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PRITISHUNG SUNDAY, JULY 26, 1891. AGAINST THE CONVENTION.

A canvass of political opinion with regard to the proposed Constitutional Convention, made by the Philadelphia Bulletin brings out the fact that there is a large amount of professed indifference as to whether it is held or not. Among those expressing a positive opinion the majority eive very good reasons for opposing it. The leading objections are the good character of the present Constitution, the danger that cranks may engraft some wild ideas upon the fundamental law, and, finally, the unnecessary expense, which will not be much less than a half million dollars, while all its legitimate purposes can be more directly secured by other methods.

These are valid reasons, but not the most weighty ones. The danger of crankhalf so great as the danger that the in- tion. fluence of the corporations and professional politicians will be supreme for the emasculation of some of the most vital held all solut to an intention to secure | dependent boom for the the control of that body to remove the Governor. provisions of the Constitution which now restrain corporate agressions and the greed

of municipal politicians. Apart from this it is a vital point that every object can be obtained more directly by other methods. Ballot reform with practical secresy can be effected by statute law, and the idea that the same influences which falsified the Baker measure would create a convention for the benefit of genuint ballot reform is a sufficient commentary on itself. If any Constitutional changes are necessary-as some minor ones may be-each should be submitted to the people on its own merits. Where all changes are submitted to be voted on as a whole, the people must either swallow the bud ones for the sake of the good, or reject the good ones on account of the bad. The extra time that may be consumed in deciding each change on its own merits is wholly unimportant, beside the value of deliberate and clear decision on each Constitutional alteration, in accordance with the popular judgment of its merits.

The general disapproval of the convention is well founded. The proposition should be voted down, as it probably will

A REMARKABLE THREAT.

A very remarkable deliverance with regard to the dispute about wages between | capacities. the bricklaying contractors and their emplones is credited to one of the former in in interview published yesterday. "If we tall to get men," this gentleman is reported saving. "then there is one more expodient," and the expedient is stated to be to close down every mill in the organizato stop every stroke of work now in progress," and to throw idle till January I "carpenters, stonemasons, plasterers, pointers, plumbers, electricians,

In other words, because the bricklaving confinctors are unable to get men to work for their wages it is announced that the ameldaery of the Building Exchange can he employed to punish the whole commanify, more than the bricklayers, by renewing the paralysis of the entire building trade, and condemning an entire industry to idleness. It would be hard to imagine a more egregious example of the aympathetic strike transferred to the side of the employers, or a more wanton assertion of the power and intention to run the business of building on the plan of campaign adopted by the most reckless

labor aritators. It is to be hoped that the Builders' Exchange will not embark on any such remarkable policy as this. If it does, besides the opportunity which it will afford for the application of the conspiracy laws, it will offer a strong premium for the public to give its contracts for building to people who are outside that organization.

WHERE THE DISCRIMINATION IS.

The fact of a discrimination against Phinadelphia is discovered by the esteemed Press in the ocean freight rates on shipments from Liverpool bere. The fact that the rate is 6 shillings and 6 pence from Liverpool to New York, 6 shillings to Roston, 5 shillings to Baltimore, and 10 shillings to Philadelphia is certainly an indica- to real property to those relating to pertion, as the Press says, that Philadelphia should investigate thoroughly.

Yet if Philadelphia studies the question thoroughly it will be likely to find that the | THE DISPATCH. That is the addition of cause of the discrimination does not lie in ocean transportation, but somewhere else. should be added to his system in New It is plain, in the first place, that the seem- York, and that other States should follow ing discrimination does not arise from the example by adopting a combination of Perhaps Great Britain might find it

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY 8, 1846. pany is levying excessive charges on shipments to Philadelphia there is the ecean marine of the world to bring in and compete for the business if it exists. It is plain, therefore, that the difference in rates is due to some difference in the con-

The figures quoted by the Press afford a tolerably clear indication of that difference cheap rates as Baltimore and Boston, which principal tonnage is the shipments from this country to Europe the governing in- tors understand its value. fluence in rates from Liverpool to this country is the promptness with which a return cargo can be secured; and the phia in ocean rates is probably an indication of the actual disadvantage of Philadel-

visions for exportation. The matter is one well worth the vestigation of the Philadelphians. But it is more than probable that the investigation will give point to the charges already made, that railway policy is dwarfing the export and import trade of that city.

THE PATTISON BOOM ABROAD.

The appropriement of the Philadelphia Times that Governor Pattison will take the stump for the election of Democratic candidates to the unimportant State offices to be filled this fall, and that this is an indication of his cherishing a Presidental boom, is elevated to an extraordinary importance by the New York Sun. The allegation that Pattison, who has been Democracy in Pennsylvania, is mentioned as a candidate is accepted by land hopes.

rent in pieces " jubilates the Sun and it goes on with similar exclamations of joy over the eradication of "the claimant" from the list of Democratic candidates. There is no reason why the friends of firms, evidently on the platform of "anyview of the situation with the declaration: "The claimant is scratched, but the field is still free."

All of which, though rather wild, is flattering to the Pennsylvania possibility. But the view of the situation lacks the confirmation of fact in two important espects. Governor Pattison has declared. that the intention on his part of stumping the State is news to him. Mr. Harrity whose authority is unquestionable, has stated that the Pattison influence is for Cleveland first, with the possibility in view that if Cleveland's nomination shall not be effected our Governor can come in as a second choice. This places the heroics ism prevailing in the convention is not of the Sun on a rather insecure founda-

Nevertheless the welcome which that ionrnal gives to a supposed declaration of the Pattison boom is not without its sigclauses of the Constitution. The nificance. It is tolerably plain that the source from which the convention bill bitterness of the enmity between the came, the devices used to secure control of | Cleveland and Hill factions in New York that body through the apportionment of | will make it injudicious to nominate either. its membership, and, finally, the unique In that case the disposition of both to acmeasure of electing its members before it | cept Pattison as a compromise has more is known whether the convention will be | promise in it than any original and in-

TRADE WITH MEXICO.

The information on the commercial and financial customs of Mexico contained in special correspondence elsewhere exhibits a remarkable contrast from those estab lished in this country. A nation where the principal loaning business is done by the pawnshop; where people with money hoarded up prefer to buy at high prices on long credits rather than pay out their cash and secure cheap rates, and where banks of discount and deposit are few and far between, is not unnaturally hard for the business men of the United States to comprehend.

