MICROSCOPIC INSPECTION.

of Free Sugar Admission

The law about the microscopic inspection

less wooden-skulled that withdrawal would

covered more ground. With a contingent retaliatory duty on sugar equal to the remitted tax-viz.: \$40 a ton-the Germans

mitted tax—viz.; \$40 a ton—the Germans would have conceded much more and done it sooner. They would have lowered their high duties on both pork and flour.

Nor is there any question that even with the small power of reciprocal retaliation left to Mr. Blaine by booby Congressmen he will constrain the German Government to do more thau it has yet done. Cuba and Puerto Rico furnish a little over three-fifths of the raw sugar imported by this country. After

Rico furnish a little over three-fifths of the raw sugar imported by this country. After July I next they will admit American pork products free. Germany furnishes nearly one-fifth of the raw sugar imported. While the prohibition on American pork is taken off there remains a high duty of \$2 16 per 100 pounds. Germany has, therefore, conceded too little in lieu of free sugar admission. She must concede much more or it will not he long before a protest is heard from Spain to the effect that she has given the United States more than Germany has done, and that the sugar of her colonies is being indirectly discriminated against to the advantage of German competitors.

PREPARING TO CELEBRATE

Kentucky Will Soon Complete Her First

Century of Existence.

Kentucky is already preparing to cele-brate the completion of her first century as

a State of the Union, although the time for

the celebration is nearly nine months dis-

tant. Kentucky was the second State to be

mitted, following Vermont by more than a

mitted, following Vermont by more than a year; for the recent celebration at Bennington coincided neither with the date of the battle fought there nor with the date of Vermont's acquisition of Statehood, the latter being March 4, 1791.

Kentucky came in as the fifteenth State on June 1, 1792, and the celebration of the centennial of that event in her history will take place next summer. An elaborate celebration is already planned. The next State in the historic line is Tennessee, which is Kentucky's junior by four years to a day. No other State's centennial occurs in the present century, but Ohio will have her turn early in the next.

NAMES OFTEN SEEN IN PRINT.

WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR has been

elling off his New York property, and in-

JAY COOKE says his father built the first

ailroad in the United States. President

REPORTS that the Czar and Czarina will

risit Emperor William soon, and that the

latter will visit St. Petersburg next month,

are current here, but generally discredited,

has been elected Principal of the Women's College of the Northwestern University, is

President of the Woman's Club at Chautau-

qua, and was for many years editor of the

It now appears, according to a Vienna

dispatch, that the condition of the Queen of Roumania, whose life is despaired of, is

largely due to the knowledge of the attempts

nade to induce her husband to obtain a di-

MISS EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER, who

Harrison, the first, was present at the open-

ing of the line.

Little Corporal.

vorce from her.

made an Admiral

New York Tribune.

THE lady managers of the Protestant

THE fourth open-air concert of the Shady-

side Literary and Musical Association was held last evening on the lawn of the T wen-tieth ward school, Elisworth atenue. This is the last of the series for the present year.

THE Ladies Aid Society of Trinity Reformed Church, at Wilkinsburg, are preparing for an ice cream supper which will be given Thursday evening.

This evening the marriage of Miss Jennie DeWolf and Mr. David L. Stern will be con-summated at the Monongahela House. Dr. Mayer will perform the ceremony. Only the immediate relatives will be present.

The Pittsburg Medical Association will hold a banquet this evening at the Monongahela House. Covers will be laid for 125. The floral decorations, under the direction of A. M. Murdock. will be confined to table pieces consisting of roses, lilies and euchar-

but she is at Dr. Brown's house in Stock-bridge, for treatment. He thinks she does not sleep as soundly as formerly, he having less difficulty in arousing her to take medi--There must be myriads of fish living in

acteristics we can never even guess at, for, should specimens be successfully hooked, they would burst into pieces before they could be brought to the surface, being re-lieved of the extraordinary pressure under which they exist. -A retired sea captain died at Hannibal the other day having in his possession

watch over a hundred years old. It was once waten over a nundred years old. It was once dropped in the waters of Chesapeake Ray but the owner dived and recovered it. Nos-withstanding it has ticked off the seconds for more than a century it is now more re-liable than many modern timepieces.

-A new method of obtaining a light has ust been patented in England. Instead of the old-fushioned satety match, the stick is tipped at both ends, one end with the usual composition and the other with that found on the scratcher outside the box. Light is obtained by breaking the match in the mid-

dle and rubbing the two ends together.

come unprofitable. The Government £1,000 reward for the suggestion of any which will tend to alsate the pest. In gle night as many as 20 of the wanted uckers attack a single cow, leaving it help less on the field. -St. Joseph and Independence men have

organized an expedition fo go to Arizona and search for the "Lost Vegas," a mine of fabulous richness which was worked a con-tury or two ago but the location of which has been for a long time unknown. Before lavesting any money in the scheme these gentlemen might learn something to their advantage by corresponding with Mr. David F. Weir, of Kansas City. Mr. Weir has lately been searching for lost and hidden treasure, and has succeeded in accumulating a rich store of valuable experience and faded

-St. Helen's Wishing Well, at Sefton, has just been cleaned out and covered in by Lord Sefton. The well is supplied by a fine oon to the inhabitants of the place. Con-iderable interest is also taken in it by the

-Kilian Van Rensselaer's house in Rensselaer county, opposite Albany, is said to be the oldest inhabited dwelling house in the United States. It stands near the Hudson river at the south end of Greenbush, is of brick, and has a gambrel roof. Two port

RHYNKLES AND RHYMES.

jack of diamonds trump the queen of hearts. - New York Herald. Guest (at reception in Washington, D.C.)

-Excuse my limping, Mrs. Kaystreet, but that long whiskered statesman over there by the window stepped on three of my toes at once a moment ago. Hostess—And that wild eyed lady near the plano

(Next moment) Miss Couring, allow me to present Senator Peffer,—Chicago Tribane.

A maiden fair I chance to know

Has just reached twenty-four;
A fact this maiden is inclined
Quite deeply to deplore.

Their faces will never in harmony be

managing editor to the funny man.
"Here." responded the office boy, handing him
the shell.— Washington Star.

"George," said Mrs. Stickelton, "Jim

The Dispatch.

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ASTERN ADVERTISING OFFICE, ROOM 21, RIBLINE BUILDING, NEW YORK, where combine files of THE DISPATCH and always be found origin advertisers appreciate the convenience, some advertisers and friends of THE DISPATCH, billion New York, are also made welcome.

