the Present Time.

# The Dispatch.

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## TWELVE PAGES

INDIFFERENCE ABOUT THE CONVEN-TION.

The remarkable absence of interest and information with regard to the coming elections of delegates to the Constitutional Convention is one of the striking features developed by the inquiries of THE DIS-PATCH into the situation, as reported elsewhere. When even active politicians are ignorant of the positions to be filled and the methods of selection it is a singular corroboration of THE DISPATCH'S position on the subject.

It may be urged that lack of interest by politicians will permit the selection of delegates on other than partisan lines. But the average politician reflects the popular knowledge of and interest in any subject. When no one knows anything about the selection of delegates a month before they are to be elected, the opportunities for fixing up the membership of that body to suit the interests concerned in the enasculation of the Constitution are

The fact is the vast majority of those who have paid any attention to the convention question have recognized that it is a needless, expensive and hazardous idea. Whatever of good can be secured by a convention can be attained more easily and wisely in other ways. The people should exercise some care to see that good men are chosen as delegates; but they will also at the same time exercise their prerogative of voting that there shall be no convention.

#### SHALLOW STUMP ASSERTIONS.

We regret that Governor Campbell has adopted a tone in the discussion of the tariff question that not only trenches closely on the domain of demagoguery, but is the kind that really exposes itself Thus in his speech the other day he was quoted as saving, in connection with the removal of the sugar duties, that "sugar is not really any cheaper than it was bein Ohio know better, and the only effect of such an assertion is to convince the people that the Governor is not telling the truth. It is a charitable supposition that the statement had reference to a supposed balancing of the reduction in the price of sugar with amount of duties abolished on sugar was over \$60,000,000 annually, while the highest estimates of the amount to be paid out in bounty do not much if any exceed \$10,000,000, The saving of \$50,000,000 to the consumers of sugar is too big a fact to be blown away by the fiat of the Guberna-

torial breath. There is a great deal of the current as, sertions about the tariff which will as little bear examination. The claim that everything is taxed by the McKinley bill is abundantly ventilated by the fact that since it went into complete operation a full half of the imports has been free of duty-a thing which was never known before. That this policy has met the purpose for which President Cleveland started out on his tariff reform crusade is shown by the fact that the customs revenues for the five months are \$36,576,000 less than for the same months last year. This indicates a reduction in the year of \$84,000,000-certainly a material relief from unnecessary taxation.

We fear there is an equal shallowness in the Governor's statistics from the assessment lists, by which he is telling the Jarmers of Northern Ohio that a great part of the value of their farms has been taken away from them. If he had asked the farmers of Mahoning county, for example, to whom he made the astonishing disclose their farms since 1880, if they would sell at that reduction he might have got new light on the subject. The tax appraisement of farming lands in Ohio is the poorest guide to their actual value.

Of course, Governor Campbell takes advantage on the stump of everything he thinks will each the fancy of his hearers. But it would be no more than discretion in office or infamous crime; and in case on his part to use arguments and assertions that are not so easily exposed.

A CONVINCING EXAMPLE. relative effect of public ownership of publie enterprises in a fact stated the other day in the Philadelphia Times. Philadeloperates its own gas works. These works tain officers are exempt and can be reached showed a profit of \$800,000 in the last re- only by impeachment. port; but the Times states that there was an actual loss of \$200,000 on the manufacture of gas by the city works, while a profit of \$1,000,000 was made by buying gas from contractors at 37 cents and selling it to the public for \$1 50.

This is a practical illustration of the would indicate a condition of desperation. working of two distinct systems. The new school of State socialists hold that the gas business is exceptionally one for ownership by a municipality, for the alleged reason that it is a natural monop-But no more stunning proof of the costly operation of such Government Mr. Jay Gould was correct in stating that properties is needed than this comparison | the earnings of the road did not warrant of private enterprise furnishing gas by the payment of the recently passed divicontract at 37 cents while the public con- dend; but it proves a great deal more. cera loses money by making the same | The result is that Mr. Gould is vindicated quality of gas at \$1.50 less the inconsid- altogether too much. erable expense of running it through the pipes to the consumers. That Government operation of all other enterprises company fell short of earning enough to will make them cost four times more | pay its interest and fixed charges. than private ones would doubtless ing the same time two quarterly dividends be an extreme statement; but the to the amount of nearly a million dollars fact that all the incentives to economic have been paid. In other words, the work are absent makes it emphatically the failure to fully earn a dividend, which

count of the monopoly usually lodged in | the beginning of the year. the hands of the gas companies, and which and turning it into the mains. In Philadelphia the city took advantage of this ossibility by pocketing the difference between 37 cents and \$1 50 a thousand. But t all outside manufacturers had the privdege of turning their gas into the mains and supplying consumers through them with a fixed charge for pipeage is there any doubt that the consumers would have been relieved from a tax on their light

mounting to a million dollars. This is but one illustration of the humbug there is in the talk about natural monopolies. There are few forms of effort in which competition cannot have full and eneficial play-provided the governing owers have the public interest enough at heart to aim at that end.

#### MORE POINTS ON SILVER.

Another of our contributors on the free silver question, whose communication is found in our Mail Pouch column, after adnistering a mixture of praise and blame to The Dispatch, refers to its assertion that silver was demonetized in 1873 because to one wanted silver dollars coined, and asks: "How did you find that out?"

If our interlocutor had paused to conider the subject a few minutes he would not have asked such a question. Silver oinage was free prior to 1873. Any one wishing to have silver coined could take ullion to the mint and get it done. No one did so for years prior to 1873; which furnishes the best possible proof that no ne wanted silver dollars coined at that time. As to the further inquiry why the bill was snaked through without debate, it is a sufficient reply that it was not. The  $Congressional\ Record\ will$ 

show that the bill was debated, and one of peculiar features of the debate, which has already been quoted in the recent disussion, is the fact that some of the eminent gentlemen who are now rabid free silver men are on record as favoring the bill in that debate. As to the alleged quotation from the Banker's Magazine, it will be time enough when the quotation is verified to inquire on what ground that journal made such a remarkable assertion.

Our free silver friends should not supose that THE DISPATCH regards the de netization act of 1873 as wise policy in the light of subsequent events. Nor is it opposed to the rehabilitation of silver on a roper plan. It has made its ground clear on those points. Not, as our critic alleges, by assertion, but by full discussion it has shown that any attempt to restore the old ratio of 16 to 1, without the concurrent action of the governments of the world, would put our currency on the monometallic silver basis, while if that concurrent action cannot be secured, the only way to restore silver, without cutting down silver dollar whose bullion value is equal

#### A CONSTITUTIONAL DODGE.

to that of the Gold dollar.

