# The Dispatch.

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# TWELVE PAGES

THE CONVENTION BALLOTS. The decision of Secretary of State Harrity that under the law for the election on the subject of the Constitutional Convention the State is not authorized to furnish the fickets for or against it will devolvethat draw on party committees. Nevertheless that turn of the matter leaves little foundation for the statement that it will result in carrying the election in

favor of the convention. That story was to the effect that no one is interested enough in the matter to furnish the tickets except those nominated as delegates. They being desirous of having the convention held will, according to the story, furnish tickets bearing only the inscription "For the Convention," and, no other tickets being furnished, all the votes will be east that way.

This exhibits a wonderful faith in the indolence of voters and their willingness to be juggled with. But wholly apart from that there is little left of it when we consider the fact that the law prescribes the form of the tickets, and specifies that they are to bear the inscriptions "For the Convention" and "Against the Conventhen" both. The form of ticket by which the convention is to be juggled into existence would therefore be illegal, and the result of voting it would be the exact opposite of what is alleged.

If course, the party committees will furnish tickets in such a shape as to give the people a fair opportunity to vote impartially on the subject. Not to do so would condemn both themselves and the convention.

#### A LESSON IN LYNCH LAW.

The abandonment of the case against O'Malley, the New Orleans detective who was accused of bribing the jury that acquitted the Italians afterwards lynched by that famous moh, puts that public emonstration on a very insecure footing. While the popular opinion was freely expressed that the proof of bribery on his part was undisputed, it now appears that the State is without any evidence at all, and that it has therefore entered a nolle in the case against him.

But this leaves the famous justification of the riots in an almost pitiable plight. The whole plea in extenuation of those famous murders by mob law was that guilty men had escaped justice as a result of the bribery which O'Malley was alleged to have committed. Without evidence of that bribery the assertion becomes baseless, and the lynching returns to its original complexion of the murder by a lawless mob of a half-score of men whom the agencies of the law had declared or Itless. It is the regular lynch. ing affair dictated by stupid wrath and visiting its murderous and unreasoning revenge on the defenseless and weak.

Of course, there is the usual refuge in the assertion that O'Malley's escape from punishment is due to the corrupt influence ie is alleged to exert over New Orleans justice. But this is a weak answer for two or three reasons. First the law had already been aroused against O'Malley, and the grand jury, having indicted him, was bound to present such evidence as it had. Next, if the New Orleans courts are corrupt they are just what the people make them; and the people should reform their courts instead of breaking out into much rule. Finally, on the supposition of O'Malley's guilt, the fact that he escapes while the less guilty Italians were lynched, proves that mob law is more partial and unjust than even the injustice of corrupt cours which the people of New Orleans permit to exist.

#### A POLITICAL RESPONSIBILITY. With regard to the public responsibility

for bank wrecking in cases where there is a system of supervision provided by law, the New York Recorder says:

If the President of the United States is held accountable in any degree for the fail-ure of the Comptroller of the Currency to detect the Keystone National Bank fraud why are not Governor Hill and Bank Super intendent Preston at least equally responsible for the wide desolation wrought by mismanagement of the Ulster county State in-

The significant part of this paragraph is the tacit recognition by an active Republican organ of the responsibility of the Administration for the failure of the supervision provided by the national banking law to discover and check the Keystone bank wrecking. It is to be feared this is done solely because it gives an opening for laying the same responsibility on the Democratic administration of the State; but even for that partisan purpose it leads up to the right rule-that the responsible | the case there is little room for dispute; Government should be held to account for | but that legal aspects do not by any means the efficiency and rectitude of the banking | decide the course of events the public has

supervision entrusted to its bands. In such a matter as this the public interest rises above party considerations. Where the law does not undertake the supervision of bank management, and de- Sugar Trust and in Illinois against the positors are thus left under notice that they are to entrust their money to banks | surrender of the corporate control and at their own risk, the Administration has functions into the hands of trustees for no responsibility. But when the super- the purpose common to all those organizavision of banks is assumed by law, it is the tions. In New York and Illinois the duty of the Administration to see that the | decisions were radically against the powers entrusted to it are vigilantly ex- legality of such surrender of corporate eried. If the appointing power puts the supervision into ineffecient, careless or corrupt hands, it is properly held responsible before the people for the disasters

which may follow. There is little doubt that the National Administration in the Keystone bank case, and that of Governor Hill in the Ulster ble for the lax examinations which per- bination, it is necessary to give due weight

mitted those institutions to be wrecked. to two facts. First, that neither has the Of course, political methods in the selection of bank examiners were the immediate cause; but for the prevalence of those methods those who hold the appointing power must bear the blame.

OUT OF AMMUNITION. The anti-protection arguments of Governor Campbell at the Ada debate were

that the tariff is an oppressive tax; second,

that under it undue fortunes are accumu-

lated by the men who are engaged in

manufacturing in the United States. Not much need be said as to the fallacy of the first argument. Major McKinley effectually disposed of that by cailing attention to the simple fact that the Government is obliged to have revenues to meet its expenses. Between levying those revenues upon foreign products and raising them directly off our people, common sense would dictate the former course. If taxes have to be levied it is a wise provision to so levy them as to promote Ameri-

can industries by the same process.

As for the second contention, that certain industries are unduly protected, there is a good deal of sheer nonsense in it. It | holders. is true that in some of the protected industries men have made large fortunes, as for instance the often-cited Mr. Carnegie industries not directly connected with the tariff. The railroad magnates, the agricultural implement makers, the Chicago purveyors of meat and breadstuffs, and an exhaustible list of importers and jobroll of millionaires. It is undoubtedly true that the great prosperity of the country under the tariff has helped to make all these millionaires, just as it has produced a greater average of resources among all classes of our people than exists in any other land. But the most fatal consideration against the claim that the tariff builds up a favored and exclusive class of wealthy beneficiaries is that the protected industries are open to all They are not monopolies. It is only by "trusts" and "combinations" that monopolies can temporarily be made out of them. These are not in any sense intrinsically incident to the tariff. The reader can as readily conceive of "trusts" and "combinations" among foreign manufacturers to squeeze the American con-

of the water. It is not by abolishing the protective tariff that the serious issue of the "trusts" and "combinations" can be met. The remedy for "trusts" which makes millionaires at the expense of the public must be looked for in legislation against trusts and such monopoly-making devices, or else in the slower operation of natural laws of enterprise, under which capital is constantly invited into the "trust" preserves when the profits become noto-

sumers as among American manufact-

urers. The trick is known on both sides

riously great. That Governor Campbell should be reduced to such arguments against the tariff is the best proof that its opponents are firing their last wad. With a victory for McKinley in November the Democratic party will be compelled to abandon its anti-protection stand in the next Presidental contest. When this happens it will be a good thing for the party.

