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PITTSBURG, FRIDAY, SEPT. 11, 1891.

CLEAN THE STREETS!

This is Exposition time, when hundreds of thousands of strangers will come within our gutes during the season; and a loud call is in order upon the Street Department to make the premises passably pre-

They are not up to this standard now, On the contrary, while the people of every city are, on occasions, disposed to hold their own particular streets the dirtiest in creation, we think any unprejudiced jury would feel compelled to award the premium for general slovenliness in this particular to our own burg at the present moment.

THE DESPATOR has been abundantly willing to make allowance for the difficulties Chief Bigelow has had to encounter during the past few years in the matter of street cleaning. Building operations, mud carried into town from unpaved streets, and a great deal of public work to be pushed and superintended, have furnished

But these conditions no longer exist. The present dirty state of the streets of Pittsburg, especially in the lower part of the town, is the resultof sheer inattention. Some of the approaches to the Exposition building, especially between Liberty and Penn, are marvels of unsightliness and untidiness, and are apt to make the visitor wonder whether or not they are intended as a special exhibit of how not to do it. It is not there alone, however, but also in important business sections that the prevailing want of cleanliness and of neatness

is proclaimed. The expenditure of plenty of water, of notices to property holders to put their idewalks in order, and of comparatively few dollars from the city treasury in getting the roadways in order, would quickly remedy all this. Let Chief Bigelow make a quiet tour of inspection for himself; and, from what we know of his capacity for duing things when aroused, we will feel sure forty-eight hours will witness a very much-needed transformation scene. Take a look around, Chief!

ONLY A CAMPAIGN VARN.

The campaign falsehood of the free traders who asserted that foreign farmers were able to purchase American farm imcheaper than they can be bought at home has been completely refuted. The free traders attempted to make farmers believe that the manufacturers were enabled, on account of the high protective tariff, to charge big prices here, while abroad they had to take lower prices because they entered into competition with machines made in England Such state. ments as these were made with intent to deceive, but the free traders forgot there was a means of finding whether they were telling the truth or not.

Twenty-six shippers of machinery and implements from New York were recently interviewed, and each of their produced books to show that their wholesale prices to murchasers abroad were the same as these received from buyers at home. If it be the case that foreign farmers can obtale their implements cheaper than their prototypes at home, then the merchants road most be operating in American mabluery at a heavy loss, for the freight must of added to the cost price in New York It is hardly to be reasonably expected that foreign merchants will stand in with American free traders and suffer immense losses for the sake of allowing them to prate about lower prices abroad than at ome for American goods.

REPUBLICANISM IS GROWING.

A number of incidents have happened intely which add weight to the belief that the days of the reign of sovereigns over Great Britain are numbered. In a speech parore one of the houses of the Canadian arthament the other day, one of the memsers said that the time was fast approachg when Canada could no longer submit to be called a colony of Great Britain, and it to well known that dissatisfaction over the existing state of affairs has been growing rapidly for some time past. In another part of the British Empire, Australia, the dissatisfaction has been even styled philanthropic coadjutors. They mere forcibly expressed, and it would not be surprising were the third continent to they can succeed better when they take take steps at any time to sever its connectible management of their affairs in their tion with the parent country. The expression of the laboring people at the recent congress of the Trades Union men in England toward the royal family is also significant. The attitude of Ireland is well known.

It was through her blind conservatism, egotism of her old colonial system that and while her present colonial system is for more generous, yet the self-governing colonies must have the rights of citizenwhile or they will all ultimately sever their a recent number of the Westminster Region offers as a suggestion a remedy which notices that an imperial federation be formed, but this cannot be done unless the impossible as long as the peace of the twenty years ago was harmless. world is not disturbed. The selfish interthe nation, and these are not public taste in the matter of literature.

stances the selfish interests might be over- | books could be published in paper form ruled by the necessity for the combined defense of the whole Empire, and feeling seize the proper occasion to enforce meantime a complete change of sentiment may witness either an imperial confederation of the colonies, including Britain, or, what is more likely, it may gaze upon the disintegration of the Empire and the esernment in Australia and in Canada.

PENNSYLVANIA WILL BE THERE. It is gratifying to observe the earnestness with which the Pennsylvania World's Fair Commission is getting down to busi- a victory to which they are not in the ness. Progress has been necessarily somewhat delayed by the untimely death of American brain that is at last asserting it-Charles S. Wolfe, who had been chosen commissioner, but Benjamin F. Whitman, of Erie, who was yesterday elected to fill the vacant place, is regarded as a strong selection, and pledges himself to push the work.

Lewis Emery, Jr., reports to the commission that arrangements are under way for exhibiting to the world the pre-eminence of Pennsylvania in the production of oil and gas. The other great industries of the Keystone State are receiving due attention. The lady members of the commission are fully abreast of their associates in that activity which is certain to insure success. There is, therefore, every reason to believe that the Commonwealth. which is really the greatest in the country, will be adequately represented on the shores of Lake Michigan in 1892.

SLAVERY STILL EXISTS.

Following closely upon the heels of the announcement that slavery exists in Liberia, comes the news that a cargo of three hundred slaves, bound for San Benito, Mexico, put into Drake's Bay, ten miles from San Francisco, Cal. The latter are natives of the Gilbert Islands on their way to work on the coffee plantations, and are said to be under contract, but the fact remains that they are in reality slaves, and a shudder of horror that such a state of affairs can exist in this enlightened age will creep over the moralists.

Yet slavery has existed in the United States for many years and nothing has been done to prevent it. There are on the Pacific coast hundreds of Chinese women and coolies who are held in bondage as closely as were the negroes before the War. There have been actual sales of women in the city of San Francisco, and it is well known there that their value is from \$800 to \$2,500. Scarcely a week passes on the Pacific coast but accounts are published of the escape and recapture of Chinese female slaves. These have neither created horror nor have they induced attempts to establish their freedom. Occasionally when a Chinese woman applies to the courts for relief, she is given a home, but only in such cases is there the least interference with the rights of the Chinese masters. Before rescuing parties are sent to the Gilbert Islands of to Liberia, it might be well to wipe out the slave trade in the United States.

THE EVOLUTION OF STRIKES. It is apparent from an examination of

the situation that strikes among the laboring classes are likely to become less frequent each year until the time shall come when they will be unknown. Both the employers and the employed recognize the fact that the proper way to settle differences as to wages, hours of labor and other questions is by arbitration. The feeling of the laboring men was expressed the other day in the Trades Union meeting in England, where a speaker declared that it was criminal to strike where arbitration could be made to answer. On the other hand, the employers are giving evidences that they are willing to settle differences in this manner, and it is believed that the interests of both classes are more closely joined to-day than they have ever been in the past. In the recent differences that have been adjusted in this country arbitrary demands by both sides have been less closely adhered to and it was due to the feeling that strikes are disadvantageous for all concerned, that concessions were made on both sides. When the time comes that the strike is the only and last resort, the laborer, as well as the employer, will find the condition materially improved.

