likely to commend itself to nobody went before him." Therefore the thoughtful, that the trouble with the Justice Daly and the Philadelphia Ledger of its administration rather more than to concluded that it "was a daring and someanimal person introduced to counteract a | omit the mention of Du Chaillu's and

similar posson in the human system. The Peterman's discoveries of similar dwarfs. idea is put forward that what yet remains! This might be a just criticism, if Stanwhich the is night should be diluted before tory of the dwarfs and what has been it becomes beneficially operative. With learned of them, which he has not; and if like poisons, such as the virus of the "impression" charged was the result tions so minute as to be totally invisible which it is not. The people of whom and intangible are found to infect the air | Judge Daly asked their impression may and to communicate diseases to human be pardoned for giving what was the re-Koch and his ca-students may not yet plorer and author should take the trouble 41, of the second volume of "In Darkest At all events there is a widespread in- Africa," a recognition of the fact that

total failure; and this seems to exist most | tured the five young Nassamonian explorers;" that "even so long as forty centuries ago they were known as pigmies;" that careful scientist. The idea exists that the gon every map since Hekataeus' time, 500 years B. C., they have been located in the region of the Mountains of the Moon;" that they have roamed "from the Niger banks" to the place where he found them. and that they "are known as Bushmen in Cape Colony, as Watwa in the basin of the Lulungo, as Akka in Monbuttu, as Balia by the Mabode, as Wambutti in the Ihuru asin and as Batwa in the shadow of the

Lunae Montes." Here are no less than five distinct recognitions in less than a page of reading matthem about where they were found; (4) a statement of their having been previously known to exist on the banks of the Niger and (5) giving the names by which they with scarcely any means, has within a few are known in six localities, two of which years done signal service in moving against | are outside the field of Stanley's explora-

It is hard to see how anyone who has read this paragraph can come to the conclusion promulgated by Justice Daly and the Ledger. If it is the practice of the Justice to condend people on "impressions" so unfounded as this one, we pity those who have to defend themselves

A POLITICIAN'S MOVE. Quite a dispute has arisen lately, in connection with the death of Hannibal Hamlin, over the influences which caused the nomination of Andrew Johnson to succeed him in 1864. The statement that President Lincoln's influence was exerted streams would be interfered with. This in favor of Johnson's nomination has called out a denial by Mr. Nicolay. This already pointed out to the slaughter houses is met by a very positive rejoinder on the how their offal could be chemically de- part of Colonel McClure, as President

Lincoln's own representations to him. Mr. Nicolay's denial was hardly discreet, for in addition to the testimony of men terest in it. The Board is well organized still living as to the War President's exfor efficiency. It is a sign of the broad pression of wishes, the recollection of all spirit of its members that, though four of | whose memory goes back to that year of them are physicians of the allopathic trial and triumph will confirm the idea. school, they did not hesitate this week to It was well understood that the nominaelect as President Dr. James H. McClel- tion of Johnson was not due to any disland, of this city, who is one of the most satisfaction with Mr. Hamlin, but to the prominen: of homeopaths. When its politicians'idea that the Union cause could be built up in the South by taking the after the public will know enough to prod | Vice Presidental candidate from that section. As President Lincoln was in 1864 It is better to pay for the prevention of | the guiding mind of the Republican party, other which would furnish a solution epidemics than to have to open personal it hardly needed Colonel McClure's testiaccounts with doctors, druggists, under- mony to strengthen the general understanding of 1864 that the choice of Johnson was made as a stroke of policy with the full approval of President Lincoln.

It would hardly be worth much discus sion, if it were not as an illustration of the weakness of what the greatest politicians sometimes conceive to be happy moves. President Lincoln was a great man; but he was a politician in habits of mind, and peculiarly liable to the political superstition of giving strength to a ticket in a certain section by a candidate from that section. We can see now that the idea of conciliating the South by the nomination of Johnson was like trying to soothe an inflamed sore by putting turpentine on it. But the politicians of that day regarded it as a necessity, just as some of their present moves are considered important when they are really of very little value.

The political superstitions are still rife, and their true value can be judged by comparing them with what the politicians of 1864, led by President Lincoln, considered the sure way to build up the Union cause in the South when the only way to do so was by powder and shot.

AN IMPORTANT EXPERIMENT.

Mr. John W. Bookwalter, who first came to public notice some years ago as an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Governor, is now attracting attention by an enterprise which if successful will give him fame as effecting a philanthropic revolution. Mr. Brookwater's aim is to change the social condition of the agricultural class; and he gives very good reasons for the step he is taking.

It is beyond question that a leading, if not the chief cause, of the drift of farming population to the towns and cities is the isolation and loneliness of the average farm house, and the desire of those who seek to escape from that life for social contact with a larger number of their fellows. Mr. Brookwalter proposes to remedy this by grouping together the dwellings of farmers, not necessarily on their farms, so that farmers of a given district, say of from one to four square miles, shall live within a quarter of a mile with each other. The groups can hardly be called villages; but they will be large enough to constitute a social center. If this effected no more than increased social intercourse it would be an advance over the present condition. But it would also afford a center for the interchange of ideas, and would eventually lead up to the union of these centers in combined action, such as the purchase of farming machinery beyond the means of individuals. It would carry out and extend the work for which Granges and Alliances are really valuable -that of bringing farmers together, interchanging ideas, and uniting them in action for their common interest.

