# The Dispatch.

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#### THEMS OF THE DISPATCH.

POSTAGE PRIE IN THE UNITED STATES. WIEKLY DISPATCH, One Year, ..... 125 THE HART DISPARCH is delivered by carriers at 15 ornis per week, or, including Sunday Edition, at 25 cents per week.

PITTSBURG, MONDAY, SEPT. 14, 1891.

A CHINESE CHARACTERISTIC. The operations of the great Chinese secret societies, which constitute an occult power that in the oriental countries is able to set even government at defiance, form the subject of an interesting article in one of the current magazines, and illustrate the difficulties of dealing with these waifs from a civilization which has almost no common ground with our own. The information given in this article gives an especial interest to the indications reported in our local columns that a branch of one of

these societies is operating in Pittsburg. in lands foreign to their nativity these organizations concern themselves only with ordering the lives of the Chinese sojourners in their district. The old method of dealing with insubordinates or apostates was to murder them. But the innocent Chinese have assimilated enough of our civilization to perceive that a much enfer and equally efficacious terrorism can be maintained by making life a burden to the recusent by charges in our criminal courts, supported by overwhelming testimony furnished to order by the members of the society. This is the treatment alleged to have been administered in this city to one of the Chinese who has cut off his queue

and embraced Christianity. Of course, the difficulty in dealing with such cases is the doubt whether the alleged persecutors of the complainant are doing the lying. But of the existence of Unless societies, besides whose power and unscrupulousness the Sicilian Mafia are a mere joke, there is unfortunately no doubt. It, as appears from the local reports, the authorities have evidence of such a conspiracy a severe example should be made. If some friend of the Chinese hould give them the information that a term in prison would mean the loss of that our laws are not to be violated with

#### ENCOURAGING IF TRUE.

In reference to the decision that the rain-making experiments are to be continued, the New York Times says that they "must still, for a time, be the old question of post hoc or propter hoc. It says: "Everybody admits that the rains descended and the floods came very soon after the gas balloons and the kites with their dynamite tails were burst in the air. and the powerful rackarock was exploded along the ground. But the question remains whether the rainfalls were directly due to the explosions."

If the facts are as stated, they furnish the best reason for continuing the experiments. All attempts at experimental investigation must leave to repeated trials the question whether the first results are merely a coincidence or a consequence. But if it be true that copious rains have followed the first explosions the encouragement to go on in the hope that a means of producing rain has been discovered is very decided. If the same result follows half a dozen explosions the conclusion that the process is a success will be very strongly indicated. If it follows a score of experiments the proof will be conclu-

But does everyone admit that copious rains followed these explosions? The letter which THE DISPATCH published the other day from a rancher in that vicinity would indicate that there are still very emphatic dissenters.

## A BROKEN PROMISE

The assertion that there was a pledge on the part of Chicago, that all the money necessary to put the World's Fair into shape, except the appropriations for Government and State exhibits, would be furnished from that city, and that Treasury is indignantly denied by the feet. Chicago Tribune. That paper quotes Mr. Springer's speech stating that Chicago this is all the pledge made, and that it has been fulfilled. It omits to give any weight to the following sentence from Mr. Springer's speech, which it has the fairness to quote, and which, when quoted, utterly destroys its case:

We will ask no money from Congress except wint will be required for the buildings. exhibits of the Government. Five or six fundred thousand dollars will be ample

This is exactly the pledge referred to. The Government has appropriated three times the sum named as necessary for the Government exhibit Notwithstand. ing this liberality Chicago is repudiating its pledge, which was made in a dozen other forms than that cited, to ask "no money from Congress." Whether the request is granted or not, it is quite plain that the Chicago enterprise regards the maintenance of the promises by which it gained the Exposition as a very light mat-

COMPENSATION FOR CATTLE. The International Agricultural Congress has pronounced in favor of a Government recompense to owners of cattle killed by public authority as suffering from contuctous diseases. The New York World indorses the idea with the assertion of the principle that "private property taken or damaged for public use, should always be

The theory is accurate enough, but its practical operation presents some striking difficulties, that bid fair to be insuperable. For instance, the first question that would come up under the administration of the law of compensation would be: What is the value of a steer which has got lumpjaw, pleuro-pneumonia, glanders, or other infectious and virulent disease. The idea that a very wide diversity of valuation might appear as between the cattle owners

who have what Petroleum V. Nasby calls "inflooens" and those who have not suggets itself very forcibly.

This idea is not at all allayed by the further argument of the esteemed World, that "certainty of payment will make the owner of a plague-stricken animal the first informer of the existence of the disease." This very clearly implies the idea that the owner of the animal could get more from the Government than from any other. It contains a further suggestion that in time of depression of the live stock market the gentle granger could make a turn by infecting his herd with some virulent epidemic and unloading the whole lot on a beneficent and paternal Government.

In these days when it is incumbent on the Government to buy all the silver of the silver producers, we are far from saying that such a policy must be rejected. It would certainly provide a definite utility for the proposed sub-treasuries by converting them into schinderies and boneboiling establishments.

#### A MULTICHARGE CANDIDATE.

The expectation that David Bennett Hill will be the next Democratic candidate for Governor in New York is stated by our New York correspondence to be a leading feature of political gossip in that State. If the assertion is true it presents a remarkable illustration of the versatility of the New York leader, in the matter of

The argument is that since the nomination of Fassett the Democrats need the candidacy of the man who can most thoroughly arouse the enthusiasm of the wireullers and wheelhorses of his party. As for Hill himself another successful campaign for Governor would, it is thought, make him beyond peradventure the Presidental candidate of the Democracy; while if he should fail he would have the soft cushions of his Senatorial seat to break his

fall. Nevertheless, when all these convincing political considerations are given due weight, the spectacle of Governor Hill running for everything within reach cannot fail to provoke the sarcastic comments of the opposition. The man who, having filled a Governorship for two terms, combines at once the functions of a senator-elect, a Presidental aspirant and a third-term gubernatorial candidate, makes pale the ineffectual fire of Bully Bottom's

ambition to hog all the parts in the cast. If Hill should be made the Democratic candidate in New York this year, it would afford ground for the charge that the Democracy of New York is confined within the raiments of David Bennett Hill. That would furnish a new and explanatory reading of the famous declaration: "I am a Democrat," which would thus be shown to mean "I am a Hill man."

