

SCIENCE, LITERATURE, ART

NEWS OF THE HOUR

TO-MORROW'S DISPATCH.

SOME SPECIAL PEATURES

Garner on Language of Monkeys. Bernhardt's Secrets of Dress. Wolseley Writes of Von Moltke. Plans of the Farmers' Alliance. Menus for Thanksgiving Day. Crisp Letters from Travelers. Rev. Hodges on Wine Drinking.

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THE DISPATCH.

TO-MORROW'S 20-PAGE ISSUE

The Dispatch.

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TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

POSTAGE PREE IN THE UNITED STATES. DAILT DISPATCH, One Year 8 00 FUNDAY DISPATCH, One Year......

FITTSEURG, SATURDAY, NOV. 21, 1891.

TWELVE PAGES

A QUESTION OF INTEREST,

The decision of the sub-committee of citizens to be reported to the general meeting to-day, that Pitisburg has the ample means to accommodate the National Re. unblican Convention, states the essential fact of the case. All that now remains is to see whether our people are enough alive about the matter to send an earnest delegation to Washington. The question arises at once whether the

handred representatives of the various interests of Pittsburg appointed by Mayor Gonrley can spare an hour of their time to consideration of a proposal to advance than fair that if Pittsburg is in carnest it can get the convention. It is not merely the convenience of Pittsburg for the greater number of delegates, or the senti- fact that it occurred inside the power mental considerations of special force in youd that the knowledge that Pittsburg though slow to move is equal to all it will

There is no use wasting time upon the arguments of those who don't think this | may be attended with most serious results. city can provide for the convention. It is Beyond that the fact that a live wire so big enough, old enough and wealthy enough to do what Cincinnati St. Louis and Baltimore have done in the past. If it does not know all about the de. power wires that is necessary to hold out tail work it can never learn earlier.

THE DISPATCH believes with its city cotemporaries that the bringing here of fifty thousand active, representative men from all parts of the country would be of great benefit to Pittsburg. It also power wires an argument against the believes that it is a duty, and of material existence of the trolley system. But the interest to every citizen to give some por. fact that such vital consequences may foltion of his time and some of his energy for low upon any carelessness or mischance whatever enhances the interests of the makes the most thorough precaution and town or worthily spreads its reputation abroad. It believes that, whatever comes of the movement, the citizens whom the Mayor has invited to meet should show their concern in affairs of common moment and their respect for the chief

THE ALLIANCE SPLIT.

mark its dissolution.

is determined to stand by the platform of | for any political purpose whatever." The at Indianapolis in refusing the anti-sub- departments from his State, was liable treasury element a hearing shows an in- under it. disposition to give full discussion a bearfinble. It is to be remembered that the ing the office-holders, but for its cruel dis-Ocala platform, with all its vagaries, has regard of the political rules of construing received no more than a partial ratifica- statutory and constitutional provisions. tion from the body of the order. Under The idea that if a clause or section says these circumstances, the exclusion of all one thing it means something else, or that opposition to it as heretical looks like if it does not, it is an unconstitutional redragooning the membership to a degree striction of the liberties of the pol-

Alliance which does not believe in the a case as this where it is relied upon to sub-treasury notion is a fixed fact. It re- 'save them from the penalties of fine and mains to be seen which wing of the organ- imprisonment for the venial offense of ization is most numerous. The probability is that with the subject fully discussed | hardly gets a decent-hearing from the the majority of the thinking farmers will high court referred to, and is thrown aside be found on the side which rejects that | with so little ceremony that it only rewild idea. In any case the division will mains for the department to appeal to the

either wing as a force in politics. This is not to be regretted. The Alliance in its inception was a valuable force; and if it can be restored to its original functions as the seceding wing desires, it may yet fulfill a useful mission. But when it becomes a rallying center for all the economic notions from the sub-treasury and land schemes down to unlimited soft money its disintegration is the best thing that can happen to it.

EXCLUSIVE TRADE PRIVILEGES. The prevalent combination idea was presented the other day by a local organ of the building trades which applauded a resolution of the Master Plumbers' Association that all dealers in goods used by their trade should be required to sell goods for plumbing to no one outside of developed the theory that as the master plumbers were in the plumbing business, it was their exclusive privilege to buy gas pipes, and the rest of the goods in their trade, and any contumacious dealer selling goods to an outsider should be placed under the boycott.

This is the sort of service by which the position of organ is carned to an interest which has adopted the policy of exclusive privileges. Yet it ought to be easy to see that it is the one that really injures the trade more than any other one thing. The only right of any trade to existence is that it can perform the service it undertakes or distribute the goods it handles more cheaply than anyone can do it for himself. So long as master plumbers, contractors builders of any kind, or any other trade keep that fact in mind they will be useful units in the industrial total, and will, as they can, furnish the best service at the cheapest rates. But when they cast aside that principle and set up a claim that no one but themselves shall be permitted to do anything in their line, they disclose that they propose to extract charges from the public which they could not get if outsiders are given equal privileges. It is just this theory which led to the remarkable avowal in the building trade earlier in the year, that no man has any right to buy lumber or brick, unless he belonged to the Builders' Association; and the tem-Vol. 46, No. 287, -Fritered at Pitteling Postoffice, porary result of that idea is that the cost of building is so enhanced that cities with half our prosperity and elements of growth built as many houses in 1890 as