Nevertheless, the fact is brought out that, when the character of Mexican trade is fully understood, there is an immense field capable of almost infinite expansion. for the surplus goods and capital of the United States. Judiciously conducted banks yield large dividends on a safe and legitimate business. Manufactured goods, machinery and other products of Yankee enterprise sell at high prices on long time. To those who study Mexican character and meet its wants there is the opportunity for lucrative trade with Mexico, and the introduction of new ideas in that rich and halfdeveloped country will undoubtedly produce an illimitable expansion of its trade

LAND TRANSFER REFORM.

In a private letter to the editor of THE DISPATCH, Dwight H. Olmstead, Esq., takes exception to the reference in these columns to the "partial adoption" of his block indexing system in New York, with the correction that it has been adopted both wholly and in detall in New York City. Further, he says, that the admirable workings of the system show "it is not merely tentative, as you suggest,'

Mr. Olmstead's criticism is due to a per haps not unnatural misconception of the language to which he objects. The article referred to commented on the proposition of a New York journal that the Australian, or Torrens, system should be adopted in that State, and in that connection referred to the partial adoption by the State of Mr. Olmstead's block indexing system, meaning it had been adopted for that part only which lies on Manhattan Island. Nor in reference to Mr. Olmstead's tentative method of going to work did we mean to cast any doubt upon the practical workings of his plan, as the context would show. But What does seem to us as tentative in Mr. Olmstead's work for complete land transfer reform is the taking of the single step of block indexing without urging in connection the other features to secure expeditious and safe methods of transferring

land titles. This brings us to the quotation of the following from Mr. Olmstead's letter, which comes with the weight of high authority: gest and with which I am in agreement be

Now let the other reforms which you sugsuperadded; and the country will have what you desire-substantially a stock transfer of land. The principal of these reforms is not guarantee by the State, but transfer of land by registration, that is "on the books," the deed being relegated to the mere office of a power of attorney. Together with this is the general assimilation of the laws relating

sonal property. This shows that Mr. Olmstead practicalagrees with the course marked out by the vital features of the Torrens plan

what gives discriminations in railway the systems. We cannot quite agree with charges their venom, namely, the will of a Mr. Olmstead that the reform can be made corporation holding a monopoly at that complete without some method of securpoint. There is free competition in ocean | ing indefeasible titles. That method need transportation. If any steamship com- not be necessarily a State guarantee. It may be, as Mr. Olmstead suggests in his pamphlet, secured by a short statute of limitation. But to secure the complete perfection of transfer aimed at, it is necessary that the buyer shall have within easy and unprofessional reach a clear evidence that the title of the land transferred to

him is without a cloud or dispute. On the general course to be adopted to tn conditions. It is not in the presence of secure complete land transfer reform there regular steamship lines, for New York, is practical agreement. Mr. Olmstead's where regular lines center, does not get as | indorsement of the addition of other reforms to his is practically conclusive. The are no better equipped in that respect than only thing necessary to secure the adoption Philadelphia. The fact is that when the of this course in various States is the somewhat arduous task of making legisla-

APPARENTLY INACCURATE. Another phase of the dispute between seeming discrimination against Philadel- various city authorities and the Census Bureau crops out with regard to assessments for street improvements. Besides phia in railway rates on grain and pro- the general impeachment of the accuracy of Mr. Porter's table showing the per capita cost of government in various cities, New York has made a vigorous impeachment of that table which included a special expenditure, in the case of that city, of about \$10,000,000 for new parks.

Buffalo next comes to the front with a request that an item of \$2,325,817 in its table, which represents local assessments, should be dropped, which the Census Bureau refuses to do, on the ground that this would be unjust to other cities whose expenditures for new streets are included.

Two points present themselves in connection with this refusal of the bureau. The first is that as the table purports to be a statement of administrative expenses, the cost of improvements assessed on ranked as a leader of the Cleveland abutting or benefited property does not properly belong in it. The second is that, make the table accurate, if this the Sun with the more alacrity because item is included in the case of some it believes that to be the end of the Cleve- cities it should be in the case of all. It is obvious that the amount of money Pitts-"The mantle of the stuffed prophet is burg collected on street and sewer assessments in 1890 is not included, as the eight dollars per capita, which gives us second rank as the most economical city in the Union save one, would not much exceed the total of such assessments collected Governor Pattison should not seek to have | that year before the street decision hit us. him nominated for President," the Sun af- | As it is a fact that Cleveland, represented as the city of lowest expenditures, has one to beat Cleveland;" and it sums up its | been making large improvements, the same is likely to turn out to be the case.

We fear it is pretty clearly proved that the census comparison of municipal expenditures is far trom accurate. If it were corrected by taking exactly the same items of expenditure in all cases, it is also possible that Pittsburg would not appear in so gratifying and economical a light as was shown by that table.

A PANIC on the Chicago Board of Trade is not unusual, but one in which both bulls and bears are equally scared is worth mention ing. It was not a squeeze or a slump that produced that unusual effect, but a lunatic on the floor of the Board with a pistol.

OUR friend Colonel Bill Brown is in luck ce more, his small newspaper, the New York News, having been selected for the onorable position of contesting the constitutionality of the New York law that papers shall not publish the news about execu-tions. Col. Bill will meet the legal emergency with the same calm superiority with which he has been wont to call down a bluff on queens up, and will enjoy the position of defender of the liberty of the press as much as raking down an exceptionally large jackpot. We regret to see that professional jeal-ousy leads another New York paper, ambitions of this honor, to remark that District Attorney Nicoll "has ev idently made up his mind not to prosecute newspaper violations'

THE World's Fair Commission having attacked the work of dining their project into favor in Europe are to receive a reinforcement which makes victory sure. The genial Chauncey M. Depew is about to take part in the dinners.

THE signs at the last meeting of the Hudson Bay Company that the great corporation is in its decadence were very strong The Governor of the company was kept busy defending its management, but could not conceal the fact that its profitable character had disappeared. Two conclusions are evident from this occurren ice. One is that officers of the Hudson Bay Company have not the ability to suppress venient questioners that has been charac teristic of the meetings of some of our great corporations. The other is that the British olicy of putting vast regions under the rule of a commercial monopoly is nearly at an end-except in unfortunate Africa.

It is rumored that Secretary Foster wishes to make Webster Flanagan Collector at El Paso. At last Flanagan will know what he is there for. But does he take a prohibitory pledge against whisky and poker?

