The Dispatch.

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TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

POSTAGE PREE IN THE UNITED STATES.

PITTSBURG, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1841.

MUKINLEY'S TARIFF TESTED.

Free-traders, or tariffites-for-revenue only, found little comfort in the summary and review of the foreign commerce of the United States during the year ending June 30, 1891, which the Treasury Department gave in yesterday's DISPATCH. This is the first opportunity to judge fairly of the effects of the McKinley tariff. Democratic statesmen have had gigantic fun with fancies. They will not have much with the facts.

A favorite argument against the McKinley bill was that it would be certain to bring about a decrease in imports, but no decrease in taxation. The theory was that the increase of duties would cause a shrinkage of importation, while exacting a greater revenue. The figures and the facts of the official report do not sustain this argument, for while through the extension of the free list the importations have increased no less than \$31,000,000 in value, the customs' revenue has been diminished quite as positively.

The report does not contain an exact statement of the customs revenue for the nine months under the McKinley tariff, as compared with that under the old tariff. but official figures for seven out the nine months are obtainable, and they show that while in 1889-90 the customs revenue amounted to \$136,033,381 69, in 1890-91 the same seven months produced but \$113,126,076 14, or about twenty-three millions less. If the reduction in revenue keeps pace throughout the year, the annual revenue under the McKinley law will be about forty millions less than it was in the last year under the old tariff. Taking the tariff to be a tax for the nonce, this means a reduction in taxation of forty millions per annum.

The McKinley tariff has clearly operated to the advantage of the country in restricting the importation of articles which we can produce, in opening the way for such goods as we do not produce-for the total of importations is swelled by the great increase of free imports-and in raising in the least burdensome manner the revenue necessary for the maintenance of the best, though not the most economical government on earth. These facts are going the voters' minds than the free-traders' fictions, which, co-operating with natural causes for discontent among the farmers, produced the political convulsion last

We have considered the figures as above merely in the light of the regulation Democratic cry that the tariff is "a tax" and a burden. Taken upon their own ground the opponents of the McKinley bill are deprived of their pet grievance by the official figures

THE "STRAIGHT-OUTERS" PROTEST. Those "straight-out Republicans" who

want an exclusively partisan bench for Common Pleas No. 3 held their meeting yesterday and ordered a convention for August. As Governor Pattison's nominees, the sitting Judges, already have the formal indersement of the Democrats. as well as of the Republican County Executive Committee, and as the first objection is yet to be heard to their character or capacity, it requires no great foresight to see how the "straight-out" partisan movement will figure at the polls.

There is, however, one aspect in which its projectors can justify it, i. e., upon the ground that by party usage they had a right to a convention to name their own candidates. Their position on that score is impregnable. But the choice of Judges is a matter for the public apart from the settlement of questions of party usage and discipline. The public are by no means so enthusiastically appreciative of the convention system, its often-times corrupt processes and poor results, as to reonire that otherwise fit Judges must hustle around for annointment by a convention of ward-workers before being voted for.

At present the movement gives promise of being of no more practical weight than a mere protest by partisans' minority against the men whom they elected to the County Committee to run their party machinery. The technical ground for that protest is unassailable, but the election of men to administer justice in the courts will not turn whelly or mainly upon a dispute within the party as to how the organi-

ation should be run. GOOD CHEER FROM CHAUTAUOUA.

Optimism is evidently on top at Chau-

tauque. That beautiful scenery and exbilarating air should breed cheerfulness is to be expected. Twice within the last week have distinguished speakers dusted the Chautauqua stage with the pessimists, and our readers have doubtless observed in the reports of the lectures there all summer a strong current of content and confidence. Last Sunday Bishop Leonard, of Ohio, preached a remarkable sermon, in which he affirmed his belief that and Beecher's charitable Christianity is gaining ground on every hand in these times, in spite of the outcry of hereties in the Protestant churches, and the uproar of the agnostics and the theosophists, with their old superstitions revamped, on the outside. Bishop Leonard maintained that the Christian who has faith is about to win extraordinary triumphs in this world. We are told that Bishop Leonard's joyful tone found a loud echo in his audience. Since then Dr. George Thomas Dowling, of Albany, has smitten the pessimists hip and thigh. In the course of a lecture on to The Good Times," delivered by Dr. Dowling on Tuesday, he said that he held the only

the very best possible world created by an all-wise God; and that while we ought to attend to the lever and the headlight, the same omniscient Being "who had made the cars," to use Dr. Dowling's illustration, "had ballasted the track."

The breeze that blows off Lake Chantauqua in the morning is not more bracing than these words of good cheer. Not many Business Office-Corner Smithfield like them are heard these days, when ever the novelists insist upon dishing up pes simism for our amusement! Is this the sign of a revulsion of feeling? Are we to be allowed to come up from the depths of despair, and observe that all the world and life and mankind are not a dismal failure? There will always be some people, no doubt, who will not be comfortable unless they are miserable, but most of us really prefer to look at the bright side of life, if our pastors and masters would but allow

GOOD NEWS FOR CHICAGO.

It augure well for the World's Fair at Chicago that the British Government has announced its intention to make a full showing not only of Eugland, but of India and the British colonies. Great Britain has the ability to surpass all the other DARLY INSPATCH, including Sunday, 2m'ths. 250
DARLY INSPATCH, including Sunday, 1 m'th. 250
SUNDAY DISPATCH, One Year. 250
WEERLY DISPATCH, One Year. 123
Government will also do its best is decount Cross' statement that the Indian THE DAILY DISPATCH is delivered by carriers at the cidedly good news. It is noteworthy, also, that Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, speaking for the Society of Arts, which has undertaken to superintend the British collection of exhibits, recognized fully the promise of the Chicago Exposition to excel all its

fererunners wherever held. The world has gained much in liberality and breadth of view since the first nationa exhibition was held. When the great Napoleon instituted a national exhibition at Paris, in 1798, his idea was to foster the talents and stimulate the invention of Frenchmen alone, and to that end offered a gold medal to the mannfacturer who should show how to inflict the heaviest injury upon English trade. The idea that the manufactures exhibited ought to be domestic exclusively prevailed in France, and indeed in all countries where expositions were held, until the middle of the present century. England's first

international exhibition was 1851, with another by France four years later. No disastrous results followed these comparisons of products, and interchanges of ideas. The benefits were so positive and plain that no nation has returned to the exclusive policy in its exhibitions since then. There is hardly a country or nation upon earth now that has not in some sort invited the world to a comparative show of powers and products. and the number of exhibitions, national and international, is already in the hundreds, and range from the immense performances at Philadelphia, Paris, London and Vienna, to the more modest affairs at Kioto, Japan, at New Orleans or at Ballarat, and the local exhibitions of which Pittsburg's is a good example.