Pittsburg. Such remarkable edicts as these do not call for any especial public action because they are only transient in their efforts. The one referred to is an old one, and its renewal is due to the fact that dealers will keep on selling to outsiders whose trade is worth having simply because they know that if they do not some one else will. There if no monopoly in the handling of plumbers' goods, lumber, brick; and therefore so long as there is any trade worth serving dealers and manufacturers will be found to supply it, whether it belongs to the masters' associations or not. If this were not so-if such orders as these could be made per-bid the establishment of close corpora-1 23 -THE DAILY DISPATOR is delivered by carriers at | tions or guilds in any trade; and that if E cents per week, or, including Sunday Edition, at | any man wants to buy any class of goods, his title to equality gives him the privilege to do so on the same terms as other buvers of similar amounts, so long as he has the money to pay for his purchases.

Such resolutions as these have exactly the same disregard for individual rights as the occasional declarations of the trades unions that none but union men shall do any work. They have not the excuse of the unions where wages are insufficient. It may be well to call their attention to the fact that the policy of which this is the exponent has restricted their business during the past two or three years from 40 to 50 per cent.

NEED OF PRECAUTIONS.

The death of a workman yesterday by contact with a live wire at the Birmingham Traction Company's power house emphasizes the necessity of the most careful Pittsburg interests. The chances are more | precautions against danger in the use of high power electric wires.

The public danger illustrated in this case seems somewhat minimized by the house, where there is no exposure to which respect to the Republican party, that will people at large are liable. But it is a perweigh in the selection, but over and be. missible inference that a current of such force inside the power house is to be conveyed by the company's wires over streets where the breaking of the wires or connection with loose wires of other lines heavily charged was left exposed near where a workman was employed does not indicate the caution in the use of high the promise of safety.

The great public service that is per formed by electric rallways is an adequate reply to the terrorist views of some journals which make the dangers of high constant vigilance in the management of electric railway wires an imperative necessity.

TWO MODES OF CONSTRUCTION.

The decision of the Supreme Court of civil authority of the city by putting in an | the District of Columbia the other day appearance at the meeting called for to- upon the civil service law against the solicitation of campaign contributions in Government offices, shows that the political methods of construction do not obtain The call of a convention of the Farmers' in all the courts. The law enacts "That Alliance, or that part of it which is op- no person shall in any room or building posed to the sub-treasury scheme, and the occupied in the discharge of official duties other features of the programme tending by any officer or employe of the United toward socialism, is an indication of the States mentioned in this act, or in any division in that order, which bids fair to navy yard, fort, arsenal, solicit in any manner whatever or receive any contribu Of course if the majority of the Alliance | tion of money or any other thing of value "the sub-treasury or nothing," there is no | Court held that this section means what it other course for either side to take than says; that it is a constitutional act of the separation of those who do not support | legislative power; and that the defendant that idea. But the policy of the council | who sent a circular to all the clerks in the

This ruling is important not only for its which makes the split more justi- abridgement of their privilege of squeezwhich must be most disastrous to those iticians, has already proved very useful. But it was nowhere more The separation of the element in the valuable to them, than in such squeezing the department clerk. Yet it

reduce to a minium the importance of United States Supreme Court in the knowledge that he thus puts off the evil

day four years. If the courts are going to treat this great political idea with such summary rudeness, only one course is open to the politicians. That is to secure the passage of a law giving all of them who may need to use the plea a change of venue to the Pennsylvania Senate.

ONE OF FORAKER'S IDEAS. The apparent attempt to keep C. S. Brice out of the National Senate bears earmarks of another scheme. While the upper branch of Congress certainly has a ufficiency of purely monetary statesmen, and the election of Mr. Brice to a seat in that body was accomplished under rather peculiar circumstances, there is no probability that the other Senators will refuse the association. The journal referred to him a seat in their company. The Payne case, where the evidence was much

stronger, sufficiently demonstrated that. Still the effort to investigate the title of the member who claims a residence in both New York and Ohio would be praiseworthy, whether successful or not, if it were not for the suspicion that the noise is being created for a very different object. The contest was originated and is most persistently advocated by the organs and close confidants of /Joseph Benson Foraker. Already the claim is set up that Sherman will be responsible if Brice is not barred from the Capitol, and that such a result will show that he is not desirous of having the fiery ex-Governor in the Senate, even as a colleague. The next step will be to use the seating of Brice as an argument against Sherman, and for the election of Foraker.

The Obio Rupulicans should not allow the question of Brice's eligibility, which should be decided in a judicial manner be-fore the proper tribunal, to become an issue within the party lines in the present Senatorial contest. The reasons which cause practically the entire country to demand the re-election of John Sherman are so vital that no side-tracking will be allowed.

If the people in the southern part of Fayette county are, as alleged, in sympathy with a lawless gang that is terrorizing that region, it affords a sufficient explanation of the fact that farming land can be bought there at a minimum price but that there are no buyers.