#### PENAL VS. REFORMATORY. The criticism of the humanitarian sys-

tem of prison discipline in the recent issue of the Forum by Mr. W. P. Andrews, Clerk on the Criminal Court at Salem. Mass, is interesting, not because it is savage, but because it has a foundation of truth on which a rather ornate superstructure or criticism is erected. Mr. Andrews' attack on the present system is on the line that "we seek to discourage brutality and vagabond age by keeping the lazy brute and vagabond in luxurious idleness." He quotes from a bill of fare of a Massachusetts prison to show that prisoners are fed there as the same class are never fed outside; which he omits to point out, is perhaps owing to the bad success of the law in getting the better fed criminals into prison.

He rather weakly asserts that the Y. M. C. A. send to the prisoners "chromo Christmas cards:" that the Ladies' Home Mission gives them bouquets at intervals, and that they are permitted to enjoy fiction and other literature. The idea that the criminal classes get themselves sent to prison to enjoy chromos, bouquets and literature is not very impressive; although Mr. Andrews strengthens the other parts of his argument by statistics showing that the proportion of prisoners to our population has increased under the reformatory or what he calls the sentimental system of

prison management. Some of this is sound and some of it is reactionary sentiment. Prison managers should not lose sight of the fact that prisons are places of punishment. Neither should they ignore the equally important function of reformation whenever it can be subserved. If any prisons keep their inmates in luxurious idleness it is not in accordance with the principles of the reformatory system, but contrary to it. It was the old bridewell system that kept its prisoners in idleness; while it is the reformatory system that makes them work. It is not necessary to be brutal in order to make imprisonment a penalty; and to deny the prisoner an occasional banquet a Christmas card, or the chance to read when his work is done, would be simply a

reaction to the dark ages of brutality. As to the fact that under the reformatory system the ratio of prisoners to poplation has increased, that is a very uncomfortable sign. But, as it was also shown to be the case under the rigors of the penal system, perhaps intelligent inquiry would look for the causes of it outside of prisons rather than in them.

THE STANDARD CASE. The submission this week of the case against the Standard Oil Company, of Ohio, to the Ohio Supreme Court, marks a turning point in the career of that great cornoration, the outcome of which it is difficuit to forctell. Of the legal aspects of

fully learned within the past few years. The case presented to the Ohio court against the Standard is virtually the same as that decided in New York against the Chicago Gas Trust. The issue is on the autonomy, and held the trust to be illegal. Following the same logic the Ohio decision would be the same, and in past times the Ohio court has been even more outspoken against the combination policy than either

of the other tribunals. But, before accepting the conclusion that this case is to make any material difference county savings bank case were responsi- in the status of the great petroleum com-

New York decision broken up the Sugar Trust nor the Illinois decision the Gas Trust. The means for evading both decisions have been discovered, and it is not to be supposed that the legal talent of the Standard will be less fertile in such devices. The other is that the Standard has for many years, since the Ohio Supreme Court gave its radical anti-combination decision practically reduced to two positions. First, in the Guthrie case, exercised a powerful influence in Ohio politics. Whether this has had any effect on the composition and views of the present Suprme Court of that State remains to be tested by the decision.

> ALL classes of society in Russia are re-Folving to forego social entertainments and costly expenditure this year in order to devote their means to the relief of the starv ing districts. Rightly applied, this selfdenial ought to mitigate the horrors of the famine but it is intimated that while the ontributions for relief are large "the system of distribution is very defective." st countries this would mean that the view of the notorious corruption of Russian bureaucracy, the significance very plainly is that the charity of Russia is relieving the monetary stringency of the poor office-

THE increase of 25 per cent in the failres and liabilities for the first nine months of the present year does not look very pleashas done in steel-manufacture. But as ant, but it is clearing away the dead wood many men have made as large fortunes in | of commerce. With the prosperity sure to fellow the heavy crops, business will be in better shape next year for the liquidation.

AMONG the various campaigns it is pleas ant to note that the war in Louisiana against the lottery octopus is still energetically pers of foreign goods will be found upon | wared. The election will not come off until pext spring; but the citizens are keeping up the agitation like soldiers who are enlisted for the war. A year's campaign on a political issue is a larger burden than falls on most States; but it is worth work to rid State of a public disgrace like this wholesale gambling establishment.

> WITH the Cobden Club unable to pay its debts and the statement from Ohio that no outside money is coming into the Republican campaign fund, the prospects for a boodle campaign this year are satisfactorily

EDISON has announced that he has per fected a new system of applying electricity to street car locomotion which entirely does away with all the objectionable features of the trolly. This is satisfactory; out it will be more so when Pittsburg enjoys a new and successful transit route which keeps in active operation without the trolly. At present the trolly is on top, not only of the cars, but of the system of street transporta-

PEFFER is determined to make himself popular in Ohio, at any cost. He has just announced that he will make no more speeches in that State this fall.

It is pleasant to learn that a verdict o \$7,000 has been ordered against the New York and New Haven Railroad for its violation of the New York law against the use o car stoves. This intimation that even a cor poration cannot defy the law without its costing at least \$7,000, is a decided improvement on the general indications that in most cases it does not cost the nullifying corporation a red cent.

FINANCIAL issues are cutting a large figure in the Ohio campaign, but the sonal finance" issue carries with it the danger of a boomerang.

IT is reported that Secretary Noble is going to try and see if he cannot take off the bends of certain clerks in his office who are reported to have indulged in the little eccentricity of opening his letters and communicating their contents to Commissione Raum. Success to such an endeavor. But it still remains for the Secretary to demon strate that he is a bigger man in the admin istration than Raum.

ONLY about three weeks more of the political hotwave. After that it will be de-cidedly cold weather for one party or the

It is satisfactory to learn that there is one fashionable college in the country where undergraduate disorder is diminishing. Harvard's "cane rush" was omitted this year, and no statues have been disfig ured for some months. This permits the hope that, in the fulness of time, it will be understood that college youth is subject to the same rules of decent behavior as common folk.

GOLD in the Argentine Republic at 374, makes the dangers of free silver coinage look like a flea-bite in comparison.

"THE registration increase on the first day in New York and Brooklyn is the omen of a large vote in November," remarks the New York Press. The omen is accurate no doubt. but is it not ominous for the wrong party? A big vote in New York and Brooklyn to leave the Republican candidates outside the breastworks.

