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PITTSBURG, MONDAY, OCT. 12, 1891.

THE COURSE OF THE SENATE, The prospects for the extra session of the Senate are discussed in our Harrisburg special dispatches. The session will be an extremely interesting and important one; but there is no good reason why it should be protracted. The work that it is called to do can be accomplished in a few days, if the Senate is prepared to take the proper

That course is the one outlined in a Philadelphia telegram to yesterday's Dis-PATCH stating that the Senate will not attempt to cover up any official crookedness, but will give all charges a full and fair investigation. That course carried out is the only way in which it is possible to either discharge the public duty or to keep up within the rule of intelligent politics. In the exact degree in which the Senate shows itself ready to uncover and aid in the punishment of official misconduct, it will separate the party from the burden of participation in those misdeeds.

Our correspondence says that the Governor's message will present at length the charges and proofs against the Treasurer and Auditor General. This is only what was to be expected. The Governor is not so stunid or so ill-advised as to call an extra session without the backing of evidence sufficient to at least make out a prima facie case. The nature of some of he evidence is already known. Whether there is more in reserve the next two days will des dose. If the Senate is to pursue the engree marked out, it can get to business at once. Its duty is to examine the charges, and, if the proofs show them to be well founded, it can only make the address to the Governor provided in the Constitution. If the proofs are not adequate, if will have the task of making the fact

very clear to the people of the State. The present week, therefore, will show whether the Republican majority in that body will clear itself of participation in Treasury abuses by a readiness to investigate and punish them, or whether it will burden the party with that scandal by trymy to evade the investigation.

## THE WEST AS IT 18.

THE DISPATCH prints this morning the first of a series of letters which will prove highly interesting to all who are observant the period in which we live. Chicago, dent. Mr our graphic correspon Breen, describes as it is now, was but a mere frontier post 50 years ago. To-day many spectacle of the possibilities of human energy that any age has witnessed. Its buildings remind the beholder of the amlithous of Babel; and in reaching out for corporate area it already exceeds even insatiable London, One hardly knows whether to be the more astonished at the record or at the prospectus of Chicago-at its magic growth in the past or at the astenning faith of its people as to its still greater expansion and celebrity in the

Mr. Breen's letters showing what is going on in the West promise to be at once cutertaining and instructive. He does not propose a man, directory and census return all combined, but will give rather his impressions with salient facts to support

By contemplating thus familiarly the uses which other cities have made of their opportunities, Pittsburgers may be stirred to a judicious utilization of their own

# THE SILVER DISCUSSION.

Public Interest in the coinage question is indicated by the activity with which our conders continue to send inquiries to The DISPATCH both for information and for classes are exemplified in our Mail Pouch

Taking first the inquiry asking for information with regard to gold, we will the fact that under it more imports have say that there have undoubtedly been fluctuations in the purchasing power of the gold dollar during the history of the world, both in ancient and modern eras. This has been due to increase or decrease in production and to increase or decrease in the use of gold, or, in other words, to the varying conditions of demand and supply. Broadly speaking, the purchasing ower of gold during the early part of the century slightly increased; but the discoveries of gold in California and Australia cout it in the other direction. In the later 69's this supply began to diminish, and, as THE DISPATCH has frequently pointed out a considerable share of the present disparity between gold and silver is due to the increase in the purchasing power of gold eaused by the diminished production and the increased consumption. The gold dollar has not niways contained the same number of grains; but during the periods of fluctuation referred to it has remained charge the New York Tribune refers to unchanged. The gold dollar itself was the assertions that the Treasury was unnot coined prior to 1849; but the eagle, or able to pay the maturing 434s, and says ten dollar gold piece, as authorized by the | that the Secretary "declared that the Treasnot of 1786, contained 246 grains, which was changed in 1792 to 270 grains, and in | bonds if all should be presented without 484 to 258 grains, the dollar subsequently any embarrassment. But he also proposed authorized containing the same ratio of the extension of bonds for such holders

as to the editorial comments of THE DIS- at the request of the owners." PATCH which shows that he misapprehends The extent of the discussion was defined more funds in circulation; but being able,

before he came into it. THE DISPATOR had been replying to correspondents, who charged a conspiracy of the monetary classes to demonetize silver, one of whom actually asserted that the panic of 1873 was due to the contraction of the currency caused by the demonetization. In showing the foolishness of this charge, owing to the fact that there was no silver in circulation as money in 1873, THE DIS-PATCH made an assertion that was literally incorrect; and Mr. Parker's correction was pertinent. But it remains the fact that this silver was not coined for circulation; that demonetization did not at that time injure the debtor or benefit the creditor, and that the change in coinage was largely for the sake of furnishing a dollar | tions as that quoted, aver he took the inthat would go to China and Japan and be received with more favor there than the 371 1-4 grain dollar.

As to Mr. Parker's other points, which go rather largely into unimportant details, we will simply say that we made no intimation that he referred to a trade dollar, but distinctly stated that the trade dollars were authorized by the act of 1873 to take the place of those carried previously in the Oriental trade. His assertion that the intrinsic value of the silver dollar from 1793 to 1878 was at no time less than 100 cents in gold is important, but only strengthens the assertion of THE DISPATCH that the demonetization of 1873 was not in the interest of the creditor classes.

The further assertion that in 1873 "the holder of silver would have had to pay freight to London and marine insurance in order to save \$30," is hasty, as is the further assertion that he was quoting London prices when he said that the silver in a dollar was then worth 103. The fact is that London does not quote prices of silver in dollars and cents, but in pence per ounce. It is true that the London price was the basis of our correspondent's calculation, but that expressed the relative values of gold and silver all the world over,

in the United States as well as in London. All these points lead up, not as our corespondent thinks, to an imaginary subservience of the United States and Germany to English interests, but to the fact that in 1873 silver was discarded because its superior bullion value and its inferior convenience for monetary purposes seemed to point to that course. The conditions have since proved temporary; but the proper way to correct the error is not to put the country on a silver monometallic

### PARNELL'S FUNERAL,

The body of the dead Irish leader was nterred at Dublin yesterday with all the honors due to his magnificent services to the Irish cause. The entire population of the Irish capital united to mourn the loss of the nation and to surround the interment of the man who had inspired life in the national cause with the testimo-

nials of an entire people's grief. Fortunately the intimations of disorder as a result of the funeral proved to have been unfounded. The proceedings were characterized by an orderly and harmonious union in honoring Parnell's memory. Any other course would have been discreditable to the occasion and dishonoring to the fame of the man whose life work was to unite Ireland.

