WOES OF THE MARRIED STATE.

he could do it in the form of a conundrum

This fellow dragged me into the pitiless

"I wonder what makes men think there's

light of the front window and shouted:

married man?"

good deal longer."

names into the newspapera.

ILLUSTRATED BY ANOTHER STORY.

worse. He's been so tremendously particu-lar, and so anxious to get a great deal in ex-

THROWS IN ANOTHER STORY.

A TALK ON ELEVATED ROADS.

themselves, of course; they're as serious and matter-of-fact as a tramp who hasn't the price of a drink, but there's more to laugh at on the trains, if you have your eyes in

your head, than there ever was in a circus. Whenever I want to freshen up a little and

have some good laughs all to myself I invest a nickel at the nearest elevated rail-

road station and very soon I find myself getting back my money's worth about once in every two seconds. People who always do the sensible thing in business, and could

give points on manners to some of the Four Hundred, can make themselves as awkward

and ridiculous on an elevated car as if they

were clodhoppers who had never traveled nearer first-class than on the towpath of

I've heard a brakeman shout the name

of a stasion three times clearly within six feet of the ear of a Wall street magnate,

who afterward got up and asked, in good faith, the name of the station. I've seen

well-dressed women meet each other on the

cars, both being on the way to some of the shopping places that women delight in; I've heard them get so interested in telling

each other what they wanted to buy that

they forgot there were, other people pres-ent, and when the car stopped and they started to go out they've stopped right in the aisle, just as a lovely woman sometimes

does when promenading with another lovely woman and auddenly hears something that astonishes her. Meanwhile the brakeman

astonishes ner. Meanward the bell rope in has stood with his hand on the bell rope in has stood with his hand on the bell rope in

has stood with his hand on the bell rope in the attitude of somebody's statue of "Expectancy," but also with a suggestion of John L. Sullivan about him, and all the other people in the car have been frowning or grinning, according to their dispositions and the amount of time they have to spare. Then, all of a flash, those two women would take in the situation and take themselves out with a dash which would make the for.

out with a dash which would make the for

tune of a lightning-change artist, and with a couple of blushes that would make the for-

TRACHING AN OLD POLICEMAN.

une of a society debutante.

OUR HOPE IN CANADA.

Erastus Wiman Analyzes the Situation in Regard to Reciprocity.

THE TORY PARTY'S LIMIT

Is a Treaty That Will Admit Natural

Liberals Will Win. ENGLISH GOODS MUST BE TAXED.

IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.

The postponement to an indefinite date of the negotiations between Canada and the United States is not a matter of surprise. The subject is one of such magnitude and the complications are so great that a good deal of hesitance is pardonable. The Government at Washington was in a measure last spring forced to name a date for the commencement of these negotiations, which subsequent events show to have been inop-

The fall elections have a bearing upon this question, and until they are decided it would be injudicious to meddle with the relations now existing. Besides, the absence from Washington, throughout the whole summer, of Mr. Blaine and his continued indisposition to take up serious work is, of course in itself a sufficient cause for delay. Sooner or later, however, and almost certainly within a very early period, a serious attempt will no doubt be made to establish better relations between the two nations. Great Britain, with whom the negotiation is held, will be deenly concerned, because the subject is one which affects her trade in no less than 40 per cent of her empire, which Canada in its area comprises.

The Traffic of the Lakes. It is interesting to note the shape which such an extension of trade would assume.

If, for instance, the same measure of developement is possible on the northern shore of Lake Superior, within Canada, as has taken place on its southern shore within the United States, it is no unreasonable thing now approaching the tonninge of Great Britain, would be doubled. If a proportionate output of minerals and absorption of mer-chaudise would result, and these be handled by American capital and American indus-

try, the profits of those engaged would be creased in like proportion. If from the wheat areas of Minnesota and akota there are constantly received orders for boots and shoes, collars and cuffs, gro-ceries and dry goods, which it profits the American manufacturer and merchant to supply, in what sense would the profit be less satisfactory if orders of a like nature were received from the future occupants of the 1,000 miles square of wheat areas in Manitoba and the Northwest territories? The trade and development of Michigan have contributed largely to the prosperity of the Union, because of the variety and value of her products, the thrift and enterprise of her people and the peculiar advan-tages of the geographical position she occu-

The Trade of Ontario.