# SNAP SHOTS IN SEASON.

THE only thing the granger politiciar can expect to raise hereafter is a laugh.

Ir there was as much honesty as energy in politics the country would be better off.

WHEN the supply of fresh meat run out on shipboard the captain should head

CAMPBELL is doing his best to terne the tin plate issue into a farce, but the laugh is on himself.

THE reason why we "she" a ship Is not hard to explain; But awful words move tongue and lip When we can miss a train.

LAY in your coal and carefully cover the

It is perfectly proper to call a prison "the jug," because some are so easy to brenk.

THE man who settles a slander suit for eash pockets his wrath.

SELF made women are more numerous than self made men. EX-SENATOR BLAIR says he is not

burdened with any Federal office. But this is not Mr. Blair's fault. No good comes of tinkering with Bible

and the dollar of our daddies. THE stoop-shouldered man is compelled to brace up.

Ir's the romance in life that makes it novel. "You are the apple of my eye," Said he to roguish Bess;

Who laughingly made this reply: "Then be my cider press." WHEN Chinamen play billiards they

iever chalk their que It is sheer waste of strength to squeeze a girl who has been lacing herself tightly since childhood.

It is foolish to ask the man putting up the stovepipe which way he swears. HILL could heal a breach by becoming a

godiather to Grover's baby-MISS BISLAND IS now in a position to go around the world in a Wetmore whaleback.

You cannot judge an egg by its shell. but you can size it up accurately by its

### ALABAMA REALLY AHEAD.

he Iron Ore Figures Exclusively Given in The Dispatch Months Ago Correct-Pennsylvania Leads in the Number of Mines, and Its Product Is More Valu-

able Than That of the South. -Some two months ago it was announced xclusively in THE DISPATCH that the forthoming census report would show that Alabama had produced more iron ore during the consus year than Pennsylvania. This statement was immediately contradicted, and even laughed at in many quarters. Mr. Porter's report is now out, and THE DIS-PATCH prediction is found to be fully verified. The following are some quotations from the official document:

"During the year ended December 31, 1889, the production of iron ore amounted to 14,518,041 long tons, which was contributed by 26 States and two Territories, and this output represented a value on cars or carts at the mines of \$33,351,978, an average of \$2,30 per top. The stock of ore on hand at the commencement of the census year was 1,-966,824 long tons, while at its close this officials in charge are merely stupid; but in | amount was augmented to 2,256 973 tons, an increase for the entire country of 290,149 tons, or nearly 15 per cent. The stock of iron ore carried over is equivalent to 15,55 per cent of the production for the census year, but the increased stock, that is the amount of ore mined but not consumed, represents but 2 per cent of the total output for 1889. Owing to the fact that the census year for mining corresponded with the calendar year 1889 the stocks of iron ore on hand at the com mencement and end of the year represented a larger amount than would have been the case a few months earlier, the practice of ine managers whose products must reach a market by means of water transportation couraging a depletion of stock at the mines during the shipping season and an gmentation during the winter months, when pavigation is suspended.

> Michigan First and Alabama Second. -"Michigan was by far the largest prod-

cer of iron ore in the census year 1889, a total of 5,856,160 long tons having been mined, the value of which was \$15,809,521 at the mines, an average of \$2.70 per ton. The tonnage from Michigan therefore represents 40.34 per cent of the total, while the aggregate value is 47.38 per cent of that of the entire country. The credit of holding second rank lies be tween the States of Alabama and Pennsylvania, the former, from the figures collected having apparently a slightly greater output than the latter. This uncertainty is owing to the fact that the reports obtained from two of the larger Alabama mines covered operations commencing May 1, 1889, and ending May 1, 1890, and no detailed record of ending May 1, 1890, and no detailed record of the amount of one produced and fabor em-ployed during the three months of 1890 was obtainable. The position of Pennsylvania is also affected by the refusal of one large producer to supply absolute figures, but it will be noted that in the shipments or ap-perent consumption of fron ores Pennsyl-vania takes precedence of Alabama. "Alabama is therefore placed second as a producer of fron ore, with 1.570,319 long tons, valued at \$1.511.611, an average of 96 cents per ton. These figures represent 10.82 and

valued at \$1.511.611, an average of 96 cents per ton. These figures represent 10.82 and 4.53 per cent, respectively, of the total output and value. Pennsylvania closely follows Alabama, its output being 1,500,234 long tons, valued at \$1,003,334, an average of \$1.96 per ton, and 10.75 and 9.19 per cent, respectively, of the total output and value.

"The other State which produced over 1,000,500 tons in the present census year was New York, which is credited with 1,247,537 long tons, valued at \$3,101,216, an average of \$2.49 per ton, the figures representing, respectively, 8.59 and 9.30 per cent of the total output and value. These four States therefore produced a total of 10,234,259 long tons, 70.49 per cent of the entire output of the iron ore mines of the United States, while the value of the ore aggregates \$23,475,882, or 70.39 per cent of the total valuation." per cent of the total valuation.

Pennsylvania's Valuation Shows Up Well. -It will be seen by these figures that while Alabama produced more material, the value of the Pennsylvania product was much larger, though Michigan and New York are both shead of the Keystone State even in this feature. This also corresponds exactly with the advance announcement in THE DISPATCH, which explicitly said that while the Southern State would show the the control of the article. Pennsylvania also the seen by the following extracts from the re-

port:
"Placing the States in the order of the number of producing mines in 1889, the rank for the larger producers is as follows: The number of active mining operations (189) places Pennsylvania first, while the State Michigan, which had by far the largest out-put of iron ore for the year 1889, had for its product but a comparatively small number of mines, viz, 73, many of which, however, were large operations. Ohio follows next, with 70 producing mines, but as a producer it occupied eleventh position. The fourth place is taken by Alabama, with 45 mines, while the State occupied second position as to the amount of ore won, the average ontput of the mines being large. Virginia and West Virginia combined, with 38 mines, come next, and stand seventh as to the amount of ore won. New York ranks sixth in regard to the number of mines, viz, 33, many of which are large operations, and contributed to place the State in fourth place as a producer. New Jersey follows with 24 mines, while its 1889 output gave it ninth rank. Minnesota reports but four active mines, and occupies a low rank in this respect. It, however, was fifth in the amount of ore produced indicating large mines. Colorado produced but a small amount of ore during the year 1889, holding thirteenth position in this respect, and had 18 active iron ore mines, showing but a small average from each. Wisconsin, which held a high rank as a producer, had but 16 mines, most of which were large operations. with 70 producing mines, but as a producer

Produce Four Kinds of Ore.