Mr. Bookwalter is giving a practical trial to his idea on lands he owns in Nebraska, where he builds houses in settlements of this sort, and lets or sells them to farmers on easy terms, providing them with town halls and circulating libraries. and thus enhancing materially the attractions of country life. Doubtless he expects a pecuniary return in the improvement and sale of his lands; but the social experiment will have a value far greater than any money-making feature of the pro-

THE New Orleans editors who fought each other drew a little blood and their honor was mended. When New Orleans means real killing it calls out the mob. in comparison with which the duel was a harm-

Now it is reported that William C. Whitney is at once a Presidental possibility and the real boss of Tammany. There have been reasons for suspecting that Mr. Whit-ney was the real power benind the throne in New York City politics ever since he pocket-ed the spoils of the Broadway Railway plunder without any disturbance over hi presence in the background. If Mr. Whit ney should become the recognized head of Tammany there is room for thinking that political vice would be shorn of half its re

pulsiveness by losing all its grossness. THE claim that smoke consumption will be a hardship on munufacturers, when mann an economy, is a remarkable manifestation

THE fact that the footing of the assessor lists in Philadelphia shows a registration of 12,000 voters less than the registration of las September is cited by the Philadelphis Times as proof that there was rather more than that number of fictitions names regis-tered last fall, and that the majority for At all events there is a widespread in-disposition to assume that the lymph is a "twenty-six centuries age the dwarfs cap-way. The proof is not altogether conclusive; but it derives its greatest force from the care which has been taken not to investi gate the charge when it was previously

THE Western cyclone which has bee making itself so prominent a feature in the weather reports should have been quelled by a telegram from Secretary Rusk asking, What is your politics?'

ONE of the political abuses that threatens to go on forever is illustrated by the Legisla-Record of this State, which, although the Legislature has been adjourned, still continues to publish its reports an indefinite number of weeks behind time. This unique publication was never known to have its reports ready when they are wanted, and is al-ways inaccurate and badly printed. Its sole useful function is to demonstrate how com-pletely politics can turn work that might be at useful into an arrant and worth-

THE choice of the rose as the State flower by the New York school children involves a war of the roses to decide which rose of many varieties is the official favorite.

THE Administration has been on a still bunt for charges on which to condemn the Itata; but the decision that the scho from which she received her cargo was not violating the neutrality laws places the long and expensive chase after the steamer in a very peculiar light. Having got the Itata, the Administration may end in calling on the courts to help let go of her again.

MR. PARNELL'S refusal to accept that last election as conclusive will rank him as even a worse case than our old General Taylor in not knowing when he is beaten.

THE opinion that Governor Pattison will be a "national Democrat," if his party car-ries the election in Pennsylvania this year, is expressed by the New York World. The is altogether too much for the Governor's character as a national Democrat to depend on it. He had better give his attention to being a first-class independent State

THE discovery of Scott Ray, of Indiana, that Hill is in the field for President is in the nature of finding out that the Dutch have taken Holland.

HICKS, the weather prophet, has been predicting a variety of warmer and cooler weather for July. Hicks is no doubt correct in the assertion that there will be alterna tions of cool and warm temperature for the rest of the month.

THE registration in Mississippi indicates

that the new election law is very successful

in limiting the suffrage to a select few. SNOW HILL and Clarion county are still leading the field as the pointers in favor of Gorman and Pattison respectively, and feel confident of their hold on postoffices and things—if the lightning should happen to

A FEW OF THE FAVORED.

strike their way.

JOHN CESAR HOUK, a son of the late Representative Houk, of Tennessee, will be candidate for his father's seat in Congress. MRS. NANCY ALLISON FROST, who lives near Marietta, O., is 107 years old and has lived in one house 91 years, removing to it from the "block house" at Marietta.

ALEXANDER RANKIN, the Scotchman who succeeded John Brown as Highland servant to the Queen, has obtained almost as marked an influence in the royal household THE young King Alexander of Servis

will start on July 22 for the military camp at Kieff, Russia. From Kieff, on July 29, King Alexander will go to Moscow and from here, on August 2, to St. Petersburg. PROF. JOHN STUART BLACKIE, of Scot-

land, and Prof. W. S. Tyler, of Amherst Col-lege, have been teaching Greek for more than 50 years. And, what is more, they are OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES' library in his Boston home looks over the Charles iver and furnishes a superb view of the distant spires and towers of Charleston and perville. Just at sundown the prospect is ideal.

HON. D. M. KEY, Judge of the United States Circuit Court, and Postmaster General inder President Hayes, has been offered and accepted the position of Dean of the Law School of the Gran: University. The tender was made by Bishop Joyce, the new Charcellor of the university.

SENATOR MCPHERSON, of New Jersey. owns one of the finest salmon streams in Canada, the Noteshasquan, which is reputed to be alive with the gamy fish. The Senator's angling outfit is of irreproachable ex-cellence—in fact, the Senator himself believes it to be the finest in America. COUNT TAAFE, the Austrian Prime Min-

ster, is almost as taciturn a man as Grant was. He is sparing of his words, so that when he does speak in the Chamber he is listened to with unusual interest. He dresses most plainly and in cool weather is usually wrapped up in a gray overcoat, with a gray slouch hat on his head. A CABLEGRAM says that Patti demands a higher price than ever for her next win-

ter's campaign in the United States. She wants \$5,000 a night. There is a contest between Abbey and Marcus Mayer for posses certs alone, while Abbey wants her for con-Abbey's object to give a series of low-priced concerts in the Garden Theater, New York.