Yet, by a reciprocity treaty with Canada, the United States may be just as certain of the trade of Ontario, which resembles Michigan, only is infinitely richer in resources, while in area Ontario equals New York, Pennsylvania and Ohlo. Who will estimate the value of the mineral and agricultural output of Pennsylvania and New York? Yet Governor Andrews, of Massa-chusetts, estimated the wealth-producing potentialities in minerals and agriculture of ova Scotis and New Brunswick as greater than those of the Empire and Keystone States, with the addition of a coast line of fisheries of enormous value.

The time is essentially ripe in the United States for a movement what would enlarge the area of opportunity. The immigration hitherto large, is likely to be greatly aug-mented by the high prices in Europe of greatly increased within the next decade. Yet, in the face of these enormous arrivals, and in spite of the need of a new crop of customers, the available lands for their oc-

The Census returns gave a singular confirmation of the tendency toward a relative decline in agricultural occupancy of lands. The figures show that while the whole coun-The figures show that while the whole country has grown 25 per cent in ten years, the cities have increased over 45 per cent; meantime the farmer population had increased only 14 per cent. While the wheat areas of the world, in the ten years from 1870 to 1880, increased 22,000,000 of acres, of which the United States contributed some 18,000,000, in the succeeding ten years from 1880 to 1890, the wheat areas of the world increased only 5,000,000 of acres, to which the United States contributed to which the I nited States contributed little or nothing. So it will be seen that the new fields for agricultural effort are among the necessities of the immediate

Indeed, with the increase of population in this country at its present rate, exports will, it is asserted, cease in less than ten years, while in the next half century, should the existing proportions hold good of city increase and agricultural expansion, there will be barely enough produced under ex-isting modes of culture to feed the whole population on this continent, unless larger areas are included next door to the United States. If, as some estimate, 200,000,000 of population will need food 50 years hence on this continent, the source of supply within the country is difficult to discover.

The Granary of the World.

Under circumstances so peculiar it is submitted that the time seems most opportune for the opening up of the remainder of the continent not yet fully developed, but which contains the future granary of the world. In addition to this consideration, the immediate need of new markets for the stimulated manufactures is imperative. For 11 years, ending in 1865, a treaty of reciprocity existed between the United States and Canada. Trade between the two countries quadrupled in the short existence of that treaty, and had it continued to this hour at is no exaggerated estimate to believe that a similar growth would have gone forward. Canada profited greatly, owing to our high

The question to be decided upon will be, to what extent the barrier should be removed. It is possible to have unrestricted reciprocity. It is equally possible to limit the operations of the treaty to a list of ar-ticles, as was done in the South American But if this partial measure is adopted, it will practically defeat the largest and most comprehensive movement the United States in its foreign trade pol icy ever attempted.

The Exchange Would Be Fair.

The first great essential of the impendng negotiations will be the free admission into Canada of American manufactures, in addition to natural products. At first glance this seems entirely reasonable, and as Canada gets a market for her natural products as well as her manufactures, the exchange would be entirely fair. Indeed, it is construed by many as more than fair, as Canada would get a market among 60,000,000 while she afforded one of only
5,000,000. But in the case of Canada, she
encounters a great difficulty in even offering a free market with 5,000,000 for American manufactures, because she is part of
the British Empire, from which she now
derives fully one-half of her imports, and
with whom she has a market for her exports just as free as she expects from the
United States under reciprocity.

If she admits American manufactures
free, in common fairness she ought to admit
British manufactures also. To admit both
would be to utterly annihilate her revenue
and bankrnpt her finances, already in the
the lowest state. In ten years her public
debt has increased 52 per cent.

Might Ignore John Ball.

Might Ignore John Ball.

Products to the States.

THE LIBERALS WILL GO FARTHER.

THE LIBERALS WILL GO FARTHER.

If We Demand Unrestricted Reciprocity the Liberal will be affected by the consumers in Canada, who could then use largely of American manufactures, that do not object to a discrimination against Great Britain by the free admission of American goods.

This it is used in the prosessory price that by the free admission of American goods. This, it is urged, is the necessary price that Canadians will have to pay for the best market under the sun. They hold that as long as the United States pursues the protective policy, Canada must levy a tax on products of Great Britain, just the same as she does on the wines of France, the fancy goods of Germany and the fancy goods of Spain.

