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PITTSBURG, MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1891

OUR DEBT TO CHILE.

The State Department of the United States cannot recognize the Congressional party in Chile as the government de facto well as de jure too quickly. The blunder made in not giving the patriotic party official countenance long ago must be rectified now as far as possible. Secretary Blaine should act promptly and with good grace. It is a very awkward situation, for which the nation has to thank

President Harrison more than any man. In addition to the conclusive character of the campaign which has just ended in the capture of Valparaiso and the deposition of Balmaceda, the moderation and humanity, doubly remarkable in South America, of the Congressional victors entitle them to cordial congratulation. Very eldom in the history of South America has such magnanimity and pure patriotism appeared in the conduct of a party in civil war. Therefore the United States as a nation can afford to shake hands with the conquerors, and ask for a renewal of friendship with the re-established republic of Chile,

It is unnecessary to recall what has already been said by THE DISPATCH on the Impropriety and injustice of the administration's attitude toward the Congressionalists, but it is to be hoped that the organs, which think it their duty to maintain that the President and his advisers cannot err, will adjourn for silent reflec-

tion and prayer. The New York Tribune says: "It was the duty of the United States and of maritime Europe to respect Balmaceda's superior position as the legally-elected executive so long as he remained in undisputed possession of the capital and of the chief port and was supported by the majority of the provinces." The unfortunate flaw in this defense is that Balmaceda was not legally President after he had violated the Constitution grossly, and practically inaugurated a dictatorship.

A BOON TO THE WEST END.

The West End can look forward to The meeting held there last week to protest against the palsied policy of the horseclear that if the people who have the opportunity to turn a back number horse r line into something faster do not move there are men, money and energy enough in the West End to bring these growing suburbs as close to the city in point of time as Oakland, or even Soho, for

The populous and picturesque district extending from the south side of the Point bridge to Mansfield and Chartiers has been neglected unfairly, and rapid and comfort able access to the city is especially needed to bring this section to its proper place among the suburbs. Such a plan as Mr. Burns sets forth in our news columns today has the eminent recommendation of being plainly feasible and probably the speediest way to substitute modern means of locomotion for the antiquated horse cars. With an electric road bringing the West End within fifteen minutes' ride of the city, and Chartiers only double that, a fair opportunity for development in keeping with the rest of Pittsburg will cerinly be afforded.

LAWSERS AND JUSTICE.

When the highest courts of appeal, says a cotemporary, "begin to suggest the inquiry 'whether attorneys can become the allies of the criminal classes and the foes of organized society, without exposing themselves to disciplinary powers' does begin to look as if the country was getting wearied of having the wheels of astice blocked."

The judicial utterance quoted was, we attorneys to writs of habeas corpus and legends on signboards and trespass on stay of execution on the pretense of appeal in behalf of certain New York criminals. It is a rather striking illustration of the lengths to which legal practice can go, but its principal distinction from other efforts of the legal profession in the same direction lies in the degradation of the offenders. Indeed, it is more easily reconciled with a reasonably upright theory of law than some courses which have attracted little or no animadversion. It is the fundamental theory of the practice of criminal law that the duty of the attorney is to see that the chent has all his lega rights. The exercise of the right of appeal, even where it degenerates into a ruse to bring fustice to a standstill, is not so violent an infraction of the theory as the practice of advising clients how they may evade the law and do actual injustice with mpunity.

It is this latter abuse which will cal for the most active exercise of the disciplinary powers referred to, if reform of the legal profession is effected. It was an open secret that certain firms who did bus iness in this town some years ago, on the basis of swindling, kept legal talent to advise them how far they could go in cheat ing other people without getting in the clutches of the criminal law. The business was finally broken up, but we never heard that any of the legal profession suffered, or ever lost caste, for lending their advice to such a rascally business. Examples of the same abuse in principle, namely, advising people how they can de wrong with impunity, could be drawn from very eminent ranks of the profession. A great corporation wishes to vio late the Constitution of the State by which it is chartered. It finds no difficulty in obtaining the best legal advice as to the subterfuges which it shall employ, or, when those subterfuges have been ruled out by the courts, in employing the same legal advice in the methods of nullifying the

decision. A trust wishes to combine for the suppression of competition, and the greatest legal minds are at its service in gaining that end, both before and after its object has been judicially declared to be

When we consider the extent to which the practice of the law consists in advising and helping clients, not in what they ought to do, but in what they can do, it is plain that a mere denunciation, even by the courts, will not cure the evil. Of course there are various degrees of conscientiousness in theorofession; and many lawyers will refuse to do things that are accounted most respectable of the class referred to. But the trouble is nevertheless fundamental. It consists of the fact that the basis of the legal profession as a livelihood will not permit lawyers to adopt the unswerving policy of telling their clients they must do right. If wealthy men wish to form a corporation with an actual investment-of \$500,000, but want to issue \$1,500,000 of stock and bonds, the lawyer who tells them that their course would be unconstitutional and they cannot do it will lose business, while the lawyer who shows them the well-worn methods by which they can evade the provision will get the fat fees. So long as the income of lawyers depends on the success with which they serve the interests of their clients, irrespective of law or justice, just so long will that sort of service be the chief alm of the legal profes-

If the courts will undertake to reform this false tendency, they are entitled to the best wishes of the community in the effort; but they will have to stir the legal profes sion up by the roots if they do in.

PEACEPUL YET PREPARED. The growth of the war spirit in this country is bothering our esteemed and pacific cotemporary the Chicago News. It has discovered, in the leisure afforded by the dull season, that the United States, which should naturally be the enemy of militarism, strong in an impregnable position and by constitution disposed toward justice and fraternity, is rapidly becoming ramping and roaring lion in search of victim.

"This nation," says the News, "boasts that it is now building more war vessels and making more cannon than any other country. It is planning a great system of coast defenses. Without gaining wisdom from the spectacle exhibited by Europe cowering before its own armies, this foolish Republic joins in the movement to substitute threats for justice. If it would throw its influence on the side of peace instead of upon the blood-red scale where Europe now dangles it might pluck out the war spirit from civilization and avert the frightful struggle that threatens the

This would be very painful and alarming if true. But can the provision of a respectable nucleus for a system of defense, in a small but efficient navy and a still smaller army, be taken as evidence of a bellicose disposition? The coast defenses our cotemporary talks about are very largely on paper still-many that are needed are not even there-and when last spring there was talk of Italy's sending a squadron of her big warships to bombard New York, the inhabitants of that city were not at all sure that the threat could not be carried out.