In France the evolution of strikes is now in progress and the higher forms of the settlement of difficulties have not vet been reached. There is in that country a noticeable excessive disproportion between causes and effects. In this country, if strikes come at all, it is only after long negotiations which have resulted unsatisfactorily, but in France the strikes take at the outset a character furious with animosity and no attempt is made at arbitration. It is asserted that the cause of this is not difficult to discover and that it is due to the fact that the workmen, instead of confiding the defense of their interests to men connected with their own trade. have recourse to politicians or men of another trade. Happily for the workingmen of the United States, they now have the good sense to refuse to be led by politicians or by those who only seek their own aggrandizement. The calling in of people whose interests are not the same as those of the workingmen is very dangerous, but the laboring people in the United States have learned by experience to avoid selffind, as will the French workingmen, that

own hands. WEARY OF SO-CALLED REALISM.

The assertion is made that the demand for so-called realistic literature is growing smaller and that the public taste is changing for the better. Such a statement, comand the domineering, greedy and insular ing at a time when the human mind seemed to have a morbid and greedy crav-England lost her chief American colonies, ing for the impure in fiction, is almost too much to be desired, to be implicitly believed. An examination of the books displayed in the stores certainly does not indicate that there has been a recent imconnection with the Empire. A writer in provement, although the dealers state that sales of books that would have been interdicted in the days of our forefathers, are may be a solution of the difficulty. He not nearly so large as they were a year ago, and that there is a considerable increase in the demand for fiction of the colonies are given a full and proportion- higher grade and for the magazines. ated share in the Imperial Parliament. Still, at almost any hour of the day, school Britain most enter into the federation and boys and school girls, young men and become a province of the Empire upon the young women may be seen on the streets, same terms as the other colonies. It is carrying under their arms books, comheld, though, that voluntary federation is pared with which, the dime novel of

A writer in a recent magazine declares ests of those now in power overrule all that he cannot determine where to place considerations of the common welfare of the responsibility for the degradation of likely to be relinquished until war It does not take a very searching investimakes it apparent that without confedera- gution to lead to the conclusion that the tion the Empire cannot be held together | responsibility rests with the publishers, with certainty. Under these circum- and that the discovery of the fact that

and placed on the market for small prices has been the principal cause of the vitiated as they do, is it to be thought strange that | taste. Prior to this discovery the reading the colonies at the present time take so of the general public was confined to such little apparent interest in the burning | works as could be obtained from libraries. questions which are now agitating the and in none of these institutions could be European nations? That they would found such impure literature as can now be seen on every side. But publishers equality cannot be doubted, unless in the found that there was a ready sale for meantime a complete change of sentiment translations from French writers and for should occur. The present generation all kinds of materialistic stories, and since then the market has been flooded with the most vicious literature. It is a melancholy fact that a large proportion of humanity is ready at all times to be led astray; but, tablishment of republican forms of gov- at the same time, it is encouraging to hear that they are wearying of the nauseating doses, bound in book form, that the pub lishers have been giving them. The social reformers who have been harning on this subject will now come forward and claim

> An earthquake was the cause of the collapse of numerous buildings in San Salvador. If the authorities of New York could only assign as natural a reason for the collapse of outldings, then they would have more peaceful dreams than they are experiencing at

THE Labor Congress in England is wrestling with political questions now. The advisability of remunerating members of Parliament was discussed at length, the idea being that at some future time a representa-tive of the laboring classes might be sent there. There is no reason why a member of Parliament should not be paid for the time he actually works for the benefit of his country, but time checks should be kept to see that he doesn't receive more than his services are worth.

An Atchison man during a married life of five years paid all the funeral expenses of six of his wife's relatives. If this is the customary manner of treating married men, no wonder the young ladies of Kansas are complaining that there are no marriageable men in market.

IT seems that the phrase, "See Naples and die" could appropriately be supplanted by "Rule Haiti and die." Of the fifteen rulers over that island one served his term out, one was starved to death, one con mitted suicide, another was poisoned, two were murdered, seven were exiled, and two escaped from the island. The latest returns do not indicate that the insurance companies are anxious to take risks on the life of Hippolyte.

JENNIE JUNE declares that the great art of life is to eliminate. A great many politicians in the anti-protection camp will wish they had conquered this art when they wake up on the morning after election.

CANADA's complaint that her affairs re ceive but little attention in the United King. dom cannot now be justly made. The British press is displaying the greatest interest in the revelation of corruption at Ottawa, and is commenting unpleasantly on the colonial politics. The United States has the satisfac tion, however, of knowing that it can repay old scores by offering a safe retreat for som of the defaulting Canadian officials.

THE recognition of the Junta's Govern ment in Chile by the United States has been made at last. It is supposed that the authorities have now conceded that "better late

THE press of England finds cause for alarm in the fact that France and Russia have agreed to act together on the Chinese question. The truth of the matter is that agree upon that would not excite the suspicion of the Dreibund, and they chose this subject. If they could only agree as to the length the Kaiser ought to grow his beard the whole of Europe would feel relieved.

him in the Cincinnati hotels, and in Massa chusetts they decline to put him on the EVEN religion is now drawn into the

vortex of discord in Europe. The conver-sion of Princess Sophie of Prussia, wife of the Crown Prince of Greece, to the Greek Church, has produced a cold feeling between Germany and Greece, and has strengthened Russia's influence with the Grecian ruler.

NAMES FREQUENTLY SEEN.

QUEEN VICTORIA puts in her spare time plying the crotchet needle. JULES SIMON, the celebrated French economist, detests tobacco, and says that he is an inveterate enemy of alcohol.

MRS P T BARNEM widow of the late P. T. Barnum, the great showman, was a passenger on the Aurania, which arrived from Queenstown Monday. HON. WILLIAM STRONG, ex-Justice of

BISHOP DWENGER, of Fort Wayne, who at the time of his ordination in 1872 was the youngest known Bishop, is dying at his

the United States Supreme Court, with his

family, is the guest of Mrs. Edward' Davies

nome of heart failure. JAMES N. PIDCOCK, of White House, N J., former Congressman from that State, and prospective candidate for Governor, expects to market over 100,000 baskets of peache

BISHOP STROSSMAYER, of Pesth, is reported to say that in 50 years there will be no more crowned heads in Europe, not even in Russin, and that a European war will be certain within three years.

