In an interview to-day C. J. Val.

ENGLAND AND PROTECTION.

sell at lower prices. No sooner have these reductions in prices been brought about, and entry into foreign countries for our

manufactured products thereby obtaine than the foreign tariffs have been increase

again. So the state of things has not been bettered, but made worse. These facts are widely known in England to the artisan

class, and they are beginning to say to each other and to their political leaders what is quite true—of what use to them is the pres-

ent system of free imports of bread and cheese so long as they do not get wages suf-

ficient to pay the price for them. There is the case in a nutshell. There are many ar-

tisans in England as elsewhere who are only

part of their time employed, not because the price of their labor is too dear, and not be

cause the price of what they produce is too high, but because the foreign markets are partially or entirely closed against them.

"It is not so much at present a question with political parties in England, because for many years past both political parties have been committed to the policy of free trade. It is a question with the people, who

are beginning to see that the present system does not give free trade at all, but only free imports, and for many industries the result of this one-sided system is unfair, and is be-coming very seriously felt."

ENGLAND FEARS RECIPROCITY.

She Has Nothing to Offer and Has There

Frank Leslie's Weekly.]

favored nations."

fore Become Its Deadly Foe,

Great Britain fevrs American reciprocity

the United States and the Spanish Govern

ment gives us a great advantage in selling

agricultural products, lumber, cosi, and

lege extended to these Spanish possession

of finding a free market for their raw sugar and coffee in the United States. The British

Government now makes the claim that the

Spanish Government has no right to dis

riminate in favor of the United States, be

cause its treaty guarantees that it will give

equal privileges to Great Britain that are offered by its treaties with "the most

But we are in a position to offer Spain what

tected commodities. The splendid advantage to us of this compensating commercial system, as the facts are comprehended, will be fully appreciated by the American people; and when Great Britain comes to understand them it will see that its "most favored nation" treaty clause is of no advantage in this controversy. For the first time in a commercial controversy Great Britain has met her master.

GOLD COMING OUR WAY.

The Shipments Are a Surprise and a Sign of

Gold is on the way from England to the

United States. First, the surplus grain of

this country is going to Europe at the rate

of 1,000,000 bushels perday. Second, we have a reserve of corn amounting to 400,000,000

bushels and if people abroad get hungry and know what is good, they will want a

vast amount of this excellent and practicality

exhaustless food supply. Third, the credi-

of the United States stands high in every re-

spect, Wall street standing a drain of \$50,000,000 in gold has been a wonder to the other

money centers. The way the American se-curities sent over when times were panicky

in London were taken and paid for gave them a golden reputation.

There is not an English capitalist who has

not got this in mind, and there are heavy orders for our stocks. The President said,

consistent with politeness and the proprie

Good Times.

Grand Rapids Telegram-Herald.]

many other commodities in Cuba and Porto

The Dispatch.

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PITTSBURG, SUNDAY, SEPT. 6, 1801.

FACTS ON TIN CANS.

The utter silliness of the bue and cry indulged in for the past year on the subject of tin plate and the price of tin cans as affected by the tariff, is fully illustrated by the facts stated in our local columns After all the outery that has been heard on this subject it is a lame and impotent conclusion to learn that the wholesale price of tin cans has not advanced more than was to be expected as the natural re salt of the large demand caused by the plentiful crop of articles for cauning. That the advance is wholly due to that cause and not to the tariff is shown by the similar advance in glass jars used for the same purpose. Beyond that is the crushing fact that the advance in the wholesale price of tin cans is so slight that it cannot affect the retail price of canned fruits and vegetables.

This affords conclusive evidence of what has been plain enough all along: That our free trade friends have been committing the vital blunder of shouting over a mare's nest on the tin can question. They have really rested their cause on the assertion that the increase in the duty would impose a material addition to the cost of canned fruits. Having preached that doctrine for nearly a year, the cry proves to be a boomerang on the plain appearance of the fact that no such increase of prices is to take place. The lesson will teach our friends enemy a little discretion in their hue and cry against the tariff for the future.

The most positive achievement of Arctic

expeditions is that of getting into a position where another expedition is required to rescue them from starvation. The Peary expedition which started north this year has become an early illustration to the rule. It has hardly got well started on the work of exploration mapped out before word is sent back, that unless fresh supplies are forwarded early next year the starvation of the entire party is a practical certainty. This only adds another to the long list

of cases which prove that the dangers and loss of life incident to Arctic exploration far outweigh any gain to the stock of the world's knowledge that can be secured by such sacrifices. It has already been clearly shown that the Polar region is impassable and incapable of sustaining life. The world should be content with that knowledge, and while recognizing the courage of men ready to hazard their lives in further explorations, should discourage any more such useless and costly attempts.

Of course, the relief needed for Peary and his party should be organized and sent north early next spring. Those who were responsible for sending out the expedition with supplies that have so soon demonstrated their insufficiency should recognize the especial obligation laid upon them to do all that may be necessary to rescue the party from the slow death that threatens them. But with this expedition relieved and brought back to the habitable regions of the globe, social and scientific organizations should take positive ground against the sending out of more expeditions which will require additional rescues.

THE ROAD OUESTION.

The last Legislature managed to muddle the movement in favor of good country reads so that at present nothing particular appears to be left of it. But it is hardly possible that the agitation of the subject, the proofs of the need for better country roads, of their value to the community, and of the practicability of a general improvement can be wholly lost,

even by legislative stupidity.

A contribution to the stock of public information on the standard of roadmaking in Europe is made in the last issue of the Engineering Magazine. The writer

In France, you may drive from Paris to Orleans, to Bourges, to Nevers, and across the Jura mountains into Switzerland. You may journey through Switzerland, behold-ing all her marvels of scenery, and you may continue on into Germany and follow the Rhine and its valley of legends until you reach the shouls of the North Sea. You may vary this journey in whatever way your inclination may urge; you may travel the unds of Scotland, Italy, Austria, Belgium, Buden, Spain or Scandinavia, and you will everywhere find that the public hand has been industriously directed to the care and keeping of the common roads.