THE DISPARCHIE regularly on sale of Brentono's, Pales Square, New York, and P Are de l'Opera, nion Square. New York, and II Are de l'Opera, ris. France, schore unyone who has been disap-ated at a hotel news stand can obtain it.

TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

DAILY DISPATCH, One Year...... DAILY DISPATCH, Per Quarter.... DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, 3 m ths. 2 30
DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, 1 m th. 90
SUNDAY DISPATCH, One Year 230 WEERLY DISPATCH, One Year.....

TWELVE PAGES

HOW TO SA'E SLAUGHTER. In connection with the renewed possibility of a European outbreak, it is interesting to learn the Austrian and German Governments are experimenting with shields for soldiers and with screens for large bodies of soldiers, to counteract the destructiveness of modern firearms. This is a remarkable indication of the tendency of the age of military invention in Europe to get back to the days of armored soldtery, which were abolished three or four centuries ago by the invention of gunpowder. Having in its primary stages wiped out armor, it would be a strange

sequel if gunpowder restored it. But the rapid succession of offensive and defensive military invention permits a suggestion which is very desirable for the benefit of humanity. It is clearly an accepted principle that the next war between the military empires will be decided by the practical perfection of the respective military machinery. If the victory most dendly smgli arms, the most powertal artillery and the most impregnable armor, both for ships and men, the hundresis of millions that have been spent in providing these things have all been

This point being established the bloodless decision of wars becomes easy. When two Powers can no longer agree, let them submit their war toaterial to a competitive test. The number and excellence of their munitions can be decided by actual inspection, while the respective value of each can be decided by letting each Power fire at the armor of the other, the results to be recorded by a jury of impartial experts. It is plain that the records of such s test would furnish an indisputable meastire of the victory of one Power over gnother. If 100 represented the standard of excellence, it is plain that the empire whose war material in the various military and saval departments only reached an thus commended to it. erage of 80 must lose a province; if it plucked collegian and be relegated to arter ruin; while the Power that gained the supererogatory perfection of 100 plus, could take what ever it wanted from its

It is to be hoped that this rational and humane method of settling future conflicts will commend itself to the European ullitarists. When it is clearly demonstated that one Power can whip the other what is the use of killing 50,000 or 100,000 of the common people to emphasize the decision? The sovereigns and statesmen of Europe may be able to stand the slaughter of their subjects philosophically enough, but the chance that some of them may be hit should make this way of preventing all danger very acceptable to

PITZSIMMONS AS A PHILOSOPHER.

That Mr. Fitzsimmons, clearly divining the kind intention of the community toward him was to put a rope around his neck and compel him to dance a pas seul upon nothing, should, opportunity offering, take a walk, is, after all, not so sur- \$7,000 for expenditures throughout the prising The bar-filing rone-climbing and erobatic incidents are of course eminently theatrical, and suggestive not merely of the daring of Jack Sheppard, Dick Turpin and Claude Duval, but are quite up to the latest stage sensation dramas which bithrto have been accepted as wholly imagin-

But probably the most interesting phase of the Fitzsimmons affair is exhibited in the light which his letter yesterday to THE DISPATCH and his previous epistle to his counsel, Mr. Marshall, turns upon the the most startling and almost revolution mental processes. That he had not merely ary political victory carried on with funds thought over his situation in a very general and philosophic way, but that he had a city campaign. Kansas was swept by the nerve, after getting liberty, and while the People's party last fall with a camthe minions of the law were hot upon his trail, to post his letter to this paper so that if reached its destination within a couple whether the convictions and faith are well of hours after his delivery, is an evidence of cool and refreshing self-possession. The fore the people without the aid of an im light and airy tone in which he contrasts the limitations of the "Hotel de Bastille, Pittsburg," with the more luxurant and sensuous attractions of the Anderson and the Monongaheia House is worthy of the airiest flights of Duval, whether celebrated

of the comic stage. his spirit away from his own immediate Your enterprising politician may live Marshall. Alike in that letter and in the later one to THE DISPATCH, this interest. ing individual exhibits himself as a person of thought and broad reflection, who, in or to fry the fat out of capital. the intervals between burglary, homicide and to moralize in an elevated and even

doubtedly be much intensified by his liter- pulsion that seems to rest upon these unary efforts. In all seriousness the utter vari- fortunates who are embarked in the king ance between their tone and the wretched business to be something that it were base of mental balance as almost to amount to mainspring of politics in the Danubian insanity, if every presumption of this sort | provinces, were not efficiently and conclusively rebutted by the undeniable and eminently the love of the Crown Prince for Mile, successful coherence of the mental pro- Vacaresco. There is no assertion that the cesses by which he eliminated himself lady was not virtuous or worthy; but the from the hands of his keepers. His case | idea that a present or future king can as-

tail by the public with a greater sense of he loves, was repudiated by the Roumansecurity when the subject is again under | ian ministry. Mile. Vacaresco was sent

CARELESSNESS OR WORSE? The escape of the robber and murderer. Fitzsimmons, from the county jall affords prima facie evidence of the need of a sharp investigation into the discipline and management of that institution. Intimations of such a necessity bave been heard before. but this remarkable event leaves no room

for doubt on the subject. There can hardly be a more complete emonstration of the length to which official inefficiency can go than that, after the county has spent two and a half million dollars in building, to impregnable granite a court house and a jail fitted up with approved safeguards, the most defiant and notorious criminal for years evades trial in one building because he is permitted to get out of the other, almost as easily as from a canvas tent. The theory of official carelessness is the most charitable one, while the alternative supposition, advanced in various quarters that the money at his command rendered his won-....\$ 8 00 | derful escape more easy, only emphasizes the need of strict investigation.

Of course, the escaping criminal was aided from the outside; but the question which the public will want decided is whether his ability, with that assistance, to overcome the difficulties of bars, granite THE DAMY DESPATOR is delivered by carriers at thermis per week, or, including Sunday Edition, at walls, and the watch of the prisoners for which the public money is expended, is due to official carelessness or official cor-PITTSBURG, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 16, 1861. ruption. On either hypothesis the question becomes pertinent, if notorious criminals can escape in this way, what return

are the people getting for their expenditures on the jail? Of course, no expense should be spared to effect the capture of this desperado in order to convince the criminal class that the laws are not as futile as they now appear. If the authorities have the good fortune to secure Fitzsimmons' recapture it will be hoped that he may be brought back to a fail with discipline enough to insure his staying there.