Meanwhile, however, this advocacy of discrimination against Great Britain is held up by the Tory party as the rankest dis-loyalty to British connection and its open advocates are dubbed "perjured traitors." The Tory Government now in power in Canada was sustained at the elections last spring mainly on this leyal cry, and this, with their dependence for the sinews of war oppose reciprocity, will make it exceed-ingly embarrassing for the Tory negotiators representing Canada. upon the local manufacturers who naturally

Not a Friendly Commission It is with these gentlemen that Mr. Har-rison and Mr. Blaine will have to deal, supplemented also by representatives from Great Britain, who, of course, will view with alarm the tendency of Canada toward fiscal independence, or indeed independ-ence of any kind. Should the English rep-resentative be the Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain, his instincts for the preserva tion of the interests of Birmingham will be keenly alive. His individual fortune came from the manufacture of sorews, made in the suburbs of that city. If the screws from Connecticut and Rhode Island are admitted free into Canada, while those of Birming-ham continue to be charged with a duty equal to that of the United States tarif, Mr. Chamberlain is likely to strenuously object, not because of his personal interests alone, but because this discrimination would

apply to all manufactures.

But these complications would largely disappear with a change in administration in Canada, which is most unlikely. The Tories are anxious for a perpetuation of power, and will doubtless yield many things which would have been deemed im-

possible a year or two ago.

A Chance for the Liberals. The shaking up they got in the recent elections, in the reduction by one-half of their majority; the fact that this majority is derived from the outlying provinces who are least influential and who do not pay the bulk of the taxes; this, with recent dis-closures of corruption, the death of the master mind of the combination, Sir John Macdonald, and above all, the operations of the McKinley bill, in its exactions of the agricultural section, have changed the atti-tude of the Tory party toward the United States. A recent resolution introduced into Parliament by the Premier, Mr. Ab-bott, requesting the Imperial Government to relieve Canada from the operations of the "most favored nation" clause in foreign treaties, is significant of the determination to let the bars partially down between the

two countries.

But it may be relied upon that the whole policy of the Tory party in these negotiations will be to yield just as little as possible, in order to obtain the free admission into the United States of natural products. By this free admission of natural products a chance will be afforded the Tory party in Canada to secure the support of the farmer, the lumberman the miner the faherman into the United States of natural products. Canada to secure the support of the farmer, the lumberman, the miner, the fisherman and the shipper, which once obtained would ettle the tenure of power in that country for the Tories for the next 20 years.

What the Tories Will Not Do. If the United States demands an unre-stricted market in one-half of the Continent in exchange for an unrestricted market in the other half, the Tory party can hardly yield such a concession, and, failing to secure even a partial arrangement, their ten-ure of power will be doomed. Should they thus fail, the Liberal party will, with the food products, and the number of foreigners aid of bye-elections, now likely to be nu-reaching these shores is certain to be merous, and by pressure of public opinion, soon come into power, and a different party having a much more liberal policy toward

customers, the available lands for their occupancy are becoming greatly restricted.

The scenes in Oklahoms within the past
month, in Ashland and other places in the
past winter, imply a "land hunger" that it
seems impossible to appease by the extent
of Government land offered.

Government land offered.

Government land offered.

Great Britain, will hardly lead to used in
the apparent interests of Great Britain that
Canada should be fiscally free. Hence
from diplomacy much cannot be expected
in these negotiations. A larger and better
basis for intimate relations between the two Diplomacy, originated and controlled in Great Britain, will hardly lead to fiscal in-dependence in Canada, because it is against basis for intimate relations between the two countries would flow from legislation, and those who look with the keenest interest at the impending negotiations doubt their immediate success, and rather hope that the subject will be in time remitted to the bodies in which originated the tariffs which

now divide the two countries. It is true that a legislative action of Canada admitting American goods free would have to be consented to by England; but if the movement in this direction sprang from the people of Canada through their Parliament it could hardly be resisted by the imperial power, unless at the risk, which she would hardly assume, of offending 40 per cent of her empire, imperiling its control or forever dooming it to slow growth and stinted developm ERASTUS WIMAN.

CALIFORNIA.

The Country of Delightful Winters.