The Society of Arts, which has undertaken to collect and order the representation of Great Britain and her colonies at Chicago, has been actively engaged in work of this kind since its foundation in the last century. The success of the first international London exhibition, in 1851. and of the minor ones that preceded it, as well as those of more recent date, has been largely due to the sustained and wellaimed efforts of this society. Chicago may assuredly look for a British exhibit worthy of the great fair and the great empire which makes it.

STOCKS DULL BUT BIG CROPS

Wall street is depressed but the country's business is not. The idle brokers are inhappy, but not so the busy farmers fact Wall street is not in sympathy with the country's business interests, and its dull and depressed condition is rather the result of European causes than American. The crops are very large, wheat assuredly so, corn almost beyond a doubt. There is enough money to supply all legitimate demands, and money is chean at a time when it most needed to move the gigantic harvests. Manufacturers are beginning to feel the first touch of reviving trade, and the prospects for a brisk fall business could hardly be improved. If through complications with which we are not directly concerned in Europe the stock market is at the mercy of the bears, it is worth remembering that the actual situation of producers in shop and farm to-day is anything but discouraging. The big harvests, conservative manufacturing and the good effect of the protective system are the potent factors for a term of prosperity in this land. Small harvests in Europe make the ability of this country to export all the more valuable. There have been dark hours in the past twelve months. but looking ahead all is bright for the United States.

Jungs Ewing's decision as to the right of the Central Traction Company to occupy High street is discouraging to those who think corporations in a loose and unbridled style do whatever they have a mind to. Of course, it is not safe to say with certainty what may be deduced from this decision notil the Supreme Court shall have passed mon it, but the indications are that corpor ations will have to be more careful about the transfer of corporate franchises than

As far as can be seen at present it was an ecident pure and simple that brought down the Oil Well Supply Company's new building yesterday, and resulted in three deaths and many wounded. It was really wonderful that more lives were not lost

ARCHRISHOP IRELAND in an interview in New York predicts the marriage of Minne-apolis and St. Paul. No one can doubt the advisability of such a move and the union should be effected as soon as possible. It requires a special act of the Legislature, but that can be obtained as seen as that body meets. Perhaps if Pittsburg and Allegheny ee the experiment prove successful they will follow suit.

THE Weather Bureau predictions have been charmingly varied lately. Judging by the prophetic visions of the weather yesterday and the day before-namely fine weather and rain respectively-they should

be reversed for use.

Spurgeon's immense popularity has led some people in both countries to compare him to Beecher. The pastor of London's Tabernacle and Brooktyn's Plymouth Church could hardly be more dissimilar in personal characteristics and beliefs. The unbending sternness of Spurgeon's Calvinism liberality are sample variations.

the Cincinnatis were unable to dislodge our star baseball team from its position as rear guard. There is one consolation: The tear cannot break its last year's record.

IT is barely possible that someone has been slandering East End boys in saying that they have been throwing stones at a dynamite and nitro-glycerine magazine If they had said girls it would have been all right, but the American boy would have hit a can and had an explosion out of the first three throws or resigned his position on his

more successful at keeping the streets clean

pear to consider that the broom is not in

Ex-Congressman SNIDER, of Minneapolis, says that his city and St. Paul do not intend to allow their individuality to be lost under any such "tootsey-wootsey" name as Minnepaulo or Pauloappolis. Snider's quite right. What would our citizens say if it were proposed to call this great city Pitts-heny or Alleburg?

IF the new manager of the Pittsburg ball club does not speedily persuade victory to return to the Pirates' banners, the man at the gate will have a sinecure

THE resignation of Collector Erhardt a New York is not an event of national im-portance, unless it should prove to be a sure sign, as it is alleged to be, that Presiden Harrison is working already for the renomi nation and has forced Erhardt to retire i order to placate ex-Senator Platt.

THE city dog-catchers have a taking way with them, but the net results are expensive to the owners of captured canines

RUSSIA and France are flirting desper ately. Neither of them has anyone else to love. The Dreibund and its silent allies have succeeded in isolating the Republic and the Russian Empire completely. Love under such circumstances is not apt to be

FINE weather and big crops are the mos powerful enemies the Farmers' Alliance

SINCE so many Australians have com to this country and whipped free born Americans we are glad to see one of then rebuked. We are now sure of two champion bruisers in this country, if one of them i ored and only weighs 115 pounds.

SOME HAVE ATTAINED GREATNESS.

PAUL REVERE, the hero of the famous ride, was the President of Boston's first Board of Health. It was organized in Fancuil SENATOR COLQUITT, of Georgia, and his

daughters will make an extended trip through the West and to the Pacific coast this full A COLLECTION of paintings of the Lake country, from the brush of Stephen Cole-ridge, son of the English Chief Justice, are

now on exhibition in London, and have at-

tracted much favorable comment. THE classmates of the late Lieutenant G. W. De Long, U. S N., who perished in the Arctic, having secured the necessary funds, are about having a memorial tablet placed in the Naval Academy chapel at Annapolis LITERARY society in London has been showing marked attention to Mrs. General Custer during her visit thers. She has made favorable impression on every one, which is not singular, considering her popularity in America.

EX-SECRETARY BAYARD is growing fleshy as he advances in years, and his fine height is now balanced by a fair breadth o body. His face has become set in severe lines and his hair has whitened rapidly since death robbed him of his wife and his favorite daughter.

THE Duchess of Fife is attracting admira tion from all England and Scotland by her conduct as a model mother. Following the example of Queen Victoria and the Empress Frederick, she is nursing her own baby, and may frequently be seen walking the street of Brighton with her baby in her arms.

ALLEN G. THURMAN is said to be breakng down physically. He takes no exercise at all. Since his retirement from public life he has gotten into the way of shutting himself up in his library, reading nearly all night and then retiring so late as not to rise before noon. His wife is ill enough to be confined to her bed, but she tries earnestly to persuade the "Old Roman" to take mo outdoor air.

THE Crown Prince of Italy is believed to be making his visit to England to find a wife; and his father will not object, it is thought, if a Protestant be selected. The Prince, who is by no means in strong health who is ten months older than his cousin, but his succession would be very unpopular as he is much under the influence of the Jesuits.

THE Shah of Persia, recently reported ill, has been one of the most progressive monarchs that country ever had. his reign Teheran has changed from a dreary old town of 100,000 inhabitants to a city o thrice that population, and been beautified with fine promenades, elegant residences and bandsome public edifices. He has introduced banks, gas, telegraphs and street railways, and modernized his army; and he is the first ruler of Persia to form a regular ministry on the European model and to nom inate ambassadors to foreign courts.