MINERS AND THE EIGHT-HOUR RULE. Mr. John B. Rae, the President of the United Mine Workers, in an interview elsewhere, makes some pointed statements concerning the effort to establish the eighthour rule, which was undertaken this season by the Federation of Labor. His statements have a distinct significance as bearing on the future course of labor or-

ganizations on this issue. Mr. Rae refers to the fact that the miners' organization was the one designated by the Federation of Labor to lead their queues, they might absorb the idea in the demand for eight hours and that the effort failed. He adds that in the future his organization will select its own time, and consult its own circumstances for making such a demand. This is coupled with a very emphatic criticism of the policy of putting the burden of the conflict on a single industry or a single section; which is a feature of the move-

ment which the DISPATCH pointed out early in the year. This expression may fairly be construed that the eight-hour mo has been indefinitely postponed so far as the miners are concerned. There was this excuse for trying to make the miners take the lead: that as their labor is largely paid by the ton or bushel, it was the department in which the least bitter opposition might reasonably be expected from the employers. But it was also the industry in which the loss from diminished product, if there were any, would fall most largely on the workingmen; and for that reason it is

to consult their own leisure in trying to enforce it against themselves. We do not take such an avowal to indieate so decided a lack of harmony with the Federation of Labor as might appear at first blush. But it is decidedly imbued with the idea advanced at the English Labor Congress, that each trade or industry is qualified to settle the eight-hour question for itself.

LABRADOR'S NATURAL WONDERS. The discovery of a cataract on the Grand river of Labrador, which is reported to have been made during the past summer by an exploring party from Bowdoin College, is an Interesting one. The existence of the falls had been reported by Indian traditions; but this party established the first reliable proof of their existence. The two members of the party who reached it report it to be a magnifi cent fall 200 feet high, succeeded by rapnothing would be asked from the National | ids which increase the total fall to 500

It will thus be seen that the altitude both of the 'falls and rapids exceeds those would raise \$10,000,000, and asserts that of the famous Niagara, although the magnitude of the flow of water over the Labrador cataract can hardly equal the discharge through Niagara of the great lakes. Viewed simply as a water fall, it is interesting to know that the new discovery eclipses our wonder of the world : but it is unlikely to ever rival it as a spectacle for humanity, simply on account of its inaccessibility. The story of the Bowdoin College explorers shows that the falls were reached only by a boat voyage of three hundred miles up the Grand river, and a march over a sterile region of over fifty miles. The obstacles to reaching these falls are likely to prove so insuperable that Niagara will remain as the great wonder in its line that is within reach of

any save a few explorers. The unknown character of the wilds of Labrador is illustrated by the fact that, after it has thus been established that it has a higher fall than Niagara, it still remains an unsettled question whether it does or does not contain a greater lake than Lake Superior.

THE idea is brought out by the New York Evening Sun in comparing assaults by hoodlums upon citizens with the affrays among foreigners, that "for the doings of foreigners we are responsible in a remoter sense than for the home-grown murderers and outlaws." Except in the degree of offenses, we, as a self-governing people, are responsible equally for the maintenance of law and order no matter what the nativity may be of the people who are disposed to violate them. But it is true that when we make Americans respect the law it will be easier to make

foreigners obey it. THE man who put a dynamite cartridge n the Lehigh Valley road excuses himself on the ground that he did it for tun. The joke should be continued by letting him en joy the humors of life inside a ponitentiary

for the longest term that the law allows. THE people of Philadelphia do not pro-

pose to let the excuse of an exhausted appropriation suffice for stopping the Keystone bank investigation. The Committee of Fifty has offered to bear the expenses of the investigation until a newappropriation can be secured from Congress, This leaves the Sec-retary of the Treasury without a valid excuse for shutting off the discoveries which were likely to be made. But the desire to stop the probing is so urgent that we had better wait and see if a new excuse will not

RUSSIA's desire to construct a great commercial harbor on the Black Sea looks innocent enough; but it is the fear that the commerce in Krupp guns and iron clads may be developed there which causes the rest of Europe to put up its back.

TILLMAN, of South Carolina, nominates Campbell for the Presidental candidate of the Democracy, on condition that he carries Ohio portant one. Doubtless Governor Campbell would be glad to do his best to fulfill it, if the malaria would let him. But just at pres-ent he is not investing very largely in the conditional Presidental boom thus kindly tendered him from South Carolina.

IT is intimated that Russia is moving her roops to Bessarabia to get them out of the famine-stricken districts; but the European fear is that they may be moved to Constantinople for the same purpose of getting them well and cheaply fed.

THE condemnation of Wm. R. Morrison as "a free trader and a failure" by the Chicago Herald, is instructive. As that journal is a rank free trade organ, it appears to blame the horizontal tariff reducer mainly for his failure. But its demonstration that free trade and failure go together should induce it to mend its own ways.

IF Governor Beaver and General Hastings can put fuel gas into the Pittsburg mills at five cents per thousand, they can command greater pecuniary returns than either of them can look for from the Governorship of Pennsylvania.

THE objection of the Parisians to."Lohengrin" indicates a decidedly Philistine unwillingness to accept the music of the future. The Paris musical taste should not be governed so exclusively by the past. In other words, to let international quarrels obtrude themselves into the realms of art is a piece of popular idiocy.

ful emphasis that he is "the innercentest may on der road;" but he does not intend it to raise a laugh. He wants it to be believed. EX-SENATOR W. J. SEWELL, of New Jersey, is quoted as saying that he feels very sure that Harrison will have another term

Vhat is Sewell after? - Does he aspire to an

SAMUEL OF POSEN now protests with tear-

# Inter-State Commerce Commissionership, under the rule that none but railroad men shall be put on the Commission? NAMES FREQUENTLY SEEN.

MR. F. J. KREKHOEFER, Chief of the Acounts Bureau at Washington, has left Berlin for Leipsic.

It is reported that ex-Congressman Scott s steadily improving since his removal from Erie to Newport. BISHOP TALBOT, of Wyoming, has pre emptorily declined his recent election to the

diocese of Georgia. IT is reported that M. Raymond, who was recently captured by Turkisk brigands and neld to ransom, has been released.