The Constitutional question with reference to the call of the Senate by the Governor is raised by the Philadelphia Inquirer. As that journal has been especially prominent as the organ of the politicians against whom the Governor's attack is supposed to be directed, the resort to this exception is significant. It suggests that the course may be to evade the investigation on the ground that it is not properly payment of sugar bounties. But the begun. On the hypothesis that the charges cannot be successfully defended, this max be the best that can be done; but it is at the best, weak both in policy and Constitutional construction.

The Inquirer quotes section 4 of article VI, under which the Governor is acting, that "all officers elected by the people, except Governor, Lieutenant Governor, members of the General Assembly and Judges of the courts of record learned in the law, shall be removed by the Governor for reasonable cause, after due notice and full hearing, on the address of two-thirds of the Senate." It says, "very well, this impeachment," and it points out that section 1 of the same article provides that the sole power of impeachment rests in the House of Representatives. In the light of that section it might appear to an impartial observer that as in section 4 a method of removal without the action of the House is provided, it is something else

than impeachment. But the Inquirer is wholly averse to that reading, and takes the view that this section provides for removal after impeachment and trial. Consequently it maintains the Governor has not provided for the constitutional action necessary in the case. That this is but grasping at a logical straw appears from the fact that if the Inquirer's construction were correct there would be no method provided for removing that they had lost one-third the value of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, members of the General Assembly, or Judges learned in the law after they were impeached.

Of course this claim is a mere doubling of the quarry. Article VI teems with in ternal evidences that it provides for two things: First, impeachment by the House and trial by the Senate for misdemeanors the Senate sustains the impeachment its vote carries the sentence of removal; second, removal by the Governor of elective officers, which can be done by the Gover-There is a volume of instruction on the | nor on address of the Senate for reason able cause. Not only are the causes different and the methods of procedure dis tinct, but there is a distinction as to the phia is well known to be one of the few | officials subject to them. From the power cities in the country which owns and of removal provided in this section cer-

> This is the evident reading of the article referred to as set forth in its head line, "Impeachment and removal from office To try to evade the investigation on such a shallow misreading of the Constitution as the Philadelphia Inquirer sets up,

## A TOO-CONVINCING STATEMENT.

It is interesting to learn from the comments of the New York papers that the statement which the Missouri Pacific directors issued the other day proves that

The statement shows that for the nine months of its fiscal year up to date the most wasteful method of doing any work. Mr. Gould in a sudden access of virtue de- to pleasure on the Brussels carper,

But, say the objectors, the people do not | clared to be a good reason why dividends get any advantage from the cheaper work | should not be paid, took effect long ago, of the gas companies. This is true on ac- and should have suspended dividends at

Of course no one need assert that the the State socialists erroneously call a nat- other dividends were paid when Mr. ural or necessary monopoly. But the Gould had stocks to sell at high prices, facts cited, show that the idea of the and that this one is passed because he has monopoly being a necessary part of the sold out and is now ready to buy at low gas business is wholly due to a stupid pre- figures. Such an intimation of the stock conception. The Philadelphia example methods of corporate manipulation would shows that there is nothing to prevent an- be superfluous, as is also the idea that other person or corporation than the one when Mr. Gould has got all the stock he owning the pipes from manufacturing gas | wants a much more enticing statement may be forthcoming.

> THE joint debate idea does not seem to work very well. In Massachusetts they cannot agree about subjects, and in Ohio there is a yawning chasm on the subject of dates. The joint debate will have to be left till Congress meets and then no one will

> It is rather surprising to learn that the Democratic committee from New York is ending out appeals for contributions to the emocratic campaign fund, with the pleathat the new ballot reform law will make the campaign more expensive. Of course, if

DEACON S. V. WHITE is said to have earned his first dollar entting cordwood. If he had stuck to that strictly legitimate method of making money it is safe to say that he would not have lost a fortune of \$4,566,000 in the attempt to corner the corn market.

THE cont-of-arms has become an issue in the New York campaign. It has been dis-covered that the Democratic candidate ininlges in the silliness of an escutcheon in which a considerable number of crows are rampant: and the New York Press is going for him with the sharpest shafts of partisan indignation. We are glad that his sin has found him out; but will the esteemed Press be equally severe on Republican millionaires who indulge in the same idiocy?

THERE is no revolution in Guatemala, and the Government troops have been defeated. This is the summary of yesterday's reports from that reliable news center, with regard to which the public can pay its money

THE President's check to the New York State Committee, with the presumption that similiar checks have been sent to Ohio and Massachusetts, is construed by a Democratic journal to be an intimation to the Governent clerks that they are expected to "voluntarily contribute." Perhaps a fair construction of it would be that those are expected to contribute who draw as good a lary as the President and are as anxio inve it continue till 1893,

THE State officials under fire are alleged o have all the virtues save that of resignation. Perhaps a short way out of the present difficulty would be for them to add that virtue to their character as Livsey has

THE report of a cold wave heading this way with "killing frosts" looks as if the reprehensible tendency of our weather to ish to extremes were to be exaggerated rather than mitigated. But perhaps the coming cold wave due here to day will find the standard of values, is to establish a itself conquered by the prevailing mildness of this area of high temperature.

> THE British Government has decided not to call an autumn session of Parliament this year. Sessions of Parliament are risky things when the Government is engaged in staving off that general election to the last

moment. MAYOR PATRICK GLEASOY of Long Island City has challenged Colonel John R. Fellows of New York to a debate on municipal government. Mayor Gleason's method carrying on a debate with his fists will make Colonel Fellows chary about accepting the challenge, unless his rival is put under bonds to keep the peace.

Ir may be a proof of Mr. Blaine's keen perception that he stays at home, while the President and Cabinet are struggling to exselves from the bog of the Chilean muddle.

THAT Pennington air-ship demonstrated its ability to fly by vanishing on the wings of a wind storm out at St. Louis. We are gratified to hear that there was \$29,000 loss attendant on it. That shows that there was one mill on the dollar of actual investment in that \$20,000,000 capital which was to soar

AFTER all we may be able to forgive the Chileans, so long as they abstain from putting a cordon of police around the South American squadron of United States Navy

THERE are repewed intimations that the United States may have to pay the biggest millinery bill on record, in the shape of that \$20,000,000 overcharged duties on hat trimmings. Masculine interference in the matter of hat trimmings always has been calculated to come to grief.