That thought should contro! the future ourse of the Irish nation. With all factional disputes buried in his grave, the Irish cannot do Parnell greater honor than by united work to realize the great results for which he devoted his life's effort.

INCREASING FOREIGN COMMERCE. The statistics of exports and imports for the eleven months, ending August 31, show a gratifying increase in the commerce of the country, and a still more of the amazing growth of this country in gratifying promise for the future. The increase in the total of our exports and imports is about 41/2 per cent, or nearly twice the average increase of previous years. The greater share of this increase is in the matter of exports, which is over 51/4 per cent, or two and a half times the average annual increase for twenty years back. The balance of trade in our favor for eleven months is \$77,360,000, a most remarkable change as compared with balance against us two years ago of over \$2 .-000,000 and three years ago of \$28,000,000. The aggregate value of the exports for twelve months ending August 31 is larger than for any fiscal year in the history

of the country. These figures convey an exceptiona romise for the future when we reflect that during the past year or two the conditions of trade have not been more than ordinarily calculated to develop a favorable foreign commerce. During the coming year the conditions will all be in favor of the United States. We have immense crops, which Europe must take, and the inevitable result must be an increase in the favorable aspects of the figures just quoted, which will mark the fiscal year of 1891-2 as one of the most remarkable ever

country. As the conditions in the past year have not undergone any radical change except in the taking effect of the tariff act, these figures certainly have an intimate bearing the purpose of arguing the question. Both on the effects of that law. It is shown that our foreign commerce has not decreased, but increased. The widespread misunderstanding of the act is shown by come into the country free of duty by nearly \$100,000,000 than ever before the percentage being 47% per cent of imports against 3414 per cent in the previous year. This result, too, is attained with free sugar making a part of the total for only five

known in the foreign commerce of this

months of the period under review. The results of the reciprocity policy are less plainly shown in the figures for the simple reason that the treaties have been in operation for so short a time. Wherever there has been time, however, the figures show a marked gain in exports to the countries with which reciprocity is established. The increase of \$700,000 in our exports to Brazil in the single month of August is an indication of what may be

# expected from this policy.

PROVING TOO MUCH. In an article extolling the Treasury administration since Secretary Foster took ury would be able to pay all the maturing as desired to avail themselves of the priv-Our other correspondent, Mr. Parker, of liege, and more than half of them have Manisheld, O., includes in some complaints | now been extended at 2 per cent interest

This statement of the case shows a rethe relative situation of the parties to the markable inability on the part of the discussion. This gentleman's complaint is | Tribune to recognize the inconsistency of that we misrepresented his position, and which it convicts the Secretary. If the indicates an idea that it is his right to de- Treasury was able to pay all bonds at mafine the limits of this discussion by the ac- turity without any embarrassment it was cusation that "you get outside of and be- its duty to do so without giving bondyour saything I said." If our contributor | holders any option of continuance. That and taken the grouble to recall the circum- course would have stopped interest paystaters of his first communication he ments, disposed of just so much debt bewould probably have omitted this charge. | youd further question and put so much

according to this assertion, to pay all the debt, the Secretary permitted all bond-holders who wished 2 per cent interest to continue, with the consequence that the Treasury is to keep on paying \$500,000 per year of unnecessary interest for an in-

definite period. Of course, it probably is now the case that the Secretary has committed the breach of public duty involved in letting bonds run that could have been paid off without trouble. It is more likely that by continuing the \$25,000,000 of bonds in round numbers, the Secretary has avoided reducing the available cash in the Treasury to an uncomfortably low total. But the Secretary and his organs, in such asserdefensible method of extending the debt which might have been cancelled. They should have discretion enough to avoid assertions which have the effect of proving altogether too much.

THE press of the country without regard to party is engaged in conveying an expression of the public endorsement of the name of Ruth. Let us hope that this will be gratifying to the happy-Cleveland family.

"THE outside public seems to be waiting for the Wall street mud to settle," says the New York Telegram and proceeds further with the assertion that when the Wall street men get through with "their fraternal throat-cutting" the outsiders may come in and invest. It is not the fraternal throat cutting that troubles the outsider, but the disclosures of the ease with which the Wall street magnate can cut the throat of the When there is some ordinary investor. When there is some assurance that the Wall street men will not fleece the general and small investors, there may be an improvement. But in what shape

THE estimates of the audience at the McKinley-Campbell debate, running from 7,000 to 40,000, indicate as wide a variation of opinion as pre-election estimates of party

majorities. GOVERNOR HILL is playing the part of a political buil in the Democratic china-shop in the New York campaign. He started out by advocating on the stump a measure for reducing the rate of interest, which the Democratic candidate had opposed, and last week he branched out with an assertion that the Democratic platform on silver was in favor of free coinage. These bad breaks present the alternative of supposing either that David Bennett is knifing the Democracy, or that he does not know any better. Each idea is equally destructive of the Governor-Senator's character as a Demoeratic idol.

STENOGRAPHER BURKE very properly declines to be counted among the missing If Livsey could be induced to take a similar stand, things might be different.

Some time ago General J. Husted, the eminent practical politician of New York, declared that he would retire from politics in order to devote his time to making a forine. The fact that he has just been rend inated as a candidate to the New York Legislature conveys the gratifying intimation that the Bald Eagle of Westchester must have made his pile during his short vacation. It also permits us to infer the further fact that corporations are not ungrateful.

OMAHA now has the task of deciding whether the mob is superior to the law, or the law supreme over the mob. The odds seem to be in favor of the mob.

A LETTER of Boulanger's recently published declared that he wished to die in war; but it seems that Europe talked war, and did nothing else, so vigor-ously that the General concluded that he had no chance for the satisfaction of his

WHEN Tennyson's comedy scores a success the public will be confronted with the gain possibility of a tragedy by Bill Nye.

THE information that rain-compeller Melbourne is offering to furnish moisture to 49 Kansas counties for the modest sum of \$200,-000, indicates that he is determined to make a greater success in watering the stock of his enterprise than in watering the thirsty land.