WHAT TO DO WHEN TEMPTED. An Elderly Man Who Has Seen Many Sides of Life Gives Advice.

New York Sun. 1 At the junction of Third and Fourth avenues is a lamp post. About the lamp post is a brick dais protecting it from the traffic of the street, and upon the dias yesterday sat an elderly and squalid man, with a shiny black leather handbag at his side. The sun beat upon his bared head, and his eyes were cast down. A policeman approached. The elderly and squalid man raised his eyes. "Move on," said the policeman. But the wayfarer moved not. "Yer drunk," continned the strong arm of the law. "If yer don't move on, I'll pull yer."

move on, I'll pull yer."

"You are mistaken," said the elderly and squalid man, in a gentle voice. "I was drunk. Now I am resisting temptation."

"Doing what?" said the policeman.

"You are a comparatively young man," continued the wayfarer, rising to his feet and replacing his hat; "and this is the advice of a man who has seen life upon many sides. When tempted, yield; satiate, and then resist," and the wayfarer walked wearly away.

And Not in Chicago,

Chlengo Times, 1 A New York newspaper has been interviewing prominent citizens of that town concerning the ways in which they hope to spend their old age. Naturally enough a majority of them respond that they hope to spend the leisure of the evening of life some where out of New York.

> Sweet little Molly Took her new dolly
> To look at the chicks in the pen; But being alone She tripped over a stone, And out flew the angry hen! Poor Molly screamed out. And the hen tried to flont Nurse came along quick, Picked up a big stick,

Which she threw at the old hen's head Sweet little Molly Looked about for dolly, And where do you think 'twas found? Just inside the pen Of that cross old hen, While the chicks stood staring round.

Nurse picked up the two Without more ado, and shut the old hen in the pen Molly will go near

MATRIMONIAL VENTURES.

After Eight Years a Young Iron Worker Went to Texas to Claim His Bride-A Senator's Mode of Marriage Changed-Other Stories.

A Gainesville, Tex., special to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat records a charming little omance. Eight years ago Hattie A. Statts and Frank A. Lynch attended school in Pulaski county, Ill. The girl was 12 and the boy 16 years of age. One afternoon he accompanied her part of the way home from school and told her of his plans. His purpose was to go to Pittsburg where he would enter some iron establishment and prepare himself for the battle of life as a mechanic. He had no taste for farming. Some day he would return to the neighborhood and claim her as his bride if the girlish love was not changed. One year later the parents of Hattie died and she was placed in an orphan asylum, where she remained for several years. She finally secured employment as help in a private family in Springfield. A few weeks ago she came to Gainesville from Illinois to accept came to Gainesville from Illinois to accept employment in a private family. Three days after her arrival she received a letter, forwarded from Springfield, post-marked Birmingham, Ala. It was from Frank. Inquiries among former friends and acquaintances in old Fulaski secured him her address in Springfield. He was now a man able to provide, and, if she so desired it, he would come to redeem the parting promise. He had gone from Pittsburg to Birmingham a few years ago.

provide, and, it also be come to redeem the parting promise. He had gone from Pittsburg to Birmingham a few years ago.

Hattle's answer reminded Frank that eight years had intervened since they parted. It was a long time, and vast changes in personal appearance took place between boyhood and manhood, and girlhood and womanhood. Before she could answer his question and accept his offer of 1883 he must see her as she is. Her removal from Springfield to Gainesville, and the circumstances under which it was made, was quickly told.

field to Gainesville, and the circumstances under which it was made, was quickly told. "Yours, as ever," preceded the signature, which was followed by the inevitable post-script. It was confined to the sentence: "Send me your picture in your working clothes, and by return mail I will send you mine in my first best."

The tollowing Tuesday, July 2, Frank put in an appearance, preferring, as he said, to see her in her working clothes and to judge of the state of her heart by taking her unawares. Friday the license was obtained and Saturday they were married. The "private family" were given one week's notice of leaving. The following morning he took the 8 o'clock train for Birmingham to prepare a home for her, leaving her amply supthe so clock train for Birmingham to pre-pare a home for her, leaving her amply sup-plied with funds to make the journey to Ala-baga when he wired her "Come." The mes-sage came to-day. It is a three-room cot-tage, with a flower garden in front.

Elopers Chased 1,000 Miles.

Mr. S. J. Jonte and Miss Minnie Teague and Mr. Gus Little and Miss Mamie W. George, all of Elm, Ellis county, Tex., con-cluded to get married, says the Memphis Avalanche-Appeal, but being met by the girls' parental objections, last Sunday eloped to Waxahatchie, closely followed by the fathers of the young ladies.

The young fellows got wind of the pursuing parties and at once left for Sardis, and went from there to Harris, thence to Dallas, closely pursued all the while by their intended fathers-in-law. At Dallas they tried to get married, but did not do so, owing to a lack of time.

to get married, but did not do so, owing to a lack of time.

They hurriedly caught the train for Denison, and the young men, as usual, looked over the train for their pursuers, and, to their horror and dismay, discovered them aboard in a forward car. All four immediately beat a hasty retreat to the rear Pullman, where they secreted themselves. The girls' fathers looked over the train for the fleeing lads and lasses, and at one time were within four feet of the objects of their search, but not seeing them they went back into a forward, and the four drew four simultaneous sighs of relief that sounded as one.