California is the most attractive and deightful section of the United States, if not of the world, and its many beautiful resorts will be crowded with the best families of the East during the entire winter. It offers to the investor the best open opportunity for safe and large returns from its fruit lands. It offers the kindest climate in the world to the feeble and debilitated; and it is reached in the most comfortable manner over the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. Pullman vestibule sleeping cars leave Chicago by this line every day in the year and go without change or transfer through to San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego. This is a feature not offered by any other line. Write to Charles T. Appleby, Traveling Passenger Agent, Room 303, Bank of Commerce Building, Pittsburg, Pa., if you desire any further information as to country and the accommodations for

Procure it Before Leaving Hor M. B. Kilborn left the West and settled in Orange Valley, New Jersey. He now finds that his favorite remedy for croup is finds that his favorite remen, not sold there and is anxious to get a sup-not sold there and is anxious to get a sup-Here it is in his own words: "Can let me know if Chamberlain's Cough ply. Here it is in his own worus: Can you let me know if Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is to be got in New York City or is sold by any one in New Jersey? I want to get some; it being the best remedy I can find for croup. Since leaving the West I have not required any, but cold weather is coming on and I may need it and am only sorry I did not bring some with me." For sale by demonists

sale by druggists. ESTIMATES furnished by samples at residence on furniture reupholstery. HAUGH & KEENAN.

33 and 34 Water street.

Can be found only at Lechner & Schoen berger's, 69 Fifth avenue. seven years. Easy terms.

REMEMBER the sale of horses and mules at the Manchester stables on Monday.

Who Lived in the Sierra Madre Mountains in Prehistoric Times.

OUR CONTRIBUTIONS TO SCIENCE

An Interesting Building That May Be Taken to the World's Fair.

ENTERPRISE OF BRITISH GUIANA

PWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.

30

Dr. Carl Lumboltz, who is now explo ing the Sierra Madre Mountains in Northern Mexico in the interest of the American Museum of Natural History and the America Geographical So ciety, has accom-plished excellent work, as is evinced by his report to the latter society, which has just been published.

Dr. Carl Lumholts. On the Bavispe river, near Granados, he has found three large pueblos, all of which are in ruins and on the Eastern side of the mountains, 6,850 feet above the sea level. many caves containing remarkable houses built of porphyry pulp. In some cases these houses are three stories high, with windows and stone staircases. The fields in the vicinity indicated that corn, beans and even cotton had been cultivated.

One of the most curious finds, however, was that of a huge jar, standing at the entrance of one of the caverns. It was fully 12 feet high and as much in diameter. It was in as perfect condition as if it had just come from the hands of the maker. Dr. Lumboltz thinks it was used to store Indian corn, Near Nacory several deposits of fossils were found, and one of the exploring party discovered the tusk of a mammoth which was not petrified and measured 6 feet 8 inches long and 26 inches around at its greatest circumference. The natives thought this and the fossils surrounding it the bones of giants. In one part of the mountains the expedition encountered a remarkable range of temperature. The night before Christmas the thermometer stood 22° Fahrenheit and within 24 hours it had risen to a temperature of nearly 1300.

Right here it is worthy of remark that the United States Government is the closest-fisted on this earth so far as patronage of science and scientific institutions are oncerned. As will be observed above all the good work of the Lumboltz expedition is paid for by two scientific societies which get nothing from the public purse. I suppose our mighty legislators go on the theory that sconer or later the Government will fall heir to the splendid collections gathered by individuals, who are generally credited with "riding a hobby" until they become philanthropists through making presents of their accumulations; the Government in the meanwhile waiting like. ernment in the meanwhile waiting like a poor beggar for "dead men's shoes."

This is not idle criticism. A country that haggles over a sum intended for ethnological work, amounting to \$50,009, until it is reduced to \$30,000, a mere fraction of what is annually spent in Congressional junketings, cannot expect to have any great scientifications. ings, cannot expect to have any great scientific institutions. One first class man ought to have all of that as a retainer, I am reminded of a little fact that should shame us. I discovered it in looking over the Government's salary list a couple years ago. At that time Frank H. Cushing, one of the throughout the world, was doing the work under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution and of course, in the pay of the Government. According to the list, his

salary aggregated \$1,200 a year! One of Boulanger's Frames. The Duchess D'Uzes, of France, was one of the many women infatuated by the late General Boulanger. Although socially far bethough socially far be-neath her, she assisted him time and again, not only

with her influence, but with cash as well. Indeed beau personally spent 300,000 francs belonging to the
Duchess during the last
two years, while she contributed 3,000,000 francs to
aid his cause. aid his cause. True, it was

not Boulanger alone that Duchess D'Uzes, she wished to aid. She looked forward to placing the Comte de Paris on the French placing the Comte de Paris on the French throne, and in consequence making her own title of more value, through the efforts of the other in his own behalf. Anything threat-ening the stability of the Republic was cer-tain to strengthen the chances of the leading

nonarchial aspirant.

