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PITTSBURG, SUNDAY, SEPT. 20, 189L.

STATE OFFICIALS ON THE STAND. No comfort can be extracted by the friends of the State officials from the information brought out at the session of the Treasury Investigating Committee yester-

Auditor General McCamant was put upon the stand, and endeavored to illuminate a lengthy and rather paltering correspondence with Bardsley, the Philadelphia defaulter, extending over a value year or more, the object of which act." seemed to be to mildly induce Bardsley to pay up part of his arrears to the State. Most clearly, putting a charitable aspect upon this correspondence, the Auditor General threw grass at Bardsley when he developed in the correspondence a couple aroused Mr. Fow's inquisitiveness. The be redeemed with that amount of metal "neckties" on one occasion and "old magazines" on another. It remains to be said that it would have been better if the Auditor General had not occasion to mix not, for the present, to put any harsher | with about one-third more weight. But sions of obligation.

Setting every other question apart, it is clear that if the Auditor General had been properly vigilant and vigorous in his offirial functions, Bardsley would have been called to time much sooner, and the pube funds would have been saved.

ouiry that Livsey who has not yet appeared before the committee, is the witness who can throw most light upon the points at issue. The situation certainly ould have looked better if the late cashler of the treasury had been on hand yesterday. Mr. Fow was bold and direct in his charge of a conspiracy against the State-so much so indeed that Livsey cannot longer remain away without giving strong color to the allegations. The investigation is evidently nearing a crisis.

THAT ENGINE TEST.

The hearings during the week with regard to that past event, the test of the Amoskeag fire engines has developed one interesting phase. It will be remembered taken place, that very earnest and very | that justify and enhance its popularity. persistent fighter on the fire engine question, Mr. H. E. Safford, claimed that the test as it was made was a humbug. His position was that with the water fed lirectly to the engines from the fire plug, the engine was very largely aided in its work by the pressure from the mains, and | visit to the fine exhibition now going on, that consequently the ability of the engine and to furnish his support to the active to pump unaided the required quantity of and well-directed efforts of the Exposition water in a given time was not demon-

The experts who conducted the test, were on the witness-stand before the mas ter in the case last week, and were forced by cross-examination into admissions which go far toward corroberating this assertion. It may be premature to regard this point as decisively settled; but at

TELEGRAPHIC DEADHEADING. ton, that one-quarter of the telegraphic business of that city is composed of the franked messages of members of Congress. sists mainly of the press dispatches paid for by the newspapers of the country. The amount of telegraphic correspondence

agent. recently gave it as his Evangelistic dogma that all this talk about railway abuses is disfavor by both Austria and Russia. over done. Mr. Jones has enjoyed railmust be all right. This method of reasoning has influenced much more logical minds than that of the Rev. Sam.

Nevertheless, it is not the crop, but the seed of the abuse. The crop is matured, and the harvest garnered when Congress furnish that required by the telegraphic | European Powers will not surrender their

is an influence to favorably impress the ures in the past few years Congress has been even antagonistic to the Western Union. Whether the telegraphic franks were so free then as now, we do not know, but generally it takes more than a free privilege over the wires to own a Congressman in fee simple.

SHERMAN'S SILVER IDEAS.

Senator Sherman's interview with a correspondent of THE DISPATCH comes to the public only a day or two after the remarkable declaration of the New York Democrats against silver. The New York idea is so widely different from the Ohio one that it not only declares against free silver coinage, but attacks the act passed by the last Congress as certain if continued to bring the country eventually to a silver basis.

Senator Sherman does not reply directly to this attack on the rather indefinite Republican silver policy; but his utterances have a decided relation to it. For the weakness of the last legislation on that subject, is that no one can say authorita-90 tively what it means. The question whether it means the ultimate reduction of the currency to the silver basis or the a cents per week, or, including Sunday Edition, at maintenance of the present standard degiven to the act in its future enforcement. Although Senator Sherman does not definitely recognize this fact, his utterances bring it out. For instance, he says "The Government if it became the pur chaser of all the silver bullion in the country could not maintain that coin at a par with gold or prevent a silver dollar from depreciating." Of course it cannot; and yet the one indisputable feature of the present silver law, is that the purchases of silver by the Treasury are guaged to absorb the entire silver production of the

> Naturally Senator Sherman devotes considerable attention to the false position which the Ohio Democrats have taken on free silver coluage. He has a perfect right to do this as the Democratic convention by one of those pieces of inspired stupidity to which Democratic politics are prone has made the issue between the immediate reduction of the currency to the silver basis, and the settlement of the question on sound lines. But the most significant part of the interview is his indication of the ultimate settlement on the line which THE DISPATCH has always held to be the only correct one, namely, the use of silver at intrinsic value equally with gold. This is the fundamental meaning of his proposition for the issue of currency "upon the deposit of gold or silver at its market value instead of a fictitious value as proposed by the free coinage

country.

This is the one way in which the silver question can be permanently settled without disturbing the unit of values. Say that silver is worth a dollar an ounce. Under such a provision as this the Governshould have thrown stones. There were ment on receipt of 10,000 ounces of silver could issue certificates for that sum, each of passages wherein McCamant thanked ten dollar certificate stating the fact that Bardsley for "favors." These naturally it represents ten ounces of silver, and will Auditor General says the "favors" were on presentation. The ten dollar value of the certificate will be simply the bullion value of the metal. Of course such a policy would necessitate the redemption of the present silver dollar containing 76 his personal thanks to Bardsley with his cents worth of metal; and would imply dunning for the moneys due the State | the establishment of a new silver coin construction on these particular expres- for the actual coins there would be little demand, while the deposit of silver for certificates would be in exact ratio as the needs for currency were more imperative than the uses of silver in the arts,

This would involve a decided departure from the policy of either party on the silver issue: but it is the only way in which But it is also clear from vesterday's in- the free use of silver as a basis for money can be secured, without a change from gold monometallism to silver monometallism, and a reduction of the unit of values. to about three-fourths of the presen standard.