Of course, Chicago, in the interior and in no particular danger of invasion by anybody more formidable than a half-starved Anarchist, can afford to say that she does not see the necessity of spending money having rapid transit before very long. on ships and forts and guns. That does not eliminate the pecessity, and it does car line had its effect. It has been made not make a proper care for the country's onor, and the safety of her coasts and commerce, a menace to the peace of the world.

> The United States is for peace decidedly; the weight of her influence is always on that side. But to enjoy peace herself she must be in a position to fight for it if

LOOK OUT! B'RER SQUIRREL! It 's not good to be a squirrel to-day, or for many days to come. The lively little sylvan acrobat will have to keep moving to wold the hunter, who from now on has license to slay him. Soon will come perilous times for quail and pheasants and game in general. If the horn of the hunter is not heard on the hill, his gun will be as the fall grows, and from the breaking of the gray dawn till rosy sundown the woods and fields of all the country within a day's travel of this city will be more or less peppered with shot from Pittsburg sportsmen's

To the occasional hunter the information which THE DISPATCH is enabled to give this morning as to the game laws, the prospects afield, and the feeling of farmers and others on the cognate matter of trespass, will be interesting, and to the fortunate few who can take a gun and start out this morning for an Autumn's shooting it will be invaluable.

The question of popping at squirrels and other small deer by the way has a politico-humorous aspect, in view of the solemn determination of the Farmers' Alliance to move its awful machinery against the wicked men, and eke unregenerate understand, with reference to the resort of boys we suppose, who laugh at minatory Farmer Jones' land. Perhaps the cunning little squirrels and B'rer Rabbit are behind this plank in the Farmers' Alliance platform. It would be better than subtreasuries and unlimited loans at 2 per cent to the cotton-tail and the squirrel, if the farmers' combination against the hunters should be effective.

> THE Chicago Herald suggests that the political machines of the country should be exhibited in the gigantic machinery ball at the World's Fair. Get them in there and turn the key on them for a year or two.

An English exchange states, that "since the McKinley tariff went into operation the orders placed in foreign countries for woolen goods hitherto imported are, this season, fifty per cent less than in previous years, Before the new tariff \$20,000,000 worth of voolen fabries annually went into the United States. American manufacturers are investing large sums in this branch of in dustry in order to meet the wants of consumers." This is correct, but it is not th sort of information to publish in England, when the free traders here are badty pushed for arguments against the tariff.

THERE ought to be some way of preventing foolbardy aeronauts from courting the fate of the poor wretch who was smashed to atoms at Detroit on Saturday. It is worse than sucide, which is a punishable crime in

THE People's party in Texas at a recen convention declared that they deemed the threats made by Europeans to withdraw their capital from that State an insult to every American, and should be resented by every true patriot who had the welfare of rity at heart. If the People's party is so very anxious about the welfare of posterity, to say nothing of their own, they should stop talking postilent honsense about repudiating debts and contracts. If they don't there will be very little capital left in Texas and immunity from "insult" will prove a

In spite of the rosy reports from the rain-

makers in Texas, Secretary Rusk writes "I do not believe that it has been proved that rain can be made to fall every day, but there are certain days when artificial rain can be produced. There must be a certain percentage of humidity in the air." That is to say, rain can only be made when it is

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX in her latest effusion uses the refrain: "We want no Kings." When aces are not to be had four Kings are not to be sneezed at, all the same

THE New York Herold has had the satisfaction of "scooping" the newspapers of the world with its Chilean news, The Disparch can the more cheerfully congratulate the Heroid on this grand feat of legitimate journalism because in these columns Pittsburg has on several occasions first learned of the momentous events in South America.

PRESIDENT WHITE, of Cornell Univer sity, is being talked of as Republican candi-date for Governor of New York. What an educational campaign he could make?

THE establishment of a foundling hos pital in this city, an account of which may be found in our local columns to-day, will undoubtedly save many innocent little lives, and perform a useful and Christian purpose in the community. There should be no difficulty in raising the funds to es-

SCINTILLATIONS OF FAME.

MRS. WILL M. CARLETON, the poet's wife, went as a missionary to British Bur-mah when scarcely 20 years old, and re-

mained there several years. THERE is a movement on foot to erect a public hall in Boston in memory of the late Wendell Phillips. This, it is said, is due to the fact that Mrs. Phillips objects to hav-ing a statue of her distinguished husband

MAX MULLER, the philologist, will visit Anhalt-Dessau next month, to unveil a co-lossal bust of his father which the Greek Government has presented to the duchy, in recognition of Wilhelm Muller's sympathy with Greece in the days of her fight for in-CHARLES GAYLOR, the old New York

playwright, has written over 50 plays and is still in the harness. He is generally accompanied by his son Frank, who has been a theatrical manager for 30 years. Frank was brought up in the business and for a good many years managed his father's com SENATOR JOHN W. DANIEL, 'of Vir-

ginia, is said to be now the finest orator on the Democratic side of the United States Senate. Major Daniel is an orator of the old school. His language is affluent, his gestures are carefully studied and he modulates his voice according to the accepted FOUR THOUSAND of the 7,000 volume

comprising the library of the late Charles Bradlaugh were sold Saturday. There was a spirited competition for the testament which it is said Bradlaugh carried with him throughout the memorable contest in Parout as to his right to take his seat with out subscribing to the oath. PROF. W. S. CHAPLIN, Professor of Engi-

neering in Harvard since 1885, has been elected Chancellor of Washington University of St. Louis. Previous to his Harvard Professorship, Prof. Chaplin held many import ant positions, chief among which was the Professorship of Civil Engineering in the Imperial University of Japan at Tokic.

GEORGE J. GOULD, who is about 30 years old, did not receive a collegiate education but as soon as he came of age was taken into his father's office and into a partnership with the firm of brokers of which Jay Gould was at that time a member. Very quickly he was made a director in this company and that, until soon he sat at the council board of pretty nearly all the corporations is which his father held a large interest.

WILLIAM J. COOMBS, the newly-elected Democratic member of Congress from the Third district, New York, since 1857 has been successfully engaged in exporting American manufactured goods to foreign eign manufacturers for 34 years, and has, by a close attention to business, built up the substantial firm of Coombs, Crosby & Eddy. He has never held a public office

PREPARING FOR WASHINGTON.