However, it is pleasing to note that the Duchess is possessor of attainments other than political. Distinguished in art and than political. Distinguished in art and musical circles, she has now entered the field of literature through the medium of a novel just published entitled "Julien Masily." The authoress uses the pseudonym of Manuela. The story is not long, but is said to be extremely interesting. What most of the French people wonder at is that a woman so devoted to society and its attendant duties and enterprises can find time for the arts. time for the arts.

Another Race of Dwarfs.

Pittsburg contained a great many dwarfs the past week and thought they were great curiosities, but, in Africa the same class of people are considered a drug on the market that is, if that country contains any market to be influenced. Du Chaillu found an immense number of dwarfs-the Obangos-in West Africa 30 years ago; Schweinfurth a nother lot called the Akka's; then Stanley contributed his quota under the name of the Tik i-tiki's, and now the Frenchman Gaillard has found another country on the upper Sangha river intested with these little Sangha river intested with these little people, who are called the Babingas. They live in the forests and are great elephant hunters. They supply quite a number of the other tribes with meats in exchange for regetables and manufactures. They are not fighters as is the case with the other midget tribes of Africa, and withdraw to other parts in preference to quarreling with their

A Very Ancient Fort. I see it proposed by Florida to reproduce old Fort Marion at the Chicago World's Fair, to be used as a State building. This would make a very attractive exhibit, if practicable, but, as its most interesting hisory dates away beyond the time during which the fortress has been known by that name, the public would require considerable information in reference to it before they would tully appreciate its importance. This would go back to a period when it was known as St. Mark's Castle. It stands at the entrance of the harbor of St. Augustine, and is built of coquina, a conglomerate of fine shells and sand. Its construction convoiced over 100 years ending in

force under Colonel Daniel in 1702; this brave soldier burning the abandoned town when he found he could make no impression on the castle. This expedition cost the South Carolina colony a heap of money and is noteworthy as having caused the first issue of paper currency in America. Again the town was raided in 1727 and the fort itself besieged in 1728 by Governor Oglethorpe of South Carolina. The famous Governor made another unsuccessful effort 15 years later, although his party captured and scalped 40 of the Spaniards right under the castle walls. By the treaty of 1763, Florida was ceded to the British under whose control it remained for 20 years. During this time, according to an excellent authority, it was considered the prettiest fort in the British dominions. Its castellated battlements; its formidable bastions, with their frowning guns; its lofty and



Old Fort Marion

mposing sally-port, surrounded by Spanish arms; its pertcullis, moat, draw-bridge; its circular and ornate sentry boxes at each principal parapet angle; its commanding outlook tower, and its stained and mossgrown massive walls, impress the external observer as a relic of the distant past; while a ramble through its heavy casemates, its crumbling Roman chapel with elaborate portice and inner altar and hely water portice and inner after and noty water niches, its dark passages, gloomy vaults and more recently discovered dungeons, brings one to ready credence of its many traditions of inquisitorial tortures, of de-caying skeletons found in the latest opened chambers chained to the rusty ringbolts, and

chambers chained to the rusty ringbolts, and of slieged subterranean passages to the neighboring convent. Thus it appeared only a few years ago and will practically appear if reproduced at Chicago.

I must add that after the 20 years' possession by the British it was ceded back to Spain in exchange for the Bahama Islands, and in 1821 was turned over to the United States and its name changed to Fort Marion, since which its bistory does not amount to since which its history does not amount to

An Interesting Little Country.

While on the subject of World's Fair exhibits, I think that the endeavor of little British Guiana to have itself represented is worthy of note. There is really nothing extraordinary to come from that country, with the exception of a few unfamiliar with the exception of a few unfamiliar native woods of value, but it is the erterprise of this tiny colony that entitles it to distinction. Although having the disadvantage of a poor quality of citizens—the criminal class at the last census numbering fully 30 per cent of the population—it has steadily developed its resources.