In all these countries a special department of the Government is devoted to the care and maintenance of roads and bridges, and the result is a perfection of highways such as is unknown in this country. There may be a certain fidelity to the democratic theories in the perfection of local selfgovernment which leaves every community free to keep itself in the mud if it prefers. But when the result is execrable

can profitably be made whether the prac- man undertakes to draw conclusion tice may not be altered without damage to republican principles.

As to the construction of European roads it is interesting to learn that in into the encyclopedias. But any such con France, where the Tresagnet system is clusion is vitiated by the fact that in a sec in vogue, the road builders lay their ndation as the old Romans did in large blocks of stone with graduated layers of broken stone forming the superstructure. This system permits the use of other than limestone for the foundation, and thus re-moves one of the difficulties presented by the scarcity of stone for macadamizing in certain sections. It even suggests that a road constructed entirely of free stone with a surface of sand or gravel would be permanent and could be kept in first-class condition by periodical renewals of the vearing surface.

Every addition to the stock of public information on good roads is a step toward the final consummation of highways on which travel will be easy at all seasons. The present system which leaves us with roads that are impassable for one-third of the year cannot continue long, consistently with a claim of a high stage of civilization.

THE PROPOSED \$2,000,000 BOND ISSUE It is obvious that if the city has to pay the piper for recent street improvements, the expense of which rightly should have been borne by the property benefited, there is no alternative to the \$2,000,000 bond plan, except by special tax levy to meet contractors' judgments as they may be entered up. Taxes in Pittsburg are already high enough. To almost double them even for a single year is, of course, undestrable.

But while the \$2,000,000 bond scheme will probably have to be accepted-and with as little enthusiasm as Hobson's choice-there is obvious necessity that the plan of its operation be definitely set out before the people are asked to vote for it. Councilman Binder was entirely correct in his position at the Finance Committee meeting vesterday that the term of years rate of interest and other details ought to be understood by the taxpayers when they

are called upon to vote. Already objection has been made in some quarters to the bond issue on the ground that it prejudges the city's liability to the contractors, in place of permitting that question to be separately settled in Court upon each suit as it might be brought up. We attach no great importance to this as the Supreme Court clearly indicated the city would have to pay anyhow; but if the general taxpayer has to put his hand in his pocket to the amount of \$2,000,000, he will very surely prefer knowing in advance how long the bonds are to run, the rate of interest that is to be paid, and the manner in which the proceeds are to be paid out of the City Treasury, in place of merely giving an open order to Councils in the premises. A distinct understanding on these points should accompany or precede the demand for power to issue these bonds.

CORN FOR EUROPE.

With the certainty that the scarcity of wheat and rye in Europe will establish high prices for the entire surplus of those products that this country can send abroad, there is a valuable suggestion in the proposition that the United States shall take steps to show European countries the availability of corn products as an article of food. Such a suggestion was made years ago by the Hon. A. S. Hewitt to the effect that the United States should provide for a special exhibit of corn products at the Paris Exposition; but, like many suggestions, when there is no imperative incentive backing them, it was not followed up.

At present, however, the project presents the combination of a benefit to humanity and a commercial profit 'to this country, which is common to all legitimate commerce, but is especially prominent in this case. If it is properly prosecuted it will make available to the people of Europe, who at best will be burdened by the scarcity and high prices of food, a cheap and wholesome staple. At the same time it will open up a new market for a great product of which there is nearly always a surplus in this country, and which heretofore could not be sent abroad except in the form of pork. If the project is properly pushed it will be highly successful and will prove beneficial to the workers on both sides of the ocean

LODGE'S STATISTICAL VAGABY.

It may not have been intended that way, but Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge's article in the last number of the Century seems more calculated to afford amusement than instruction. His plan is that of counting up the number of men who have been distinguished by notices in encyclopedias of biography, of also calculating those who are honored by large or small portraits, as well as the theory of taking those who have had towns named after them, or whose portraits adorn the newspapers or the bill boards, and deducing therefrom statistical data as to the ratios of ability among different nationalities or different States. This is an exhibition of the statistical in a light that approaches the grotesque.

Mr. Lodge acknowledges at the outset that the foundation for his statistics is inaccurate. But he seems to think that the statistical methods of calculation can be governed by a rule like those of algebra, which make calculations with negative values produce posi-tive results, and therefore proceeds upon the assumption that an average of inaccuracies will produce accuracy. By this method he proceeds to deduce certain proportions showing that one State exceeds another in the ratio of its able men to the total population, or that one race falls below the others in the same respect. It is not worth while referring to any of the conclusions. They are utterly worthless, as can be shown by another statement of their foundation than that

What Mr. Lodge assumes to be indice of ability are really indices of something entirely distinct. Without taking into consideration those biographical publications which represent the ability of prominent citizens to pay for a leading place in their pages, or the inability of the subjects to resist the wiles of the canvasser, it is plain that the quality shown by a place in biographical encyclopeadias is notoriety, or, to use a term free from an offensive flavor, of prominence. To assert that prominence is a measure of ability is equivalent to saying that Mrs. Lydia Pinkham and Harriet Hubbard Ayer are the exponents of ability among American womanhood. It was a frequent assertion that the brains of the Cleveland administration were lodged in the heads of Daniel Manning and Daniel Lamont. It is unnecessary to either support or deny that claim; the mere assertion is sufficient to show the

distinction between prominence and This difference is the more vital in such a connection as that treated by Mr. Lodge, because for his purposes prominence may

cerning the distribution of ability in various sections from the number of people who have been prominent enough to get tion where low attainments are the rule the man may attain prominence with culture and ability that would only make him an average citizen in a community of high popular attainments. In a community where illiteracy is universal the few me who can read, write and cipber will rise t the rank of leaders; in one where ad vanced education is general they would

fall below the average of intellige One suggestion is pertinent to Mr. Lodge against the next time he is tempted to draw deep statistical conclusions on this subject. If he will base his studies on the prominence afforded by the newspaper advertisements, he will at least have a relia ble indication of the distribution of mercantile ability.

A RADICAL REFORMER.

