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PITTSBURG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1891.

### THE SILVER ISSUE STATED.

That was a cautious statement of the silver issue made by Governor Boies, of lows, in accepting the Democratic nomhustion. He confined himself to the fact that silver was deprived of its coinage rights in 1873, "at a time when our people were burdened with enormous, national, municipal and individual debt." and that "It is still hampered by statutory provisions that are made in the interest of the crediter at the expense of the debtor classes." This puts the demand of the Democracy that "silver shall be restored to its ancient q state" as a demand in the interest of the

that this necessarily includes the recog-Pation of the purpose to alter the standard of values in order that the debtor classes may have an advantage therefrom. If silver is kept at par with gold the debtor will have to pay just as much as he now does. That is practically the complaint of the Governor in the paragraph quoted from. The statutory provisions "have so far prevented the lowering of the dollar to about 80 per cent, of its present value, and have therefore been in the interest of the creditor class. The interest of the debtor class as concealed under Governor Boses' profuse phraseology is, briefly, that the dollar or unit of value shall be lowered about ope-fifth, in order that debtors may pay their debts with about one-fifth less of labor or goods.

With regard to this proposition the silver men rely for its justification on the claim that a similar injustice was perpetrated in 1873 in favor of the creditor class. There are several objections to that claim. The first is its inaccuracy in point of fact. When silver was demonetized in 1873 the value of the silver dollar was in excess of the gold dollar, and it was not coined for that reason. The debtors did not lose a cent by that demonetization, although it is a fact that the changes which took place in the years following did impose a hardship on debtors by the steady appreciation in the exchange value of the gold dollsr.

But, when that point is accuracy is there in the claim that two wrongs make a right? If exactly the same persons constituted the debtor and creditor classes now as at that time, there might be a certain barbaric justice in con fiscating one-fifth of the claims of the creditor and giving it to the debtor, on the argument that the operation in the seventies was the other way. But the two classes have changed, and the proposition of the silver men is practically to take 20 per cent of A's property and give it to B secause there is a suspicion that 15 per cont of C's property was taken away from him and given to D nearly twenty years

Governor Boies is correct in asserting, though somewhat dimly, that the real bearing of the silver question is between the debter and the creditor classes. But when that is recognized the public will be slow to assent to a transaction which, as one of its principal results, will take \$1,000,000,000 off the debts of the railway corporations at the cost of the investors in railway bonds.

## A COMPROMISE VERDICT AGAIN.

Another compromise verdict made its appearance yesterday in that Columbus number trial. The conviction of W. J. Elliott of murder in the second degree, though perhaps less inadequate in its resuit, is, like many other compromise verelets, a total defiance of reason and good ples avowed in the platform; the other is

The evidence left only one of two conclusions possible. Either Elijott attacked Osborn with deliberate enmity engendered by a bitter quarrel, or he was attacked by Osborn and shot him in self-defense. The evidence showed the former to have been the case, and the brutal lawlessness of the | ing to the sincerity of party methods than crime called for hanging if ever killing indicatory of the party candidates. The did. But apart from that conviction, the evidence left only one of two theories pos- sued by Campbell and Neal can be made to sible. Either it was self-defense or murder in the first degree. As a result of leave a candidate at liberty to repudiate obstinate disagreement, however, the jury | the tariff plank and make his campaign on ignight in a verdict in accordance with wither theory.

The result illustrates, as has frequently been done before, what little force logical deductions from the evidence have in the deliberations of the jury system.

## PROFESSION VS. PRACTICE.

it is difficult to see how the coal cornerations can do this with any respect for motives. their public professions. They have formally avowed in times past that their agreement was only to produce "as much past three months have demonstrated that market will show two million tons in exheir profession, therefore, they must during the fall and winter agree to produce even more coal than they have been doing. They cannot otherwise fulfill their combined desire to supply the full demand of

There is no escape from this course exthat the professed purpose of the combination was a shallow falsehood. But as | ought to have perceived the danger of

vent a new attempt to produce artificial | PATCH pointed out these errors some time scarcity in the fuel of the East.

A NEW DEPARTURE. While the published statement of Mr. perceived before. McGuire called renewed attention to the fact that the late carpenters' strike was unauthorized and disastrous, a cotemporary statement brought out a compensation in the fact that a large share of the strikers have gone to work as contractors on their own book. The assertion is made that a -a usurper. very considerable portion of the building now going on is done by men who were working for wages a year ago and are now taking contracts, some in partnership with their fellow workmen, and some employing a few hands at regular wages.

This indicates that though the carnen ters were defeated they have made more real advance in the lasting solution of the labor question. THE DISPATCH has always believed that the real solution of all wage disputes lay in making the workmen their own employers where it is economically possible. It is one of the shallow ideas common to the time that competition crowds down wages. It does so where the competition is solely that of workingmen for wages. But where the competition is that of employers 90 for labor it restores the balance. This is practically what is done when working earpenters or journeymen of any sort in the building trade take contracts for themselves. They remove their own competition for wages and furnish instead employers for their own labor and that of others. Where there is a large element of labor doing its own contracting we may be sure competition will not depress wages

Beyond that the building trades in this city afford an especially favorable field for a departure of this sort. Not in the larger buildings necessarily, where capital and organization are needed on a considerable scale, but the average building here is one on which two or three carpenters and the requisite number of bricklayers, stone masons and painters do the work. On such buildings the element of superintendence and direction can be more satisfactorily furnished by the contractor who himself works than by the large contractor who, having a score of such contracts in various parts of the city, leaves the superintendence to his foremen. In this and in other respects the new development can materially bring down the cost of building and at the same time increase their own earning by simply reducing the excessive margins charged by contractors and material men. We know of cases under the old regime in which contractors have charged for work in which they did and charged 40 per cent prefit on the men's wages. It is plain that the workmen themselves could have contracted for this work at a price which would have given them 20 per cent advance on wages and saved the customer 20 per cent on the cost. If the new departure should come in conflict with that peculiar feature of the Builders' Exchange which seeks to enact that only a privileged class shall be permitted to buy building material, with the inevitable result of establishing new competition in the supply business, to be conducted on democratic principles, it will not

at all diminish its favor with the public. There is a disposition among labor eaders to regard this very satisfactory development as an outcome of the strike. It seems to be so at the first blush; but a more careful consideration will show it to be instead an outcome of the struggle. The importance of the distinction will appear by a single suggestion. It is conceded, what indisputable that the loss of wages to orkingmen by the strike amounted to ar immense sum. Suppose that instead of standing idle the men had kept at work and devoted half or even a third of their wages to building up this independent business of contractors from among their own number. Would not all have been better off now, and would not the competition from the independent element be

much further advanced than it actually is? PLATFORMS AND PRINCIPLES. There is some foundation for the criti-

cisms of Republican journals on the summary nullification by Governor Campbell and his campaign manager, Lawrence T. Neal, of the silver and income planks of the Ohio platform. That frank proceeding is justified by Democratic leaders with the pertinent plea that the tariff is the real issue, and that all others must go to the of the other. wall in a campaign fought solely on that question. So far, Messrs, Campbell and Neal are right, and the fact that they are on the wrong side of the leading issue should be given due weight by the people