IT is interesting to be informed that Lord and Lady Aberdeen sat at the same table or the Majestic with Mrs. McKee and Mrs. Har rison, and permitted them to become very "social." For such condescension many THE resemblance of Miss Mary Lincoln

to her distinguished grandfather is mental, not physical, for she is small, with a pretty face and winning manners. Her education has been thorough, and she is well read on many subjects. JOHN R. REDING, who was a member of

Congress from New Hampshire from 1841 to

1858, is still living and in good health at Portsmouth. Of his colleagues from New England, Robert C. Winthrop is said to be the only survivor. MR. EDWARD T. HOLDEN, the new Gladstonian member of the House of Commons for Walsall, is the one hundred and twenty third new member who has entered the

The House of Commons consists of 670 mem THE home of Presiden t Carnot's mother was entered by burglars the other night and many articles of value were deliberately carried off. The watch dog, a fierce animal had been liberated the previous day and failed to report for duty in time for busi-

House since the general election of 1886.

Holding Buck for Pittsburg Factories FINDLAY, Sept. 10.—[Special.]—The Union Windsor Glass Company, of this city, started the fires to-day and will be blowing glass by the last of next week. It is the first glass house of the entire West to start. The other glass houses are said to be willing to sign the scale and start, but are held back by the inaction of the Pittsburg houses.

Waiting for Money to Come.

Indianapolis Journal.]
It may be that Governor Campbell is waiting in Ohio to receive a trunkful of money from the Cobden Club and their allies, the agents of the foreign merchants doing business in this country, who reside in New York.

Hon, W. L. Scott Very Ill Yet. Enie, Sept. 10.-[Special.]-Hon. W. L. Scott has improved so greatly while in Newport that two members of his family felt tree to return to Erie to-day. They have hopes of his ultimate recovery, though he is still a very sick man.

AMONG THE LOAN PAINTINGS. -Those who are interested in art find a

rich treat in the large collection now to be seen at the Exposition. Seldom have so many fine paintings been brought together in Pittsburg. One visit is far from sufficient to see and appreciate them all. Besides being delightful in itself this exhibition is ost useful in siving a just idea of the tendency of modern art, and to many, it may be, a true conception of the meaning of the term "realism," as applied to painting. Of course one misses many distinguished names among the great artists of the century, but still there are fine examples of the French school, as well as work by Russian, German and Belgian masters. Courbet, the apostle of realism, is at his best in landscape painting. in which his wonderful vigor, nerve and truth to nature have free scope. The two canvases which hang in this collection are executed entirely by the palette knife, and are superb in their richness of color. The finer, perhaps, belongs to Mr. Lockhart; it presents nature in so strong and severe an aspect that least entitled. It is the good sense of the one turns almost with relief to the sunshine of the Van Marcke beside it. This is indeed a delightful picture. It recalls the sunny fields of Normandy, and the luminous at mosphere of a warm day, the thirst of cattle, and the restful abandonment of the girl's attitude are all rendered by a most skillful hand. Van Marcke proved himself worthy of his master, Troyon, and his work will be more and more appreciated as time goes by. "Cows in Pasture" is a small picture, but a treasure in its warm glow of colors, its simplicity and truth.

-There are four Geromes in the collection, but it would be difficult to justly appreciate the master from any of these, as they scarcely suggest his masterpieces, "The Cock Fight" and "Napoleon Before the Sphinx." Indeed, one must see many Geromes and must study them well before being able to enter into the spirit of the The best example in this collection is "The Vapor Bath," the nude figure of a woman, in which the drawing and the fine gray tones are remarkable. "The Two Majesties" is also a strong picture, striking in effect and carefully executed. The lion's head is nobly drawn, and the conception is

in effect and carefully executed. The lion's head is nobly drawn, and the conception is characteristic and original.

Of all the French painters Henner seems to be one of the most popular and widely known in the United States, and yet not all sincerely admire his cadaverous flesh tints, his red draperies, and the frouzy auburn hair which hangs into the eyes of every head he has ever painted. Nevertheless, he has a charm of his own, which is easier to feel than to express; his individuality is great, he is no imitator, no follower of any school, but is always Henner. Some of his work is most important to art, for example, the "Creole" in the Luxembourg, which serves as an admirable study in color to young painters. Four of his heads may be seen here, all of them characteristic.

Among the most interesting works in the exhibition are the three paintings by Cazin. Still a young man, he is a remarkable exponent of the modern French school, and is a poet as well as a realist. His land-scapes are honest impressions of nature, done with marvelous facility and force; every touch of the brush tells, and there is nothing labored or studied in this free, spontaneous and vigorous execution. "Gathering Clouds" is notable for its truth and heauty. "A Village Street" represents the one long, draggling street of Barbizon, the home of Millet and Rousseau, and the spot dearest to all French landscape painters. Another Cazin, a"Landscape," unfortunately hangs too high to be well seen: it is a beautiful and simple effect of a field under low and cloudy skies.

Lerolle should be mentioned in connection with Cazin, as his style is somewhat similar. His "Haystacks" is a fine early morning effect; dawn is just breaking over the level field, and the coolness of the atmosphere.

ing effect; dawn is just breaking over the level fleid, and the coolness of the atmosphere is admirably rendered in transparent grays. The woman's advancing figure is well handled, "The Sisters" and "A Harvest Field" are also fine specimens from his brush.

-There is but one Munkacsy in the colection, and that is the almost perfect work of master hand. It is "A Villa" nearly hidlen among trees, the sunlight flickering on the roadway and the stone wall and so simple, true and natural does it seem that one lingers before it, almost expecting to see the leaves quiver and the shadows change. Near it is a scarcely adequate representation of Eosa Bonheur, which does not recall the superb "Labourage Niveruais" of this artist. Schreyer is represented by four fine canvases. "Noonday Rest" is magnificent in its richness of color, and the "Arab Cavalry" is a superbly dramatic piece of work. "Dawn" and the "Wallachian Teamsters" are also excellent: in the THE colored man is having a hard time both East and West. They decline to have sters" are also excellent: in the latter the effect of snow in the air is wonder-

> ul, and icy blasts seem to blow from the A landscape by Diaz takes us into the very heart of the Forest of Fontainebleau. Per-vaded by a poetic atmosphere, admirably rich in color and absolutely true to nature, these woodland scenes are unrivaled. "The Bohemians" and "Three Girls" are fine examples of his glowing color; otherwise they are not so satisfactory. Everyone is familiar with Jacque, and he is always a favorite. He is not at his best in "Life in a Barn," which seems rather cold, but the picture in Colonel Schoonmaker's group is admirable in all respects, the landscape and the woman leaning on a staff being as finely done as the

-The two Haquettes are remarkable, especially "The Departure," which is full of movement and force, The transparent water, the boat riding over the dashing waves, the strong men straining every sinew as they bend to the oar, are all exe cuted with truth and vigor. In this same group hangs "Sunlight and Shadows," an exquisite work by George Michel, in its sentiment and simplicity one of the best things in the gallery. There is a fine "Still Life,"

by Vollons.