-"New York and Pennsylvania are the only States reported as producing the four kinds of ore. Colorado, Michigan and Virginia produced three kinds of ore. Comparing the relative rank of the States as producers of the various characters of ore with their positions a decade before, it is found that Michigan, with a largely increased output, still heads the list of red hematite pro ers. Alabama has risen from sixth place in 18:0 to second place in 1889. Pennsylvania and New York, which occupied third and

and New York, which occupied third and fourth places, respectively, in the tenth census, have fallen to eighth and seventh places, respectively, while Minnesota, which did not produce ore in 1889, has taken third place, and Wisconsin fourth place in 1889 as producers of red hematite iron ore.

"In the brown hematite irons Pennsylvania still occupies first place. Virginia and West Virginia combined have risen from fourth place in 1889 to second place in 1889. Alabama, which was fifth in 1880, takes third place, and Michigan has failed from second to fourth place. The relative rank of the first four States producing magnetite in the year 1889 remains the same, with the exception that Pennsylvania and New Jersey have changed places, the former now taking precedence of the latter, New York heading and Michigan closing the list. Ohio still contribute more the same and the contribute more the same and the contribute more the same and the same present of the same and the s and Michigan closing the list. Ohio still con and Michigan closing the list. Ohio still contributes more than one-half of the output of carbonate ores, outranking other States in this particular. It is followed by New York, which is reported as not producing any carbonate ores in 1889. Kentucky and Pennsylvania, which held, respectively, fifth and second places in 1880, take third and fourth places in 1889, 1880, take third and fourth places in 1889, 14,518,041 long tons, is more than double (an increase of 193.89 per cent) that given in the census of 1880, viz. 7,120,382 long tons, the increase has been most marked

that given in the census of 1880, viz, 7,120,382 long tons, the increase has been most marked in the amount of red hematite, the product of which in 1889 was 9,056,288 long tons, or over four times that of 1880, when the output amounted to 2,243,493 long tons. The amount of magnetite increased from 2,134,278 long tons in 1880 to 2,506,415 long tons in 1889 (17,44 per cent), and the brown hematite class was anguented in production nearly constitution. per cents, and the brown hematic class was augmented in production nearly one-third (31.47 per cent), from 1.919,122 long tons in 1880 to 2,523,087 long tons in 1889. The produc-tion of carbon ore, however, showed a de-cline of about one-half (47.51 per cent) the production of the Tenth Census, viz, 823,471 long tons, to 432,251 long tons.

Comparisons With the Tenth Census. - "Comparing the figures for the census year ended December 31, 1889, with the census year 1880, it is found that a total of 7,120,362 ong tons of ore were mined in 1880, valued at \$23,156,957, while the production of the census year 1889 shows a total output of 14,-518,041 long tons, valued at \$33,351,978, at increase of 7,397,679 long tons, or 103.89 per cent

over the production of 1880, and an augmented value of \$10,185,021, or 44.05 per cent.

"The average value per ton of from ore at the mines has been reduced from \$3 25 per long ton in 1880 to \$2 30 per ton in 1889. This is due to the consideration of a number of mines which have been grouped under one management, reducing the cost of superintendence, office force, administration, etc., encourning the use tendence, office force, administra-tion, etc., encouraging the use of improved machinery and permitting systematic and advanced methods of mining, greatly increasing the output of the min The reduced freight rates, due to improv

facilities, shipping and receiving docks, special vessels and cars having been built for ore handling and transportation, render the competition between the mines much keener than in 1880. The low cost of mining ore in the Southern States has also contributed to this diminution of value at the mine.

Tron ore was obtained from 23 States in "Iron ore was obtained from 23 States in 18:0, and all of these States, with the exception of Indiana and Vermont, were producers, as reported to the eleventh census. In addition to the States which mined ore as reported to the tenth census, there are added Colorado, Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, New Mexico, Utah and Washington as new producers for the eleventh census. Of these, Colorado and Minnesota were the only States which contrinuted largely to the only States which contributed largely to the output of 1889."

#### PEOPLE OF PROMINENCE

DEAN HOFFMAN is the richest clergynan in the world.

THEODORE THOMAS says that his mission is to educate Chicago musically. Rather a huge undertaking.

LORD LYTTON is so seriously ill that he has about made up his mind to resign the post of Minister to France.

MARTHA J. LAMB, the writer and editor, is a member of 26 learned societies, some of which have never before admitted a woman. MAJOR VON MOLTKE has given to the

Hohenzoltern Museum the writing table at which the Field Marshal worked from the time of his marriage till his death. DR. GRANVILLE has brought a storm around his head in England by propounding the theory that the spread of teetolalism

has done incalculable harm to the average

human organism. SECRETARY PROCTOR has given \$1,000 to Derby Academy at Orange, Vt., where he was formerly a student. It is said that Mr. Proctor has given over \$50,000 for charitable obects in the last few years.

MRS. ANNIE MEYER, the author of an

extremely interesting book on the work of women in the United States, is a beautiful young woman of 24, with a finely marked face, from which her dark brown hair is rolled back in graceful coils. BISHOP SPAULDING, a Roman Catholie celesiastic of Peoria, Ill., says that the

World's Fair should be opened Sundays for the benefit of the toilers. The Bishop thinks that Sunday is a day for repose and enjoy-ment, as well as one for worship. GENERAL ALEXANDER S. WEBB, who or more than 20 years has been the popular and efficient president of the College of the City of New York, has received from the War Department a medal of honor for "dis-

tinguished personal gallantry at the battle of Gettysburg." THE biggest Danish hound now living is thought to belong to the Czar. It was presented to the Czarina a few years ago by her father, the King of Denmark. The dog is generally found in the hall leading to the Czar's private apartments, and the Emperor places great confidence in the moral effect

of his presence. THE ex-Empress Eugenie has always worshiped the memory of her son. She has pre served copies of all her son's letters, his essays on historical subjects, and his views regarding political matters. In the near future, it is said, she will publish them in order to throw a brighter light upon the pure and lofty character of the Prince Im-

#### PARLIAMENTARY PAY.

The Proposed Change Necessary if the Per ple Are to Be Represented.