MENALEK of Abyssinia must have been studying the American political idea of claiming everything with confidence. He has sent a circular to the Kings and Queens of Europe in which he notifies them that "if the good God gives me life and strength, I shall re-establish the ancient frontiers of my country of Ethiopia at Khartoum and the Lake Nyanza, including all the country of Galla." It is believed that Menalck can take Khartoum without objection Europe or any other difficulty than that of overcoming the opposition of the flerce Soudanese, but when it comes to grabbing the Nyanza country he will have to deal with England and Germany. They did the grabbing act themselves only a short time

THE Yuma Indians in California have just put to death one of their medicine men who failed to produce rain as he had promised. Melbourne will steer clear of the Yumas in future rain-making enter-

LAKE BANGWEOLO, in Southern Central Africa is giving explorers and geographers a great deal of trouble. First the lake was discovered and located by the early explorers and was duly set down on the maps. Then Victor Giraud came along six years ago and discovered—or said he did—that there was no such lake at all. Finally Mr. Joseph Thompson, who has just been there, says the lake is there, but as he slept on dry ground in spots where the lake is marked on the maps, he does not think it is located very accurately. All of which tends to the African explorers are very uncertain quan-

THE cold snap is thought to interfere with the occupation of producing rain by explosions. But there is no reason why the rainmakers cannot get up a grand combin of explosives and make it snow.

HON, JONN A. KASSON'S explanation of the attitude of the Iowa people on the sub. ject of prohibition reveals a great deal of human nature. The majority in that State are in favor of prohibition, he says, but the law has been pushed to the extreme of prohibiting the transportation of wines and them object. The position of people who want to have the sale of liquor stopped to other people, but object to its interference with themselves, has been more tersely expressed in the declaration of the old citizen who was "in favor of prohibition, but agin its enforcement.'

BETTING on horse races is now prohibited in New Jersey. Under such circumstance: those who must bet can find a subject of de lightful uncertainty by betting on decisions of the Supreme Court.

ALONG with the destruction of the story of President poultry-raising comes the denial of the idea that Dryenforth is a rain-making crank. It is declared on his be half that he had little or no faith in the idea of making rain by explosions, but simply conducted the experiments as he was ordered by his official superiors. This ends the jokes at Dryenforth's expense; but it may take him out of the frying-pan and into the fire. Suppose that the real be-lievers in the explosive theory should now lump on him with the claim that he did not give the theory a fair trial?

THE spread of a great idea is exemplified by the way in which that "no jurisdiction" plea bobs up in the Fourteenth ward police

THE announcement that Captain Mor rison in the position of cashier of the State Freasury will learn all about that office be fore he assumes charge of it is a gratifying one. A good many people have been want ing to learn something concerning the inside matters of that public trust; and it is pleasant to know that the number of those sessed of that important information is to be increased by one.

So Harrison is not in favor of Pittsburg Well, one good turn deserves another, and Pittsburg is not in favor of Harrison.

Most of Admiral Brown's refutations of he charge of partiality, in the Chilean struggle, are satisfactory; but we fail to se his explanation of the cutting of the cable explains. It is not the business of a nentral to aid a corporation of its own nation to fulfill a contract to keep open lines of munication for one of the contestants.

As to Mrs. Davis' Pension.

Philadelphia Telegraph.] A Kichmond journal-the same which recently unwisely indorsed the rebel fing esurrection at Atlanta-has another charcteristic idea. This time it wants the New proposition, it is to be noted, is not for a ular subscription, but the bold suggestion that the State Governments take acti in the matter, the idea being expressed in this way: "It is nothing but fair and proper that we should put Mrs. Davis upon the same footing that the United States Government inces the widows of its Presidents." a cool way of speaking of the United States Government and "its" methods! Our erring cotemporary has one streak of light pene-trating its darkened mind, however. It says: There never will be another Confederacy; therefore, never another widow of a Confed

SOME SOCIETY SIFTINGS.

Completion of the List of Patrons for the National Pageant - Thanksgiving Sales at Calvary Church and Women's Ex

change-Tea Table Talk. Final arrangements are being put to the most important charity of the season, the National Pageant, to be given in the Audito rium December 4 and 5. As the patronesse and other committees have been formed the names were published in this depart ment, including the unfinished list of patrons; that is, those represented in the tableaux. These were completed last night at a meeting at the Monongahela House, with Miss Pond and Mrs. George Clapp. These tableaux are as follows:

"Reception to General Washington and the Marquis de LaFayette." - George Washington, Mr. Norman McClintock; Martha Washington, Miss Alice Lyon; Marquis de LaFayette, Mr. Orth; John Adams, Mr. Wal-ter McClintock: Mrs. John Adams, Mrs. Charles E. Clapp, Minuet Dancers-Miss Sarah Kennedy, Miss Margaret Brown, Miss Edith Rankin, Miss Nina King, Miss Lydie Sutton, Miss Clara Childs, Miss Margaret Forsyth, Mr. Verner Scaife, Mr. Gray, Mr. Alan Wood, Mr. Charles S. Brown, Mr. Russell Forsyth, Mr. Moorhead Murdock and Mr. Barton. Pittsburg Beauties at Isabella's Court.

"Columbus at the Court of Queen Isabella" —Queen Isabella, Mrs. Joseph R. Dilworth; King Ferdinand, Mr. Joseph Beggs; Columbus, Mr. Harry C. Beggs; Chancellor, Mr. J. Ross Snively; Monks, Mr. Alan Wood, Mr. Will Robinson; Ladies, Mrs. DeWitt Dil-worth, Mrs. Vandergrift, Miss May McCal-Will Robinson; Ladies, Mrs. DeWitt Dilworth, Mrs. Vandergrift, Miss May McCalam, Miss Neilie McCallam; A Nun, Mrs. Charles E. Clapp: Pages, Walter P. Ross, Eddie Dilworth; Patronesses, Mrs. Joseph Dilworth, Mrs. Charles E. Clapp.