PITTSBURG'S EXPOSITION

The close of the second week of the Ex. position vesterday shows that the success which that institution has won in former years is to be repeated and enlarged this year. The energy and persistence which carried that enterprise through the period of difficulty and discouragement to its present prosperity is now finding full scope in enlarging its field and improving its character. Each successive fall witnesses the addition of new and valuable features, that after the long-looked for test had and presents the public with attractions

The people of Pittsburg should testify their pride in and approval of this representative of their industries and energies. No citizen of Allegheny county who has the proper pride and interest in its institutions and prosperity will fail to enjoy a Society in the public interest.

THE POWERS AND THE BALKANS. The events of the past week with regard to the future of European Turkey and the Danubian provinces has revived the old suggestion of a Baikan confederation. The foundation of this suggestion is that while the Roumania, Bulgaria, Servia and present the feather seems to roost in Mr. Greece are now insignificant and powerless, they might, if their strength were united and increased by the addition of Roumelia and Macedonia, attain a respect-The fact is quoted from one of the able strength, sufficient to main the indeoldest telegraphic operators at Washing- pendence of the united country alike against Moslem and imperial agression. As the union of all these countries under a centralized government is not possible, The other three-quarters of course, con- it is proposed that the states mentioned should form a confederation.

The theory of the suggestion is unquestionable; but its abandonment of the idea originating at Washington apart from of a strong and united government for a news, politics and Government business, weak confederation held together by would be about equal to that of one of ropes of sand shows its practical weakthese rural points where one man fills the ness. That lies in the fact that joint position of operator and railway the jealous greed of the Great Powers would tolerate such a confederation only The Telegram declares this to be "not in proportion to its weakness, while it the seed but the matured crop of a huge | could maintain itself only in proportion as abuse." This is a little hyperbolical; but, it was strong. The jealousy with which it is easy to see that the purpose of giving | each of the Great Powers warns away the Congressmen a free swing over the wires others from the Balkans is not due to any is to induce a favorable opinion of the disinterested desire for the independence telegraphic corporation. The man who of these provinces, but because each enjoys deadhead privileges nearly always | Power wants them for itself and is deter- right. If it is so, the services of the exper takes a very optimistic view of the mined that its rival shall not get them. business where he has the free sup- The consolidation of a strong Balkan ply as witness the Rev. Sam Jones, who | State would balk all of these desires and would therefore be regarded with equal

Doubtless Alexander of Battenberg and way favors, consequently the railroads Bulgaria was inspired by the dream of a powerful Balkan kingdom, with himself at its head, after he defeated Servia and when he annexed Eastern Roumelia. But the views of the empires, on such a project were clearly manifested by the way in which Austria checked him in Servia, neglects or refuses the legislation needed and Russian conspiracy carried him off by the public interest, or makes haste to after the Roumelian enterprise. The

corporation. Doubtless, the dead-heading hopes of aggrandisement from the Turkish possessions for the erection of a new Congressional mind, but it is not always kingdom. That may be the honest way of a decisive one. On some telegraphic meas- settling the Eastern question; but that consideration is of little weight against imperial desires for territorial gains.

> UNSATISFACTORY EXPLANATION. Auditor General McCamant yesterday endeavored to justify his extension of time to Bardsley, the defaulting Philadelphia official, by saying that an act passed in 1811 enabled him to give such extension to "public debtors." McCamant thought as there was "financial stringency" in Philadelphia. Bardsley should not be shed to turn over the State money in

The fact was that Bardsley collected and held the State funds as agent for the State and was a mere embezzler by his continuance in withholding them. give him the benefit of an act intended to apply to honest debtors was stretching its

interpretation most strangely. Also, there was no "financial stringency in Philadelphia excepting what was caused by rotten banking. To permit a defaulting fiscal agent of the State to hold on to oney which should have been in the State Treasury was bad enough, but to intimate that this abuse of the public funds was needful to sustain the banking system of Philadelphia is adding insult to injury. The Auditor General so far is not fortunate in his explanations.

THE OBVIOUS COURSE. The charges that large amounts of muni cipal taxes are due from the passenger railway corporations of Allegheny to that city have called forth replies from the corporations which it is hardly worth while to analyze for two reasons. The first is that there is always a superabundance of excuse for not paying money, the chief and most universal of which is the chronic stringency of money. The other, that there is one place to determine the accuracy and validity of these excuses, and that is not in the public press.

The point which THE DISPATCH made the other day is vital in determining the relative positions of the city and the corporations. The city should force the corporations to pay whatever they owe by the ample powers within its reach. It has accounting officers whose duty it is to ascertain the amounts due and legal officers whose duty it is to compel their payment, if necessary, by legal process. With such powers at hand it is puerile to talk about refusing franchises till these payments are made. The claims should have been brought into court long ago. Since that has not been done before, it should be done now; and when the cases are in court the corporations can present their defense and have its validity authoritatively passed

If the machinery of a city can not promptly and thoroughly collect from corporations the taxes due it the people will be apt to inquire how the officials earn their salaries. At present the attitude of affairs between the Allegheny City government and the street railway corporations is equally discreditable to both sides.

CARTOONISTS' BLUNDERS The fact is pointed out by a critic of the pictorial journalism of the day, that one of the last cartoons of Puck on the politics of the day represents Major McKinley in the act of mounting the silver coinage hobby horse "on the right side, which is the wrong side." The fact that the artist does not know which side a horse should be mounted from, does not in the opinion. of this critic warrant the representation of an equal ignorance on the part of Mc-Kinley.

Such features of the current pictorial comment are not uncommon. It is not many years since a cartoon went the rounds of the press in which a certain interest was represented as milking a public cow. Every journal which printed the cartoon represented the milking as going on from the side which would induce every self-respecting cow to kick both the milker and milk-pail into the next pasture; whereas the point of the cartoon was that the milking was successful. Puck has an excuse for its slip which will put it in better shape than the lacteal bull-if the connection will permit that Hibernianism. The first thing that is taught in cavalry instruction is to mount a borse from the left side: the second thing is to mount from the other side, in order that the dismounted trooper, in emergencies, need not lose precious seconds in going around to the other side of his horse. Although Major McKinley was an infantry officer, Puck may claim that he is a cavalry man for the purposes of its illustration.

It is possible, therefore, to reproduce famous verdict and find our pictorial cotemporary not gullty in this case, with the warning that in future when its cartoonists trespass on agricultural or equestrian subjects they should acquaint themselves with the primary rules that obtain in the milking of cows and the mounting of horses.