WORK FOR THE CANADIAN PACIFIC The New York Herald in a recent editorial article copies and endorses the suggestion of its Parls namesake, that the Canadian Pacific Railroad should lay an ocean cable from Vancouver to Yokohama for the accommodation of the world's traffic. The Paris Herald being, perhaps, an expatriated offshoot of American jour nalism, like those citizens of the United States who reside permanently abroad its desire that a Canadian corporation shall control the avenues of watercourse around the world, is not, perhaps to be wondered at; but the anxiety of the New York newspaper that the entire control shall be left u the hands of the Canadian Pacific is

ittle singular. Does the esteemed Herald recognize that our transcontinental lines are so fully occupied in charging the intermediate shippers 'all the traffic will bear" that they cannot be expected to do anything to bring the telegraphic connection with Japan to our own country? Or is this a practical avowal that the complaints of American railways of the competition of the Canadian roads is really based on the superior enterprise of the Canadian Pacific. But even if both suppositions be true, there are other organizations of United States capital which might be called upon to take charge of that enterprise. For instance, the Mackay-Bennett cable which the Herald exploits in its every issue, might very fitly extend its connections and give us active telegraphic competition through this country by undertaking the project

But perhaps the Herald has information that the laying of such a cable would be the reverse of remunerative. In that case its willingness that the Canadian Pacific corporation shall put up the money i

equally patriotic and futile. COMPARISON ON CAMPAIGN FUNDS The fact is brought out in the newspaper discussion of the day that the State campaign of 1860, by which Pennsylvania was put permanently into the column of Republican States and the election of Lincoln secured, was waged on a fund of \$12,000. This is in sharp contrast with the politics of to-day, in which a big barrel is regarded by the politicians as the most

essential provision for campaign work. There is no legitimate reason why election expenses should be greater now than in 1860. Printing costs less; the means of reaching the people with political arguments through the columns of the newspapers have been vastly multiplied. Yet ere we have the fact that what was probably the most important Republican vice tory ever won in this State was secured with a campaign fund of \$12,000, of which \$5,000 went for rent and printing, leaving

now thought necessary to carry a single county. In certifying to the correctness of this statement, Colonel McClure, who was the Republican chairman in 1860, say that it would be utterly impossible to carry on a campaign at the present time on such a fund. But the impossibility only exists because the politicians insist on the presence of the barrel. There have been instances within the past twelve months of which would not be deemed adequate for paign fund of \$1,100. When a party represents convictions, faith and earnestnessfounded or not-it can get its views be

State. The whole sum is less than is

mense corruption fund. Unless the big campaign funds are used for the direct or indirect purposes of bribery, their necessity is entirely a political superstition, inculcated for the benefit of the political workers. As with the in prose fiction or in the melodious opera kindred theory that patronage is necessary for politics, it is to the interest of Mr. Fitzsimmons' capacity to project the managing politicians to keep it up. disagreeable personal environment is also through a hard winter on the pickings of exhibited handsomely in his letter to Mr. a campaign in which the barrels are tapped freely. But if a party appeals to the reason and interest of the masses it does not need either to bleed the officeholders

and jail breaking, was disposed to view THE STATESMANSHIP OF MEANNESS The accounts which come from Rougraceful and cheery way upon the pano- mania of the crisis which has arisen there rama of human life as it passed before between the ministry and the monarchy are calculated to impress the democratic Interest in Mr. Fitzsimmons will un- mind with two features. First, the com situation in which the man was placed flattery to call a man; and, second, the would go far to indicate such a sad want unspeakable meanness which acts as the

The Roumanian imbroglio begins with is a strange one. If will be studied in de- sert the manliness of marrying the woman

packing. But this is only the beginning of the meanness. The Queen of Rou mania, the gifted and romantic "Carmen Sylva," is charged with having sympathized with lovers and, therefore, the Roumanian ministry demanded of the king that he follow the example of the unspeakable Milan, of Servia, and obtain a divorce from his irreproachable Queen. It is pleasant to hear that the King, although he had been weak enough to yield in the matter of the Crown Prince's love, plucked up enough of the spirit of a man when it was proposed to divorce the almost dying Queen, to refuse to do anything so mean. Consequently King Charles is accused of secret sympathy with the Queen, the Crown Prince and the maid of honor, and the ministry give out

hints of his coming dethronement. Of course Russian intrigue is at the bottom of all this; but even with that explanation it is difficult to conceive of statesmanship founded on such baseness. In this matter the sympathles of democracy must be with the royal personages. A King is entitled at least, to be a man. It is to be hoped that King Charles will make up his mind to assume that character, and assert the right of both himself and his heir to be loyal to the women they love.

LIFE IN THE METROPOLIS. The recent gossip of New York on an event in gambling circles furnishes a whole chapter of philosophical reflections on the condition of society at the close of the nineteenth century. In the first place we have set before us the business of the "boss gambler" of New York. This is a business forbidden and donounced by the law; but it nevertheless rises to such unquestioned magnitude that the confidential manager of the establishment, who holds unsupervised control while the "boss gambler" is pursuing other enterprises of the profession at the seaside resorts, carries in the safe the very respectable cash balance of \$100,000. To refer to such a sum in the parlance of the ordinary members of the profession as "the wad"

would be little short of sacrilege. Of course the manager of a business which keeps \$100,000 of ready cash on hand is eminently respectable. He lives in a rich mansion in upper New York, occupies a pew in one of the fashionable churches-he has recently requested a correction of the loose and inaccurate statement that he is a member of the church-

and has his occupation described in the city directory as "brushes." These are the antecedent features of the case. This highly respected confidential manager concludes to reform, and as a means of placing his respectability after reformation beyond all question, after dissolving partnership walks off with the wad-we beg pardon, the cash balanceof \$100,000. The excellence of the businest judgment of this eminently respectable gentleman, is more than vindicated in the sequel. He remains in New York with an intimation that his recent employer or partner can prosecute if he wants to; and the "boss gambler" accepts his inability to permit the secrets of his business to be opened up with the same sang froid as if his late highly prized

eashier had called the turn for \$25,000. To attempt to enlarge upon the striking features of this case would be like trying to gild refined gold. We can only pathetically suggest an investigation of social scientists as to whether such things are due to the fact that the world has not yet got beyond the stage when a class of men is found who order their affairs without regard to the law, or whether after an era of law, we are getting past it and reand other capitalists are a law unto them-

It is the statement of Ben Butterworth that the returning World's Fair Commissioners are very tired. That their digestive organs are fatigued is matural, under the necessary workings of cause and effect; but their heroic spirit is worn out we must decline to believe. We venture the assertion that the fadomitable Handy and Butterworth would tackle another public dinner. selves. worth would tackle another public dinner morrow, if the call of duty should sprea the festive board before them.