THE Duke of Nassau, although 75 years old, is still hale and hearty. He has a for-tune of \$25,000,000, and is believed to be the richest Prince in Europe. PROFESSORS ABB and Harrington, of the

United States Meteorological Bureau, who were delegates to the Meteorological Congress, have started for home. MR. WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, the United States Minister, and Mrs. Phelps have eturned from Homburg, where they have

been staying for a short time. GRACE GREENWOOD emphatically denies the report that she is blind, and says

THE Princess of Wales has been adept in amateur photography. The fact that she carries about a detective camera is likely to cause the Prince some apprehen-

THE Duchess of Edinburg, who is now at Coburg, will remain in Germany until the end of October. She will spend the winter, according to present plans, in St. Peter

THE report comes from Paris that M. Zola intends to stop novel writing and demonnot surprising if the miners are disposed strate to Ibsen how a realistic play ought to be written. No doubt Ibsen is consumed with curiosity to learn. EDWARD DE GONCOUR is described as be

ng one of the finest looking men in Paris. He is the picture of health and with his ruddy complexion, his striking figure, and a head crowned with curling, silvery hair makes a most picturesque appearance. An English writer says that Prof. Charles

Eliot Norton seems to be the universal residuary legatee of the "Major prophets." Carlyle's family went to him to rescue the reputation or that sage from the revelations of Mr. Foude. Mr. Ruskin intends, it is believed, to appoint Mr. Norton one of his literary executors, and now Mr. Lowell has by will "ordered" the surrender of his MSS. to Mr. Norton. KAINZ, the tragedian, who has been en-

raged to perform in New York this winter year and was condemned to may \$5,000 dam was about to leave Germany he applied for order from the courts to restrain him. Kaing, however, made his way out of the ountry, but in so doing he lost a farewell enefit performance.

## THE OHIO DODGER.

ampbell Cannot Meet the Issues of the Day Fairly and Squarely. San Francisco Chronicle.]

So much has been said by Democratic news papers about "McKinley's attempt to dodge the issue" in Ohio it may not be out of place to giance at the position of Governor Campbell. That worthy was nominated on a free trade, free rum and free silver platform, a trinity of evils hard to find equalled in this broad land. Yot he rises to declare that "the tariff is the only issue of importance in the Ohio campaign." The only "issue of importance" is good, coming from this alleged tatesman, whom his friends claim is worthy of a nomination to the Presidency. It is of of a nomination to the Presidehcy. It is of no importance to the country, for this view must be taken of a campaign conducted upon national issues, whether rum is free or its sale kept under proper restrictions or prohibited altogether. It is of no importance whether we have an honest dollar or a cheap and fluctuating currency. Yet his party thought both questions of such weight that they made them leading features of the platform upon which he stands. Campbell is bigger than his party and brushes these questions one side and says: "They are trash, they are unworthy of a great man's consideration. I will discuss the tariff alone."

consideration. I will discuss the tariff alone."

On the other hand, Major McKinley squarely meets not only the free trade, but the free silver question and discusses them as the leading issues forced upon him by the Democratic convention. Because he does not confine himself entirely to the tariff the Democratic press howis: "He dodges." Recause Campbell dodges two of the questions, and does confine himself to the third, they shout; "Behold our fearless champion." This is Democratic consistency. Judged by the reports from Ohio and from the speeches and declarations of the two candidates, there is but one great political dodger in Ohio and his name is Campbell. There is consolation in the thought that there is one thing he cannot dodge and that is a crushing defeat at the polls. The people will consider all the questions when they vote.

George M. Pullman's Daughter to Wed. San Francisco, Sept. 13.—The engagement s unnounced of Miss Harriet Pullmann, daughter of George M. Pullman, of Chicago, to Fr nk J. Carolan, a prominent society man of this city. The wedding will occur in Chicago next spring.

#### THINGS IN GENERAL.

The Usefulness of a Vacation Discussed by One Now Watching the Preachers' Roll -Some University Improvements-An Inspiration and a Privilege.

ssible that this whole vacation bus The Professor propounds this question t himself sitting on the sand, looking out at the wide uninterrupted ocean, listening to the booming of the surf. And for himself, just here and now, he answers, No. Blessed be vacation. But for a good many people whom he has met on his travels, and indeed at some times and some places for every curately be another answer than that.

Is it worth while, this dusty journeyi in noisy cars, this brief tarrying here for a day and there for a night, sleeping in stuffy and narrow chambers, eating unsatisfactory dinners with a knife and a fork and pocketbook, living on the "European plan? Isn't home better? Isn't it even generally true that the best part of vacation is the beatitude of getting home again? And, if so, why go away at all?

The Professor conceives that this matter of vacation-taking is pretty often overdone, and that it would be better for most of us to take life somewhat easier all the year and

stay at home. Perhaps one trouble is that a good many of us don't know how to make good use of the holidays we have. I was in New York on Labor Day, and a more weary, discon-tented-looking lot of people I never saw. The poor men who were celebrating the cause of labor (by stopping work) were oc-cupied more than half the day tramping over muddy streets behind dreadful brass bands, in the most dismal and uninteresting of processions. The rest of us sought our injoyment by standing on the curbate watching them. The only people I saw who seemed to be having a real good time were very much intoxicated. And they paid for t afterward.

An Employer's Opinio -During the carpenters' strike I was

talking with an employer about the advan-tages of a shorter day, and he said that nine tenths of the carpenters wouldn't know what to do with their time if they got it. I am afraid that this is true. It needs quite a lit-tic education to know what to do with a holiday. Probably the vacation depends upor the vacator.

Why is it that the item of vacation

makes such a large and obtrusive figure on the programme of the college? One is re minded of the small boy's idea of the purose of the sermon in the church service he thought that the sermon was put in to give the choir a rest. The terms seem to be ilternated with the holidays to give the students and teachers a change. I was at Harvard the other day. The quadrangle was as deserted as the ruins of Babylon The only books in use were guide books. The whole great "plant" was lying as idle as a great mill in a strike. Everything elso was going on. The shops were all open. Only the schoolrooms were closed. Educa-tors are asking each other nowadays about the real value of the long vacation. And the chances are that things will be so ar ranged presently that young men in good health who want to learn all they can and get out and beseige the world as soon as they can will be enabled to keep at their studies and hear lectures straight along. In he new Chicago University, 1 understand here will be no vacations

#### The University Extension.

-At present vacations are made profitble to students by means of summer schools. Nothing in the way of education is attracting more attention just now than "university extension." And "university means the bringing of the a vantages of the university within reach o everybody by means of lectures given in convenient places and at convenient time and open to all comers. The most notable illustration is Chautauqua. And everybody knows that Chautauqua is open in the

summer. I was interested to see at Concord the other day, the schoolroom of the School of Philosophy. It is a small building, looking somewhat like a barn and somewhat like a chapet, unpainted, and adorned on the out-side only by the green leaves and purple that she can still read her title clear to more fruit of a great grape vine. Of course the good fortune than has ever yet come her grape is the Concord, which was invented, interesting little village. The school house stands on the grounds which Mr. Alcott owned, next to his house. One looks with interest at the house, not only as the meet-ing place of so many famous people, but as the home of the author of "Little Women"

and a score more of delightful and uplifting If one were to go to school in vacation time, what place more interesting, more in-spiring, than Concord. Next to the Alcott House is "The Wayside" where Hawthorn lived for many years, and wrote "Tanglewoo Tales" and much else. Down the road a little way on a side street, in a big white house, Emerson had his home. This wide highway onored by such distinguished neighb hood, leads to Lexington. Here rode Pani Revere, that black night in 1775, waking up the country, setting all the lanterns blazing and getting all the guns ready. Here marched the British the next morning, leaving Lexington behind them, thinking to stamp out the American rebellion in a day, and here later they marched back on the ran, shot at all the way from behind the trees by the stout farmers, and the war was really opened. . The battle which began at Lexington and ended at Concord was not much o battle so far as numbers go. More men are killed somewhere in a railway acciden every week of the year. But that is not a good way to measure battles. It was only one man's head that they cut off one day in front of Whitehall Palace. But the one mar was the King of England. That makes some difference. You stand there on the bridge at Concord, and trace out the position of the opposing forces, and remember that on one ide stood monarchy and on the other lib erty, and many other battlefields seem in significant beside this. You realize the truth of the phrase of Emerson which is in scribed here on the noble statue of the minuteman, that here was fired "the sho heard round the world,"