Nevertheless it is a very singular view f political ethics that permits a candidate to accept the nomination of a party and lightly throw overboard its authoritative profession of principles. If party platforms are worth anything at all, a candidate has the choice of but two courses. One is to accept and maintain the princito decline a nomination which pledges him to false principles. It may be said with some force that party platforms, especially of the sort which catches votes by such devices as the free coinage and income tax planks, are not worth anything; but that is more damagway in which such a course as that purwork is shown by the fact that it would the free silver and income-tax issues, if he

chose to do so.

It is at last dawning on the mind of the Administration that it is not neutrality to treat one party in the Chilean struggle on the foregone conclusion that they are rebels and revolutionists. Also that it is Our friends, the Eastern journals, are less in accordance with republican princilooking forward to a renewed agreement ples to do so when the favor is shown enof the anthracite coal corporations to re- tirely on the side of an executive who by strict production closer than for the past | his own statement has maintained his pothree months. This expectation is held sition by usurpation and the assumption of out as a satisfactory performance for the dictatorial powers. It is less pleasant to monetary classes and investors in Eastern | have it intimated that the Government has been misled by misrepresentation of a United States Minister inspired by corrupt

If Mr. Egan has done what is reported in the special telegram from Washington to yesterday's DISPATCH he should coal as the market would take." Now the | be made the subject of very sharp discipiine. But even the reported misrepreeven in the season of least demand the sentations of a diplomatic representative can hardly be accepted as a sufficient excess of stipulated figures. To be true to planation of the mistakes acknowledged. The Administration should have been able to perceive, independently of Mr. Egan, that neutrality does not consist of making up its mind without a hearing that one party are rebels and outlaws, and shaping its actions on that conviction. Especially when Balmaceda's proclamation avowed cept by the practical acknowledgment | that he had "assumed all the powers of Government," a constitutional republic every one knows it to be that in the first | showing all its favors to him and treating

ago, and the fact that they have at least been perceived at Washington emphasizes the conclusion that they should have been

Nevertheless it is better late than never. It is gratifying to learn that the United States will observe an impartial neutrality, and will no longer put itself in the very questionable attitude of exhibiting partiality to a ruler who by his own showing is

A VERY plausible foundation for the proposed wheat corner is indicated by the fact that Mr. Pillsbury, of the great milling syndicaze, is talking wheat up very strongly with the information that the syndicate is holding a big load in the elevators. If farmers can be induced to hold back the new crop the milling syndicate will be able to unload the flour made from the wheat at high prices, after which the farmers can shift for themselves. Two years ago the milling syndicate undertook to hold up the n their own hook and failed. Now they would be glad to get the farmers to do the boosting. But the project will be an egregious fizzle.

THE news that Mark Twain-is going to start a comic paper in London arouses gen-eral objection in the American press from the alleged inability of the English to apprechate any new jokes. But as Mark has not made any jokes of later date than the early seventies, this objection converts itself by reactionary process into a positive recom-

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that the Ladies' Health Protective Association was refused a charger, the work started by that organization is bearing good fruit. Smoke consumers are being tried by various concerns, as will be seen in our news columns.
If they prove successful, and they undoubtedly will, they should be adopted for every furnace and bitaminous coal burner in the city. A great many persons whose chimneys have emitted dense volumes of smoke promised that they would adopt a consumer as soon as they found a good one. They should periment.

IT is noted that Sir Morell Mackenzie was not among those who were invited to attend the Emperor William during his English visit. The omission is not surprising. The German Emperor knows by experience tha the titled physicism's charges for attendance are high and his solvice and comments very

A BRILLIANT statesman in Georgia who proposes a bill making it a mis-demeanor for a school teacher to use a book referring to the war of the sixties as "the War of the Rebellion" is a living instance of the impossibility of rid-ding a fool of his folly though he is brayed in a mortar. The Georgian sticks to Bour bonism even more persistently than the Northern Democrats, whose principal anxnothing more than send workmen to do it and charged 40 per cent profit on the date that the votes of men who are in favor honest and clean, politics will be kept ou of their party.

THE close escape of the Lick Observatory from severe damage by forest fires is a sub ject of general congratulation. But the fact that the peril was so great might suggest the importance of clearing away the forests from the immediate wicinity of mountain observatories so as to guard against

REPORTS from the South show that the cotton crop will be in line with all other crops this year in being exceptionally large Already certain publications have begun to talk prices down by the usual nonsense about "over-production" and the necessity of restricting the supply. But Southern planters give the lie to all such talk by keeping up with the extension of their cotto acreage; and will further demonstrate its falsity by the practical demonstration that on of greatest abundance is the season of most general prosperity.

By the way, the specific description of "of the left lower thigh bone" awakens a curious speculation with regard to the anatomy of the great African explorer. How many left thigh bones has he?

THE jubilant boys and the sexton of the church of a Connecticut village have tried the Fourth of July issue with the result of an unqualified victory for the boys. irrepressible persons persisted in ringing the bell on the Fourth contrary to the wishes of the sexton, and an attempt to punish them by law has resulted in their discharge. The further result may be safely predicted in the more vociferous celebration next Fourth of the boys' independence.

It seems that Balmaceda's cruisers are not coming to the South Pacific so rapidly after all. The European Governments seem to have discovered that neutrality does not consist of favoring one party at the expense

An investigation of that reported quarrel and separation of Henry M. Stanley and his wife finds them together and elicits an indignant denial from both. Mrs. Stanley rather plaintively asks: "Is there no way to stop such attacks on private reputation?" That is a difficult question; but the severest penalty that can be inflicted in this case is the marking down of the source from which this report came as totally unreliable for the

now announced are only rivaled by the ignorant persistence with which people keep on dying of that malady.

As a further effort in the line of burnin down Pompeli for the delectation of sightseers, a Bar Harbor man proposes to charter a vessel and have her shipwrecked on that rocky coast in appropriate weather at so much per head for the spectators. The main objection to the plan is that it is not likely to yield as much profit as putting a good insurance on the vessel and wrecking it by an unadvertised but no less preconcerted cas unity.