Leon Perrault, Bouguereau's most distinguished pupil, followed closely in the steps of his master, unfortunately reproducing even his faults and mannerisms. But his even his faults and mannerisms. But his work is always pleasing, and "Hide and seek" is alovely picture, correct and careful in composition and delicate in coloring. The background is conventional: and on the whole this canvas is superior to "The Queen of the Meadows," by the same artist. Bouguereau is represented by "Augustina," a beautifully and carefully painted head, lacking, however, in color and effect.

The "Landscape," by Corot, is a fine canvas by this great artist; his atmosphere is always unequalled, and this picture is soft, dreamy and poetic. A most graceful and coquettish figure shows the hand of Madrazo. "The Flower Girl" is finely painted, with all the artist's "chie" and facility, and his skill in reproducing fabrics is here fully

is skill in reproducing fabrics is here hown. Near this is a very pretty

"The Greeting," by Kaemmerer, is exquite in coloring: Corcos' "Will He Come?" as fine, gray tones and is excellent in style, and Casanova's "Monk" is very cleverly andied, the execution "serree" and the de-

-Three beautiful pictures hang side by side in the small room. "A Harvest Field," by Julien Dupre; "An Evening Reverie," by Ridgeway Knight, and "A Soup Party," by Adrian Moreau. Dupre's work is nature itself, and therefore is the most important rom the artist's standpoint, though perhans not so beautiful a picture as Knight's "An Evening Reverie" is soft and golden in tone, the girl's face is thoughtful and dreamy in expression, and the whole is full of sentiment and charm. Robie paints oses as they have never been painted beroses as they have never been painted before, and therefore very wisely confines
himself to reproducing the queen of flowers.
Mr. Jackson displays a beautiful specimen
of his work, and as we look at these dewy
blossoms, pale pink and rich crimson, we envy
the Queen of Belgium, whose boudoir is entirely decorated by this artist. Geza-Teske
must not be forgotten, for "The Hot Potato"
is an intereresting and very cleverly execated pleture. But to, truly appreciate the
great merit of this exhibition one must go
many times and carefully study the technique of each artist; one would be amply
repaid for the small effort thus involved by
the result, a better comprehension of the
power of art.

A TALK WITH GRUBB.

The Minister to Spain and the President Discuss Cuban Reciprocity.

CAPE MAY, Sept. 10 .- [Special.] -- General E. and Grubb, Minister to Spain, and Captair J. W. Wharton called at the shore capitol this morning. General Grubb had a conference with the President on Spanish re-

ciprocity.

This afternoon the President and his en-This afternoon the President and his entire family and a number of invited guests took carriages for Schellenger's Landing, where they embarked on the yacht Clover, Captain Sooy, for a salling and crabbing trip. The day was superb for the trip. The yacht left the waters of the sound behind her at a fine rate. The sky was without a cloud. A couple of busilels of pinch crabs and a string of croakers rewarded the patience of the party.

THE PAN-REPUBLIC CONGRESS.

A Movement to Organize It Started in Philadelphis.

The Pan-Republic Congress which would take definite steps to establish a tribunal for arbitrating international differences be-tween republics has been the dream of many minds for half a century. It was proposed by Clay, and it has been urged by one thinker and poet after another as a plan big with blessings for the race. The movement to organize such a congress has passed dur ing the last two years through the successive stages of indefinite enthusiasm, agitation, and systematic promotion, which culminate in the meetings to be held here or October 12 and 13. These meetings in Inde-pendence Hall and in the Academy of Music are intended to give a basis for organization which will place the movement upon a solid footing, furnish is with a constituency, and

ooting, furnish it with a constituency, and command public attention.

It is easy at the beginning of such a movement to see its obstacles and hindrances, and to undervalue agitation and the tides of opinion; but it is impossible to avoid seeing that many causes are now uniting to promote a distinct union and contact of the peoples as such. Even in Russia the visit of the French fleet was accepted as extended from people to people. This was still more true of the stay of the same fleet in England. A vigorous and popular agitation in this country, such as is to be set on foot by the meeting here at the opening of the anniversary year of American discovery, will lead to action by Congress, and Congress has it in its power to assemble a body which can make effective the desire for a permanent international tribunal which all Republics will join in organizing and all agree in recognizing. tional tribunal which all Republics will join in organizing and all agree in recognizing. Such a plan deserves, and we doubt not will receive, the carnest and hearty support of this city, which for more than a century has been associated in the minds of men alike with the dawn and the noonday splendor of independence, freedom and a government of law.

FASSETT'S NOMINATION.

NEW YORK World: Mr. Platt has nominated Mr. Fassett for Governor. In this he has acted as the purveyor for the administration at Washington, not concerning himself to inquire what the wish of the Republicans

in the State might happen to be. New York Advertiser: With Fassett and Flower in the field for Governor, the defeat of New York City when a candidate for the World's Fair can be made an issue in this corner of the State. Flower fought for New York City, while Fassett was furious in his hostility—under orders from Mr. Platt.

NEW YORR Recorder: We fold the banner of White and throw to the breeze the banner of the Rochester nominee. The young statesman whom a serious convention selected yesterday in preference to a score of trusted veterans to lead the party will have no more zealous friends than those who supported President White, of Cornell, for the

PHILADELPHIA Press: The New York Republicans have nominated a ticket comosed of clean, able, aggressive Republicans. The choice of Mr. Fassett for Governor appears to have been the result of a spontane ous expression of opinion by the delegates, and not of any attempt to force his name on the convention. Since he accepted the office of Collector of the Port of New York he has hardly been mentioned as a probable nom-

NEW YORK Tribune: The Tribune has no foubt that this view of the matter is right. It will support Mr. Fassett with genuine satisfaction and pleasure. He is a fine example of a class of men, happily growing larger in this country every year, who are bringing to our politics character without cant, ability without demagogy, purpose both disinterested and patriotic, and that warm zeal and deep fidelity to the interests of the people which grow out of a pure-minded enjoyment of politics and public service.