The Presidental Housekeeping Will Be Broken Up on September 10,

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)
CAPE MAT, Aug. 30.—The Presidental fam ily contemplates breaking up seaside house keeping on September 10. Secretary Hal ford will attempt to get the immense amount of correspondence answered and be ready to go to Washington on Wednesday or Thursday, where the executive office will be reopened. The President will be very busy the next two days in getting the correspondence out of the way. There will be little official business after Mr. Halford goes to Washington. The President and General Sewell, who is expected Wednes

General Sewell, who is expected Wednesday from Europe, contemplate enjoying a few days of fishing in the sounds and gunning in the meadows between Town Bank and Fishing Creek.

Mrs. Harrison and ladies go to New York Tuesday to welcome Mrs. Russell Harrison and Mrs. McKee, who will arrive from Europe on the White Star steamer Majestic. The President was thinking of going, but because of the heavy correspondence, has dedided to attend to that. To-day was a dismal one and the family all remained indoors. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd dined with them to-night, Mr. and Mrs. Boyd dined with them to-night, Left for New York an a late train tonight and will join the ladies at Jersey City Tuesday.

FARMING IN MEXICO. Not a Very Serious Rival of This Country in

the Way of Agriculture.

Agriculturist.] While Mexico is generally reputed to be one of the richest, it is in reality one of the poorest agricultural countries on the American continent. It produces barely enough corn and beans to keep an impoverished population alive. With tropical belts on the Gulf and Pacific coasts pre-eminently adapted for the cultivation of sugar and cotton it has no surplus of either crop for

There are no finer coffee lands in the world There are no finer coffee lands in the world than the mountain slopes of Vera Cruz, Michoacan, Jalisco, Guerrero and Oajaca; but the product is inconsiderable in comparison with that of Brazil. With the exception of hides and raw fiber, Mexico has only a small surplus of agricultural produce to send to the American market, which receives the bulk of the exports of South America and the West Indies. This inertia of its working population combined with a of its working population combined with a deficient water supply and an unprogressive agrarian system neutralizes the advantages of vast extent of territory, variety of natural products and range of climate.

A Study in Natural History. Detroit Free Press.;

He was poor and not no ticeably industrious, but he managed somehow to be quite a butterfly of fashion and a favorite in so-

ciety.

Then he married a girl in no way his superior in energy or finances, and for the past five years he has been barely able to feed his following.

A friend met him the other day on Jeffer-

son avenue, walking along very thought-Hello," he said, "why so solemn?"
"Oh, I was just thinking," he replied vaguely.

"That doesn't cost anything, at least," suggested the friend, "but what were you thinking about?"

"Well, mostly about how things go by contraries. When I was in school I was taught that the grub came first and then the butterfly."

erfly."
"Yest" prompted the friend questioningly as the other paused a moment.
"Now I discover," he went on, "that the butterfly is after the grub, and it is pretty rough on the butterfly, too."

Proved Their Belligerency New York World.] The Chilean insurgents seem to have rec-ognized their own belligerency and demonTHINGS IN GENERAL.

er Vacation Visit to Historic New England-The Town of Duxbury, Once Known to the Whole Commercial World

-A Stolen Bell. -Across the narrow waters of Duxbury Bay I can see, as I write, a brown house set pleasantly amidst the trees upon the other bank, wherein dwelt for twenty, thirty, some say forty years, two women, sisters, in a silence as austere and unsociable as is kept in a Trappist monastery, nursing an unending quarrel. Nobody knows now just what the quarrel was about. One tradition says that love was at the bottom of this grim contradiction of love; another tradition finds the root of the matter in that most fruitful source of all manner of detestabilities, the desire of money. Anyhow, there they lived together, actually getting their breakfasts, dinners, and suppers at the same stove, and sleeping in the same room, and receiving visitors in the same parlor, but never speaking, holding absolutely no comf

munication one with the other.

Every house in an old town has a store of ragedy and comedy in its annals. And Duxbury is one of the oldest of the old towns on this side of the water. Miles Standish, and John Alden, and Elder Brewster, passengers in the Mayflower, settled here soon after the beginning of things at Plymouth The first house must have been erected here n sixteen-twenty-and-something.

A Historic Resider -The house which the second Governor Winslow built in this neighborhood is still standing. There is a great tree beside the door which grew, they say, out of a twig which the Governor used once for a riding whip in a famous race. He thrust it down nto the earth to mark the fact of his arrival. and it spread out below and above into root and branches. And here now is this great

overarching tree.

The Governor's house is plain enough for the strictest Puritan taste, not at all a manthe strictest Paritan taste, not at all a man-sion, a big, stout, gray-toned, rambling structure, shingled roof and sides, after the Duxbury tashion, down to the ground. The later Duxbury fashion, still to be seen somewhere along every road, was to shingle the front and to make the sides of brick, Paint and paper have spoiled the interior. The generous old fireplaces have been bricked up. The dignity of the Governor's day has altogether departed. But the stout old house is as strong as ever. The big beams run across the low ceilings, low as in the room where Shakespeare first saw the light in Stratford. The old narrow stairway, its steps worn by many feet, still climbs out of the front entry. And upstairs, beside a freplace, is a secret closet, a real secret closet, with a hidden entrance through a panel in the wainscoat. You look into its black depths and the hostess tells you how it was made for a hiding place and put to its protective uses in the War of the Revolu-

ster's at Marshfield. The house that Webster lived in was burned to the ground, but the old place is still to be seen with its big trees and its marshy ponds, and the spring whose cool water Webster tasted. And long the road, in the little graveyard on the hill, you can read the name of Daniel

Commerce in the Early Days. -The house in which I write stands on ground which was once the property of King Cæsar! King Cæsar's name was Weston. He got his title from his autogratic Weston in his day, early in th entury, was the wealthiest shipowner in England. The old wharf which still runs out into the bay before the house was rowded with merchandise and shipping. The name of Duxbury was known in every

commercial harbor of the world.

The place is great enough now. Mr. Knapp has a bore, school here in term time, and summer boarders take the boys' places in the long vacation. Nothing bigger than the most modest sort of sailboat is ever at anchor beside the wharf. The grass grows where the busy feet hurried to and fro ladng the old ships. Every day, when the tide roes out, a long reach of bare flats extends out into the bay, as if the sea were trans-formed into a muddy meadow. There is no hotel in Duxbury. There are few passenformed into a muddy meadow. There is no hotel in Duxbury. There are few passengers on or off the Old Colony train at the and for the past month was closely confined to the ittle station. The "barg people to and from the railroad are never crowded. The old life and stir in the air has altogether gone. There is nothing to do in Duxbury except to rest. The history of

Duxbury is all in the past.
So there is interest in Duxbury in addition to its opportunities as a summer lounging place. You can not only get out of the world here, but you can actually get away back out of the century. The big square houses, set beside the rambling roads, painted in colonial yellow or in gray and brown out of nature's paint pot, recall the old days when the masts stood about the bay like trees and ople of distinction in the commercial The grocery stores bear a sign over the door which dates back to the era of the old ships. English and West India Goods" are to b nad, the sign says, within. Direct importa-dons once. Straight from England and the indies came the linen and sugar of that day nto this port of Duxbury.