A DANVILLE, Va., editor whose wife protected him from some irate callers with a sistol, is reported to be decidedly of opinion that marriage is not a failure. But it might be interesting to learn what the wife thinks of it after mature reflection.

A MILLION and a quarter persons are reported to have used the free public baths in Philadelphia during the summer. None used the free public baths in Pittsburg for the best reason in the world; but not the most creditable one to Pittsburg.

# SNAP SHOTS IN SEASON

THE only relatives Uncle Sam is in duty bound to take care of are his trade relations. NEEDED reforms should be discussed but not tolked to death

POLITICS must be mere child's play out in Iows with Roles for Governor.

IRRIGATION is a heavy drain on the IF Ireland could be saved from its friends

its enemies would be confounded. THE night schools open as soon as the

ALL hail the day when son and sire Shall make the best man win it, For then the num'rous campaign liar Will not be strictly in it.

THE navy needs navigators as well as ships, judging from the shoaling of the Presidental vacht. PEARLS are precious, but there's more

TIME and the cruel world have not dealt Ruth-lessly with Cleveland after all. Box cloth is the latest dress fabric.

noney in oysters at present.

Women who wear it always put on the THE farmer should be taught that the

road to wealth must be macadamized. LET the girls chew gum. While working their jaws they cannot wag their tongues. CHINA seems to be itching for a fight.

udging from the auti-European row at THE days are growing shorter now, And nights are growing longer; They'll soon feed slops to dairy cow,

And make our butter stronger THE band played "Comrades" instead of 'Annie Laurie" when Cleveland and Hill met on the same platform the other day. FLOWERS' three crows have at last come

ome to roost. If the world was as bad as some folk nagine the devil would take a vacation. FLATTERY and looking glasses are mainly

responsible for all the vanity in the human MAN, like nature, finds it harder to raise

the wind than a breeze in this world. INDULGENT fathers will tell you it is easier to raise a stubborn goatee than a pre-

WHEN the above lines meet the eve of the paragrapher who works the shears in the sunctum of the Providence (R. I.) Evening Telegram, we hope the reaches will have de-

### RELIGIOUS BREADTH.

As Shown by the Subjects Under Discuss at the Great Methodist Council-Little About Doctrine and Discipline-Timeliness of the Various Topics.

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.] -The Professor of Things in General is of the opinion that the best feature of the great Methodist meeting, which they are holding this week at Washington, is not the number of representatives who are there assembled—though that is a considerable and noteworthy figure. Neither is it the vast constituency represented by them— though that is a matter well worth weigh-ing. Wesley has been dead only a century, et here are 30,000,000 of Wesleyans! Nor is it he remarkable feat of bringing together, be eath one undivided roof, members of all the 29 species of the Methodist genus of religion-Episcopal, African, Protestant, Free, Congregational, Independent, Primitive, American, British, Irish, French, West Indian, Australasian.

The best thingabout this Ecumenical Counril, in the Professor's judgment, is the size of the subjects which are proposed for dis-cussion at its sessions. A big subject is better than a big man, or even a big crowd of nen, any day.

Exactly a century and a half ago this year a young, ritualistic, English parson wrote down a set of good resolutions. He had been studying pretty hard in the pages of ancient seclesiastics, and had at last come to a conclusion. He believed it to be his duty-so he wrote-to baptize by immersion, to pray for the faithful departed, to pray standing on Sunday in Pentecost, to abstain from things strangled and from blood, to fast on Fridays and in Lent, and to turn to the east during the recitation of the creed.

The Forgotten Resolutions. -They had a memorial sermon at Washington yesterday in sulogy of that young secclesiastic, but they did not praise him for his keeping of those resolutions. The repreentatives of the thirtymillions of good men and women who revere the memory of that Anglican parson did not have it in their minds at all during that sermon that St. John of Epworth had ever resolved his conduct along the lines of that medizval pattern. Probably John Wesley himself forgot his resolutions. The street is such a different place from the study; experience and ancient divinity doctors teach such different sons; the world is so much wider than a college quadrangle! Wesley had still somewhat to learn in 1741. The Evangelical Reformation was not founded on that set of esolutions. There is no mention, in the list of subjects at the great conference, of any relation between the points of the com-pass and the principles of religion.

"Men are made up of professions, gifts and talents," said Dr. Mozley, speaking of Lord Bacon-"also of themselves." The best part of John Wesley was John Wesley. Before the second day of March, 1791, came round, Wesley had grown into the biggesthearted, widest-minded man in England. It is interesting to notice the presence of the personal factor in the history of reformaons. Luther was a great, warm-hearted man, who knew men and spent his whole life jostling against the livest men in Europe; he loved nature, and books, and music; was unwilling to give over any good thing to the monopoly of the devilnot even the good tunes; a strong, good sense he had and a fine impatience of trifles. "One of your preachers wears a cassock," they told him. "Does he!" said Luther. "If he can preach any better for it, let him wear two cassocks!" Calvin, on the other hand, was a man who lived in the house: when he was a boy he never played with the other boys, had no play in him: a book-worm, a colastic, a logician. That old church of his at Geneva is just the sort of church which one would associate with Calvin-a big, black stone building with shut doors and a high iron fence all around it with sharp-pointed pickets, and the gates padlocked. Lutheranism is Luther; Calvinism is Calvin. And Methodism is Weslev-Wesley at his best and greatest.

Impressed by Wesley's Spirit. -The subjects at the Methodist Conference show the impress of Wesley's spirit. They are great, wide, weighty subjects, such as interest thinking men in this thoughtful generation. Out of the two weeks' session of the council, only two days are taken up with Methodism, with denominational considerations. All the rest of the time is given to the concerns of that large parish which John Wesley (having no other call) made up his mind to take—the world.
"Christian Unity," "The Church and Scientific Thought," "The Press and the Preacher," "Brotherhoods and Sisterhoods," "Education," "Romanism," "Temperance. "Labor," "Missions," "International Arbitration," "The Church and Society," "The Church and the Future," are among the subjects which the Methodists will talk about

this week and next. These subjects are particularly timely. They are up to date. It is said of the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, who will speak this afternoon on "The Religious Press, and the Religious Uses of the Secular Press." that no matter what subject he may have chosen on Saturday, he will choose another at 10:30 on Sunday morning, if thereby he can get a theme which is closer to the living present. He edits one newspaper and reads all the others, and reaches on the texts which are written in he headlines. The whole programme of the conference is electric with this subtle spirit of timeliness.