New York Times. Mr. Passett's personal. ity, indeed, is the strength of the ticket. Its weakness is derived from Mr. Platt and the hand he had in making it. Unlike the Democrats, the Republicans of New York have never, in recent years, nominated for the Governorship a man who in respect to ability or character was unworthy to hold the office. Mr. Fassett sustains and even advances the standard of that honorable tradition. His ability has been abundantly demonstrated in his leadership of his party on the floor of the Senate for several years. Buyyato Erpress: The Machine worked very smoothly at Rochester yesterday after it got under way. The well-meant efforts of delayed the start a little, but after steam vas once up nothing could stop the impetus of the mighty engine. Such trivial considvote in November seem to have been lost ight of in the intoxication of power. For once there was harmony between the leaders of the two factions of the Republican party. The Platt element was willing to ake the risk and the Miller men were willing they should.

A Refusal to Lower Oil Freight Rates. Сикладо, Sept. 10.—The Freight Department of the Central Traffic Association has just concluded an important meeting. Among the matters considered was a com munication from the Independent Refiners and Oil Shippers' Association demanding a re-duction of at least 25 per cent in the present rates on oil, and requesting that prorating arrangements be re-established. A resolu ion was adonted that no reductions

incinuati Commercial Gazette.] The Obio Republican eagle bears aloft the McKinley bill in its beak. And when he screams the Democratic barnyard rooster slides from his proud perch on his native dunghill, and seeks shelter under the dark est manger of the cow shed. This is a true statement, in symbolic utterance, of the present campaign.

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE. U. Peruzzi, Italian Statesm

The death of Ubaldino Peruzzi, the Italian statesman, was announced yesterday in Lon-dou. Peruzzi was born in Florence April 2, 1821, dou. Peruzzi was born in Florence April 2, 1821, and came from an ancient patrician Tuscan family. He was educated in Paris and studied some time in Germany. After his return to Tuscany, he became known as an economist and publicist, After the flight of the Grand Duke, Peruzzi was elected a member of the Provisional Government of Florence, and was intrusted with a delicate mission to France. In 1890, after the annexation of his country to Sardina, he was chosen a deputy from Florence to the National Parliament of Turin. He was made Minister of Public Works in 1881, under Cavour, and held that post under M. Ricasoli and took a great interest in the development of Italian railways. When Ricasoli's Ministry was retired, before that of Ratzzi. Peruzzi became one of the leaders of the opposition, and when Ratzzi's Cabinet fell, he was given the portfolio of the interior, which he held until the close of September, 1884.

John Hale, B. & O. Telegrapher. John Hale, B. & O. telegraph operator John Haid, D. & O. felegraph operator at the Glenwood office, dropped doad at 8:15 Wednes-day evening while having his hand on the key of his instrument and receiving train orders. He was unmarried and lived at Glenwood and was 25 years of age. He was formerly a resident of Cumber-land, Md., and was well known all along the line from Pittsburg to Cumberland. George John Carnegle.

Northesk, and a very distant relative of our own Andrew Carnegie, died in London yesterday. He will be succeeded in the title by his eldest son, Lord Rosehill. The late Earl, who was at one time Lieu-tenant of the Scots Fusiller Guards, was born in Ex-Congressman Clark. Ex-Congressman Clark, of Neenah, Wis. died at Theresa, N. Y., at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. His family, Dr. Barnett, and Messrs,

George John Carnegie, ninth Earl of

Shattuck and Stuart, his partners, were with him to the last. They will start with the remains to-day, arriving at Neenah at 5:40 Saturday. Obituary Notes. THEODORE F. BEISTLE, City Editor of the Louis-ville Evening Post, aied Wednesday night of ty-phold fever. He was 30 years old and unmarried MRS. SUSAN MORRIS GURNSEY died last week at Mrs. SUSAN ADMAIS CORNER ded not week at her home at Tioga, Pa., aged 74 years. She was a daughter of the late Judge Samuel W. Morris, one of the pioneers of Tioga county, and the wife of the late John W. Gurnsey, a distinguished lawyer and politician.

MME. EMILY ARRAS, for 20 years a member of MME. EMILY ARRAS, for 20 years a member of the religious order of the Sacred Heart, died at New York Wednesday, aged 51 years. She was a native of New York. During her years of con-nection with the order she was a consistent and faithful worker and teacher. ERARTUS D. GOODWIN, of Salisbury, Conu., who was known as Farmer Goodwin in all parts of Western Connecticut, died recently aged 88 years. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1809, 1885 and 1886. He was an influential Democrat and

OUR MAIL POUCH.

Complexions of Congresses. To the Editor of The Dispatch: Is it not true that the Republicans have controlled the majority of Congresses since the government was founded? K. G. DU Boiss, September 3.

[No. The following list will show the com-

dexions of the different Congresses: The First and Second Congresses had both Houses Federal; in the Third and Fourtn, the Senate Federal, the House Democratic-Republican; the Fifth and Sixth, both Federal; the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, both Democratic-Republican; the Twentieth and Twenty-first, both Democratic; the Twenty-second and Twenty-third, the Senate National Republican, the House Democratic: the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth, both Democratic; the Twenty-seventh, both Whig: the Twenty-sixth eighth, the Senate Whig, the House Demoeighth, the Senate Whig, the House Demo-cratic; the Twenty-ninth, both Democratic; the Thirtieth, the Senate Democratic, the House Whig; the Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third and all except the last part of the Thirty-fourth, both Houses Democratic; the last part of the Thirty-fourth, the Senate Democratic and the Houses Republican; the Thirty-fifth, both Houses Democratic, second session of the Thirty-fourth, Second Thirty-fifth both Houses Democratic, second session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, Senate Democratic and the House Republican; Thirth-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortleth, Forty-first, Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses, both Houses Republican: Forty-fourth Congress, Senate Republican and the House Democratic, Forty-sixth Congress, both Houses Democratic, Forty-seventh, both Republican; Forty-gipth, Forty-ninth and Fifteth, the Senate Republican, the House Democratic; the Fifty-first, both Houses Republican; the next Congress, the Senate Republican and the House Democratic.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

I notice that the Persian Shah recently sentenced a man to be boiled to death. Was not this punishment formerly practiced in Europe? W. C. D. urope? Wheeling, September 10.

[Boiling to death was once in vogue in Eugland, Germany, France, Spain and Italy, but only for the most heinous crimes. The murder of a benefactor or of a very near relative was punished in this way, and in England poisoners were boiled to death. There are 17 instances on record of this sentence being carried out in England, dating from the reign of Henry III. to that of Edward VI., when the statute was repealed. The condemned person was placed in a large fron pot, over which was fitted a covering having a hole, through which his head was passed, a bar being placed under the chin to prevent the victim from plungring his head beneath the water, and, by suicide, anticipating the sentence. The pot was filled with cold water, a slow fire kindled underneath, and the heat gradually raised in order that the punishment might has the longer. In one instance the victim was placed in the murder of a benefactor or of a very near the punishment might last the longer. In one instance the victim was placed in the vessel at daybreak, and at sundown was still alive. The repeal of the statute, in the time of Edward VI., was opposed by several prominent members of Parliament, who ar-gued that poisoning would become a com-mon crime if the punishment were not made severe ! severe.]