At Denison the young folks eluded the parents, one of whom went toward the north, the other toward the south. Then these four hearts that panted to beat as two these four hearts that panted to beat as two and live forevermore in commbial bilss continued their rapid journey to Texarkana, for there they hoped to have the nuptial knots tied, but becoming alarmed that the two pursuers were only 20 miles away, concluded to go to Shreveport. Late in the afternoon they were married in the room of one of the gentlemen at the Phenix Hotel by Justice C. D. Hicks. All the parties are well connected and well-to-do people.

The fathers of the girls swear vengeance. In all they traveled over 1,000 miles on their elopement, closely pursued. The girle are pretty, and are about 16 and 18 years old.

Used to Being Married That Way. A wedding ceremony occurred some years ago of a then United States Senator, who, a widower twice over, had for the third time succumbed to Cunid's wiles, says the Roston Herald. At his first and second marriage the ceremony had been performed by an Episcopal clergyman, and hence the Se was quite familiar with the Episcopal mar-

But the beautiful woman who had captured his affections the third time was a devout Presbyterian, and naturally wished the connubial knot to be tied by a minister of her own church, and according to its simple service, says the Washington Post. To this the statesman lover made no objection. The character of the service was of small account to him, so long as it served to unite him to the object of his adoration, and the thought that he might blunder in the course of it never disturbed for a moment the serenity of his mind.

But, standing beside his bride to be, stage fright, as it might be called, seized him. In his excitement he began to marry himself, as it were, by the Episcopal service, repeating glibly: "I. —, take thee, —, to be my wedded wife," and he probably would have gone on to the end if the astonished Presbyterian minister, who immediately appreciated the situation, had not interposed, and, interrupting the bridegroom, performed the ceremony with the brevity of the Presbyterian form. vice, says the Washington Post. To this the

ian form.

At the point where the perturbed groom seemed bent on doing the business for himself, a distinguished brother Senator present drew near to a lady, another guest, a close friend of his own and of the bridal pair. and whispered in a pitying tone:
"Poor — He's used to being married by the other service!"

His Wedding Tour.

Some years ago, while looking at the clock at Strasburg, said Mr. Depew in his Baltimore lecture, I noticed a large party of American tourists making the rounds of that celebrated ancient city. I was told by one of them that, while most of the visitors hugely enjoyed the trip, there was, by way of contrast, one among them whom nothing wonderful in nature and art could touch. The landscape had no charms for him; the Alps did not impress him; the beauties of Paris and Vienna did not evoke his ecstacies

Paris and Vienna did not evoke his ecstacies. Nothing that he saw had the slightest effect of drawing out the least expression of admiration. Weeks and weeks passed, and the rest of the party were dumfounded at his lack of appreciation of the sights which met them on all sides.

Finally it was decided to senda committee of four—two gentlemen and two indies—to his room, and inquire what it was prevented his enjoyment of the trip.

"Old man," said one of the committee, "tell us what is the matter. If anyone in the party has displeased you we will dismiss him, if any wrong has been done you we shall see that it is remedied, but do tell us what the trouble is, for we are trying hard to please you." to please you."
"Well," said the unappreciative tourist, "I

"Weil," said the unappreciative tourist, "I
do not care to say anything about my
trouble. I wanted to keep it to myseif, but
as you have asked me I may as well out with
it. The matter is just this: This is my wedding trip—the first wedding trip I ever
made—and I'm so blamed poor that I did
not have money enough to take my wife
with me!"

No Wedding in That Town.

It was a long while ago, but it is worth tell ing still. A correspondent in the South writes in the Youth's Companion that a young lady, whose sweetheart was in the Confeder ate army, received from him a letter that had been smuggled through the lines, for he had been taken a prisoner and sent to Ten After reading the letter she went to the

house of a neighbor and asked to see a map. house of a neighbor and asked to see a map. After a long search she said she could not find the place where Mr. W— was.

"Where is it, do you say, Mollie?" asked her friend.
"Duranceville," replied Mollie, after looking again at the letter.
Her friends and she still diligently scarched the map, but no such place could be found. At last they persuaded her to show them that part of the letter. It read thus:
"I am in durance vile, but hope soon to be exchanged and return home."

They Should Get Together

oston Herald.] Minister Douglass' private secretary exes the opinion that his distinguished chief has been talking too much. It looks that way. Perhaps it might help things if Minister Douglass and his private secretary could be induced to swap places. MUSIC AND MIRTH.

ieth Ward Citizens Enjoying Som Excellent Band Concerts.

A good deal of enjoyment is had by the itizens of the Twentieth ward and vicinity, by the series of concerts given through the summer months by the Shadyside Musical and Literary Society. The organization was founded in 1887, and every year since, except 1889, a series of concerts has been given on the lawn of the Liberty school, on Ellsworth avenue. A committee of six, consisting of Robert Pitcairn, William K. Jennings, S. S. Robert Pitcairn, William K. Jennings, S. S. Marvin, Major W. B. Negley, George W. Dilworth and Judge James H. Reed, with Robert Pitcairn, President; William K. Jennings, Secretary, and S. S. Marvin, Treasurer, collects what money they can. No person is allowed to contribute more than \$10. "At the end of the season, if the institution is a little short, the committee makes it up," says Major Negley. The music is furnished by the Great Western Band.