Earnest reformers are constantly make ing their appearance; but we rarely meet with a reformer more earnestly convinced of the necessity of his platform, or more radical in the remedy he advocates than a Brooklyn citizen. This gentleman thinks the unbridled and licentious press affords the most crying case for reform in this country. The esteemed New York Post, which is emphatically of the opinion that nearly all newspapers except itself are very obnoxious articles, affords the medium for his public arraignment of the press and his exceedingly drastle remedy for its reformation in the following form: "A few newspaper proprietors shot down, as I have frequently known in the south-west, would have a most wholesome in-

As this Brooklyn critic of the press of jects to the English as well as the morals of the current newspaper, it is fair to take his proposition on the rule of strict grammatical construction. With that construction it is necessary to except to his assertion that newspaper proprie tors when shot down will exert a wholesome influence. It would take the most advanced Spiritualist view to believe that the mental and moral parts of the newspaper proprietors can exert a wholesome influence in the affairs of this world, after they have been divorced from the body by the rude interposition of the shot-gun As to the part of the newspaper proprietors which would remain on earth after they had undergone the reformatory process of shooting, it is evident that it would be the reverse of wholesome Newspaper proprietors are not composed of such different flesh and blood from the rest of mankind that the decay of their material parts will have any more whole some influence than that of the average

But, supposing that this savage news paper critic fell into the vice he criticises, of using loose English, and that he meant that the shooting of a few news-paper proprietors would have a wholesome influence, there is still room for argument as to the complete virtue of his very radical specific for the errors of journalism. He states that he has frequently observed the application of this remedy in the Southwest; in which case, on his theory, Southwestern journalism should present the mirror of newspaper accuracy, strictly reliable assertions, and abstinence from anything like personal malice or inlegant diction. Yet, somehow, there is the Arizona Kicker as the model of American journalism would rid it of all the faults of which our critic complains.

THE census shows that the native popu lation of Alaska is tion," as it was called by De Quincey's old philosopher, who contended in his caps that a measure of civilization was afforded by the consumption of spirituous liquors, is evidently too much for the Alaskans, with its supplies of rum and whisky in exchange

THE example of what may result from a lax enforcement of building laws afforded in New York should not be lost in other towns. Pittsburg may do well to inquire if there are any buildings within her limits put up in defiance or evasion of her build-ing requirements.

WE regret to bear a report that John G. Warwick, who defeated McKinley for Con-gress last fall, is making an exposure of mental deficiency in connection with the West Point cadetship. The statement is that, having thrown the appointment open to competitive examination, he refused to appoint the youth who won in the examins and opposed Warwick's election. This is not creditable to Warwick, It was open to him to make the appointment one of the spoils, although intelligent Congressmen abandoned that practice, even before the days of civil service reform; but having de clared that it should be awarded by a competitive examination, Mr. Warwick cannot creditably nullify that position. He should make up his mind to be either a statesman or a spoileman and stick to it. Consistency is a tewel; and even the fact that Carlyle de clared it to be the virtue of fools does no lessen its importance to Mr. Warwick.

THE American Social Science Association in session at Saratoga this week has arrived. after full discussion, at the deliberate con-clusion that the experience of the world proves the Malthusian doctrine to be incorrect. It is gratifying to learn that this profound body has found out what every well nformed person knew a generation ago:

THE American eagles are flying home ward in the fall. A flock of \$1,000,000 are en route and are regarded as the precursors of more of those who left earlier in the year. Europe cannot keep all of our gold, much a she would like.

By an announcement in our musica columns it will be seen that Pittsburg is soon to be in full enjoyment of a large auditorium for the use of conventions, music festivals and other gatherings for which the ordinary halls are inadequate. The Central Rink, remodeled and refitted, will furnish the locality. As it is expected to have the auditorium ready for use in October-and one or two attractions are already engaged for itit will be seen that the project makes an important addition to Pittsburg's places of amusement.

WHILE there may be room for disput about the other charges against Mr. Patrick Egan, there is unfortunately no question that he was left three days behind time on the war news. For an American citizen of Hibernian descent who has also been a newspaper man this is absolutely fatal.

THE most impressive feature of the season when the sere and yellow leaf is impending is the funereal and somber tone which provails over the efforts of the professional

THE certificate of character given to Balmaceda by Mr. Thomas H. Nelson, as an "ideal of honesty," would be flattering if it did not come into severe collision with that attempt to get off with some hundreds of nds of Chilean public funds. In the light of that transaction the conclusion is imperative that Mr. Neison's ideals of hon-esty must have been formed on a peculiarly

THE assertion that Robert Lincoln's prefers. But when the result is execrable roads for nearly all sections, the inquiry what Mr. Lodge assumes. That gentletary way of conveying the information he happy bridegroom married her irtues rather than her beauty.

an Import Duty is Necessary Toronto Globe. WERSTON PLANAGAN now sits in the Collector's chair at El Paso and proudly re-Sects on the fact that after many years he knows what he is there for.

that there is a very strong feeling in Eng land to-day in favor of the colonies as com BANK robbing is going out of fashion in Missouri. The desperado who last tried the enterprise of holding up a bank made the pared with foreign trade connections. It has arisen in this way: For the last 10 or 15 mistake of his life in striking a town where years one foreign country after another has increased its import duties upon the the people caught him, strung him up to a tree and filled him full of holes. This sumindustrial productions of Great Britain, and to meet the stringency consequent upon these increases in foreign tariffs the prices of English manufactured products have been reduced from time to time. Well, then, mary treatment if generally adopted will speedily put the bank robbing business in the light of an industry where the hazards exceed the profits. it has not infrequently happened that wages also have necessarily been reduced in order to enable the manufacturers to

MR. Hysron's declaration that President Harrison is not acquainted with the Indiana politicians is intended as a criticism. But politicians is intended as a criticism. But with Mr. Huston's representation of the hunger of those politicians for spoils, the rest of the country may regard the charge as a vindication of the President.

By the way, what sort of a place is to be reserved for Chile at the World's Fair, since the new deal has brought the bottom cards

ALTHOUGH David B. Hill carefully straddled the fence on the political question his newspaper organ at Albany has con out fintfooted for free silver coinage. This was the inevitable logic of Hill's situation. Cleveland being the acknowledged leader of the anti-silver Democrats, it is a political necessity for Hill to pick up what votes he can by getting down on the other side of the fence.

NAMES PREDITERTLY HEARD.