## SNAP SHOTS IN SEASON.

THE cigar is the only article of commerce not benefited by a puff.

THE Itata is not the first boat that has

WHEN grass grows on a railroad track it is good evidence that the stock has been

THE shot that killed Boulanger gave new life to the Republic he annoyed. WHITE lies-Eighty cent silver dollars.

MAN wants but little here below. Is a saying old and trite; But in politics it doesn't go,

wants everything in sight,

IT costs about as much to dress stone as t does to dress women. But what is home without either? WHEN Gould is forced to swallow some

of his own medicine he alarms the family doctor. THERE is this difference between Mc-

Kinley and Campbell: One is talking sense and the other is talking nonsense, WHEN war breaks out the State Fenci-

bles should perform picket duty. THE Jack tar is not responsible for the pitch of the vessel.

FITZSIMMONS must be beyond the pale of civilization. He says he is resting in a spot where money is of no use.

THE weakest woman can shake the strongest man. THE honest man gets the praise, but, un fortunately, the dishonest one generally gets

Votes will come high this year, as no body is hard up.

Now that the experts have agreed that electrocution is painless the painful subject should be dropped. THE city out of debt is always behind

the age. BOULANGER preferred peace in the grave

#### A VIEW OF MEXICO. AMONG BUSINESS MEN.

The Scarcity of Coal Tar Now a Noticeable Feature - Rural Visitors Have Some Trouble About Prices-The Need of

Really Big Hotel. -Anyone who has handled tar in the ast year has noticed a remarkable variation price, as well as a scarcity of the commodify at times. A year or so ago a number of big houses in the tar trade, controlling the product of coal tar in New York, Philaleiphia, Boston, Chicago, Baltimore, Pitts-ourg and other large cities formed a com-plication or trust—of course, with a view to elevating prices. For a time they succeeded and prices might have been kept up for an indefinite time, if a New York firm, doing a very large business had not taken advantage of the fact that the McKinley law which put tar upon the free list, which put tar upon the free list, and imported enough coal tar and piten from England to break the combination's market to finders. The English coal tar is said to have been inferior in quality, but it served to help the consumer to escape from the clutches of the combination. In fact as a result of the wholesale importations the prices of the manufactures, into which tar enters largely, such as roofing paper, which is the most important, were for many months so low that profits were actually wised out. For instance roofing paper sold for 55 off the campaign more expensive. Of course, if this is true the Republicans will also require more funds. But one of the distinct purposes of ballot reform is to do away with the excuse for big campaign funds. Is it possible that the kind of ballot reform which David Bennett Hill dictated to the State of New York with so much care bas reformed campaign expenses the wrong way?

so low that profits were actually wined out. For instance roofing paper sold for 55 off list price—a ruinous reduction. Of course the astute members of the combination out that they were witipped, and they have been laboring for some time to bring about a farger combination, one that shall include every American house of importance. It completed and in operation by January 1, 1872, and in the meanwhile prices are slowly recovering.

Why Coal-Tar Is Scarce. -Talking of another phase of tar manufacturing, a local dealer in tar products said yesterday: "The future of tar is threatened by the stendy falling off in the production at the gas-houses. The manufacture of gas is nothing like so great as it was ten years ago in this country. The introduction of electricity as

The introduction of electricity as an illuminating agent has cut down the fleid for gas steadily and at a great rate. For instance, the gas companies in Philadelphia are not making half as much tar to-day as they were five years ago. It is the same everywhere, and of course the production of coal tar keeps pace with that of gas. Then the chemical manufacturers are taking more and more coal tar every year for the extraction of aniline dyes, etc.; the roofing paper manufacturers find the demand for their products increasing rapidly, and all the while the supply of coal tar is decreasing. The result must be that coal tar will become a much more costly article than it now is, and it is just as well to be prepared for it." Comparatively little coal tar is now used

for making sidewalks and street pavements, and it is principally in the suburbs that the practice still obtains. In Sewickiey this summer the scarcity of coal-tar has caused a great deal of inconvenience, for a large portion of the sidewalks of that borough are laid with this material. As an indication of how the demand for tar in that neighborhood has exceeded the supply it may be stated that the product of the small gas works at Dixmont is sold for three months in advance. mer the scarcity of coal-tar has caused a

#### A Rural Rumpus.

-A lady in a highly excited state, indignantly stating a grievance, disturbed the calm of a fashionable downtown barber shop yesterday. She had left her boy at the shop some time previous to have his flame-hued locks trimmed. This had been done when she returned, laden with parcels and evidently somewhat disturbed in soul by a season of shopping. The boy handed the barber a quarter. The barber said: "Thirtyfive cents, if you please!"

Then the boy's mother broke in with: "Do

you mean to say you charge 35 cents for cut-ting a boy's hair?"

The barber mildly replied that that was The bareer many is that it's robbery, "Then all I can say is that it's robbery, sheer robbery;" she said, and having paid the additional dime flounced out of the

shop.

One of the tonsorial artists remarked after she had gone: "If country people would inquire as to prices before buying they would save themselves and city storekeepers—as well as barbers—a heap of annoyance. Now that woman could have had ber son's hair cut for 25 cents, or as low as 15 cents, if she had chosen a humbler shop."

## A Big Hotel Needed Badly.

-"The only thing lacking here," said Thomas Arkwright, of New York and Duluth, yesterday, "as far as I have noted, Pittsburg is a hotel worthy of its wealth and size. There are good hotels here I don't deny; quite good enough for me, but they are overcrowded, and on occasions like the Democratic Club Convention altogether in-Democratic Club Convention altogether inadequate. What Pittsburg needs is a hotel
on the big lines of the latest structures
in New York and Chicago; a house
that could absorb a convention crowd
without gorging, and give the people who would be willing to pay for
them some of the luxuries of hotel life.
When the Chicago exposition opens, thousands of travelers will pass through Pittsburg and I believe a great many more would
stop a few days here if they knew that a
hotel equipped with every convenience and
comfort was at hand to receive them. If the
opportunity to make a great stroke of busiopportunity to make a great stroke of busi-ness, which I am sure the building of a large modern hotel would constitute, were

large modern hotel would constitute, were realized, there would be a wild rush of capitalists to get in. Three months ago in Boston a banker told me of some plan he had in view to build such a hotel in Pittsburg. Whether anything is to come of that plan I am not able to say, but now that Pittsburg appears to be on the high road to an extended term of prosperity the circumstances could hardly be more favorable."