## A Privilege and an Inspiration.

-So one can learn something in Concord when even the school of philosophy is tak-ing a vacation. Prof. Felix Adler made a wise choice when he located his Summe School of Applied Ethics in Plymouth, To spend a month beside the sea is a privilege anywhere. To spend it in the neighborhood of Plymouth Rock is an inspiration and an uplift to any thoughtful mind. And then, in addition, to spend it with Prof. Adler and his company of lecturers is to have a triple heatitude beyond anybody's real deserts.

When I was in Plymouth a dozen years ago, Plymouth Rock was in the middle of the town in front of Pilgrim Hall. The position was as incongruous as Libby Prison in Chicago. It seems that in 1776 they had a big celebration in Plymouth, and they conceived the idea that it would be a great scheme to get Plymouth Rock up into the public square and plant a liberty pole upon it. So down went men and horses and crowbars after the Rock. But the rock unfortunately broke, and what they brought away was only a big fragment. This they finally set in the ground and held their jubilation over it and no glected to carry it back again. The tourist, accordingly, who wanted to see where the pilgrims landed saw a rough stone beside the

village street nowhere near the water. They have bettered that now. The two pieces have been put together. The rock is where it lay when some big glacier dropped it on the shore of Plymouth Bay before man made his appearance upon the planet. There has never been any doubt about the identity of Plymouth Rock. Mrs. Hemans was mis taken when she described the breaking waves as dashing high on a "stern and rock-bound coast." Plymouth Rock is the only big stone in Plymouth harbor, and it isn't such a very big stone, either. However, here again bigness and greatness are not by any means the same thing.

There is a hideous stone canopy over Plymouth Rock. And on either side are ugly wharves and unsightly sheds and shops. It is a pity that so venerable and significant a relic should not have more worthy setting. However, it is better cared for than our

blockhouse at the Point, and has a better monument than we have set at Braddock's Fields. So still silence best befits us, Anyhow, here it is, the doorstep of the United States of America.

Mission of Adlers's School. -Here at Plymouth Prof. Adler had his summer school. Elder Brewster would per-haps have looked askance at Felix Adler. -After all, is it not at least remotely The Pilgrims would have found some fault with the Ethical culture apostles. Never theless, the foundation of religion is right living. There can be no doubt of that. And that is what the men of the old day and the men of the new day are alike earnest after. I had several talks with Felix Adler. He old me that the mission of the church is to influence the heart; the work of the Ethi-cal Culture Society is with the will. Re-

ligion has to do with sentiment, ethics with conduct. Nevertheless, the time will come when the ethical culture movement will get back into organized religion again. It will succeed in so employing conduct that the teach them. Professor Adler impressed me as a man who is a good deal in the dark as to what the church is really doing. Yet one cannot fail to be impressed with his clear-ness of thought, his intellectual and spirital strength and his charm of manner. Mr. Sheldon, of St. Louis, ethical lecture

in that city, spoke on the relation of the pul-pit to the labor question. He said that the first duty of the parson is to learn, and that after he knows the actual facts, then he may venture to preach. Which, I thought, was pretty sensible advice.

# The Summer School of Applied Ethics has been so successful that they propose to hold it again next summer, again contributing to the translating of vacation into some sort of profit even for school teachers.

THE COSSACES' DRILL An Imposing Spectacle of Astonishing Military Maneuvers.

lew York Sun.1 General Kostanda, Governor of Moscow last week permitted the representatives of some Paris journals to visit the barracks of Chadynskoi, which are occupied by a regi-ment of Cossacks of the Don, and here is the description which one of the writers gives of the wonderful performances of the cavalry of the Czar:

"The drill of the Cossacks is something "The drill of the Cossaeks is something marvelous. We came to witness it just at the moment when Colonel Hovaiski rode up at a gallop in front of the squadron in line. In this country the commander of a regiment never appears before his troops without saluting them and pronouncing the following words: Idorovo molodtay!" ("Good morning, my fine fellows!") To this salutation the entire regiment responds. "We wish tion'the entire regiment responds, 'We wish your lordship good health!

"The troops then scattered, and the maneuvering began. It was simply astounding and the Frenchmen who witnessed it, ten in number, on the invitation of Colonel Ilovaiski, will never forget it as long as they live "Imagine the most extravagant equestrian programme of a circus, the complete reperoire of Buffalo Bill's Indians, enriched by the most extraordinary variations—everything that is delicate, comical, magnificent and wild in the equestrian art. All this was displayed before us for two long hours by a thousand men in a tempest of dust and movement sufficient to make the coolest head dizzy. We saw horses bounding like panthers and men jumping like monkeys. We saw cavairymen booted, with their carbines across their backs and their sabres in their hands, charging while standing upright upon their saddles. Others would pass at full speed beside Cossacks stretched upon the ground, pick them up like pocket handkerchiefs, and carry them off across the croups of their saddles and play all the antics of circus clowns. One horse, tripping upon some obstacle, apparently rolled completely over the rider. We thought he was killed upon the spot; but he jumped up, laughing heartily while he rearranged his damaged trousers.

"When the maneuver was finished the defile began. Thrice the squadron defiled bethe most extraordinary variations-every-

"When the maneuver was finished the defile began. Thrice the squadron defiled before their Colonel, first at a walk, then at a
trot, and lastly at a charge. The charge was
something terrific. The Cossacks are armed
and equipped in such a manner that at a
distance it is impossible either to see or to
hear them. The uniforms are somber; the
scabbards are of leather and their weapons
are darkened. There is no flashing or clashing of steel, and little or no sound. And
the whole troop of men and horses pass
noiselessly by at full speed, like a living
squall. The Colonel scrutinized the appearance of each squadron, and satisfied
with the performance, shouted, 'Karacho!'
(Very good!) to which the double row of
Cossacks repiled, 'Rady staratza, vasche
ryesokoblagorodie!' ('We will do still better vesokoblagorodie!' ('We will do still better yet, your lordship!') And the squall passes

"It would be impossible to give a full de-scription of such an exciting and spleudid spectacle."