M. HERMEL DUPIN has been appointed United States Consul at Nantes. SEIA BRY at present Turkish ambassador at Vienna, has been appointed Minister of

reign Affairs in the new Turkish Cabine BISHOP HUNTINGTON has gone to farm ing on the old homestead near Hadley, Mass. He is dow 78 years old and is enthusiastic over his outdoor work.

SIR HENRY WOOD, representing Great Britain, starts for Chicago Saturday to survey the field with a view to his country's exhibit at the World's Fair.

THE Czar gave an audience to Arnold Vhite on the Baron Hirsch scheme Friday. It is reported that the interview was satisfactory. Mr. White expects another inter-

COLONGL WILLIAM F. SWITZLER, the Missouri statistician, who held office under Cleveland's administration, is about to marry a Washington lady. The Colonel is 77 years of age.

SENATOR QUAY has rented a cottage on Indiana avenue, Atlantic City, and will move into it to-morrow. His family will join him Monday and they will remain there for a couple of months.

A GENTLEMAN who has recently returned from Asheville says that words cannot portray the magnificence of the chateau George Vanderbilt is building there. The tennis oust alone is to cost \$50,000. MISS CHARLOTTE HIGGINS, who carried

off the honors of entrance into the Univer-sity of London over 1,600 male students, is a little Scotch girl, 20 years old, and to judge from her picture, a very youthful looking JULIA MARLOWE, the actress, is said to have a wonderful memory. As a test not long ago she committed to memory and re-cited the entire letter of Baron Fava to Sec-

retary Blaine after it had been read but wice in her presence. . THE Foreign Committee of Columbian Fair Commission, accompanied by Sir Henry Wood, Secretary of the Royal Commission, and Mr. James Dredge, editor of Engineering, sailed for New York from Southsmpton yesterday.

It is announced that Mr. and Mrs. Blaine and Hattie and James G. Blaine, Jr., will leave Bar Harbor about the 15th inst. and go to Augusta to occupy their residence on State street for three weeks, returning to Washington early in October.

MRS. PIERRE LORILLARD, Mrs. Pell, Mrs. Allexander Van daughters, Mrs. Chew, wife of the United States Secretary of Legation in Vienna, and Mrs. Murphy, wife of the former Consul General at Frankfort, are the belies at present at Homburg, where they have introduced the American valse known as the

THE Princess Sophia, the wife of the frown Prince of Greece, is the granddaugh ter of Oneen Victoria and sister of the En peror of Germany. On her marriage to the Crown Prince she had to adopt his faith. Now, as the Tagliche Runashau, of Athens, reports, she will have to go through the cerony of baptism according to Greek rites a second time.

A NEW MINING CAMP.

t Has Already Eight Hundred People, and More Are Going There.

sit Lake Sentinel. 1 La Plata City is a new mining camp located near Ogden, Utah. Discoveries were recent ly made in the mountains near there, and the camp now has a population of about 800 peo-ple nearly all living in tents. The entire ountry within a circuit of five miles has een taken up with mining claims, and every man is a prospective millionaire. The town is situated in a narrow gulch, and on both sides of it the mountains rise in steep slopes. The claim from which the town is named in in the bottom of the canon, and even the

in the bottom of the canon, and even the sand of the stream contains mineral, and is being sacked for shipment.

Business of all kinds in the way of supplies and provisions is rushing, and hack lines are doing a land office business carrying speculators and miners into the camp. A newspaper is being talked of. The significant sign "Chinamen, Take a Sneak," is posted conspicuously on the cutskirts of the town, and thus far has been obeyed to the letter. A survey of the country is now in progress to determine lines and boundaries. Ogden and Logan are courting the new town in every possible way to catch its trade, but up to date honors are evenly divided.

HARRISON'S POOR LUCK.

FACIS ABOUT CINCINNATI.

of Its Streets.

The present area of Cincinnati is 34%

miles of streets and 218% miles of alleys were paved. The total cost of completed and pro-

ected street improvements during 1889 amounted to \$1,513,524. In 1889 the city paid

out for street gas lighting, \$217,584. The lineal measurement of the gas mains up to January 1, 1830, was 294 miles. Sidewalk ex-

penditure-during 1889 was \$91,270.

A very interesting "census of travel" was taken at 90 different points on as many different streets, with the result of proving

that during the two days' observations, be-tween the hours of 6 A. M. and 10 r. M., 142 337

horses and 83,960 vehicles passed the points of observation an approximate weight of 161,249 tons, including the estimated weight

The Immense Amount of Travel Upon 5

Chicago Clay Journal.)

BRANDING OWNERLESS ISLANDS. Rain Drives the President Back Home From His Bunting Excursion British Fleet Hunting New Territory in CAPE MAY, Sept. 5 .- [Special.] -The President did not have excellent luck to-day on the Pacific Ocean.

New York Times. 1 his gunning excursion. When the time for departure came at 5 o'clock this morning It is reported that Great Britain has a naval expedition in the Pacific for the pur-pose of "discovering" and annexing, islands that belong to nobody in particular except ere was a heavy rain and the threatening look of the weather caused the party to wait until 10 o'clock, when the clouds had disapthe inhabitants. The officers of the expe-dition have recently hoisted the British peared. They left Schellenger's landing in Congressman Reyburn's steam launch Congressman Reyburn's steam launch Neosha, and on board were President Harrison, George W. Boyd, Lieutenant John W. Parker, Charles Coffin, of Baltimore, and Congressman Reyburn.

They steamed off to the beaches with their guns already for action. The clouds again gathered and the rain caused the party to put back for the lauding at Sewell's Point, where the President and Lieutenant Parker left for the cottage. Home was reached at 2:30, and the President had but five Jersey birds, locally called yellow legs. Messrs. Boyd and Reyburn then went out to Cold Spring inlet on a fishing cruise. flag over the lovely island, of Labreton, lying near the Phillipfnes. It is said that this year they have added at least half a dozen islands to her Britannic Majesty's dominion, though they have falled to keep the rest of the world informed of their progress. The German explorers who have been trying to rival the British have met

They have set up a protectorate over some of the islands of the Gilbert group, hoping for as much success as they had previously gained in the Marshall group; but the native chiefs there object to German protection, and have recently shown their readiness to fight against it, and especially to prevent the seizure of Japiton wainh. It is probable that the German Kaiser has not yet given his whole mind to the consideration of the questions that are under debate at Jubuit and thereabouts. square miles. Seven city parks occupy an area of 539 acres. Up to January 1, 1890, 2671

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE

MISS MARGARET CAMERON, a Scotch woman, who organized the Columbian Spin Slik Company of Paterson, N. J., some years ago, and managed its affairs very successfully, building up a large and paying business, died Friday.