BARDSLEY refuses to say a word about McCamant and Livsey. The threat of imslight terrors for a man who has just begun

a term of fifteen years in the penitentiary. THERE has been a delay in the ratification of that Cuban Treaty by the Spanish Cortes; but as the impressive E. Burd Grubb is going back to Spain, the prospect is that the recalcitrant deputies will be promptly charmed into seeing their duty. General Grubb is irresistible except when he is trying to persuade the stubborn Jerseymer

THE situation in New York politics adds force to the appreliension that the town of Elmira is likely to set up exclusive claims to the business of being the nursery of Gov ernors for that State

THE latest thing in industrial science is the establishment of an academy at Chicago, under license from the Internal Bureau, at which the process of brewing beer is to be studied in all its scientific phases. When the manufacture of beer be comes a learned profession, the froth on the top of it may be expected to be something

THE cyclonic storms which were predicted for September, by the weather prophets, have materialized in such a negative way as to make us wish for a prediction of perpetual

THE industry with which one report from Texas that Dyrenfurth's explosions have produced abundant rains is chased by another that they have done nothing of the sort, is calculated to produce desperation in the impartial mind. Can it be that Dyrenfurth and his rain-making have been

PERHAPS, if the burglars and murderers were to capture the honest men and put them in tail, the way to make prisons secure

would be demonstrated in actual practice. ENGLAND against Russia, France against Germany, all Europe against China, a short crop and the cholera in Asiatic Turkey, are calculated to make people on this side of the ocean thankful that they have to endure nothing worse than monopolistic combina-tions, the political machines and Russell

PERHAPS Mr. Russell Harrison indorses the New York ticket on the distinct understanding that it will put a more complaisant collector in charge of the revenue tugs.

THAT iail on Ross street forms a part of a very imposing architectural whole; but if defiant criminals can walk out of it at will, the public may conclude that it would be better to invest less in architecture and more in an efficient guardianship of the

THE island of Mitvlene is elevated to the rank of a very large-sized and entirely visible chip on the British shoulder.

For the United States Admiral to give Balmaceda a refuge was undoubtedly cor-rect; but care should be taken that the example of England is not followed in getting away with a round lot of the Chilean public

FOSSIL FOOTPRINTS ermany Has Conceded Too Little in Lieu ics of Some of the Discover Recently Made in the Red Sandston Chicago Tribune, 1

Near Holyoke, Mass .- What the Animal of pork products served simply as the bridge for a retreat with honor, as it enabled the German Government to withdraw—so far as was Like. Several footprints of reptiles of various limensions have lately been discovered pork was concerned, though not wheatbout three miles from Holyoke, says the from a position that became untenable the moment the reciprocity-retaliatory policy was adopted by the United States. And if the members of the last Congress had been Springfield Republican, upon the rock in G. L. Bosworth's quarry, near the shore of the Connecticut river, which have caused coniderable excitement and elicited many inquirjes. These discoveries occur not infrequently, have been more prompt and would have

more than 12,000 such footmarks having al-ready been brought to light, and, in fact, it is well known throughout the scientific world that the new red sandstone of the Connecticut Valley, which extends about 110 miles from north to south and average about 20 miles in width from east to west, i one of the most prolific depositories of fossis prints. Slabs of this stone, having upon them the wonderful indentations, can be found in almost all the museums of this

found in almost all the museums of this country and Europe.

A few days ago, accompanied by my friend, Prof. Woodman, who is, as the world knows, one of the most profound scholars in the natural sciences, I visited Mr. Bosworth's quarry. The soil over the rocks, which is not very thick at that locality, had been removed and left exposed an extensive area, upon which a large number of tracks are apparent. Prof. Woodman said that in all his ramblings through the world he had not seen such a large number clustered together in so circumscribed a place. Several of the tracks can be traced from one end of the quarry to the other.

the quarry to the other.

There is not only a large number of them. but they are of various sizes, and were made by animals of different species, though the conformation of the foot indicates that they belong to the same genus. Some of the tricks measure 18 inches in length and 10 in width; others are 10 inches long, and there width; others are 10 inches long, and there are others that do not measure more than three or four inches, and are of proportional width. A slab taken out near the edge of the public road which forms the northern boundary of the quarry has two lurge, well delineated tracks upon its surface 4 feet 6 inches apart, which indicate the stride in the step of the animal.

Tracks Have the Same Conformation All the tracks bear the same conforms tion of the foot-that is, all have only three toes, and the steps bear the same characteristics—they are single; that is, made by bipeds. There is no doubt they are muc smaller now than when first made. The mud, in drying up, must have contracted considerably to become as the rock is to-day, of a crystalline nature. Many of these fossil prints bear a close resemblance to the day, of a crystalline nature. Many of these fossil prints bear a close resemblance to the tracks of birds, so much sothat for years many of them were believed to lave been made by some of the feathered tribes, but since the discovery of the dinosaurs in the triassic strata the question has been definitely settled. There is no doubt now that these tracks were made by several species of reptiles which have already been found in the triassic beds of Nevada and California, and on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains. The numerous tracks found show that these animals formed a large genus, with very many species. One species had three toes, another had four, and another five. The three-toed was the most numerous, and produced species of enormous sizes. The Brontozoum Giganteum, the Otozoum Moodii, belong to the three-toed variety and were from 14 to 15 feet in height. The four-toed and five-toed species were not quite so numerous, but they produced individuals of still greater dimensions. Specimens have been found that measured 18 feet in height and their tracks 24 inches in length.

tracks 24 inches in length.

The fossils of all these animals show that all the species had large heads, saurian-like with enormous teeth. They all had four legs, but made little use of their forelegs, which were very small and atrophied for want of use. These characteristics indicate that they were in form as well as in habits closely allied to the bird family.

They Walked on Their Hind Legs. The fact that they walked on their hind legs, that their bones were hollow like thos of birds, that they had the same conformation of the foot and were biped in their habits, points to the conclusion that they were the primitive sketches of a new design which was just in the stage of its evolution, an intermediate form or a connecting link emerging from the reptilian genus into the genus bird. They are surely nearer the type bird than that of any other, and if it were not for their forelegs they might be classed at once as the primitive genus of the feathered tribe.

ered tribe.

The fact that they had teeth does not pre-clude the possibility of their being inferme-diate between reptiles and birds, because teeth were a very common appendage to the primitive birds, and are still found with the penguin have rudiments of teeth and alveolar processes. That conformation in fossii birds was the law, and its absence was

number of other footprints have been found which must have been made by other animals belonging to different orders. The tracks of the labyrinthodonts, the enalicators have been been supported by the labyrinthodonts, the denomination of the labyrinthodonts, the dromatherium and many others are often met with. In 1842 the late Prof. Hitchcock had already examined 2,000 which had been made by 32 species of bipeds and 14 species of quadrupeds.