NAVIGATION REOPENED

On the Chesapeake and Ohlo Canal and Georgetown Is Rejoicing Again. FROM A STAFF COBRESPONDENT. 1

WASHINGTON, July 29 .- The Chesapeake and Obio Canal, between Cumberland, Md., and Georgetown, D. C., has at last been rehabilitated. The water was turned on vesterday berland and this evening the sluggish flood began to make its appearance at leorgetown. It was turned on very gradually, that its course might be watched and all obstructions removed. The flood was followed in its course by the chief engineer and an assistant, who have supervised the repairs. The canalmen, who have occupied some of the boats as homes, are getting ready to resume the work which was stopped two years ago. A few of them are moving their families out, but a number will continue to live on the boats, thus keeping their wives and children with them. There have been more than 50 boats used as homes by these people since the freshet and some of these people since the freshet and some of them are rather comfortable. Of course, in many instances, they are crowded for room, but every portion of a beat is utilized to the very best possible advantage. Two of the neatest and most comfortable looking boathomes have been anchored for two years immediately under the Thirty-second street bridge. A look at the dirty green water which surrounds them would lead to the belief that one night's sleep on the boat would mean sure death, but it is seldom that a case of stekness is heard of among them.

At the main office it was ascertained that the first trip will probably be made on the first day of next month, and by the 15th, at least, 50 boats will be running. This number will be increased as rapidly as possible, until a sufficient number is in service. The principal tonnage of the canal will be on coal, grain, hay, line and lumber, and as this is slow in transportation, a very large number of boats will be required. Many of the old teamsters have kept their stock and will return to the towpath. Two hundred thousand dollars has already been paid out in repairs to this canal and there is still a large amount of work to do. The people of Georgetown generally are elated over the fact they are soon to have communication with the outside world through this medium.

DESTITUTE, PENNILESS, INSANE.

The Sad Wreck of the Life of a Welsi With a Family Out West.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] HARRISBURG, July 29.-John Parry Jones who speaks only the Welsh language, is in jail here after walking all the way from Pittsburg, arriving here insane, half nude and without a cent, having been robbed of all his money and ticket back to Wales. Jones came to this country in 1857 with his wife and children and settled in North Dawhich and children and settled in North Pa-kota. His crops were a total failure last year, and he went to Chicago and sought em-ployment, where he had relatives, but as he could only speak his native tongue he could secure no work. A brother in Wales sent him money and tickets to return to his own

Jones got off the train at Pittsburg and re Jones got off the train at Pittsburg and re-members nothing coherently since. His mind is still affected and he imagines he is on an ocean steamer, and wonders why his voyage is so long. When asked about his family he breaks down and weeps, but will

The Popular Presidental Route.

ltimore American.] The revivineation of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal will give the bar footed boys of Tuesday, he said that he held the only more successful at keeping the streets clean western Maryland one more chance to rise wise philosophy of life to be that this is than the men. Still there are some who apto fame and fortune via the towpath,

LAID TO PRINCETON.

The New Jersey College Said to Be Respo ble for Union Seminary's Troubles-Ingratitude Charged to the Former-Dr. Briggs' Views Are Strictly Orthogox, [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

New York, July 29.—Union Theologics Seminary charges that the present trouble in the Presbyterian Church is due to Princeton. The rivalry and jealousy of the New Jersey institution and not the theological views of Dr. Briggs are given as the cause of the opposition of the Church to the New York Seminary. A director of the Union Seminary, the Rev. Dr. James M. Ludlow, formerly of this city, and now of East Orange, N. J., has given a complete statement of the trouble,

Dr. Ludlow is a graduate of Princeton

College and Seminary, and joined the direc-torate of Union but a few years ago. He is preacher of the liberal school of Presbyterianism and is a man of unusual energy and ability. He shows that Princeton's present freedom from the dominance of the Church is due entirely to the efforts of Union Seminary, and in return that Union Seminary was made to suffer directly to the wire pulling of Princeton. He shows also that Union Seminary's endowment is secure; that large sums in addition are coming to the seminary because of its fearless indorse ment of Dr. Briggs, and that the classes o the seminary are to be greatly improved in quality and not at all diminished in numbers because of the controversy. The statement as approved by Dr. Ludlow, is as follows:

Statement of Dr. Ludlow. "Union Seminary is Presbyterian and it will remain Presbyterian. The endowment cannot be affected by the Briggs controversy. There were no conditions to the gifts that go to make the endowment, but if there were conditions such as have been mentioned they would not now operate for mentioned they would not now operate for the orthodoxy of the institution, as such is not questioned. Individual members of the faculty may be tried and convicted of her-esy, but the Presbyterianism of the semin-ary is fixed and unchangeable.

"Dr.Briggs' book 'Whither' is what excited the old antagonism. It hurt Princeton men and aroused their ire. Princeton men have

the old antagonism. It hurt Princeton men and aroused their ire. Princeton men have been shaping this movement against Union. That is singular, too, for Princeton owes so much to Union. Years ago Princeton was groaning under the yoke of the General Assembly. Its professors and directors were elected at these annual meetings of the Church. The selection of professors by so large an assemblage worked great wrong, notably in the case of a nominee of Princeton who was voted down by Assembly and the vacant professorship given by vote of Assembly to another man. Union was independent and elected its own professors and directors. Princeton chafed under the burden. Dr. Hodge desired Union to help Princeton in this matter. Dr. Adams, after much hesitation, consented to give to Assembly the right of veto, for the sake of easing Princeton's burden. With the reunion of the old and new schools of the Church all the seminaries came into new relations with the Church. The directors were to choose their own successors, but the professors were to be selected subject to the disapproval of Assembly.

The Reward of Union.

"In return, behold Union's reward. The acting President of Princeton Seminary, Dr. Greene, was made Moderator of the Assembly, nominated as such by Dr. Charles A. Dickey, a Union director, and himself a candidate for the Moderatorship. He did this at the request of Dr. Patton, the ruling this at the request of Dr. Patton, the ruling spirit of Princeton and of this Assembly. Dr. Patton has himself appeared in the Presbyterian Review as an opponent of the Assembly's interference with seminaries. With this knowledge, and recognizing Dr. Patton's influence over Dr. Greene, Dr. Dickey readily agreed to make the nomination and urged the election of Dr. Greene. Why should be not hope, having done so, for some consideration from Princeton in the Briggs case?

Briggs case?
"Dr. Patton is made chairman of the very
"Dr. Patton is made chairman of the very "Dr. Patton is made chairman of the very committee that is to consider this case, and the hope of Dr. Dickey is strengthened. Dr. Erskine N. White and Dr. Dickey request of Dr. Patton to be permitted to appear before the committee and explain Union's position as to the transfer. Dr. Patton assures them that the committee will listen to Dr. White. Dr. Patton astonishes everybody by unexpectedly reading the report, while Dr. White is still waiting for the case to appear before the committee. Afterward Dr. Patton explains that the committee could not have neard Dr. White without calling in a representative of 'the other side." sentative of 'the other side.