"Courtship of Miles Standish,"—Priscilla, Mrs. Emma Bingler Wolfe; John Alden, Mr. Charles Brown; Miles Standish, Mr. W. D. Corcoran: Magistrate, Mr. Samuel Moorhead.

"Old Colonial Kitchen—Woman's Sphere—1820-1850"—Colonial Mother, Mrs. Maurice Coster; Colonial Father, Mr. E. H. Dermitt; Grandimother, Miss Carrie McKay; Grandfather, Mr. Bert Bruce; Typical Old Maid, Miss Nora Dickson; Bashful Couple, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Brown, with 16 children, as follows: Ethel Grange, Alice McKay, Loja Abbott, Rosalind Wood, Edna McKay, Marie Susyman, Bessie McConway, Alice Slemmons, Masters Walter Ross, Parke Wood, Tom McKay, Frank Abbott, Willie Abbott, Winthrop Pier, Roy Pier, Robert Grange, Wallie Grange.

"Landing of the Pilgrims"—Governor Carver, Mr. M. Hunsiker; Mrs. Carver, Mrs. Louis Brown; Pilgrims, Mrs. Maurice Coster, Miss Carrie McKay, Miss Edna McKay, Miss Nora Dickson; Indiau, Mr. Alfred Marke; Soloist, Mr. E. H. Dermitt; Children, Ethel Grange, Alice McDay, Lois Abbott, Rosalind Wood, Edna McKay, Marie Lueman, Bessie McConway, Alice Slemmons, Masters Walter Ross, Parke Wood, Tom McKay, Frank Abbott, Willie Abbott, Winthrop Pier, Roy Pier, Robert Grange, Wallie Grange.

Star-Eyed Goddess and Train.
"Declaration of Ludependence"—Colum-

Star-Eved Goddess and Train.

"Declaration of Independence"-Colum ia, Mrs. John Wilcox; Goddess of Liberty. Miss Ella Semple; States, Miss May Allen, Miss Nora Dickson, Miss May McCallam, Miss Ella Chalmers, Miss Fannie King, Miss Eleanor Gillespie, Miss Rachel Larimer, Miss Eleanor Gillespie, Miss Rachel Larimer, Miss Nellie McCallam, Miss Effie Irwin, Miss Birdie Faber, Miss Sarah Carpenter, Miss Julia Beech and Mrs. Maurice Coster.

"Woman's Patriotism—Her Sphere From 1861-1855—The Hospital"—Soldiers, Colarades Hampton, Battery R. Second Brigade, N. G. P. Surgeon, Mr. Christonbor Magee; Nurses, Misses Carrie and Edna McKay: Sick Soldier, Mr. Harry Van Eaton; A Young Volunteer, Mr. Norman McClintock; Mother, Mrs. Maurice Coster: Flower Girl, Miss Clementine Rees: Wounded Soldiers, Messys. Harry T. Lydiek, Harry Stuart, John T. Cozzens; Hospital Squad, Messrs. Edward Bartsch, Edward My. Harry Gow, Frank Means; Sergeant, Mr. Affred Marks; Bugler, Mr. William Miller; Fallen Hero, Mr. Rupert C. Kimmell. The last tableau is taken by all the ladies

Social Chatter.

The managers of the Pittsburg Women's Exchange have arranged for the regular pre-Thanksgiving sale at the Exchange rooms on next Tuesday and Wednesday. The usual class of articles to which the Exchange devotes itself will be on sale on Tuesday, and on Wednesday there will be a special lot of Thanksgiving cakes, pies and other edibles. Those in charge will welcome all comers and promises them the best that the Exchange affords. Exchange affords,

A sale on Thanksgiving Eve will be held in Calvary Church for the Christmas charities of Calvary's Church Sisterhood. Cakes, candy and cream will be put on sale, and those drinking tea will be presented with the cup from which they drank that refreshing beverage. The principal names of the articles on sale begin with a C; probably because the first letter of the Calvary's and the first of Christmas are also "C's."

The card party at Mrs. Mansfield Cochrane's beautiful residence in Sewickley, Thursdny, was a very charming event. Ten tables were arranged for progressive euchre, and the winner of the first prize, a piece of Royal Worcester, was Mrs. Blair. Mrs. McKown won the second prize, a gold spoon, and Miss Anderson won the third prize a piece of cut glass. piece of cut glass.

Invitations have been issued for a reception to be given on Tuesday, November 24 by Mrs. John M. Tate at Sewickley. Mrs. Tate will be assisted by Mrs. Melchior B. Chaplin and Mrs. Theodore Nevin. MBS. W. G. HUNT, wife of the Mayor of Oil City, and Mrs. J. M. Geaitty, wife of Captain of Police of Oil City, is stopping at the Cen-

Campbell Talks About 1892.