Mr. T. J. Wiggin died in Durham, N. H., on Thursday, aged 90. He represented the town in the Legislature when Franklin Pierce was Speaker of the body. He was captain of the millia which escorted General Lafayet e through the town in 1894.

PRANCIS BARTON, a wealthy resident of Phila-delphia, died Friday night of paralysis at his sum-mer home in East Red Bank, N. J., aged 65 years. He was an uncle of Mrs. John Jacob Astor, of New York City, and leaves a daughter, Mrs. Pen-dleton, of White Sulphur Springs, Va.

MURRAY'S MUSINGS.

Member of the British Parliament Thinks Making Money by Postponing Projected Enterprises - A Girl's Pretty Hands-Millionaires Who Are Ignorant-False Teeth for Fighting Dogs - Odds and nember of the British Parliament, said:
"I have not the least hesitation in saying

IFROM A STAFF CORRES -The case of Count Mitkiewicz and his Chinese concessions, which gets'a pretty thorough overhauling in the newspaper press occasionally, illustrates a queer phase of metropolitan life. There is considerable money in many an undeveloped scheme that, once developed and put to the test, would prove a financial failure. To bring things to a focus is to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. Take such mysterious attractions as the Keely motor—by the by, what has become of Mr. Keely and his motor?—the alleged Chinese concessions, the Isthmian canals, the recovery of Kidd's treasures, the search for the forgotten mines—any scheme, in fact, that is mysterious and not readily demonstrable to the ordinary mind, and plenty of money can be found to fill the pockets of its proprietors and managers. The art of getting this money as long as possible is in eleverly balancing success and failure. One is played against the other. This can be done so that a man who has put in \$10,000 to "develop" the scheme can be called upon successfully again and again. Rather than lose what he has already invested he will Rather than lose what he has already invested he will submit to more or less additional extortion. In this way the undeveloped scheme is made to pay a handsome profit to its managers. New York is full of such schemes and schemers. Though they have often been exposed by the newspapers they find new believers and fresh capital on every hand. It is not an easy thing to determine the legitimate from the illegitimate when it come to business speculation. One often fades imperceptibly into the other as truth may fade into falsehood, leaving no telltale line of demarcation. Children Are to Be Seen.

Naturally among the artisan class, then, the opinion is fast gaining ground that it would be better to impose certain moderate duties upon the products of high tariff foreign countries, even if in England they have to give a somewhat higher price than they do at present for certain classes of necessary articles." -The other day some literary friends articles."

"And the effect of this would be?"

"Why, in that way at least some foreign countries would be compelled to change their present systems. For instance, it is believed in England by many who have studied the question that the imposition of a comparatively small duty on American wheat would show the citizens of the United States that the trade game is not entirely in at down to lunch. There were two children, boys of 7 and 4, about whom some dissussion ensued. The mother of the little -year-old said proudly that he was of such gentle disposition that she was never shamed to have him at the table with grown ashamed to have him at the table with grown people. The conversation naturally assumed a literary tinge, and the 4-year-old wisely confined himself to his peaches and cream. When they were finished, however, he saw an opening finally, and turning his blue eyes full upon his nearest neighbor, a bright woman of letters, he gravely said:

"Are you reading 'Peter Ibbetsont'"

There was a grand collapse of the entire party; but the little fellow explained his position immediately afterward with the naive remark: "That's what mamma always asks people."

A Phase of Superstition. wheat would show me clearens of the United States that the trade game is not entirely in their hands, and it would cause the farmers of the United States to consider twice or thrice before supporting the present almost prohibitory tariff."

"How far has this belief spread in Eng-

-These who are superstitious stop and

glance wonderingly at a new tailoring estab-ishment on upper Broadway. Before the sign was fairly up you could hear, "I wonder who's going in there," "Well, well," "Somebody's got nerve," "I'll give him three months," "Nobody but a tailor could ever buck successfully against fate." All this because of this new shop in a well-known because of this new shop in a well-known place. The popular uptown opinion, being of rather a sporting and theatrical turn, is to the effect that had luck attaches to this particular building. And from the results that have invariably followed its occupancy by other tenants there would seem to be some ground for the superstition.

It is a narrow, insignificant building, finished, as all of these places are along here, in the most expensive style inside, wainscoting, counters, shelving and celling. Perhaps 75 tenants have occupied this one room within the last few years. The commercial careers of half a dozen tailors strew the shore, half a dozen salcons and restaurants, picture dealmore than it does the American reciprocity more than it does the American protective policy. It proposes to fight as hard as it can against any extension of our trade that threatens to jeopardize British interests. The reciprocity agreement effected under the operations of the McKinley bill between the United States.

the last few years. The commercial careers of haif a dozen saloons and restaurants, picture dealers, stationers and all sorts of shops have been washed up here and floated away again on the next tide. From a month to three months settled most of them. Not less than \$200,000 have been sunk there in these small business ventures within half a dozen years. Gus" Heckler, a well known sporting gentleman, ran the place he called "Bohemin" there the longest. "Bohemia" had such a bad reputation that after a long time of comparative immunity from the law the police were compelled to break it up. It broke Gus at the same time. Since then there has been a rapidly changing procession of occupants. The inliure of the last restaurant left the place vacant and the plate glass windows served only for show bills, until this tailor came along. The curious part of it is there is no apparent season for this bad luck. It is a spleudid location and there is no 13 in the number. Yet a queer feeling comes over me every time I pass the spot. But we are in a position to offer Spain what Great Britain cannot offer, namely, the re-moval of restrictions on imported sugar. Great Britain, a free trade country, has nothing to offer in return for reciprocity with Spain. It is, therefore, not on an equal footing with the United States. Our barrier of protection gives the United States a special opportunity to secure reciprocal trade advantages in return for a removal, in part or in whole, of the tariff upon pro-tected commodities. The splendid ad-Didn't Know They Were Pretty.