Work of the Kitchen Cabinet.

spirit was manifest. In making up the 'Kitchen Cabinet' to assist in forming the standing committee, no provision was made for a representative of Union. There is some talk now of Dr. Dickey's having been some talk now of Dr. Dickey's having been asked to join this cabinet, but if this is so, the invitation did not reach him. The cabinet went ahead with its important business, and it was in this body that the now famous Patton Committee, that brought about the Briggs veto, was formed. The action of the Assembly was based on the "now or never" idea. The committee represented that unless action was taken on Dr. Briggs' election in that assembly the right of veto passed away forever. Dr. White was ready to furnish more tangible evidence that the directors would respect such suspension of action, but he was not given an opportunity. The action of the Union directors on June 5 in voting to adhere to the transfer of Dr. Briggs, notwithstanding the veto of the General Assembly, has been criticised as hasty and as antagonistic. It was neither. The meeting was called for preliminary action concerning a successor to Dr. Van Dyke, whose death and burial had married the week before. That being disposed of, it was necessary to consider the important subject of Dr. Briggs' future relations to the seminary. After prolonged deliberation in one of the largest meetings the directorate has ever held, it seemed advisable to retain Dr. Briggs, and a resolution to that effect was adopted by a vote of 20 to 2. As a matter of fact the Assembly had no jurisdiction in the case of Dr. Briggs, His was a transfer, not an election, and hence was not subject to veto.

"This claim of the directors has been asked to join this cabinet, but if this is s

"This claim of the directors has been criticised as a subterfuge, but it was not. Thirty days' notice in advance is required for a meeting to elect a professor. No such notice was given in this case. When Dr. Butler announced his gift of \$190,000 to create and endow the Edward Robinson Chair of Biblical Theology many were surprised. It was suggested that it would be proper under the circumstances for Dr. Butler to express his wish as to the incumbent of the new chair, and he replied that his wishes would be fully gratified in the appointment of Dr. Briggs. He stated also that this had been the wish of Dr. Hitchcock as well. He urged the directors to act independently, however, and thanked them for the courtesy in asking for an expression of his wish. He in asking for an expression of his wish. He assured the board that the gift was withou

"Mr. Day offered the resolution trans ferring Dr. Briggs to the new chair, and it was at once unanimously adopted. As a matter of fact, Dr. Briggs, while known as

the professor of Hebrew, had for years been teaching Biblical theology, Hebrew being aught by Prof. Francis Brown. The trans fer brought no change whatever in his duties. The change was made so as to have Dr. Briggs' salary drawn from this fund donated by Dr. Butler. It seemed proper then to mark the establishment of this important chair by public exercises, and January 20 was fixed as the date. It was suggested to President Butler that solemnity would be added to the occasion by administering to Dr. Briggs the subscription to the Westminster Contession, as is required by new professors. As his orthodoxy had been questioned by certain persons, the public acknowledgment by Dr. Briggs of his faith in the standards would be an answer to these criticisms. There was no requirement under the constitution of such subscription from Dr. Briggs at this time, but President Butler agreed that as this was to be an academic occasion such a ceremony would add dignity and solemnity to the inauguration.

"Then the subject of the address came up. Dr. Briggs was considering two subjects. The Geography of the Bible," President Butler felt that the time and occasion were well suited for an announcement of his views, and he so advised Dr. Briggs. Dr. Briggs first choice had been the former subject, but upon deliberation he changed and prepared his address upon the 'Authority of the Holy Scriptures.' Dr. Briggs' salary drawn from this fund do

The Position of Briggs.

"Then came the criticisms and the charges fore the Presbytery. These rest entirely upon differences of understanding as to the meaning of words. Understanding this, the directors prepared the categorical questions clearing up the differences of meaning, and obtained from Dr. Briggs answers of yes or no. These answers, as was expected, pla him squarely and unmistakably on the Westminster Confession of Faith, and a resolution of confidence in Ir. Briggs was passed manimously by the Directors of Union Seminary.

"The trial of Dr. Briggs had been ordered, and it was proper to await its end. A

strong sentiment is now manifest to drop the case when it comes up in Presbytery in October. In the interests of peace and harmony it is to be argued that his answers to the entegorical questions prepared by the seminary directors are satisfactory evidences of his orthodoxy. The differences between Dr. Briggs and his critics are, in the main, differences of definition and rhetoric, not of doctrine, for Dr. Briggs has affirmed his fath in the Westminster standards, and he would do so on trial. He is orthodox and his trial would develop that fact. In the seminary, too, his influence is orthodox. His method of teaching the Higher Criticism is constructive, helpful, and strengthening to faith, and not destructive. His classes have been closely watched for years by the faculty. Many of them have been questioned as to the effect of Dr. Briggs' instruction on their faith. They have been found stronger and more firmly attached to the Bible for its teaching. The Presbyteries in licensing ministers question applicants closely and if doubts were engendered they would be discovered. But since Dr. Briggs has been teaching Biblical Theology no graduate of Union has been refused a license by the Presbytery of New York City or of Westchester. In the same it is told fraducte of Union has been refused a ficense by the Presbytery of New York City or of Westchester. In the same it is told two licenses have been refused because of unsound faith, one by each Presbytery, but in each case the applicant was a Princetor

Bright Prospects of Union.

Bright Prospects of Union.

"As to the prospects of Union, they are excellent. The endowments are perfectly secure. As to the attendance, I am glad to see the directors disposed to consider quality more than numbers. But even the numbers will probably be up to the average next fall, and the quality I have reason to believe still further improved. I have had the usual number of applicants for admission. We require applicants who desire aid to bring certificates from their college faculty that their standing has been above 75 per cent. When this rule is made known some of the applicants drop out and go to Princeton and elsewhere.

"One applicant comes from San Francisco. He writes that he has read Dr. Briggs' address and that he desired to place himself under the influence of such a teacher. Others who had already decided to enter New England seminaries have intimated a purpose to change and come to Union. This, they say, is in view of the probable retention of Dr. Briggs.

"I wish to say further that the attitude of Union in the Briggs matter has created a great deal of entinsiasm among friends of the institution and we have reason to expect surprisingly large increases in our endowment therefor."

DAUGHTERS OF VETERANS. Five States and Over 1,000 Members Repr

sented at the Second Encampment [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH,] Massillon, July 29 -When the Nation Council of Daughters of Veterans convened this morning there were 24 delegates present, representing Ohio, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Indiana and Illinois. The President

oriefly reviewed the work of the year, from briefly reviewed the work of the year, from
the date of the first National Council at
Quincy, Ill., last year, when there were but
109 members in the order, to the present
time, when over 1,000 names are on the roll.
To-night a large crowd gathered in Music
Hall to listen to the rendering of the programme prepared by the members of the order. Miss Mioma Brown, of this city, made
the address of welcome, which was pleasantly responded to by Miss Mollie Robertson, of Keokuk, Ia., one of the delegates.