Nothing About Doctrine or Discipline. -These subjects are not only worthy of the discussion of modern men, but they are emicently practical. There is scarcely a trace nere of either of the two matters which have always effectually disturbed the surface of Christian charity-nothing about doctrine, nothing about discipline. There may, it is true, be a small opening for the "higher criticism" in the discus-sion of science and theology; but the chances are that it will not get a hearing The Professor notices, not with entire ap probation, that Romanism has a place nong the subjects. The spectacle of one Christian body publicly abusing another is never a pleasant nor persuasive one. But we may take it for granted that it is not the theological but the political side of Romanism which is to be considered. In general, the way to organize a church, to arrange a liturgy, to furnish chancel, and to clothe a parson-matters about which an amazing number of Chris tian people, and not all of them back in the middle ages, have disputed even to ani nosity-these are untouched: they are as eneficently forgotten as John good resolutions. The whole aim is to get a better hold on men, in order to uplift men. Prof. Elv. next door there in Baltimore must have read the programme with satis-faction. The "Social Aspects of Chris tianity," which he wants emphasized, are

all emphasized here. It is an encouraging and a significant pro-gramme which is outlined for this conferce. Not the Methodists alone, but nearly all other religious communions, are thinking wider thoughts than they used to think, an are trying harder than ever before to follow their Master by going about doing good. The gospel of the secular life is getting preached. The duty of a Christian man in the face of the problems of his day is getting newly understood. It is coming to be seen, with encouraging clearness that the supreme purpose of the Christian religion is not to get people to church, nor to organize the Christian society under this or that sort of government, nor to do anything (even to save souls) in any set, partie ular way, but to get the spirit of Christianity into common life. Six days are six times as important as a seventh day, any season of the year. To make Christian merchants, Christian manufacturers, Christian lawyers, Christian politicians, Christian workingmen, is what the Church is for. The more thought church people give to such sub-jects, as the Methodists are discussing just now at Washington, the better. By and by the time will come when even the Covenanters will turn men out of the church, not be cause they vote, but because they neglect to

The Religion of the Hour -The first thing is to bring religion into actual contact with the present needs of living men. The next thing is to carry this everyday religion out

## into the streets where living men can hear it. John Wesley rediscovered in his time the forgotten secret of outdoor religion. The friars knew it well, and preached at all A METHODIST STATESMAN.

He Is a Tory Member of the British Parliament, and a Thorn in the Flesh of His Political Opponents-An Ecumenical Delegate.

the street corners. Wesley must have seen, a great many times, that old stone pulpit which juts out into the quadrangle of Magdalen College, built for just that fresh-air -Mr. H. J. Farmer Atkinson, M. P., was purpose. Nevertheless, when the founder of Methodism began, it was with fear and trembling-not fear of the people, but of the passenger on the steamship Germanic, hich arrived in New York Friday afternoon. Mr. Atkinson is one of the most inprelates, of the rubries, of the respectable teresting and certainly the most trouble-some member of the present House of Comconventionalities-that he first took a rock for a pulpit and the blue arch of the wide mons. He comes to America in the first sky for a sounding-board. Ever since then, place as a delegate from the English Metho-Methodism has been an outdoor religion. It dists to the Ecumenical Methodist Conferhas always been ready to go out after men. ence now holding at Washington, and in the "Mohammed in motion." It has never been quite content to sit down in a stone church second place to get a full and accurate knowledge of this country. and wait for souls to come in and be con-verted. Any way to get a hearing, was the

It is fairly safe to predict that Mr. Atkinson will give more genuine pleasure to us than any foreign visitor who has come here for many years, says the New York Sun. When the American Methodists were in Sugland he entertained them. He gave dinner to the bishops and caused no end of fun by putting one black and then one white bishop all the way round the table. That is sample of what he can do as a public enertainer.

Mr. Atkinson is a Tory Methodist member, and sits for Boston, Lincolnshire. All other Methodists are Radicals. He is best known here as the man who was suspended for seven days, but that is only one among his many interesting achievements, and the American public will soon be yearning for all the information it can get concerning

JOHN J. INGALLS is connected with an Censured by Speaker Peel. irrigation scheme in Texas, out of which he -Speaker Peel censured him for frivolous conduct in challenging the accuracy An ingenious person in Chicago has inof divisions, and Atkinson accused him of abuse of power in placing this statement on vented an automatic Adelina Patti. It is a life-sized wax figure, which imitates her the records of the House. Above all things

motion:
Moving to Censure the Speaker.

smiles, gestures and poses. he protested that he is not frivolous. He THE King of Siam is said to perambulate also wrote a letter to the Speaker, saying he the streets of his capital disguised in plain clothes for the purpose of learning the true would not be terrorized. This letter, the Speaker said, was too outrageous to read to the House. He made a further use or abuse of his power by having Atkinson suspended condition of the people and initiating re-forms, several of which have already been for a week. The session was within two weeks of its close, and the Irish Nationalist weeks of its close, and the Irish Nationalist saved him from two weeks' suspension.

Just after his suspension he attempted to entertain a party of Americans on the terrace of the House, but as that was within the precincts of the House, the Sergeant at Arms had to see him off. He took the Americans to one of his clubs and gave them a good dinner. It is also alleged that he haunted the precincts of the House in a rowboat on the Thames, but that wasn't true. A RECENT number of the Salvation

Army's War Cry contains this editorial note: "Will the divisional staff please note that no spiritual meeting is to be called 'Three Hours at the Cross,' except those conducted by the Commander himself, and then only after his being notified." What the Salva-tion Army calls "Three Hours at the Cross" is what a Methodist would name a revival meeting.

maxim of the old circuit riders. Mr. Hugh

Price Hughes does all his great work in

West London without any church at all. No "sanctified bricks-and-mortar" sets any

"moral rampart" between God and the soul in that parish. Hughes hires a hall. St. James' Hall, Wardowr Hall and Princes'

Hall, are the tabernacles of the West Lon-

don Mission—crowded with people.

That sort of thing is the contribution of

Methodism to our modern Christianity-re-

ligion made plain, practical, freed from

hampering conventionalities, and brought

within the easy reach of common folk by

ALL SORTS OF PEOPLE.

expects to make a barrel of money.

men in earnest.

