ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY & 1846.

Business Office-Corner Smithfield

and Diamond Streets. News Rooms and Publishing House 78 and 80 Diamond Street, in New Dispatch Building.

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TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

POSTAGE PREE IN THE UNITED STATES. DATLY DISPATOR, One Year S A 00 DAILY DISPATCH, Per Quarter. 200
DAILY DISPATCH, One Month. 70 DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, 1 year., 10 0 DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, 3 m'ths, 2 50

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PITTSBURG, SUNDAY, NOV. 8, 1891.

BLAINE AND M'KINLEY.

It is not surprising to hear the names of Blaine and McKinley already mentioned with high approval from many quarters as the ideal Republican ticket for 1892. Only two doubts stand in the way; one whether Biaine will run-the other as to the likelihood of McKinley being willing to take second place.

While there is nothing positive so far as to either, neither doubt seems at all formidable. Mr. Blaine is in uncommon good health just now. Those who wrote about him as a very sick man last summer are constrained to admit that he has shown up in excellent trim at Washington. As to Major McKinley, it is precisely because he is an admittedly great figure in the politics of the day that he can afford to take second place. Besides, there is no Republican in public life who need feel ashamed to give precedence to the one man, Blaine, whose intellectual lead is no longer a matter of competition but of universal acknowledgment.

Such a ticket would, indeed, be powerful to conjure with. If the Republicans e fortunate enough to secure Blaine and McKinley the resulting campaign will be without a parallel as an able presentation of American interests.

OUR BENEFIT FROM CHICAGO'S FAIR. position when Chicago opens its great World's Fair is so absurd that it it has been advanced time enough to put a quietus upon it. When Chicago is drawing everybody in a sight-seeing mood

that is precisely the occasion for Pittsburg also to put its best foot forward. Many thousands of people will travel through Pittsburg to Chicago. They will want to see everything of interest on the route, and here is the half-way stopping place between the seaboard and the big

city of the lakes. All over the world is spread the fame of our industries, of our gas, petroleum and coal mines. Our Exposition should also then be at its best. It will not, of course, compare with the great International Fair at Chicago But it may be made much more interesting by the adoption of new ideas than it has been vet. One year ago THE Dis-PATCH offered prizes for suggestions of the best methods to increase interest in our Exposition. Among others received were plans for monumental structures of coal, iron, steel and glass to be built by contributions of material from these local

industries and to serve as municipal landmarks and famous advertisements. There is time to carry this idea into effect before the Chicago Fair. The Exposition managers should be thinking about it now in place of tacking of shutting up during the very best opportunity the Pittsburg Exposition will ever have to help the renown of the city.

BUSINESS WITH BRAZIL.

The valuable results to be secured from the policy of seeking to extend the markets for our manufactured products in the vast and growing field of South America are reflected in our local reports to-day. The furnishing of structural iron for large buildings there is a department of enterprise capable of almost illimitable growth, and it is satisfactory to local pride to learn that a Pittsburg establishment has already contracts for a considerable amount of

work in that line. Considered by itself the amount of work Bridge Company of a roundhouse and and for two other railway bridges in of the law with regard to the limitations playment for Pittsburg workmen and profit for Pittsburg capital. But it is the promise of expansion which gives this America is a continent of half developed resources, and the beginning of such orders will be followed by an immense increase. The policy of extending our business to the South American Republics is for a free public library. But, with a bearing good fruit and will yield far view to providing for one contingency greater returns in future.

SAVAGE RESPONSIBILITY.

It is questionable policy to allow a tribe of Indians like the Cherokees to maintain their present attitude of semi-independence. The longer they continue as a distinct people, and advance in civilization, the more tenacious will they become of

Yet the Indians which enjoy this independence are among the most advanced in grounds. the arts of peace. The Cherokees are what might be called a civilized people. They maintain their tribe,

and in some respects have a distinct na- evading the decisions against it; and tional existence-so distinct and so inde-United States without being naturalized, distinct as it ever was.

The question as to how best to treat the Indian has occasioned a great deal of recent discussion. The weight of opinion is, however, in favor of breaking up the tribes as soon as practicable. The reservation system does well enough for Indians who have not advanced beyoud the shepherd stage, but as soon as they have learned the art of agriculture the further maintenance of the reservation is an injury to them. It retards their progress, and should be abandoned as soon as possible. It is personal responsibility which drills a man in self-reliance, and makes him capable of

he should be placed on the footing of other persons in the United States just as soon as he has been educated to a point

sible. THE G. A. R. ORDER. The order of General Palmer, of the G. A. R., on the participation of members of the order in public parades where the Confederate colors are displayed was foreshadowed before the election, but was delayed so that it might not seem to be devised for political effect. It is couched in moderate language, and even goes to extremes in avowing admiration for the spirit of commemoration for heroes on the part of the South. But it points out the indisputable fact that the Confederate colors were the standard of attack on the the better for Ireland. United States Government, and that the members of the G. A. R. cannot partici-

pate where they are displayed without

holding his own in the contest of life.

And it is especially for this reason that

each individual Indian should be made

personally responsible. In other words,

where progress in civilization is made pos-

neglecting the pledge of the order to inculcate the principles of loyalty. On all the ordinarily accepted rules of public conduct the order is well founded. There never was in history such a remarkable liberty given to the adherents of a lost cause as has been shown in this country. Imagine a procession displaying the Stuart colors in England thirty years after the outbreak of 1745, or the Bonapartist colors in Paris under the Bourbons, or the Republican colors under Napoleon III. In any other nation in the world such a display would be correctly interpreted as summons to revolution; and even now it is difficult to see how it can express any other sentiment than that of enmity to

federate flag was raised. Yet we all know that the meaning of the displays of the Confederate flag in the South has no such meaning. There may be a few irreconcilables who hate the United States Government: but with the vast majority of the Southern people it is an extreme and ill-judged expression of a mere sentiment which they keep entirely separate from their practical views. The outherners hold in dear memory the days of fighting and suffering for the Confederate flag; ist if anyone should take the occasion of its display to call the South to arms under it it is safe to say that the South alone could be trusted to suppress

the Government against which the Con-

any such crazy oratory. The order of the G. A. R. Commander is therefore justified on ordinary grounds; but from the practical side, it may be doubted if it might not as wisely have been omitted. The Confederate flag foolishness is simply the display of an ex-The idea of closing the Pittsburg Ex. aggerated sentiment which will die out soonest if ignored most completely.

EDISON ON LIFE.