Inquiry among the real estate men did not develop any news of the project originating in Boston, but of the plan to build an immense modern hotel on the Speer property, between Penn avenue and Duquesne way, one of the interested parties said: "Nothing has been done in the matter during the heated term because the pricipal moneyed men of the town to whom we look for capital have been away. Very soon I expect some have been away. Very soon I expect some futher action, and the hotel is to be built on Pittsburg money, if possible, but if Pitts-burgers will not come forward, capitalists elsewhere will be invited to take hold."

## A Bicyclist's Mishap.

-These are days when bievelists abound and are glad. The roads about Pittsburg and Allegheny are in better shape for wheels than they have ever been before, and of course this clear, fairly cool October weather s perfection itself. Yet with all these things so favorable to the sport an Allegheny bicylist had a tragic experience on the Perrysville road a few days ago. He was spinning along at a very decent speed, the west was empurpled, and a cool wind as well as the failing light told of evening's

suddenly he saw in front of him Suddenly he saw in front of him sitting in the dust, something alive. A rabbit! he said to himself and unconsciously increased his speed. The animal began to run before the bicycle came up, and kept up a steady gait about a dozen yards ahead. The bicyclist spurted. The rabbit did the same. So it went on for half a mile, and the bicyclist was going as hard as he knew how. He was gaining rapidly when the rabbit turned off at right angles from the road. Then something happened that made the bicyclist remember the proverb which says "Ali that run are not rabbits," and he hadn't a chance to forget that some of them are polecats until he had buried his clothes and bathed abundantly. And some of the clothes bear the initial A. R. — whereat the youth of Allegheny may smile.

## SOME NEW COMMISSIONS

Issued to Several Eighteenth and Fourteenth Regiment Officers. Hammsnum, Oct. 2.-[Special.]-Adjutant General McClelland has issued an order, in which the following commissions are an-

Fourteenth Regiment-First Lieutenant, hn F. McLain, Company E. vice William S. McLaia, to Quartermaster Sixteenth Regi-ment; Lientenant Colonel, William Sher-wood Morton, vice James Charles Fox, resigned; Major, George Collins Rickards, vice Thomas R. Cowell, resigned; Captain, Mil-

Thomas R. Cowell, resigned; Captain, Milhard Schiede, Company D. vice George C. Rickards, to Major: Second Lieutenant, Joseph McSweeney, Company D. vice Millard Scheide; to Captain; Captain, Harry Allvan Hall, Campany H, vice William S. Horton, to Lieutenant Colonel.

Sixth Regiment—First Lieutenanf, James R. Traty, Company A, vice Frank H. H. Matter/resigned; Captain, William H. Wassell, Company B, vice Charles S. Holmes, resigned; First Lieutenant, William A. Doak, Company B, vice Wassell to Captain; First Lieutenant, William A. Doak, Company B, vice Wassell to Captain; First Lieutenant, John D. Stitzell, Company E, vice Horace I. Lowry, resigned; Second Lieutenant, John E. Curran, Company E, vice William Anglech, resigned; First Lieutenant, Christopher S. Lower, Company I, vice Thomas F. Arley, vector, Company I. Lieutenant, John E. Curran, Company E, vice William Anglech, resigned: First Lieu-tenant, Christopher S. Lower, Company I, vice Thomas F. Arley, resigned: Second Lieutenant, William C. Sautner, Company I, vice Ciristopher S. Lower to First Lieuten-

There Is No Revolutionary Feeling There at

Chicago Inter Ocean. 1 "Mexico," said Senor Leon, of Pueblo, "is in a more prosperous condition at present than it has been before in 15 years, and there absolutely no revolutionary feeling in the country, the malicious dispatches from san Francisco to the contrary notwithstanding. Mexico is a republic built upon the same principles upon which your own great re-public is founded. There are 27 States and two Territories, and I can truthfully say that Paeblo is one of the most prosperous of our States. With us, however, a depression is quicker felt than in many other States. So if there was any truth in the dispatches which are periodically sent out from San Francisco we would certainly know it. These dispatches to which I refer state that light. the crops have failed with us, that our credit is low and that there is a strong feeling against President Diaz because of his mar-

against President Diaz because of his marriage to an American Protestant. Never before since 1877 has Mexico been so bountifully blessed with good crops as this year. Fourteen years ago our Government could not borrow a dollar in any European money market. Since then our stocks have been constantly rising, and to-day they are glitedged in any market.

"Ten years ago there was not a mile of railroad in Mexico. Now we stand next in the two Americas to the United States in miles of railroad in operation. As to the feeling against President Diaz, that is the merest noasense. The President recently married consense. The President recently married he daughter of Senor Romero Rubio, Min-ster of the Interior. The lady is a devout ister of the Interior. The lady is a devout Catholic and is very popular with the masses. Last Tuesday, September 15, was President Diaz's anniversary, and it was made a general holiday by the people. Commissions were sent from each of the 29 States and Territories to present the congratulations of the people. All of which goes to show that our Government is not distressed by dissensions. There is a disposition displayed by some correspondents to create the impression that Americans are sition displayed by some correspondents to create the impression that Americans are not popular in Mexico. That is a great mistake, too. The Americans are well liked by our people, and obtain more concessions from the Government than the representatives of any other nationality. Minister Ryan is immensely popular and stands very close to President Diaz. At a reception he gave a short time ago there were 1,500 guests and the street in front of his residence was crowded by the common people, who kept the air filled with cheers for hours. The Fourth of July is always celebrated in the City of Mexico."

#### ROYAL INCOMES.

The Maintenance of the Queen's Family Is

Rather Costly. The Forum 1 "The amount of the Oueen's civil list (£385,000)," says Labouchere, editor of the London Truth, in no way represents the cost of royalty. The maintenance of palaces is a most costly item, for it includes not only the palaces inhabited by the sovereign, but a vast number of houses in which she lodges her relatives and friends. One of these nouses has actually been given to the Duc de Nemours, a son of Louis Philippe, and one of the wealthiest of the Orleans family. Beside this, there is the building and keeping in repair of royal yachts, and various

ing in repair of royal yachts, and various other such costly items. Incomes, too, are voted to the sons and daughters of the sovereign and to other of her relatives.