Last evening the second concert of the season was given, and from the number of people strolling around listening to the sweet strains it was evident they were enjoying themselves. The grounds were all lighted with gasoline burners, and the numerous small boys and girls were chasing each other around in great giee. The programme rendered last evening was very fine, several pieces being encored. Fully 1,500 people were present and were highly pleased with the music. The committee has arranged for eight concerts for the season. The Great Western Band will furnish the music for them all. Mr. Jennings says that the reason the word "literary" was added to the name was they had intended to give lectures and entertainments through the winter, but had not done so as yet, but thought they might

ertainments through the winter, but had lot done so as yet, but thought they might tart them this coming with the coming the coming with the coming winter the coming with the coming winter the coming winter the coming winter with the coming winter with the coming winter winter winter with the coming winter winter winter with the coming winter wi tart them this coming winter. THE "Hunchback" having arrived from he apex of Mt. Washington, where he appeared Thursday evening, showed himself advantage last evening on the stage the Bijou Theater. J. C. Kober took Master Walter's part, to the great credit of himself and the character. As Julia, Miss Edith Smithson maintained her already good reputation. The other performers did very creditably.

A BENEFIT picnic for St. Joseph's Orphar Asylum will be given August 24. THE Birmingham Club will hold a lawn fete at Silver Lake Grove on the 22d. A series of summer night concerts have been arranged to take place on the Kenmawr Hotel grounds.

NEXT Saturday the Park Avenue Presby-terian Church picnics at Idlewild, and the Shady Avenue Baptist Church will do like-wise on the Tuesday following.

CARMEN SYLVA'S NEW ROLE.

Her Drama Founded on an Ancient Legend Proved Very Successful.

Detroit Free Press. 1 Carmen Sylva, the Queen of Roumania, has aunched out in Vienna as a dramatic ora or. Carmen Svlva, it will be remembered has done many exquisite poems and a great deal of fine writing, so that her debut as a playwright does not strike one as being at all improbable for a woman of her talents The drama in question is entitled "Meister The drama in question is entitled "Meister Manole." It is a fine work, founded on an old legend. The hero, Manole, is an architect, who undertakes to build a monastery. Each night the devil pulls down what has been built during the day, so that Manole determines to try the effect of a human sacrides in division. ice in driving away the evil spirit who is lestroying his work.

Manole and his workmen register an oath hat the first woman who appears before

Manole and his workmen register an out that the first woman who appears befor them shall be burned alive. The wife of Manole is the victim of the rash oath, an the fine work of the play comes in the hear rending scene between Manole and his wif The Viennesse audience which viewed th scene was moved to tears by the pathos of the exhibition. A CURIOUS LAW

Enacted by the Prussian Landtag in th Session Just Closed. Toronto Mail. 1 One of the most remarkable measures en

acted by the Prussian Landtag during the session which has just been brought to a close is a law providing for compensation to agriculturists for damage done to their crops by game. The damage is not to be paid by the owners of the game, who almost invariably belong to territorial nobility, both grea and small, but by the other agriculturists, farmers and peasants whose crops the game has refrained from injuring on that particu-

has refrained from injuring on that particu-lar occasion.

This extraordinary method of squaring ac-counts must be attributed to the fact that the majority in the Prussian Landtag is com-posed almost entirely of petty territorial nobility—the so-called Rittergutsbesitzer. But it is incredible that a man so enlight-ared and progressive as the present Emened and progressive as the present Emperor of Germany should have given his sanction to a law which, in the words of the old proverb, "robs Peter to pay Paul." Indeed, under its provisions, it will become more profitable to have one's crops injured by game than to have them left undamaged.

MIGHT GO THERE

Climate That Doesn't Change Much the Course of a Year.

New York World. 1 He was talking in a very loud voice all the way over on a bridge train, declaring that a country where the weather changed often was not fit for a white man to live in. and just as the train stopped he repeated: "I tell you, it's one of the worst climate.

in the world—in the world, sir!"
"Yes, and I've been wondering why yor didn't try Hades instead—Hades instead sir!" screeched a little man who had beer carefully listening to the attacks on the hest weather in America. There was a painful pause and no reply.

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

Captain Norbert Trepagnier.

Captain Norbert Trepagnier, a wellknown planter and member of the Louisiana Legislature, died suddenly on his plantation, near New Orleans, Thursday, at the age of 81 years, from an American victim of Italian vengeance in New Or-leans. In 1859 he appeared upon the scene of a con-flict between a creole and an Italian, in which the latter was worsted. The Italians were looking for vengeance, and at once set upon Mr. Trenagn and hacked him with their stilettos. It was only and hacked him with their stilettos. It was only after great care that he recovered from his in-juries. His friends afterward made an at-tack on the Italians in the vicinity, and 31 of them were either killed on the spot or driven into the Mississippi river and drowned.

Z. L. Bell. Z. L. Bell, one of the widely-known resi dents of East Findlay township. Washington He was riding home from a neighbor's residence when he felt a weak sensation coming over him and lay down along the road. In a few minutes he was dead. He was found shortly afterward by a member of his family. The deceased was 65 years of age, and leaves a wife and five children.

James M. Jope. James M. Jope died at his home in New Brighton Thursday. He was born in the Second ward of Pittsburg. 76 years ago, and lived here all his life until 13 years ago. Mr. Jope was exceed-ingly well posted in city affairs.