Colorado Sun. 1 Some of the members of the great Liberal ongress now in session at Newcastle, England, favor the plan of paying the members of the House of Commons for their services. They think it would secure a more adequate representation of the working class in Parament. But they do not propose to pay princely salaries. They do not think any member ought to have over \$1,500 a year This is certainly not enough to make seats in Parliament the objects of grasping, rapacious cupidity. Heretofore membership in the British Parliament has been a thing entirely of honor or political influence or ambition. No direct or recognized pecu-

niary amoluments have attached to it. Hence, only men of independent means of assured incomes, have been able to afford the luxury of sitting in Parliament, And change is plainly necessary to secure the presence in that body of th who depend upon their own labor, mental or physical, for their support. And probably those who would limit the salary to the nunificent sum of \$1,500 think that is all the everage man without rank or fortune is worth. And the estimate is not bad for an worth. And the estimate is not had for an English one, though the sum seems small compared to the annual salaries of members of the royal family, who do nothing and who never have done anything except to consent to be born.

Helped by the Bounty. Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.]

Beet raising for sugar-making purposes bound to be a great industry in the West The bounty which the Government offer under the McKinley law will give it good encouragement and start it on a prosperous ourse. Half the sugar of the world is made from beets. The people of the United States spend \$100,000,000 annually for sugar. Would t not be better to keep the money at hom to pay high prices for labor than to send it abroad to support cheap labor there? raising requires no greater skill than the raising of wheat or corn or other common agricultural products. We expect to see great strides in this industry in the next few years, and to witness the erection of sugar mills in all parts of the country.

# DEATHS HERE AND RISEWHERE

Dr. William Carroll Emerson.

Dr. William Carroll Emerson, assistan tructor in chemistry at the Harvard Medica school, died in Boston Thursday morning. He was born in Boston October 15, 1853, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1875 and at the medical college in 1888. He practiced as a physician at his home, and was widely known in Boston and was exceedingly popular. He had made a special study as a physician of diabetes and Bright's disease and, singularly enough, the former disease was the cause of his death. He was a prominent member of the Boston Commandery Knights Templar, Aleppo Temple of the Mystic Shrine, the Massachusetts Consistory of Scottish Rite Masons, St. Andrew's Chapter and Mount Lebanon Logge of Masons.

General Frederick E. Camp. General Frederick E. Camp died Thursday at Middletown, Conn., aged 60 years. He was Paymaster General of the State under Governo ligelow and was Adjutant General in 1887 and 188 Connecticut Regiments, and after the War was commissioned in the regular army and served in the Fourteenth Infantry, mostly at ports in the far West. He resigned in 1875, and located at his old home in Middletown. Death resulted from con-sumption. He was a bachelor.

Alvin R. Dunton, Penman

Alvin R. Dunton, professor of penman hip, died at his residence in Camden, Me., Thursday morning, aged 79 years." Mr. Dunton was the author of the Dunton system of penmanship, and has been a professor of penmanship since his early manhood. He was champlon of the world at middle age and had few equals with the pen even at an advanced age. He had taught penmanship in nearly every State in the Union.

Obituary Notes.

HANNAH J. COONS, wife of Presiding Elder Alfred Coons of the Kingston (N. Y.) District of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died Wednesday afternoon after a long illness. H. T. COFFIN. Tressurer of the Ohio Loan and

H. T. COFFIS, Hyacute of the Company of Philadelphia, dropped dead on Wall street, near Broadway, New York, yesterday morning. Heart disease is the supposed cause. REV. WILLIAM SOUTHWORTH, an eminent preacher of the Free Methodist Church, died of apoplexy at Pharsalla, Chenango county, New York, Sunday, aged 75 years. He had served con-tinuously for 52 years. JOHN SEXTON, one of the oldest engineers on the

Pennsylvania Rallroad system, died suddenly Wednesday at his home in South Amboy, N. J. He entered the employ of the old Camden and Amboy Rallroad in 1842. M. P. KIMBALL, President of the Penusboro and Harrisville Railroad, died at his residence at Penn

oro, W. Ya., late vesterday afternoon, right's disease. He was 48 years of age and veil known among the prominent railroad men GEORGE MUNROE, for many years one of the most prominent of the members of the lobby on Beacon Hill, died Thursday in Boston, aged 78. Mr. Munroe was a proininent figure in city politics about 39 years ago. For the past 10 or 12 years he had been a constant attendant at the State House.

#### PAVEMENT PALAVER.

Courtesy in Ohio Politics—A Cattish Out of Place - Rapid Transit Between the Cities - Mr. Carleton's Good Nature-Dinner and Then Deserts.

-"I notice that THE DISPATCH feliciates Ohio upon having a political campaign that deals with the real issues and permits rival candidates to address the same meet-ing without fear of bloodshed," said Mr. George McCullough, of Washington, yesterday, "and I think the congratulation is imely. For the past two or three weeks I have been in Ohio, and I have listened to both McKinley and Campbell with a good deal of pleasure. The political meetings in Ohio are apt to strike a Pennsylvanian perhaps more than a native of the former State, as in many respects unlike nine-tenths of such affairs in other States. I know that in many cases the andlence which McKinley and Campbell addressed contained a very large proportion of the opposing party, and yet there was no trouble demonstrated; Reyet there was no trouble demonstrated; Republicans and Democrats followed attentively either speaker, of course applicating most vigorously the arguments or points that pleased them. I have mingled in polities in my own State, in New York, and in several Western States, and I can honestly say that such phenomenal courtesy to political foes as one could have seen at dozens of other places besides Ada is something I have never encountered elsewhere."

#### A Legal Question of Weight.

-"A certain young attorney at this bar," said George Elphinstone, Esq., "whom, for the sake of his otherwise stainless character I will not name, has been suilty of robbing fairiy good story of its point. The story is the somewhat familiar one of the fisherman who hooked an immense fish, which broke away, and the weight of which he was nevertheless able to state exactly as 12 pounds. Asked how he could possibly tell the weight of a fish that he had not brought to shore, he replied: 'By the scales, of course.'

"Now the young attorney aforesaid has ap-propriated the story, located it anew as one of the incidents of a fishing excursion this summer on the Kiskimiactus, and has re-lated it a dozen times to his friends. They would never have protested if he hadn't put on the color a little too thick in one spot. He insists that it was a catilsh. Now the cat-fish is about the only fish that has no scales."