A New York reporter asked Governor among Ohio Democrats regarding the Presi dental nomination next year. "I think," said he, "that a poll of the State would show said he, "that a poll of the State would show a majority of individual Democrats in favor of Cleveland. Governor Hill is very popular in Ohio, and has many warm friends there. Governor Pattison has also many supporters in our State. So has Mr. Gorman, Mr. Gruy, of Indiana, and Governor Boies, of Iowa. There is a great deal of talk of a serious character among our people respecting the attitude that New York will occupy in the next Democratic National Convention. There is Democratic National Convention. There is a feeling that New York should once, say in every 30 years, graciously consent to the nomination of some man from outside the State. They think that New York has had a monopoly of dictating Democratic candi-dates for President about long enough. This feeling that New York has been too selfish in claiming the honor of naming the Demo crats for President in the past is deep seated throughout the West."

CRISP AND MILLS.

THE gentleman from Georgia is making hings Crisp for the gentleman from Texas. tenublicans can look on and smile and re mark, "Go it."-Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Tais is Representative Mills' 19th year in Congress. Though he has a large correspon-dence, he employs no private secretary, but endeavors, with the aid of his wife, to givepersonal answer to all his letters .- N. Y Evening World. Mn. Mills' chances for the speakership are

not by any means so bright as Judge Crisp's, but they are being greatly enhanced by the circulation of absurd fictions by over-zealous friends of the Georgia congress man - Atlanta (Ga.) Journal, "MR. CRISP," says the Richmond (Va.) Times, "has done much for the Democracy

which neither his party nor the South will ever forget, especially during the hot con-test over the force bill and against an autocratic, despotic, partisan and unprincipled He is "deserving of any honor which his party could confer on him." Yet the Times concludes that the turiff is to be the issue of 1892, and that as Mr. Cleveland will ever, it has no local coloring whatever and be put forward as the "acknowledged champion of tariff reform" [i. e., free trade], Mr. Mills who is "more identified personally with that issue [free trade] than any other South to remember the lost cause by pen-sioning the widow of Jefferson Davis. The member of the House, must be elected Speaker, and Mr. Crisp, although his greatest laurels were gained in battling for the very life of his party during the force bill episode, must be relegated to rejection. Thus our Rich mond cotemporary, like Mr. Mills and Cleveland, boldly strips itself of all entangling alliance with Democratic sentiment and prepares to go in for free trade. The utter and reckless selfishness of the personal ambition which is behind Mr. Mills' canvass for the Speakership, and behind Mr. Mills consecrated friends' intrigues for the nomination for President, is becoming daily more apparent to Democrats of the South and West. "It is better to be safe than to be sorry."—N. Y. Son.

TALL BUILDINGS.

They Are Coming Into Disfavor Where Best Known.

Pittsburg has not as yet gone to any extravagance in the erection of tall buildings and, though the peculiar conformation he lower part of the city-much like that of New York-may very naturally exert a pressure toward such action some day, it looks as if there was accumulating a con-siderable weight of evidence against such siderable weight of evidence against such buildings. By extravagantly high buildings would commonly be understood those exceeding say nine or ten stories, and Pittsburg has not exceeded the former. Chicago's experience with high buildings has been large and the general feeling there now is decidedly averse to their construction. The situation is summed up in the following way by a Globe editorial:

The necessity for regulating the height of buildings to a reasonable limit becomes more urgent every day. Since it has become apparent that the Council will take the matter in hand there has been a rush to secure permits for all sorts of aliry structures. The most absurd application on file is one made to Building Commissioner O'Neal to erect a 15-story building on a lot 170 feet deep and 18

15-story building on a lot 170 feet deep and

The worst feature of these peculiar appli-cations is that unless the Council takes action the building commissioner can be forced to grant them. There will thus be no check placed upon irresponsible archi-tects and individuals who have no regard for the sufery or convenience of the public tects and individuals who have no regard for the safety or convenience of the public. In behalf of his department, Chief Swenie presents an argument favoring a low standard. He declares that creat difficulty would be experienced in reaching a fire in the loftiest building; that the fire-proofing in the steel and iron structures will fall off in case of a severe blaze: that the heat would expand the steel or iron columns to the point of causing the buildings to collapse, and that matters would be still worse if streams of water were thrown on the buildings, for the cold water would cause a sudden contraction of the metal.

Literature and Journalism.

Chicago Dally News, 1 Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps-Ward is re ported as entertaining a small opinion of American journalism, but we have seen no statement of the lady's reasons for holding this opinion. Among literary people generally the disdain for the journalistic profession has abated wondrously during ten years-perhaps for business reasons, permps because these people have at last discovered that the newspaper is the best me-dium through which the writer can introduce himself and his work to the public Ten years ago very many authors af-fected a contempt for the newspaper; they railed at and inveigned against the cheap, unliterary methods of journalism; the newspaper, they said, of journalism; the newspaper, they said, was literature's arch enemy, and would finally undo it unless the authors unite in the determination to boycott the vulgar monster. A marvelous change has been wrought within ten years; there is scarcely an author of note in all the land who is not now or has not been a contributor to the daily press through the medium of some syndicate or another. The daily newspaper at this time practically controls literature in this country. The magazines have taken fright and are making prodigious efforts to keep pace with this new and mighty literary vehicle. It is a fact, however, that the daily newspaper accomplishes more gracedaily newspaper accomplishes more grace-fully and more satisfactorily the work which the magazine tries to do—this, too, in ad-dition to its individual and exclusive duty of providing the public with news.