A WICKED cotemporary remarks that if the New York Republicans should take Colonel Shepard for Governor "he would undoubtedly agree to contribute a large assort-ment of beautiful campaign texts to the campaign." He might also, as once before, give \$150,000 to the New York bosses for the purchase of votes, and then lament in his newspaper the day after election the wickedness displayed by the fact that the goods were not delivered.

THERE seems to be some very decided uncertainties as to who is managing the Pittsburg baseball team; but there is no room at all for doubt that the team has got a firm grip on its position at the bottom of

THE perils of illustrated journalism-if we may dignify the class re erred to by that name-is strikingly exemplified by the publication of the lower sort which appears this week with a full page illustration of the Hall-Fitzsimmons fight "from photographs and sketches by special artists." The ability to photograph and sketch scenes that never occur is a high development of artistic genius; but it is one that calls for discretion in actual practice.

WIGGINS is now announced to be writing a scientific novel. From Wiggins' former claim of verifications for his weather proph ecies, it is plain he has no slight power in the line of works of the imagination

Turn latest decision on electric patents which gives the Brush interests the control of the storage battery system, is predicated by a cotemporary to be "worth millions to the company and its licensee." It will, when two shings is done. The first is when the company with a monopoly of the system puts its price so as to make it cheaper than trolley motors; the second is when the storage battery is improved so as to make it of

SENATOR SHERMAN magnanimously re marks that the Senatorial race is open to all comers. But this does not disturb the cool conviction that he has got a sure hold on first money.

IT is interesting to learn that the Connect icut nuts and woodchucks have already taken to prophesying a hard winter. The goose bone has not yet been heard from, but it will probably agree in the prediction. These Connecticut anguries have been foretelling hard winters for several seasons and are not likely to be discouraged by the fact that the cold weather does not mater-

inlize.

useful to engage in a war somewhere in order to give her pet guardsmen some other occupation than kicking up rows in bar-

An ex-Governor of one of the Mexican States has been imprisoned for 24 hours because he had the misfortune to fit the description of an absconder from the United States, This untoward incident will convince the Mexican authorities that it is necessary to exclude all levanters who look like Mexicans of the influential political class.

GOVERNOR HILL, like the owl sold under false pretense of being a parrot, is not talk-ing much now, but is doing a deal of think-

FROM Texas comes the report of a bank failure with the not wholly unfamiliar remark that the depositors will be paid in full. In Texas this may be true. Its fulfill ment will be made much more probable from the Texas habit, if a bank suspends and does not pay the depositors, of suspending bank officers.

GOSSIP OF PROMINENT PEOPLE.

PRINCE ALEXANDER of Battenberg, who known as Count Hartenau, is recovering

from his recent serious illness. MRS. AMELIE RIVES CHANLER is expected to sail for New York next week, and

arrive in America on August 3. EDITH SESSIONS TUPPER is writing a play for W. J. Florence for his next year's our. She might appropriately call it "The Mystery of a Trunk.'

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, and als party, are lying off Karsle, a small island on the northwestern coast of Norway, where they are preparing for a whale hunt. SIR EDWARD MALET, the British Ampassador at Berlin, will shortly be raised to

he peerage. Rumor says that he will be known in the future as Lord Woburn. THE Prince of Wales will meet the King of Roumania at Blank enberg, in August, to liscuss the question of the marriage Prince Ferdinand, the heir presumptive to the Roumanian throne, to the eldest

daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh. DR. WITHERSPOON, of Louisville, who as been elected to fill the Chair of Theology in Central College, in Kentucky, has had remarkable series of successes since the time he became the youngest doctor of divinity in the Presbyterian Church.

THE engagement of Miss Mary Lincoln, dest daughter of Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, to Charles Isham, of New York, has been an ounced. The wedding will be solemnized in London during the coming season. Mrsham was formerly private secretary to Mr. Lincoln.

THE Grand Duke Alexis will entertain dmiral Gervais, commander of the visiting French squadron, and the officers of the leet now at Constadt, on board the Russian cruiser Asia. On Tuesday next the French officers will be entertained by the Czar in the Imperial palace at Peterhof.

IT is said that Postmaster General Wans maker spends his entire salary on his prirate secretary and the various agencies fu nishing newspaper clippings. He subscribes to three of these agencies, and has given them instructions to furnish him with all clippings relating to himself and the postal

TWO SMALL FINANCIERS.

A Never Ending Flow of Lemonade or Tap and for Sale.

The East End acknowledges proprietory aim to a couple of small boys who are ound to become millionaires. The other day they went into a partnership to sell lemonade. After spending 10 cents for lemons and concecting a fluid that would make the circus product turn green with envy, they located on a corner and let out their musical voices: "Here's yer fresh lemonade, only 1 cent a

glass. It's made of pure lemons and pure water. Come, slack yer thirst with the nectar of the tropics." Every few moments they changed their song, but they had no difficulty in securing customers. Every time they sold a couple of glasses a little water was added to the

'lemonade," and thus they had a never ending supply. About an hour after they began operations About an hour after they began operations the beverage was getting pretty warm, but an ice man came along, and while he carried a chunk of ice to the back door of an adjoining residence one of the boys negotiated with the wagon for a good-sized piece of ice. By the time the driver was back the boys had remodeled their tune.

"Here's your ice cold lemonade. Walk up and squench yer thirst. Only 2 cents a glass."

"Say, what did you raise the price fer? The ice didn't cost you nothing," said a pros-

pective customer.

"What der ye take us fer, anyway," was the reply. "If you don't want to buy you don't need ter. We can dispose of the stock without you meddini'. D'ye think we no financiers."

BUSY WITH CALLERS.

The President Makes Some Appointments and Receives Several Visitors.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) CAPE MAY, July 25 .- The President was with Private Secretary Halford all the morning and considered several matters in relation to appointments. He appointed five postmasters, and named Henry E. Nichols, Commander in the Navy, having prometed him from a Lieutenant Commander. He also received word from the State Department that they had been notified by Consul Myers, at Victoria, B. C., that the revenue cutter Thetis was in Bering Son and that the majority of captains are submitting to the agreement between this country and Great

Britain. J. C. Price and Mr. Manning, two colored gentlemen of South Carolina, had a confernce with the President to-day on the candidacy of Mr. Price, who wants to be Minister to Liberia. A committee from Mobile, Ala., will call on the President Mon-Mobile, Ala., will call on the President Monday, to ask for his influence to have a line of steamers established between Mobile and Cuba under the subsidy laws. State Senator Massle and wife, of Chillicothe, O., called on the President this evening. The President, Russell Harrison, Mrs. Dimmick, Secretary Halford, Miss Sanger and the two grandchildren enjoyed another ocean bath to-day, and this afternoon the President passed an hour in watching the joyfulness of children on a carousal. Postmaster General Wanapaker and Robert Adams, ex-Minister to on a carousal. Postmaster General Wana-maker and Robert Adams, ex-Minister to Brazil, arrived this evening.