Questions as to the World's Ace. In regard to footprints, the question upon which centers the greatest interest is not about their number or nature, nor of the character or disposition of the animals that made them, but in their immense antiquity. If they dated only a few years back they would not be noticed. But their age is so immense that we can never form an adequate conception of its duration, and it is so with all the geological periods. The number of centuries required to bring the state of the earth from a vaporous mass into its concrete form, and then through the series of transformations which have marked the evolutions of the radiates into the articulates, and these into the mollusks, and the mollusks into the fishes, and the fishes into the reptiles, and the birds, and the past is the division of time adopted for geology—that is, the azoic, or time previous to the appearance of the organic life; the ecozoic, or the time when life instead for geology—that is, the macolitie; the mesozoic, or age of fishes; the mesozoic, or age of the mammalians. The evolution of a class of animals into other classes and species is called an age; the group of rocks laid during an age is an era, and each rock of an era is called a period; thus we say, the paleozoic is the age of fishes, and comprises the Devonian era, which is composed of the "Portage," Hamilton, corniferous; and the Oriskany periods. The chronology of a rock is determined by its fossils if it is sedimentary, and by its chemical or physical composition and arrangement if it is plutonic. These minor points are indispensable for the intelligent study of the science and to enable one to grasp its intricate problems. about their number or nature, nor of the character or disposition of the animals that

grasp its intricate problems. A QUESTION OF APPRAISEMENT.

The Treasury Department Disagrees With the District Attorney. WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 .- In a recent com munication to the General Appraiser at New York the District Attorney at St. Louis contended that under the law on the subject applications for a review of the decisions of

applications for a review of the decisions of the Board of General Appraisers must in all cases be made to the Circuit of New York in the district where the decision of the board was rendered.

The matter was referred to the Treasury Department, and in a letter to the General Appraiser at New York Acting Secretary Spaulding says the position of the attorney appears untenable, and was so determined by the Circuit Court for the Eastern district of Missouri, which held that the terms of the law "within the district in which the matter arises" refers to the district in which the port is situated where the merchandise was entered and the controversy between the importer and collector originated. He sees no reason for submitting the question to the Supreme Court for determination, as suggested by the District Attorney.

Necessity of Restocking Ontario. Philadelphia Press.]

The necessity of restoring the fish supply of Lake Ontario is shown by Forest and Stream by a quotation from a Rochester newspaper, which calls attention to Lake Ontario whitefish as to a curiosity. Yet in Ontario whitefish as to a curiosity. Yet in 1880 the catch of whitefish in the lake was 1,064,000 pounds. In 1883 the amount was 30,711 pounds, and in 1801 the fish is a curiosity in Rochester. Lake trout have disappeared in like proportion. But Congress has made an appropriation for a hatchery from which to stock the lake, provided laws for the protection of the fish shall first be passed by New York and the Dominion of Canada. OUR MAIL POUCH.

Retaliation a Poor Policy.
To the Editor of The Dispatch:
In your issue of Sunday, September there is an article copied from the Toronto Globe, giving a report of an interview with a Member of Parliament of England, C. J. Valentine, a Conservative, alias "free trader." "Fair trade," as defined by fair traders, means that England should place a heavy tax on foreign goods sent into the country, in order to retaliate on the foreigner, and to force him to adopt "free trade," or at least largely to diminish the duties which are now levied on British goods. "He states during the last 10 or 15 years that prices of English goods have been reduced from time to time to enable the manufact urer to sell at lower prices, and consequent ly wages have been reduced, but still again and again despite of this reduction foreign turiffs have been increasing until the artituriffs have been increasing until the artisan class are asking each other of what use
is the present system of free imports of
bread and cheese so long as they do not get
wages sufficient to pay the price for them.
He adds that the people think it would be
better to impose a moderate duty on American wheat. All unaterial progress is effected
through the destruction of capital by invention and discovery, and there have been
great disturbances in the work of production
and exchange of most countries in recent and exchange of most countries in recen years, most notably since 1873, and these dis

years, most notably since 1873, and these disturbances still continue. The explanation of these phenomena is to be mainly found in the wonderful changes which, through invention and discovery, have recently taken place in the world's method of doing its work of production and distribution.

It would not be difficult to show that this plan would disastreasly affect English trade and commerce, and injure them very much more than it would injure the foreigner. When fair traders say that her goods are excluded from the world's markets by protectionist tariffs they state that which is absurdly untrue. The fact is that these tariffs protect and foster British trade and will continue to do so until they are abolished. Fair trade means a food tax; their success in competition, as manufacturers, success in competition, as manufacturers, rests entirely upon cheap untaxed food. I quote from Nobles Fiscal Legislation, "It is impossible to give an adequate picture of the condition of the nation when Sir R. Peel took office in 1841. Every interest in the country was depressed: in the manufacturing districts mills and factories were closed and property depreciated in value; in the scaports shipping was laid up useless in the harbor; agricultural laborers were eking out a miserable existence upon starvation wages and parochial relief: the revenue was insufficient to meet the national expenditure; the country was brought to the verge of national and universal bankruptcy."

Pittsburg, September 15. success in competition, as manufacturer

PITTSBURG, September 15.

How Dynamite Is Made To the Editor of The Dispatch:

PITTSBURG, September 15. Dynamite is produced by the admixture of nitro-glycerine with a silicious infusorial earth, known under the German name as kieselguhr, and in appearance looks

leaden tank and further cooled, when glycerine is injected by means of compressed air. This process, being one of considerable danger, has to be closely watched. On May 8, 1884, an explosion cost 10 women their lives. The nitro-glycerine now formed is drawn off and washed in an alkaline solution to remove any acidity, and is then incorporated with the kieselguhr in the proportion of 1 to 3. Cartridges, about 1 inch to ½ inch diameter by 3½ inches long, are then made up by female labor, wrapped in vegetable parchment and packed in boxes covered with waterproof oil paper, with instructions and cautions printed on them in different languages. Government regulations, both as to the storage and transport of dynamite, are stringent and restrictive. CAPTAIN DOUBASSOFF, of the Russian navy, who is the guest of Minister Snowden in Philadelphia, will sail for home Septem-ber 16. He has been placed in command of the harbor of Cronstadt, and will shortly be JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, who has been

weeks past, is a very sick man. Several phy-sicians examined him and declared him to be free from organic diseases, but decided tnat his nervous system needed absolute rest. DURING his coming visit to Dresden, Rubenstein, the great Russian, will not lead a life of leisure. He intends not only to finish his oratorio, "Moses," and a new opera which has not yet received a name, but also to

confined to his home at Forest Hill for some

complete his book, "Essay Upon Music and Musicians." THE physicians of John Fitzgerald, president of the Irish Land League of America. say that he will survive his attack of co gestion of the brain, but admit reluctantly that mentally he will never be himself again. The sad news has greatly affected his many friends.