New York Evening Sun.] A Philadelphian, the snowy whiteness hose unspotted soul makes plain mortals shade the mental eye, wants the Custom House to refuse admission to the picture en titled "The Fall of Babylon." The means are inappropriate to the end in view. The proper course would be to prepare the picre for Philadelphian exhibition by investing the foreground figures with aprons water color. This would wash off without njury for the New York show, where the real shrinking Philadelphian souls would and could come on to see unbeknownst to fellow workers in the Sunday school. Thus, too, might the New York Postoffice secure the advantage of a visit from Wanamaker himself. As a pearl of hypocrisy the Phila delphia species is of great price.

Signs of the Millennium.

New York Tribune. Numerous enterprising cities are anxious to take care of the Republican National Convention, and are sending delegations to Washington with claims, arguments and hospitable offers. This is quite proper and commendable, and the best of it is that the contest is as friendly as it is brisk. Here is St. Paul, for example, declaring in the mos emphatic and enthus astic manner that the one place specially designed by Providence for the purpose is Minneapolis. If now Chicago, having taken herself out of the race, will guarantee the claims of St. Louis, the millennium will forthwith become visible to the naked eye.

PEOPLE POINTED AT.

It is asserted that Mr. Chauncey Depew has had 2,000 American infants named after him.

W. K. VANDERBILT and family, accord ing to a cablegram, arrived in Paris yester-GEORGE CUPPLES, the author of one o

the classics of the sea, the "Green Hand," is SECRETARY FOSTER was at the Treasury Department vesterday morning apparently entirely recovered from the indisp

which had caused him to leave New York. A son of Joseph Jefferson, the famous American comedian, of Rip van Winkle fame, has been in London on a visit to his sister, who is the wife of Mr. B. J. Farjeon

COUNT DI MONTERCOLE, the former hus band of Miss Virginia Knex, the Pittsburg heiress, is Just now at the Philadelphia Hos pital, and feigning insanity. He is to be ex imined with a view to determining his men

"An effort is being made," says the New ork Recorder, "to induce Governor Campsell to move to this city as soon as he vacates the Ohio Gubernatorial chair in Janu ary. He will, however, remain in Columbus

MR. W. D, HOWELLS will shortly cease to occupy the "Editor's Study" of Harper's Magazine. His place will be taken by Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, whose knowledge of men and books and whose critical powers re at least equal to Mr. Howell's.

A NOT very definite story is current that Miss Murfree, the author, has married one of her typical Tennessee mountaineers. This lady has lived a quiet life, devoting herself to Sunday school and other local interests, and giving people the impre-that she did not intend to marry. A DISPATCH from Indianapolis save that

Governor Hovey, who was compelled to reura from his Mexican trip 12 days earlier than he intended to on account of sickness, is in a rather critical condition. His illness was caused by fatigue; the unfortunate effect of high altitude and alkali dust and ANOTHER Kipling has written a book It is Rudyard's sister this time, who has

taken advantage of the success of "one of the family" in his literary ventures, to se-cure a publisher for a very commonplace volume. It is entitled "The Heart of a Maid" and the scene is laid in India. How the whole story is tame and insipid. BARON VON WISSMANN, Commissione of German East Africa, is reported by cable from Cairo to be lying ill there of pneumonia, the result of the severe trials encoun

insist on his resignation as Commission German East Africa being accepted. A CABLE dispatch from Rome reports that Robert Lincoln, United States Minister to England, will sail from Brindisi to-day for Naples, where he will remain two days and then go to Constantinople for a week.
Mrs. Lincoln is spending the winter at Fontaine. Mr. Lincoln is in excellent health. At the end of the year he will probably give up diplomacy, and return to the practice of

FLOATING FORTRESSES.

Rapid Progress Making on the War Vessel -Most Approved Fighting Ships of Modern Times-Our New Navy &

One in Many Respects. -The progress of the work upon the nex navy, so far as the important Quaker City yard is concerned is shown by the Philadelphia Telegraph, which says that the ships now under construction differ from those al-ready completed in many important partic-ulars, and when finished will undoubtedly attract the attention and command the admiration of all skilled in marine maneuvers and warfare. Towering away up stands the new stee

cruiser New York the work on which is so far advanced as to permit of her launching on the 1st proximo. The ship is a majestic one in every view, and the building has been closely inspected by experts and approved in every detail. She is certainly a noble specimen of marine architecture, and will excel her famous predecessors, the Baltimore, Philadelphia and Newark, in many particulars. It is believed that her coat of mail is superior, her build stronger and more serviceable, and her armament will be the best that can be devised of the most approved ordnance.

"In fact," said a naval officer, "these new vessels are calculated to inspire respect for our flag and our country; to give foreigners a whole-ome fear of the Yankees, and to promote peace by harmlessly manifesting the terrors of the warfare of the future. The character of these new cruisers makes them mmediately and powerfully useful in almost any water, and if they engage a foreign man of-war, will be sure to display some surpris ing qualities and extraordinary efficiency.

A Ship With Special Advantages, -To the inexpert this superb ship inspires trust in her ability to make a great record if properly handled. Her battery will be capable of great execution; her steel sheathing and wrought iron ribs and knees will offer solid resistance to an enemy's missiles, and her extraordinary speed will enable her to get around or away from an antagonist with great facility. All of these and other special advantages have been attained at very reasonable cost, and the very best materials and workmanship are guaranteed.