IN SUNSET LAND.

In the Sunset land, in the Sunset land, Behind the giorious gates of gold unframed o

human hand,
There lie the mountain, vale and wood, The lake, the sparkling stream, More uncompared and passing good Than through the clouds they s

In the Sunset land, in the Sunset land. The pearl-and-opal sea of light in cease grand. Henves at the feet of hills so bold

We can not dre in their height, Nor guess to where their foreheads old Bear up the gems of Night, In the Sunset land, in the Sunset land,

l cool and sweet the pine tree waves its slu showering hand, And liquid argent runs the stream With slumberous, mystle note, And fast asleep the white clouds seem Upon the lakes afont,

n the Sunget land, in the Sunget land, No trail of foot or trough of keel is found on leaf Or bent a blooming flower;

And matchless sweet as matchless free

The landscape lies in power,

In the Sunset land, in the Sunset land, the dream of Rest swims softly down as in ou ms we planned, The war of work, the clash of care, The racking of regret— No echoing thought of these is there, So high that land is set.

Oh pearl-and-opal ses of light, barred back by nbow holts shot all too strong into Time'

pillars old— Let back, let in! and let us wend Through country heaven-spanned, And learn the Universe's end, There, in the Sunset land!

MURRAY'S MUSINGS. The Politician Must Coddle the Dog Fancler-The Crank and the Specialist-Res-

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] New York, July 25 .- "You will always find dog men pulling pretty much tegether," said General Ben LeFevre over his Hoffman House breakfast. "If you offend a dog man during a canvass you will lose the dog vote. When I found a man who was interested in dogs during my Congressional campaigns I made careful note of it. I had a little experience in my early political career that taught me that the dog man is not to be run afoul of if it can be avoided. I had refused to take a pup from a man. He wanted to show his good will toward me. He loved his dogs, and to give away what he loved was his highest testimonial of friendship.

Habit-Gotham Stories.

"I declined the pup, and in doing so I prac tically declined the man's friendship. Not alone his, but that of all his neighbors without regard to party. They didn't want anything to do with a man who didn't own a dog and wouldn't have one as a gift. It took me a long time to live that error down. Since that time I take every pup that is offered me, trusting to Divine Providence to see me through."

A Dog That Cost Money. COLONEL STAPLES, the North Carolina law yer, is a dog man. That is, he is tond of dogs and esteems them next to pretty schoolmarms and red wagons. Staples was at the Hoffman House the other day and bought a fine cocker spaniel of the dog fancier who works the Broadway corners of that neighborhood. He instructed the dog man to bring the animal to the Cortlandt street

bring the animal to the Cortlandt street ferry at a certain hour in the day, but they didn't connect somehow, so he missed his train. "So I had to pay a man to take care of the dog over the river and came back to the Hoffman just in time to lend a fellow \$10 that I'll never see again.

"I got a coupe and rode out in the park. It was \$1 50 an hour, and I used it an hour and ten minutes. The man wanted \$2, and I told him I wouldn't pay it. He could send his bill to the hotel office. Here it is \$2 50, half a dollar more yet. And I paid it, too. I was afraid to kick again for fear it would take another boom upward. I paid \$10 for that dog, and if somebody doesn't steal him before I get down home I shall consider it a favorable change of luck."

Hard to Leave New York. "New York is a pretty hard city to get away from, especially for a Western man," said Mr. Scott Ray, the Indiana politician and journalist. "I don't see why so many people want to leave the metropolis in the summer. They can get 'the earth'

Mr. Ray had just been taking in Coney Is

"That trip up the bay after nightfall," said "That trip up the bay after nightfall," said he, "gives one of the most magnificent sights that could be imagined. And as for Coneywell, that stretch of West Brighton known as 'the Bowery' probably has no counterpart in the world. Either is worth coming a thousand miles to see. When New Yorkers chaim more variety of pleasure for less money than any other city in the country can offer, they don't claim too much."

Devoted His Life to Spiders. "One of the curious things of this life, remarked an ex-Congressman, "is the devo-tion of some men to an idea without regard to the opinion of the rest of the world and without hope of reward. I know of a man from my State who has devoted a metane to spiders. He died in the Aips, where he had been for two years collecting specimens of spiders. He sacrificed his life to spiders. He has left a collection of some 28,000 distinct varieties. You would hardly think there were many more spiders in existence. This from my State who has devoted a lifetime to were many more spiders in existence. This man has them stuck up in sections, in classes,

man has them stuck up in sections, in classes, fully labeled.

"He began fooling with spiders when a boy. He had a room that he would allow no one to sweep or clean, and encouraged the spiders to such an extent that they would come to him and feed out of his hand. He discovered that by repeatedly destroying a web that a spider reached a stage where his power of reproducing web is exhausted. When that stage was reached the spider attacked another spider, killed him and took his ball of web from him. Just like a human being, don't you see? Before this man died he embalmed his knowledge of spiders in two volumes. He was a spider crank."

The Crank and the Specialist.

The Crank and the Specialist. "Speaking of cranks," put in Mr. Me-Millan, of Tennessee, who will probably be the Speaker of the next House of Represen-tatives, "it would almost seem that to accomplish anything remarkable in this world it is necessary to become what we all call 'crank.' That is, a man must shut out everything that conflicts or inout everything that conflicts or in-terferes with the one particular subject in which he is interested. He must become in which he is interested. He must become a specialist. By rigidly excluding the rest of the world and ignoring all social and domestic relations and devoting every energy and every minute to one particular line of research something is to be accomplished. But does it pay? Is it the best use a man can be put to? Is it the ideal of intellectual manhood?"

"I have a cousin in Tennessee who is a harmless crank on the chronometer. He "I have a cousin in Tennessee who is a harmless crank on the chronometer. He has been fooling with the sun and the time o' day until he seems to be pretty well known by experts, even here in New York. He put his name in the light shade of the "V" on a watch dial so it could not be seen with the naked eye. He has made a chronometer so perfect that it can be put in an oven and baked, taken out and be frozen in an ice grean freever, then hoiled and

in an ice cream freezer, then boiled, and during the entire process would not only keep on running, but wouldn't vary a twentieth of a second in time.