In 1747 two schooners carried to Europe the entire produce of the country. In 1889

the entire produce of the country. In 1889 the exports amounted to over \$11,000,000, made up chiefly of gold, sugar, rum and molasses. This is an excellent showing for a country with an area of only 109,000 square miles and a population of 282,066. It amounts to nearly \$41 a head; that of the United States aggregating only \$13. By all means let us have little Guiana at the Fair,

Miss Cornwallis West is an English



is so trivial a place, in fact, that the ordinary Miss Cormodilis West gazetter does not deem it of sufficient import to mention it. But that fact is not of much consequence to the young lady concerned. Even if Hans Heinrich's domain is not above 8x10 feet in area, she will get a Prince, who is hand-some, young and is, moreover, the heir to all the paternal titles and estates. The prospective bride is a daughter of the famous "professional beauty" of the same name. She is not above 18 years of age, having made her debut at the first drawing room of the present season, and shortly afterward met her Prince at a London ball. She is described as having inherited all the charms of her mother, although of a different type of loveliness and slightly taller.

I do not know whether the opportunity extends to our American girls or not, but it is a fact that the London Graphic recenty contained the following advertisement: "A woman of title, moving in the first so-ciety, will receive a young lady into her house as a friend; terms, £2,000 a year." Now, there's a chance to buy one's way right into the ranks of the English nobility, and that without the encumbrance of a pen-niless "lord" or "count" husband. The opportunity to make the acquaintance of the bright scions of royalty is certainly worth something, even if that something ounts to \$10,000 a year, and then there really no telling what may be gained by such acquaintanceship. Sometimes our girls spend more than that for a less return; but, ah—thank goodness, it is not often.
Wilkir.

To have the shakes that are produced by chills and fever or bilious remittent fever. Prevent them and every other form of malarial disease with Hostotter's Stomach Bitters, the grand fortifier and defensive medicine of the age. Dyspepsia, kidneyand liver complaint, constipation, rheumatism and debility are also remedied by this beneficent medicine. You Needn't Be a Shaker

A Special One Day Sale of Men's Custom Made Overcoats at \$12 Each.

Monday morning we offer for sale a superb line of men's overcoats, including imported kerseys, miltons, chinchillas and Irish frieze, at \$12 each. This sale will be in force for one day only, as these garments are the last shipment we will receive from our great purchase made over a week ago. The overcoats we offer are all of the latest styles, the newest shades and are lined with imported cloth cassimere linings or fine serve linings; have silk velvet collar or serge linings; have silk velvet collar, or cloth collar or inlaid velvet collar, satin cloth collar or inlaid velvet collar, satin sleeve linings, and are made up single or double breasted. You have a choice on Monday from this grand collection of overcoats worth fully \$20 to \$28 at only \$12. Don't put off calling until later, because this sale is for Monday only. The most magnificent assortment of men's overcoats at \$12 ever exhibited to the public.

P. C. C. C. Pittsburg Combination Clothing Company, corner Grant and Diamond streets.

erate of fine shells and sand. Its construction occupied over 100 years, ending in 1756, which is attested by an inscription over the gateway, carved with the arms of Spain in the stone.

Throughout its history, it has been the scene of numberless battless and skirmishes. It witnessed the pillage of St. Augustine by English buccaneers in 1665; again it was unsuccessfully besieged by a South Carolina. For sale by druggists.

They Dread Cold Weather.

Persons subject to muscular rheumatism have good reason for dreading the cold weather of the winter months. They will find much relief, however, if not a permanent cure by English buccaneers in 1665; again it was unsuccessfully besieged by a South Carolina.

him his duties. It didn't take long to show him how to bustle out drunken men at their respective stations, for, as I've already re-marked, the fellow had been on the police force. When it came to the various calls, The Merry Little Story Teller Writes however, the new man's previous experience wasn't any good to him, for all the calling he had done while a guardian of the peace was on his favorite servant girls on his beat and at the side doors of saloons. At length the conductor got tired and remarked: for Dispatch Readers.