Of course these ships are outclassed by some of the vessels of other national navies but it is thought that our new ships will possess facilities that will make up for lack of weight. They are more readily handled at sea or in port, have specially effective ordnance, and can resist any reasonable assaults and get out of the way of a weight of metal likely to swamp them. For the future the plan of naval warfare will be governed by speed, handy management, superior gunnery and immunity from serious or total disablement. To this end is the New York specially constructed, and besides she is, or will be, fitted with certain improvements that have been tested and are believed to be such as to secure a rare degree of superiority in the hands and under the direction of thoroughly competent officers and crews.

And it is hoped that this fine vessel will be manned in a way that will make it specially efficient. There is nothing more attractive to the men-of-war's men than a good ship, one that is capable of navigating the rudest seas and giving a sturdy antagonism to any competitor in war on the water. Thus we need not in future place entire dependence on privateering, but may meet our great marine foes on nearly or quite equal terms. weight. They are more readily handled at The Fitting of the Armor.

-It is noticeable that, owing to the per fect system and facilities, the work of attaching the plates to the hull of the new cruiser proceeds regularly and rapidly. The approved steel plates are conveyed to the ship's side, and in about the time it takes to tell it the piece is holsted right to its future resting-place, and presently the bolters and riveters are at work upon it fitting and sealriveters are at work upon it fitting and sealing it to its proper position. You walk up a long gang-plank and get inside, and there you meet groups of skilled artisans, each gang operating all day long and under such direction as never to interfere nor delay the structural procedure. The claugor is perfectly deafening and is incessant. Here and there will be found places where the natural light does not penetrate, and into these the electric wire is carried and a current is switched on, and in an instant the lamp fillumines every crevice. These electric lights are moved about as needed, and so the work goes on in the dark places as well as in those brightened by daylight.

Every piece of metal is designed and finished before it comes aboard, and so the minimum of time is occupied in placing it permanently just where it belongs. At the same time preparations are made to leave room for the introduction of the larger some to everlasting life into the doctrine of an honest universal ofler of salvation to men as the outcome of God's infinite love than you can comfortably fit a thunderbolt into a graceful bread-branched oak and maintain the form and grace of the oak. Let any man try it, and he will have as a result a blasted pile of splinters. God is honest when He offers salvation to all men. Any-thing else is unthinks ble." permanently just where it belongs. At the same time preparations are made to leave room for the introduction of the larger pieces of metal. Those who have watched the work of the cruiser New York express the opinion that the work has been pushed with extraordinary celerity; as one of the foremen observed, "The ship seems to grow day and night." This notable war ship will be affeat in a fortnight and will be ready

be affoat in a fortnight, and will be read; for commission in the spring as the leade of the American navy. A Most Formidable Cruiser.

-Eminent as the cruiser New York is sure to be in our new navy, she is certain to be eclipsed by the Pirate. This model vessel is being built alongside of the New York, and might be taken as a sister ship by one inexperienced in marine architecture, but there are really many differences observable. The Pirate will be the gem of the ocea if the hopes of her designers and builders

able. The Pirate will be the gem of the ocean if the hopes of her designers and builders are realized. She will be the most destructive ship in the world, probably, and the swiftest cruiser.

Her model is believed to be the best for the service she is to render, and her builders expect to make is miles an horr readily, with a fuel consumption so small as to make it possible for her to reach far-distant ports in a very short time. She will be constructed and fitted for making a sudden dash, completing her work of demolition and escaping readily from her pursuers. It would not be of general interest to the public to describe her fighting outfit in detail, but it may be said that she will be far ahead of any affoat for beligerent efficiency.

If there be no mischance the Pirate will be a warship that will protect a here crew, and if she is ever taken into action and adroitly managed she will fully sustain the high reputation of "a Yankee ship and a Yankee crew." There are throngs of people who have admired the New York, as she rests majestically on her ways now after having "taken her shape:" but the Pirate will be pronounced the marvel of marine architecture when the New York slips into the noble Delaware and gives full view of stern and broadside of this beautiful nickel-steel ship. On this vessel scores of men are constantly at work, and she is being finished up as On this vessel scores of men are constantly at work, and she is being finished up as rapidly as is consistent with the proper construction of this ocean fiyer. She will probably be ready to lead our havy in a contest before another President is elected. Equals of Any in the World,

-Important as are the warships described

they are only in parity with the new armored battle ships Indiana and Massachusetts that are growing on the stocks with wonderful rapidity. Already one may see what they will look like, but of the for demons of the deep the unlearned can only form guesses or conjectures. They are being built with the same care us the being built with the same care as the cruisers, only the most approved materials and the most skilled workmen being employed. As fighting ships they are expected to be the equals of any in the world, even though they may be out-classed. They will be provided with the best of everything used in modern naval warfare, and the errors of other builders will be avoided.

The progress achieved in this celebrated Philadelphia shippard is particularly gratifying at this juncture, when rumors of war are floating about, and when the vessels approaching completion are just the kind that may be needed to give the great Republic her proper potency in arranging the affairs of nations, of proclaiming peace or making effective warfare. In a little the affairs of nations, of proclaiming peace or making effective warfare. In a little while these men-of-war will be affoat, and the vacated ways in readiness to receive the

keels of other and perhaps still more for-midable vessels for the United States navy. Republics Not Liked in London.