A Stolen Monastery Bell.

-The boys at Mr. Knapp's school and the vacation boarders are called to dinner by a bell which in some good old time called some company of monks to prayers. The pell swings in a little wooden turret, sur-mounted by a cross. Somebody in priest's omed to the Latin speech, spoke a prayer of nediction once over this little bell that monastery in the South it came from, and just who it was-whether King Casar or some other-that stole it I know not. But vertain it is that one day some ship from the West Indies brought to this old wharf, with other cargo of sugar and molasses, this

stolen monastery bell. And here it swings and sounds to-day.

We get better meals here than the old monks had, I venture. And though we may not pray so many times a day as they did, ough there are a good many more still, we get more wholesome pleasure out of life. And that is worth while, anyhow. I can commend Duxbury to the rest-hunter. The salt water washes up close to the grass of the wide lawn. The big trees grow in groves and groups, and their shade almost meets the water. It is a rare and most delightful combination of shade and salt. To lie in a hammock in the shadow of the green rees and look out over the sea is worth journey even over that dustiest of all mod-

rn railways, the Old Colony. Still and Surf Bathing. -The bathing here is in still water. A few miles away, accessible by rowboat or carriage is Duxbury Beach, where the surf rolls in, a long, wide, handsome stretch of firm sand, nine miles of it, from Brant Rock to Garret Lights. Rowing, sailing and driv-ing are to be had in perfection. Children thrive here wonderfully, under the trees and in the shallow water, and on rainy days beneath the roofs of the big barns. The little company of guests go out in sailing parties play tennis, organize great subscription balls in the gymnasium (where the Vinginia Reel and Old Dan Tucker are the favorite numbers, and which cost the twenty subscribers no less than 35 cents apiece), and regale themselves with clam bakes. Mr. Harlow, of the firm of Longfel low, Alden & Harlow, well known in Pitts burg architecture, is one of the vacation household here. Spang and Bissell repre-sent Pittsburg on the list of Mr. Kuhpp's

oy pupils. I am at the end of my space without has hind vacation Duxbury and colonial Dux bury lie the days of the men of the May dower. Miles Standish stands in stone on the top of a high column erected on the summit of a hill in the midst of his old farm summit of a hill in the minute of the old firm And John Alden's great-great-grandson still lives in the house in which John Alden and Priscilla died. Across the bay the lights o Plymouth glitter in a long procession ever-night. There is enough here for a second

Bad Weather for the Allian New Orleans Picayune.)
The weather is splendid for gathering crops, and some of the Alliance men have been almost tempted to work on their farms HOUSEKEEPING IN LONDON.

It Is Ontte Different From That in This Country Ladies Home Journal. 1

An American taking a house in London will learn at the outside that she will have to keep more servants in the old country Than in the new. These servants are trained and one who is willing to engage to do many things is usually willing to take such a post-tion because she is incompetent in every-thing. A small family there would keep a cook, a chambermaid and a waitress. The washing would be put out and a charwoman cook, a chambermaid and a waitress. The washing would be put out and a charwoman would be called in once a week to help with a general cleaning and clearing up. A very good cook can be had for \$100a year, a chambermaid for \$60, and a smart waitress for \$80. The charwoman will be paid two shillings, or 50 cents, a day, and given her beer and food. The washing for such a family will cost from three to four dellars a week.

In America such a family would have two women—one a cook, who would also wash and iron, and another as chambermaid and waitress. The servants we have here do more, but they do it more roughly and are totally deficient in that silent subservience which makes the trained English domestic perform the usual household duties with automatic celerity. Generally, you have to have a greater number of servants there than here, but wages are less and the feeding costs less. There the servanted do not expect to eat just what is provided for the family. Not at all. When the marketing is done, special things are bought for the servants, and they have a table of their own, the meals being served at a different hour, and the quality of food very much less in cost. They cat very little meat, most of it sait; the cheupest kind of fish, and then they have potatoes and greens and puddings with treacle. And they are provided with beer, unless in engaging servants is is stipulated that the engagement is "without beer."

The Effects of Increasing the Length of th American Vacation.

PUTTING ON PRESSURE.

The American "season" is steadily unde going lengthening or shortening, according as one regards it from the point of view of the country or the city. Country houses that used to be leased for three or four months at the outside, are now seldom taken for less than six. In fact, it is getting to be quite "the thing" to make the summer in the country run over the Christmas holi-

in the country run over the Christmas holidays; and in the spring, also, the date for
leaving the city has been pushed back from
June to May, and even April.

The effect of this shortening of the part of
the year devoted to life in the city is growing more and more marked in several important directions. It cuts off a full quarter
of the efficient activity of churches, for example, and makes their efforts within the
limited time tenser and almost spasmodic.
School and college, too, are affected, and the
gradual lengthening of college vacations,
observable now for some years in the
lopping off a week in the spring
and another in the fall is undoubtedly due
in good part to this change in social custom.
In like manner the theatrical and musical
year in the city has had to be curtailed. The
total result is to put life at a higher strain
for the shorter period. Whether this greater
strain is what is belonge on the longer for the shorter period. Whether this greater for the shorter period. Whether this greater strain is what is bringing on the longer summering, or whether the prolonged sum-mering has led to the more intense life, might be a curious question.

AMERICANS ARE QUEER.

What an Observant Scotchman Saw in an

rooklyn Standard-Union.] A young Scotchman remarked the other day: "You Americans are curious people," "And pray in what way do you find us

"Why," he explained, "I was in a restaurant in New York the other day, and two young men came in, sat down near me, and without removing their hats dem their noonday lunch in exactly six minutes and then rushed out. Fifteen minutes later, after I had finished mine, I started up the street; three doors above the restaurant stood the two young men watching a fight between two newsboys. Yes, I think you

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

Judge G. W. Scoffeld. Judge G. W. Scofield died at 3 o'clock day. A partial paralytic stroke Thursday affected

his speech and right arm. His powerful mind was clear and active to the last. Judge Scofield was born at Dewlitville, N. Y., March II, 1817. He learned printing when 14 years of age and worked at the trade about three years. of age and worked at the trade about three years, At the age of 17 he entered Hamilton College, New York. He taught school for two years, and was admitted to the bar in 1842. He practiced law in Warren and was appointed District Attorney in 1845 by Governor Shunk. In 1849 and 1850 he was a member of the Legislature. He was a Democrat till 1856. When the Republican party was formed he joined that party, and the same year was elected to the State Senate. He was President Judge of Mercer, Venango, Clarion and Jefferson Counties; a member of the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth. Forty-first, Forty-second and Forty-third. Congresses, serving on important committees, and was Register of the Treasury under President Hayes. He was appointed Judge of Court of Claims by President Judge and Sarfield, serving 10 years, when he resigned in July last. Many messages of condolence are pouring in from the National capital and all parts of the country.