Fra Diavolo in History. To the Editor of The Dispatch:

Was the Fra Diavolo of Auber's opera istorical or imaginary character? H. E. EAST END, September 10. (Fra Diavolo, or Brother Devil, was a por ular Italian hero of the latter part of the eighteenth century. Originally a goatherd of Calabria, he entered a monastery and was there known as Fra Angelico, but finding religion not to his taste, he abandoned the cowl and gown and joined a band of robbers, soon becoming their chief. During the political and military convulsions of the years preceding the French conquest, he served as a mercenary on any side which paid him best. He took part in several insurrections in South Italy and Sicily, was finally captured by the Neapolitans and hanged in 1906, aged 46. He was a man of great personal courage, some military ability, and, by his profession, was commended to the hearts of the Italian populace, who still cherish his memory in legends and songs. Like many of his class, he was generous to the poor and often gave away in charity the money he had taken from the rich. The popular opera of Auber contains nothing of his history or character but the name.] ar Italian hero of the latter part of the

Army Commanders Living.

To the Editor of The Dispatch: How many of the army commanders of the late war are there still living? G. A. R. [Of the commanders of armies during the war for the Union there still survive General Rosecrans and General Buell, Army of the Cumberland; General Buell, Army of the James; General Pope, Army of Virgini; General John G. Parke, Army of the Potomac; General Pope, Army of the Potomac; General Banks, Army of the Gulf; General Howard, Army of the Tennessee, and General Slocum, the Army of Georgia. Of these General Schofield is in command of the army, General Rosecrans is Register of the Treasury, General Bosecrans is Register of the Treasury, General Pope is on the retired list and lives in St. Louis. General Parke is also on the retired list. He commanded the Army of the Potomac temporarily only, and was over the Ninth Corps, both East and West. General Banks is a Representative in Congress, General Howard is stationed in New York and General Slocum resides in Brooklyn.]

Railroads to the Pacific.

to the Editor of The Dispatchs How many lines of railroad connect the East with the Pacific coast? H. R. ALLEGHENY, September 10. [Five, The Southern Pacific: Atchison Popeka and Santa Fe; Central Pacific; Northern Pacific, and the Canadian Pacific,

The King of Holland. Will you please inform me who is the ruler of Holland? Pirrishune, September 10. [King William III.]

ORDER OF CHOSEN FRIENDS.

Officers Elected by the Supreme Council at the Annual Session. WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 .- At the session of

the Supreme Council of the Order of Chosen Friends to-day the following Supreme officers were elected: Councilor, M. H. Morse, New York City; Councilor, M. H. Morse, New York City;
Assistant Councilor, W. B. Wilson, Newark,
N. J.; Vice Councilor, C. M. Arnoid, San
Francisco; Recorder, T. B. Linn, Indianapolis; Treasurer, W. J. Newton, Washington,
D. C.; Medical Examiner, Prof. Henry Jameson, Indianapolis; Prelate, George W. Bercall, Loutsville; Marshal, J. P. Vannest,
Wooster, O.; Warden, William M. Bamberg,
Houston, Tex.; Guard, William A. Green,
Portsmouth, Va.; Trustees, L. R. Webster,
Oakland, Cal.; N. B. Killmer, Brooklyn; F. V.
Buschick, Chicago: James B. Stubbs, Galveston; James A. McMillan, St. Louis.

NO CHANGE IN BOILER PRICES. The Next Meeting of the Manufacturer

Will Be Held in Pittsburg. NEW YORK, Sept. 10 .- The manufacturer of wrought iron pipe and boller tubes held their regular meeting to-day in this city. Representatives were present from the lend-ing firms of the country. C. B. Herron pre-sided, with James H. Murdoch, also of Pitts-

ourg, as Secretary.

It was decided to make no change in It was seeded to make no change in prices at present, and the meeting adjourned to meet at Pittsburg on the 30th of this mouth. The manufacturers say that the outlook for business, which has been much depressed during the past six months, is very favorable. They deny the existence of a National Pipe Trust.

COMPETITION FOR GAS MEN. One Community Which Does Not Tamely

Submit to Inflated Rates. CLAYSVILLE, PA., Sept. 10 .- [Special.]-Fo the past five years there has been no ap

the past five years there has been no apparent diminution in the gas measure in the lines which supplied this place until a few days ago, when the pressure fell off rapidly. As a result the Taylorstown Gas Company ordered an advance in the price of gas to consumers to almost double what has been charged heretofore.

To-night a large citizen's meeting was held to form a fuel gas company. The meeting was largely attended, and stock taken for a company which will begin work very soon on the gas territory lying about one mile north of town.

A New Ohio Gas Gusher. FINDLAY, Sept. 10 .- [Special.]-The Buckey Findlay, Sept. 10.—[Special.]—The Buckeye Fuel and Gas Company to-day drilled a great gas well on the Wisely heirs' farm, Murion township, which is estimated at 7,000,000 cubic feet a day. The great flow was struck when the drill was 49 teet in the sand. The gas is perfectly dry, and will be piped to Carey, Upper Sandusky and other towns in the district.

IN SOCIETY'S WHIRL.

Great Crowds Witness the Wonders Fairyland-Social World Chatter. THE second performance of the "Fairies" Carnival" last night was witnessed by a much larger audience than on Wednesday evening. The weather was a little milder last night, and the visitors found it pleasant to sit in the grand stand and watch the beautiful spectacle, without any misgiving of taking cold. There was a noticeable improvement in the entertainment, too. Everything ran much smoother than upon the opening night, and it was really like a professional performance in every respect. The hundreds of children taking part re-

sponded promptly to their cues, and the great stage was the scene of as orderly and easily-flowing a succession of events as was ever witnessed in a regular theater. Little Alice Kober, Eddie Dilworth and Lulu Orentt repeated their triumphs of the night before, and the Butterfly Queen of Libble Zollinger and the Oberon of Harold Hudson were again distinguished by careful work. The marches could hardly be improved upon over the first night, but they were executed equally as well last evening.

The fancy dances, by Misses Jean and Ethel Hamilton, Miss Daisy Sterne and Miss Jean Wood, were again loudly applauded. The skill of these little ladies is something wonderful. ever witnessed in a regular theater. Little

wonderful.

The ladies of the Hospital Committee are very much pleased with the result of last night's entertainment from a pecuniary point of view. It is expected that a very large audience will be present at Exposition Park this evening, when the last rendition of the "Fairies' Carnival" will take place.