In addition to the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, amounting to about £60,000 per annum, an income of £50,000 per annum ons been voted to the Prince of Wales, and £10,000 per annum to the Princess of Wales. The younger sons of the Queen have been voted incomes of £5,000 per annum, a portion of which devolves upon their wives if they survive them. The daughters of Her Majesty have each an income of £6,000 per annum, and in addition to this the Empress Frederick of Germany received a sum of Frederick of Germany received a sum of £100,000 on her marriage. The Duke of Cam-bridge, as a cousin of the Queen, has £12,000 per annum, and his two sisters have sever-ally an income of \$5,000 and \$3,000 per an-

#### NAMES FREQUENTLY SEEN."

EX-PRESIDENT GREVY of France was hrifty. He died worth 30,000,000 francs. GEORGE ELIOT, Florence Nightingale, Mrs, and Miss Fawett were mentioned by Sir Henry Parkes in moving his female suffrage resolution in New South Wates, recently, as fine specimens of intellectual women.

MICHAEL DAVITT has left Chicago for reland, and will, therefore, not be seen in the Irish National League Convention. A National League officer is authority for the not be present.

VICE PRESIDENT MORTON has engaged H. M. Cottrell, Assistant Superintendent of the Kansas State Farm and a graduate o the Kansas State College, as Superintendent of "Ellerslie," Mr. Morton's country residence at Phinebeck-on-the-Hudson. THE health of Prince Bismarck is now said to be excellent. A German who visited

him recently said that the ex-Chancellor one day, and more than four hours in riding over his estate in a carriage on the follow ing day. THE King of Wurtemberg has been sick for some time, but it is believed that he will lars, and thus enabled Bardsley to steal the over. Baron Mason Jackson, the Amercan favorite of the King, who was born in

tenbenville, O., still retains the friendship vious courtiers. SIR HENRY WOOD and James Dredge, the English envoys to the Columbian Expe have left Chicago for Washington. Herr Wermuth, the Imperial German Comissioner, and Dr. Meyer, the Royal Comnissioner from Denmark, will leave there to-day and go to Washington together. foreign envoys will all sail from New York

for Liverpool on October 7. MR. HENRY BACON, the well-known Boston artist, 25 years a resident of Paris, has been summering with his mother, Mrs. E. Lathrop, in the beautiful valley of the Titi cus. Mr. Bacon will return to the Old World this fall, taking with him as his bride Miss
Louisa Lee Andrews, daughter of General R. The Statement of Western Indebtedness Snowden Andrews, of Baltimore. Miss An-

drews is a sister of Mrs. Gibson Fahnstock, of this city. THE young King of Spain bade farewell to his nurse, Maximina Palazuela, a short time ago. For five years and a half she was with his youthful Majesty day and night. The little fellow was so strongly attached to her that it was feared it would endanger his health. To make the parting easier, the nurse left Madrid on the day that the court departed for San Sebastian. She is to receive a comfortable pension from the royal treasury. A considerable sum of money was also given to the woman's husband, who is a carpenter.

Free Silver Will Lose the Day. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It is impossible to make the people believe that it is just as well to do business with a 75-cent dollar as with a 100-cent dollar, and therefore the Democratic party is bound to be beaten on the free silver coinage proposi-

## DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

James Rattigan

James Rattigan, one of the oldest news paper writer: in Pittsburg, died yesterday at the home of his brother-in-law, Colonel W. J. Dick, at O'Hara and Elisworth avenues. He was 33 years old and was born in Pittsburg. After receiving a old and was born in Pittsburg. After receiving a thorough public school education he entered the printing business. He graduated from THE DISPATCH. Composing room over 20 years ago, and served creditably on the staff of THE DISPATCH. Later in High he wrote for other Pittsburg papers and rose rapidly to the position of special correspondent at Washington, D. C. In that eith he became so widely acquainted that his Pittsburg friends atyled him the "Capitol Guide." About ien years ago James Rattigan received an appointment in the Custom Bureau in the Transury Department at the Sandon Bureau in the Transury Department at Washington. Several weeks ago his health was so broken that he abandoned his work and came back with his wife to Cresson. The change produced no good results, and he was finally brought to his native eity to die. Death was due to paralysis, the first attack of which came a dozen years ago. He leaves a wife and daughter. The funeral will take place at W. J. Dick's residence to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Thomas A, McFarland.

## Thomas A. McFarland.

Thomas A. McFarland, a prominent cition of Meadville, died yesterday afternoon. The eccased was aged 65 years and widely known, havdeceased was aged to years and winery known, having been prominently engaged in business in his
city for a great many years. He was the father of
Thomas McFarland, of Phitsburg, and Jesse McFarland, of Phitadelphia. At the time of his
death he was engaged in the leaurance business,
and was secretary of the Meadville Street Railway
Company. Apoplexy was the cause of his death.

## FAIR WOMAN'S WORLD.

Items of Interest to Society and the People

Who Make It. Exposition parties and Exposition bonnets are the fads at present. It no doubt seems to country visitors that city life is a perpet-ual dress parade, and that Pittsburg beaux and belies are the drum majors heading the procession. To do this effectively the girls nust have pretty bonnets, b here are a few ideas to help the dear creatures out: All evening bonnets for young ladies are in the long toque shape. The brims are of black or dark velvet, while the crowns are of the most delicate tints of any color that will suit the fancy or complexion of the wearer, There is much gold and silver material used for this purpose. Very often the crowns are entirely composed of toyely lewel passe menterie, which shows to advantage by gas-

Among the shapes for middle-aged ladles the horseshoe is preferred. A very becom ing bonnet is of gold bullion, thickly studded with pearls. A black aigrette in a cluster of fine black lace is perched on top near
the front, while the ties are of lace. The
whole makes a very graceful headcovering.
It may be interesting to the girls to learn
that their best winter bats will be all black,
every bit. Black velvet, ostrich feathers
and jet passementerie will be used in abundance. So the girls with glossy, golden-brown
locks and peach-like complexions may look
forward to a winter of many conquests.
Besides the black hats for street wear, all
the dark, rich shades of brown will be used,
with a dash of color—red or yellow—wherever it will be most becoming to the wearer.
The shapes are medium size. Fur will be
used a great deal next winter to edge bats ing bonnet is of gold bullion, thickly studused a great deal next winter to edge lats and bonnets, and a boa of the same fur as is used on the lats and bonnets will be worn with them

A series of Sunday evening lectures will be given in Calvary Church, East End, beginning to-morrow evening and ending November 29. They are entitled the "Puritan Revolution," and will embrace the follow-Revolution," and will embrace the following subjects: October 4, "The Beginning of Puritanism;" October 11. "Puritans, Prelates and Politicians;" October 18, "The Policy of Thought;" October 25, "The Puritan Exodus;" November 1, "The Westminster Assembly of Divines;" November. "The Parliament, the Army and the King;" November 15, "The Protectorate of Cromweil;" November 22, "The Downfall of Puritanism;" November 23, "The Puritan Heritage."