REV. H. C. SHUTTLEWORTH, rector of St. Nicholas Church, London, has been approached with regard to his possible acceptance of the rectorship of Holy Trinity. Bos ton, made vacant by Dr. Brooks' election to the bishopric; but it is doubtful if he could be induced to come to this country.

WHILE in Australia, Bernhardt and her company went out sixty miles into the bush, and slept in tent, for the fun of the thing. One night the gentle Sarah roused every one by punching them with a bamboo fishing rod, in order to secure a large following for a projected bear-hunt. The actress claims to have killed the animal they were in search of, but some of her attendants de-clare on the sly that it was insignificant in

DEATHS HERE AND RISEWHERE

Attorney W. H. Young W. H. Young, a member of the Greens burg bar, died yesterday morning at Kirkbride Asylum, Philadelphia, where he was taken about Asylum, Philadelphia, where he was taken about six months ago, suffering with paresis, which caused his death. He was well known throughout Westmoreland and adjoining counties. He was one of the most brillians and eloquent of Westmoreland's barristers, and had great power over a jury. He read law with ex-Judger Hunter, and was admitted to the bar in 1877. He was about 40 years old and leaves a wife, but no children.

William H. Perrin, Historian. William Henry, Perrin, the author of several historical works, died Monday morning in Louisville of majarial fever. In 1878 he went to Il-linois, where he prepared a history of the Western and Northwestern States and Territories. Return-ing, he published a history of Kentucky. He con-tributed many articles agn historical subjects to the magazines. He was 60 years old and leaves a family.

Isaac Morton, who has been janitor of the

Freehold Bank for 20 years, died yesterday morning at the age of 52 years. He was a great church worker and a member of the G. A.R. He was one of the prime movers to have Emancipation Day made a legal holiday. Obituary Notes.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF VALADOLID, in Spain, MRS. GRACE D. LEVERING, Denver's noted vocalist, died Monday night after a brief ill ness. HENRY FETTINGER, one of the foremost business men of Altooua, died yesterday evening, aged 80 years. He was one of the first merchants to heate in that city. He was a prominent Democrat all his life.

WILLIAM WARNOCK, Postmaster at Warnock Station, Belmont county, O., for 51 years, died there yesterday, aged 70. He was born in Ohlo county, W. Va., and ever since his majority held the position of Postmasser, he being probably the longest termer in the country.

THÔMAS S. MOTT, a leading banker and promment Republican politician, died in Oswego, N.Y.,
Monday, aged 65 years. He enjoyed an extensive
acquaintance with the prominent men of the country. He was President of the First National
Bank and the owner of the Oswego Water Works

VERY REV. DEAN-LIESTER, D. D., of the Ontario Diocese, and rector of St. George's Cathedral. Kingston, Ont., died at Ruthin, North Wales, aged Amgron, one, dred at muthin, North Wales, aged 72. He was educated in Dublin and ordeined a priest of the Anglican Church in 1830. In 1835 he became the rector of St. George's, retiring in 1835. His office was for life.

JUNGE R. M. MURRAY, one of the oldest settlers

SUPGE R. M. MURBAY, one of the oldest settlers of Dupage county, Ill., died at Naperville Sunday. Mr. Murray settled in Dupage county in 1831, served in the Black Hawk war, and was one of the early Sheriffs of Cook county. He was an intimate friend of Stepnen A. Douglass, and was prominent in polities in the early days of Illinois. HENRY COLEMAN, colored, who for 28 years, since the time of Attorney General Speed, has been the messenger of the door of the Assistant Attorney General in the Department of Justice, died in Washington Monday, about Si years of age, Coleman was a slave in his younger days, but managed to save up enough money to purchase freedom for himself and wife.

Please inform me how dynamite is many

kieselguhr, and in appearance looks like brown sugar. The principal dynamite works in Great Britain are at Ardeer, near Stevenston, Ayrshire. The manufacture is canried on under the supervision of Her Majesty's inspectors of explosives, who pay periodical visits and test the raw materials, a system which, if adding to the cost of production, forms an authoritative guarantee of the article produced. The various processes are carried on in isolated wooden buildings, about 20 yards from each other, and surrounded by massive banks of earth. Nitric and sulphurie acids having been mixed, the temperature being maintained as low as possible by cold water and compressed air, the acids are run into a large leaden tank and further cooled, when glycerine is injected by means of compressed air.

Effects of the Tariffs.

To the Editor of The Dispatch: Will you give a short description of each tariff act since the adoption of the Constitu tion and their results on the finances of the country. N. B. S.

Country.
McKersport, September 15. [A record of this sort would take up far more space than could be spared here. There has been more legislating done on the tariff question in the past 100 years than or any other four or five subjects out together The best known tariffs are those of 1789, 1824, 1828, 1833, 1842, 1845, 1861, 1888 and 1890. That of 1828, 1833, 1842, 1845, 1861, 1868 and 1890. That of 1789 established the system of protection. From that time onward to the beginning of the War of 1812 the tendency was, on a whole, toward higher duties. During that conflict rates were doubled, and at its close they were reduced. Advances were made in 1824 and 1828, but a reduction was made in the sliding scale tariff of 1833. In 1842 rates again went up, but in 1846 the turn was once more downward, and this was the drift of things until the eve of the Civil War, when, under the celebrated Morrill tariff, the general level of duties was materially advanced. Shortly after the end of the war rates again started downward, and the changes since then have, generally speaking, been in this direction, but rates have been kept fully up to the protective point. Undoubtedly the protective policy has largely benefited the country. The greatest financial and business disasters which the country ever experienced—those of 1837 and 1857—occurred in periods when the tariff was down to or near the "revenue only" basis.]