## PEOPLE WE ALL KNOW.

JULES VERNE in his younger days was a devotee of the baccarat table. He was at that time a handsome young fellow, with blonds hair and blue eyes.

VERDI has purchased a piece of land close to Milan, on which will be erected an asy lum for aged and impoverished musicians. The building is already begun, DR. J. MADISON TAYLOR, who states that

Mr. Blaine has no organic disease, is one of the best-known physicians of Philadelphis and a specialist in nervous maladies. COLONEL POLK, the leader of the Farm-

early and time is marking him with a heavy hand. THE late Leslie F. Morgan, of London England, left \$250,000 to be distributed in four equal shares among the poor or any de-serving charities of Philadelphia, St. Louis,

Chicago and San Francisco. FREDERICK B. McGINNIS, a well-known lored man of Baltimore, has received from Mrs. Jefferson Davis a handsome osage the ex-President of the Confederate States PRESIDENT CARNOT will not accept the proposed invitation to visit London if it is extended. It is feared that too complicated

a political significance might attach to his visit so soon after that of Emperor William EX-GOVERNOR SPRAGUE'S wife is one of the best horsewomen to be found at Narragansett Pier, and often rides 30 or 40 miles in a day, while "Bill" lounges around spinning yarns and swapping fish stories with th

PHILIP GEORGE D'EPINOIS is perhaps the most remarkable Waterloo survivor. He was born in 1794, and still discharges the duties of Burgomaster in his native village of Epinois les Binche. The Chevalier d'Epinois place, the dilemma will not probably pre- the other parties as pirates. The Dis- Leopold I. to Belguim 60 years ago.

## MANY WORDS OF WISDOM.

Excellent Addresses and Music at to tauqua Gathering-Dress Reform Discussed by the Woman's Club-How to Train a Citizen Properly. (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPLACE.)

Chautauqua, July 28.—The Womer's Club at Chautauqua, presided over by Mu Emila Huntington Miller, is conservative to a certain extent, and, while its members atvocate dress reform and ballot reform, they do not go to extremes. Dress reform was again discussed this morning by the ladies and a moderate course of action was agreed upon. Mrs. Miller, in the discussion on "low to Train a Citizen," threw out a few hins that might set the ballot reformers to thaking. Said she: "We naturally associate the word citizen with the ballot box rather than the citizen with the ballot box rather than the cradle. The duties of good citizenship neither begin nor end with the ecotive franchise. The obligations on which they rest are the same for man and woma, and the training which best secures their fulfillment is built both upon the same general principles; therefore my citizen shill be neither man nor woman, but the child whose potential influence still waits fir the future to reveal.

"The training begins early. The foundation of our national characteristic restissness is laid in the very cradle. The child must be continually amused, shaken, arried about. The mental and physical habits grow together and the result is physical, mental and moral uneasiness and craving or excitement.

citement.

"The one thing that stands in the vay of social reform is selfishness. Selfishness, social reform is selfishness. The vesith, the toil, the very souls of others to its enriching and selfishness. To fight the evil, the toil into the character of obligation to to build into the character of obligation to God and man, that shall make each life not a well shut up, a fountain sealed, bit an ever flowing stream in the desert places. This is to train to the duties of good chizen-ship."

Programme for the Day. The programme to-day was as follows: At Il A. M. an organ recital; original composi-tions by Mr. I. V. Flagler, in the Amphitheater; at 2:30 P. M. a lecture on "Hilde-brand," by Prof. J. C. Little, of Syracuse; at 4 P. M. a lecture on "James Russell Lowell" by Mr. L. H. Vincent of Buffalo: at 5 P M.

by Mr. L. H. Vincent of Buffalo; at 5 r M. a lecture on "The Babylonian Exile" by Prof. G. S. Burroughs, of Amherst; at 7 r. M. a twilight concert by Roger's Band at the Pier; at 7:30 r.M. a prayer meeting of the Chautaqua Christian Endeavor Society in the Hall of Philosophy; at 8 r. M. a lecture on "The Good Times" by Dr. Geo. Thomas Dowling, of Albany, in the Amphitheater.

The recital of Mr. Flagler was made up entirely of his own compositions, and they Albany, in the Amphithenter.

The recital of Mr. Flagler was made up entirely of his own compositions, and they were most beautiful. The programme was quite varied and showed that Mr. Flagler has a most exquisite touch ranging from the most velvety to the most vivid. His vedding march, variations of the tune "America," and the sonata were exceptionally fine. Leon Vincent in his lecture paid a high tribute to Mr. Lowell, referring to him as "pre-eminently the American poet," and the man that represented our best American culture. Dr. G. S. Burroughs, professor of Biblical literature in Amherst College, who has conducted the last two Sunday Bible book studies and is just completing a course of lectures on the supernatural element in the New Testament literature in the school of the English Bible, lectured this afternoon on "The Babylonian Exile."

Place to Commence The lecture was presented in relation to a former one on "Messianic Prophesy." Prof. Burroughs emphasized the view that the Babylonian exile should be regarded as the proper point for the commencement of the study of the religious life, which presents itself in the New Testament writings. It was a period of marked religious development and transition in the Hebrew religious life, and these changes took place on heathen soil and in contact with the great world powers of the time. Forces which largely brought about the New Testament religion and ushered in the Christian church as separate from the Hebrew national life, are here seen in their beginning. The hope of the Messiah among the Hebrews here reaches its height and is the explanation of a suffering servant of God, through whom the righteous rule of God is to be extended in blessing over the nations. The mission of Israel and the goal of her history are to be realized through Him.

Mr. W. H. Sherwood, the pianist, gave his first musical recital this afternoon, before a very select and critical audience, and fully sustained his high reputation for artistic work. He played selections from Rubenstein, Buch, Beethoven, Shubert, Chopin, and his own compositions as follows: "Coy Maiden," op. 11, "Allegro Patetico," op. 12.