An unusually praiseworthy feature of New York politics is the tendency reported to keep the Judiciary out of politics. This s so satisfactory that we are glad to notice the assertion of the New York papers that the indorsement of the Democratic Judge Pratt by the Republicans of Kings county is a case in point. But the recollection that Judge Pratt is the member of the judiciary whose accommodating action permitted the Sugar Trust to reorganize in violation of the ruling of the New York Court of Appeals is a fly in the ointment of this gladness. Is his support by the Republicans a testimony to the judicial non-partisanship or to the power of the trust combination in Brooklyn poli-

THE ability of the latest locomotives to ove a railway train 500 miles in less than 500 minutes has just been demonstrated by the New York Central. But a carping critic suggests that before that line sets out to do this as a regular thing it should give its attention to getting its 20-mile-an-hour accom modation trains to the terminus within ar iour of schedule time. Some people never will be satisfied.

THE New York Democratic platform on the tariff question consists of an indorse-ment of the last year's birds' nests—that is to say, the platforms of 1884-8-90. What those platforms said no one knows-which just suits the New York Democrats.

ONE of the dynamite rain compellers, Prof. Mitchell by name, now asserts that he can harness the frisky snowstorm and induce it to cover the plains as easily as he can bring down the gentle rain from heaven. In the form stated the assertion is slightly equivocal, but we presume that he means all who can make it snow judiciously, so as to meet the conflicting views of wheat raiser ice companies, railway corporations and street cleaners, will command an unlimited revenue. But the snow-maker who putteth on his armor should not boast himself like him who putteth it off.

THE Buffalo Express is engaged in de manding an investigation of the jail of that county because there have been two suicides and another attempt at suicide re-cently. As this indicates an inability to get out of that jail it raises a question whether it is not superior to the Alleghens county jail from which notorious criminal walk forth at will.

UNCLE JERRY RUSK may claim that this

is great Republican weather for the corn crop; but his opponents have the objection temperature fully fifty degrees away from

THE New York campaign already presents one very good illustration of the respect paid to public opinion when votes are inated be sent in his resignation as Collector of New York, and with equal promptness after his nomination, Mr. Flower resigned his position as member of Congress. As both candidates might legally have held their places until it was decided which of them is to be elected, their early action indicates that the Hill method of to two offices as long as possible does not nmend itself to men who are after votes

Now we hear from Buenos Ayres that Balmaceda has arrived at the Argentine frontier after crossing the Andes. The ability of Balmaceda to be in the Argentine provinces on one side of the Andes, and on the United States flagship on the Pacific Ocean at the same time marks him as a

IT is earnestly to be hoped that Mr. William Waldorf Astor will find in London that haven where the great question of who is the "Mrs. Astor" will cease from troubling and the weary can take a rest.

MR. IGNATIUS DONNELLY, President of the Minnesota Farmers' Alliance, says he has nothing to do with that preposterous circular advising the farmers to hold their wheat for "\$1 50 per bushel." He should have something to do with it. If he should devote his well-known talents to its study, he might discover between its lines a cipher showing its true authorship to be the speculators who have a stock of wheat of their own, which they wish to unload at good prices before the new crop comes in to ease the market. Donnelly should find ciphers where they will do the most good.

Mr. CHAUNCEY M DEPEW went slum. ming in Whitechapel and declares himself shocked at the poverty there. It is there-fore to be presumed that Mr. Depew, as a leader of the millionaire element of New York, has taken measures to assure himself that there is no similar poverty in New York.

It is reassuring to observe once more that both candidates are satisfied with the Ohio campaign. The era of satisfaction bids fair to continue unbroken until the election re-

An indiscreet method of booming Flower is adopted by the New York Telegram as follows: "Preferred stock of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railway Company gained two and one-half points directly after the unanimous nomination of Director Roswell P, Flower for Governor. This an indorse ment that the Democratic candidate will appreciate." The intimation that the cor-poration in question expects to gain some advantage from the political prominence of its director is one that a wiser organ would

THERE is reason to suspect that a large number of Democratic leaders in New York have joined Warner Miller in falling outside the breastworks. Jones, Chapin, McLaugh lin and Smith M. Weed are definitely l cated outside of the Hill rifle-pits, and the full roll of the missing is not yet made up.

THE very earnest attention given to the Dardanelles and the Danube shows that both England and Russia are determined to take water if they have to fight for it.

THE New York World, which a comparatively short time ago recognized R. P. Flower as a representative of the corporate columns to whacking away at the discate little assertions as that "there never was a more preposterous and grotesque bolt than Jones' indicates the earnestness which the World has abjured its old standing as an Independent Democratic paper, and become a more organ.

PEOPLE OFTEN MENTIONED.

QUEEN VICTORIA puts in her spare time plying the crotchet needle. CARDINAL MANNING is strongly opposed o lotteries and raffles for church or charit-

ANTON RUBINSTEIN is said to be engaged on two important works. One is an oratorio on the subject of "Moses" and the latter a pera on a Russian theme.

WILLIAM H. SHOCK, Engineer in Chief, United States Navy, retired, who has been for some time traveling abroad, is now at Moriey's Hotel, Trafalgar Square, London. KAISER WILHELM is the only one of the three Emperors who reads the newspapers for himself. The Czar and the Emperor of Austria have a private journal of cuttings set up for them daily.

An Italian duchess, the Duchess Bolognini, who has recently lost her husband and son has sold her jewels for \$100,000 and given he proceeds to the children's departs of the Milan Hospital in memory of her

COLONEL H. S. OLCOTT, President of the Theosophical Society, sailed from New York Wednesday for Liverpool. He is on his way to Japan to perfect the union of the North ern and Southern branches of the Buddhist Church.

MRS. GRANT, widow of General Grant is aging rapidly. There has been a marked hange both in appearance and in her manner wishin two years. Her hair is silvered. and her slow and uneven step betokens he dvanced years.