"Never have I seen av President Claveand in finer physical condition than on Thursday night at the Cooper Union meeting," writes "The Gleaner" in the New York Evening World. "His face was tanned, his eyes were clear and his voice resonant. He had evidently shaken off much avoirdupois during the summer, and his whole appear-

ance was that of a strong, hearty man in the prime of mental and physical powers." In addition to the vast amount of public and private business which Senator Plumb dispatches, he carries a load of care and anxiety as a family man which would tell seriously upon a person not as well fitted as he is to carry heavy burdens. Owing to the illness of his wife, who has been an invalid for some years, the family of Senator Plumb is widely scattered. Mrs. Plumb is at a sanitarium in Chicago. Ruth, the second daughter, is with her mother. Mary, the eldest daughter, is in charge of the home at Emporis. Amos, the eldest son, is receiving treatment for a nervous affection at South Bethel, Pa., and is rapidly improving. Carrie, the youngest daughter, is attending Moravian school at Lititz, Pa., and Pres ton, the youngest son, is at a school under charge of the same denomination at Nazareth, Pa. The frequent visits which the Senator makes to his wife and the other members of his family occupy much of the time which he is able to spare from his official duties, but his strength and devotion seem to be equal to every demand which is laid upon them.

### WHY BRUTES ARR DUMB.

Curious Tradition of the Lake Region Indians of Southern Capada,

t. Louis Republic. 1 The American Indians, especially those o the lake regions of Southern Canada, relate a curious tradition to account for the fact that all lower animals are dumb. In very, very early times, they say, the father of all ribes lived in a be tiful country over and his face handsome in the extreme, his descendants being all superb specimens of humanity. Knowing of their accomplishents, and being much given to flattering each other, they became very haughty and arrogant. As a punishment for their bigotry the Great Father warned the father of the tribes in a dream that a deluge would be sent to drown them from off the face of the earth. In the dream which forewarned the father of the tribes of the great calamity impending, there was presented to his visionary view the form and outlines of a raft, which was to be used in saving a remnant of this bigoted people.

In those days all animals talked as men do; and, when the father of the tribes informed the beasts of the field of his dream. and of his intentions concerning the building of a great raft, they protested, declaring their unwillingness to accompany him on any such expedition. But the man's supe rior intelligence prevailed. He built the raft, and lo! had hardly finished when the great flood came. The man's family and pairs of every beast took passage and floated for many months on the surface of the deluge. The clouds cleared away on the second day after the embarkation, and for 17 successive moons the man used the sun as a guide, continually steering toward his place of setting. But the animals, every one of them (who, it will be remembered, had of them (who, it will be remembered, had the power of speech), protested against sailing to the West, declaring in one voice that they preferred steering toward the sun's rising place. These murmurs had been going on for some days when, to the infinite joy of the man, who had been holding the fort against this horde of creatures who had the voices of men and the reason of beasts, great spots of dry land began to appear. Finally this rudely constructed ark grounded, and the man and his family and the beasts were again permitted to press the fage of the earth with their feet. But a great and lasting calamity had overtaken the animals. For their murmurs against the man while on the water they were deprived of their power of speech, and have remained dumb from that day.

Pittsburg in Paris.

Miss Pence of Penn avenue, who has been in Paris for some weeks visiting friends, has sailed for home. Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Hutchinson left for London on the 19th inst. of Pittsburg, are in Paris.

# DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

Achille Perelli, Artist, Achille Perelli, one of the best known painters and sculptors of Louisiana, died Saturday at New Orleans, aged 69. He was a native of Milan, a pupil of Gallo, and won the first prize for

Milan, a paper of Gaino, and won the first prize for sculpture at the Milan Academy of Art in 1867. He joined the Italian revolutionary movement against Austria in 1868, and, after its failure, had to leave the country, coming to the United States. He was particularly successful as a painter of animal life and of birds and fishes, being also a naturalist. He Raphael Pines, Centenarian. Raphael Pines, probably the oldest He-Raphael Files, probably the oldest Hebrew in Baltimore, died there Saturday, aged 101 years and 9 mouths. Last July he fell down a small flight of stairs, spraining his left hip. Yesterday he realized that his end was near and made all the arrangements for his funeral. He was married 75 years ago and had three sons, two daughters, 33 grandchildren and 25 great grandchildren.

James Adams, Sr., the oldest retired engineer in the State, died at Chambersburg vesterday morning, aged SI years. He was in c service on the Cumberland Valley railro gineer for 42 years, and retired in 1879.

Oblivary Notes. MARKUS BEIIM, a well-known sporting man, died in Reading, Friday, in his 68th year. Twenty years ago he owned the fastest racing stock in the State.

RAPHAEL SEGURA, the most prominent Creole RAPHAEL SEGURA, the most prominent Creole in Southwest Lousiana, died at his home near New Iberia, Friday, aged 97. Mr. Segura had large tracts of land, acquired through Spanish grants, and covering many hundred square miles. For many decades he was the largest planter and stock rather in that portion of the State. He never left Iberia, and died at the place he was born.

Reinforced Arguments for Free Coinage. To the Editor of The Dispatch:

inst, you say: "It is true there were some silver dollars coined for use in the Oriental trade." This unanswered would lead the reader to infer that I was misleading him by reporting a limited tender dollar as a full legal tender dollar, which was not the fact. There were no trade dollars—the ones you undoubtedly refer to-minted until after the passage of the demonstization act of 1873. Hence I could not have practiced such a de-

cause they do not accord with incorrect information. Certainly all your comments about "some silver dollars coined for use in the Oriental trade," go for naught.