Full of Witticism. sents itself in the New Testament writing

est and cleverest that has been given here this year. The big Amphitheater was crowded with people who laughed and applauded frequently during the evening. Said the speaker: "There are some people in this world who are not comfortable unless miserable. They are like the man riding miserable. They are like the man riding backward in a car; however magnificent the scenery of this world may be, they never see the magnificence till it is past. I have a friend in New York who never likes to see two young ladies kiss each other. It seems like such a reckless waste of good material. I seldom argue much with a pessimist. It is too much like a reckless waste of good material. I do not believe that this grand old world, created by such a good God, is on the down grade. Off there, in Chicago, they tell a story about the Rev. Sam Jones, that upon one occasion he was addressing a crowded audience, and said: 'I want every one in this congregation who wants to go to heaven to stand up.' Of course, almost everybody arose. Then he said: 'Now I want everybody who wants to go to the other place to stand up.' At first no one stood up, but finally a long and lank and skinny individual in the back seats, about as fat as an umbrella, arose and said: 'I don't exactly want to go to the other place. skinny individual in the back seats, about as fat as an unbrella, arose and said: 'I don't exactly want to go to the other place, but I am willing to stand up rather than let the preacher stand all alone.' I am not willing to stand up even to keep the pessimist from standing all alone. I hold the only wise philosophy of life is that of the determined optimist, that for the purpose for which this world was created it is the very best that an allwise God could create and that while it is necessary for us to keep our hand upon the lever and the headlight, the same one who made the cars has ballasted the track."

## AN INEBRIATED COW.

She Unwisely Eats the Refuse From a Con venlent Winery.

In spite of Pasadena's prohibition policy a poor cow got drunk there a few days ago. The story is told in the last number of La Progress, the French paper of Los Angeles, as follows:

"Some days ago one of our countrymen, who lives at Pasadena, was astonished to see who lives at Pasadena, was astonished to see one of his best cows lying apparently dying in front of the barn. The animal lay there inert, with open eyes, oblivious of everything. The man called a veterinary surgeon, who could not diagnose the case, and a butcher was sent for to bleed the animal. He was some time in arriving, and when he did come the cow was found eating at a hay-stack, but with legs a little uncertain. An investigation followed, and it was found that the cow had eaten copiously of the refuse of a neighboring winery. This stuff, composed of grape skins and stems, had fermented and induced a state of intoxicution."

# MILLIONS OF CAPITAL, NO ASSETS.

Iwo Executions Against an Electrical Company Find Nothing to Take. New York, July 28,-To-day the Sheriff seived two executions, aggregating \$83,580. ers' Alliance, is only 35 years old, but he has gray hair and a white beard. He is aging

ceived two executions, aggregating \$33,580, against the North American Underground Telegraph and Electric Company, in favor of Lewis May. No property could be found to levy upon.

The company was organized several years ago, with \$5,000,000 capital, to work the Johnstone underground electric conduit system, but the Board of Electrical Control did not look with favor upon the system.

### HUMANE SOCIETY WORK. Three New Members Taken in at the Meet

ing Yesterday. At the regular meeting of the Humane society yesterday Corad Mendel, Mrs. Benjamin Thaw and Mrs. Lizzie Bumm were

elected members.

The contributions for the week as to \$70, and were: Corad Mendel, \$5; Danler to \$70, and were: Cotat Mether, \$2; Batter, Close & Johns, \$5. Charles Parzel, \$2; Henry Terheyden, \$1; J. Kauffman & Bro., \$5; J. F. Schroeder, \$5; O. Kinzer, \$2; Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, \$5; William Metcalf, \$25; Mrs. Lizzie Bunm, \$5, and Mrs. James McElroy, \$1. Charles Benkeny, of Elizabeth, paid \$1 for each fighting.

## They May Need the Ship Later.

Chicago Tribune. 1 If the Alliance party is at any loss for a Presidental candidate we take the liberty of suggesting Airsnip Pennington as a man whose broad financial views, sanguine tem-perament, and record as an inflationist fit him pre-eminently for the job.

## A LAND OF BLACKBERRIES.

Twenty-Five Thousand Buckets Picked Within a Stretch of 35 Miles

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH. 1 ON THE STEAMER BERLIN, July 27 .- Piles, rows and pyramids of buckets of black-berries. Not the cultivated, insipid article, but the lustrous luscious wild blackberries indigenous to the soil, are what The Dis PATCH correspondent saw from the hurri-cane roof of the steamer Ben Hur, at dozens of points between St. Marys, W. Va. and Clarington, O., on the Ohio river a day or two ago. How many people know anyblackberry season-how the fruit is gath-

blackberry season—how the fruit is gathered, or how shipped to market.

The thoughtful bonsewife, with her prospective view of long, comfortable rows of lars and cans of jam or airtights, or bottles of when and cordial, goes to the market or store nearby, and purchases buckets of the luscious fruit with a dim idea that blackberries grow on bushes in the gardens about the city, where they are cultivated like many other fruits. She has no idea that the great portion of the berries are wild, that thousand of buckets are daily arriving in the cities, gathered among the hills and glens, the valleys and neglected fields for miles along the Ohio river, or that to hundreds of people, and even to steamboats and railreads, the blackberry season is an important factor in their trade. Yet such is the fact. The blackberry season begins about July 15 and ends about the 30th. During that short period the principal carrying business of numbers of boats is confined to the blackberry trade. The fruit grows all along the upper Ohio valleys. It is found among the hills and valleys; in the glens and open spaces, wherever the rays of the sun can penetrate, but the greatest number are found in old deserted fields and along the fences. Some of the best territory is found along the Ohio river between St. Marys, W. Va., and Clarington, O., from between which points there has been shipped already this season not less than 25,000 buckets into the markets of Beliaire, Wheeling and Pittsburg. The steamer Ben Hur alone has carried over 16,000 buckets, while other daily packets and the railroads have done an equally large business.

Among the pickers are men, women and

business.

Among the pickers are men, women and children, many of them going out of the cities during the season to combine pleasure with profit—eamping out with a prospect of being on the right side of their bank accounts at the close of the season. The greater number, however, are country people, who went over the ground before the season opened and selected the best territory. These people frequently camp out, also, living in temporary cabins or shakedowns constructed of poles and covered with thick layers of brush. Here they cook, eat and sleep—men, women and children. downs constructed of poles and covered with thick layers of brush. Here they cook, eat and sleep—men, women and children.

The pickers are up betimes and before the sun is high enough to render the work uncomfortable they have gathered all of the ripest and most marketable berries within a certain radius. The buckets are then carried to the river bank, where they are loaded on the upgoing steamer for the market. On its down trip the steamer brings back the buckets taken up the day before, together with such groceries or provisions as have been ordered by the shippers.

The berries this season, which is believed to have been the best for many years, have brought prices ranging from 25 cents to 60 cents a bucket. At these prices the pickers make pretty fair wages, some of them frequently gathering as many as four or five buckets in a day. The best of the pickers are said to be boys and girls of 14 years of age or upward. Their size and agility enable them to force their way easier into the frequently matted bushes, while their nimble ingers outstrip those of older persons.

It is a unique and interesting sight to see a big Ohio river steamer covered with rows of buckets from deck to roof, going up stream like a floating mountain of buckets.