#### The Sixth Street Bridge's Strength.

- 'In the good old days when the horses and nules of the Troy Hill and the Manchester street car lines competed to see how slowly they could move," said a Fourth avenue man yesterday, "the notice on the Sixth street bridge, stating that any person driving at a faster gait than a foot pace would be fined, never attracted much attention, because the aforesaid cars, sleepily toddling over the bridge, governed all traffic. But hurrying for a train now and then the slow progress of the car across the bridge used to make me furious. One day I sat beside a gentleman who is deeply interested in the Sixth street bridge, as this exasperating de-lay occurred in crossing, and he gravely in on the street oringe, as this exasperating de lay occurred in crossing, and he gravely in-formed me that it would be dangerens to drive a street car over the bridge at a trot. I accepted the explanation, and merely prayed for a new bridge of less delicate sus-centibility.

prayed for a new bridge of less delicate susceptibility.

"What was my surprise this morning when the Allegheny and Manchester electric car in which I was seated went bounding over the bridge at the rate of at least seven or eight miles an hour. The bridge I believe is still standing. I have noticed other cars of the new pattern make the passage as swiftly. Now what I want to know is whether I have missed innumerable trains, and whether the traffic has been delayed between Allegheny and Pittsburg with or without cause? If it was dangerous for an old-fashioned car to cross the bridge at speed, why is it not more so for the new electric cars, weighing three times as much, to do so? The new Sixth street bridge when completed is to be a trotting bridge, I believe, so that I suppose the explanation, if there is any to be made, will be somewhat too late for any practical will be somewhat too late for any practice

### Dramatist Carleton's Good-Nature.

-"Henry Guy Carleton has a considerable impediment in his speech, but he does ot allow it to embarrass him a bit," said Mr. Frederick Warde yesterday. "How little he cares about his stuttering may be judged from the fact that one day he said to Bill Nye: 'I want to have five minutes' conreation with you, can you spare me half

Dined-But Didn't Care to Pay.

-"Country customers are just as welcome as city ones," said the proprietor of a Fifth avenue restaurant last night, "but the first and last word, but Major McKinley some of the former that drift in here after a visit to the Exposition are a trifle trying. Now, for example to-day, two men came in and ordered, after a long survey of the bill of fare, two steaks, coffee, potatoes, etc. When the waiter presented the bill—it was

When the waiter presented the bill—it was for \$1.29—they simply howled.

"'Pay that for a steak?' they exclaimed, 'Why, it's downright robbery! We won't pay! and so they went on till the waiter fetched me. I heard what they had to say, examined the bill, found it correct, and explained politely the items in it. Still they protested they would not pay; they considered that 25 cents was about the right figure. They were somewhat under the influence of liquor, so after I had exhausted my persuasive powers, I ture to the waiter and sussive powers, I ture to the waiter and said: 'Very well, fetch a policeman—if these gentlemen prefer to pay ten dollars each for a dinner, I can't prevent it.'

"They paid the bill without another word. But I do not like such scenes and try all I

#### can to avoid them. Ice-Cream Cost Him a Coat,

-"Some country cousins of mine called

at my office the other afternoon, and there was nothing for it but that I must accompany them to the Exposition and entertain them generally," said a somewhat bald, but still beautiful, father of a family tome a day or two ago. "I candidly admit that I was rather glad of an excuse to drop business, and I went through the Exposition, ate pop corn, and carried out the programme to the limit. But in a moment of weakness, in the to establish a permanent cens evening, after we had dined and revisited evening after we had dined and revisited the Exposition. I mentioned ice-cream. The whole party jumped like one man, or rather as one girl, for the fair sex predominated, and we sought an ice-cream saloon. It was one of those cold raw evenings, of which we had several lately, and the mere idea of ice-cream after I had proposed it made me shiver. I was chilled to the bone when I had eaten a few spoons ul. Not so my dear young friends from the country. They were veritable Esquimaux, at getting warmth out of ice. Only the country. They were veritable Esquimaux, at getting warmth out of ice. Only the head of the family, paterfamilias, seemed affected as I was. He was very lightly clad, and after the ice-cream I noticed his complexion took on blue tints. I was touched—and my conscience struck me. I had on a new fall overcoat. My friend and cousin had none, I had betrayed him into ice-cream; and I felt it my duty to make it up to me. I gave him my overcoat. That's why ne. I gave him my overcoat. That's why have none on to-day. It is coming back

# THE PACIFIC CABLE.

but I haven't it yet."

New York Times.

A Route to Be Surveyed to See Whether I Is Practicable.

The steamer Albatross is now about to undertake the task of surveying a route for a submarine cable between San Francisco and Honolulu. It was at first feared that the kind of wire needed for making the soundings could not be procured in this country: but that obstacle has been overcome and ar undertaking that has already been delayed several months will now be carried out The last Congress appropriated \$25,000 for the purpose, and the Thetis was assigned to the task. It was then hoped to begin it soon after July 1, when the appropriation became available; and had this been done, it would doubtless have been substantially completed

by the present time. But the Thetis was needed in Bering Sea. and other vessels in the Pacific were also occupied with urgent duties, so survey was postponed, and will not be completed before mid winter. Still this prelim nary work is not a part of any special nary work is not a part of any special scheme, nor does it commit the Government in any way to the enterprise of actually lay-ing the cable. This latter is under consider-ation both in this country and the British colonies, and the Government performs a valuable work for whoever may undertake it by showing whether it is feasible, and by indicating favorable and unavorable routes.

#### Made to Suit the Locality Akron Beacon.]

Democracy stands for one set of principles in Ohio and for another in New York. Its platforms are constructed to suit the locality and the occasion, and not to conform to any determined ideas of right and justice. It was ever so, and it ever will be.

#### THE SUCIAL WORLD.

Entertainments and Other Events of Inter est, Past and to Come.

Post 236, G. A. R., held a special open neeting in the South Street M. E. Church, last evening. The occasion was the presentation of a memorial record book from Judges Ewing, Magee and Kennedy. There was a large attendance, and a very interesting musical and literary entertainment, in connection with the main business of the gathering. The book was presented for the gathering. The book was presented for the Judges by F. I. Gosser, and accepted on behalf of the Pest by John S. Lambie. Those who furnished the musical part of the programme were Misses Hattie and Jennis Barrett, Ella Ott, Sadie Burnett, Mrs. Walter Earsenan, and Messrs. Howells, Glickler, Davies, Palmer, and Walker Bargesser. The George Smith Company also participated. Mrs. J. R. Glickler was the accompanist.

The Bazaar of Days, given last evening under the anspices of the Ewing Mission Band, Sixth U. P. Church, East End, was a complete success. Luncheon was served to a large number of guests, and there is every indication that the pecuniary returns are satisfactory. Another similar entertainnent is to be given very soon.