SIR WILLIAM MACGREGOR, Governor of British New Guinea, recently ascended Mt. Yuie, or Kovio, as he prefers to call it. The Kovio range is volcanic and isolated from the main chain, of which Mt. Owen Stanley the culmination. The Kovio range under 11,000 feet high, and is wooded to the

very summit. WHEN in Berlin, the Emperor William has in his study a private telephone which communicates with the Empress' apart ments, and is only used for family intercourse. It is said that if the Emperor be in one of his fits of high spirits he often sumnons his children to the instrument and jokes with them per wire.

PROF. LESLIE A. LEE, who headed the expedition to Labrador which discovered the Grand Falls, takes a party of Bowdoin students every summer on some notable ex-cursion. His idea is that it is a fine thing for the students and gives the college repu tation. His Labrador trip was rather expensive, but the college alumni footed mos of the bills. Prof. Lee is a ruddy, widewake man of science, about 40 years old He was chief of the scientific staff of the Fish Commission steamer Albatross when she made her first cruise in Pacific two years ago.

THE AFTER TIME

There comoth a time for laughter, And joy for the days and years; But ever there cometh after A time and a place for tears. Weary of revel and riot, Sick of the worldly strife, Cometh the peace-the quiet -That quicken the founts of life.

And the spirit is disenchanted The world and its ways seem lonely and love at the best seems loss-What help is there then but only To cling to the crimson cross?

To cling to the cross that blossoms

With blood for the erring shed;

On the tenderest of tender bos to pillow the weary head-To feel the love that is glowing From the heart that is quick to beat With even the harsh nalls going In the beautiful scarred white feet. O bird, by the storm winds driven, Where never a sweet bird sings, From the wild and angry heaven Fly homeward with weary wings and we that are worn and wear

Who faint by the way and fal', Fly fast from the darkness dreary To the Rock that was cleft for all,

DISPOSAL OF ARID LANDS

Should Be Ceded to the States and Territories to Give Out. Chicago Tribune. 1

The Irrigation Congress is now in session -Competition in Advertising. at Salt Lake City. One of the questions for [FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] discussion submitted by the committee on resolutions is: "Is it advisable that the Federal Government should retain the pub-lic domain and itself enter upon the work of reclamation of the arid land and then transfer to actual settlers?" Resolutions providing for the issue of bonds to the amount of \$150 000 000, to be expended in irrigation, said bonds to be redeemable in treasury notes issued against them, have been intro duced. All such schemes of tapping the pockets of the farmers and other citizens of states which have no avid lands within their limits should be rejected by the Irrigation Congress, because they are impracticable, The farmers east of the ninety-ninth meridian will not consent to be taxed for the purpose of irrigating lands whose produce will enter into competition with what they raise. To make them pay taxes for such a purpose would be rank injustice and favor-

The true course for the Government to The true course for the Government to take is to cede the hundreds of millions of acres of arid lands to the States and Territories within whose limits they are, on condition that the recipients will comply with the rules and regulations prescribed by Congress, specifying the disposition which they will be allowed to make of these lands. It would have to be provided that a State should use the receipts from these lands in part for educational purposes, and that it should keep in its own hands the work of irrigating them, proceeding with the task slowly and systematically, and not allenating them in large blocks to private corporations or individuals on their promise that they would attend to the matter.

DISGRACING CIVILIZATION

The Ill-Treatment of the Hebrews by the People in Russia. Chicago Herald. 1

The persecution and expulsion of the He rews from Russia has been one of the disgraces of modern civilization. That there ould be found a government, no matter how despotic, which in the closing years of the nineteenth century could expatriate large numbers of people from the soil on which they were born, and from the pursuits in which they were bred, and drive them forth into a practically unknown world, was something that seemed incredible. Antecedently no person would have believed that such a thing was possible. And yet we have seen it, and the whole world has been horrified at

the sight. If this were all we might be compelled to stand as idle and impotent spectators of a course of events we were powerless to pre. vent. But as Americans we have been doubly shocked. While the hands of other nations have been raised in protest against a tyranny so oppressive, it would appear, from the facts stated by the Herald's correspondent, Harold Frederic, that the officials who now represent the United States at St. Petersburg and at Odessa—our consuls and our secretary of legation—ye out of their and our secretary of legation—go out of their way, and transcend their appointed duties, by acting as superserviceable witnesses against a distressed and harnesed people. Instead of ranging themselves on the side of freedom, they have openly expressed their sentiments on the side of oppression.

MERCENARY FRANCE.

The Only Reason Why She Desires the Possession of Europe.

"The only reason France has for taking possession of Egypt is a mercenary one," said William Hopwood, an ex-member of the British Parliament and at present a can-didate on the Liberal ticket for re-election from the district of Whiteside, to the Chicago Tribune. "France wants to obtain a foothold in Egypt so its agents can secure valuable contracts from the Khedive," con-tinued the Englishman. "The French haven't the interest of the country in view. The only thing they care for is the amount of money they can make. The Liberal party of England has always been in favor

of giving up Egypt to the Khedive and such a step will no doubt be taken before long.
"But since the English troops have been in Egypt the wretched condition of the peasants, who were so heavily taxed by the pashas and other petty rulers, has been re-lieved, and a prosperous condition now ex-ists. England has never realized a half penny, however, from the possession of Egypt, and it is the advice of the Liberal party to withdraw the troops and permit the Khedive to take care of his own country. Tewfik, the present Khedive, is a progressive man and would no doubt make a good ruler. His father, Ishmael Pasha, who is a prisoner at Constantinople, I expect, will have his head cut off before long. It would not take much to induce the Sultan to behead him."

CHINA'S EVASIVE POLICY.

A Firm Policy Needed to Secure the Safety of Foreigners. San Francisco Chronicie.] The news from Peking shows that the emonstrances of the foreign ministers have

ad some weight, but the reply of Li Hung Chang to the British Minister proves that China clings to her old evasive policy when any positive demand is made for the punishment of those guilty of outrages on mis-sionaries. All that is needed to secure ample reparation and some substantial guarantees for the future safety of foreigners is a firm policy.
The foreign ministers will be fully justi-

fied in demanding as one of the conditions of settlement that Hunan be opened to comperce. This province has been for years the ter the native prejudice is there may be seen from the fact that two parties sent out to build a telegraph line through Human were mobbed and driven out of the province and the telegraph poles burned. The great waskness of the Chinese Government is its inability to enforce its laws in the provinces, and these anti-missionary riots have revealed this weakness in the most striking. way.