Mr. Edison, in an interview else where goes what seems a long distance from his ordinary work of making the most practical application of his knowledge of electrical force, in developing a theory that all atoms have intelligence, will power, vitality and choice of selection of their own. But in the details of the theory Mr. Edison shows that it is capable of coming close to a practical relation with the worl of scientific experimentalists, although unfortunately there seems to be no way of demonstrating the truth or falsity of the theory.

The same idea has occurred to specula. tive students of natural philosophy since the days of Pythagoras, but few have gone so far in maintaining it or applied it so closely to modern science as Edison. The sum of attainable knowledge on such a subject at present is that we do not know. We know that there are certain forms of life so closely akin to ours that we can recognize in them intelligence, will power, communicative ideas, and perthat the denial of soul ceive to such forms of life as dogs and horses is purely arbitrary and dogmatic. We also know that the forms of life go away from what we recognize as such by gradations until we lose sight of will power in the plants; and, finally, are unable to perceive any life at all in inorganic matter. There may be a life there which is so far removed from ours that we cannot perceive it; but the speculation is to a certain degree cut short by recognizing that if there is it cannot be what humanity defines as

The speculation is an exceedingly interesting one even if no one can tell whether it is a guess at the great realities or a merely clever imagination. This may be one of the great secrets to be revealed in

the next world. THE COURTS ON TRUSTS.

The decisions declaring the Tilden will invalid as creating a trust not in accordcomprised in the building by the Keystone ance with public policy has an interesting phase outside the one already commented machine shops for the railway at Santos, on in these columns. It is the strict view Brazil, furnishes no mean amount of em- placed on the creation of trusts. In this aspect the decision would be a satisfactory one if it were not in addition an illustration of the irony of events by which trusts susiness its most gratifying aspect. South | in the main innocuous are declared invalid while few of the obnoxious ones meet with any interference.

The trust created by the Tilden will was primarily to take charge of an endowment after another, the testator added discre tionary powers until the trustees were left at liberty to hold the property in trust and apply its revenue to any purpose at their discretion. This was creating a perpetual trust without any clearly defined limitation to the powers of the trustees; and such a trust the New York courts hold to be invalid. It is a case somewhat akin what they may consider their peculiar to the Pittsburg and Lake Erie stock trust which was nullified a few years ago by the courts of this State on similar

Such a rigid view of the courts on the subject of trusts would be gratifying if it but | were not for the severe commentary conthey have abandoned the old tribal tained in the fact that at the same time form of government for one which these decisions are rendered the Standard is republican in character. They Oil Trust flourishes untouched; the are to a large extent an autonomous people. | Sugar Trust has found little difficulty in | in

scores of other trusts which illu pendent of the United States that a how they can be created for obnoxious Therokee could not become a citizen of the purposes wax and thrive. It is one of the United States without being naturalized, singular features of our system of justice the same as if they had been born on that the notable cases in which the trusts foreign soil. The law governing this tribe are ruled out are those in which the trust has been modified somewhat, but the nationality of the tribe is practically as created to engross and monopolize commerce and industry have so far been able

to laugh at the law. The courts should not relax their enmity against trusts of loose and inimical character. But they should direct it with more vigor and discrimination against the immense organizations which have had little interference in late years with their function of squeezing millions annually out of the masses of producers and con-

THE CORK ELECTION. The success of the McCarthy wing of the Home Rule party in the Cork election gives a tolerably conclusive proof that the majority of the Irish voters are with that element. Cork was Mr. Parnell's own borough and the election was for his sucessor. If the Parnell element was in the najority anywhere it might be expected to be in Cork. The very decisive victory of Fiavin, therefore, really settles the wholly unnecessary fight as to which wing constitutes the party that is likely to

succeed. With this result it seems as if the old faction fight might be laid aside. There was really no reason for keeping it up at all. All true Home Rulers are agreed as to the measures to be advocated, and both for the effect on the English people, and for the direct realization of the objects of the Irish party, they should pull together. The fight since the death of Parnell has been solely the expression of personal animosities, and has been accompanied by incidents that reflected no credit upon either side. The sooner it can be ended

Yet the unfortunate bitterness which inspires the factional divisions indicates that it is to be kept up, by an appeal to the Tory majority to unseat Flavin. When the Irish cause has reached the stage where nothing but the divisions of its own supporters can defeat, the fatality that has always presided over factions in that country bids fair to furnish the disastrous

Now there is an intimation that the New York Legislature will be a deadlock, with a majority of two for one party in the Senate, and the same majority for the other party in the House. In most cases that sort of a check would prevent bad legislation; but New York politics have reached the pass where it is probable that under these cirnstances the jobbers of both parties will pool their issues without fear of party re-

In his despair over the result of the New York election, the religious Colonel Shepard has expressed a wish that he lived in Ohio. There is nothing to prevent his moving to Ohio that we know of, unless the people of Ohio getwind of it in time to fortify the

"THE sworn statement of Roswell P Plower's election expenses ought to prove uncommonly interesting reading," remarks the New York Tribune. And perhaps the statement of Fassett's election expenses might have the additional interest derivative from the fact that it was money thrown away. It is not very smart to call for state ments of only the expenses of the opposite party.

THE talk of a big display of militia at the World's Fair is enthusiastic, but in one point of view, perhaps, it is a little ill judged. With a view of impressing the for-eign visitors as to our military capabilities it might be better to keep the militia away.

Ir is a subject of congratulation that, however election results are split up be tween the parties, the free silver business coinage in each State carried the day, with the exception of Iowa, where both parties were equally on the silver side.

"BANK examiners should be examined as to why they do not report shaky banks quicker," remarks the New York Pre should not the Comptroller of the Currency be examined as to why he is not able make his examiners attend to business?

A BANK failure in Berlin has pricked the bubble of a big brewery corporation scheme whose shares sunk out of sight with a drop of about 80 per cent. As members of the Imperial family and the Cabinet were badly caught in the drop we may expect the t to take active measures for the ession of inflation.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE announce that smoking does not injure the throat. With this authority smokers will continue smoking just as they would if the opinio had been the other way.

THE People's Party seems to be out of the field in both its former strongholds-Kansas and Nebraska. The incursion of the Alliance into politics having proved thus shortlived, its leaders may perceive the wisdom of making its business features demonstrate its value to the farm

An enterprising town builder is building a town in New Jersey and calls it Cleveland-on-the-Hill. In New York things seem to be the other way and present the aspect of Hill-on-the-Cleveland. By a careful comparison of the predictions

of the politicians just before election we are able to arrive at the conclusion that expert coliticians are no better able to tell how dections are going than other people, or else that they are unwilling to let their for knowledge be known of men.