"There are a good many 'cranks' on watches," continued Mr. McMillan. "I know a member of the House who carried a watch in every pocket. He was the funniest of them all. Some were gold, some silver and some nickel. Some had chains, some had fobs and some were fastened to him with a cord or a shoestring. He could take a watch out of any pocket. The curious feature of the thing is he was exceedingly sensitive on the subject. It was a harmless fad, and amused him, I presume, if he tried to regulate them as to the sun and to each other." in an ice cream freezer, then boiled, and

Was Cured by a Bill.

A WESTERNER at one of the prominent uptown hotels was feeling restless and ill one hot evening, and he rang for a doctor. The latter was in the same house. He called at his patient's room and diagnosed the case as simple insomnia, gave a couple of powders and retired. The doctor called the next morning to see how the patient (whom he morning to see now the patient (whom he correctly judged to be a man of means) was getting on. During the day he saw him, and incidentally three or four times. The bill was \$25. Five dollars a visit from a doctor living on the same floor with him in the same house was something that nearly caused the Westerner to faint. It exceeded his wiidest dreams. The bill had one effect—it made him a well man, he says. him a well man, he says.

The Adulteration of Beer. "I usen to be a great beer drinker," re-

marked a well-known railroad lawyer, parenthetically, as he squeezed a bit of lemon into a cup of breakfast tea, "but I've given it up. I find tea is the best drink that a man ever put down his throat. The chief reason against beer drinking is adulteration. This is common to all American beers. The competition has grown to such an extent that even the best and well established beers have joined the bogus gang and it is now practically impossible to find a good, pure, wholesome American beer. You may think you drink it, but you don't do it.

"If I had my way I would have a bill passed in Congress that would make it a penitentiary offense to adulterate liquors and drugs, and provide for Goverment inspectors to see the law was observed. The ignorant public ought not to be left to the mercy of every business harpy. A general law against adulterations of food, drugs and drinks, rigidly enforced, would bear equally and fairly upon every class of business affected by the change and would encourage men to be honest." against beer drinking is adulteration. This

Continental Custom of Bills.

Some of the leading botels and restaurants in New York have recently adopted the Continental custom of charging for rolls and other forms of bread. They haven't put that little pat of butter on the list yet, but it will follow. The time is coming when the bill for an American meal will be as long as bill for an American meal will be as long as it is for one over the water. I believe, as yet, nobody but the American landlord ever conceived or practiced the scheme of charging up "boots" in the bill whether the guest ever left his boots out to be cleaned or not. That doesn't "rile" the man from Peoria or Kalamazoo half as much, however, as 20 cents for his 2-cent breakfast rolls.

"We are compelled to make this charge," says a hotel man, "because guests would come into the cafe or restaurant and make a breakfast off of butter and bread and ice-water that they would get for nothing. The European custom of charging for everything a man gets, and for that only, is the correct one."

Corsets and a Coffin.

ity of bones and canvas and steel that contract the lungs and restrict the free

to unbearable. "All women hate corsets at this season of taurant Bills Getting Longer—The Corset the year," said one of the fair sex whose plumpness is supposed to require extraor dinary restraint, "but they not only wear them, but they are more particular about them than they are about any other article of attire. Women almost invariably discuss

of attire. Women almost invariably discuss corsets when they are alone together. It is a staple topic. They immediately get out of that corset, individually, as soon as they can, which, of course, is in the privacy of their own quarters and free from 'company.' They take to the comfort as a gentleman takes to his slippers and dressing gown. To many women corsets are absolutely necessary, but to those to whom they are not you might as well talk to the moon as to influence them against the corset fashion, or to make them believe the shapes designed by the corset maker are not an improvement make them believe the shapes designed by the corset maker are not an improvement on the work of the Almighty. In every country where corsets have never been worn women do not compose the weaker sex. As generally used they greatly modify and often wholly prevent the enjoyment of physical exercise. But if a long life or death in a few years were alternatives offered to a New York woman dependent upon wearing or not wearing corsets, she would choose the latter and invest in a corset and a coffin."

Chicago Is Stark Mad.

I mer Congressman Stahlnecker in lower Broadway the other day. He had just returned from Chicago. "The people of Chiengo," said he, "are stark, staring and over the World's Fair. They talk of nothing else. I never saw so much superfluous on thusinsm since I was born. They filled me so full of it I thought I would burst, unless I got out of town, and so I skipped out for New York. No, I didn't do the stock yards."

The Crowd at a Pool Room. Ir anybody of acute observation will make a note of the kind of people who frequent the New York poolrooms it ought to take out of him any speculative tendency toward the race track. The dissipated young men, the rounders, the broken-down business men, the confirmed drunkards, the bents and bums of every degree of degradation swarm about these poolrooms. about the most unpromising crowd that can be seen in a single room. No man in his sober senses can look upon it and reflect upon all that has brought its particles together without a feeling of profound regret that the law against poolrooms wouldn't hold water. The race track has ruined more American boys than the faro table.

CHARLES THEODORE MURRAY.

GIROFLE-GIROFLA.

The summer season of comic opera opened

The Duquesne's Summer Season of Comi Opera Opens With a Boom.

at the Duquesne Theater last night most auspiciously. The Garrow Opera Company is a good deal better than such bodies usually are, and many a traveling organization that lugs a high-sounding name about the land has not the voices or the acting ability of Laura Clement, John E. Brand, Henry Hallam and others associated with them Hallam and others associated with them. The opera was Lecocy's "Girofle-Girofla," a bright and tuneful example of the Freuch school, which was popular here before the extravaganza and burlesque began to masquerade in opera's clothes. It is somewhat late in the day to point out the merits of "Girofle-Girofla," but it may be well to summarize them as consisting in music of the melodious and generally simple order, a trifling plot, involving situations somewhat risky in character, but highly amusing, and dialogue of the very thinnest order. The opera fared well as far as the singers were concerned, but the orchestra was not always at cerned, but the orchestra was not always at home with the music, though a few perform-ances will doubtless correct this. Miss Laura Clement, the Girofle and Girofla, has a reputation, and she sustained it. Especially after she warmed to her work she sang very acceptably, and her powerful soprano showed to advantage. Her best number probably was the drinking song, "See How It Sparkles," which, as were several other songs of hers, was encored. In the duet in the third act with Mr. Brand she was again very good, and the audience expressed their approval very warmly. Mr. John E. Brand has a bartione voice of an unusually pleasant quality, which he manages very well. A good make-up as the feroclous Moor, Mourzouk, and some very clever acting assisted Mr. Brand to the most artistic performance of the night. His farewell song in Act III. and his share of the duet meutioned above won him encores. mutation, and she sustained it. Especially duet mentioned above won him encores, Mr. Henry Hallam, the tenor, is above the ense as Bolero's bigger and half. The minor parts were well filled and the chorus, especially the women, made a good appearance and sang the choruses with plenty of power. The opening chorus of Act III. was the best concerted number. The opera was nicely dressed and staged, and the performance went very smoothly from beginning to end. The house was a large and appreciative one, and the summer from beginning large and appreciative one, and the summer large and appreciative one, and the summer large and to have begin with a