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

Captain Saunders, commander of the new American whaleback stgamer Charles W. Wet-more, recently arrived at Liverpool from Duluth, died some time Tuesday night. It was no-ticed that the captain did not leave his room as ing the night. Consequently the steamer will be detained until a new captain is selected for her. She was to have started on her return voyage yesterday. An investigation has revealed that Captain Saunders was a sufferer from heart disease and had been under medical treatment for some time past. At noon Tuesday a man who was about the dock at which the Wetmore was lying fell into the water, and was rescued from drowning by Captain Saunders. The exertion thus entailed caused the captain to become greatly excited, and last evening he showed the effects of his successful attempt to save a human life. Mr. Soley, the agent of the save a human life. Mr. Soley, the agent of the Wetmore, visited the ship and apent Tuesday evening with the captain. He left the vessel at midnight, and at that time Captain Saunders complained that he was suffering from pains in the heart. Mr. Soley did not apprehend that the captain was in any immediate danger, Al 3:20 vesterday morning Mr. Soley returned on board the steamer, intending to rouse the captain and make the last preparations for the departure of the whaleback from this port. To the agent's dismay, upon enfrom this port. To the agent's dismay, upon en-tering the captain's cabin and shaking him by the shoulder. Captain Saunders did not move, and a hasty examination of his face convinced Mr. Soley that the Wetmore's commander was dead. Under Mr. Soley's directions the body of the captain will be embained and forwarded to Tacoma, Wash., where his family resides.

John Roland Reed, Actor. John Roland Reed, the father of the comedian, Roland Reed, and a man who saw more continuous service in the theatrical profession than anybody now before the public, is dead, Old age was the principal cause of death. "Old Pop," as he was called, never did anything that was remark professionals who have toured this country during the past 60 years that any man might boast of deservedly. He died in the city of his birth, Philadeiphia. ''Old Pop'' was the sou of John Adam Reed, who emigrated from Germany and settled in the City of Brotherly Love in 1807. That same year Mr. Reed married Charlotte Blackenburg, of Lancaster, and the first of their four children was John Holand. After finishing a pay school education the young man was apprenticed to a brass founder, but at the age of 18 he experienced a strong desire to become an actor. He entered the Walnut Street Theater in 1824 and remained there until 1830, with a record of 36 consecutive years of service. He knew every actor of note in the country, and he could tell the most interesting reminiscenses of the elder Booth, Kean, John Drew, Barney Williams, E. L. Davenport, Charlotte Cushman, Edwin Adams, Joseph Proctor, Edwin Forrest and a host of others.

Major Thomas R. Cowell.

Major Thomas R. Cowell, of the Sixteenth Regiment, N. G. P., died at Oil City yesterday evening. He had been sick for two years with conevening. He had been sick for two years with con-sumption, and had laid at death's door for the past two days. Major Crowell was one of the best known citizens of this place. He was born in Dublin 83 years ago, and came here when quite young. He had been connected with the National Guard for several years, most of the time as an officer. He was a Mason of high rank, and was connected with several other prominent societies, and was Past Commander of the G. A. R., having served four months in a New York regiment dur-ing the war. For the past few years ne had been conducting a talloring establishment in Oil City, and had amussed considerable wealth.

David Steen, the well-known coal operator, died at his home in Mansfield Tuesday night. He was 77 years old and leaves three sons who are also in the coal business. His daughters are Mrs. A. D. Walker and Mrs. James Blackmore.

Frank Reed died yesterday morning a his residence on Crawford street. On Tuesday hi was best man at an East. End. wedding and becam-delitious while the ceremony was being performed

Martha Howard Frick, daughter of H. C.

Frick, died yesterday at Cresson, aged 6 years, I'wo years ago she swallowed a pin, which caused an abscess to form on her side. Obituary Notes.

NICHOLAS HELTERIEUS, the richest farmer in arle county, Pa., died Monday in his 71rt year. He GEORGE V. MURDOCH, once an active Demo-ratic politician in Maryland, died in Annapolinesday. For Elyears he had held a place at the MRS. ANN MILNER WOODS, at the age of 9

years, died Tuesday at Cynthians. Ky. She was one of the original followers of Alexander Camp-bell in founding the Church of the Disciples. WILLIAM E. SIMS, of Virginia, United States Consul at Colon, on the Isthmus of Panama, died recently at his post, Mr. Sims graduated from Yale University in 1881, He was born in Missispippi in 1882.

ston, Ill., and for many years Professor of Theology in the Garrett Biblical Institute, died at his home yesterday morning in the 76th year of his age. He had been in feeble health for some weeks. REV. DR. JOHN L. CHAPMAN, father of the W. R. HABLEY, a native of Washington county,

W. R. HABLEY, a native of wassington county.
Va., one of the earliest settlers of Arkansas, died
at his home in Dallas county Monday. He was 83
years old. He was an Indian A gent for the Western tribes for four years under President Buchanan, and had many thrilling experiences.

REV. W. H. CONSON, a Methodist minister, while preaching at a campmeeting in Pieasantville, N. J., Tuesday, was stricken with paralysis and died in a few minutes. The deceased was a mem-ber of the Grand Army and served as chaptain during the war in the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth regiment, New York Volunteers. MRS, MARIA M. CLARK, of Winnipeg, Man. MRS. MARIA 31. Character withinger, Man., died on Sunday at the home of her sister, Dr. Chariotte L. Merrick, at Utica, N. Y., aged 50 years. She was the widow of the lately deceased Attorney General H. J. Clark, of Manlioba, and a sister of Henry Merrick and Albert Merrick, of Toronto, Canada. She leaves two sons.

STUDY OF THE BIBLE.

tematic Course of It Opened Up at Chautauqua-Dr. Little on the Influence of Dante-Lecture on Washington ing-Press Club Reception.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 29.—The feature of to-day's exercises here was the meeting held this afternoon at the Hall of Philosophy. in the interest of the study of the Bible in schools and colleges. This move at Chautauqua is most significant and means a good deal more than a tempest in a teapot be-tween a Union College or Audover Seminary. Not only is the study of the Bible insisted upon, but in an inductive scientific way, rather than deductive work in a slouchy and scrappy manner, for Bible study is "in the Young and old are eager for it. Pastors are recommending it: seminaries and colleges are requiring it and young peo-ple's societies are demanding it. There is no question, really, that Bible study is needed, the only question is, how can we most wisely go at it, that it shall minister to our up-building and our usefulness? What shall be its character, its method, its re

Such was the trend of the discussion to day, and one conclusion reached was that the Bible should be studied in the universithe Bible should be studied in the universities and colleges as Greek and Roman history are studied and form a part of the curriculum. The programme to-day was as interesting as ever and was as follows:

At \$2.0 A. M., the Women's Club meeting, subject, 'Christian Endeavor,' led by Mrs. Emily H. Miller in the Temple; at \$30 P. M., lecture on "Dante." by Prof. C. J. Little, of Syracuse, in the Hall of Philosophy; at 4 P. M., a lecture on "Washington Irving," by Mr. Leon H. Vincent; at 5 P. M., conference on "The Study of the Bible in College and Seminary," led by Profs. Burroughs and Burnham; at 7 P. M., vespers in the Amphitheater; at 8 P. M., readings by Mr. A. P. Burbank, the New York elocutionist, assisted in the musical numbers by Roger's Cornet Band; at \$15 P. M., reception of the Chautauqua Press Club in the Arcade.