In the season of congratulations why should not enthusiastic rejoicing be ad-dressed to Boyer and McCamant from those distinguished travelers, Livsey and Marsh

Some partisan reports have represente that Attorney General Hensel lost his head and his temper during the investigation By the taste of his arguments the majority of the Senate and the defendants in the case would do wisely to hustle around and find

THE quiet which reigns at Rio and that which was maintained at Warsaw have a strong family resemblance.

Even if we are going to commit the blunder of getting into a Jingo war, there is no reason for aggravating it with the further blunder indicated by the New York reports of sending vessels to sea with repairs

THE LIGHT OF OTHER DAYS

Unites in Wedlock an Aged Couple Who Were Schoolmates in Childhood. Oil City, Nov. 7.—[Special.]—The central figures of attraction at the Union depot this afternoon, pending the departure of the Lake Shore train, were a venerable bridal couple. They were Mr. and Mrs. John

Willey, the former 74 years of age and the latter 70.

Two months ago Mrs. Willey, then as for a number of years Mrs. Onve Nickerson, a widow, went from here to visit at Youngstown. While there she and Mr. Willey, who had been schoolmates in the long ago, metagain. "The light of other days," hidden by the developments of more than half a century, shone on them again. As the result of the meeting Mr. Willey came to Oil City last week, and day before yesterday the two took a quiet trip to Franklin and returned man and wife. They left this afternoon for Raymilton, Pa., and will go from there to Willey, the former 74 years of age and the man and wife. They left this afternoon f Raymitton, Pa., and will go from there Youngstown, where the groom is engaged

BITS OF LOCAL LORE. Picturesque and Peculiar Things From Old-Time Pages-How Dr. Manassch Cutler Looked a Century Into the Future-Pennsylvania's Frontage on Lake Erie.

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.] -A friend has asked me for further facts neerning Dr. Manasseh Cutler and the ophecy he made more than a century o, which was alluded to in my article Pittsburg on the Sea," in THE DISPATCH last Sunday. The portion of the prediction there quoted was that in regard to the Ohio river becoming "more loaded than any other stream on earth," which has been more than fulfilled. The other portion of the prophecy of Dr. Cutler, which has also been realized long ago was in regard to steamboats. Dr. Cutler in the year 1787 wrote these notable words: "It is worthy of observation that in all probability steam-boats will be found to be of infinite service in all free river navigation." This the reader should bear in mind was a year before "Poor John Fitch" launche Delaware the curious invention which he abandoned soon after; it was twenty years before Fulton's practically successful application of steam to navigation and almost twenty-five years before the "New Orleans" the first steamboat which ruffled the West

ern waters, was built at Pittsburg. The fact that Cutier made this prediction at the time he did is one of the indications that he was an unusually well equipped man fully abreast of the times, and with the light he had, peering even into the future with keen and correct vision. He was in addition to being a man of culture and of much genius, second as a scientist only to Benjamin Franklin, whom he well knew, and although no successful experiments with steamboats had been made in America he was doubtless acquainted with the fact that in Europe the Marquis de Jouffrey had worked a steamboat, on the Seine, in 1780, that in the very year he wrote (1787) Miller and Symington had fully demonstrated the practicability of propelling a boat by steam.

Dr. Cutler was the agent of the New England-Ohio Company, consisting largely of and-Ohio Company, consisting largely of Revolutionary army officers, who formed the first settlement in Ohio, at Marietta, in 788. He also was the author of the celebrates Ordinance of Freedom" or "Ordinance of 787," which was the fundamental lay of the territory northwest of the Ohio river and made it an anti-slavery land. It was in a pamphlet describing the country and ad-vertising it to prospective or possible settlers that he made the noteworthy s in regard to the Ohio river

First of the Side-Wheelers

-Apropos of steamboats, it seems strongly probable that the form or principle of construction of the "side-wheelers" had its origin in the mind of a Pittsburg, or rather Fort Pitt mechanical genius, long be fore steam was applied to the propulsion of any water craft. What for lack of a better name might be called a side-wheel row boat

any water craft. What for lack of a better name might be called a side-wheel row boat was attracting considerable attention on the waters here in 1761. Information of this curiosity which perhaps in a crude way conveyed the initial suggestion of the steamboat, has been preserved in a quaint entry in the journal of James Kenny, who was a trader, and a very wide-awake observer, at Fort Pitt. He says:

"A young man called William Ramsey has made two little boats, being s quair at ye sterns and joined together at ye sterns by a swivel make ye two in form of one boate, but will turn round shorter than a boate of ye same length, or raise with more safety in falls and in case of striking on rocks; he has also made an engine that goes with wheels, closed in a box to be worked by one man, by sitting on ye end of ye box and tredding on treddles at bottom with his feet, sets ye wheels agoing, which work scullers or short paddles fixed over ye gunnels, turning them round; ye under ones, always laying hold on ye water, will make ye boate go as if two men rowed, and he can steer at ye same ye water, will make ye boate go as if two men rowed, and he can steer at ye same time by lines, like flow lines." Here was the first "side-wheeler."

Pennsylvania's Triangle on Lake Erie. -The little triangle of Pennsylvania territory which extends above her general northern border (the 42° line), including Erie (and sure to some day include the northern terminus of Pittsburg's outlet to the waters of the lakes—the ship canal), was the last addition which the State received and the patent issued to the State and the patent issued to the State for it was the first land patent granted by the United States Government. This was in 1792. It was not until then that Pennsylvania assumed the proportions that she now presents. The work was not accomplished in a day. Originally the little tract that Pennsylvania coveted to secure a lake border belonged to New York, but its title became vested in the general government (in 1781), very fortunately for Pennsylvania, for had it not been first ly for Pennsylvania, for had it not been first relinquished to the United States, it is very probable that this commonwealth could

never have secured it.

As it was, it could only be secured through As it was, it could only be secured through considerable diplomacy and by long delay. The acquisition of the triangle was first attempted in 1781 and the work occupied the attention of many minds almost constantly for the succeeding eight years. The transfer was fought with much obstinancy and some rancor in several congresses. All New England members were opposed to the transfer, and William Maelay, the Pennsylvania Senator, was its chief champion and defender. He says in his journal: "So plain a case, I never before saw cost so much trouble." General Arthur St. Clair, whose home was at Chestmut Ridge, Westmoreland county, was prominent in the various transactions. The triangle consisting of over 202,000 acres was sold for \$151,640 50, or 75 cents an acre, the deed of confirmation being issued March 3, 1792, and the payment was made at Fort Pitt, the Indian claim having been previously quieted by the State in a treaty made on the Muskingum.