Farmers Must Be Reason

To the Editor of The Dispatch: I notice that the various papers announce that this is a prosperous year, and no doubt It is; but it is not alone because there are large crops. Large crops alone will not make a good year. The prices must rule value of a crop does not depend upon its size so much as the price obtained. For instance, the crop of 1884 was over five hundred million bushels, and it brought but three hundred and thirty million dollars, while the crop of 1881 was but three hundred and eighty-three million bushels and it brought nearly five hundred million dollars. This is an exceptional year. The crop is larger than ever, and prices bid fair to be larger than for years past. In the face of the demand from Europe, the main trouble will be that the farmers are likely to have their expectations raised too high; so high that the poor people of Europe connot afford to-purchase. In that case the big crop will not be profitable. It is said that the short, age of Europe is four times as large as the American surplus, but farmers must not expect to obtain more than \$1.50. The talk that \$1.00 is high for wheat is foolish, under the present circumstances, but to expect more than \$1.50 is unreasonable, and above all farmers should be reasonable.

Liverpool, September 16. stance, the crop of 1884 was over five hun

Silver and Gold.

Was silver ever more valuable than gold

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

What was the ratio between the metals about the beginning of the Christian Era?
W. J. C. WHERLING, September 15. [The exchangeable or commercial value of ld, weight for weight, was always greate n civilized nations than that of silver. In olden times the market differences in value between these metals varied within wider imits than in the past 200 or 300 years limits than in the past 200 or 300 years. Around the beginning of the Boman Empire, or near the commencement of the Christian Era, a piece of gold could buy a piece of sliver of ten times its weight. Gold was seldom below this price in proportion to silver, but was generally much above it, even as far back as 15 or 16 centuries ago. At the time of Constantine the Great, in the fourth century A. D., the ratio was 1 of gold to 15 of silver. In England for 300 years past the matio howered around that point and 15% to 10 of silver. In England for 300 years pass the matio hovered around that point and 15½ until about 1873, when silver began to go down, and many times since then that metal was so low that the ratio was I to 22 or over.]

Men Engaged in Battle. o the Editor of The Dispatch:

What were the numbers of men engaged in the pattles of Leipsic, Waterloo, the Wilderness, Gettysburg, Sadowa, Gravelotte and

Sewickler, September 15.

[At Leipsic the French and their allies had 160,000 men, and their opponents, the Austrians, Prussians and Russians, 240,000. The French forces at Waterloo consisted of 72,000, and the British and their allies of 68,000 Late in the afternoon 16,000 Prussians re-en forced the British, and shortly afteward Blucher, with the main body of the Prussians, 50,000, also arrived on the field. In the Wilderness campaign Grant's army in the beginning was about 130,000 strong, and Lee's about 16,000. At Gettysburg there were about 76,000 Union soldiers and 74,000 rebels. The Prussians were about 195,000 at Sadowa, and the Austrians 210,000. At Gravelotte the Germans numbered 211,000, and the French 140,000, and at Sedan the Germans were 135,000 and the French 25,000.]

SOCIAL WORLD GOSSIP.

The Women's Club Has a Very Interestin

and matters of a very interesting character
to literary people were discussed in a bright
and clear manner. The first part of the
meeting was spent in the routine business
of the club. After this was disposed of Mrs.
J. W. Prentice read a clever paper on "The
Jews in Russia." Russia in its various aspects will be the topic of discussions in the
club for the rest of the winter. At an unusually pretty home wedding

last evening Adam Lanfle, son of Justus and Annie E. Lange, of 47 Vickroy street, and Miss Ida Fennitrock, daughter of Mrs. Ellen Miss ida Fennirock, daughter of Mrs. Eilen Fennifrock, were united in marriage at the residence of the bride's mother, 29 Third avenue. The ceremony was performed by Rev. F. Rouff, of the Smithfield E. P. Church. The bride was the recipient of many costly and beautiful presents. An organ opening recital and entertainment will be given at Westminster Presby

terian Church, Buena Vista street, Alle gheny, on Friday evening. Among the par-ticipants will be Miss Bertha M. Kaderly, Miss Mary E. Bankerd, Mr. John A. Strouss, Mr. Harry B. Brocket and Prof. Carl Meader. Prof. Theo. M. Solomon will preside at the

Orphans' Home on Ridge avenue have decided to let the children remain at Bellevue until the end of October, so that they will receive all the benefits of the beautiful fall weather before coming back to town and

Social Chatter.

MISS LILLIE C. IMHOFF and Mr. W. H. Graff, are to be married next month, so it is an

-There is a deeply rooted superstition in

PERTURBED GUATEMALA.

Revolution, Bankruptcy and Famine Threaten to Visit the Country. New York World,]

That Guatemala is ripe for revolt seems to be confirmed by newspapers and other advices received. President Barillas is up for re-election, notwithstanding the clause in the Constitution which prohibits a second term in the office. He lately issued a manifesto declaring "in the most solemn and formal manner" that he is "firmly resolved" to hand over the authority with which the people invested him "to whomsoever they may see fit to elect." In spite of this the may see ht to elect. In spice of this saw Importal and other Government organs con-tinue to insist that General Barillas is the only person worthy of the Presidency, and that the election of another would bring ruin

that the election of another would bring ruin to the country.

General Jose Ma Reina Barrios is his opponent. He counts on the adherents of his late uncle, Dictator Barrios, and all the disappointed cliques. One large contingent in his support is the Barrundia faction, which holds Barillas accountable for the murder of Barrundia and is bitter against the President. Barrillas has assumed all the powers of the Legislature, and the Government has developed into a practical dictatorship, which is responsible for many dark deeds. A plot to kill Barillas was discovered through the threats of one of the conspirators, a soldier, while in his cups. He was shot and well-known persons implicated in his confession will doubtless be served in like manner. The country is on the verge of bankruptey, and persons arriving from that republic report that appalling funger and misery prevail, particularly in the Western

The Powers Bulldoze China New York World.]

Lord Salisbury has notified the Govern ment of China that if it cannot protect the lives and property of foreign residents the powers will take the matter in hand. If China were strong enough to make and to back up a similar notice to this country rela-tive to the protection of Chinese resident here, we might have to change our policy. As it is, the Powers bulldoze the Celestials for not giving what other nations do not accord them.

New York Press.] Denmark has removed the probibitory duty on American pork. All European countries are seeking cheaper food, for there is a gloomy prospect of a hard winter. The effect of the prohibition of France and Germany has been to lessen our exports and put a tremendous tax on the consumers of our pork. Now other countries are likely to follow France and Germany in removing the ban. Their own people and ours will be benefited.

PEOPLE WHO COME AND GO

Clifford Stanley Simms, of Mt. Holly, N. Y., President of the Delaware Land Com-pany, and B. Haywood Shreye, connected with the same corporation, are late arrivals it the Duquesne.

cepted an invitation to read a paper on the "Catholic Press" at the Congress of the German Catholics to be held in Buffalo next week. Miss Minnie Buckley, a niece of Rev Father O'Connell, of Connelsville, arrived rom Queenstown yesterday and is a guest at the Central.