Mr. McCullum expects to have the room of the Mozart Club ready by next Friday. It was expected to have them ready yesterday, but it was impossible to have them completed by that time. There will be ree parlors, elegantly furnished and decated. Works of art will adorn them, and they will afford a cozy retreat for the mem-bers of the club. If the rooms are ready by next Friday an entertainment will be given to celebrate the taking possession of them. It is expected to be a pleasant social as well as unsteal occasion. The new rooms are on Fourth avenue, near the corner of Wood.

#### Social Chatter.

Monday will be reception and contribu-tion day at the Allegheny Dorcas Day Nurs-A "CHILDREN'S OPENING DAY" will be held this afternoon by Miss Agnes Hamilton in Cyclorama Hall.

The Minerva Club, of Allegheny, will hold its third annual reception Monday evening at Masonic Hall. An enjoyable social was given last evening in the Fifth Avenue U. P. Church by the

King's Daughters. "Ax Evening With Shakespeare" is the title of an entertainment which is to be given next Wednesday evening by the Young People's Society of Christian En-deavor of the Second United Presbyterian

Church Allegheny. Invitations have been issued by Mrs. Lewis Haney, of McKeesport, to the marriage of her daughter. Miss Viola, to Mr. John Lincoln Getty. Wednesday evening. October 14. The marriage will be celebrated at 7 o'clock in the First Baptist Church, McKeesport, after which a reception will be held at the bride's home, 600 Market street.

## THE CASE CONCISELY STATED.

Colonel McClure's Idea of the Results of the State Investigation. hiladelphia Times, 1 The testimony given by Auditor General ant and State Treasurer Boyer, a

elicited by the searching questions of Attorney General Hensel, conclusively established the following lawless acts committed by the Auditor General and State Treasurer: 1. That they lawlessly diverted from the sinking fund, on January 1, 1891, the sum statement that Alexander Sullivan also will of \$425,000, by a payment to Bardsley on chool warrants, when Bardsley was indebted over \$1,000,000 to the State.

2. That the \$425,000 was not only diverted from the sinking fund in open violation of law, but it was taken from the Treasury on school warrants which were equally in violation of law. The school appropriation was not then available under the law and there s no precedent for such a payment.

3. That they persistently refused to en-orce the positive mandate of the law that requires prompt settlements from the City counts in the hands of the Attorney General. when they knew that Bardley was long in arrears for hundreds of thousands of dol-

4. That they paid Bardsley \$150,000 on ac count of commission on \$772,000, when he of His Majesty, despite the intrigues of en- owed the entire amount of \$772,000, and

5. That they, as testified by both the Auditor General and State Treasurer, paid the school warrants and the commissions lawlessly to Bardsley, solely to reduce the amount of money in the Treasury and thus prevent its appropriation to the sinking fund, where its speculative use would end. Such are the facts as testified to by the Auditor General and State Treasurer themelves, and what answer can be made to this studied and persistent lawlessness that ened wide the doors for the Bardsley rob-

## KANSAS FARM MORTGAGES.

Have Been Greatly Exaggerated,

New York Press, 1 When the proposition to investigate the question of farm mortgages was before Congress it was insisted that a report upon this subject would show how ruinously the American farmer had got himself into debt. Several of the Western and South-ern States have already been analyzed without bringing out this supposed fact and the last State from which anything like complete returns have been received is Kansas. There, if anywhere-especiallay as it was carried last year by the Farmers' Alliance because her people were supposed to be head over heels in debt-the returns ought to show that the State is hopelessly mort-

But this is not the conclusion to be drawn But this is not the conclusion to be drawn from the report. During the ten years 1883, 59 inclusive the real estate mortrages recorded in that State amounted to \$182,639,640, the total number being 623,049. Yet the entire amount of real estate indebtedness shown by the recorded and unsatisfied mortgages of 1899 was only \$235,485,108. Of this about 71 per cent was on farms and the remainder on town lots. The average amount of debt in force to each mortgage was \$809.96, while the average estimated true value of each mortgage in force was \$1,757.90, thus disposing very completely of the charge that a great deal of money has been loaned in Kansas on property not worth the face of the mortgage

property not worth the face of the mortgage It is found that fully three-fourths of this real estate indebtedness was incurred for purchase money and improvements, and that the proportion incurred for what is known as "business purposes" is very small, generally less than 7 or 8 per cent.

In view of the fact that Kansas, in common with her neighbors, has had the benefit of a bountiful crop this year, it is not likely that the farm mortgages will cat a section of these left in her religious that the farm mortgages will cat a

#### The Effect of the Wool Tariff. Cleveland Leader.]

The McKinley tariff on wool will give em oyment to 150 more men in a single Cleveland establishment, while it has put in operation dozens of woolen mills all over the country that were unprofitable before. yet the free traders say the protective tariff retards the development of woolen manufacturing in this country.

LINCOLN-Colonel A. K. McClure will tell in THE DISPATCH to-morrow how Lincoln discovered that gallant General Scott was in his dotage and unable to assume control of the Union army.

#### OUR MAIL POUCH.

Facts About Glass Making.

To the Editor of The Dispatch: Noticing a communication in a recent is of THE DISPATCH concerning the estabment of the first glass works in Pittsurg, I inclose an extract from the "Pitts-urg Magnzine Almanae" for 1800, which may throw some light on the matter:

"Pittsburg, about six years ago contained 2,400 inhabitants; it now contains 600 dwelling houses, and, averaging 8 to a house, 4,800 inhabitants. There are five brick buildings for public worship, beside other houses in which divine service is performed. A spacious court house, market house, juli, etc. In addition to the manufactures, etc., enumerated last year there is one white glass works, established by Messrs, Robiuson and Eurell, in which is manufactured all kinds of glassware of a good quality; I belemental button factory, by Thomas Neal; the buttons well made and all as manufactured—60 cents per gross; he gives the highest price for old pewter, brass and copper; I pipe manufactory, by Mr. Price; I cotton and sold is tacked—without a stitch—and are strong. Abel smith is the patentee."