#### Social Chatter.

Mi. Sam Harrer, of the Westinghouse Electric Company, and Miss Ignatia Mar-land, daughter of Hon. Alfred Marland, will be married on the evening of October 29, in Grace Episcopal Church. Mt. Washington. Mr. Harper is a son of the late Major Samuel Harper, Department Compander of the G. Interper, Department Commander of the G. L. R. of Pennsylvania.

THE pupils of Prof. Doyle's Highland Plano School will give a recital at Armory Hall next Thursday evening. An excellent programme of recitations and instrumental elections will be rendered by the ung people who are studying under Prof. THE first annual reception of the Keystone Assembly No. 3, Pythian Sisterhood, will be

heid at Lawrence Turner Hall, Thursday, October 22. The Committee of Arrangements are Mrs. A. F. Roberts, Mrs. J. O. Arthur, Mrs. J. Cunningham and Mrs. J. Asbury. Miss Anna Mcpherson, of 428 Penn avenue, is to be married to Mr. Edward Mullen, of Allegheny, next Wednesday evening. Both are prominent members of the Second Presbyterian Church.

PROF. BLITS will give a lecture on conning truits and vegetables on the 17th of Novem-ber. It will be a little late in the season, but the principles he inculcates may be useful for next summer.

The marriage of Miss Emma V. Harper daughter of Captain Thomas Harper, of Washington avenue, Allegheny, and Charles Stratton, of Toronto, O., is announced for October 28.

THE wedding of Miss Florence Lambett dees and George Sherman Scully is an-nounced to take place on the 21st inst., at the shadyside Presbyterian Church. THE Ladies' Hospital Association will elect

officers at a meeting Monday afternoon in the Dispensary building, Sixth avenue. THE members of the Young Ladies' Athetic Club, of the East End, met last evening for the purpose of reorganization. and frame of the old Liberty Bell. The cus-

vitations to a party, to be given at her home next Thursday evening. THE annual State Convention of the W. C. T. A. meets at West Chester on the 13-16 inst., inclusive.

MISS LOUISE HASLAGE has issued pretty in-

#### THE JOINT DEBATE

PHILADELPHIA Inquirer: The little village f Ada, which was selected as the scene of the Mckinley-Campbell joint debate, doesn't eem to have been very well adapted for the purpose. It could not furnish adequate ecommodations for the crowd of visitors. PHILADEEPHIA Record: The joint debate at Ada, O., yesterday between Candidates McKinley and Campbell was a recurrence to

PHILAPELPHIA Press; The joint debate in Ohlo yesterday between Governog Campbell and Major McKinley, the opposing candidates, was a pleasing deviation from ordi nary campaign methods. Of course, both sides will claim that their respective champions came out best,

New York Tribune: The joint debate be-

the practice of earlier and better days in

this sort is worth tons of campaign litera-

the Republic. An intellectual contes

ween Major McKinley and Governor Campbell occurred in a small and out-of-the-way place. Nevertheless, a crowd of some 6,000 people collected to hear them. Decorum characterized the proceedings throughout. Governor Campbell had the advantage of PHILADELPHIA Times: It is a great pity that

the example of Candidates McKinley and ampbell does not become the rule instead of the exception in American politics. The ane of our politics is hide-bound partisanship. A system of joint discussions, in which all the voters would hear both sides, would have a valuable educational influence would, in point of fact, train intelligent citizenship.

Оню State Journal: While there will be ore or less partisan bias in connection with the merits of the respective contestants at Ada, yet it will certainly be admitted by all who heard the joint debate and all who have carefully read the account of the same. that Major McKinley was the master of the situation. He may be less apt in repartee. out he is a heavyweight in the statement of

#### facts and in argument. A PERMANENT CENSUS BUREAU.

ome of the Results That Would Occur From Its Establishment.

New York Press.] The Superintendent of the census has sent circular to the leading commercial bodies the country over, asking them to express by formal action an opinion on the proposition This idea has been discussed for a good many years and has found favor almost universally with men of experience in census taking, as well as among those generally interested in statistical matters. They have always claimed that the organization of a bureau every ton years for the purpose of taking the census was in reality a serious

drawback to good and prompt work. It would then be possible to collect each year the returns on most special matters, including the leading industries, and thus to have the matter relating to them ready for compilation as soon as the records of popuation had been collected. The census of 1880-by far the most elaborate ever issued by the Government-was seriously delayed because of the fact that all of these special matters had to be collected at the same time matters had to be collected at the same time that the statistics of population were being compiled. In some cases it was seven or eight years before these special reports were rendy for publication, waite under the proposed system it would have been practicable to have made them complete and to issue tham within two years after the cummeration of the propulation had been made. tion of the population had been made.

# SOME PEOPLE WHO TRAVEL.

Herman Holmes, traveling passenger agent of the Louisville and Nashville rail-road, and M. L. Foots, general passenger agent of the Eric Railway, went to Cleveland yesterday. Superintendent George Miller of the Wagner Palace Car Company, arrived m Cleveland yesterday. Rev. J. A. Dowie, of Melbourne.

tralia, is at the Monongahela with Mrs. Dowie. Mr. Dowie is the aposile of healing by supernatural means, and proposes to hold a series of meetings in the Liberty Street M. E. Church, beginning to-morrow, Mrs. Grant, widow of the late President. and Jesse Grant passed through the city yesterday, returning from assisting at the unveiling of the Grant monument at Chicago.

and W. L. Rice, members of the Council of Ashtabula, were in town yesterday looking into the question of electric lighting. Judge William Allen McPhail and Miss McPhail, of Wheeling, and Harry L. Dotey, the Steubenville lawyer, were Duque guests vesterday.

Mayor J. C. Moore, James A. Manning

R. A. Parker, a lumber dealer, of Cleve O., spent yesterday with friends in

Mrs. C. L. Dawson and maid arrived at the Duquesne yesterday from West Virginia Mrs. Nannie McKee-Graham was a guest at the Duquesne yesterday.

Mrs. Charles F. McKenna went East yes-

James I. Bennett returned to town yes-

erday.

## CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-Esquimaux have women tailors. -Watches in use number 156,973,873,

-Votes sell, for 18 cents each in Guate-

-Americans are great for coaching, but as a rule they use the bicycle. -Anthracite coal has been discovered in the District of Alberta, Canada,

-California has 246 banks of all kinds with a capital surplus of \$81,745,264. -Baltimore has a donkey only 30 inches high, but it seems to have the strength of an

-The schoolboys of Malden, Mass., will ereafter be taught to sew during school

-A New York clergyman has married 12,000 couples and received over \$60,000 wed-ding fees. -One hundred million bushels of grain

were received in Buffalo this year up to Sep tember 30. -There are 527 members of the British

House of Lords, and 670 members of the House of Commons. -At Paderborn, in Westphalia, every

topical song has to be sent to the Chief of Police before it can be sung. -Rainfalls have been exceedingly frequently in the mountains of Southern Cali-fornia since the formation of Salton Lake.