# Blaine in New York.

Buffalo Express. 1 If James G. Blaine's health will permit his andidacy and if he does not absolutely forbid the use of his name he will have the delegates of the Empire State without a contest. The convention which nominated ar administration candidate to head its ticket could not be said to be unfriendly to Benjamin Harrison Rut the enthusiasm for Blaine was all powerful.

## DRATHS HERE AND PLSEWHERE.

Major Edmond L. Smith. Major Edmond L. Smith who died at his home in Reading. Friday, aged 61, had some re-markably thrilling escapes from Confederate nome in Reading, Friday, aged of, had some remarkably thrilling escapes from Confederate prisons during his military service in the war for the Union. He graduated at the age of 19 from the University of Georgetown, D. C., and at the outbreak of the war enlisted with the Ringgold Artillery. He was afterward transferred to the regular army, receiving first a Capitain's commission and then a Major's. Subsequently he commanded hattalions in the engagements under McClellan and Bornside at South Mountain, the Peninsula, Antictam and Fredericksburg. He was afterward captured and confined in Linby Prison for a year, While there he assisted for 60 days in diggling a tunnel by which he and 100 other prisoners escaped. Three weeks later he was again captured and consigned to a dungeon on bread and water. In heing transferred to Andersouville he eluded his guards, leaped from a moving train, and hid in a Georgia swamp six weeks, subsisting on rice and herries. Eventually he was tracked by bloodhounds and taken to Charleston, where he was again consigned to a dungeon. Thence he was paroled and exchanged in October, 1864, through the influence of an old Georgetown collegemate, who was a general in the Confederate army.

## Eugene L. Emery.

Eugene L. Emery, President of the St. Eugene L. Emery, President of the St.
Louis River Water Power Company, of Duluth,
died Saturday. He was 38 years old and has a wife
living in Great Falls, N. H. The cause of his
deatil was meningetis, brought on by acute
Bright's disease and diabetes. He was rated by Dun
as worth \$250,000, besides which he has \$200,000 life
insurance, more than any other man in that part
of the Northwest. In some respects Mr. Emery
was the most enterprising man in Duluth, having
begun gigantic improvements along the St. Louis
river, such as the water power, the brick plant and
the stone quarry, which would in time have made
him immensely rich.

Samuel K. Wellman, Inventor Samuel K. Wellman died at his home in East Wilton, Me., Friday, aged 69. He formerly East Wilton, Me., Friday, aged 69. He formerly lived in Nashua, N. H., where he was for 17 years superintendent of the Nashua Iron and Steel Company. He was a thirty-third degree Mason, and also member of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of New Hampshire. He was one of the oldest and ablest iron and steel workers of the country, and was the inventor of the Wellman crane, now used in all large steel works of the United States. He leaves a widow and three sons and three daughters. One son is President and two others managers of departments of the Wellman Iron and Steel Works at Chester.

## William Hunneshager

William Hunneshagen, a brother of Henry Hunneshagen, Mayor Wyman's clerk, died at his home, No. 42 Iten street. Allegheny, vester-day morning from paralysis. He was found dead in his bed. The funeral will take place to-day at 2 o'clock from St. Paul's German Evangelical Church.

Obituary Notes. J M. BAILEY, Jr., ex-Territorial Treasurer of

Dakota, died at Freeport, Ill., Saturday morning. He was President of the Minnehala National Bank and prominent in fluancial circles. DR. ROBERT TRAIL SPENCE LOWELL died at his home in Schenectedy yesterday morning aged 74 years. He was a brother of the late James Russell Lowell, and was an author and writer of note. E. S. HINRICHSEN died at his home in Alex E. S. Hits. restorday. He was one of the first stockholders of the Wabash Railroad, and was well known in railroad-cireles. He was the father of W. H. Hinrichsen, late of the Quincy Herald. THOMAS SOMERS, a vaudeville performer, and THOMAS SOMERS, A VALGEVILLE PETOFINER, and formerly of the Eccentric Four—Seaman, Somers and the Girard brothers—died late Friday night at St. Paul. His last engagement was played with his wife. Ada Boshel. As Somers and Boshel they were touring the country with the Oriental Burlesque Company.

GILBERT E. THORNTON, Pay Director, U. S. N. GILBERT E. THORNTON, I'ay Director, o'disease, died in Boston Friday night of Bright's disease, Mr. Thornton arrived in Boston about teu days ago on his way from New York to his home in New Hedford. He was taken ill a day or two after his Bedford. He was taken ill a day or two after his arrival and steadily grew worse taken to New Bedford for burial.

A MOVABLE SIDEWALK

To Be One of the Features of the World's Fair-It Will Be Ready for a Trial in a Short Time - The first Feature Fin-

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—[Special.]—October 7th next the World's Fair Grounds at Chicago will be opened to visitors for the inspectio of the progressing work, and for their accou modation there is being constructed an elec-tric railway of a most ingenious and nove character, having a capacity to carry 30,000 passengers per hour with the greatest comfort, convenience and safety. The railway department of the Thomson-Houston Elec-tric Company has closed a contract with the Columbian Movable Sidewalk Company for the electrical and steam equipment of the movable sidewalk which is now being installed. The mechanical and electrical plans and details have been carefully worked out by Mr. G. K. Wheeler, of the company, and under his supervision the

entire plant will be installed.

By the time named above, there will have been nearly completed a large number of been nearly completed a large number of buildings, and there will be much to attract and interest visitors. The electric railway, however, will be one of the leading novelties and attractions. This railway will differ from ordinary railways, in that the passengers are transported on a movable sidewalk instead of box cars of the ordinary type. The scheme is the invention of the Columbian Movable Sidewalk Company of Chicago, and is being constructed under their patents.

#### Plan of the Structure.

This sidewalk is located on the improv and unimproved portions of Jackson Park, and is to be constructed on an elevated structure 25 feet high and 900 feet long, in the form of an ellipse and is to consist of 75 cars, each 12 feet long, connected together making one solid train. There is to be constructed two parallel sidewalks, one running at the rate of two miles an hour, the other at four, both walks moving in the same di rection. The passengers can step from the stationary walk to the one which moves a stationary walk to the one which moves at the rate of two miles an hour, and if it is desired to move at a greater speed they can step from this walk to the one running at four miles per hour. The passengers can safely walk upon either of the movable sidewalks while in motion if desired. The structure will be illuminated at night by a number of incandescent lights, and as the grounds are to be illuminated with are lights a satisfactory view thereof can be obtained during the evening as well as during the day.

the day.