Beginnings of the Pennsy.

Beginnings of the Pennsy. -In April, 1826, was taken the first de cisive step in that chain of events and actions which resulted in building the great Pennsylvania Railroad. It was only a little step, and for a time appeared to have been step, and for a time appeared to have been taken in vain. On the date mentioned the Columbia, Lancaster and Philadelphia Railroad was incorported by the Legislature, but the corporation proved unequal to the task of building the road, and two years later it was undertaken by the State. Portions of the road were soon finished, and cars were run by horse power. Indeed, so slowly did the people come to perceive the full possibilities of a railroad that it was at first proposed that the road should be so constructed that ordinary vehicles could travel upon its rails; that every individual in fact should use his own carriage or wagons upon it and merely pay toil as upon a turnupon it and merely pay toll as upon a turn

pike. The efficacy of steam power, however The efficacy of steam power, however, came to be recognized and in September, 1832, the first trial of a locomotive was made upon a section of the track between Broad street and the Schuylkill. In the summer of 1833 the tourney from Philadelphia to Pittsburg occupied four days. This was made by cars and capal boats to Columbia, and from that point by the latter means, and the famous Portage Railroad over the mountains. mountains. Pennsylvania's First Macadamized Road.

-Just 100 years ago the first improved road or turnpipe in the State had its inception. This was the road from Philadelphia ward by Lancaster, toward "Fort Pitt," as the Allegheny metropolis was then com-monly called. It was chartered by the Leg-islature in 1792 after having been "talked islature in 1792, after having been "talked of" for several years and was regarded as of vast importance, for there was, for the times, a mighty tide of travel towards the West, and it had grown to need a freer flow than had been accorded it.

The road was finished from Philadelphia to Lancaster in 1794, and in closely succeding years was finished and in good condition to the Ohio. It very closely paralleled the old Lancaster road, but upon selected grades, which wade the crossing of the bill cander. the Onio. It very closely paralleled the old Lancaster road, but upon selected grades, which made the crossing of the hills and ra-vines much easier. Most of the streams were crossed by stone bridges, and the work gen-erally was of so good an order that it cost \$7,500 per mile, which, it is needless to say, was for that period a very heavy expendi-ture.

M. Deepla.

mestic and other purposes with steel is now applied to various kinds of hollow ware. There is a great gain in cost of manufactur It is intended to apply this process to lining cricles with brass or copper, thus produ per or brass pan at the same price as an ordinary tinned one.

Lining Hollow Ware With Steel.

A process for lining articles used for do-

No Honor to Uncle Sam Chicago Inter-Ocean. 1 There is more arable land in any one of a ozen States of the Union than in all Chile although she has 300,000 acres in her domain There would be no honor to Uncle Sam ever if he licked her out of her boots.

Engiand's Crocodile Tears.

Seattle Telegraph.] England's tears ofer the disposition of a bly country to browbeat a small one would do credit to the best crocodile in the Nile.

BATTLE SKIPS BEEDED.

They Are Necessary to the Prot the Harbors on Both Coasts. Chicago Tribune.

All of the leading powers of the world, but particularly Great Britain, France, Gerparticularly Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and Bussia, have provided themselves with great battleships, which in reality are floating steel forts. This country alone, with its thousands of miles of defenseless seaconst, both on the Atlantic and Pacific sides, has neglected to strengthen its navy in this direction. Early in the present administration Secretary Tracy recognized the necessity of battleships to protect our ports, and saw that it was useless to expect any resistance could be offered by our lightly armored and equipped cruisers if these foreign battleships should attack our seacoast cities. He made an urgent appeal to Congress to appropriate money enough to construct eight of them, but the most it would do was to authorize the building of three, and of these only the keel of one has yet been laid.
So far as these three are concerned, how-

ever, there is every reason to believe that when they are finished they will be equal to anything affoat. They will have 10,000 tons displacement. On the water line they will have 15 inches of armor and five and a half inches above it. They will carry four 13inch breech loading rifles in the main bat-tery, 8 inch and 4 inch guns in the auxiliary, tery, 8-inch and 4-inch guns in the auxiliary, 20 5-pounders, and six 1-pounders, rapid fire, besides gutlings in the secondary battery, and they will have 2,600 horse-power. Both in speed and in batteries they will be superior to any vessels in the British navy and they will have the great advantage that their guns can be loaded and fired in all positions, while the British guns can be used only in one. This is well so far as it goes, but it should go further. Instead of three of these vessels we need eight. Congress appropriated at the last session \$24,000,000 to deepen harbors and rivers to the enemy's vessels, and now we must construct forts and vessels to keep them out. That amount of money would more than have built the entire eight first-class battleships. We certainly need four for the Atlantic and four for the Pacific coast as auxiliaries to harbor defense. They coast as auxiliaries to harbor defense. They are necessary to strike blows as well as to ward off blows in order to secure respect for this country abroad.

Not a White House Bloom. The New York Flower will never bloom in

he White House,

PERTINENT PERSONA LITIES ART pays sometimes. Albert Bierstadt has sold his painting, "The Last of the Buffaoes," for \$50,000.

MRS. GROVER CLEVELAND and her baby have gone to Buzzard Bay, Mass., to re nain until the holidays. BARON FAVA, the erstwhile Italian Minister to the United States, has been pro-moted to the rank of plenipotentiary of the first rank.

Ir is expected that the Czar will take to the bottle now. The royalty of Europe is about to present him with a set of silver Pilgrim bottles.

EX-GOVERNOR MERIWEATHER, of Kentucky, has very lately been celebrating his 92d birthday, and seemed to be as hale and hearty as any of his guests.