-A nugget of gold weighing 202 ounces, and valued at about \$3,500, was found in the Ruby mine at Forest City the other day. -Forty refractory convicts in Connecti-

cut's State prison are in solitary confinement for refusing to eat baked beans, the delicacy of Boston's Four Hundred. -There is a railroad in Kansas so dilapi dated that but one train a day can be run over it at the rate of 11 miles an hour. This is the Kansas Central, a branch of the Union

Pacific. -South Jackson, Mich , is having a lively time dodging yellow jackets, with which the town is swarming. Many of the towns-people are getting a move on them that sur-prises the oldest inhabitant. -In the towns and cities of Chile all the

shopping of any consequence is done in the evening. In Santiago the stores are open till midnight, and during the hot afternoon, when everybody takes a siesta, they are locked up. -A Swiss doctor is reported to have succeeded in getting photographs of painted windows in their original colors. They were

sent to Dusseldorf, and the photographic journals speak favorably of them. They were taken by the midday sun. -The Russian nobility are in comparatively as wretched circumstances as the peasantry. In October there will be nearly 900 estates belonging to nobles sold by auction at the instance of the State Bank that has loaned them money on mortgages -One of the relics preserved at Inde-

todian recently counted the names and monograms cut in the old wooden relic by visitors, and found that they numbered 5,416. -Some cattlemen in South Dakota, in regions where rain has always been as search as pious cowboys, want to pay the rain sharp, Melbourne, \$400 a shower until he creates a flood and fills up all the ponds and

iollow places and makes the place far

for its lakes.

endence Hall, in Philadelphia, is the voke

-The San Diego Union says it is rumored that Carlos Paches will soon sail for Guada oupe Island with a party of Frenchmen who have secured permission from the Mexican Government to shoot goats on the island. There are said to be some 40,000 goats on the island and the animals are multiplying rapidly. -Delaware still retains the old Anglo-

Saxon term "hundred" to designate town-ships, and the names of her hundreds are sanje, and the mains of her handreds are ancient and often picturesque. Some are called for streams, as Murderkill, Mispillon, Appoquimimink, Indian River, Whiteelay Creek. Others are named for old taverns, as Red Lion and Black Bird. -It is easy to trace wheat back for nearly 4,000 years, or indefinitely earlier still, for It was known in the neolithic period when men lived in dwellings built on platforms

men lived in dwellings built on platforms supported by piles driven into the lakes of Switzerland. Near the remains of these dwellings wheat has been found, together with mealing stones, hearth stones and sickles, the wheat almost identical in character with that of the later Exceptian or even with that which has gladdened the fields of Dakota or Minnesota during the -The Gaelic chieftain's oath before going into battle has been discovered in an Irish text of the second century and deciphered as follows: "The heavens are above us, the land below us, the ocean around us-everything in a circle about us. If the heavens do not fail, casting from their high fortresses the stars like rain on the face of the earth, if shocks from within do not shatter the land itself, if the ocean from its blue soli

trules does not rise up over the brows of all living things. I, by victory in war, by combats and battles, will bring back to the stable and the fold the cattle and to the house and to their dwellings the women that have been stolen by the enemy. -Some of the oddest human beings on this continent inhabit the islands of the Chesapeake. Spesutia Island, usually pronounced Spesootha, is far up the bay, and serves chiefly as a landing place for gunners. Further down are Wye and Kent islands, long settled and highly cultivated, the former once the home of the Paca fam-lly, the subject of many romantic traditions, still further south is the archipelago called Tangier Sound. Hereabouts the coast is ed with a multitude of small islands in

ined with a multitude of small islands in-mibited by a b-rdy race of amphibians whose lives are given up to the business and sleasure of fishing. These islands are the cenes of the famous oyster wars, and the slanders have much the same attitude to-varid the oyster laws that mountain moon-hiners have toward excise legislation. -Here is the method employed by the unters of British Columbia who peach upon the sealing grounds: When the schoone sights a seal the little boars are lowered. A hunter armed with two shotguns and a rifle and two sailors to pull the boat take their places and the hunt begins. The seal may be swimming at the surface, or perchance he is sleeping. The beat is pulled quietly toward the animal. In nine cases out of ten the seal takes alarm and dives out of sight before the beat is brought close enough to use the gans with effect, and in no case does the hunter shoot unless he feels sure of his quarry. The seal when shot at once commences to sink, and the beat has the beautiful to the state of the sure of the sure of the sure of the sure of the seal when shot at once commences to sink, and the beat has obe pulled rapidly up to it, when the ody is "gaffed" and hauled aboard. This is repeated as long as seal can be seen. In many cases only one or two will be killed during a two days' hunt, while at other

#### times as many as 20 will be taken RHYNKLED RHYMELETS.

Millicent's Sister-Why do you look so own in the month, this morning, Mill? Millicent's Little Boother-You'd look that way, too, Mahel, if you'd spent a half an hour seeing Mr. Cutely to the door, like Mil did last night. And the depths of Millicent's coffee cup seemed have an irresistible attraction just then Broo m Etale.

Two men, whose livers were not plumb Were almost choked with spleen; One cursed his luck, the other wrote A poem for a magazine. "It is a queer world," said the deacon. West levels you to make the observat

asked the elder. "Why, since I have got a fast horse my neighbors criticise me; when I had only a slow one the laughed at me, "-Coloredo Sau. Primus-Is the breach irreconcilable? ces the father east off the son for marrying a

typewriter? Secundus-Yes; it was the father's typewriter, rou see. Judge. Wife-Do you remember, Henry, what the sermon was about this morning? Husband-I should say so. It was about forty ares too long, -Boston Courier

Cold, cold is ice, but strange as it may seem That quality may kindly warmth impart, For if you feed a maiden on ice cream In summer's glowing hours 'twill melt her heart -Note Fork Press. Mrs. Blew-Where is Robert?

Major Green-He went into the dark room with thei to develop a negative. Mrs. Blew-By the time ther've been gone. I fancy they are developing an affirmative. - Puck Major Murgatroyd-My dear boy, pray repress your spirits. Remember this is a very select ball. You must not swear, laugh boister-

usly or drink too much champagne. Ponsonby-But, Major, if I behave myself like a