The Influence of Dante.

The Influence of Dante. Dr. Little's lecture attracted a big crowd his afternoon. He reviewed the life and limes of Dante in a very clever manner, and said that the story of the great poet was soon told, but that his soul was measureless. He cannot be likened to the peaceful or tur-bulent Mediterranesu, which washed his balent Mediterranesu, which washed his shores, nor to the Appenines, that rise in sub-limity, nor to the magnificent palaces or cathedrais, noted for their grandeur. He stands distinct, apart, himself in his marvelous work of God and man. As Chopin startled his listeners with his development of the piano, and Pagannini the violin, so Dante developed the rhyme and possibilities of the beautiful Italian language, to which he added his wonderful knowledge and vision. Speech may not tell what can be rision. Speech may not tell what can be aid of this great man, but this much should

said of this great man, but this much should be remembered, that the poorest man may gather from the great poet's writings strength for his earthly trials.

Mr. Leon Vincent in his lecture on Irving gave a brief account of the great author's life, illustrated his humor from the Knicker-bocker History, and made another defense of American literature, showing that it was not sufficient to describe it as "the literature of England, that has been produced in England, that has been produced in America." This point will be discussed by Mr. Vincent at greater length in his lecture on Oliver Wendell Holmes to-morrow.

Study of the Bible. At the meeting at which the study of the At the meeting at which the study of the Bible in colleges was under discussion, there were a number of speakers, the most prominent ones being Prof. Burnham, of Hamilton, N. Y.; Prof. Burroughs, of Amherst, Mass.; Rev. Osborn, of Albion, N. Y., and Rev. Mr. Phillips, editor of the Canadian Quarterly Review. The speakers insisted that it was necessary to a rounded education that the Bible be studied carefully, scientifically and reverently. and reverently.

The plan advocated was substantially as

The plan advocated was substantially as follows: Inductive Rible study, as emphasized by several introductory lectures, after which practice work is assigned each student, in the doing of which he is most carefully watched and searchingly criticized. He then begins to apply what has been learned to a single book, characterized by unity and limited in scope. The revised version is the single text book, the student being encouraged in his work to make constant comparison with the original Greek. The special book selected is studied by paragraphers. The contents of a given paragrapher concisely stated in writing, occasionally its condensed sense is written out. Thus by generalization the scope of the book as a whole is determined. This work is duly submitted to the instructor.

Meanwhile questions of importance are, as they occur to the student, briefly noted and classified. Next an inductive story, prepared by the teacher, is put in the hands of the student. It consists extractions.

stanwhite questions of importance are, as they occur to the student, briefly noted and classified. Next an inductive story, prepared by the teacher, is put in the hands of the student. It consists entirely of questions, standing in close connection with one another, and intended to bring out the leading thoughts and topics of the book, thus preparing the student to appreciate its marked individuality. While this study is being worked through and the results are being submitted to the teacher, the time in the classroom is occupied with a brief survey of the book, paragraph by paragraph, following after, but never preceding, the inductive study, and consideration is given to the most important questions, which have been raised by the students individually.

The Goal of the Work.

The Goal of the Work. After the inductive study has been con pleted, a list of topics suggested by it is subnitted to the class, a given one is assigned o each student for personal investigation, a thesis upon which, short and concise, is the goal of his work upon that individual book. interviews are had with each student privately regarding his topic, suggestions are made and inquiries answered while these are in preparation, the biblography bearing on the topics as a whole is treated, and the supplementary lectures, which have beer described, proceed. Upon these matter written recitations are had at least once in written recitations are had at least once in two weeks, and in these the student is encouraged to present freely his own views and any difficulties which have occurred to him along the line of his personal research.

Mr. Burbank's entertainment this evening in the Amphitheater was before a crowded andience. He read, among other things, Bret Harte's "Idiot of the Red Gulch," and scored a great success. The feature of the evening was his rendition of Rudyard Kipling's poem, "A Ballad of East and West." Mr. Burbank has just returned from Europe, and will "star" this winter with Bill Nye, the humorist. The Press Club took an "outing" last night around the lake with their ladies. Later in the evening the party stopped at Point Chantauqua, where they dropped their weary pens and used their fantastic toes. Secretary Duncan kindly furnished the yacht Cornell for the boys.

A DEMAND FOR \$181,000.

An Effort to Hold West Virginia, the Claimant, for Virginia's Debts.

(FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. WASHINGTON, July 29,-Attorney General Miller and Solicitor General Taft heard ar-

guments to-day by Attorney General Cald-well and ex-Governor Wilson, of West Virginia, in the matter of the demand of the \$181,000, claimed to be due under the direct tax refunding act. The accounting officers of the Treasury have asked the Attorney of the Treasury have asked the Attorney General for an opinion as to whether the claim ought not to constitute a sctoff against a portion of the bonds of Virginia held by the United States in trust for certain Indian tribes, on the ground that West Virginia is responsible for a portion of the Virginia debt contracted prior to the war. The representatives of West Virginia contended that a just and equitable settlement of accounts between Virginia and West Virginia would show that instead of West Virginia being linkle for any of Virginia's debt a balance would be found on the other side of the account.

account.

Aside from this, it was contended that the United States could not set off this claim against Virginia bonds, as one claim could only legally be set off against another when the amount of both claims had been judicially determined. The absurdity of suin the State of West Virginia on a bond of Virginia was notited out and the authority of the set of th the state of West Virginis on a bond of Virginia was pointed our and the authority of any executive department to determine a question essentially juddeful was denied. The arguments were purtienlarly interesting, as the covered the whole ground of the lability of West Virginia for any portion of the debt of Virginia. The Attorney General will give representatives of the Virginia bondholders an opportunity to be heard before giving his opinion.

Pawtucket Times.] This is the way the McKinley bill

"strangling" foreign commerce. During the Il months ending with May, 1800, we im-ported \$450,793,181 worth of dutiable merchandise; during the 11 months ending with May 1891, we imported \$444,112,253 of dutiable goods; showing that the market for \$25,785,933 had been turned over to American produc-ers. But, although during the same months of 1889-00 we imported \$2 3,977,281 worth of merchandise free of duty, during the 11 months of 1800-91 we imported \$327,342,749 of

OUR MAIL POUCH.