John H. Chandler, Missionary.

The funeral of John Hassett Chandler The funeral of John Hassett Chandler took place at Alfton, Wis., recently. In 1841 he was appointed lay missionary to Burmah by the American Baptist Missionary Union. He was transferred to Siam in 1843 and in 1859 was appointed United States Consul at Bangkok. He was prominently identified in introducing modern improvements in that country. He introduced machinery, assisted in establishing machine shops and chinery, assisted in establishing machine shops and in building the first steamboat ever used in that country. He was also instructor of the sons of the nobility and tutor of the present King of Siam. Through his instrumentality religious liberty was secured to the native Christians. After 29 years of labor, he was obliged to leave his work on account of the ill health of his wife. The year following he went to Camden, N. J., where he spent the remainder of his life. In 1834, when an embassy was sent to this country from Siam, he was appointed by the King as interpreter.

Jonathan Oldham, Abelitionist, Jonathan Oldham, for many years connected with the sheriff's office in Boston, and pre-vious to that a member of the State constabulary, died Friday in Island Creek, Mass. He was 68 died Friday in Island Creek, Mass. He was as years of age, and had been active in politics all his life. He was a strong Abolitionist, and later a stanch Republican. He went to Kansas with the early aettlers in 1885, and was a warm friend of John Brown. When the war broke out he was appointed scout for the Western division, and remained in that capacity until the close of the rebellion. When Lee surrendered he came East with his family, and was interested in politics up to the time of his death.

Old Father Kemp.

A picturesque figure in American amusements died Friday at North Scituate Beach, Mass., in the person of "Old Father" Kemp, the originator of the "Olde Folkes" Concerts, " which were popular some 20 or 20 years ago. Mr. Kemp lived in Boston. He was between 70 and 73 years old. With a control of the property of the second of the property of the prop in Boston. He was between 70 and 73 years old. With a son and daughter-in-law he was spending the summer at Mitchel's Hotel. North Scituate, and was just about starting for home when he fell dead, Mr. Remp was a fine baryton singer and took partineself in his concerts, get ally made up as a patriarch, with flowing white and spectacles and heavy cane.

Morgan McElfatrick, A. Steet. Morgan McElfatrick, who died in St. Louis Friday, was regarded as one of the best the-atrical architects in this country. His last piece of work was the designing of plans for the new Havlin Theater, which is to built on the site of the old Walnut Street House, Cincinnati,

Obituary Notes. MARIE TAGLIONI, once famous as a danseuse, 1

dead in Vienna.

REV. JACOB DOERKSEN, a pron Brethren divine of Baitimere, died Friday night from the effects of a sunstroke received June 22. MRS. WILLIAM HENRY PECK, wife of Prof. Peck, the Florida novellst, died of apoplexy in Atlanta, Saturday morning. She was 52 years old. AUNT EMILY WARD is dead at Detroit. For two generations Emily Ward has been a leading figure among Michigan's best known private bene-factors. DOMENICUS WEGMAN, President of the Foreign Fruit Exchange and of the Fruit Buyers' Union, New York, died at Pine Hill, Ulster county, N.Y., Friday evening.

J. M. KELLEY, Superintendent of Blaine's Car Works, and formerly Master Car Builder of the Alabsma Great Southern Ralirosd at Chattanooga, died Friday night in Glou Cove Springs, Fls. Captain W. C. Crossley, builder of a New Haven fleet of coasting schooners and proprietor of the Madison Shippards, died at his home, in Madison, Conn., Saturday of rheumatism of the heart.

Major J. B. Camprell, of the Second Artillery, U. S. A., died suddenly at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, Friday afternoon. Major Campbell had only recently been promoted, and was about to join his command at Fort Trumbull, Conn. He took an active part in the Civil War.

STARS OF SEPTEMBER.

Autumn Begins on the 23d of the Month-The Moon and the Planets to Exchange Courtesies-Morning and Evening Stars in the Constellations.

... The sun hastens off toward the equator

ery rapidly throughout September, and on he 23d—at 3:06 in the morning, to be exact-stronomical autumn begins. The sun rises astronomical autumn begins. The sun rises at 5:27 September 1, whereas it rose at 4:32 on the corresponding day of August. Its hour of setting is 6:33 on September 1, as against 7:35 on the same day of August. Cooler airs will be in order henceforth. The frozen north will relapse into a long six months of darkness, and the summer boarder will be driven relentiesely back to the tedium of his city affairs. Summer is almost over.

A pleasant interchange of courtesies between the last quarter of August's moon and the planes begins on the first night of the new month, when Mars approaches very close to his more luminous sister. The pair may be seen to best advantage about midnight. Venus, queen of the heavens, passes even closer to the moon, as we view it, than does Mars, and the date of her proximity to the brightest planet is only one night later than that of her rival. Early in the evening Sentember 3 a lovely celestial spectacle may be seen. Then it is that the moon begins the month in all its newness, while shining close to it in a slightly southerly direction glows the soft golden light of Saturn, now waning and nearing the end of her allotted time as an evening Star.

Jupiter the Evening Star. at 5:27 September 1, whereas it rose at 4:32 on Jupiter the Evening Star.

-Jupiter remains brilliant as an evening star throughout the month. His brightest time of the year will occur on the evening of the fifth, when he is in opposition to the sun. Later in the month, and later in the night, he approaches very near to the moon, and as the moon is just then approaching its fullness, September 17, the spectacle will be a glorious one, in which Uranus and Neptune will be seen in bright array, with Saturn glowing faintly. At midnight of September 12 Mercury arrives at an inferior conjunction with the sun, so that for a time this small planetary gem is lost to sight. Until October 27 Mercury belongs to the morning stars, and he may be seen to the best advantage just before the first October sun rises. Saturn also passes over into the morning stars September 13, and those who are fond of watching this dainty gem in the evening hours must bid her goodby until the bright nights of the Christmas period. The rings which encircle this planet disappear August 22. The following day the sun enters the constellation of Libra, and then summer is over. night, he approaches very near to the moon

ters the constellation of Libra, and then summer is over.