J. B. McElwain, President of the Mc-

Elwain Hardware Company, at Indianapo s in this city, registered at the Duquesne W. H. Andrews, of Titusville, ex-Chairman of the Republican State Committee, was a guest at the Seventh Avenue yesterday. Vice President Stubbs, of the Central Pacific Railroad, passed through the city for New York yesterday in his private car. Charles H. Ingham, of Manchester, England, and L. D. Bourgeois, of Paris, France, are foreign arrivals at the Anderson. W. E. Taylor, of Youngstown, came to

Dr. E. R. Snoder, of Philadelphia, and Dr. A. J. Evans, of Altoona, were late arri-vals at the Monongahela last night. John Ord, a carpet manufacturer of Philguest at the Duquesne. R. E. McCarty, of the Panhandle dispatcher's force, leaves with his family for ar outing in Ohio to-day. Miss M. Aarons, of McKinney, Texas, who has been visiting Pittsburg relatives, started home yesterday.

the city to see the flyers at Homewood yes-terday, and is at the Monongaheia.

H. F. Clark, Pittsburg agent for the Mispri Pacific Railroad, returned from an Eastern trip yesterday. Wharton McKnight was among the westound Pittsburg passengers on the limited ast night.

Mr. and Mrs. John Dick, of Meadville, were among the arrivals at the Duque H. M. Bernett, who has been enjoying acation at Long Island, returned home las vening.

Harry Martin, special agent for a South-ern railroad, is a guest at the Duquesne. H. J. Lindsay, a Uniontown attorney, is nong the guests at the Monongahela. Hon. T. M. Patterson, of Bergettstown, Vashington county, is in the city. Postmaster Duff, of East Liberty, has re-

Horace G. Miller, of New Castle, was at nongahela yesterday. A. Leo Weil, the attorney, left last night for Chicago. Detective Robinson left yesterday

urned from his summer outing

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-On an average 500 bears a year are annually killed in Minge.

-There are no known owners for 78,000 acres of land in St. Clair county, Alabama,
-There is a puff ball growing in a Jackson (Mich.) man's yard that mesures three -Two remarkably big men were buried

the other week. One, aged 20, weight 100 pounds, the other, only is years old, weight. -There are 413 species of trees found within the limits of the United States, six teen of which, when perfectly seasoned, will sink in water.

-Several hundred eagles swooped down on Bjelgord, Russia, and devoured ten horses, several sheep and a vast number of maller animals.

-There are 40,000 women studying in the rarious colleges in America, and still it is ot more than 25 years since the first college in the land was opened to women. -Apple tree contests figure among the atest fads in Kansas. Everybody has a

shake at the tree, and the man who brings down the most apples carries off the prize.

-It is estimated that the total tonnage

which will pass through the Nicaragua canal, when completed, will be 10,000,000 tons per annum. This is equal to five large ships, and 15 ships of ordinary size a day. —A newly married couple in Springfield, O., were given an "old-fashioned serenade" by their friends one evening last week, and the yelling and firing of guns so frightened an aged neighbor that she dropped dead.

-A Jumbo muskmelon is on exhibition it Fresno, Cal. It measures 39 inches in circumference one way and 61 the other, and weighs 72 pounds. It is believed to be the largest muskmelon ever raised in America. -A church in lower Austria has just reseived a legacy of 300 florins. It was be-

queathed by a merchant of Vienna to atone for his naving broken a window during a lesson in catechism when a boy II years old. -The McLean House, near Appointtox Court House, in which the articles of the surrender of General Lee's army to General Grant were written, will be removed to Chicago, but will be returned after the exhibition

-The imperial yacht of Napoleon, l'Aigle, in which Eugenie made her voyage to Egypt, was lately up for sale at Cherbourg as the Rapide, but as the highest bid was only 90,000 francs, she was withdrawn and will be broken up. ≥In Germany the potato is often used as naterial for buttons, which look very much like horn or ivory buttons, but are much cheaper. The potato is first treated with certain acids, and then compressed until it

Scotland that May marriages are unlucky and are bound to turn out badly. Last April there were 2,055 marriages in Scotland, in May there were but 1,063, while in June the number jumped to 4,148. -Miss May White, the Munith sleeping school teacher, has now slumbered 85 days. Her home is at Meadville, Ingham county,

the depths of the sea whose form and char

-Vampire bats are so destructive to cattle in the Brazilian provinces of Matti Grossi and Entre Rios that stock raising has be-

spring of very pure water, and it is a great siderable interest is also taken siderable interest is also taken in it by the sightseers, who throw a pin into the well in order to secure the realization of their wishes, and the water is so clear that, hundreds of pins can be seen on the bottom. Lord Section had the well thoroughly cleaned out, built up with stonework and covered over with a very handsome roof. "It is said that, while the cleaning was in progress, pins were thrown out by the spaderul."

brick, and has a gambrel roof. Two port-holes out of which the early Van Rensschers shot at Indians pierce the front walls, and a little plate in the rear, set up by the Albany Commemorative Society, shows the edifice to have been creeted in 1642. Benind this venerable mansion is a well, on the coping of which "Yankee Doodle" is said to have been composed during the French War preceding the Revolution. In the oid half the Dutch Reformed settlers had religious services.

Bond-Why are you so fond of progressive euchre?
Miss Revere—Oh, I do so delight in seeing the

has taken up twenty-five minutes of my time with the story of her grievances. Revenge is sweet, Mr. Hobbs. We will introduce them to each other.

"Nay, nay," quoth I "be not distremed; "Twill doubtless be your last; Few girls a birthday ever have When twenty-four is passed."

"Do you know, Miss, you dance so wonderfully light that I wish you'd talk to me while we're waitzing?"
"What for, pray?"
"So I might know that I was holding you in my arms."—Philadelphia Times.

Some day not far distant they'll come to a clinch; Then the long waiting public most likely will see Whether David or Grover possesses the cinch. —New York Advertiser. "I want a R tickle on the oyster," said the

nie is behaving very badly. I wish you would whip him."
I can't, my dear. I don't feel equal to it. Send him down to the beach and let the sun tan him." Terper's Bazar. Mamma-Johnny, see that you give Ethel

the lion's share of that orange, Johnny—Yes'm. Ethel—Mamma, he hasn't given me any. Johnny-Well, that's all right. Lious don't eat granges. - Denoer Sun,