IT must make the Marquis de Leuville exessively hungry to read of those delicious dinners which Willie Wilde is eating here as the guest of hospitable New Yorkers. THE Prince of Wales will celebrate his

50th birthday alone, that is, his wife will not be present. She will be with her sister, the Czarina, who celebrates her silver wedding. SENOR ACOSTA, the newly-appointed consul at Philadelphia, is a Lieutenant Colonel in the Sixth Mexican Cavalry, and a nephew of Senor Ignacio Mariscal, Secretary of for AMELIE RIVES CHANDLER is going to

erect a studio at her country home in Vir-ginia. Some people really go so far as to say that she has long needed a place in which she might retire to study. IT may be consoling to Frances E. Wilard in the midst of her numerous disap-

pointments and cares to learn that Lady Somerset says that in many English homes her name is a watchword and an inspira-

CHINESE EXCLUSION. Difficulty Is Arising Out of the Application

Washington Post.] It turns out that the Federal court de eision does not do away with all the difficulty and embarrassment arising out of the application of the Chinese exclusion act. took to the Manitoba border two Chinamen, whose deportation to that country had been ordered, in accordance

with the decision referred to by a United States Commissioner. The Canadian customs officials refused to let the Chiname recross the line unless, in accordance with Canadian law, they each paid \$50 as an ad-admission fee. The Chinamen could not pay the required sum and the Marshal would no and he now inquires of the Treasury Department what he shall do about it. Several cases are reported from the Mexi-

can frontier of Chinamen who have made their "pile" within the territory of the sister Republic and who, desiring to return to China, cross the border and ask to be de-China, cross the border and ask to be deported to their native land under Attorney General Miller's view of the law. Others, simply desiring to reach this country in evasion of the law, trust that in case of their arrest no further mishap will befall them than to be returned to Mexico, the country whence they came, in accordance with recent judicial decisions. Little or nothing can be done to regulate this matter so long as there remain these loopholes of escape from the intent of the statute; and if it is to be the continued policy of the Government to establish a rigid system of exclusion the next Congress will have to exclusion the next Congress will have patch up the present law in several impo

The Tariff Is All Right. t. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

The tariff is all right. The present law will stand. Such changes in it as are required by ndustrial or social conditions will be mad by the Republican Congress to be chosen in

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

Ex-Gov. J. Gregory Smith.

Ex-Governor J. G. Smith, President of the Vermont Central Railroad, died in St. Albans, Vt., Friday night of heart failure. Last February Govith contracted a severe cold and he had een in failing health ever since. About three months ago he practically gave up business, and, although able to ride out occasionally until within two weeks, his condition was such as to cause his two weeks, his condition was such as to cause his friends much saxiety. He was born at St. Albans, July 22, 1818, and was the son of John Smith, a prominent sigure in Vermont railroad and political circles. Gregory studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1841. In 1849 he began his railroad career as comesel for the Vermont Central Railroad and the Vermont and Canadian Railroad. From 1856 to 1873 he was one of the receivers of the Vermont Central Railroad; from 1866 to 1872 he was President of the Northern Pacific Railroad, being one of the incorporators, and since 1872 he had been President of the Central Vermont Railroad, He was Speaker of the Vermont House in 1861 and 1862, and was Chairman of the State delegation to the National Republican Conventions in 1872, 1880 and 1884. He presided over several State conventions and had spoken effectively on the stump in Presidental campaigns. He was prominently interested in several St. Albans business enterprises, and was President of the Weiden National Bank, the People's Trust Company, and the Franklin County Cresmery Association. As Governor of Vermont in 1853-65 he was a stanch supporter of the nation.

Obituary Notes. CHARLES JEAN JOSEPH THIRON, the veteral French actor and a Secretaire of the Comedic Francaise, died Friday in Paris. ALFRED C. HOBBS, Superintendent and Manager of the Union Netallie Cartridge Company, at Bridgeport, Conn., died at his home there, Friday morning, aged 79.

MISS MAGGIE O'DONNELL, of Homestead, died Saturday morning at 7:30 o'clock. She was 24 years of age and was assistant postmistress at Home-stead under the Cleveland administration.

of Onelda, N. Y., and ensuler of the Onelda Savings Bank, died Monday, aged 80 years. He served with the Onelda Battery under General McCleilan in the campaign of issi in Virginia, and was afterward for a time on special duty at the War Department at Washington.

MURRAY'S MUSINGS.

Stump Speakers Not What They Used to Be -Detecting Counterfeits by Touch-A New Idea in Robbing People-Story of

Buly Birch. FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.1 NEW YORK, Nov. 7 .- "The grand, old. fashioned campaign orator of our poylood days has gone out," said an old time pols tician yesterday. "There are no such men now as Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas and Henry G. Lane and hundreds of esser fame, but similiar methods. I've been listening to the recent speeches and couldn't help but compare the speakers to the men of half a century ago who used to move the multitude. I was in the midst of great campaign wherein Douglas and Lin-coln held joint debate and spoke to assembled thousands of both parties. There has been nothing approaching that celebrated discussion since, nor has there been any such campaign orntory heard.

"You could hear Douglas across a 40 acre ot. The modern campaign orator can't be heard across Madison Square Garden. His words are not worth hearing anyhow. His ideas lose force by his own presentment instead of gaining strength by the grace and power of speech. It is a lost art. We rarely find a man now who can sway the multitude by word of mouth. Even finished orators of this day, best represented by Channey Depew, appeal only to quick intellects and highly-cultured audiences. There is no fire there that sweeps over a crowd and consumes all before it—none of that extraordinary magnetism and rythmic flow of sentences that take people off their feet—that make black seem white and white black. It is a quality wholly apart from education and refinement, and was as often possessed by the ignorant representatives of a crude civilization as by oducated men. Under our new system of popular education and the universality of the daily newspaper the campaign orator of the past has been wiped out. The tricks of voice have practically disappeared. Whenever a speaker tries that on the modern audience he subjects himself to ridicule. And to be ridiculous is to be lost. Plain, everyday English, sound ideas and plenty of them, are what best reaches most men nowadays. Even then most people would rather read the speech in the papers than hear it from the orator's lips." power of speech. It is a lost art. We

A Lightning Change Man.

-There are men and women in New York who handle money in small quantities from 5 to 95 cents, who acquire a skill and dexterity absolutely marvelous. They are cashiers of restaurants, popular dining and funch rooms, where the rush is very great at certain hours during the day and where everything in the shape of payment comes along in what is called "change," that is, in mounts less than \$1 and never uniform. It amounts less than \$1 and never uniform. It may be a young girl, or a young man, who never had any former experience in handling coin and notes, but he, or she, becomes so expert that it makes an ordinary business man's head swim to watch them. One of these lightning changeartists, a red-headed young man named Hayward, who is in a big lunch room near the postoffice, has a long standing wager of \$10,000 that he can beat anybody making change, bar none. And that young man is certainly wonderful. He has the touch of instinct. Like those of many women in the redemption bureau of

that young man is certainly wonderful. He has the touch of instinct. Like those of many women in the redemption bureau of the Treasury at Washington his motions are too swift for the ordinary eye to count, saying nothing of the money feature. But the work of the Treasury woman expert counter is with round numbers and bills alone; this involves constantly varying amounts of minor coin and bills together. Certain hours of every day will find an unbroken line of customers with lunch checks and money passing the cashier's desk. To see young Hayward manipulate those checks and coins and bills is a curiosity.