-She sat at one of the small tables on the roof of the Casino. She was not handsome distingue, nor loud, nor specially at tractive, and yet more people looked at her than at any one else in the vicinity. She had a pretty hand—an exquisitely molded It was small, delicate, aristocraticwith the loveliest taper fingers, the pinkest nalls—a lovely hand indeed to look upon. She didn't know this. Innocently she adjusted her blonde bangs. Her wine glass permitted her to play with it. The immense black handle of her parasol was a splendid foil—the pretty fingers would scarcely meet around it. It was impossible to look in her direction without seeing that hand—those hands—she had two of them. The bangs bothered her, and when the bangs didn't bother her it was the big handle, the wine glass, or fan, or something. Sweet young innocent! If she only knew what pretty hands she has how satisfactory the knowledge would be! with the loveliest taper fingers, the pinkest

Fate Pursued the Tweed Bing. -"See that straight little fellow with a sort of mottled face, close mustache and small, twinkling gray eyes? That is Mr. John Devlin," remarked a man-about-town. "He's an inspector or boss or something for contractor John D. Crimmins who is repaycontractor John D. Crimmins who is repaying Broadway and laying the cable road. Deviin's father, Charley Deviin, was as big a contractor in his time. He was worth his millions. He was a bondsman for Boss Tweed for \$500,000. He finally died not worth a cent. The son, who was also well to do in his own right at one time is now scratching for a living with the rest of them. Curions, but scarcely one of the old crowd that fattened off the city in Tweed's time is now in even moderately comfortable circumstances. Bad luck overtook them one by one sooner or later."

consistent with politeness and the proprieties, that he would veto the free coinage of silver bill if such a measure came before him. That puts aside the silver standard peremptorily for more than two years, and the fair presumption is forever. The crops are too much for the Ku Klux of Kansas. The Democratic hew-gag has a mournful tone, and the tom-tom of the calamity salesmen is sounded softly. There is not as great sorrow as there was in the circles of the Democratic reformers about the passage of the Surplus. Several people show up who have not been driven to bankruptcy and despair by the McKinley tariff iaw. The coming of gold is a sign, and indeed the assurance, of good times. We expected it, but not so early in the season. -It may appear a little singular to some people, but there are millionaires in New York who can scarcely write their own here also, not quite millionaires, who cannot end or write at all. These men have fort read or write at all. These men have fortunes as contractors, real estate speculators, etc., and are men not only respected because of their wealth, but because of their natural ability and personal good qualities. They were common laborers once and earned their money too late in life to remedy the defects of filiteracy. They have children around them who amply supply the deficiency—who read the papers for them, write their letters and keep their accounts and sign their checks. To a man of letters, however, it seems pretty hard lines to have a million and not be able to read or write. Yet the most influential man in New York affairs to-day can scarcely do more.

False Teeth and Feathers. False Teeth and Feathers.

-There is a little old-fashioned hotel up near One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street where a few old sports congregate and where cock fights and growlers go hand in hand. Among these was a rollicking Hi-bernian the other evening who was retailing his experience in the pit.
"He was a lovely bird, that wan, ony he hadn't no tall. So I tuck an' sewed a tail on 'im, an' he wint in an' laid out the other wan. He wiped up the earth wid 'im!" One of thebystanders remarked that wan. He wiped up the earth wid 'im!"
One of thely standers remarked that anybody who would sew a tail on a bird in order
to fight him would put false teeth in a dog
for a like purpose.

"I did that same, too," interrupted Pat,
"an' didn't I fix steel fangs in ould McCarty's dog 'Sing,' an' didn't he just everlastingly lick Tim's dog 'Tan'." Well, I should
soy! There's science in dog fightin' as well
as cock fightin', an' don't ye furgit it!"

Geean Voyages or Funerals. -"The best thing nine cases out of ter for debilitated persons," remarked a promvoyage. Of course, if a person is too far gone with some disease like consumption sending him off to sea or the mountains of sending him off to sea or the mountains of Colorado, or some place like that is merely killing him off at once. When I refer to debilitated persons now I mean those having no organic disease, who are simply worn down by business or dissipation, or are recovering from temporary illness. An ocean voyage, on a long trip vessel, brings about the necessary change of diet, of air, of associati as and breaks connection with business or other worries. In many cases the ocean trip is the only effective and certain remedy. I often prescribe it, though," the doctor added laughingly, "It is generally throwing away paying cases. There are many people who have ample means who

comm remedy. It is cheaper than a doctor's bill, and by far cheaper than a funeral." There Are Servants and Servants.

-The example of the late steward of the Mariborough Hotel, who began as a dish carrier at Deimonico's and ended as one of the most expert and popular buyers and private dinner managers in the city, is a lesson worthy of the study of every young man who finds him-elf cast in the role of a servitor. The lesson is, there are servants and servants. There are humble carriers of and servants. There are humble carriers of hotel dishes at four or five dollars a week and head waiters who manage hundreds of men and stewards who handle hundreds of thousands of dollars at from two to five thousand dollars a year. There are cooks overpated at \$12 a month and cooks who earn \$10,000 a year. There are inchers at \$6 a week and isokeys at \$100 a week. There are maids extravarantly remnerated at \$1 a week -London omnibus drivers gained \$90,000

and lackeys at \$100 a week. There are maids extravagantly remunerated at \$3 a week and maids treasured at \$5. There are personal cierks at \$15 per week and private secretaries at \$10,000 a year. The difference is of grade, of brains, of faithfulness and ambition, of intelligent application and continuous hard work. It is customary in this country to regard all personal service as degrading and all servants as menials beneath respectable consideration. Just why the man who brings your food and arranges your table is any more a servant than the man who measures out your tea and sugar or cuts your silk and called is too nice a point for argument. The pay is mostly about the same, and both are equally subject to the whims and insolence of customers and employers. Nevertheless, there is a distinction in the public mind, and this distinction has always existed.

Rewards of Personal Service.

Rewards of Personal Service.