BRILLIANT SCHEME OF A WRITER.

How He Set to Work to Make His Fortune

With His Pen.

"That's a good story," said the newspaper man's friend as he finished reading the tale. You can sell that."

"Well, I don't know about that," said the newspaper man doubtfully. "It has the merit of brevity, of course, but the papers are not running much to that style of story

"I see 'em every day." "That may be, too; but it's no sign

this will be accepted." "I'll bet you a dollar it will be," "Take you!" shouted the newspaper man o suddenly that it made his friend start. The friend reached down in his pocket and pulled out a sliver dollar, and as he put it

"Look here, old man, what's the game?"

"Look here, old man, what's the game?"

"Playing a sure thing," was the reply.

"I'll get \$3 or \$4 for that if I sell it and \$i if I don't. I've got three bets on three different stories now, and if my friends only hold out I'll make my everlasting fortune my pen.

ably not veto an act annexing Hamilton county to Kentucky. DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

Governor Campbell, of Ohio, would prob-

ton Traveller.]

T. H. Williams. The many friends of T. H. Williams will e grieved to learn of his death, which occurred Phursday evening at Colorado Springs, Col. Mr. Williams commenced his business career over 20 years ago as cashboy with the drygoods house of Hugus & Hacke. His honest, straightforward ways, and the keen business ability which he displayed early attracted the attention of his employers, who, in recognition of his services, made him, some several years ago, the general manager of the business, which position he held at the time of his death. For some years past his health has been a cause of great anxiety and only two weeks ago he went to Colorado in the hope of heing benefited; the sad intelligence of his death following so som after his arrival there will be a severe shock to his friends. His remains will be brought home for interment. Williams commenced his business career over 20

Robert S. Johnston Robert S. Johnston, son of the late Simon Robert S. Johnston, son of the late Simon Johnston, u e lat his mother's residence in Hacel-wood yesterday morning in his twentieth year. He had be a suffering for the past five months from severos-spinal menting it, and just returned home from the seasience a few days ago. He gradally sank until his dark. For some time previous to his sick ness he was measured at the Masonic Bruk. He will be saffly missed by a large circle of triems a d relatives.

Obituary Notes.

JOSEPH T. JOHNSON, the last but one of th Black Hawk survivors, who lived in Baltimore, is JOHN REEGER, of the Allegheny died yesteriny morning. He lived at No. 6 Spring alley. He had been ill for several months. JAMES C. FERGUSON, formerly resident of Inlanapolis, and at one time President of the Board f Trade of that city, died at his residence in San ose yesterday.

Methodist Church, died yesterday of heart disease at Eureka Springs, Ark. Her remains will be taken to Macon, Ga., for interment. S. T. HOFFMAN died yesterday morning at the Allegheny General Hospital, aged 35 years. He was a member of Post 12s. G. A. E., the members of which will arrange for the funeral. FREDERICK GRIFFING, an old Brooklynite, who died at the age of 82, was buried Friday in that city. He was one of the California pioneers of '9, and built many of the first docks in San Francisco.

HERMAN RASTER, widely known as editor-in-

Mas. KEY, wife of Bishop Key, of the Southern

chief of the Chicago Stanta Zeitung, died Friday evening in Cubowa, Southern Silesia, a German province. Mr. Raster had been in poor health for some time and went to Europe hoping to recu-ANDREW DAVIS, of Suter's station, the chief It is funny to hear women abuse the corset habit during the sweltering days of midsummer. They are practically a unit in their denunciation of the oppressive rigid-cide, and was found to be mentally unbalanced. KILLED BY TRAINS.

the body at all times and in summer are next | Deaf Mutes Have a Fascination for Walking on Railroad Tracks.

New York Sun.] "This one makes 22 deaf persons that I have a record of who have been killed on railroad tracks since 1874," an old Erie locomotive engineer said, after reading the ac count of Homer J. Higbee, a deaf mute, being run over and killed while walking on the railroad track at Olean, a few days ago. "Deaf people, and especially deaf mutes, seem to have a fuscination for walking on railroad tracks and they invariably walk on the track on which trains are running in the

same direction they are walking. "In 1874 I had been running on an engine ten years, and had never yet had the misfor-tune to kill anyone I was working for a New Jersey railroad, and one day I sounded my alarm signal to warn a man off the track. as he was walking leisurely along ahead of me and the train was drawing perilously close to him. He paid no attention to the signal, and I gave it to him again, long, sharp, and loud. He kept right on, and, as I was unable to stop the train, he was run over and killed. He was a well-known resident of Orange county, and a deaf mute. A relative of his told me that he had many times narrowly escaped being killed while walking on railroad tracks, and he seemed to have an irresistible passion for such danger

have an irresisting passion.

Ous pastime.

"Some time after I went on the Pennsylvania road, and inside of a year killed two men at different times, while they were walking on the track. Both were deaf and dumb. In 1876, during the Centennial, I brief two other deaf persons who had the walking on the track. Both were deaf and dumb. In 1878, during the Centennial, I killed two other deaf persons who had the fatal fascination for railway track pedestrianism. Then I began to make a study of this queer habit of the deaf, and kept a record of all deaths of persons on railroad tracks that came to my notice through the newspapers if it was stated that the victims were deaf or deaf and dumb. I have cases from all over the country, and this killing of Deaf Mute Highee at Olean makes the twenty-second. They are invariably killed in the same way.