I was quoting London prices for the period from 1833 to 1873 on silver buillion, and it is by that market that the intrinsic value of the dollar is determined. The holder of silver would have to pay freight to London and marine insurance in order to save the \$30 you say he would lose in coining \$1,000 as compared with what he would realize if he had sold the bullion for use in the arts. These facts fully explode what you assume These facts fully explode what you assume "explodes the idea that the demonstration of silver was secured by the monetary classes."

experience, before and after the act of 1873 lead up to the question: Is it not fair to con-clude that Germany and the United States by demonetizing silver, had acted in the interest of Great Britain? I did not wish to As soon as he was permitted to return to the House he lost no time in declaring in the vigorous way which belongs to him, that he would not rest day or night until he had had the imputation of frivolous removed from his name. He gave notice of this motion:

-"Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Speaker's Conduct -That this House having heard the state-To settle a dispute, and at the same time ment of one of its members, hereby expresses disapproval of the Right Honorable the nform several readers of THE DISPATCH, please say whether in modern history there Speaker's discourtesy in not replying at all to a constitutional inquiry of the said memhas been any fluctuation in gold? Has its purchasing power been always the same, or ber very respectfully worded; and further expresses its opinion that a Member of Parhas it appreciated and depreciated according to production, and has the gold dollar liament who asks (1) the Speaker, (2) Mr. during the same period contained the same number of grains? Clamon, Pa., October 9. R. o. Milman, (3) Mr. Jenkinson for a ruling or precedent as to whether a notice is in order r not, is unfortunately situated if he waits [The writer is referred to our editorial one hour for a reply from one or other of

one hour for a reply from one or other of those officials, gets none and is then ruled out of order."

When his turn came to make the motion and the Speaker called his name, Mr. Atkinson should have raised his hat in the usual way, but as he had no hat on ne bowed twice. This didn't answer the purpose, unfortunately, and his motion was lost, and there was more trouble with the Speaker.

He again declared his intention not to rest until he had the word frivolous expunged from the records, and he will probably win. Among the 32 notices of motions which now stand on the order book of the House, to be dealt with at the next session, are 11 belonging to Mr. Atkinson. The other 21 are divided up amons 6 men. They are all interesting. The most serious one is of a bill to close public houses in England from Saturday at 9 r. M. to Monday at 6 A. M.

Another reads: "Bill to enable magistrates to convict and punish money lenders who press their services on minors at the universities, in the army and in the navy, and to render all such loans irrecoverable by law."

Then there is a bill to limit the duration of

render all such loans irrecoverable by law. Then there is a bill to limit the duration of peeches of honorable members to 15 mir ites and right honorable members—that is nembers and former members of the Gov

Some Queer Motions and Bills. -Another motion is that an arrangement be made by which honorable members can read and write comfortably during the deenable peers to stand as candidates for the Lower House, and one to provide that no

man working the block system for a railway company shall work for more than eight Two bills represent his determination to prevent members of the Government from appearing on the directorates of worthless companies. The only one of the II motions which is idiotic is a for a return of the number of members who write for newspapers and the amount of remuneration received.

In appearance Atkinson is the British lion personified. He has long thick, white hair likes many a pleasant fees, and white like a mane, a clean-shaven face, and white hair under the chin. His face is clean cut and striking—the effect is helped by thick, black eyebrows. He talks with a pleasant Yorkshire accent. He was formerly a shipowner in Hull, Mayor of that town, and American Consul. He talks and questions

# as much as any dozen men who ever came out of New England. GOVERNOR CAMPBELL'S BLUNDERS

His Vulnerable Points of the Ada Speech Briefly and Skillfully Exposed. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. 1 Governor Campbell commits a serious tactical blunder in asserting, as he does in his Ada speech, that the condition of the copie is worse than it was in former times As a man of intelligence and judgment he knows that the talk of this sort, which is heard so frequently since the canvass began, comes from Democrats only, that it originated in partisan exigencies, and that it is absolutely without warrant in the facts of the situation. In saying, as he does, that "yearly farming is growing more unprofisable," he overlooks or ignores the abundant evidence at hand by which the falsity of this pretense can be established. He isaware, or ought to be, that the interest on farm mortgages is steadily declining, that the amount of these mortgages per capita is being con

stantly reduced, and that the value of the property in farming localities is growing rapidly in proportion to population.

When he asserts that "our commerce is swept from the seas" he conveniently omits to add that the chief reason for this condition of things is not the anyienting laws. to add that the chief reason for this condi-tion of things is not the navigation laws or the tariff, but the fact that capitalists find much more profit in investing in railroad bonds or stocks, or putting their money in other corporate enterprises, than in build-ing or running ships. If he giances at the figures of our foreign trade, moreover, he will discover that our commercial dealings with the outside world are greater at pres-ent than they have been in recent years, and that our exports reach the highest figand that our exports reach the highest fig

# Lewiston (Me.) Journal, ]

To a spilor every vessel is an individual No two vessels, not even of the same class, are alike to him. The man who keeps a lookout in the Portland Observatory can recognize over 100 different vessels that belong to that port the minute he sees them 20 miles away through his telescope. He says there are no two vessels that ever were alike in shape or rig. "You see the back of a triend on the street some distance away and you know him by the cut of his jib," he says: this is almost literally true in the case of this is almost literally true in the case of vessels. An old sailor sees the difference without always being able to explain just wherein it lies. Just as soon as the man in the Observatory recognizes a vessel he relephones down to the owners that their vessel is in sight and will be at the dock at such a time. Long experience has enabled him to estimate it to within five minutes at least.

Father Matthew's Birthday Celebration Youngstown, Oct. 11. — [Special.] — The birthday anniversary of Father Matthew was celebrated here by the Catholic temperance societies. A special train brought a large number of societies with bands of large number of societies with bands of music from Cleveland, Warren, Niles and other cities. During the afternoon a parade was given, after which addresses were de-livered at the Opera House by Father O'Con-nor and other priests. In the evening the Opera House was crowded. The speakers wore Father O'Brien, of Cleveland, Father Leeming, of Haselton, and others.

### OUR MAIL POUCH.

In commenting editorially upon my silver article, given a place in your issue of the 8th

ception had I been disposed to do so.

I was giving the history of silver coin and I was giving the instory of salve of bullion, together with the intrinsic value of one and the market value of the other. The one and the market value of the other. The history as given do's show that up to the discovery of the great California gold fields there was more silver minted in the United States than gold. It also shows for the silver dollar from 1793 to 1873, the date of the demonstization act, that the intrinsic value of the 3714 grains of silver contained in it was at no time less than 100 cents in gold.

The record also shows that it is not true that silver dollars were not coined for years prior to 1873. On the contrary, I clearly proved by the record from which I took my figures that silver dollars—the "Dollar of our Dads"—were coined for the years 1873 and 1873 in large numbers. These are important facts and should not be denied or dodged in the interest of any party, or because they do not accord with incorrect information. Certainly all your comments

classes."