September finds the Great Bear again approaching the north, low down, while the Little Bear descends on the left or west side of the pole. The two foremost stars of the Big Dipper may be seen about 9 o'clock, low and slightly toward the east. There is something wonderfully attractive in this group of stars forming the Dipper, especially when one pauses to think that each of them, though but a point of light in a great expanse, is really an enormous globe hundreds of thousands of times larger than this earth. Nobody can tell how far off they are, but it is known that if our sun were removed and placed beside them it would not shine as brilliantly as the smallest of the whole Dipper family. Yet the sun, it must be remembered, is 1,250,000 times larger than the earth—Two Brilliant Galaxies.

Two Brilliant Galaxies. -In the southern sky, two ecliptical constellations shine resplendent—Sagittarius and Capricornus. The former is commonly represented on the star maps as a centaur, though as far as imagination goes he might as well be a crab or a bird, for it is no easy matter to delineate the figure of a centaur in as well be a crab or a bird, for it is no easy matter to delineate the figure of a centaur in that constellation. In early days Sagittarins was figured as a satyr, which suited the purpose quite as well as the centaur.

Capricornus formed the basis of an interesting superstition which was held by the old astrologers. They maintained that whenever all the planets came together in Capricornus there was a deluge, while, inversely, when the conjunction occurred in Cancer, there was a conflagration. This belief arose from the fact that when the sun was in Cancer his rays were warmest, and when in Capricorn they were feeblest. The astrologers reasoned that if such effects followed when one planet (the sun being a planet of the astrological system) was in these constellations, very much worse things might be expected when all the planets were together in Capricorn or Cancer.

High in the September heavens may be seen the bright constellation, the Dolphin, close at hand, while all around and about gleam the bright parts of the Milky Way. The stars for September furnish no brighter and lovelier scene than this. With a small telescope its glories are revealed in a two-fold sense. One must not look for anything resembling a dolphin in the constellation bearing that name, for no such resemblance exists. Possibly there once was such a re-

bearing that name, for no such resemblance crists. Possibly there once was such a resemblance, but, as the constellation has changed somewhat in brightness and in relative position since the group was named, the identity has been lost. All the stars in reality are rushing through space at a tremendous rate, and it is easy to understand why the smaller constellations should show the effects of their celestial system of rapid transit. However fast they travel, the results of their changed positions are barely perceptible since the time, 4,000 years ago, when they were mapped.

The Herdsman of the Heavens. -Bootes, the Herdsman, may be seen in

the Western sky throughout the September nights, chasing the Great Bear off toward the North. This is the way the old astrolgers imagined him, and it seems to be a very gers imagined him, and it seems to be a very and suggestive conception. Bootes stands upright now and may be seen to the best advantage. In April he was conveniently situated for observation, but none so well as now. Bootes is down on the star maps as a man with uplifted arms. One hand holds a club, the other the leash of the hunting dogs. The tiny star just above Aquila is Sagitta, the smallest of the ancient constellations, and very near it is the constellation of Vulpecula, or "the fox and the goose." With the aid of a very powerful telescope there pecula, or "the fox and the goose." With the aid of a very powerful telescope there may be seen in Vulpecula a remarkable star cloud. "It was formerly thought," says may be seen in Vulpecula a remarkable star cloud. "It was formerly thought," says Prof. Proctor, "to consist cuticity of small stars, so remote that they could not be separately discerned; but it has lately been discovered that the greater part of this nebula's light comes from glowing gas. The wastness of the space ecoupied by this cloud of luminous gas will be understood—though no mind can possibly conceive it—when I mention that at the distance of the mearest of the fixed stars the whole of our solar system would appear but as a mere point, even in a nowerful telescope."

This nebula occupies a region of space many times larger than that through which the planets of our solar system pursue their

many times larger than that through which
the planets of our solar system pursue their
paths—a statement that may be better comprehended when it is remembered that the
earth's path around the sun is fully 184,000,000 miles, while Neptune, the remotest planet
of the whole solar system, has an orbit of
more than 5,000,000,000 miles. This patch of
gas in Vulpecula is, therefore, larger than
the space included within Neptune's orbit.

FUEL OIL IN PERU. An Industry Carried on by British Capital

ists at Callao. Light, Heat and Power.] A British petroleum company, which has works in Northern Peru and a depot at the works in Northern Ferd and a depot at the port of Callao, has made arrangements at the latter for the reception of the refined lubricating oil, benzine, etc., of their manufacture from petroleum, and has also erected large tanks for the storage of the refuse.

This refuse is the only fuel used on the steamers chartered by the company, and it is also supplied to the Central Pernylan Railway Company for use on their locomo-Railway Company for use on their locomo-tives, with reported good results. Some factories in Callao are also making arrange-ments to burn it instead of coat, as it is said to cost much less, while the outlay required for altering the furnaces for its use is incon-siderable.

KATYDID. In the cool, crisp nights of autumn, When the woods are dark and still, Loud above the lisping crickets Rings in accents clear and shrill

> Katy did: Katy didn't: Yes she did!

From twilight until rosy dawn steals softly o'er the Are nagging one another with voices rasping rude:

Yes she did! When frosty nights have chilled the flerceness of the boughs.
'Tis sad to hear their faltering song.

Katy didn't!

Katy did! Katy didn'ti

OUR MAIL POUCH.

Our Teachers' Institute Criticized. To the Editor of The Dispatch: The annual session of the

County Teachers' Institute for this year closed Friday. Many of the lecturers lacked volume of voice to fill the long hall—Carne-gie, in Allegheny—and the audience in the rear only heard a far off explosion at intervals. What was said was entertaining and interesting to those who heard, but, for the most part, was not practical, was not what the teachers needed for use in their schools. the teachers needed for use in their schools. The County SuperIntendent is an earnest worker, but he failed in the output of this institute, which cost over \$7,000, cost a whole work's patient listening by 700 teachers, besides their boarding and fare money, who expected to be better equipped by it for their schoolroom duties. Excepting in the drills on music there were but few practical suggestions thrown out. By a very wordy route one speader succeeded in hiding his suggestions thrown out. By a very wordy route one speader succeeded in hiding his ideas, if he had any, but capned his climax with the proclamation: "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." He did not suggest any method of training; he gave no example of any cast of child mind, nor how to train that mind, but simply directed the teachers to do what he was expected to show how to do. Possibly he was throwing out a bait to nrge teachers into his normal school for the methods. There was a dearth of the practical throughout the seasions, and hence I consider the institute a failure. Why spend so much valuable time and so much money for so little good—for that which cannot be used. Does this boost the Superintendent and his allies, does it redound to the glory and popularity of a few gentlemen who take this way of advertising themselves?, I know not, but I do know that the expected, the necessary goods, were not delivered. I would ask the Superintendent why not hold this way of advertising themselves? I know not, but I do know that the expected, the necessary goods, were not delivered. I would ask the Superintendent why not hold these institutes in the public ward schools houses? If one building be not enough take as many as may be needed. There you could have every facility, blackboards, crayons, maps, g obes, soientific implements, etc. The trainers could pass from room to room, and when needed the teachers would be in more immediate contact with the instructor, could ask questions and receive answers at least in one sense satisfactory, could be heard.