The Almanae for 1812 enumerates the industrial establishments of Pittsbury, and gives the amount or value of the output. It says: spacious court house, market house, jail,

ays: "Three glass works, one green and two white glass, %2 600."
The Almanae for 1813 contains the follow-

og: "Glass houses—There are two new glass "Glass houses—There are two new glass works now erecting, one on the opposite side of the Monongahela by Trevors & Easell, and one in the new town of Birmingham, a little above Pittsburg, and on the south side of the Monongahela, under the firm of Beltzhoover, Wendt & Co. These, with the three former, viz., O'Hara's, Robinson's and Bakewell's, will be embled to manufacture flint and green glass to the amount of about \$160,000 worth annually."

The Almanac for 1815 has the following concerning

oncerning
"Glass—This article is made to great per-"Glass—This article is made to great perfection, both flint and green. Messrs, Bakewell, Pago & Bakewell have lately built
another flint glass house in addition to their
former one. There is now in the town and
opposite, four white and three green glass
houses. Glass cutting is likewise handsomely executed in this place, no way inferior to the best cut glass in Europe,"
These extracts are copied verhatum et
literatum, and may be valuable to those interested in this subject.

E. F. Acheson,

E. F. ACRESON.

#### WASHINGTON, October L.

The Demonetization of Silver. To the Editor of The Dispatch: It is a hopeful sign of the times when a

newspaper of the caliber of THE DISPATCH

newspaper of the camper of The Disperch consents to discuss the money question even in a meager way. Though it must be confessed that The Dis-ratch mostly asserts and does not discuss a doctrine. In answering its correspondent "N." regarding silver, it states that silver was demonetized in 1873 because "1 one wanted silver dollars coined." How did you find that out, and if so why was the act sneaked through Congress without debate! Is the Bankers' Magazine reliable! A re-form paper claims that the Bankers' Maga-zine of August, 1873, editorially said: "In 1873 a fund of \$500,000 was raised in London and a London banker by name of Ernst Seyd sent to this country with this fund as the agent of foreign bondholders to effect the demonetization of silver." Please state whether there is any foundation for this? If

#### so was not silver demonstrated at the in-stance of f. reign bondholders? INQUIRER, RENFREW, October 1. The Best Way to Advert'se.

o the Editor of The Dispatch: I was glad to read your short article upon use of lithographs for purposes of theater advertising and the necessary issuing of a large number of passes and "dead head" tickets. The money that is wasted in 'lithos" and the amount lost by both local exactly paved with gold, nor can one pick and traveling managers through issuing passes and thus educating a large per centage of amusement goers to become "free pass fiends," is a very serious item, and one that is telling its tale in the box office of all the theaters which encourage this system particularly so, where theater accommoda-tion is more than equal to the demand of the public.

Fifty per cent of the money so unwisely d, if used in newspaper advertising would be productive of far more desirable results. W. T. CARLETON.

Pirriseuro, October 2.

Better Tenements Needed. To the Editor of The Dispatch: I hope it is not too late to call Miss O'Reilly's attention to the homes of the working men and women, in her desires and efforts to help them and save them from the tyranny and rapacity of employers. There can be no permanent benefit to the wage- for an infraction of the law, pleaded that workers if their homes are not comfortable and if they are not properly provided with necessities of life. The close crowding of families in the tenement houses built for the workmen near the large establishments, cannot but result in the fostering of vices, and are the very hotbed of evil and degra-

## SEWICKLEY, October 1.

OUR TRADE WITH CHILE. It Can Only Be Increased by Taking More

paid attention to this subject she will

Chilean Products. an Francisco Chronicle.] Our Consul at Valparaiso, discussing the mestion of trade between this country and Chile, intimates that our exports can only be increased by our taking more Chilean products. He explains, however, that there are very few things which Chile raises a surplus of which we do not also produce in large quantities, but he points out that the development of the beet sugar industry in the United States may create a great de nand for Chilean nitrates, which form the best possible fertilizer, a fact long since learned by the Germans and French, who already are large consumers of this partic-

As the beet sugar industry is sure to be come important it is possible that it may re-sult in a large trade with Chile. But there is an obstacle which must be overcome bethat can come to pass, and that is our k of direct shipping connection with ile. Until that is remedied we may use a reat deal of nitrate, but it will appear in great deal of Birtate, but it will appear in our custom house reports as an import from Great Britain, just as numerous other articles which are not of British production, but are transhipped through through that country, do at present.

John Morgan, who has been Pittsburg salesman for the P. Lorillard Tobacco Com-pany for several years, has been returned to his old district in Northeastern Ohio, with headquarters in Canton. He left for his new

PEOPLE WHO COME AND GO.

territory yesterday.

vesterday.

United States District Attorney Walter Lyon left for Clearfield last night. He ent there on instructions from the Attor-General to be present on investigation ollowing the Cook difficulties there H. L. Doty, a lawyer of Steubenville; John Archerst and Howard Evans, of Phila-delphia, and H. B. Deady, a lumber man of Portland, are Duquesne guests.

Osear J. Smith and wife, of Mazatlan, Mex., were at the Monongahela yesterday. Mr. Smith is a mine owner and has been visiting in the East. Vice President James McCrea and his family returned yesterday from attend the funeral of a near relative in the East,

John T. Hawley, in advance of the "Straight Tip," which appears at the Alvin next week, is in town. Fathers Cosgrave, of St. James Church. and Tobin, of Lawrenceville, have returned from a Western trip. R. C. Gunning, a member of the City

Council of Chicago, was at the Duquesne

Rev. Fathers M. J. Cain and F. J. Sulliof Hornersville, were at the Duquesne Charles H. Morgan, a tool manufactures f Worcester, Mass., was at the Duquesne

of Wheeling, spent yesterday visiting in the State Senator Robert L. Carr. of Charles ton, W. Va., was at the Duquesne yesterday. Colonel W. P. Rend, the coal operator, returned to Chicago last night,

Representative Loerch, of Lancaster, was

Thomas J. Nobles, of New Orleans, is visiting William Kerr, Jr. Charles Jahn went to Chicago last night.

## CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-The trees in a small pear orehard i Westerly, R. I., are in blossom for the secon

-The only pauper in Tucker county, V. is handsomely lodged. The poor farm co. \$5,000 and he has it all to himself. -It is the custom in Lima, Peru, to kee animals on the roofs of houses. A e-

makes its first appearance on the roo and never descends until it comes down -Sir William Turner, of the University of Edinburgh, who has made a careful stud of the whale, calculates that one 80 feet long n order to attain a speed of 12 miles an hou-must exercise a propelling force of 145 horse

-The youngest married counie in Coecticut, probably, dwell in the little countr hamlet of Sterling, among the Windha county hills. They are Mr. and Mrs. ( Fenner. He is 14 years and 7 months of and she is 15 years and 4 months. They have cen married for several months. -The fun of calico balls and poverty par

ics having been exhausted, the young per nle of Virginia City gave a "slimbly-gentee party the other night. Carefully patched and polished shoes, threadbare coats and al sorts of garments that "had seen bette days," were the order of the evening. -The London Tidbits lately offered a prize for the best definition of money. The prize was awarded to Henry E. Baggs, of Sheffield

who defined it thus: "An article which not be used as a universal passport to every where except heaven, and as a universa provider of everything except happiness." -The French are now painting their wa vessels a dull, sulphurous gray, exactly the color of smoke as 4t arises from cannon-

They say this color has the advantage of he ing as illusive and indistinguishable in for and sea mists and darkness as during the smoke of battle. It is more baffling to the search light than any other tint. -The songs with which the Belgian so l diers enliven their marches and hours ev hard work are not of the highest mora character, and so the military authorities have engaged a number of poets and com-posers to supply the army with ditties in French and Flemish, which are to be suns by the troops to the exclusion of all others -A rather unique franchise has been ob

tained by a company organized in Kansai City, said to be composed of some of the wealthiest men there. They propose to lay mains throughout the city for the purpose of supplying houses with air—cold air in the summer and warm air in the winter, and warranted to be charged with a suitable supply of oxygen. -Fifteen keen and courageous Corsicans form the Czar's body-guard. They accom

pany the Czar almost everywhere, some

pany the Car almost everywhere, some times in uniform; and have even to keep watch in the Imperial kinchen, and occa-sionally act as cooks. Three of them can never be convinced that the wine has not been dragged, and they insist upon "fast-ing" fresh bottles three or four times a day -Chinese sugar has been arriving at Port. and of late in considerable quantity. I comes packed in sacks each containing 13 ands. It is said that it can be laid down on this coast and handled profitably at about a cent a pound less than Claus Spreek els is now charging for the same grade of sugar. This may give the Pacific Coast the

benefit of some competition in sugar

-Two-hended snakes will cease to be curiosities if they continue much longe "finding" them in Georgia. A Savannal News reporter thus describes one that he has just found in Laurens country. "It was about eight inches in length, of the adder variety with two distinct and perfect neads, and four eyes. When interrupted its two founds would dart simultaneously and its four eyes. glitter." -The streets of Helena, Mont., are no

exactly paved with gold, nor can one pick up a livelihood in nuggets from the road way, but cellar digging is apt to uncover enough gold to pay for the labor and some times more. In digging the foundations of a business block there the interessed parties are taking out \$100 per day in pay dirt an do not seem to think it a very remarkabl -There is a man named Murphy living at Los Gatos who, until this week, had never tasted meat or fish. Recently, however, not crediting the reports of the front to

caught in the local streams, he offered to eat all certain local fishermen would catch. A party was made up and went out for a day's sport. Several dozen trout were caught by the gentlemen designated, and Murphy had to eat one to pay for his incredulity. -This question was judiciously decided the other day in a court in France, where there is a law which forbids sportsmen to the day was not yet over. After much scientific discussion it was decided that night began with the close of twilight, or when the sun had descended six degrees b ow the horizon. The almanac showed on the day in question twilight, as the scribed, ended 37 minutes after smast

the sportsman was adjudged guilty upon that ruling. -John Wenman, of Pipestone, sunk a parrel in a moist place to obtain water for his cattle. His idea was a felicitous one, and he obtained an abundance of clear, cold spring water. He was greatly astonished one day to observe certain fish swimming in the barrel's transparent contents, and, scooping them out, found they were trout several inches long. He has since obtained daily a supply for his table and an occasional mess for neighbors. The nearest stream is a mile and a half away, and the

whole country is wondering how the fish get into the barrel. - Americans to whom the Strand in London is familiar will be interested in learning that two ancient landmarks of that famous street are soon to disappear. month the two churches of St. Mary-le Strand and St. Clement Danes, which for Strand and St. Clement Danes, which for more than a century have stood right in the center of London's great street, and have been to tourists even more noticeable than St. Pani's, will be leveled to the ground. The dangerously dilapidated state of one of these churches and the shield which both now give to the vice and crime of the surrounding region have driven the city to order their destruction. St. Clement Danes is the church where Dr. Johnson worshiped, but of late years hardly a dozen people frequented either of the sacred edifices on Sunday. There is no opposition on religious grounds, therefore, to their demoistion.

PICKINGS FROM PUCK. The Prince (dictating)-"To American Scientists, Texas, U. S. A.—" got that? "Come at once, with 50 tons of dynamite." Stenographer—Isn't the amount excessive, Your Royal Highness? The Prince—Put it down: you haven't waited, as

Mrs. de Vont-He looks like a Greek god, you say. Angeline; but he is no man for you a perfect heathen! Angeline-Well, aunt, isn't that all the more reaon for my going as a missionary to him? Upson Downes-Last evening I was inreduced to a girl worth three millions. Rowne de Bout-Great Crear: What did you do?

I have, 50 years for a reign.

Upson Downes I asked her if she believed in we at first sight." A packing-box dawned on his sight; The tramp exclaimed in great delight,
'I see where I'm to slee to-night—
Excelsior?'

Railway Controller (to applicant)-But hat has been your special line of work-passenger, reight or expense as Clerk-Oh, I'm a good all-around railroad man; in turn my hand to 'most anything, Rallway Controller-H'm! I'm afraid you're alogether too versatile for anything but my position and that isn't vacant;

Her Father-So, young man, you want to narry my daughter? Young Man-Yes sir. Her Father-Well, what are your expectations? Young Man That you will not give your

Visitor-Ah, Johnny! I am pleased to see

Johnny-Ibad ter. It I hadn't, she'd 'a' told n me for hooking the apple Gasper Griggs-That's a pretty loud pair t trousers, Howell. Howell Giboon—Ah, — ya-as; it is a wather pro-

that you gave your sister the larger share of

"He didn't have any. He died before he could say em!" Dr. Pundit-What did you think of edu-

ration as a promoter of mortality?
Mr. O. B. Server—Well, it turns out some mighty

Mrs. Tatum, Mrs. Trew and Miss Clark. (insper Gibbs-Pronounced? Why, dear boy, it's "So Bunkum, is dead is he? What were