-The rewards of personal service are ot to be despised. Thousands of men in New York who are personal servants make more money than the average tradesman and tens of thousands who wear white aprons and caps are doing better financially than the average farmers and land owners of the country. There are hundreds of merely upper servants, such as housekeep-ers, butlers, head waiters, stewards, valots, private secretaries, etc., who are better paid than the majority of bank tellers, cas than the majority of bank tellers, cashiers, etc., and actually make more money per anium than the average country bankers. The average personal servant of a rich man, whether that servant be valet, courier, steward or private secretary, is usually a man of brains, education, personal probity, varied experience, sound judgment, and devoted heart and soul to his employer. There are ample evidences everywhere in this great city that all of these qualities make valuable servants and are as necessary to those who would reach the highest rewards hose who would reach the highest rewar n that line as they are to successful in pendence. About all personal service in the metropolis is in the hands of foreigners. And we, well—"They also serve who only stand and wait."

He Created a Senuation

-An Englishman with a sandy beardbig-boned, brawny-looking fellow-created a diversion on Broadway one sultry day last week by appearing in a slonched hat with a white towel round it, the red striped ends of the towel floating behind over his neck. That is to say, it looked like a towel; but it was the right sort of thing, don't you-know, for India. On Broadway it created more excitement than any article of male attire has for many years. Even the passe and blase Broadway car horses stopped to look at it with astonishment.

CHARLES THEODORE MURRAY.
NEW YORK, September 5.

INDIAN RUNNERS

They Are Employed to Mexico to Carry Mail

cisco Call.] The Indian runners are familiar figures in Mexico. They are employed by the Govern-ment to carry the mails among the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and make better time than any animal that could be employed. A runner will carry from 20 to 30 pounds of mail and never be delayed by washouts or swollen streams. He is always on an easy run, that must carry him along six or seven miles an hour at least. He is nearly always dressed in white cotton cloth, which makes him a conspicuous figure against the somber green and black tints of the high mountain him to look like a ghost or specter flitting

boniders strewn along the trail.

The trails, on the steep places, wind backward and forward in stretches from 50 to 75 yards in length, in order to find a grade up which a heavily laden pack mule can make his way. But the athietic carrier does not run the whole length of these windings in descending a hill. He cuts off the corners at descending a hill. He cuts off the corners at each bend by placing his hand on the edge of the trail and vaulting to the lower level, whenever the two levels are not more than six or seven feet apart. All this time he never gives up the little dog trot that is carrying him forward so rapidly and surely. The carrier will in half an hour go down a mountain side that would take the best male in a bullion train or the feetest one ridden by the little Mexican caballero, the best rider in the world, half a day to accomplish. In ascending, too, the carrier has methods rider in the world, half a day to accomplish. In ascending, too, the carrier has methods of taking shorter cuts' up steeper inclines, so as to gain time and distance at every

A Two-Edged Silver Sword. Columbus Dispatch.]

The Ohio Democrats might as well acknowledge that they have put themselves in a bad plight by giving this weapon to their opponents. Since that meeting at Niles they have found out how skillfully McKinley can have nut into his hands, and they may reacampaign will still see that weapon uplifted We are mistaken in our estimate of Governor Campbell's shrewdness if he is not already scoring his party in no uncertain terms for the mistake that has been made.

The Democratic Delay Is Curious.

t. Louis Globe-Democrat. The delay of the Ohio Democrats in the mattee of the opening of their campaign is curious and suggestive. They have no time to lose if they expect to make a creditable fight; and it must be that they have no hope of success, or they would be more eager to enter the fray.

RUSSIA SQUEEZED TURKEY.

THERE is an impression that Russia may repeat the Crimean war rather than permit England to hold Egypt without compensat-ing the Czar.—Synaouse Herald.

It is unlikely that the other parties in the treaty of Berlin-England in partieularwill permit the concession granted to the Czar to stand unchallenged.—Chicago Times. THE acquiescence of Turkey in privileges o Russia not accorded by treaty to othe powers is so serious a matter that already i commotion has arisen, and there is liable to be trouble.—Ochkosh Northwesterner.

THE Sultan of Turkey has dismissed his old ministers and appointed a new set. This, in tends to confirm the belief that he is adopting a more friendly attitude toward Russ Buffalo Express. Ir was for Turkey's interests to concede

the Russian demand, and as it is not likely it would have done so without co the treaty powers its action can hardly be taken as likely to precipitate trouble.—Chicago Tribame. Or course, France will not protest again. the act of the Sultan. England has lost her Disruell and much of her old time bravado,

thing more serious than to let her lion Tun ever-menacing attitude of Russia compels Great Britain and some of the other European powers to stand by Turkey, and that easily accounts for the defaut attitude

if not pinck, and she is not likely to do any-

of Turkey in resisting the Servian-Russian demand for war indemnity or territory made upon Buigaria.—*Brooklya Citizen.*THE remarkable feature of this business is the quietness with which England submits to it. Fifteen years ago such a step on the a deciaration of war from Great Britain, Now Lord Sulisbury lazily turns to Ger-many and asks: "How far will you allow Austria to go in compensating herself for this outrage?"-New York Sun.

While the other powers have been fudulg Walls the other powers have been indulging in magnificent masquerades on land and
water Russia has squeezed Turkey with the
threat of taking territory in liquidation of
the war indemnity still unpaid since the
struggle in the Balkan peninsula, and Turkey, rather than lose a foot of subject soil,
has left the Triple Alliance and England to
wonder what she is going to do next.—Chicomp. Herald.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-China is to have flour mills. -Our railroads employ 3,000,000. -Uncle Sam is worth \$62,500,000,000. -Georgia has a woman train dispatcher.

-South Africa is shipping oranges to

-Sharks are bothering the fishermen in Long Island Sound. -The town of Argonia, Kan., is officered and run entirely by women.

a year by winning their strike. -A velocity as high as 2,887 feet per second has been attained by a projectile from a rapid fire gun.

-A company to insure tobacco planters against loss by hall is one of the latest schemes in Connecticut.

-Glasscock county claims the youngest groom in Georgia. He is 18 years old, while his wife is 25 and has grown children. -The glut of potatoes in Southern California continues. In one section they are being offered at 5 cents a sack in the ground. -According to a Japanese belief the Mikado is descended from the gods, being one hundred and twenty-first in direct line of descent.