INVITATIONS have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. Martin Schand for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Lizzie, and Mr. J. J. Egli. The ceremony will take place next Wednesday at 7 r. M., in Trinity Lutheran Church, Stockton avenue, Allegheny. A re-ception at the residence of the bride's parents, 57 Race street, Allegheny, will fol-low. Miss Schand is well known in Alle-gheny society, and Mr. Egli is the head of the job printing department of the Beobachter publishing house.

THE children and their friends of the St. James Roman Catholic Cliurch, Wilkins burg, enjoyed an excursion to Idlewild yes terday. Father Lambing provided each child with a free railroad ticket, and arranged various amusements for them at the grove. There were about 500 persons on the excursion. They reached home about 9 o'clock last evening, after a thoroughly successful day in the way of pleasure.

Social Chatter. A QUIET wedding took place yesterday at the residence of Mrs Margurie, 18 Arch street, Allegheny. Miss Victoria Margurie became the bride of Mr. William M. Justice, of the Pennsylvania Company. The couple have gone east for their honeymoon.

Miss Dollie Pircains, daughter of Mr. Robert Pitcairs, Superintendent of the P. R. R., is to be married to Mr. Omar Decker, of this city, on the 20th of October. MRS. LOUISE CHALET, widow of the late Manager Chalet, was married yesterday to Mr. Samuel A. Garber at Newark, O. They will reside in Pittsburg. THE Ladies' Auxiliary of the Allegheny General Hospital will hold a postponed and important meeting next Tuesday morning.

GOOD MISSIONARY WORK.

an Interesting Meeting of the Woman' Society of the Pittsburg Synod.

SCOTIDALE, Sept. 10 .- The sixth annual con vention of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Pittsburg Synod of the Reformed Church was concluded here to-night. The large attendance is made up of delegates from about 60 churches. The meeting opened yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

of welcome, to which Mrs. T. R. Winsheimer responded. Rev. E. A. Truxal, of Manor delivered an address, and Mrs. P. Keil, of delivered an address, and Mrs. P. Keil, of Alleeheny, read an interesting paper. This morning reports from delegates were heard and discussed. This afternoon was taken up by the reports of committees and the election of officers for the ensuing year. Tonight was spent in literary exercises. The society is doing a noble work. It was organized in 1885 at Butler, with 20 societies. In that short time they have collected \$3.000. that short time they have collected \$3,000, besides sending a lady missionary to Japan.

PEOPLE WHO COME AND GO.

Governor Smith, of Colorado, F. W. Miller, interested in large mines at Denver, were passengers on the limited last night. They were returning from New York where they had been successful in effecting negotiations for an extensive railroad sheme in their State. This includes the letters. of 128 miles of railroad through the sirver lands for the purpose of better opening them up. Governor Smith is the retiring executive. He said that in a political way

there was nothing of new. T. W. Braunstein, of Cincinnati, and iously complied with by the clerks. Pre-vious to his departure last evening, Mr. Braunstein said that after all the meeting was not of much importance.

J. Ensign Fuller, a well-known financier J. Ensign Fuller, a well-known financier of New York and Chicago, was on the limited west-bound last night. Mr. Fuller said he had lately completed negotiations in England in connection with a new refrigerating process, the details of which would shortly be announced. Asked if it was any better than General Raum's, he said he had looked into the Pension Commissioner's plan and had found it wanting.

Colonel W. E. Merrill, U. S. Engineers Harry Treese, Canton, O; W. T. Bassett, Rochester: Olin H. Sandreth, Nashville; D. E. Porte, U. S. A.; H. C. Thompson, of Cleveland, and other engineers held a meeting at the Monongahela yesterday morning. The object of the gathering could not be learned.

Major Æ. McCandless went to Philadelphia last evening on business connect with the Republican clubs' Presidency, said that when another two weeks had rollover it would be found that John Palzand John Palzell only, was in it. He shis opponent was beaten now, and he know that the said of the J. T. Rosewell went to New York last

evening. He was formerly clerk at the Seventh Avenue, but has been studying medicine with Dr. John McCann for the past year. He has gone to join the school attached to the Bellevue Hospital and expects to see some bad cases. Peter M. Hitchcock, of Cleveland, was a the Monongahela yesterday. Mr. Hitchcock was at one time actively engaged in the iron business, but has retired. He is now conbusiness, but has retired. He is not connected with General Casement in the construction of a coal road at Chartlers.

D. F. Keenan, the Philadelphia railroad contractor, returned to the Quaker City last evening. He said he had contracted for the laying of tracks on the new road from Bru-baker's Junction to Taylor station on the Ebensourg and Cresson Branch. W. S. Wilkinson and daughter, of Balti-

more, were at the Anderson yesterday, Mr. Wilkinson is a well-known resident of the Monumental City, and has extensive general interest there. Superintendent Hamilton, of the Alle-gheny Park, has gone to Chicago to attend a meeting of the advisory board of the horti-cultural department of the World's Fair.

Among those at the Monongahela yester-day were Herman H. Duke, of Baltimore, W. S. Gaston, of Boston, and Will A. Rhodes, a potteryman of East Liverpool, O. B. F. Boyts and wife and Miss Boyts, of Henry King, of Roanoke, Va., an iron man of note, was at the Monongahela yes-terday. He went to Chicago last night.

W. Wilkinson, of Beeston, England, S. Hurry, of Washington, and P. M. Payne, of Titusville, are at the Duquesne.

Miss Hattie Socket and Miss Frances Miss Hattle Socket and Miss Frances Andrews, of Cleveland, were guests at the Monongabela yesterday. Prof. T. C. Blaisdell, Miss Allie Graham and Miss Kate Christy returned yesterday from a European trip.

d daughter, of New York, are at the Rev. David McAllister, of the Eighth street R. P. Church, has returned Congressman-elect W. A. Stone and Ex-

Mrs. W. J. Cochran and K. M. Sanchez

T. W. Philips, of New Castle, and Mr. Murphy, of Philadelphia, are Duquesne George C. McMurtry returned yesterday from a lengthened trip in Europe.

W. H. Locke, of East Liverpool, is visit-Rev C E Looks George Westinghouse, Jr., returned from New York yesterday. R. H. Jenks, a Cleveland iron man, is an

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-The kilt is doomed in Scotland. -The Treasury watch is composed of 70

eteran soldiers.

-In the town of Orneville, Me., the auhorities cannot find any one to collect the own taxes.