Obituary Notes.

E. B. HALE, the Cleveland banker, died sue denly of paralysis at his bank Thursday. ASSEMBLYMAN JOHN HUYLER, Democrat, representing the Second New Jersey district, died at his home at Tenafly yesterday morning, of Bright's LEVI JEROLEMON, the oldest conductor in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad, died Wednes-day at Somerset, in his 72d year. He was with the road for 35 years.

REV. DR. BISSELL, of Hampton, Conn., secretary of Marritha Mission, in India, is dead. Howas 71 years old and father of Rev. Mr. Bissell, o Hampton, who takes his father's place in India. JOHN B. DECKER, who died at Chambersburg. Wednesday, was Superintendent of the Chambers-burg and Maryland Railroad for many years. He was well known in railroad circles. He retired from active service ten years ago, living on a com-petent income. He was 58 years old.

MORRIS G. JACQUES, who 30 years ago was th MORRIS G. JACQUES, Who 30 years ago was the most famous trapper and hunter in Southern New Jersey, died Wednesday at Manchester, where he was living with a daughter. He was 4 years old. He was a dead shot, and could, when 65 years old, split a tossed-up penny at 30 yards. split a tossed-up penny at 31 yarus.

COLONEL JAMES S. CROUSE died in Syracuse
Thursday night. Mr. Crouse was at one time prominently identified with the Democratic party in that
city, having been a delegate to the State Conventions in 1876, 1877 and 1878. He was twice offered
the nomination for Mayor by the Democrats, but
refused to run.

JUDGE JAMES A. MILLIKEN, for many years a prominent member of the Washington county, Me., bar, died in Cherryfield, Me., Wednesday night, aged 78. He was the first Republican candidate for Congress in what was then the Sixth district of Maine, and was defeated by a small majority by his Democratic opponent, Thomas J. D. Fuller, of Calais.

OUR MAIL POUCH.

Says the Bridge Is Out of Plumb.

To the Editor of The Dispatch: I see an account in Sunday's issue of Tax Disparch about the panic that was averted through the efforts of the police and some cool-headed men at the Schenley Park bridge. Your reporter states that some half drunk man was the cause of it by saying that the bridge was falling. Now, I think that the bridge was falling. Now, I think there were others than drunken men who thought it was. A bridge that sways from right to left at least six inches out of plumb is something that I don't care to see. I do not mind if it does bob up and down, but a wooden bridge should not swing like the pendulum of a clock. As far as the police were concerned in stopping the panic I do not believe there was one on the bridge at the time.,

Pitrasum, July 2. at the time., Pirrisung, July 9.

Wrecks and Fire. To the Editor of The Dispatch:

Can you tell me why railroads do not have fire extinguishers in their cars? One or two would have saved the bodies and perhaps the lives of some of the victims at Ravenna. Franklin, Pa., July 2. [Some roads have chemical extinguishers. In a wreck they seem to be of little use. The bolition of the car stove is the best antifire argument.]

Why One Department Kicks.

To the Editor of The Dispatch: Several days before the Fourth of July making up pay rolls so that the different de partments could get their money for the holiday. Yet us poor fellows of the pick and shovel brigade had to wait until the 8th for ours. We could not get any money to celebrate with. Now is this justice?

CONSTANT READER, PITTSBURG, July 10.

The Signal Service.

To the Editor of The Dispatch: Please give me what information you can in the way of wages of those in the Signal [Write to the Chief of the Department of griculture. The Signal Service is now in

charge of this bureau. 1 The Sale to Boys Forbidden To the Editor of The Dispatch: To decide a bet, please inform me whether

or not there is a law in Pennsylvania regulating the sale of cigarettes. D. B. HANNA. STONEBORO, PA., July 10.

No License Needed in New York. To the Editor of The Dispatch: Is it necessary to procure a license to marry in New York State? N. M. Mannington, Pa., July 6.

NO CO-EDUCATION AT YALE.

Women May Pass the Examinations, but They Can't Enter College. New Haven, July 10 .- The announce that the only certificate granted by Yale for century to a woman for admission to that institution has just been issued to Miss Irene Coit, daughter of General J. B. Coit, of Norwich, needs some explanation. It is true that Miss Coit, who is a very bright young lady, successfully passed the ordeal of the Yale examination papers. She passed at the Yale examination held at Norwich,

nevertheless she cannot enter Yale. There is no law to prevent a young lady's paying the Yale examination fee and testing her ability to cope with the examination papers. Yale, however, has not thrown down the bars which exclude the sex from her classic shades, except as regards her art school, where the classes have for years been almost exclusively women. On inquiry from various of the college pro-

ors to-night it is learned that the Yale cor-

fessors to night it is learned that the Yale corporation's position on this subject remains unchanged. President Dwight sailed on the Brittannie for Europe this week, but other eminent Yale men express the belief that Yale's policy in this respect will not be altered for years.

It is thought not improbable, however, that the Harvard University annex plan may find favor eventually. Cornell, Ann. Arbor, Colby and Minnesota Universities are run on the co-educational order. Mereover, Miss Coit is not the only woman to successfully pass an examination for Yale. In 1886 a great sensation was created from the fact of the admission of Miss Alicia R. Jordan to the Yale Law Department.