In reaching your conclusions about answers to "exploded" ideas and wild charges of "a conspiracy" of the money lenders of 1873, you get outside and beyond anything I said. I made no charge of conspiracy against any one. The facts I gave about the boycotting act of Great Britain and the subsequent acts of the United States and Germany are matters of history.

These facts, when viewed in the light of experience, before and after the act of 1873,

interest of Great Britain? I did not wish to be understood as reflecting on the honesty of either Government. You express a doubt as to the wisdom of Congress in passing the act demonetizing silver. I look upon it as a mistake that can only be corrected by the passage of a free coinage act. Silas C. Parker. Mansfield, O., October 9.

The Market Value of Gold.

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

mment on the above.]

THE SPORTSMAN'S MONTH. The Crisp October Days and Frosty Nights the Huntsman's Ideal Sesson.

Forest and Stream, 1 The sweltering days are over. Cool nights have come. Now, if you are the true, keen field sportsman, whose slumbers of late have been broken by grouse's whirring wings or the sound of the shrill whistle of the woodcock, you know your time has come. You take from the closet the breechloader and look it over, throw it to your shoulder and glance along its barrels. feeling is growing on you. How your heart thrills as you think of the bags last season and anticipate the present season's sport! And fortunate you are if you happen to have been country born or to have a friend or relative at an old country place where you are welcome in the autumn time. You know are welcome in the autumn time. You know where to go for Bob White along the hedges by the old buckwheat field and down toward the hazel thicket, and for woodcock down along the spring-hotes in the alders, and for the lordly grouse beyond the berry patch and bordering the sugar bush on the hillside facing the warm sun. The same old sugar bush! What a place it used to be in your boylead for squirrels gray and back and

boyhood for squirrels, gray and black, and the little saucy red chickadee. You step forth into the crisp morning air and feel the pure ozone as it files your lungs. What a breath you draw in! How your eye distens as you giance over the landscap The grasses are dead and dry at the tor The grasses are dead and dry at the tops, the soft maple leaves are turning to crimson and gold, and perhaps you may perceive a slight tinge of frost on that upper mil as you leap the fence. And your dog—ah! how he enters into the spirit of the occasion; with what frantic rushes he bounds here and there, away from you and back again, but watching your every motion. Let him go watching your every motion. Let him go; he will be all right after you have crossed a field or two. Let him run and roll over and

field or two. Let him run and roll over and give tongue in the mad excitement of the first outing of the season.

The thrills at your heart are increasing, and will increase and keep on in volumes and intensity until—out we will not anticipate. You cross the pasture down to that swale fed by the spring holes. You know the place well; its alders and bogs have been trampled through by the cattle in the hot days just past. Steady, Dash! He is making game. How carefully he stops, now almost crouching. He pauses. See the swift backward glance of the eye to assure him that you are ready. How your heart is beating now! He comes to a point, and soon the bird springs from the bog and skirts toward that opening, or essays to climb up through bird springs from the bog and skirts toward that opening, or essays to climb up through the small treetops. Your heart stops beating, your nerves are on a tension; and, as Frank Forester says, with "eye of faith and finger of instinct," you touch the trigger and see the puff of feathers drift off to leavard, and the lordly bird turn over and pitch down by that water birch, or that clump of oak turning red and yellow under the magician's touch.

the magician's touch.

And, ah! when your faithful dog brings it to you, holding it so gingerly and yet so securely in those visa-like jaws, with not a feather ruffled, you gently take it from him and pat his head, saying, "Good dog; good fallow"

# ELK MONUMENT DEDICATED.

t Was Presented to the St. Louis Order by Colonel John A. Cockerill. St. Louis, Oct. 11.—A monument was dedi-cated to-day to Bellefontaine Cemetery to mark the last resting place of all worthy

members of St. Louis Lodge No 9, Banevolent and Protective Order of Elks, who desire to sleep their last sleep there. The statue is the gift of Colonel John A. Cockerill, of the New York Advertiser. It stands in a circular plot of ground situated about the center of the cemetery. The pedestal, which stands

the cemetery. The pedestal, which stands about the middle of the plot, is of granite. The dimensions are as follows. Base, 10x3: the second stone is 8x5, the third 4x3, and the die 3x4. Surmounting all and facing the south stands a beautiful elk, which measures nine feet from the top of the pedestal to the tip of the antiers, making the whole 18 feet in height.

Assisting in the ceremonies were delegations from many cities in the country. There were representatives from Chicago, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Sedalia, Hannibal, Hot Springs. Springfield, Dallas, Tex., Brooklyn, N. Y., Reading, Fa., Birmingham, Ala., New Orleans, Indianapolis, Evansville, Philadelphia, Rockford, Ill., and other cities. Colonel. Cockerill made an interesting Colonel Cockerill made an interesting

# A Curious Memeuto of Goethe

Electricity. 1 In one of the principal buildings of the exposition is an exhibit of the oldest preserved electrical apparatus (in working order) of the great poet and statesman, Goethe. This apparatus was used by him for demonstraing the principles of frictional electricity. It is the property of the Gosthe National Museum, Weimar, Saxony, Germany, Goethe's birthday was celebrated at the exposition and in the city of Frankfort. The ollowing quotation (translated) was found in many prominent places and especially at this exhibit, a view of which is shown in the filinstration. "Electricity is the penetrating and all-pervading element which accompanies every material existence, and without hesitation we may consider it the soul of the world."

### Destitute of Argument. Norwalk Reflector 1

We cannot recall the time when the organs of the Democratic party were so destitute of argument and so prolific in false-

# CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-The Arctic ocean is vellow.

-France has just finished a census of car-

-It is reported that Lake Michigan has fallen 18 inches since June.

-Only one British officer who participated in the battle of Waterloo is yet alive. -The longest bridge draw in the world is projected for the new bridge which is to

span the Harlem river at New York. -It took two sailors who were wrecked in the South sea five months to reach Honolulu in an open boat. They touched at several islands, obtaining supplies of food.