### HOURS WITH THE PRESIDENT. Preparing to Announce the Spanish Treaty

in Effect. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] CAPE MAY, N. J., July 28 .- The Executive appointments to-day consisted of ten postmas-ters, several Commissioners of Deeds for the District of Columbia in various States, and of the appointment of Charles E. Adams, of Massachusetts, as alternate Commissioner for World's Columbian Exhibition. Ex-Senator Warner Miller, who arrived last night to talk over some matters with the President before he sails for Europe to-morrow, went to New York this morning. Thi morning the President continued his talk with Secretary Tracy, over matters con-nected with the Navy Department. As they usually see each other often in Washington, and not having met for sometime of late. they consequently had much business to

transact and each had many recommendations to make. The Secretary was the guest
of the President while here, and left on an
afternoon express for Washington. On the
same train was Colonel William H. Crook,
Disbursing Clerk at the White House, who
also went to Washington.
General John W. Foster, who has been
negotiating the reciprocity treaty with
Spain, arrived here this unorning, in company with Thomas W. Cridler, Chief of the
Diplomacy Bureau of the State Department.
They went at once to the President's cottage
and were busy over the arranging of the
sinal details for the President to issue his
proclamation, declaring the treaty between proclamation, declaring the treaty between Spain and the United States in effect. At Spain and the United States in effect. At bathing hour, enough time was taken just before dinner for Secretary Tracy, President Harrison, Secretary Halford and Chief Cridler to take an ocean bath, while General Foster sat on the cottage piazza and watched them. This afternoon the President held a several minute reception at the Shoreham Hotel, and received about 300 Odd Fellows and their wives of Wilmington, who were here on an excursion. This afternoon the President drove over to Cape May and bade Secretary Tracy goodby, and left General Foster at Congress Hall. The General will go to Washington in the morning. Cardinal Gibbons returned to Baltimore this morning.

## DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

Frederick C. Havemeyer

Frederick C. Havemeyer died at 6:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at his home at Throgg's Neck, West Chester county, N. Y. Mr. Havemeyer, who was 55 years old, was attacked last winter with the grip, which left him in a very last winter with the grip, which left him in a very weak condition. He never fully recovered, and the illness resulting in his death took a serious turn about ten days ago. Mr. Havemeyer, who was the founder of the well-known Havemeyersugar firm, was a great benefactor to the town of West Chester, and during the many years he had a country residence at Throogy's Neck he was identified with numerous enterprises for the progress of the town, and was also active in charitable affairs. Mr. Havemeyer leaves five children, three sons and two married daughters. He was possessed of a vast estate.

## Prof. Shemsheiijian

Prof. Shemsheiijian, teacher of languages in the Kentucky University and the Hamilton Fe-male College, is dead at Lexington, Ky. He was born on the shores of the Black Sea, and was con-verted to the Christian faith by the Turk who marverted to the Christian faith by the Tata was a graduate ried Byron McClelland's sister. He was a graduate of the Bible College of Kentucky University, and was preparing to return to his native land as a mis-sionary when consumption attacked him. He was unmarried, and did not have a relative on the Western Hemisphere.

## Samuel Sands.

Samuel Sands, one of the oldest citizens f Baltimore, died yesterday, in his 92d year. For ong period he had probably been the oldest living a long period he had probably been the cluest living printer, being in uninterrupted service as printer, editor or publisher since his apprenticeship began, in 1811. Nearly half a century ago he was publisher of the American Birmer, the first agricultural paper of the this country. During the war howns an unconditional Union man and had since been a Re-

### Obituary Notes. F. C. ALLEN, the famous publisher of Augusta,

Me., died of pneumonia at the Parker House, Bos-ton, yesterday. He was 42 years old. JUDGE WILLIAM H. P. WRIGHT, one of the oldest citizens of Lawrence, Mass., died Sunday, aged 65. He served in the House of Representatives in 1867 and 1868.

ALEXANDER GRANT, for many years one of the leading drygoods merchants in Newark, died at his home in that city on Sunday night of apoplexy. He was 65 years old. MAJOR J. MARSHALL GUION, Department Com-MAJOR J. MARSHALL GUION, Department Com-mander of the Union Veterans' Union of the State of New York and prominent in Grand Army cir-cles, died suddenly in Seneca Falls Sunday. SENATOR ODELL died in Halifax Sunday night of apoplexy. Though a resident of Halifax he repre-sented New Brunswick in the Senate, being ap-pointed by royal proclamation at Confederation.

JOIN GOTTSCHALL, of Indianapolis, aged 72, dropped dead Monday. He had been chief car inspector of the Panhandle Railroad for 35 years, and was preparing to celebrate his golden wed-ding. MEREDITH REYNOLDS, one of the original aboli-tionists of Kentucky, died at Glasgow, Ky., Mon-day, aged 88 years. He was the only man in his county to vote for Martin Van Buren and the other

SAMUEL FLOWERS, one of the oldest residents of Mt. Hope, was found dead in his barn Monday. He had been out for a walk, and in trying to reach a sheltered place it is thought be overexerted himself, with latal results. J. B. EMILE WILTZ, Assistant Becorder of New Orleans, died on Suuday, aged 79. He was of an old Creole family and an ancie of the late Governor Witz. He was a member of the Legislature Recorder of Morigages in 1851, and has held vari other political offices since.

## OUR MAIL POUCH.

A Novel Liquor Proposi To the Editor of The Dispatch:

The prime issue of national politics is the liquor question. The life of the liquor traffic is its profits. License gives it monopoly, and therefore profits. License imparts to it a degree of respectability and indirectly en-courages adulteration. As the liquor traffic depends largely on its profits, if you want to kill it destroy its profits. In the present state of the public mind in dealing with the state of the public mind in dealing with the liquor traffic it appears imperative to avoid trespassing on personal liberty. To accomplish these objects different means might be adopted, but the following are suggested:

Let the liquor for the whole State be contracted for by the Government in several different amounts the lowest bidder to have the largest contract. A town or city comdifferent amounts the lowest bidder to have the largest contract. A town or city community of not less than 2,000 may apply to the county court for an agent to sell who will be paid out of the taxes of said community and elected by them. The place of sale must be on a main street and have a door only in front. The salesman must be under bonds, must not sell to minors or insbriates, and must enter every sale in a book. His stock must be constantly under Government inspection, and he may sell nothing else. He must be subject to immediate dismissal on conviction of failure in duty. Doors to be open from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. Liquor to be retailed at the wholesale price. No one else permitted to sell. Liquor to be retailed at the wholesale price. No one else permitted to sell.