Yale Law Department.
Yale's faculty found itself powerless to prevent it, as on inspection of the rules it was found that any person who had been admitted to the bar was entitled to enter the department. Miss Jordan had been so admitted, so she came in, and she graduated successfully and was awarded a diploma with the other victors in her class.
Yale changed the by-laws without delay when the flaw was discovered, and Miss Jordan is the only woman who ever grad-

Jordan is the only woman who ever grad-uated from Yale outside of the Art School

PROSPEROUS BERMUDA.

What the Colonial Office Reports Show for the Year 1890. New York Sun. 1 A Colonial Office report on the Bermudas

for last year states that 1890 was a year of great prosperity in Bermuda. Not only were very remunerative prices obtained for the agricultural produce of the island in the United States, due to the fact that the early crops of onions and potatoes in the South ern States were injured by frost, but the number of visitors to the island was unprecedently large. The exports showed a marked increase over 1889, the figures being

marked increase over 1889, the figures being for the last named year £64.976, and for 1890 £138,528. In 1889 about 200,600 crates of onlons were sent to New York, valued at a little over £31,750: last year, though about 10,000 crates less were sent, the value of the crop was £82,550.

During the year the submarine cable between Halifax and Bermuda was successfully laid, and the Halifax and Bermuda Cable Company, to whom the cable belongs, was able to open an office in Hamilton for the transaction of business early in July. The company receives a subsidy from the Imperial Government of £8,100 per annum for 20 years, and the charges at present made are 4s, per word to England and 3s, 3d, to the American Continent, Government messages are charged half rates, and there is little doubt that the establishment of cable communication will prove in the fucable communication will ture beneficial to the colony.

PEOPLE COMING AND GOING.

Elijah Halford, President Harrison's secretary, was at the Union station last evening going to Washington. He had been to Youngstown visiting his brother. He said the President would remain at Cape May several weeks. He didn't know whether Ben would visit Cresson this summer or not. British Consul H. C. Parker at Panama passed through the city yesterday bound for Texas where he has a brother. He states that English capital is being invested in Panama, and the people hope the famous canal will be built.

Congressman E. P. Gillespie returned from Philadelphia yesterday. He attended a quiet conference of Democrats to outline a party policy before the convention meets. He declined to say what was done. Dr. D. A. Hengst and family, of Oak-and, returned yesterday from a two weeks' acation at the sea shore and Eastern cities. George T. Bishop, a Cleveland freight agent, and F. H. Bostwick and wife, of Akron, are stopping at the Duquesne.

J. W. Alexander, a banker of Monon-rahela City, started for Watch Hill, R. I., ast evening, to spend several weeks. Amos Steck, a Greensburg real estate man, and C. A. Morris, of Tyrone, are among the guests at the Anderson. Frank K. Kohler and family went to New

ork last evening. Mrs. Kohler will visit John W. Reed, a Clarion lawyer, and S. b. McCalla, of Butler, are registered at the eventh Avenue Hotel. George M. Hablitzell, of Hyndman,

John Burns, of Washington, are at the Monongahela House. donongahela House. Captain G. W. Marsh, a well-known oil an from Zelienople, was at the St. Charles

Ex-Postmaster Ross, of Washington, was n the city yesterday. He returned home ast evening. Mr. Eddy, the professional organist, left or Chicago on the limited last evening. David H. Nicolls, of the Washington Bureau of Labor, is visiting at Braddock.

W. A. Findlay, of Elizabeth, put up at the Central Hotel yesterday. S. S. Marvin got back from Chicago yesCURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-Teachers' salaries in the United States nnually amount to more than \$50,000,000. -A barber of Ionia, Mich., has broken the record of shaving a man in 26 seconds. -A temperature of 1120 has caused the destruction by fire of 10,000 acres of grain in California.

-The oldest surgeon in the world is said to be M. W. Salmon, of Cambridge, England, He was born in March, 1799.

-Forsyth county, Ga., claims a progidy in a 4-year-old child-Michilah Badwell-who can read any piece of music at sight. -There are spiders no bigger than a grain of sand which spin thread so fine that it takes 4,000 of them to equal in magnitude a

-Dr. Hinckle, of Americus, Ga., has a piece of chinaware 791 years old. The date, 1100, is plainly stamped on the bottom and its only flaw is a broken handle.

-An Oregon town has been enjoying some queer foot contests. One foot race over plowed ground and another over rail-road ties, each for a large stake, are among the unique events.

-A farmer near Conway Springs, Kas., recently sold his corn crop in the field for \$5 50 an acre. The purchaser assumes the risk of the crop maturing and takes care of it until it is in the crib. -It is said that an Atchison, Kas.,

woman who never pays more than \$5 for a bonnet, once refused to marry Tem Scott, the Pennsylvania Railroad magnate, who died several years ago worth several millions -George Simms, who, on a wager, under-

took to walk from Galveston, Tex., to Chi-cago, "without a cent in his pockets," in 60 days, finished the trip Thursday, four or five hours ahead of time. He was fed and lodged by kind-hearted people along the route. -A cubic foot of aluminum weighs 157 pounds. A cubic foot of copper weighs 558

pounds. A sheet of aluminum 12 inches square and one inch thick, weighs 14 pounds. A bar of aluminum, I inch square and 12 inches thick, will weigh 1.17 pounds. A cubic inch of cast aluminum weighs 0.092. -A Norwegian living in the sixteenth century was accounted a master hand at minute contrivances. In proof of this it is recorded that he made 16,000 dishes of turned

ivory, in every respect without a flaw, and so tiny that all of them could be safely cradled in a pepper-corn cup of usual size. -One of the most beneficent inventions ecently reported is a type-writing machine which can be easily and effectively operated by the blind. It is confidently stated that those who are deprived of sight can work the machine with as much certainty as those an check with their eyes the