"Bad money? I can tell a bad coin at the touch," said he: "Dimes are the most common counterfeits. Anybody can tell had money, time enough, but I've become able to detect at the touch—not rubbing—I haven't time for that—in a flash too quick for the eye. I couldn't explain it—and to know anything is quicker than to see it. There are bad dimes passed here every day. Most of them by our regular customers, and with unquestioned innocence. No, we'd rather lose the money than call a man back before the crowd and charge him with passing a counterfeit. And there'd be 20 people blocked up here in front of me in two minutes. It wouldn't pay. Range? I have everything and every combination from a 2-cent piece to a \$50 note every day of the year we run. It must be done instantaneously. No bank note detectors or consultations or comparison or any of that sort of thing. And mostly from a lot of people you never know anything about. It ought to make a man expert, anyhow."

Billy Birch's Bad Quarter.

Billy Birch's Bad Quarter, -"When I was playing in luck" said Billy Birch, the old minstrel landmark familiar to the habitues of upper Broadway, "the impe cunious crowd that used to hang around the stage door for a stray dime or a quarter stage door for a stray dime or a quarter struck me pretty often. Some were pretty smart fellows and always had a word of flat-tery for those who were kind to them. Now that I am old and down in the world I do not regret anything I gave away. One night an old actor touched me for a quarter. He was a very bright and hungry fellow and after thanking ne profusely went off to get was a very bright and hungry fellow and after thanking me profusely went off to get something to eat—or drink. In about half an hour he came back and found me with some fellows. He came right up with a broad smile on his face and tapping me on the shoulder said to the crowd:

"Here's that quarrer, Billy. It was a mighty good joke and I tried to work it on the barkeeper around the block but it wouldn't go. Then I tried it on a lunch route and the man actually got mad and would have thrown me out if I hadn't told him you gave it to me. He said then it was one of your jokes. A confoundedly good good joke it was, too," said he, "for I got a drink and a meal out of it. And now here's your quarter—give me a good one, please for your quarter—give me a good one, please for advertising you."
"Everybody laughed as I gave him another quarter and took the bad one back, and no-body would believe it was anything but a practical joke of mine."

A New Way to Rob People. -An Ann street tailor and an indignant and persistent customer developed a new cheme the other day. Hanging in the sho window was one of those lovely exhibition suits of clothes one sees almost everywhere with a card simply setting forth the chear ness "to order." The chance customer so it, entered and expressed a desire to get; suit off the same piece. The lequacious salesman declared that they had such a rur on the goods the material was exhausted but assured the customer the firm had a but assured the customer the firm had an interest in a large manufactory and more would be ordered at once. A sample was shown and the price was way below the cost of such goods elsewhere. Measures were duly taken and the customer was required to deposit \$5. In a few days the inster called and was informed that it would be impossible to get the goods right away, but he was given the choice of some other goods "which are better," said the salesman, "but owing to your disappointment we'll put 'em

which are better, said the satesman, out owing to your disappointment we'll put 'en in at the same figure."

The customer saw the new articles were not as good, and straightway demanded his money back. He was refused. The \$5 was for measurement, it was asserted, and would be for refeted unless a suit was taken. In vain the customer word. He went to would be forreited unless a suit was taken. In vain the customer raged. He went to the Tombs for a warrant, but this was re-fused also. He was told to bring a civil suit. Taking a detective he went down to the store to get the names of the real proprietors. The salesman de-clared he was merely a manager, but promised the officer the money should be re-funded. Afterward to the customer him-self it was again refused. No names could elf it was again refused. No names could be obtained on which to base the civil suit and after spending about \$20 the outraged customer gave it up as a bad case. All this from the exhibition suit. How many vicfrom the exhibition suit. How many vic-tims of this kind are bagged without pub-licity of a struggle is a matter for specu-lation. The exhibition suit is not, however, lation. The exhibition suit is not, however, for in three cases out of five inquiry within will elicit the same statement, that the material of which that particular suit is made is "inst aut" but that something can be had for the same money. The exhibition suit is usually the apples on top of the barrel, Moral: When you get a good, honest tailor better stick to him and let strange gods alone.

An Englishman's Visit Home. -"An English friend of mine has just returned from a trip to the scenes of his child-

bood," remarked one hotel lonnger to another, and the breadth and thickness of his mother tongue is something dreadful He was raised here from boyhood, though Saturday morning at 7:30 o'clock. She was 24 years of age and was assistant postmistress at Homestead under the Cleveland administration.

REV. BENJAMIN DAY, for more than 30 years in active service in New Jersey and New York as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, diel last week at Ann Arbor, Mich., aged 34 years.

MRS. CATHARINE BUTLER died in Chicago Thureday, aged 101. She died on her birthday, she remembered the Irian rebellion of 1708 and came from Ireland to America in the year of the battle of Waterloo.

A. WAYNE BARKER, long a prominent citizen of Oneida, N. Y., and cashier of the Oneida Savings Bank, died Monday, aged 30 years. He served with the Oneida Battery under General McCiellan in the campaging of iss2 in Virginia, and was afterward for a time on special duty at the War Department at Washington.

London born, and has always been regarded by us as a sensible fellow. I was wholly unprepared for the exhibition he gave me a lew minutes ago. He wears a monocie, too—in his rooms—he hasn't dared trust nitions with the street yet. Just practicing, you see. Well he makes me tired.

"Chawles, me deal boy, he said to me, T found toings greatly changed in London, don't tell me? It London has changed within 25 years as much as you have within three months I don't see how you could have known it.' Now, Cholly—hav! igw! haw! said he, looking at me through that confounded glass."

"What did you say?"

"I only said 'haw' and came away."

"I only said 'haw' and came away." London born, and has always been regarded

GOOD BOADS WANTED.