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

Colonel Frederick Augustus Conkling. Colonel Frederick Augustus Conkling, elder brother of Roscoe Conkling, and for many rears a prominent business man in that city, died at his home, 27 East Tenth street, New York, Friat his home, If East Tenth street, New York, Friday afternoon from cancer of the stomach, Colonel Conkiling was in his 76th year. For about two years he has been under the doctor's care. He spent this past summer with his son Howard in Luzerne. He failed in health steadily, and two weeks ago it was thought best to resort to a surgical operation. After the operation he returned on Wednesday to his home in New York. His family believed that he would live six months or a year longer, for he was a man of good constitution and had all his life been playingenly vigorous. There was so little fear of an immediate change in his condition that his son, Alfred R. Conkling, left New York vesterday at noon for Lenox. Colonel Conking died at 40-clock. The only member of his family who was at his bedside was his daughter Laura. He was conscious to the last and his end was palnless.

Leon Hyacinthe Marais Leon Hyacinthe Marais, the French actor, led in Paris Friday. He was born in Marsettle

died in Paris Friday. He was born in Marseilles April 29, 1853, and was the son of a naval officer. He studied for a commercial career at the Ecole Targot in Paris, and then engaged in commerce. During the Franco-German war in 1870 he enlisted in the army as a volunteer.

In 1872 he applied at the Conservatoire, but was rejected. Then he studied under Taibot for admission. In 1875 he won second prize for tragedy and comedy, and made his debut at the Odeon. In the role of Viadimir, in "The Danicheffs," and in that of Scale, in "The Hetman," Marsis showed great takent. He was equally successful in his classic repertory. The characters in which he appeared to the best advantage were Bernard, in "Maupra," Gilbert, in "Joseph Balsamo," and Scamed Brold in the play of Messrs, Meilhac and Cherbuillez. In October, 1877, he married Miss Helen Petit, an astress at the Odeon, who distinguished herself as Gervalse. in "L'Assommoir,"

Mrs. Osho G. English. Yesterday morning Mrs. Osho G. English, Yesterday morning Ars. Osho G. English, wife of H. D. W. English, General Manager of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company, of this city, died in New York. Her death was caused by blood poisoning, brought on by inflammation of a tooth. She was visiting at the home of George English in New York when she was taken Ill. She was 27 years old, and a daughter of Dr. C. B. Gillespie, of Freenort.

Obltuary Notes. CHARLES H. GILMAN, a prominent business man of Youngstown, O., senior member of the furniture firm of Gilman & Wilson, died last night of Bright's disease. He leaves a wife and one son. MR. H. LAWRENCE SCOTT. one of the best-

own ettizens of Northern Permsylvania, died at

his home at Towanda, Friday, of Bright's disease, aged 57 years. He was an active and influential Republican and held a number of important public offices. COLONEL T. J. FREEMAN, dean of the law faculty of the University of Tennesse and ex-member of the Supreme Bench of that State, died at Dallas, Tex., Friday morning, at the residence of his son, aged 64 years,

MURRAY'S MUSINGS.

How Real Estate Sharks Have Prospered on the Coast-A Satisfactory Street Car Scene-Protection for Green Goods Men

- 'The days of the Forty-niners in California never witnessed a more remarkable scramble for wealth than has been seen in the great Northwest during the last few years." The speaker was ex-Congressman Calkins, formerly from Indiana; once a Reunblican candidate for Governor of that State. Mr. Calkins was a leader in the House of Representatives in his time, being Chair man of the Committee on Elections. tired from public life a poor man and began his legal practice again at the bottom. ing out to Washington Territory on a tour of recreation he was so struck with the climate and possibilities of the country that he sent for his wife and family and did not even return to Indianapolis to close up his business. He was afterward appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory, and when Congress made it a State came very nearly being elected to the United States Senate. In the meantime he had made \$100,000 in two years in real estate at Tacoma and is now on the road to millionairedom. "The fortunes made in California," con-

made out of real estate in our State in the

a single piece of property changed hands 19 good sound profit. There were numerous instances of from \$10,000 to \$50,000 being cleared in a day, often without a dollar being put up on the original purchase. I say 'were,' because that time has gone by now. were, because that time has gone by now. Buying and selling real estate or mar ins in that country has practically ceased. At that time, however, a man could go into the market and buy and sell on a 10 per cent margin, the same as you can buy stocks in New York. There was young Wallace, you know, who married a daughter of Chief Justice Fuller last winter—he and a clerk named Baker bought a tract of land near town, platted it out and put it on the market at once. They paid \$250 an acre for it—they got \$2,000 an acre. Both men are now rich men. The syndicate of which I was a member purchased a saitable piece of land on the Sound and laid off a town. We built a splendid wharf for steamers the first thing. We soid all the town lots in less than no time. There wasn't a house there two years ago—now there is a thriving town of over 2,000 inhabitants. The city of Tacoma is really of but about six years growth, and it has now some 51,000 inhabitants. And, mind you, the city is not of the sort of a growth such a phenomenal place would have been 50 years ago, but a city of modern architecture, substantial, elegant. modern architecture, substantial, elegant The Fidelity Trust Company has a magnifi-cent building, 100x120 feet, of vitrified brick The Fidelity Trust Company has a magnifi-cent building, 100x120 feet, of vitrified brick there, the only really fireproof building on earth. A million dollar hotel is being erected that would be a credit to New York. "Where did all the money come from? New York, mostly. Men on Wall street bought and sold property they, never saw, and they did the business by wire. But be-hind it all was the strength of the Northern Pacific road. Then the climate is lovely, the mercury never rising above 76° in sum-mer nor falling lower than 20° above zero in winter. Ice formed but once last winter, and vinter. Ice formed but once last winter, and then no thicker than a window pane. The country is rich and fertile beyond concep-

"Politics? No politics out there. I never "Politics? No politics out there. I never saw so little interes manifested in political matters. It's been all money, money, money. When I first went out there and for a year or two the prices for everything corresponded to the prices in the old California days. Twenty-five cents for a newspaper or for blacking your shoes, etc. The nickel is still the smallest change in circulation. Of course the stories of the fortunes being made brought thousands out there, many of whom prought thousands out there, many of whom were soon penulless and objects of charity. The boom is over, at least for the time."