They Are Americans

To the Editor of The Dispatch: If a man and his wife come to this country to live and a child is born before the father becomes naturalized will it be a citizen of the United States even if the father never becomes naturalized? E. S. PITTSRURG, July 29.

[The Constitution of the United States plainly says that all persons oorn or nat-uralized in the United States are citizens of she United States.]

Governor Beaver's Lieutenant. To the Editor of The Dispatch:

Who was on the ticket with General Beaver in 1883 as . candidate for Lieutenant Governor: Who was candidate for Congress man at Large? W. H. H. Pittsburg, July 29.

[Hon. William T. Devies was the candidate Brosins for Congress.]

Most Fish for a Salary. To the Editor of The Dispatch: Do the Pish Commissioners of the State re

[They do not receive a fixed salary, bu

e paid for reasonable and necessary exenses.] GREAT ENGINE OF PROSPERITY.

I. P. Witherow Talks About Manufacts ing and the McKipley Bill.

New York Press.]

Mr. James P. Witherow, of Pittsburg, who s a leading iron and steel manufacturer, is in New York for a couple of days, and the view he takes of the future of American manufacturing is remarkable for its sturdy Americanism and protectionism. Mr. Witherow is one of the moving spirits in a Ken ucky iron town enterprise for which he has enlisted English capital, so that he speaks from experience. He says: "Withi he next quarter of a century the unemployed capital of Europe must all come to this country, for the reason that this is the only place it can find profitable employment. In the direction of manufacturin we have made such strides by invention and under protection that the whole world will eventually be compelled to acknowledge our supremacy. Our home markets and the markets of South and Central America, Mexico and the Antilles will furnish us a constant sale for everything we produce, except cotton, wheat and petro-leum. These Europe must have and must buy from us, whether we trade in her mar-

buy from us, whether we trade in her markets or not.

"The greatest engine of prosperity this country has ever known is the McKinley bill, because it assures to Americans the American home market, and shuts out ruinons foreign competition. The workingman's wages in any country are the unit of value from which all values are determined, and when wages are kept up, under the protective system, the welfare of the workingmen assures the welfare of the country. That is why the McKinley bill is our barrier against the poverty stricken hordes of Europe and a sure means of prosperity."

CAPTAIN ARMES FREE.

The Man Who Pulled Ex-Governor Be er's Nose Finally Set at Liberty.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH, 1 CAPE MAY, N. J., July 29.-The Pres to-day pardoned Captain George J. Armes, the retired army officer who pulled Gover-nor Beaver's nose at the Riggs House, Wash-ington, the day after the inauguration of president Harrison, and who would have a year yet to serve it he had served out his sentence, which was to the effect that he was to remain within a radius of 50 miles of the city of Washington. At the time he was court martialed and ordered dismissed from the army, but the President set aside the ruling.

James W. Hogan was appointed postmas-ter at Grafton, W. Va., vice Andrew J. Nuzen, resigned.

STEEL SHELLS FOR UNCLE SAM. The First Car Load Shipped From Findlay by Ben. Butterworth. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

Frantay, July 29.-The first shipment of a car load of steel cartridge shells for the United States Government was sent out rom here to-day by the Kellogg Seamle employed by this firm in the making of these shells, heavy contracts having been obtained from the Government by the Hon. Benjamin

Mr. Butterworth is a leading stockholder n the concern, and proposes to have them to great work in a new line for exhibition as the World's Fair.

PROMINENT MEN AT RIDGEVIEW. The Chautauqua Assembly There Will Begin Its Sessions To-Day.

SEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. GREENSBURG, July 29,-The Ridgeview Chautauqua Assembly will open at view Park to-morrow. This pretty park is this being the first year of the assembly, there, a splendid programme has been this being the first year of the assembly, there, a splendid programme has been made up.

Among the prominent men to be here during the assembly will be Major McKinley, Governor Pattison, Thomas M. Marshall, of Pittsburg; Hon. Harry White, General D. H., Hastings and Senator Wallace.

Hog Cholera Epidemic in Iowa. WATERLOO, IA., July 29 .- Hogs are dying in eat numbers from cholera in the south part of this county. The same locality suf-fered severely from the disease last spring.

PROPER COMING AND GOING.

John R. Lynch, Fourth Auditor of the Freasury, and the noted Mississippi colored tatesman, passed through the city yesterlay going to St. Joseph, Mich., to deliver an iddress. He says Fred Douglass wrote to ilm that the account of his treatment by

Miss Jennie and Miss Nellie O'Brien, Burlington, In., who have been visiting their sister, Mrs. P. W. Siebert, of Main street, Lawrenceville, for the past three weeks, have returned home.

W. M. Clark, commercial agent for the Missouri Pacific road, went to Brooklyn last evening to visit his family. He says the freight business is very dull. M. J. Becker, chief engineer of the Penn-sylvania Company, and Rev. Mr. Koehne were among the Chicago passengers on the limited last evening.

E. T. Affleck, division freight agent of the Baltimore and Ohio road, was in the city yesterday conferring with the officials here. H. C. Huston, wife and daughter and W. E. Taylor, of Youngstown, are among the guests at the Mononganela House. Thomas Alexander, of Butler, and Charles W. Bowman, of Brownsville, are registered at the Seventh Avenue Hotel.

John C. Jackson, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, was at the depot yesterday going to St. Louis. Daniel O'Day, the Standard oil magnate from Buffalo, took breakfast at the Monon-gahela House yesterday. Prof. Paul Rohrbacker, of the Western

University, has returned from Mt. Clemens with his wife. George T. Bishop, commercial agent of the Clover Leaf line, is registered at the W. L. Sanford, of Saginaw, the buyer for

Western syndicate, is stopping at the Charles A. Chipley, assistant general freight agent of the Pennsylvania road, is in the city.

W. M. Sproull, freight agent for the Cambria Iron Company, was in the city yes-terday. Herman J. Berghoff, the Ft. Wayne brower, is at the Seventh Avenue Hotel. H. D. Gamble, elerk of the United States Rev. Dr. Satchell left for Asbury Park yesterday to spend his vacation.

John Leitch and wife, of Allegheny, are home from a tour of the lakes. A son and daughter of A. M. Byers left James Kay, of Kay Brothers, went to Philadelphia last night. Fred W. Eggers, of Allegheny, has gone o Somerset for a rest.