Brooklyn and New York People Moving in the Right Direction.

rooklyn Standard-Times.) The authorities and private individuals in various parts of the State are becoming aroused to the necessity of improving the roads and meintaining them in good condi-tion. Town boards are increasing their appropriations, and individuals are offering prizes for the best sections of road. The latter movement has had the effect of stimulating enterprising roadmakers, and good esults are seen in Queens county, as well as in other sections of the State. Besides the pleasure of riding over good roads is the economy of vehicles and animals. The latter is a big item and a person has figured out in dollars and cents the annual wearand tenr caused by bad roadways. The total is

startling. Besides the owners of horses, car. riages and business wagons there has arisen another class who are deeply interested in the maintenance of good roads. This class embraces the bicyclists. In some localities they have been leaders in road re-form, and in others they are vigorous proform, and in others they are vigorous promoters of the movement. With those who drive for pleasure, those who use roads for business and the grand army of bicyclists, both male and female, agitating for better roads there should certainly be a very great advance during the coming year. The time should not be far distant when at least every main avenue in Brooklyn will be provided with a pavement adapted to driving with light carriages, and roads in the suburbs connecting with streets should be so maintained as to invite pleasure-driving in that direction.

HAWAIINS DISCOURAGED.

Their Prosperity Depends Upon Annext tion to the United States

Chicago Tribune.1 "Hawaiians are a discouraged lot," said Mr. A. B. Spreckels, son of Claus Spreckels, "and they cannot see their way clear to pros perity in any other way than by annexation. With the removal of tariff on sugar and the offering of 2 cents per pound for all sugar produced in the United States the islands lost the advantage they had over producers here, in Cuba, and in the Philippine Islands. The trouble is that labor is dear in the slands. The natives are dying out and the islands have to depend on the Chinese, Japa-nese, Portuguese, and laborers from other countries. This year's crop of 400,000 tons was the largest ever raised in Hawaii,

although the country ought to produce a great deal more than that.

The advantage over other countries before the removal of the tariff and the offering of the bounty was about 2 cents a pound in favor of the island. The planters had no duty to pay, and in return the islands received importations from only the United States. While the people regard this Government as the one most friendly to them they think faith was broken with them in taking away this advantage, and the object of King Kalakaua's visit to this country was to intercede in behalf of the sugar interests, when death overtook him in San Francisco. The way matters are now the large planters with improved machinery and labor saving de-vices may make a little money, but the smaller planters will have to give up."

Mr. Spreckels also said firmly that the house of Spreckels would never be coaxed into the Sugar Trust.

CAUGHT WITH A WHITE ELEPHANT. King Malieton Not Delighted With a Pres

ent From Uncle Sam. Washington, Nov. 7.—After the Navy Department had recovered the paymaster's safe and other valuables from the wreck of the American man-of-war lost in the hurricane at Apia, Samoa, the wrecks themselves were given to the Samoan Government. The gift has proved to be a white elephant to King Malietoa, according to information received here. There were no appliances on the islands to raise the wreckage, but after many inquiries a San Francisco firm was found which undertook to recover the parts of value, on condition that they were to be sold in San Francisco and the divided equally between the wreckers and

the Samoans Months were spent in the work of recover ing the wreckage, and it was finally made ready for shipment to San Francisco. At this point, however, an obstacle was encountered. The Collector of Customs held that the wreckage must pay duty, and the Treasury Department has sustained that opinion, on the ground that, although the wrecks a on the ground that, although the wrecks are those of American vessels, the deed of gift to the Samoans made them foreign, and therefore dutiable property. As a close computation shows that the duty imposed would exceed the sum which can be realized from the sale of the wreckage, King Malietoa is not particularly grateful for the present to his people by the United States Government.

TALK OF THE TIMES.

What has become of those tin plate mann actories?-New York Commercial Advertiser They still exist and there are rumors of

GOVERNOR CAMPBELL Says it was the free silver plank that did it, and he ought to know.—Boston Herald. He also thinks free trade is not so popular as he supposed it BALTIMORE has not had a bank failure for

57 years.—Boltimore American. This is a remarkable record. Representatives of other cities ought to find how it is done in Balti-Is it true that poisoning of aged or otherwise superfluous relatives is on the increase

in polite New York society!—New York Telegram. Ask McAllister. He is the only N. Y. society sharp and ou tht to know. IT turned cold so suddenly a few days ago that we don't expect any more Arabs around

with their tents.—Boston Traveller. Can it be possible that they have gone traveling on the profits of their services at the polis? Excland grieves almost as much as the Democracy does over McKinley's election. Each is hit hard.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat. England and McKinley never did agree. The Major's ideas on protecting home industry don't coincide with Johany Bull's thoughts, No wonder he grieves.

Tue Republican organs all say they are satisfied over the result of the election. We have not discovered the cause of their satisfaction, but we are glad they are feeling good.—Chicago Globe. If the Democratic papers are glad because the Republican papers are glad, then the result must have been satisfactory all around.

CURRENT OPINIONETTES.

NEW ORLEANS is said to be continually osing ground-by the slipping of the land into the Mississippi. - Boston Traveller. ONE effect of the Australian system will be to largely increase the number of people who write Christmus "Xmas."-Chicago

JERRY SIMPSON is a plagiarist but a truth

teller when he says "we are the people You are, Jerry: you are all there is left of them .- New York Commercial Advertiser. In reply to the popular inquiry as to why the comptroller of the currency didn't look after the affairs of the broken bank mor sharply, it may not seem out of place to observe that he was too Lacey .- Botton Heraid. Ir Emperor William succeeds in his crusade against vice he will set the pattern of every ruler being his own Anthony Com-stock. This will just suit William's uncle of Wales when he mounts the throne .-Kansas City Times.

Cents Savings Bank in Boston continues. Such an undignified thing as a run on a ban in Boston is utterly unthinkable. It may be a rather quicker walk than usual, but that is all.-Chicago Tribune. BRAZIL, a Portuguese-American republic,

Disparcages say that the run on the Fly

nay yet see the point of ex-Emperor Dom Pedro's joke about the revolutions of the Corliss engine fly-wheel at the Centennia American republics."-Detroit Journal. GOVERNOR CAMPRELL, of Ohio, in acknowl-

He says the sentiment of the people was with him, and he seems to think the Re-publicans had money. Well, why did he not have free coinage of silver .- Brooklyn Union.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-There are 280 chess clubwin the United

-In the principality of Monaco no church is allowed except that of the Catho-lic Church.

-It is estimated that 1916 stone is the ordinary total weight carried by an English

-It has been found by actus measurement that the pouch of a pelican will hold six gallons of water.