"A deaf mute was never known to look back while walking on a railroad track, and he is generally discovered in places where it is almost an impossibility to stop in time to save him. The airbrakes have saved a good many deaf railroad pedestrians since they

save him. The airbrakes have saved a good many deaf railroad pedestrians since they came into-use. It is an old saying among railroad men that a deaf and dumb person will go two miles out of his way to walk on a railroad track, and it isn't far from the truth. I would like to have some one give some explanation of this strange phase of afflicted human nature. There is no doubt whatever of its existence."

ATE HIMSELF TO SLEEP.

Caliph, the Hippopotamus, Unable to Finish His Matutinal Meal.

New York Sun.] It is not a matter of important news, but it is an interesting fact that hippopotamuses can eat themselves to sleep. The male hippopotamus at the Central Park menagerie lid it this morning. Mr. Hippopotamus and his wife and child

are fed every morning about 8 o'clock on

freshly cut grass. As soon as they see the

keeper throw the grass into the cage they amble gracefully out of their bath up the slanting stone pavement, the father going into the left hand compartment and the females retiring modestly to the right hand This morning, instead of throwing the cus tomary five bushels into Mr. Hippopotamus' cage, the keeper was unusually munificent and cast in about a quarter of a ton. Caliph, the big beast, took in the situation in one long, lugubrious glance. Accustomed as he was to getting away with every morsel served to him, he saw that he had a big task

on hand this morning. He began his break-fast a few minutes after 8 o'clock, opening and shutting his jaws with much deliberaand shutting his jaws with much denocration.

The big pile of grass began to disappear
slowly, but steadily. When it was about
half gone it was noticeable that the animal's
jaws did not work with the same regularity
that they did in the beginning. He ate in
quick chops, with a long panse between
each chop, during which he would gaze at
the rest of his breakfast in a kind of hopeless, dazed fashion.

From then on the grass disappeared more
and more slowly, the intervals between the
bites grew longer, and his eyes assumed a
far away, dreary expression, as if he were
thinking of his erstwhile hunts along the
River Mie.

River N fiver Nile.

Finally the bites ceased entirely. The ippoporamus' legs began to shake at the mees and his eyes became glazed, like those if a fish. Then they closed tightly and his

legs give way under him, and with a huge grunt he fell on his belly fast asleep. The other members of the family had fin-ished long before and had resumed the bath, whence they observed the father and husand's coma with much apparent satisfac

THE SILVER DOLLAR. Interesting Figures About the Coinage of the Big White Wheels.

polis Journal.] The entire coinage of standard silver dol-lars by our mints from their creation until July 1, 1878, was only \$8,573,500. The weight 28% grains to the dollar in 1853 to keep them culation, as the full silver dollar had more value to be melted and sent to Europe as bullion, where the ratio was one of gold to 15 of silver. From 1840 to 1878 the silver dollar was a curiosity, and although a unit of money value in a certain sense, it was not an exclusive legal tender, as both metals were lawful money. Whatever coin there was in the country from 1840 until 1861 was gold and subsidiary silver. If silver had been the only legal-tender money ing that period, and a creditor should have demanded payment in standard silver dollars to the amount of \$1,000, the debtor could not have found them in the country. In 1837 the gold in the eagle was reduced two-tenths of a grain, but it had no effect upon the drift of the metals; 15 ounces of silver would huy one of gold in Europe, and, very naturally, silver would not stay here, where it took 16 ounces of it to purchase one of gold. So now, if the United States should proceed to offer free coinage in the ratio of 1 to 16, or 15.08, when the market price of the two metals is as 1 to 20, the silver, as the cheaper metal would hasten to that country where it would have greater value, and the gold would go to Europe, where it would be worth more than here. ing that period, and a creditor should have

than here.

There were no silver dollars of 412½ grains coined in the United States of any consequence from 1834 to 1873, because the value of the silver dollar in goid, a legal tender also, ranged from 161 to 165 cents; and no man would take 101 or 105 cents worth of sliver to a mint and get 100 for it. So, if the free coinage of silver should come no one would take 115 cents worth of gold bullion in silver take 15 cents worth of gold bullion in silver and get a legal-tender gold dollar. The human being is not constituted in that way; consequently, unless the commercial nations agree upon a ratio for the coinage of both metals, that which offers more for silver bullion than all the others—that is, free coinage on the basis of 412% grains of silver as the equivalent of 258 grains of gold—will have the

IT IS A STARTLER. Seventy-Three Miles an Hour by Manumotive May Be All Right.

Outing for August.] "Seventy-three miles an hour!" That's what a Worcester, Mass., inventor claims is the speed which riders can attain on one of his cycles. Is it safe to laugh at this man? Let us see. Twenty miles an hour was deemed impossible only a few years ago; 2:20 for the mile was scoffed at as being beyond the range of possibilities a few months ago, and yet these performances are now known to be very much within the bounds o son to-day. Yet, in spite of these facts, I im-agine it will be perfectly safe to risk a very loud chuckle at the claim of 73 miles an our on any manumotive machin The description of the machine, to my un mechanical mind, is vague, and all I can seem to grasp is that it is one big wheel with two rims, and the rider sits suspended from

GVER 3.000 ACTIVE VOLCANOES

Discovered in the Cocapah Mountain Region of Lower California. SAN DIEGO, CAL., July 25 .- A descriptive ac-

ount has been given by Colonel I. K. Allen,

the inner rim.

the well-known engineer, of a phenomenon in what is known as the volcanic region of the Cocapah mountains, 65 miles southwest of Yuma, in Lower California. Colonel Allen says there are over 3 000 ac

Colonel Allen says there are over 3000 ac-tive volcanoes there, one-half of which are small comes, 19 or 12 feet at the base, the re-maining half five to 40 feet at the base and 15 to 25 feet in height. The whole volcanic re-gion is encrusted with sulphur. One peculiar feature of the region is a lake of water jet black, a quarter of a mile long and one-eighth of a mile wide, seemingly bottomiess. The water is hot and salty.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-One half of the people born die before

the age of 16. -There are upward of 50,000 earthworms in every acre of ordinary agricultural land.

-There are about 32,000 arrests each year in Paris, and of those arrests 35 are assa -There are estimated to be 97,790 deaths in the world every 24 hours, and 104,800 births.

-A flea can jump over a barrier 500 time his own height. At that rate a man could jump over a wall nearly a mile high. -The number of postoffices in the United States is officially stated to be 64.391, show-

ng an increase of 2,000 over last year at this -Straight streets are unknown in China. They are purposely made crooked to con-fuse Satan, as the Chinese believe the devil travels in a straight line.