Three of the 75 cars are to be equipped Three of the 75 cars are to be equipped with two 15-horse power railway motors each, mounted upon wheels 18 inches in diameter. As the car platform, or sidewalk, is arranged it is perfectly level with the stationary walk, allowing the trolley wire to be placed beneath the surface of the platform, and the current taken therefrom by means of small trolleys attached beneath the car floors.

All Run by One Man.

The operation of this train of cars will be arranged in a novel manner, doing away with the use of motormen; the entire train being controlled and operated by one man.

There will be constructed at a central point, at one side of the track, a controlling station, which will contain a main switch, re versing switch, automatic circuit breaker, lightning arrester, ampere meter and rheostats, all arranged so they can be operated by the attendant from that point, who will have the train under perfect control. As an additional safeguard, pushbuttons will be arranged at 12 equal distant points along the line of track, which will be connected with an electric bell and the circuit breaker in the controlling station, and it preaker in the controlling station, and in case of accident to any of the mechanism of the train an attendant can, by pressing the button, automatically open the circuit a the train an attendant can, by pressing the button, automatically open the circuit at the station and stop the train instantly without the assistance of the operator.

The power for the operation of the sidewalk will be furnished by a 110 h, p, multi-

wara will be furnished by a 110 h. p. multi-polar compound wound railway generator located in a power house adjacent to the track. And in connection with the genera-tor there will be placed a suitable switch-board, regulating, controlling and indicat-ing devices.

A TWELVE-YEARS' ERRAND.

Sent After Cigars in Ohio and Delivered Them in Nebraska. Among the guests at the Millard Hote yesterday was George O'Neal, who registered with his wife from Belpre, O. His sojourn here was marked by the revival of an old acquaintanceship. About 12 years ago Mr. O'Neal was a guest at a country dance in Washington county, Ohio. One of his friends was George Henderson. During the course O'Neal were elected by a viva voce vote to ride into town and purchase two boxes of Wheeling "stogies" for the boys, the smoking part of the preparatory programme having been overlooked. George O'Neal was to pay for the smokers in consideration of be-

pay for the smokers in consideration of re-ing let out on the trip. Henderson started away and the party waited and waited his return, but waited in vain, for when he reached Belpre he met one of his brothers, who lived in the West, at the depot waiting for the night train to go back home. George was prevailed upon to accompany him. Yesterday Mr. Henderson, who is now en-Yesterday Mr. Henderson, who is now engaged in spreading the gospel about somebody's soda, drifted down stairs from his room at the Millard and, looking over the register, struck the name of George O'Neal and wife, Belpre, O. It was not many hours thereafter when Mr. Henderson, after a tour of the tobacco shops of the town, returned to the hotel and, walking into his old friend's room, observed quietly that there were those stogies and he'd had a hard time getting 'em. The old time defalcation was condoned down stairs, and thrn the house of 'Neal and the house of 'Henderson so-O'Neal and the house of Henderson so-journed amid the mad gayetles of Council Bluffs.

# CANADA'S ELOW GROWTH.

She Has Not Followed the Example of the United States.

Omaha World-Herald. 1 During the last decade the population of the United States increased in round numbers 25 per cent, and during these same ten years the population of Canada increased less than 12 per cent. The maritime provinces, which are those immediately north of New England, recorded the smallest growth, their increase being less than 2 per cent, although they possess a fruitful soil, rich mines and good fishery industries. Our own New England, which adjoins them on the south, increased nearly 14 per cent during the same period, and even in the provinces, including Ontario and Quebec, which embrace the bulk of Canadian population, the increase has been less than 10 per cent, while such States as New York and Pennsylvania to the south of these provinces, and occupying corresponding positions in the United States, have increased over 20 per cent. less than 12 per cent. The maritime prov

per cent. Naturally the greatest growth of Canada's population has been in the west, where tremendous efforts have been made to detremendous efforts have been made to develop and populate the country; but even here, with bountles on immigration and land given away, Manitoba has grown less than 150 per cent, while North Dakota, on the south side of the line in the United States, has grown almost 400 per cent. In short, Canada is not prosperous as she should be and not growing as she might. Her debts are increasing and her expenditures piling up. Her Tory administration is a failure, and the sooner a closer approach is made to the example set by the United States the sooner will her prosperity bear some relation to ours.

#### some relation to ours. COSTLY ECONOMY.

The Consolidation of the Railroads Is Not Greatly Desired. Cincinnati Times-Star.]

The most powerful argument that can be made against Mr. Huntington's plea for a consolidation of all the railroads in this country is one made by the Financial Chroni de. It is not that a stupendous monopoly

country is one made by the Francial Chronicle. It is not that a stupendous monopoly would be created and so all chance for the advantages of competion destroyed. It is not probable that rates would materially advance. Under the radical reduction in expenses possible to such a consolidation, rates might even be reduced below those which now obtain. This has been the case with the consolidated oil interests. The dangerdoes not lie in higher rates.

The great and unanswerable argument against the proposition lies in the tremendous power such a corporation would wield. It would have an income several times greater than that of the Government and an army of employes larger than the largest standing army of Europe. Its influence would be more powerful than that of the Government itself. Under such a regime what chance would there be for any individual or corporation getting justice if the consolidation should determine to be oppressive? In case the head of such a corporation were ambitious of political as well as railroad power, what possible head could the rest of the country make against him? This country wants no general railroad consolidation. The largest of the railroad systems is already large enough.

#### OUR MAIL POUCH.

Can Make Their Constitution

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

A claims that a local lodge, branch or council of any organization cannot make or council of any organization cannot make or modify a constitution to govern its actions; and that the constitution is made by the State or national body for the government of the local body before the local body is or-ganized, and the only privilege allowed the local body is to adopt by-laws which do not conflict with the constitution, and elect delegates to the State or National Conven-tion, which body alone, he claims, can make or modify the constitution. In fact, he or modify the constitution. In fact, he claims there is no such thing as a local constitution, inasmuch as it cannot be made by the local body and cannot, therefore, be

B claims that there may be a constitution B claims that there may be a constitution adopted by the national, also by the State (if any exists) and the local body, and that each can make or modify its constitution as they see fit, so long as one does not conflict with the other. In fact, he claims the reverse of A, viz.: that there is such a thing as a local constitution, as it can be made by the local body. Please decide which is right.

Pirranuro, September 13. [B is correct.]