-The men in the andiences at the theaters in Carthage, Mo., drink out of bottles during the intervals between acts. -Owing to the great demand for women

for factory labor, domestic servants are said to be getting very scarce in Fife. -Nine girls have been found in the Chinese quarters at Victoria, B. C., awaiting purchasers. One girl was sold there a week ago for \$1,300. -One of the attractions of the Chicago

Exhibition is to be a pyramid of 400 pians connected by electricity and manipulate by one woman. -A petrified lobster has been found at

Dayton, Wash. At the same place, 80 feet under the surface, men have found toads imprisoned in the solid rock. -It is estimated that in addition to their immense crops the farmers of Minnesota and Dakota are about \$200,000,000 richer than

they were a year ago on account of a g increase in the value of their holdings -Corinna, Me., has a giant who pulled a heavy horse and dump eart by main strength off the railroad track when a train was almost upon them the other day. His friends claim he is the strongest man in Maine.

-The poplar was undoubtedly known to

the ancients for its invaluable dyeing properties as many of their fabrics which have been preserved, give unmistakable evidence of having been tinted by a similar dye. The colors made from this base are rich, beauti-ful and permanent. -A plague of locusts has been worrying

the farmers in the Agentine Republic this fall. Late reports state that the locusts have completely destroyed the flax, wheat, and notate crops in San Geronimo and Sante Tomas. The extent of plantations de-stroyed covers 69,000 kilometers.

-Professor Mayer has calculated that, I the motion of the earth were suddenly ar-The motion of the earth were suddenly ar-rested, the temperature produced would be sufficient to melt and even volatilize it; while, if it fell into the sun, as much heat would be produced as results from the combustion of 5,000 spheres of carbon the size of our globe.

-It is not generally known that the light of the sun and the moon exercise a deleteri-ous effect on edge tools. Knives, drills, scythes and sickles assume a blue color if they are exposed for some time to the light and heat of the sun: the sharp edge disap-pears and the tool is rendered absolutely useless until it is retempered. -A genuine volcano is in active opera tion in Wyoming. A little over a year ago

a hot fire raged through that part of the country, and many heavy timbers having failen and covered the exposed part of the vein, this doubtless started fire, and the heat getting down in the vein generates the gases which rise and keep the mass hot and smoky, which emits continually sulphurons fumes. -The falls on Fish river are described as beautiful, having a drop of 50 feet. There is quite a curiosity a short distance below them in the shape of a natural fountain,

which spouts a huge volume of clear, cold water 50 feet in the air, creating a stream 12 feet wide and a foot deep. The river below the falls is a perfect paradise for angiers. Trout from four to seven pounds are plenti--A Baltimore boy of 10 years has acquired a morbid desire to inhale gasoline. and was found the other day by his mother meonscious with a can of gasoline on the floor by his side. In order to inhale the other he removes the stopper from the can and inserts his nose in the hole, remaining in this position until he becomes unconscious. It is the first case of the kind known to physicians in Baltimore.

-The great canal which it is proposed to onstruct between Paris and Rouen would be 182 kilometers, or 114 miles long, and 6.3 be 182 kilometers, or 114 miles long, and 6.3 meters, or nearly 21 feet, deep. For large ships a port would be built between 8t. Denis and Clichy, and smaller ports would be constructed at Audelevs, Vernan, Poissy, Achieres and Argentenii. The cost of the undertaking is estimated at 153,000,000 francs, or £6,250,000. A plebiscite has been taken of the feeling of the people on the matter, and of the 345,000 answers received only 13 are not in favor of the scheme.

-Recently a most remarkable fish was captured in a net off the Ardglass coast, County Down. It weighed three-quarters of pound, and had a head similar to that of a pike. From the gills to the tail on each side there was a bright blue band; the tops of the rail fins were also a bright blue, and around the head and shoulders there was a network of deep blue lines, which gave the fish a very comical, unnatural aspect. Being an object of wonder, it was exhibited among the oldest fishermen of the place, but none

of them remembered ever seeing a similar -Dr R Havelock Charles has prepared a series of tables drawn from the measureent of 50 skulls of the outcast tribes of the Punjab, collected by him in the comparative anatomy museum of the Medical Col-lege, Lahore. These skulls are, in Dr. Charles' opinion, from individuals of aborig-inal as distinguished from Aryan progeny, inal as distinguished from Aryan progeny, with the exception of certain megacephallo examples among the group of Mohammedian male types. In these exceptional cases descent may be derived from the more recent Mohammedian invaders, who were distinct both from the Aryan possessors on the one hand and from the dispossessed aboriginal races on the other.

-The estimated deliveries of mail matter in the United Kingdom for the year ending March 31, 1891, were: Letters, 1,705,800,00 postal cards, 229,700,000; book packets, circulars and samples, 481,200,000; newspapers, 161,-000,000, and parcels, 46,287,006, a total of 2,623,-987,956 pieces of mail. This is an increase of 187,200 pieces of mat. This san increase of 182 per cent on the previous year. The average number of pieces of mail received by each person was 68.6. Of the first four kinds of mail matter mentioned above 85.2 per cent was delivered in England and Wales. 8.9 per cent in Scotland, and 5.9 per cent in Ireland, and 29.7 per cent was delivered in the London postal district alone. There are now 18,806 postoffices in the kingdom.

TRIFLING TICKLERS.

Mrs. Morris-So you have lost your new girl.
Mrs. Benedict-Yes; when she broke Charlie's pet coffee cup and gave-him a new one with "Love the Giver" on it, I thought it was time to let her

See now the pallid, weary dude, The big chrysanthemum toli under; How he can carry such a weight, With his slight strength, is cause for wonder.

"What made him leave the coal oil busi-"He grew weary of well-doing."-Washing "Strangest girl I ever met," muttered

Chappie almost to himself.
"Why?" asked Cholly.
"Accepted me," replied Chappie absently.—No "Accepted York Herald. November's here; the beach is lone and

No sound is heard there but the wave's comm No sign of life's apparent anywhere-All lonely are the walks beside the ocean.

At night no merry dancers voice their glee, No speeding couples on the shingle wanders. There are no yachts out on the modulit sea, No little smacks on the hotel verandsh.

"I recently performed four marriage ceremonies in twenty minutes, "remarked the Rev. Dr. Thirdly. "That was at the rate of twelve knots an hour," added Miss Plypp.—Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly. Miss Smilax-I think Mr. Swearhard has with an air.

Wagg-Yes, it is generally a thick blue. - Bosto

"What makes the cat so musical." Said Little Johnny Dec, "When on the back-yard fence they sing, Though always off the key?"

"Hecause," replied the father wise, "Whene'er he sits and sings, He's only giving exercise To future addle strings."

-Philadelphia Press.

St. Peter (to weary New Yorker)-Won't you come in?

New Yorker-Dunno; is Gabriel going to be allowed to blow that horn much?-New York Herald.