There the instructor would be compelled to know more than his listeners or step down and give room for some one qualified to instruct. There methods could be explained fully, classes could be drilled and the work of the city and country schoolroom developed and exemplified. These are to a great extent impracticable in Carnegie Hall, Allegheny. By conducting the institute thus the superintendent's conscience would be clear—no remorse; the teacher would feel that his time was well spent, and the schools would receive that benefit which the law contemplates.

Pittsburg, August 29.

ontemplates. Pitribuse, August 29.

A Plea for Chicora

To the Editor of The Dispatch: In reply to "K. C. K.'s" remarks in your Mail Pouch column of a recent date I would say the name Chicora did not originate from a famous Rebei gunboat, but from an excur-sion boat plying on Canadian waters. But allowing it did come from the Rebel gun-boat, does it hurt the town any? Our cities have names which originated from some-thing more notorious than any gunboat, but it has not affected them. Then I might ask my worthy scribe what is in a name, and the same reply would greet me, "Nothing." Would this famous gunboat have appeared to K. C. K. if the Postoffice had been named Chicora-Barnhart? I should say not. It is

Chicora—Barnhartt I should say not. It is not the name Chicora which has affected him, nor the famous Rebel gunboat. It is the idea of it not being called Burnhartville, Barnhart Hollow, West Barnhart, or any thing under heavon with the name of Barnhart. Again, what has the Characte Bill, or Brow's bill opposing the same, to do with the name Chicora! No doubt Hom. Brow would have refrained from using it in his arguments if it had been coupled with a notorious gunboat.

The postoffice, telegraph and railroad station will soon be called Chicora and, I am sure, the Postmaster General would never have allowed such a change if he had thought the name "Chicora" would hurt the present standing of the town. "Nine-tenths" of the citizens do not feel insulted, as K. C. K. has stated, because of the name. Barnhart Mills has been tried and found wanting. Let the poor old rebet gunboat named Chicora reign and you will find the standard of this beautiful town not lowered but raised to a higher standard than it has ever yet attained.

Chicora, Pa., August 29.

CHICORA, PA., August 29.

To the Editor of The Dispatch: Which is the capital and which the metropolis of Chile? What is the relative importance of Valparaiso? QUERY,

[Santiago, with a population of 225,000, is ooth the capital and the largest city. It is but a comparatively short distance inland. and on the direct route from Valparaise which is the chief seaport of the country. Valparaiso has 95,600 inhabitants 1

Who Can Answer This? To the Editor of The Dispatch:

How many Major-Generals who fought on the Union side in the late war are still liv-ing? X. Y. Z. GREENSRURG, August 30.

NEW PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS To Take the Place of Those Destroyed by Johnstown's Flood Dedicated. (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) Johnstown, Aug. 30.—The new parochial schools of St. John's Catholic Church, which were erected to take the place of those de-stroyed by the flood, were dedicated today with imposing ceremonies. All the Catholic societies in the city turned out in Catholic societies in the city turned out in uniform with the seven bands. Rev. Father Bush and Father Smith, of Altoona, were met at the afternoon train and escorted to the school building, where Father Bush performed the ceremony of blessing to the school, and Father Smith delivered the dedicatory sermon to an audience of 16,000 people.

people.

The schools will open to-morrow with eight teachers. St. John's is the largest and strongest Catholic congregation in this part of the State, and the pastor, Father Boyle, who succeeded Father Tahrney, is building

t up rapidly. Lawrence a Weak Rascal.

New York Sun.1

Cashier Lawrence of the Keystone Bank's story of falsifying books at the instance of cealing their stealings, has all the earmarks of truthfulness. Cashier Lawrence, one per-ceives, feared to lose his situation and misjudged the results of retaining it. Had he split at the outset he would not have been believed; his only was to retire, for which he nerve. The subordinate is wrecked who fails to distinguish between the crooked manager who keeps to the windy side of the law, and the one who is fool enough to bring himself within it. The odds are long that pacity, and the kind of his crookedness is final proof of his defect. ount to a cinch that the subordinate him amount to a cine that the self will become a scapegoat. This sporting combination is the one thing that that class of folks will probably never learn.

SOME PEOPLE WHO TRAVEL.

O. A. Williams, of THE DISPATCH posing room, leaves this morning for Indian apolis to assume his duties as a member of the Reorganization Committee of the Interapolis to assume his quites as a memoer of the Reorganization Committee of the Inter-national Typographical Union. Mr. Will-iams was appointed on the committee as a successor to T. B. Brown, of Topeka. He was a delegate to the last meeting of the L. T. U., and is peculiarly fitted for the duties of his new assignment.

The conductor of the Limited last night said that Archbishop Ireland, of Minnesota, had alighted here in company with two Sisters. The Sisters were seen, but no trace of the dignitary could be found. He was not expected by Bishop Phelan or the local clergy.

Lieutenant Kimmell, of Battery B; Cap tains Coon and Awl, of the Eighteenth Regi ment, and a number of officers and mer of the Second Brigade, left for the State shoot at Mt. Gretna last night. Coroner's Clerk Grant Miller returne

vesterday from a two weeks' vacation at Atlantic City, looking much improved from Dr. Wiley, of Penn avenue, left last night for New York and Albany. He will return on Tuesday.