License makes monopoly: monopoly makes large profits; large profits multiply saloons and create a large class whose sole business it is to concoot and sell a kind of liquor that will make a man thirstier the more he drinks of it. If the business was run in the lines I have indicated, the old topers would have pure liquor while they live, and I think there would be very few young topers manufactured. few young topers manufactured.
Joseph M. Burton.
New Castle, Pa., July 27.

# Why It Is Called King.

To the Editor of The Dispatch: Why was the king snake-so named? BRADDOCK, July 28. [It is because the kingsis the most powerul snake found in this country, and is the onqueror of every other species. He wages a constant warfare upon rattlesnakes, moccasins, vipers and all others, and nearly always swallows his victim. A recent issue of the Atlanta Constitution says: "Recently a large king snake was discovered making a meal of a coachwhip much larger and onger than itself. The coachwhip was yet had swallowed its head and about a foot of ts body. When the king snake was set at liberty it ran around awhile until it struck the track of the other and then darted off in pursuit. Judge Pittman was fishing on the bank of a river and saw a coachwhip swimbank of a river and saw a coachwhip swim-ming across from the opposite side. It landed and struck out through the woods. In a little while he saw a king snake in pur-suit, which landed at the same spot and dis-appeared in the woods on the track of its game." The king snake grows to great size and is as strong as an ox. It is black, with small white stripes around its body. Their tenacity of life is marvelous. They have been known to crawl off after-their heads were mashed into a jelly!

#### A Feather in His Cap. To the Editor of the Dispatch: Nowadays we often hear the phrase "It's

Nowadays we often near the plants and feather in his cap," when a man has gained point or a victory. What was the origin B. L. f the phrase? McKeesport, July 28. [In the Landsdowne manuscript in the British Museum is a description of Hungary in 1599, in which the writer says of the in-

habitants: "It hath been an ancient custon among them that none should wear a fether but he who had killed a turk, to whom onlie yt was show the number of his slaine enemys by the number of fethers in his

Mother Goose Lived.

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

As a little girl I read "Mother Goose Stor les" and my mama told me there really was "Mother Goose." Will you tell me who mand H. he was? Sewickley, July 28. ["Mother Goose" was a real character maiden name was Elizabeth Foster. She was born in 1665. She married Isaac Goose in 1683. She died in Boston in 1757, aged 92 years. The first edition of her songs

## were printed in 1716.]

To the Editor of The Dispatch: Some time ago there was an offer of \$500 in your paper for an old edition of Burns' oems. I write to know it mine is the copy, t was printed MDCCCLVI., with explana-ory and glossarial notes at the bottom of NORWALK, O., July 27.

[The high-priced edition is the Kilmar-

#### ferred to.] Wages of Working Girls.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: Can you tell me something of the wages paid working girls in England, and how they compare to those in this country? F. H. ALLEGHENY, July 28.

ock, of 1786. Yours is not the one re-

[The wages of English working girls, as dso of the men, are considerably lower than in America. It is currently stated that over 200,000 girls in English factories earn no more than \$1 50 per week.1

to the Editor of The Dispatch: I own an apple tree whose branches over shadow my neighbor's yard. He claims the apples on the limb over his ground, and has been knocking them off. Who owns the apples?

E. E.

PITTSBURG, July 28. [The fruit belongs to the owner of the tree and he can compel his neighbor to leave the apples alone.]

## AN AMPHIRIAN BOY.

His Hands and Feet Are Webbed and His Tongue Is Tied.

negro day laborer, John Peterson by name, The boy is now nearly 15 years old, and is sidered half-witted, as he has not been known to speak intelligently for years, though expressing his few wants well enough by the means of signs. He is undersized, though unusually strong and agile. He lives entirely on fish, which he catches in some

unknown way, employing neither line nor

The membrane between his toes and much broader, but with the exception of this peculiarity and some property of the skin, which prevents its wrinkling by long immersion in the water, he exhibits no physical deformity and enjoys the best of health, He haunts a small turn in the Pearl, where, sheltered by the rushes and flags, he will lie sheltered by the rushes and flags, he will lefor hours completely submerged, save for the extreme tip of his nose and his eyes. His movement in the water is a sort of paddling, rather than swimming, but exceedingly rapid. Summer and winter appear to be all the same to him, its he has been known to disport himself in the river for hours when ice was thick. His mother declares that she knows of no cause for the boy's singular nature.

He Will Bother You for Some Time to Come Newcastle-on-the-Tyne, Chronicle. is said he cannot last for more than two months. The protectionists and anti-English party in America will lose a great leader should Mr. Blaine disappear from politics.

boy's singular nature.

### A SURPRISE. He found it in his grip one day,

Hid softly in its russet case, And wondered much whose picture lay In such a rude unrestful place.

And was it Katic, Maud or Sue?
The handsome drummer looked perplexed;
Those firting girls! Perhaps they knew
That he was married—were they vexed?

Then something deep within his breast Owned to a thrill of honest shame: How dared they send this hidden guest? He would return it—whose the name?

He looke I. Sweet face with pictured laugh, Bright fluffy hair in tangled curl, And sorawied across the photograph, In printed letters, "pApaS girl.,"

—Mrs. M. L. Rayne in the Detroit Free Pres

### SOCIETY IN MIDSUMMER.

A Merry Wedding Yesterday, and Several

Events to Come. A COMPLIMENTARY outing will be given by Vine Cliff Council No. 107, Jr. O. U. A. M. to the friends of the members at Allequipps, on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Saturday next. Messrs. James Torrence, Charles A. Reckhow, T. F. Jelly, J. F. Geissenhainer, M. B yron, Jr., Thomas McGough and J. C. Connor comprise the Committee of Arrangements. They have secured the Mozart Orchestra and provided for a list of amusements including dancing, football, baseball, quoits, croquet, tennis, races, etc. The affair is open to invited guests only, and invitations must be presented at the gate to secure admission to the grove.

A MERRY wedding was given last evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William Me Murray, 200 Third avenue, to Miss Daisy Lynch, their niece. The groom was Harry A. Getman, of the Pittsburg Photo-Engray ing Company. The ceremony was performed by Rev. H. C. Applegarth, past Fourth Avenue Baptist Church. The newly married couple were the recipients of many congratulations. Their future home will be at 38 Colwell street.

"THE Fall of Pompeii" was necessarily postponed last night on account of the rain. The next exhibition will be given to-mor-row night if the weather permits. There will be many strong features in the enter-

REV. MR. RUOPP, of the Smithfield Street Evangelical Lutheran Church, completed arrangements for the annual trip of the Excursion club of the church: It will leave August 10, for a week's trip to Cincinnati.