-It is estimated that Delaware farmers

will receive \$1,000,600 for peaches this season, despite low prices. -Seven farmers at Loudon Center, Me.,

have received for board from 175 city board-ers this summer more than \$1,800. -And still another sleeper. It is an Ohio girl again, and she has been in an al-most continuous slumber since early last

cago railroad magnate is bearing 84 blossoms. The plant is growing within 200 feet of Michigan boulevard.

-Enough eider has been made in Eastern Pennsylvania this season, savs a Reading dispatch, to fill the Schuylkill to its brim were that river to go dry.

-It is a singular fact that the four States paving the smallest average of wealth, Alabama, North Carolina, Mississippi, and South Carolina, are all Democratic.

-The United States surveying party in Maska finds that the richest of the gold fields of the Yukon do not belong to us, but are on the British side of the line.

-Two large redwood trees growing side

by side support the timbers and rails of a railroad in Sonoma county, Cal. It is at a point where the road crosses a gavine 75 feet high.

has driven 48,000 head of sheep to Hannibal within the past 30 years, and he expects to keep up the same lick for 10 or 15 years longer.

wolves are getting astonishingly bold, and it is no uncommon thing for the prosperous farmer to find a gaunt specimen peering in at his door.

Snoqualmic river last week. It was a fir log 32 feet long and 80 inches in diameter at the larger end. -The first large quanity of American

-The fruit of the cherry laurel has been found by Dr. Krauss, of Halle, to increase at the rate of 90 per cent at night and 10 per cent by day, while apples increase 80 per cent at night and 20 per cent in daytime.

-British soldiers on active service will in future wear a card tacked in their clothing giving the name, rank and regiment of the wearer. This is for the purpose of identi-fication when the survivors are carrying off the dead.

McKeesport, this State, on Saturday, by men who were digging a trench. A large collec-tion of arrow heads, a flint hatchet, etc., were also found. -Indians on the Red River reservation in Wisconsin are now harvesting wild rice, which will be a mammofh crop this year.

ost entirely. -In the manufacturing line paper bids fair to supplant wood in the manufacture of boxes, buckets, packing cases and many other articles. It is much lighter than wood, and can be made fire proof, to say nothing of its cheapness.

that are now being exhumed in Cape May county, N. J., and that are said to have been buried for more than 1,000 years, that imports a soft and melodius tone to a violin, and the logs are being out up for the making of such instruments. -The two largest driving belts ever made

factured in St. Louis for an electric power station. They are of three thicknesses of leather, each 72 inches wide and 150 feet long. They weigh about 1,850 pound each and each belt contains about 200 tanned -A deposit of what is known as 'fossil flour" has been recently discovered in Maine

which will resist the action of acids, alkalies

-The idea of drugging cows to increase their production of milk is so repulsive that there will be little regret expressed at the failure of an experiment carried out in France by M. Cornevin, who administered France by M. Cornevin, who administered philocarpline, as likely to increase the secre-tions. He found, after several trials, that the drug had no influence upon the quantity of milk, though the constituents were af-fected, notably in an increase of sugar.

-A spider is the novel pet of a Laines

-A wife, living on the outskirts of San Francisco, wanting to send information of the sudden illness of the baby to her hus-band, whose place of business was five miles distant, entrusted the message to one of the distant, entrusted the message to one of the family's carrier pigeons. The bird not only delivered it safely, so the San Francisco Examiner relates, but brought back a small vial of medicine which the husband tied to its leg. All this was done in about 20 minutes, or less time than it would have taken a physician to journey to the house.

PICKINGS FROM PUCK.

said a bride on the Kittatinny porch.
"I suppose it's from gazing so long at the Water
Gap," replied her husband; "it's contagious, you Gap, Pills and powders! Powders and pills!

Sovereign cure for earthly ills, Filling the void that nought else fills, Pills and Powders! Powders and pills! "What was young Leonard White fired or?"
"The boss caught him in a lie, "

"Was it a whopper?"
"Well, he said his salary was plenty big enough to suit him. Ponderton-The philosopher says: "Know Miss De Muir (yawning) .- How terribly bored

Lenox and Newport made him "tired;" sut Catskill board, at dollars eight, Was "all that could have been desired," Hon, Jedediah Hornblower (of Wayback)

Do you deal in photographs of celebrities?

Dealer—Yes, sir.

Hon. Jedediah Hornblower—Wa-al, Pd like to leave a couple dozen o' mine with you. People her in New York don't seem to know me as well:

Mrs. de Kay Nighn-'E is a good 'ittle

Mamie-Isn't Mr. Turtell a strange man? He teems to live wholly within himself.
Gladys-Well, it is no wonder he is troubled with

oched yet? Munro Beadel—Yes, ma'am. Teacher-By whom, pray? Munro Beadel-By "North Pole Pete, or The Esquimaex" Friend,"

"No; but she frequently does in mine.

-A sunflower plant in the vard of a Chi-

-Pachaug pond in Griswold is the prize pickerel pond of Connecticut. In one week this season 1,800 pounds of pickerel and perch were taken from it.

-The rather remarkable fact is noted that 8,000 places in Chicago take out internal revenue license to sell liquor, while but 5,000 take out city license for the same pur-

-There is a man living in Missouri who

-In the country around Seneca, Kas., the

-One of the largest logs ever cut in the tate of Washington was floated down the

sponges ever sent to European markets was recently shipped from Philadelphia. The lot comprised 6,000 pounds each of two kinds of sponges from the Florida coast.

-The petrified body of what was supposed to have been an Indian was uncarthed near

Indians harvest it in boats, threshing it after it dries. Many families live upon

-There is something about the cedar logs

in the United States are now being manuhides.

and oils, and is a remarkable non-conductor of rubber goods. It contains 35 per cent of pure silica, and when mined it comes out as -Imitation gold is a new compound which was recently discovered and which puzzies the best jewelers to detect. Its weight is that of gold and the acid tests are

weight is that of gold and the term costs are the same, except that the acid boils a triffe when applied to it. although when it is wiped oil no spot is left. It is cheap and is easily worked. Its chief factor is aluminum composite, from 5 to 8 per cent.

burg, Mich., girl. He is kept under a gobiet and carefully fed, positively refusing to begin a meal until three or four flies have been gin a meal until three or four files have been thrust into his apartment. These he lets walk around him and even over him, allow-ing them to think him perfectly harmless, until in some of their trips under his nose, he apparently wakes up and grabs them, After one of these meals he loses his appe-tite for about 48 hours.

"I don't know what makes me yawn so,"

some people would be if they knew themselves! He said: Long Branch was "out of date;"

doggle,
Mr. Nighn-Good ; well, I wish I owned him,
Mrs. Nighn-Why?
Mr. Nighn-I was only thinking of the proverb;
"The good die young."

indigestion, Teacher-Has the North Pole been

"Does your wife talk in her sleep ?"