A Nickel Invested on an L Road Brings the Best Returns Known. SOME ODD TALES BY WAY OF VARIETY

'Same at this end!" shouted the new I was taking a hard think in the darkest corner of a hotel reading room the other day when I was found by a conundrum fiend-one of the worst of his species-one of the eapest funny show in town. kind that would joke about his dead wife if

"Say! Who lives longest: a bachelor or "A bachelor," said I, "for he's ashamed

to die without making a record." ADJUTANT GENERAL MCCLELLAND and Gen-"You're wrong, little fellow," said he;
"they live about the same length of time—
but the married man thinks his life is a

But the married man thinks his life is a "You're wrong, little fellow," said he;

my fun in abusing married men and women saying ugly things just because some people appen to be married? I haven't any per-THE National Lancers of Boston, a crack ional reasons for finding fault with such Eastern military organization, is making a tour of the South in a body. The organiza-tion is 90 strong, and last week it was re-ceived by President Harrison in Wash ington. okers, for having been a bachelor as far back as I can remember, and no blushing damsel having ever tried to take me at a

disadvantage in leap year; still, I don't think such jokes are entirely fair. No square man will bet on a sure thing, and no decent fellow ought to twit a man or woman about what they can't help unless they get themselves into divorce courts and their ington Infantry will be held in the armory on next Tuesday evening, November 3, at 8 o'clock. A full turnout is requested, as business of importance to every member will be transacted. LIEUTHNANT JOHN POST, of the Eighteenth

I always think that particular class of jokers have drawn blanks in the matrimonial lottery, and want to think every man they meet is as bad off as themselves. As for the men they make fun of, they can COMPANY I, of McKeesport, has succeeded afford to put on the style of the private soldier in the late civil war who was or-

dered by his company commander to come from behind a tree which was keeping a great many bullets from exploring his true inwardness. It was in the midst of a lively CAPTAIN W. H. WASSELL received his orders from the War Department in Washing-ton last week, and will leave for Fort Keogh, engagement, and the private felt very un-comfortable at receiving such orders, but at

last he shouted: "No you don't, Captain! I know what's the matter with you; you wish you were in my fix and had this tree yourself." Sometimes the fellow who makes lots of ugly digs at married folks is a bachelor who's so mean at heart that he hasn't ever had enough man in him to propose to a good girl and take her for better and for

change for the very little he has to give that he overreaches himself and catches a regu-lar Tartar, who makes things so lively for him that the last state of that man is agreat deal more uncomfortable than the first. I'm sorry enough for such chaps when I meet them to squander a pitying word or two last Thursday afternoon on the Saltworks range of the Fourteenth Regiment. There were two entries from each of the regiments, and one from Battery B. Corporal Stewart, of the battery, and Sergeant Templeton, of the Fourteenth, tied for first place, but in the shoot off Templeton won. The scores were: Templeton, 74: Stewart, 74; Turner, 67; Knox, 53, and Brody, 49. The possible score was 100. them to squander a pitying word or two upon them, but I must own up to feeling a good deal like an ex-Confederate officer of whom I once heard. He chanced to be traveling somewhere

He chanced to be traveling somewhere up North, where he ran into a town and saw the railway platform full of G. A. R.'s and other war veterans who were going somewhere on a little demijohn picnic. While "the boys" were waiting for their train to come and were swapping war stories and chews of tobacco to while the time away, there was wheeled up a poor chap who had lost both legs and one arm during the unpleasantness and hadn't yet received the comforting unction of a pension, so he was passing the hat with the hope of keeping out of the poorhouse a little longer. When the Confederate dropped a ten-dollar bill into the hat the old fellow was scared almost out of shoot was for a purse of \$50, and was won by Templeton with a score of \$8. Lieutenant Hull's score was \$1. Hull was the winner of the Robb medal a few weeks ago, and the match last Monday was the result of the first contest. Sergeant Templeton's score was a remarkably good one, and places him in the front ranks of shooters in Western Pennsylvania. Another match between the same men is spoken of.