Gave the Conductor a Lesson. -Hundreds of amusing incidents occur every day in this city that never reach the general public. The other day a quiet, plain-looking gentleman took a Broadway car downtown and as it wound painfully around through the back streets to avoid the cable construction corps it gathered the usual variety of representative humanity. Among the rest a couple of beefy-looking men under the influence of liquor got on and by conversation and antics annoyed the decent passengers very much. The ladies huddled up to the front end of the car and some were so frightened they began to get off. Finally, a passenger indignantly demunded of the conductor that the men be manded of the conductor that the men be put off. The conductor saw the whole thing, but said he had no power to put them off. In the meantime, the quiet-looking gentleman sat there and heard this, He calmly arose and pulled the bell rope. The

"Do I understand you to say, conductor, that you decline to put these loafers off, or that you can't do it?"

"I said I can't do it," was the whimpering reply. "I would if I could. Do I look like a reply. "I would if I could. Do I look like them?" reply. "I would if I could. Do I have them?"
man who can handle two fellows like them?"
"Well, I can do it," said the quiet gentle
"Well, I can do it," said the quiet gentle "Well, I can do it," said the quiet gentle-man, folding his evening paper and placing it in his pocket. And he turned to the brace of rowdies and said, "Now you get out of here!" He didn't wait to see whether they were going so take the irint or not, but banged one of them a right-hander on the nose and let go his left on the other fellow's juguiar with a snap that took the breath and every ounce of fight out of the recipi-ent. In the same instant he grabbed the other man by the collar and jerked him headlong out of his seat and out upon the platform, planting three or four sounding platform, planting three or four sounding punches in the eye, on the ear and Jaw o his victim as he went and finally touched him off into the mud with a vigorous foot in the small of the back. The man who got i him off into the mud with a vigorous foot in the small of the back. The man who got it in the neck had partially recovered by this time and made for the exit on his own accord. He arrived just in time to get a stiff right-hander between the ears that sent him sprawhing across the other car track.

All this didn't take 45 seconds. When it was over the quiet genileman without a word shook out his cuffs, pulled the strap, took out his evening paper and resumed his seat and his reading. He seemed to regard the whole affair as a very ordinary occurrence. The broad smile of satisfaction that lighted up the faces of the male passengers made no impression on him because he didn't even look on them. And the ladies who had become jammed into a frightened knot forward—well one pretty miss said in a stage whisper to her companion as they fluttered to a seat: "I could just hug that man!"

What's in a Name. -There is a family uptown by the name of Katt. Mr. Katz has a little boy who has een going to ward schools until quite recently. He doesn't go now and his pa and the school teachers and the school trustees and the school commissioners and every-body connected with the schools, from the janitor up, are enjoying strained relations. It is an old story, but a new thing to this It is an old story, but a new thing to this Mr. Katz. You see, he had a relative to nonor and taking no thought of the possible future complications, he named this boy after him—Thomas. Surviving this appellation along with the measles, whooping cough and croton water, the boy reached the school age and was sent to school. In the meantime his companions began to cheer life's weary way by mysterious allusion mitations of the feline family.

The teacher rapped sharply and beheld fourny's hang-dog face of self-conscious-

The teacher requested the withdrawal of the younger Katz on the ground that his attendance was liable to break up the teacher and and raised a row about it. The teacher tried to be prevented to the with the whole school. The teacher and all the teacher saw the application and laughed with the rest. She couldn't help it, though she tried to rap if down. Everybody laughed but Tommy. There was no sense of humor in Tommy. He cried. Then the little Thomas Katz went home that evening and told his father that the whole school, teacher and all, made run of him. Then old Katz got mad and raised a row about it. The teacher tried to prevent a recurrence of the indignity, but the boys made Tommy's school life miserable. Things got so bad that the teacher requested the withdrawal of the younger Katz on the ground that his attendance was liable to break up the whole school. Then old Katz scratched around and got up a complaint against the teacher, and the teacher is having it out with her superiors. The little Thomas Katz is on a vacation pending the difficulty—on the back fence, so to speak.

An Insult to the Public.

-As I predicted would be the case when the scheme was first announced, the Eva Mann thentrical speculation was over whelmed by public disapproval. What a queer idea some theatrical managers have of the public! No wonder so many theatrical ventures result disastrously. Hundreds of thousands are lost every year through the stunidity of persons who place entirely too

An Insult to the Public.

lack of common sense. The road is annually strewn with the wrecks of shows that are launched with the managerial understanding

strewn with the wrecks of shows that are launched with the managerial understanding that half of the amusement going public are fools and the other half victous, and that the loss of the patronage of decent and cultured people will be more than offset-by the favor of the two prevailing elements. The rotten plays and worse players that are sent out of New York every year under this impression and the reception they almost invariably get tell the story.

Another conspicuous evidence of managerial stupidity is the sending of such plays among country towns and villages, as if a rural population were naturally more victous and morally callous than the slums of a great city. It was the honest coal-begrimed miners of Pennsylvania who hissed the convict adverturess off the stage.

The Market for Dogs.

The Market for Dogs. -"I sell about 600 dogs a year," said the well-known dog man who makes Broadway between the Fifth Avenue and Hoffman, his field of operations. "Sometimes I don't sell one for days, then five or six or a dozen right along. There is always a pretty fair market here for thoroughbreds. I keep no other kind. Japanese pugs and King Charles are the favorites, but they are too high priced for most people to reach. Bull terriers and hunting dogs always sell. The principal customers are sports and actresses. Women are great on dogs. In nine cases out of ten when a mat buys a dog it is to give it to a woman. Actresses love dogs. You send woman. Actresses love dogs. You send your soubrette one of these, young man, and you've got her dead to rights. The other fellow is nowhere. You stand here a few minutes and see the wistful eyes the woman tinued.Judge Calkins, "in 49 out of gold would not compare with what has been cast at these beauties and you'll under

Hustling for Advertising. -The sharpness of competition for advertising patronage encourages some very clever schemes on the part of the metropoli tan newspapers or their agents. The Herald made the discovery a short time ago that every new advertiser in that paper received printed circular from other concerns asking for the same "ad" and giving terms for ing for the same "ad" and giving terms for its insertion. There is nothing new or particularly New York about this. Some time ago I had occasion to insert a business notice in the leading papers of the principal cities. The mails brought me any number of these circulars, each having the "ad" pasted on it and giving the advantages of that particular near over its rivals as a that particular paper over its rivals as a means of reaching the public. The big ad-vertising agencies in New York are sawing at each other's throats all the time, but there is a country weekly air about a great journal that runs a thousand miles after a three-line "ad" that happens to be printed in the columns of a local rival.