-The ideal bathhouses are in Birmingham, England, and are from 80 to 100 feet long, and from 3 to 5 feet deep. The poor bathe for a penny, or two of our cents, while the well-to-do get towels and a dressing room for 12 cents. These bathhouses de-velop swimming classes, and from these ex-pert swimmers are made. -Lexington, Ga., has a town marshal well equipped for his duties. A few days

ago, it is said, he had occasion to arrest

three evil-doers in a bunch. He gathered one under each arm, their legs de the air, and drove the third along in from and in that way proceeded to the calaboos where all three prisoners were locked up. -The well-known freaks of English justice are illustrated by the case of a man at are illustrated by the case of a man at Arundel, charged with having injured some turnip tops. The foreman of the prosecutor testified that some turnip tops found in the pocket of the prisoner fitted the turnips in his master's field, and on this evidence the accused was sentenced to pay a fine of \$7.50 or go to prison for 14 days.

-It is not generally known that there is a colony of Syrians in Macon, Ga., yet such is the fact. They are small tradesmen, dealers in fruit, etc. For some time they congreated at a little fruit stall on Fourth street, near Cherry, but are now scattered in various places around the city. When at home they wear the fez and some other parts of Oriental costume, but when at busi-

ness they don ordinary clothing and appear as American citizens -It is believed in Philadelphia that the only one of the original continental flags in existence is in the possession of the City Troop of that city. The old flag is spread between two large pieces of plate glass, which keep the air away from it. The prob-abilities are that were it removed from this case it would fall to pieces. In design it is somewhat similar to the English lack. The ar to the English jack design was made by a committee, of which Benjamin Franklin was a member, in 1776, A few years later the first American stand-ard accepted by Congress was submitted and adopted.

-At a meeting of the English Chemists Assistants' Association a member described a little microphone which would render audible the footsteps of a fly. The little apnaratus consists of a box with a sheet of paratus consists of a box with a sheet of straw paper stretched on its upper part. Two carbons, separated by a morsel of wood and connected with the two circuit wires, are fastened to it, and a carbon peucil, placed crosswise between the two, is kept in this position by a groove made in the latter. A very weak battery is then sufficient to set the instrument at work, and when the fly walks over the sheet of paper it produces vibrations strong enough to react energetically on the ordinary telephone.

The Franch Academy of Sciences ten or

-The French Academy of Sciences ten or fifteen years ago offered a prize of £1,600 for the discovery of some means by which even the inexperienced might at once determine whether in a given case death had ensued or not. A physician obtained the prize for having discovered the following well-known having discovered the following well-known phenomenon: If the hand of the suspected dead person is held toward a candle or other artificial light with the fingers extended and one touching the other, and one looks through the spaces between the fingers toward the light, there appears a scarlet red color where the fingers touch each other, due to the blood still circulating, it showing itself through the tissues which have not congested. When life is entirely extinct the phenomenon of scarlet space between

the phenomenon of scarlet space between the fingers at once ceases. The most ex-tensive and thorough trials established the truth of this observation.

A CONGRESS OF WITS. Criticus-I see Mr. Mansforde advertises that "incessant applause" greets his new play.

Man About Town-Yes, the audience is afraid
that if it lets up a minute they'll hear some of the
lines.—New York Telegram.

Young Ferguson-How harshly and un-

ceremoniously Miss Blim spoke to that brother of hers just now.

hers just now,
Young Hankinson (with bitter recollections of
his last interview with Miss Bilm)—Yes, He's her
—her real brother, you know.—Chicago Tribune. Reporter-Got a good interview with Edtor Smiffles, of the Squawkmahonk (N. Y.) Editor of Chicago Republican Daily-Huhl Got o space for Jays. Reporter—But he says Cleveland can't carry New

The day of doubting has gone by. There is no doubt of that, No matter how the Mugwumps lie— We make i'n plate—that's flat.

-Neso Tork Press

"Did you ever read The Corsican Brothers, ' Mrs. De Porque?" asked the young man who was calling.
"No: what is it about?" "It's about a man who had a double-

"Oh. yes; I never pay any attention to these jokes about encumbers and green apples, you know."—Washington Fast. Tom-Have you asked Bessie yet? Jack-Yes. Tom-What did she say?

Jack-That she would take vanilla. - New York "You wouldn't think that she has driven three men to attempt suicide." three men to attempt suicide."
"I would never have believed it. Yet how often
the most innocent-appearing woman is at heart a
cruel, remorseless coquette, a destroyer..."
"There you go again. Her shring propensities
had naught to do with it. The men were her neigh-

bors while she was taking vocal less Indianapolis Journal. "I am afraid I shall never be a good Christian, " sighed Striver.
"Why not?" asked the minister. "I don't seem to make any progress."
"Have you left undone those things which you ought to have done and done those things which

"Yes. "Then you're all right. You are as good Christian as the rest of us."—New York Press. Some capitalists philanthropic

Will give labor reformers a topic For praising this town By seen bringing down The price of beer to a point micro

Major Frank Patterson went to Altoona

ou ought not to have done?"