-The hobby of a Bangor merchant was to collect all the stray buttons that came in his way. During his life he accumulated a barreiful, and no two buttons were alike. -M. Ader, of Paris, after expending more than \$100,000 on a flying machine, has

produced one in which he flew about 100 yards. He says it is propelled by "a combi--It is a whole day's task for two men to fell a mahogany tree. On account of the spurs which project from the base of the trank, a scaffold has to be erected and the tree cut off above the spurs, leaving thus a stump of the very best wood from 10 to 13

-On Cabinet days the President of the United States sits at a desk which has an interesting history. It is made of the timbers of the bark Resolute, which went to the rescue of Sir John Franklin, and was pre-sented to the United States by Queen Vic-

-M. Janssen. President of the commission instituted by the acrostatic congress in 1889, has asked the French War Minister to define the status of neronants in time of war. He thinks that aerostation is sufficient-ly important in the army for those who are engaged in it to be designated as beliger-

-Between the years 1884 and 1888, according to official statistics,949 soldiers of the Prussian army had committed suicide in the Twelfth Saxon and Thirteenth Prussian regiments. The largest number of suicides occurred in the company stationed in the province of Posen; the next was in that of the Berlin company. -Guessing parties are quite popular in Michigan. Invitations are sent to the young

Guess where and come there." Shortly after 8 o'clock the hunt for the house begins and sometimes it is quite late before the right house is found. -Observation stepladders are the latest innovation in the Belgian field artillery They are intended to enable the commander of a concealed battery to better detect the fire of the gunners. Every ladder is about seven and a half feethigh, of iron, and weighs about 65 pounds. All ammunition wagons will carry the ladders.

men in "our set," from the young ladies, to

this effect, "Party in 'our set' this evening.

-Fish ought to be very plentiful and cheap, as most of them grow and increase without any care from man. It is said that without any care from man. It is said that each flounder, for instance, produces many millions of eggs. The sole produces 1,000,000 eggs, a plaice not less than 3,000,000, while a large turbot has been credited with the deposition of H,000,000 or 12,000,000 of eggs. -An Auburn (Me.) business man, one who is seen upon the streets of that city

every day of the week, cuts and makes his

own clothes. And they are well made and

they fit like a good-fitting glove. The man isn't a tailor, either. He has cut and made his own clothes for years, and no one can suit him as well as he can suit himself. He does his cutting and sewing after business -All duels among officers of the Italian army are hereafter to be matters of special investigation by the corps commanders. The circular of the Italian War Minister to his effect states the object of the inno-

of honor. Many duels of Italian officers are now for trivial causes. Hereafter officers now for trivial causes. Hereafter officer who fight for such reasons will be severely -It is the little things of life that tax one's nerves the most, as a stalwart v that he could not stand a quart of water dropped into his open hand drop by drop

from a height of three feet. Before 500 drops had fallen into his hand he almost cried with pain and said he had enough. After a little water had fallen each drop seemed to crush his hand, and a blister in the centre of it was the result. -In spite of temperance lectures and anti-liquor laws breweries and distilleries continue to multiply, but their increase is small if compared with that of the patent nostrum traffic. Thirty years ago Great

Britain derived from patent medicines a revenue of \$210,000. The same tax now yields \$16,500,000 a year—in other words, the traffic in "proprietary medicines" has increased more than four hundred fold in less than a third of a century. -The Bloomfield (Mo.) Republican, a in looking over a merchant's daybook of the date of 1845, found the following prices, which will be of interest in comparis the prices of the present time: of nails, id contact nound of tea, \$1.95; 7 vards of eatico at 22 cents per yard and 1934 yards at 33 cents per yard; 83 pounds of Leef at 2 cents per pound; butter as low as 4 and 5 cents per pound; butter as low as 4 and 5 cents per pound; black muslin 19 cents per yard; corn 12½ to 15 cents per bushel; 'resh pork, 3 cents per pound; 2 hogs weighing 240 pound each, at 2½ cents per pound; brown

sugar, 1214 cents per pound; eggs, 2 cents per dozen; whisky, 3714 cents per gallon. -A remarkable incident is reported from Dublin. While three young ladies were bathing near the coast guard station, the at tention of some gentlemen on the bank was attracted by a succession of piercing shricks from the bathers. One of the ladies appeared to be struggling in the grip of an enormous and infuriated jelly fish, which the lady's unaided efforts could not shake off. Fortunately a younger lady seized a stick which was on the shore and dashing into the water engaged in combat wish the tenacious invertebrate. A desperate struggle ensued, but the courage exhibited by the gallant rescuer finally secured the safety of her companion, the animal succumbing to the repeated stabs of the stick. The elder lady was severely stung, and remains in a precarious condition. The jelly fish measured 9 feet in the length of its tentacles. to be struggling in the grip of an enormous

LAUGHING WATER.

Gladys (aged four)-O-o-o-Just hear the wind blow! Harold (five)—Yes, do you know what that is? That is God breathing. Gladys (slowly) -I guess God has got a cold .- See

Carruthers-What do you think of Brobson's new diamond? Waite—It would make an excellent paper weight. Carrothers-That's the way he got it.
Watte-What do you mean?
Carrothers-He had to pay per weight!-New

Fork Herald.

Magistrate-What is the charge against this old man?
Policeman-Stealing a lot of brimstone, Your nor. He was caught in the act. Magistrate (to prisoner)—My aged friend, couldn't you have waited a few years longer?— Chicago Tribune.

Wishlets-We had a flag rusing in front f our house the other day. Bishlets-Getting patriotic? Wishlets-Oh, no, there was a 1-1k in the water ipe and they had to take up the sidewalk .- Brook-

"Do you know," he said in a low tone, that I feel very narrow-minded when I come to "Why?" She breathed the question very, very "Because then I am a man of one nigh dear."

And the good, sensible old moon, who has seen on much of that sort of thing, made all possible the market cloud. Weather

low Nine. "I like to go in bathing with my wife." "Well, she's afraid of being choked by the eakers, so there's a certain amount of satis on in something being able to make her shut her outh. - Philadelphia Times.

aste to retire behind the nearest cloud

But the only likeness I can see Is that we're both baid headed. -New York Press. To love a woman Is easy quite for man.

They say the baby looks like me,

A circumstance I dreaded,

But to unlove her! ah, Who is it of us can? -Detroit Free Press.