### WARNED IN AMPLE TIME. Disclosure of an Alleged Plot to Rob the U.

S. Treasury. PROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT,1 WASHINGTON, July 28 .- A day or two ago Secretary Foster received from a place in South Carolina a letter which is quite unique, revealing a plot to rob the Treasury. It is supposed to be the work of a practical joker or some "intellectual tramp," who possibly has been played upon by some local humorist. Without giving the matter any attention the Secretary turned the letter over to the Captain of the Treasury Watch.

over to the Captain of the Treasury Watch. Following is the letter:

Hon. Charles Foster, Head of Department, Washington, D. C. A.

SIR—I've just been made aware of a plot of a desperate Southerner, of distinguished family and rebel record, inadvertently upon my promise of secresy about the same, concerning a contemplated raid and looting of the United States Treasury some time next Agree. secresy about the same, concerning a contemplated raid and looting of the United States Treasury some time next August. The way I became cognizant of the affair is this: I was asked to arm up all the desperadoes or tramps I could, so as to be on hand at such time afterward as I would be informed of. Their modus operandus is to arrive in Washington a few days previous to the contemplated raid ostensibly as excursionists, beneath the cognomen of fraternal societies and so forth, get on a high debauch, which would tax your police powers to the utmost extent, and in the height of the melec, in five diverse sections of the city, away from the Government buildings, so as to create a diversion in many places. Thus in the midst of such excitement, under cover of darkness, a well-armed body of plunderers are to overnwe the meager force at the command of the Government, and by explosion of dynamite bombs add confusion to the already chaotic programme; and in the midst thereof, carry off the plunder to a craft or crafts on the Potomac, or in special convoy by wagon or rail to the coast; then the reveilers are to disperse and receive from appointing agents the reward of their darling. A majority of the concourse are not to be let into the secret of the attempt, but are to be brought there under recreation anspices, etc., or fraternal societies, by a free ride at the expense of the wealthy originator of the plot. I thought it behowed me to acquaint you of the same in consequence of the already great draft made on your department in consequence of recent Legislation. I have, dear sir, the honor to be yours.

CHANCER. LOCKE.

## THE OLD SURRENDER HOUSE.

It Will Be Taken Down and Exhibited at the World's Fair. [FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, July 28 .- Some time ago gentleman succeeded in purchasing what is known as the old "Surrender House" at Apomattox, the genuiue and only building where the terms of surrender were arranged between Generals Grant and Lee. With the old mansion, which is in a good state of preservation 1,200 acres of land was purchased. and it is the intention to build a hotel, con-struct a beautiful park, and make the place otherwise attractive and pleasant for the

many visitors to that locality immortalized by the dramatic finale of the war.

The old mansion will, in all probability, be taken carefully to pieces and transported to Chicago, as Libby prison was and there recreeted and enclosed, to be exhibited at least during the World's Fair, if not permanently. A company has been formed this week, and the scheme capitalized at \$159,000. Col. Samuel V. Holliday of Erie, now Commissioner of Customs in this city, has been elected President, and among the Directors is Mr. Eben Brewer, another citizen of Erie, and like Col. Holliday well-known throughout Pennsylvania.

## Ignatius Still on Duty.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.1 Ignatius Donnelly alternately pounds the old political parties and Bill Shakespeare; and none of them seem to mind it much.

## PEOPLE COMING AND GOING.

Count von Krawel, a German steel rail manufacturer, is at the Duquesne. He came to Pittsburg to visit the Homestead and Edgar Thomson mills. He says they make as many rails in Germany as they do in the United States. The Count was so worried about a package of letters which had been returned that he couldn't compose himself long enough to talk on Germany's industries. He is modest about his title, and keeps it in the background.

J. F. Farley, the Denver Chief of Police.

keeps it in the background.

J. F. Farley, the Denver Chief of Police, passed through the city last night bound for his old home in Connecticut. He said the Colorado capital was booming. A number of smelting works have recently been erected. He added that they never would excel in making finished from The Pike's Peak Kailroad has resumed operations, and the people once more have something wonderful to talk about.

Ered. W. Evgers, the druggist of 299

Brandon Bucksaw.]

Jackson, Miss., is to the fore in the way of curlosities with a web-footed and web-handed boy, who spends the greater part of his life in the water. He is the son of a very day laborar, Lohn Paterson by pages. The advance guard of the Iron City Fishing Club started for the camp grounds on Georgian Bay yesterday. In the party were Rev. C. L. Smith, Dr. A. H. Norcross, Walter and W. C. Mellar, Harry Dangerfield, Leydon Ford, Raymond Brice, Miss Hays and Miss McGill.

A. G. Cochran, of St. Louis, was a pas ger on the Eastern express going to Washington last evening. At present he says politics is about the last thing discussed in Missouri. Mr. Cochran was formerly an

Allegheny Congressman. H. S. Stewart, the oil man, left for Hart ord last evening to get a 3-year-old thorough-bred which he intends to bring to Pittsburg. Mr. Stewart takes considerable interest in horseflesh, and he thinks he has a great one in his colt.

Judge George B. McLane, Charles E. Herbert and W. G. Hunter, of the Southern Land Company, returned to the city yesterday. They are trying to build a city near Baltimore. Attorney Thomas H. Davis and family will make their annual pligrimage to their farm in Butler county to morrow, and there spend the remainder of the heated season. The steamer Spree has arrived at South-ampton. Rev. J. B. Duffner, Mrs. Anna Vith ahd Ed. Puskayler and wife, of this city were on local ity, were on board.

J. J. Spearman, a Sharon furnace owner, and W. H. Baird, of Monongahela City, are registered at the Seventh Avenue Hotel. H. Crawford, a well-known Chicago rail-road lawyer, and B. S. Henderson, a Sharon fron man, are at the Anderson. Clayton Anderson, of Steubenville, and Louis de Saulles and wife, of Uniontown, are stopping at the Duquesne. James Allen left for Omaha last evening with the intention of buying property in the Nebraska metropolis. Division Passenger Agent E. D. Smith, of the B. & O. road, got back from Atlantic General Passenger Agent A. E. Clark is attending a central traffic meeting at St. Clair flats.

Robert C. Patterson has gone to Chau-tauqua with his family to spend a month. Jacob Spohn, a Southside druggist, has gone to Somerset for two weeks. Mrs. George T. Chambers went to Thousand Islands yesterday. T. H. Hearn, of Ottawa, is among the quests at the Schlosser.

A. Clark Bane returned from New York C. M. Garrison left for New York last

### CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-It is said that of 10,757 farms in Utah 9,724 are made fertile by irrigation. -Missouri is the most populous State west of the Mississippi and is nearly as oig as all of New England.