Why Bunko Men Flourish. -"Not one case of 'bunko' or 'green goods' out of 20 cases is ever numished or made public," said a detective day. He then went on to say, in substance, that the principal reasons why are, first, the disclination of the plundered people to ac-knowledge their stupidity and next the weakness of the law. Owing to these reasons it is very difficult to secure a conviction Unless everything is favorable, therefore no arrests are made. Nobody understands his advantages better than the bunko man. He trades upon a notable human weakness. He knows that a man who is willing to buy He knows that a man who is willing to buy counterielt money to shove upon the public is really a greater rascal than he is who takes the victim's good money in return for sawdust and brown paper. There is no sympathy for the individual who gets swindled in the attempt to rob other people and commit felony. The authorities interfere only as an officer interferes to prevent breaches of the peace. When express companies can be established and sustained chiefly by the "green goods" traffic an idea can be formed of its magnitude. The profits on handling an illegal business are vastly greater than upon an ordinary legitimate one. For this reason the reputable express companies and telegraph companies do not look too closely into the character of any single transaction. There isn't a telegraph operator or an express delivery

any single transaction. There isn't a telegraph operator or an express delivery wagon driver but knows all about this. There isn't a letter carrier about town who isn't familiar with every illegitimate business on his route and who in most cases doesn't profit by the knowledge. There isn't a man who lets out private letter boxes in his place of business, but is fully aware that such boxes are largely used for criminal purposes. Every officer on the force also knows these things, and knows that these other people know them. The great thing lacking is a distinct complaint and a reliable complainant.

An Open Postal Abuse.

-It would really seem that the United states postal authorities have ample power and are derelict in this matter of private tion to Uncle Sam, that old gentleman promptly stepped in and squelched the concern. Being a private enterprise, it was a good deal better than that run by the Government and promised serious opposition. So it was and promised serious opposition. So it was sat upon. Since then the most dangerous infringement upon the Postal Department's rights is the private letter box system. This is as clearly illegal as would be the regular postoffice and private delivery. Technically no person has a legal right to convey a sealed note to another person without such note has a legal postage stamp on it, but that formality is generously overlooked where the regular mails are not used; but the private letter hox is not only illegal. looked where the regular mails are not used; but the private letter hox is not only lilegal but is used almost exclusively for illegal purposes. They are boldly set up in the most disreputable neighborhoods and a sign "Private Letter Boxes" is generally displayed on the window or door. A post-office inspector will have no difficulty in finding them. And it would be equally as easy to show that a private letter box does not constitute a legal residence or a legal place of business. The private letter box is not only illegal, but the refuge of thieves, felons, bunko sharps, "green goods" dealers, libertines and the dishonest and vicious generally, and ought to be vigorously suppressed by the postal authorities.

CHARLES THEODORE MURRAY.

New YORK, September 19.

NEW YORK, September 19.

THE CANADIAN CENSUS.

Its Result Will Give the Annexation Ones tion Additional Interest.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.] The result of the Canadian census will unubtedly give the annexation question an interest to the residents of the Dominion which it has not heretofore commanded. They will see that something is wrong with the conditions under which they live, and that satisfactory or reasonable improvement is not possible under such circumstances. In the past decade, as they learn from the census figures recently made pub lic, Canada's growth in population was less than 500,000, a ratio of gain of only 111/2 per cent, when at least 25 per cent was expected. The growth in the previous ten years was 17

per cent.

More than 850,000 foreigners landed in Canada in this time, but apparently nearly half of these must have moved into the United States or some other country uni-mately. She did not hold her own even on a basis of natural increase, for her aggregate gain in inhabitants falls short of the growth from excess of births over deaths. The United States, a far more thickly settled country, and a country which is endeavor-ing to discourage instead of encourage immi-gration, grew in a ratio much more than gration, grew in a ratio much more than United States or some other country ultiing to discourage instead of accourage infini-gration, grew in a ratio much more than double as great as Canada in the past ten years. The entire Dominion has not so many inhabitants as either New York or Pennsylvania. Each of these States added twice as many to its inhabitants in the past decade as Canada has done.

A Marked Contrast

Cleveland Leader. 1 Major McKinley grows more popular with the people every day. While Governor Campbell was enjoying the salt air of Wall street, and listening to what the sad sea waves were saying on Broadway, Major Mc-Kinley was mixing with the people. Quite a contrast between the candidates.

Breaking the Alliance Backbo hiladelphia Press.?

Major McKinley said in a late speech in a rural Ohio community: "Why, gentlemen, had"; and when the shouts of approval rent the air he knew that the process of breaking the backbone of the Alliance was going on very satisactorily.

Coming Out of the Woods ton Journal, I

Lots of timid souls who were frightened by the McKinley tariff last year are now begin ning to come out of the woods and protest that they always knew that the law was good one.

Cleveland Speaking for the Republicans. low an estimate upon the intelligence and sense of decency of the masses of the people. No amount of experience will teach such persons anything, because they attribute issure to any other cause than their own St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Cleveland is not saying a word lately, but his letter against free coinage is speaking

loudly for the Republican party.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-The royal standard of Persia is a blacksmith's apron. -A South Jackson, Mich., cat eats ice

cream with a relish. -In Sweden you can get a competent servant girl for £3 a year.

-A \$500,000 sale of whisky recently took place at Lexington, Ky.—the largest on record. -The damage to the cereal crops in anada by insects has been estimated at

\$38,000,000. -In Bali, an island in the Indian Archipeiago east of Java, the burning of widows still goes on.

-Among Ontonagon's, Mich., 2,000 inhabitants there is not a family named Smith, Brown or Jones.