State Elections This Year. To the Editor of The Dispatch: How many and what State elections will

occur this year? Pirrsnung, September 13. [Iowa, November 3, elects State officers and Legislature. Maryland, November 3, elects State officers and Legislature, and votes on six constitutional amendments.
Massachusetts, November 3, elects State
officers and Legislature. Mississippi, November 3, elects three Railroad Commissioners and Legislature. Nebraska, November 3, elects Associate Justice of the Supreme 3, elects Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and two regents of the State University. New Jersey, November 3, elects part of its Legislature. New York, November 3, elects State officers, Legislature, 10 Supreme Court Justices and Representative in the Tenth Congressional district. Onto, November 3, elects State officers, Legislature and votes on amendment to Constitution providing for uniform taxation. Pennsylvania, November 3, elects Treasurer and Attorney General, votes on Constitutional convention and elects delegates to same. Virginia, November 3, elects half its Legislature.

#### · A Bee in His Bonnet.

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

Can you tell me where the expression "A bee in his bonnet" came from? EAST END, September 13. ELLA T. A. [This expression evidently is of Scotch origin. "There is a magget in his head" is an equivalent expression in England. A writer claims that the poet Herrick originated the expression in one of his lyrics. After a careful examination of the latter nothing can be found to substantiate the claim, unless it may be the very slight al-lusion in one of the verses of his "Mad Maid's Song:"

Maid's Song:"
"Ah, woe is me! Ah, woe is me!
Alack, and well-a-day!
For pity, sir, find out that bee
Which bore my love away.
I'll seek him in your bonnet brave,
I'll seek him in your eyes—
Nay, now I think, they've made his grave
In the bed of strawberries."

Boston's Water Supply. To the Editor of The Dispatch: Can you inform me of the source of Bos

ton's water supply and the amount used?

L. M. B. ALLEGUENY Sentember 13. [The City Engineer of Boston, Mass., reports to the Water Board that the amount of water stored in the Sudbury river reservoirs is 58,000,000 gallons less than on September 1, 1890: in Lake Cochitnate 21,000,00 gallons more, and in Mystic lake 26,000,000 gallons less. The daily average consumption from the Sudbury and Cochituate works during August was 29,460,400 gallons, an induring August was 23,460,400 gallons, an increase of 8.7 per cent from August, 1890. Of this amount 7,557,300 gallons per day were pumped at Chestnut Hill for high service, an increase of 9.9 per cent. The daily average consumption from the Mystic works was 9,122,300 gallons, an increase of 21 per cent over August, 1890.

The Meaning of Bonanza

To the Editor of The Dispatch: Where did the word "bonanza" originate and what does it mean? Pacific. McKezsport, September 13. [It came from the Spanish word "Bonanza" saning fair weather at sea, prosperity or | women to present their husbands and sw Pacific coast the min used the word to designate a rich body of ore and when the Comstock lode was developed the mines situated there were called

THE LARGEST AMERICAN RANCH. It Is Stocked With Horses and Contains Eight Thousand Acres,

Cansas City Star.] A. F. Wolf, of Greely, Col., is the manage of the largest horse ranch in America. He is at the head of the Percheron-Norman Horse Company, which has ranches 50 miles north of Denver, and ten miles east of Greely. The range is divided into five ranches, with an area of 8,500 acres, and covered with an area of 8,500 acres, and covered with the finest alfalfa grass. The company is made up of the following persons: Studebaker Bros., of South Bend, Ind.; Edward Halsey, Senator Fred S. Fish and James Murphy; the varnish manufacturers, all of Newark, N. J., and Mr. Lamb, of Clinton, Ia., a rich lumber dealer. The capital stock is \$500,000, all paid up, and at the close of the present fiscal year it'is to be increased to \$1,000,000.

The ranch is stocked with 4,800 horses, all of the Percheron-Norman or Clydesdale

The ranch is stocked with 4,800 horses, all of the Percheron-Norman or Clydesdale blood. The breeding is done with 27 Percheron-Norman stallions, imported by the company. There are only two other places in America where this magnificent specimen of the dranght horse is raised—Bloomington, Ill., and Central New York. But this is the largest, and, in fact, the only extensive horse ranch in this country. Negotiations are now pending for the handling of leavy jack mules, and Mr. Wolf expects to leave in a few months for Madrid, Spain, to import 25 jacks. The market for mules is confined almost entirely to the West and South, while the East and North demand horses. A fine pair of Spanish-bred jacks will cost from \$400 to \$500, and a pair of blooded Percheron-Normans cost \$350 to \$500.

# THE TARIFF AND CIGARS.

The proof of the pudding lies in the eating

Business Has Increased and the Smokers Are Better Pleased. Chicago Inter Ocean.1

thereof, and of a cigar in the true flavor of the natural leaf. The McKinley bill is giving us better eigars than we used to have. This us better digars than we used to have. This is what Mr. Harburger, agent of Korbs, Wertheim & Schiffer, tells Mr. McKinley, and Mr. Harburger knows. He says that the quality of the American-made eigar is improving, and that gentlemen who used to smoke imported, or nominally imported, eigars now find that Americans can make last as good clears as foreigners can. just as good cigars as foreigners can.

In proof of which Mr. Harburger says that the manufacturing firm which he represents has increased its business by \$2,000,000 during the last six months as compared with the corresponding six months of 1800. He says also that the demand for eigar-makers is largely augmented since the passage of the McKinley bill, and that the price of the fluor grades of United States tobacco is higher by from 30 to 40 per cents

To resume. Mr. Harburger, who knows, says: I. The purchaser is getting a better cigar

# inbor. 4. The United States grower is getting a better price for the higher grades of his to PROPLE WHO COME AND GO.

than formerly.

2. The United States manufacturer is increasing his output very largely.

3 The United States wage-earning eigarmaker finds an increased demand for his

Walter G. Taylor and his newly-wedded wife, formerly Miss Hill, of Chleago, left for that city last night. The couple were returning from a honeymoon, spent in the East, and stopped over here to see friends. Mr. Taylor is traveling auditor of the Lead Pipe Trust, with residence in Chicago. He is a son of Mr. John W. Taylor, of this city. General Manager Joseph Wood, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, left for New York last night with his sons. Benjamin Davis, World's Fair Cor

sioner, was in the city yesterday. He left on G. N. Converse, of the United States Navy, arrived at the Monongaheia vester-

General N. B. Switzer, of Washington registered at the Monongahela yesterday.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-A rich mine of mercury has recently een discovered in Brazil.

-Some genius has discovered that the ordinary watch gives 116,144,000 ticks a year. -The sail makers of Liverpool are agitating against the use of sewing machines in the stitching of sails.

-The London school board are educating 20,866 more scholars now than they were three years ago.

-The University of Michigan has determined to add women professors and lectur-

-The Utopia, which went down in Gibraltar Bay with more than 800 people on board, has been raised.