Simon Berger, a Paris drummer, is stopping at the Anderson. Ex-Sheriff Kyle, of Somerset county, is in

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-A barber of Ionia, Mich., has broken the ecork by shaving a man in 26 seconds

-Numerous desertions from the army are

alarming the Italian government. The causes are arrears in pay and poor food. -Somebody who has kept a notebook says that 3,004 women have been murdered by drunken husbands since January 1, 1889. -E. A. Howard, of Belfast, Me., has a

clock still keeping time that was a wedding present to his grandfather in the fall of 1765. -Dr. C. F. Rand, of Washington, possesses a cur'ous relic of the rebellion. It is a piece of "hard tack" that formed a part of one of the doctor's rations just 30 years

-Three telegraph poles, two 50 feet and one 60 feet, were cut from the same tree at Harlan, Mich., a few days ago. The tree forked about the stump, which was four feet

-A French mechanic committed suicide because he had lost the power to drink. He left a letter saying: "One small glass of liquor makes me ill now. As I cannot live without drinking I am killing myself."

-Rev. A. K. Bates has resigned the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Cadiz, O., and will hereafter serve some congregation that cannot afford to support a pastor. He recently inherited a large for-

-A jeweler at Akron, O., is offering a gold watch for sale on a novel plan. The watch is offered at \$20, and the price is reduced \$1 each day until the timepiece is pur-chased. If not sold at the expiration of 20 day, the watch is to be given to the first per-son entering the store on the morning of the 21st day.

-A curious example of natural "instals ing" of trees exists in Lawrence county, Ill, The trunks of two elm trees, standing about 20 feet apart, have met at quite a distance above the ground, where they blend into a symmetrical trunk of large dimensions. The trunk is nearly 100 feet high and well de-veloped, and wagons can easily be driven through the greattriangle which forms the -A curious old character known as

'Walking Davis" is regarded as the fastest pedestrian in Florida. When in his prime he could walk faster than any river steam boat could go, and frequently he would throw the tow line of a steamer from one landing and be on hand at the next stopping place to take the line up. Among the darkies Davis has long been credited with possessing powers of witchcraft. -The belief lately discussed that great battles are followed by great rains is very old. After describing the battle in which

Marius defeated the barbarians at Aque Sextise Pintarch says: "It is observed, indeed, that extraordinary rains generally fall after great battles; whether it be that some deity chooses to wash and purify the earth with water from above, or whether the blood and corruption, by the moist and heavy vapors they emit, thicken the air, which is liable to be altered by the smallest -A farmer in Hamilton county, O., found a turtle and discovered the initials or the reptile's back, "D. R." and immediately

under them those of "M. W." On the re-verse or under shell was "1817." After consulting the old people for several days they arrived at the conclusion that the initials stood for "Dana Rossi" and "Matthew Wellover." These gentlemen were pioneers who resided in that township about that time, and took this method of erecting to themselves a living monument. -When Inventor Edison was an unknown telegraph operator in Boston one of his pastimes in leisure moments was the slaughter of cockroaches by electrity. He rigged a little arrangement on the wall of the office, which was infested with these vermin, made of two squares of tinfoil from

vermin, made of two squares of thirds from tobacco packages. These squares were pasted on the wall very near together and between them was daubed some molasses. Each piece of tinfoil was connected with an electric current by a fine copper wire. The cockroaches, attracted by the molasses, would march in procession up the wall, and as the bugs reached the sweet stuff they would connect a circuit between the pieces of tinfoil, the demise being swift and -Mrs. E. V. Bellows, of St. Louis, says; To any one who has studied botany and kindred sciences there is nothing miraculous or extraordinary in the finding of a diamond ring in a watermelon, which circles the other day. As to how the dia

circles the other day. As to how the diamond ring got in the watermelon patch no botanist knows or cares; but, supposing that some one dropped it or hid it, the ring could make its way into the meion very easily, or rather, the meion could easily make its way around the ring. Even a stone is often found in fruit, and as evidence of the force of vegetable growth in this matter may be quoted the action of a tree which pierces a fence through a mere knothole when young, but eventually expands until as much as a square foot is hidden.

Amon Basi a handsome Christian As--Amen Rasi, a handsome Christian Assyrian, who is now lecturing in this country, says that men in his country live on 6 cents a day. Women are sold as slaves to work with oxen at the plow. In Damascus, he says, there are 150,000 Christians, 130,000

he says, there are 150,000 Christians, 130,000 Mohammedans and 5,000 Jews. There is in it a building haunted by John the Baptist's ghost. The door of the room in which he is said to have been beheaded is never opened. The Mohammedans say that once long ago some one opened it and the Baptist's blood flowed out over the city to the depth of five inches. It was the custom of worshipers to leave their shoes outside the temple. There were sometimes 300 or 400 pairs standing in a row, and the poor people hurried through their prayers first and then carefully selected the finest footwear in the row, thereby illustrating the great eleverness of the Assyrian. eas of the Assyrian. -A two horse van was standing on Broadway, near the corner of Thirty-fifth treet, New York, about 6 o'clock Wednesday evening, with only a little black dog, a woodcock spaniel, on the driver's seat. They were a quiet team, but something started the off horse. The lines fell on his back, and he knew, as all horses do under

back, and he knew, as all horses do under such circumstances, that he was free. So he startled to incite his mate in harness to boit. The little black dog did not bark, although he was terribly excited. He scrambled off the high seat to the street, rushed into the corner store, and then barked his hardest. The team started down Thirty-fifth street, but soon a policeman had rushed to the head of the scared off horse, and the driver, coming out of the corner store, caught the bridle of his mate. Before they were thoroughly pacified the little black dog was back on the driver's seat.

LIFE'S BRIGHT SIDE. Every dog has his day, but it is a mean or that will bark at night,

> A man, A giri, A squall, No beat, No man. No girl,

That's all.

ust played? Leader: Dot vas vrom Vogner. Mrs. Heyday: It was not beautiful at all. Leader: It vas not indended to by: Abby (who is thirty:) How long will we

have to wait for dinner?

Hiram (who lacks decision:) About 20 minutes, I guess. Then I'll have a bottle of plain sods, and have it opened here.

She: I should like to hear some thing pop, if it's The delicate dude-Did you bet at the

vaces, deah boy?

The devillsh dude—Of kawse I did. I bet Nellie Nesselrode a pair of gloves that she couldn't name the winuah out of a bunch of 11 two-year-olds; and, by Jove!—do you know, I won? Client-Your fee is exorbitant. It didn't take you a day to do the work.

Lawyer—It is my regular fee. I am not charging you for t me, but for the cost of my legal educa-

Client-Well, give mea receipt for the cost of your education, so the next fellow won't have to pay for it too. She-The price of the berries is as high

Vender (earnestly)-'Deed they ain't, lady, 'deed Long-I know an artist who painted a

runaway horse. It was so natural that the be-holders jumped out of the way.

Downing-Humph! My friend McGilp painted a portrait of a lady that was so natural that he had to sue her for his bill.

as the bottom of the box.

The bed of the river should be covered Mrs. Heyday (to orchestra leader at sumner hotel .- What was that long, dreary thing you