-A sensible dog at Auburn, Me., reguarly disappears in the country on July 3 and loesn't come back until dog days are over. -A watchful Chicago dog "treed" a burglar on a pile of trunks in the store-roo and kept him there until the man of the house arrived on the scene.

-George C. Curry has arrived at Vancouver from Alaska in a dugout canoe, and it is said he is the only white man who ever made that journey in such a craft.

-A pair of carriage lamps have been made for Major McKinley without that gentleman's knowledge by a factory in Bridgeport, Conn., from American tin-plate. -Joan of Arc is soon to be canonized. Caprara, procurator of the faith, has collected all the necessary documents, and St. Joan will soon be entered upon the list of

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

-A sequois tree has been found in King's River Canon, in the Nevada mountain range, whose original diameter exceeded 40 feet, but has been reduced by fire to 39 feet. This is larger than any of the gigantic trees dis-covered in California by seven feet.

-An English naturalist has discovered proofs that the bedbug was quite common in the armies of the world at least 190 years be fore the Christian era, and that he was ever a sea rover, as the fleets of that day had their timbers stocked with this breed of nocturnal

prowlers. -Death has made havor among the general officers of all grades that served in the Confederate armies. Of the total num ber-498-only 184 are now living. Gustave P. T. Beauregard is the only general surviv-ing, and Edmund Kirby Smith the only general with temporary rank. -A monkey in New York got a bottle of

whisky the other day, and after swallowing the contents, proceeded to rip things up generally, and even went so far as to decline to hand over the pennies that were given to him for his boss organ grinder, preferring to squander them all on himself. -The official literary statistics of Turkey show that during the year 1890 only 940 books were published in Constantinople. Of this number 497 were in the Turkish language,

mostly novels and theatrical pieces; 120 in the Armenian tongue, principally religious contents; 36 in Arabic on jurisprudence, philology and religious dogmatism, and the rest were in other languages of Europe. -For several years the California Chinese engaged in the fruit business in a small way, but this season they have gone into the larger districts and have proved a decided orn in the side of the white dealers. Their presence of buyers instead of laborers has aroused the bitterest opposition from the whites, who declare that the Chinese will ruin the reputation of the California fruit

-Nathaniel Witherell, who died at Glens ralls, N. Y., always regarded himself as a living oddity. He was the thirteenth child and the seventh son of his parents and the youngest child in the family. Mrs. Witherell, who still survives her husband, occupies the same relative position in her father's family, being the thirteenth and youngest child and the seventh daughter of her -The United States census reports only

110 paupers in Louisiana. There is no suffi-cient pauper law in the State—there was no provision whatever made for paupers even in New Orleans until the Shakespeare alms-house was constructed a few years ago, and it is unable to hold half of those entitled to admission—and in only a few parishes is any provision made for their care and main--"The Poetess of Tarrytown," Minns Irving by name, has brought a suit for \$5,000 damages against a next door neigh-bor for literary losses of hers by being kept

awake nights and irritated during the day by the howling of dogs. Miss Irving re-quires a certain degree of quiet and solitude in order to turn forth her poems, and when these are denied her she regards her loss as -Lord Wolselev tells of a curious relie in the possession of the wife of the American Consul at Madeira. It is only a simple paper knife, but it would be difficult to find any thing more interesting than it. On one side is written: "I broke this. D. D. Porter." On the reverse is inscribed: "I mended it. W. T. Sherman." The owner met these two great Americans at Gibraltar, and remembers them with great pleasure.

-A stray horse entered a Brooklyn eandy store the other day to the great hor for of the proprietor, picked up some candy and heid it out to the young woman clerk. While she was wondering whether the animal wanted the candy wrapped up and sent home or not, the horse's owner came in and explained that the petted beast wanted some one to hold the candy while he are it. He was used to being fed from the hand, and thought he could eat in no other way.

-A gentleman in Waterbury, Conn., had two canaries, and to protect them from cats he kept them in a heavy wire cage, hung in the second story of a rear room. A grapevine twined around the window of the room. Entering the room the other morning the gentleman found a black-make over five feet long in the cage, making the most desperate efforts to escape. It had swallowed one of the birds, which had caused it to swell so much that it could not slide out between the wires through which it had entered. The snake had crawled up the grapevine 20 feet.

-It is not an unheard of thing for a man to delegate to his wife the care of his wardrobe and the task of keeping the run of his social engagements, but who ever heard of a man who had to be sent to his meals? In Brunswick, Me., there is such a man. His wife was wick, Me., there is such a man. His wife was away and he was to take his meals at a restaurant. The first day of her absence, he paid no attention to the supper hour, but kept right on working until it was time to close his place of business, when he went home and retired, without getting any supper. The next morning he left the house early and going to the shop began his work, never thinking of his breakfast until nearly Il o'clock.

## INCLINED TO HUMOR.

A little Detroit girl was bidding her boy playmate goodby and on this occasion her mother told her to kiss him. She offered him a roguish cheek, and when the salute was gravely given, beran to rub it vigorously with her handkerchief. "Why, Laura," said her mother, "you're not rubbing it off?"
"No, mamma," answered the little maiden de-murely, "I'm rubbing it in."—Detroit Free Frees.

"How long did you remain with your ast mistress?" asked the housewife of the appliant for employment. "Only three weeks, ma'am, There wor a good deal av heavy work about the house, an' sure the misthress wor so delicate that I had to let the place go."—Washington Star.

"Don't you think there's lot of dash in Fluffinger's articles?\*\*

"Yes; he will insist on putting dashes between nearly all his sentences."—Brooklyn Engle. 'Tis a treat to rise when the buds begin

To welcome the vernal dawn, When the early robin is raking in The worm on the shaven lawn. The robin's wisdom one may discern As his captured victims squirm. But what is the lesson we may learn

fut what is the lesson we may From the fate of the early worm? —New York Pre Irene (in a whisper)-See that handsome young man across the aisle, Laura? I can bring him to my feet any day I want to. Laura-Indeed, dear! He decem't look the least bit in the world like a chiropodist!—Chicago Trib-

Managerius-I hear that Venus ballet of X's was just saved from failure. Criticus—Well, it was a bare snecess.—New York Columbius-I think that this chaperon idea is utterly un-American. Cynicus—That's precisely what recomme to the 400.—New York Herald.

Convict-Excuse me, ma'am, you droppe your handkerchief.
Lady Visitor—Thank you; you are very good.
Couviet-(eagerly)—Say, ma'm, you couldn't
manage to persuade the Gov'nor of that somehow,
could yer?—Somercitic Journal.

Whatever our purpose in life may be-Whatever our earthly station, We ought to try thermometer-like

-Philadelphia Times.