W. H. Brill, of Philadelphia, is regis-W. H. Fox, of New York, is a Duquesne CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-Southern Pacific locomotives will soon ise for fuel bricks made of coal dust and sphaltum. -A vegetable cartridge shell, which is

entirely consumed in firing, is now coming into general use in the French army. -There are now 27 royal families in Europe, which have about 420 male members. Of these 27 families, no less than 18 are Ger-

-In Sicily pigs are used as the seavengers of the towns. They cat the flithiest of street refuse, over which a little bran has been

-A man at Shelton, Conn., has acquired an appetite for live builfrogs, which he swallows easily, if not too large, and with evident relish. -A sugar 15 times sweeter than cane

sugar and 20 times sweeter than beet sugar has been extracted from cottonseed meal by a German chemist. -A man in Concord, Mich., makes his

living by raising English sparrows. When the birds feather out he cuts off their heads and gets the per cent on them. -The man-faced crab of Japan has a body hardly an inch in length, yet the head is fitted with a face which is the perfect counterpart of that of a Chinese coolie.

-Eskimo women are boot and shoemakers, as well as tailors and mantuamakers. Boots are made of sealskin thronghout, or else the legs of sealskin and the soles of walrus -Subterranean Florida is honeycombed

obstructed from any cause they work their way to the surface, making the great swamps which are characteristic of the State. by underground streams. When these are -Prof. Law has experimented with sev-

eral different forms which were capable of doubling their number every hour. When in the best condition a single bacterium will give 16,777.200 individuals in the short space of 24 hours. -Stone forests are found in various parts of the world. In many cases they are bard-

ened by some peculiarity of the atmosphere, and are found standing just as they were when clothed with green foliage thousands of years ago. -The provincial cities of France are being entertained by a remarkable artist, With plates of various colored sand before her, she takes the sand in her right hand and causes it to fall in beautiful designs

-A herd of half-bred bison exists in England. The animals are descended from American bison imported several years ago by Viscount Combermere and crossed on British cows. The half-bison beef has al-ways sold at the highest prices. -On the road leading from Atglen to

Cochranville, Chester county, Pa., two goodsized streams meet at right angles on al-most level ground, each baving a heavy fall in reaching the point. The streams cross each other and continue on their way in -The revenue of the Brooklyn bridge amounts to \$1,500,000 a year, derived almost

exclusively from fares. The other items of revenue, last year, were \$82,000 from rentals and \$13,000 from telegraph and telephone companies. The lightest month in the year for business on the bridge is July. -At Guilford, Conn., there is a Shanghai rooster endowed with an ear for music and a sweet voice. It is owned by the pastor of the Congregational Church, and as it has had frequent opportunities to hear the doxology it has learned the tune and sings it, too,

nuch to the amusement of the congregation -The street railways of Paris are under the Government control and the rules for their guidance are very strict. Only four passengers are allowed to stand on the back platform, and they must pay the same fare as the first-class passengers inside, viz., 6 cents, while those on the roof of the car ride at half rates.

-Indian Agent Cole has com work of enrolling the Cour d'Alene Indians entitled to a share in the distribution of \$500,000 paid by the Government for lands recently ceded. It is found that 426 Indians are entitled to a share of the money, and that each will receive \$1,190. Some of are already well-to-do.

-Eskimo women are nearly all expert jugglers. They make all sorts of figures with a string-reindeer, bears, geese, musk oxen, dogs and the like-and there is one thing they can do to perfection—a woman will change her coat right in front of your eyes, and there will not be the slightest sug-gestion of indesicacy in the act.

-Both in Vienna and Berlin organ grinders are obliged to pay heavily for a lie are restricted under severe penalties to playing in court yards or cafes or liquor stores. Playing in the streets is absolutely forbidden. In Paris the liceuse is equally costly, and the "artist" is only allowed to play within authorized hours, at the places specially mentioned in his liceuse. -A Los Angeles man suffered so intensely from an obstruction in his intestines that

an operation was found necessary to save his life. A switch of woman's hair, half of i-black and half of it blonde, was found lodged there. The man had during his life two wives, onen brunette and the other a blonde. After the victim had recovered from the -The sword carried by Ethan Allen at

—The aword carried by Ethan Allen at the battle of Ticonderoga is now in Jackson, Mich. It has an old-fashioned blade 37 inches long, nicked and venerable: the handle, which is of bone, is seven inches long, the mounting is of sliver washed with gold: on one of the bands of the scabbard the name "Ethan Allen" is engraved. A dog's head of sliver forms the end of the handle, and from this to the guard is a silver chair. -A farmer living near Sulphur Springs, O., was at a cranberry marsh at work when

O, was at a cranberry marsh at work when he found six pretty round eggs, and so greatly pleased was he at their appearance that he picked them up and put them in his pocket to take home to the children. The warmth of his pocket speiled the eggs as playthings for the children, for when he reached home the farmer found he had five little blacksnakes in his pocket, one of the eggs failing to hatch. -A party from the Portland Oregonian office lately ascended Mount Hood. On the summit they saw a very lively mouse, which summit they saw a very lively mouse, which had made its nest in the copper box left by the Alpine Club. It had gnawed one corner off the book and cut up a newspaper to make a nest. Some of the boys threw stones at the mouse, but soon desisted when they thought what a strungle for existence the little beast must have. What the meuse or the foxes live on is difficult to imagine. The party left some food for the mouse, and probably everyone who ascends the goutain leaves some crusts or crumbs there, but such stray fodder must furnish a very precarious existence even for a mouse and his mate.

JESTS FROM THE JOURNALS. PRESSURE ALL ROUND. He pressed his suit persistently With vigor, go and snap; the pressed his suit three times a week,

She pressed his suit time.

She pressed his suit inp.

By sitting on his lap.

-Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.

-Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly. Maudie-Good gracious! I think there is a nan following close behind us!

Jenuie-Well, don't walk so fast, dear. He never
an eatch up with us. New York Telegram. A Specialist .- "Why don't you work?" said a charitable lady to a tramp.
"I would if I had fools, mum," said the tramp.
"What sort of tools do you require."

"A knife and fork if you please, muer," - Doube's

What is your name, my pretty maid? What is your act, she said,
'Tis Nomination, sir, she said,
Where are you going, my pretty maid?
Hanged if I know, kind sir, she said,
—Betroit Free Pre He (on the straw ride)-Don't you think

ou had better be wrapped up in my coat? She-Yes. But hadn't you better put it on first? Waiter - What kind of soup will you have? Beenthere—Just platu.

Waiter-What do you mean by that? Beenthere-Without any thumb in Mamma (examining the proof of her small daughter's photograph)-Grace, why didn't you smile? Grace (aged 6 years, with an injured str)-I die

Eastern Sights.-Kansas Ma-What's that? K. M.—That thing ou wheels?
E. V.—Yes. It's a portable galler you think it was?

K. M.—I thought, mebby, it was drivin' to a new county seat