-There is a cat in Belfast, Me., which,

during the green corn season, eats each day half a dozen cooked ears. -In Corea sheets of paper pass for money; one sheet brings one quart of rice, or 20 theets a piece of hemp cloth.

-There are still 14 different places on this globe where cannibalism is practiced, but the custom is gradually dying out. -Of the 370,226 children of school age in

Louisiana only, 85,000 attend the public schools, and many of those go for but one -The exports of coal from Germany in

the first six months of this year amounted to 4,451,505 tons, as compared with 4 264,760 tons in the corresponding period of 1890. -A woman who fell into a swollen creek,

near Lawtonville, Ga., was rescued, and the first thing she said to her preservers was; "Do you know where I can hire a cook!" -There is a valuable floating wreck loose on the Atlantic. It has a cargo of mahogany lumber and was abandoned March 31. Since then it has drifted 10 000 miles and was last

-A strange disease is carrying off cattle around Huntingdon and Trumbull, in Con-necticut. "The victims are taken down very suddenly and swell up, but the flesh does

not change color. -The Chevenne Sun says the electric torm which accompanied Melbourne's showers killed two cows for C. P. Organ and one for A. H. Hord. As Mr. Organ was one of the chief promoters of the game he contemplates sning himself for damages, while Mr. Hord is laying for the rain doctor with a bill for \$25.

-Since the discussion among the doctors pon the value of music as an agent for convalescence, a guild of St. Cecilia has been established in London, with the sim of training musicians to soothe a patient's nerves with music, under the direction of the physicians. Every member must possess a sweet, gentle voice and delicate execution. Miss Florence Nightingale isamong the subscribers.

-A curious piece of earthenware was fished up Saturday near Townsend's Inlet, in Cape May county, N. J. It is not known what it is, but a Mexican traveler has ven-tured the opinion that it is a Mexican water jug. It weighs about 50 pounds and is 2 feet 10 inches in height. Nothing like it has ever been seen around where it was found, and several scientists who have examined it be-lieve that it is conturies old.

-A pumpkin party was given by an en terprising society woman at Manhattan, Kan., the other evening. The rooms were lighted by large lanterns made of pumpkins and prizes were given to the guests who made the closest estimate of the number of seeds in a certain pumpkin. The only thing lacking to make the entertainment a complete success was pumpkin pie, which was tabooed under the mistaken impression that pastry was not a proper edible for an even-ing gathering. -American naval officers are men of

many clothes, and the official etiquette of dress aboard ship is appalling to a laudsman. Every officer must have four or five styles every officer must have four or five styles of hats and caps, at least as many different kinds of coats, and even prescribed styles of neckties in considerable variety. The Captain ordinarily prescribes the uniform of the day, but when a flagship is within signaling distance of another man-of-war the Admiral is the authority on clothes as on other things. -About three years ago a Michigan man

disappeared, and, soon afterwards, the body of a man who had been murdered was found received a letter from an Indiana hospital for the insane, saying that the missing man had been admitted to the institution. He soon recovered his reason, and last week re-turned to his people. His mind is a blank regarding his life up to the time he was

-According to the St. Louis Globe-Demo orat, the Indians of the Colorado desert have a wonderful way of foretelling the weather. They not only prognosticate for a few days, but for six months and sometimes a year. Last fall they told everybody that we should have a cool summer and that the fruit would be late. They were right. The fruit was very late this summer. They declare that next year will be an early summer and that the fruit will ripen early. What they base their predictions upon is unknown.

-It is well known that about 25,000 people are killed every year in India by wild beasts and reptiles, the larger number falling victims to poisonous snakes. It was re-cently discovered that the injection of permanganate of potash was a specific cure for manganate of potash was a specific cure for cobra poisoning. The Government discussed the project of furnishing the natives with hypodermic syringes and a quantity of per-manganate of potash, but the scheme had to be rejected because it was found that it would entail an expense of £120,000,000.

-The largest check ever given in this country was that given by Jay Gould to Thomas Allen for the Iron Mountain Railroad. He paid \$2,000,000 for it and handed Allen a check for that amount upon his acceptance of the offer. Allen looked at the ceptance of the offer. Aften rooked as the paper that represented this vast amount and said: "Isn't this a good deal of money for one man to have in one bank?" "I don't know," replied Gould. "Perhaps it is. Let me have the check." Aften then handed the check back to Gould, and he handed it over to his office boy, saying: "Here boy; take to his office boy, saying: "Here boy; take this check to the bank and have the cashier certify to it." And the boy went out and did it.

RHYNKLED RHYMELETS.

"I don't know what to do with this old furniture. I don't want it, and yet I can't throw it away.

'Get a cheap truckman to move you. He'll bust it all to pieces.—Harper's Basar. "Where are you going, my pretty maid?"
"I'm going to success, kind sir," she said.
"At whom will you success, my pretty maid?"
"Atchoo! atchoo! kind sir," she said.

Miss Palisade-Did you notice how dreadfully Mr. Robinson's trousers bagged last night? Miss Summit-Yes. What was the reason? Miss Pallsade—He proposed to Miss Lofty the night before and she always makes them kneel for n hour .- Brooking Life.

Mary had a little hat. Its crown was very low, That hat was sure to go. She wore it to the play one night,

And furnished fun for all, For how those girls did laugh and shout Mr. Sixaweek-Now that's a particularly

(resh piece of work, Mrs. Skinnum-Why, what? Mr. Sixaweek-Somebody's put sait in my coffee, Jasper-All the world's a stage, they say.

Jumpuppe-Yes, and men are more ambitious to Madge-Vers and Bob had quite a falling

out last evening.

Makel-Indeed? How did it happen?

Madge-They were stiting in the hammock and the rope broke, - New York Advertiser. She'll darn her husband's socks all right With never ceasing care, But when her stockings show a hole She buys another pair,

-Clock Recteso.

Miss Smilax-There comes that Mr. Wooden again; he torments me almost to death Bulfinch-I know; he never had any sense. - Denree Sucts. "What do you call that?" asked the

woman of the house of the new milkman, looking it the sky blue finid.
"I don't know what you'd call it, although it was christened or rather haptized before I came out this morning."-Philosolphia Times.