(124,000,000) than there are men, women and children in Great Britain, France and Germany put together, with the population of several minor European states cast in as

-The weight of each anchor plate on the Brooklyn bridge is 23 tons, the height of the towers above the roadway is 100 feet. Just six years after the first wire was strung across the East river for the bridge the first assenger crossed.

-An artesian well near Albert Lea. Minn., which spouts both oil and water, often changes the programme and sends out a stream of small minnows, which are wholly unlike any known species of fish found in that vicinity.

-A nectarine was found growing on a seach tree at Ventura, the other day, on the same stem with a small, fuzzy peach. The nectarine was the only one found on the tree—"all the others," as the Ventum Obserer nalvely remarks, "being peaches."

-The celebrated Treadwell mine on Douglas Island, Alaska, keeps 240 stamps going The mine is an immense quarry of pay ore, enough being in sight to keep the mill, said to be the largest in the world, at work for 59 years. It is four miles from Juneau, a town of 1,200 inhabitants.

The canal which is to connect Manches ter, England, with the sea is one of the greatest undertakings of modern times. Its total length will be 33½ miles. It will be 28 feet deep, 120 feet wide at the bottom and 30 feet at the top. It is about three fourths completed, and will cost about \$45,000,000.

-An Italian fruit vendor in New York has a fancy for wasps, and on almost any day nearly 100 of these insects can be seen flying around or sucking the fruits and aying around or sucking the fruits and candles on the stand. They are not all so harmlessly engaged, however, as many settle on his hands and face, and sting him. His face and hands bear witness to his bad treatment by his pets, but he takes no notice of the bites. He says he has to sacrifications for his little friends, so he does not mind.

-At a glassworks in White Mills, Wayne county, there is on exhibition that is regarded as the finest set of cut glass ever turned out in this country. It consists of 59 separate pieces and has been ordered by the United States Government for the White House. On each piece of the set, from the mammoth center piece and punch bowl to the tiny sait cellers, is engraved the coat of arms of the United States. This work alone has occupied months of time. The total cost will be in the neighborhood of \$6,000.

-An Englishman who recently passed through New York on his way home from Australia, whither he went to give advice upon the subject of the rabbit pest, describes that particular curse as so scribes that particular curse as something beyond the imagination of those who have not seen it. When rabbits descend upon a plantation in swarms, as they frequently do, they leave whole acres bare of vegetation. The returning traveler is now manufacturing 200 miles of wire netting per day for use as fenering against the incursions of Australian rabbits.

-In the matter of mere distance covered do not make much of a show beside those of named Layton, now a sleeping car superintendent at Indianapolis, has kept a record of his journeyings since 1583, and the total is 2,338,346 miles. Conductor S. G. Boone, late of the Reading, has covered 2,847,05) miles, and another Reading conductor has ridden something over 1,697,800 miles. Even these figures would probably be far surpassed by the records of some of the old Captains of the ocean steamships. named Layton, now a sleeping car superin

-A Judge in Hungary was petitioned reently by members of the Nazarene sect in the town of Gyoma for permission to cru-cify one of their number, "who was a Mes-siah, and had been called by heaven to save men." The Judge, for a moment, was dum-founded. "Priends," he replied, after re-covering his senses, "I do not wish to interfore with your religious practices. If your Messiah wishes to be crucified let him prepare himself for death. Remember, however, if he does not rise in turee days I shall cause every one of you to be hanged." The cause every one of you to be hanged." The Nazarenes, it is almost needless to say, al-lowed their chief to live.

-A saddler near Stratford, England, named Ryan, has discovered on an old oaken cupboard an inscription to the purport that the article of furniture was made by Shakes peare's own hand. The cupboard has been in the possession of the family for more than 100 years, but the inscription was covered until recently, when it appeared in the process of cleaning. It is said that the cupboard originally came from an old house, now demolished, which had been occuhouse, now demolished, which had been occupied by Shakespeare's family. The inscription is in copper nails driven into the wood and runs thus: "I bought it. I sawed it, nailed it and I carved it."
"WILLIAM SHAKESPHARE."

RHYNKLED RHYMELETS.

Doctor-So you are suffering from in somnia, are you?

Pat Hattigan (the patient)—Thot's not it, sorr, sure the only thing that troubles me is of can's shippe the neight,—Harper's Bunts. Porter-That Kentucky gentleman re uses to occupy room 44.
Hotel Clerk.—What's wrong?
"There's a picture of some fruit hanging on the

roll Free Press. .Two women met in Paradise-Where they had recently arrived; And each one of the other asked How in the bright abode she thrived Then straightway each one made reply,

rall, and he says it makes his mouth w

""Tis very beautiful and bright; here's everything to please the ear, There's everything to please the ear And everything to feast the sight. Then each exhaled a long, deep sigh; And said "I"ve searched in every nook; But nowhere can I find a glass To see how these new garments look."

Gas Snobberly, a New York Fifth avenue dude, paid a young lady a great deal of attention at a social gathering, but she southhed him un-mercifully. At last Gus, who had been taking too "I really believe, Miss Blank, ye's think that I

"O, no. Mr. Snobberly." she replied with a sweet smile, "I never judge a per sa by the way he looks."—Tame Stitings. I wish I was a boy again

To roll and tumble in the dirt, With bruised, bare feet and nothing on But ragged trousers and a shirt,

-Nan Fork Herald. "I believe a woman may sometimes re-

form a man."
"You think so?"
"You we have no record of Cain ever doing any
more harm after he got a wife." - Nese York Press Four-year-old Charlotte had been having

some trouble with her English, but she has entirely passed her difficulties on one point. "I see how if its now, mumma," she said the other day. Hens set and tay." "And people sit and lie, don't they, mamma?"

Architect-A modern seaside cottage bulls on this pian would cost you about \$1,500.— "
Millionaire (disgusted)—That might do for a dog

kennel Architect (with rare presence of mind showing another plan)—Yes, sir: that was my idea. It would do for the dog kennel. Now i ere is the plan for the cottage last, which can be null; I think, for about \$100,000. —Ohi 2000 Pribane.