-South Jackson, Mich., is afflicted with a plague of vellow lackets. They swarm around residences thicker than house flies, and South Jackson people resemble small-pox patients. -The schools of Osawatomie, Kau., have

seen closed for want of funds. Citizens are trying to raise by subscription enough money to pay the salaries of the teachers and the janitor. -A Chicago paper has held an election on

the pronunciation of the word "advertise-ment." The question is undecided, as 2% votes were polled for "advertisement" and 236 for "advertisement," which latter has the dictionaries on its side. -The Turkish girl of the present genera-

tion is expected to know as much about mathematics, geography and the sciences as any average American girl, while in needle-work and general housekeeping she sur-passes her American sisters. -The weasels are said to be killing off the

rabbits in Tulare county. The creature comes up behind bunny as he sits at peace with all the world, and, springing upon his back, clings and sucks his life-blood as he runs, until ne drops dead from exhaustion. -A fisherman at Tennville, Ga., claims that he put a worm on a hook and east it

into the water. Soon a minnow caught, then a warmouth perch caught the minnow, and, before he could take them out, a large trout caught and swallowed the whole busi--The mining industries of New Mexico

are undergoing a great development. The Overton and Clay Hays have both been worked with better results within the past year than at any previous period. At pres-ent all the ore has to be carted a distance of -Six hundred Mormons per week, it is ported are passing through Deming into

the State of Chihuahua, where John M. Young, a Mormon leader, has purchased about 6,000,000 acres, and secured a railway franchise from the State line to the guif, near Topplobampo. -The laughing plant of Arabia produces black, bean-like seeds, small doses of which, when dried and powdered, intoxicate like laughing gas. The victim dances, shouts and ghs like a madman for about an hou

when he becomes exhausted and falls asleen to awaken after several hours with no recol-lection of his wild anties. -Probably the largest newspaper ever iblished in this country was The Illuminated Quadruple Constellation, New York, July 4, 1859. It was a 28,000 edition, and sold at 50 cents a copy. The size of this sheet was 70x 100 inches, or almost 49 square feet. 8 pages, 13 columns to the page, or a total of 104 columns, each 48 inches in length.

-The house of a Moslem is always divided into two separate parts, the hearemlik and the selamlik. If the husband gives a dinner he can invite only gentlemen, and the guests can never intrude into the har-remlik. If the wife gives a reception no gentlemen are admitted to disturb the har-mony. In all mosques, theaters, horse cars, ferries, etc., special places are provided for

-On an average about 800 messages are sent daily from New York to London be-tween the hours of 10 and 12. Messages are sent to London and repilled to within four minutes. The result of this wonderful ser-vice is that the New York and London mar-kets are brought so close together that either city feels the slightest fluctuation in the markets of the other almost instanta-neously. -A mammoth scheme is on foot to turn all the machinery in Athens, Ga., by elec-

tricity. At Barnett shoals, about eight

miles from Athens, is enough water power

to turn any number of machines. A party

of Atlanta capitallists have made a proposi-tion to the owners of Barnett shoals to se-cure the use of 10,000-horse power. The com-pany will grant this right, and an electric plant is to be put in, from which, at a small cost, the motive power can be transferred to the city. -A new hospital has just been opened in St. Louis, in which the sick are treated wholly by the hygienic system, without medicine. The principal hygienic agencies and appliances are: 1. Hand manipulations, including massage. 2. Mechanical vibrations -Swedish movement, etc. 3. Careful dieting

both as to quality and the proper combin tions of food. 4. Baths and water applie tions. 5. Electricity. 6. Healthful arrang ment of clothing, securing evenness of ter perature to the entire body and unrestricte action. -American naval officers are men many clothes, and the official etiquette of dress abourd ship is appalling to a landsman. Every officer must have four or five styles of hats and caps, at least as many different kinds of coats, and even prescribed styles of neckties in considerable variety. The captain ordinarily prescribes the uniform of the day, but when a fingship is within signaling distance of another man-of-war the admiral is the authority on clothes as on other things. To appear on deck with the wrong necktie is to invite a reprimand.

-One of a litter of pups born in Muncie, Ind., the other day is the premium freak. It has a human head and a boa constrictor's body. The forelegs are much longer than the hind ones, which gives it a giraffe-like the hind ones, which gives it a giraffe-like appearance when standing on its feet. Its skin is soft and pliable, and is possessed of no hair, with the exception of a very small onsis on the top of the head. Instead of whining, like all pups, it gives out a hideous scream like that of an eagle when fighting for it young. While the freak snaps like a dog and is possessed of a full set of teeth, its instinct causes it not to neglect or disturb its relatives.

its relatives. -A physician in St. Louis says: "I recall case of a young man, personally known to me, who had been dumb for five years. One day he was out hunting, and in the excitement of the chase he yelled with his com-panions till the air resounded with the echo for a mile away. After considerable yelling he surprised his friends by calling upon them with perfect articulation. From that day forward his voice remained, and was as natural as that of any man in the community. There are several such cases on record, though in most of them, unlike the one I have mentioned, the cure has been effected by medical treatment. Electricity is the chief and surest means by which to bring about the happy result."

# THE SPICE OF LIFE.

ALAS! He vowed he loved her as his life-His gentle Caroline. "I want you for my little wife, Dear giril" he cried. "Be m!

"We ne'er can stand before a priest," The maiden sadly said. 'You do not wear your trousers creased, Your necktie is not res!"

- Chicago Tribune.

Maud-Why do you call that ring a war Ethel-I won it in my first engagement, - Key-Interested Old Lady-Ah, Mr. Stroller, I

am glad to see that you have returned from the South; went down on business, I suppose? Mr. Stroller-Yes; my consin wanted me to help him raise Cain. "-Smith, Gray & Co.?a Monthly. There's a question in my mind,

With the answer hard to find, And the study of it gives me little joy; It is this, my darling son; Will the boy shoot the gun! Will the boy shoot the gun!

Or is it, that the gun will shoot the boy?

- Detroit Free Press.

was born with a gold spoon in her mouth. Nell-Yes, and it must have been a tablespo o, I should Judge. Somerville Journal "Doctor," said Mrs. Worrit, "is it really rue that many people are buried allve?"
"None of my patients ever are," replied Dr.

Bella-Estelle is such a lucky girl. She

Graves, - Puck. Mr. Bretzfield-Keep your horse still. Mr. Brechield Level your horse shot at him, Riding Master Metishbon.—Why? You've taken three pictures, haven't you?

Mr. B. -I thought so, but I had not taken the plug

out of the camera. All right; now I have him.

R. M. Mctr.-Well, you've got another "plug" in the camera now.-Ritter and Driver.