ACCORDING to a circular issued by Colonel ACCORDING to a circular iss

of Pless. Now, do not the old fellow was scared almost out of try to find out anything shout the young man examined the bill and found it was genuine that been extended to November 14. The season was to have closed yesterday, but in he got back enough breath to say:
"Much 'bliged, comrade. Reckon you
was there yourselt, ch?" "Yes," was the reply, "but not on your side." "That so? Gosh! Then I reckon your conscience is touched after all these years, an' you think that 'twas mean of the South to make so much trouble for us Northern

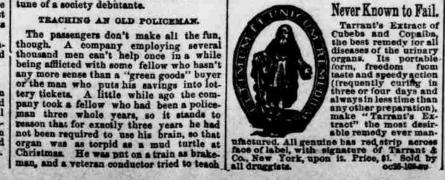
troops?"
"Not a bit of it!" roared the ex-grayback, with some highly expressive scriptural lan-"Gosh! Then what did you gimme all this money for?"
"What for? Gratitude—that's what for, I've seen a good many Yankees in my time, but you're the first one that's been trimmed to suit me." That's the way I feel toward the fellow who's always saying things about other men's wives and then ties himself to a female terror until death or divorce do them
part. Dropping from the sentimental to
the practical, as the young fellow said when
he fell from a tree in front of his ladylove's window and right into the mouth of the family bulldog, to whom he had never been properly introduced, I wonder how we ever smiled in New York before we had the ele-There's nothing funny about the roads

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"See here, cully; when we stop at a sta-tion you listen to me an' then holler out the same for your end of the car. See?" The new man thought he did, and the train went on. The first station was Chatham Square and the conductor roared:
"Chatham Square! Change cars for Sec-

man, and everybody laughed—everybody but the conductor. The elevated railroad is the biggest and

Merrily yours,
MARSHALL P. WILDER.

GOSSIP OF THE GUARD.

CAPTAIN A. P. SHANNON, of the Washington Infantry, is confined to his home with a badly sprained ankle.

INSPECTOR GENERAL MCKIBBIN qualified on the range of the Eighteenth Regiment last week with a score of 40. It was Colonel Mc-Kibbin's first attempt at shooting, and the score was a good one.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Wash

Regiment, is proving himself quite a terror to the toughs who infest the vicinity of the regimental armory. Last week he arrested two of them, and they are now runticating in the county jail as a consequence.

n getting a new rifle range on the line of the Baltimore and Onio road. It is said to be a good one, and will have all the distances up to 630 yards. The company held its annual shoot on the Saltworks range yesterday.

Montana, about the 10th of November. Mr. Wassell has been assigned to the Indian company attached to the Twenty-second Infantry.

THE annual report of the Adjutant General of New York shows the State forces October to be: Fourteen regiments, one battalion of infantry and 45 separate companies of infantry, 5 battalions of artillery, 1 troop of cavalry, and 3 signal corps. There are 751 officers and 12,992 enlisted men in the New York service, and it has been decided to replace the Remington rifle which they now have by the modern Springfield rifle, as used in Pennsylvania.

THE shoot for the marksmen's buttons ffered by Captain Henry Schmidt, of Company A. Fourteenth Regiment, took place last Thursday afternoon on the Saltworks

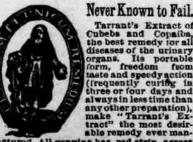
THE much talked of match between Sergeant Templeton, of Company A, Fourteenth Regiment, and Lieutenant Hull, of Company B, took place last Monday at Saltworks. The

season was to have closed yesterday, but in view of the good weather and the general desire in the First and Second Brigades for an extension, two weeks additional has been added in which to qualify men. According to the new order, regimental inspectors must have their consolidated reports in the hands of the brigade ordnance officers by November 6, or they will not be included in the regimental ratings and will be too late for publication.

Orders have been issued by General Snowden for the court-martial of Colonel W. B. Smith and Lieutenant Bell, both of the Third Regiment. The court will sit at division headquarters in Philadelphia November 17, and will be composed of General Gobin, Colonel Hawkins, of the Tenth Regiment; Colonel Schall, of the Sixth Regiment; Colonel Smith, of the Eighteenth Regiment Colonel Frank Mages, of the Eighth Regi Colonel Frank Mages, of the Eighth Regiment, and Lieutenant Colonel Cuyler as judge advocate. The officers selected by General Snowden are the oldest commandants in the three brigades and most of them veterans of the late war. No nonsense will be allowed with the court and the charges against Colonel Smith will be sifted to the bottom. Of course the possibility of the disbandment of the Third Regiment is the principal topic of discussion in the First Brigade, and, as a consequence, considerable figuring is being indulged in as to the ownership of the armory building in case of such an event. It was built by popular subscription, but maintained by the State. The final ownership would evidently have to be settled by a law suit.

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