-Every workman in Japan wears on his cap and on his back an inscription giving his business and his employer's name. -The new German rifle carries but 223 grains, and has an initial velocity nearly twice as great as ours. The bollet is of lead 1.06 iach in length, and the casing of German

-The Great Western Railroad, one of the wealthiest in England, has decided to abandon the "broad gauge" of rails. This railroad was the only one in England that still clung to the system.

-Thomas Walker, of National City, Cal. exhibited ten big onions, the product of his farm, in the San Diego Chamber of Commerce a few days ago. The largest onion weighed five pounds, and the aggregate weight was 24 pounds.

-An aged couple have just returned to Connecticut after an absence of 53 years. It took them in 1838 to go from Glastonbury to their now Western home in Illinois three weeks and two days. They have come back in one day and two nights.

-In felling a big tree at Ivoryton village n the Connecticut Valley, the other day, the woodsman drove his ax into a big, round stone exactly in the heart of it. With diffi-culty he exhumed the rock, which weighed 30 or 40 pounds. How the stone got into the tree trunk is a mystery.

-A merchant in Brattleboro, Vt., annoyed by the condition of the highway before his store, wrote to a selectman during the latter's temporary absence from town, as follows: "Two men stuck in the mud in front of the American House. Shall we asempt to get them out or erect tombstone

-An acre of bananas will support 25 limes as many persons as an acre of wheat, One thousand square feet of land, growing One thousand square feet of land, growing bananas, will produce 4.000 pounds of nutritious substance. The same space, devoted to wheat or potatoes, will produce only 33 pounds of wheat, or 99 pounds of potatoes. -The Pope's professedly military army at the Vatican has the following strength-

namely, two generals, two colonels, two lieutenant colonels, one major, two captains, and four lieutenants. These 13 officers have no fewer than 60 privates to keep under dis-cipline. The Papal cavalry consists of 13 men with eight horses. -According to an educational journal the number of illiterate persons in Russia, Siberia, Roumania and Bulgaria forms 80 per

cent. of the population: in Suain, 63: Italy, 48; Hungary, 43; Austria, 39; Ireland, 21; France and Belgium, 15; Holland, 10; I'nited States, 8: Scotland, 7; Switzerland, 234, and in the greater part of Germany only 1 per -The Japan Herald is authority for the figures of gold output in Siberia from 1834 to 1857 inclusive: 30,000,000 ounces, £120,000,000, or \$600,000,000, and this with but little ma chinery, efforts rudely systematized, and stealage. When the great Siberian railroad is completed from the Caspian Sea to Viadi-vostock, on the Pacific, the output of Rus-sian gold will be greatly increased.

-In 1885 the mica product of the United States amounted to 147,410 pounds, worth \$368,525, while that of 1889 was but 49,500 \$368,525, while that of 1889 was but appointed, worth only \$50,000. Since there is no decrease in demand for this article, this decline in the home production can be attributed to no other cause than the large quantities imported from Canada and oth oreign countries.

-The effort to employ good looking young women as account collectors has not turned out very profitable for the merchants who employed them. After a fortnight's experience, three of the women became engaged to men whom they tried to dun, two of them married, and a few of the others sympathized so deeply with the debtors that they warned them when proceedings were instituted so that the debtors might escape.

-America is essentially a country of fads, and the newest of them all is for young hearts with plaster casts of their hands and arms. An Italian in Grand street, near the Broadway, New York, is doing a big business in taking easts from fashionable American ladies, who have adoped this new form of birthday presents to men who are tired of eigar-cases, smoking jackets and pocket-

-The greatest known depth of the ocean in the Pacific is near the Ladrone Islands. where soundings were made to the depth of 36.850 feet, or a little over five miles. In the Atlantic the greatest depth found is just north of the West Indian Islands, which is 23,250 feet, or nearly four and a half miles. In those parts of the ocean most free from islands, as in the route from Newfoundiand to Ireland, the ocean is most shallow; seldom exceeding 12,000 feet.

-The Emperor of China celebrated his 20th birthday recently by taking unto his vellow-robed, pig-tailed and imperial self another wife. As he is only allowed to have seven wives at one time, and has already been in the marrying years, he will soon have to stop, or kill off a few of his present wives and begin over again. The amount of diplomatic fuss and feathers involved in selecting a wife for this extremely fastidious youth puts Chinese

The selection of a juryman in a great modern scandal trial is nowhere in comparison. -A wealthy Russian gentleman, living in his own house on the banks of the Seine. has for the past ten years kept in a box in a private room the embalmed body of his young wife. She was murdered a few days after marriage, and her sorrowing husband obtained the Czar's permission to take the body away with him. The law of France forbids absolutely the keeping of a dead body in any place but a cemetery, but the Russian gentleman hopes to obtain special permission from high quarters to remain the custodian of his beloved relic. If not, he threatens to leave the country rather than were with it.

#### art with it. RHYMELETS AND RHYNKLES.

Mr. Benedick-Will you be my wife? Miss Beatrice—Yes. Mr. Benedict—Ob, Miss Beatrice, this is so sud-Give me time to reconsider. "-Harper's Ba A pessimist was tired of life.

I wouldn't move to help myself; This earth is such a bore, '' he said. Just then a fly lit on his nose. "Confound the flies! They do beat all."

And the life-tired man didn't rest until He'd smashed that buzzer 'galust the wall, -Philadelphia Times.

'If some one came to strike me dead,

Miss Pearl White-I wish you to paint y portrait. \*
Dobbins—I'm sorry, ma'am, but I can't do it.
Miss Pearl White—Why not! Dobbins-I never copy other paintings. - Clarin

There's a pretty maiden over the way Who smiles whou she sees me here at my work, And she keeps me hard at it from morning night,
For with such a monitor how can I shirk.

She has golden hair and pearly teeth; Her cres are the shade of the heaven's own blue, Don't think I'm in dauger, for I confess am most fifty; she isn't two.

New York Hereld. Mother-Where is Johnnie? Father-I don't know. I guess he's around som

Mother-That boy is into every mischief. There is nothing he isn't into.

Father—It's only his inquiring way, his investigating mind. That boy is bound to get at the bottom of everything.

Nurse (rushing in)—Johnnie's fallen down the Father (triumphantly)-There! Didn't I tell you!-New Fork Press.

Have you read "The Light That Failed?" she asked the stock nolder in the gas company.
"No," he answered, and then he avoided her for the rest of the evening.—Washington Star. Ragg-Queer missionary they sent out to

the Cannibal Islam's last month. Should think they would send a peaceable man. Bagg. What was the matter with him? Bagg. Got into a broll with the natives very are