Brooklyn Standar i-Union.]
The London Times has broken loose again with the same old trouble in a new spot. It doesn't like republics, and never did. During our late war-in fact, just at the breaking out thereof-it had the bad taste to allude to the United States form of Government as a tered in his expedition to Kilima-Njaro. He "burlesque," because, forsooth, we had no s improving, however. He states that on King with a golden crown, and no hereditary his recovery he will return to Germany and legislators whose pedigree did service in tead of brains. And now its supposed Ric Janeiro correspondent is permitted to call Brazil a "harlequin republic." Very well; it is harlequin, we believe, who always gets the best of the stupid pantaloon and clown, and gets the fair Columbine. The kingdon and empires are the pantaloons and clown of the pantomime, and the "harlequin republics" seems to get lots of fun out of them. But, really, in view of past results, the Times ought to get up some other simile, not so | will be doing a portion of its perfect work-

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

3 Deinware. 4 Florida. 12 Georgia. 22 Idado*

Illinois ...

8 Kentuck

6 Louistana 8 Maine*... 14 Maryland, 13 Massichus 7 Michigan 9 Minnesota*

Vermont* Virginia Washington* West Virginia Wisconsin

40: Total...

Republicans concede them six.

revision

THE PRESBYTERIAN CREED.

Views on the Revision by an Eminen

Brooklyn Divine.

One of the leading Presbyterian clergyme

of Brooklyn, in a letter to the editor of the Boston Troveller, discribing the recent action

of the Brooklyn Presbytery, writes thus tersely and emphatically concerning creed

"So far as I can gather, the leading

churches take very little stock in the revision. They prefer to allow the confession

as it is, a high position on the top shelf of

the library, and ask a simple, broad state

ment of the cardinal principles of Christian

ity for the study table. There is no sense in having more creed than is usable. This is a

having more creed than is usable. This is a practical age, and it dooms prolixity to the book-worm. All that any church needs is a few workable principles. Seeing that the church has the Bibles to fall back unon, and seeing that the Bible is in itself sufficient, if not efficient, the smailest possible creed necessary to lift to view the present truth is all that is requisite.

"The Presbytery voted to omit from the Confession all sections teaching the doctrine

Confession all sections teaching the doctrine of pretention. You can no more fit the doctrine that God was pleased not to elect some to everlasting life into the doctrine of

Tammany-Past and Future.

Tammany has stolen the Brooklyn Bridge,

cantured the State, provided for the occupa

tion and possession of Brooklyn, poured the water out of the Croton barrel through a

oung that cost \$30,000,000, so that New York

is in privation and peril; charged Roger A.

Pryor \$10,000 for a place on the bench (a most rascally robbery), and is seeking to

control the election of Speaker of the House

of Representatives—the Tammany candidate

being Mr. Crisp-and to set up the nomina-

tion and fix the fraudulent election of the

next President of the United States, Tam-

many has two candidates for the Presidency—Hill and Flower. The certainty is already out that Cleveland is to get nothing but three cheers, which are three Jeers, for his campaign services, and Hill is to be pressed far enough to defeat Cleveland, and then

Flower is to come in as a compromise candi-date, and he will put up another \$5,000.

POLITICAL PICKINGS.

JOHN SHERMAN'S chances of re-election ap

pear to be pretty well Fostered .- Boston Her

ings on his jaws has been dug up in the Ohio Valley. There were Forakers in Ohio

An innocent exchange wants to know

what truth is. Truth is that part of a politi-

cal campaign which is only visible to the

naked eve after the election .- Chicago Mail.

THE startling headline in yesterday's

newspapers, "Cleveland Snow Bound," had, after all, no political significance. It re-

ferred to Cleveland, O .- New York Advertiser

It is quite evident that some one has shot

a large load of bichloride of neme into

President Polk. He has struck his old

THE way to win in 1892 is for Republicans

to do as they did in Ohio-take off the coat and roll up the sleeves and force the fight-

ing from start to fluish.-Chicago Inter-

SENATOR QUAVIS a great sportsman. Last

funday he landed a turpon six feet long,

'MR. CLEVELAND is on one side of the silver

ources of the political carpenters of their

This talk about Mr. Cleveland having used

the word "consecration" until it is thread-

bare is unfair. Mr. Cleveland should be per

mitted to consecrate himself to "consecra-

tion" if he feels that to be his mission, with-

out criticism or opposition .- New York Press.

Ir Ohio were to elect any other man than

old John Sherman to the United States Sen-

ate, after rolling up such a Republican majority for McKinley, it would recall the only

parallel incident to it-the one on the old

farm, where the usually gentle cow, after

giving her usual splendid pail of milk, kicked it over—seemingly, in sheer wanton-

CLEVELAND and Boies are both from

Erie county, New York, and were once

pitted against each other there for District

Attorney, though Boies withdrew from the canvass the day before the Republican Con-

Bass, who was Cleveland's law partner, but

a Republican. Bass was elected. The lowa

Democrats are organizing for Cleveland and

A CHICAGO preacher has been obliged to

pay fifty cents duty on "Some Thoughts on

Christianity" imported from England. Thus are our nome "thoughts on Christianity"

protected from the pauper thoughts of for-

industry in the production and increases the output of real "thoughts" on Christiani

Well, if protection encourages the home

vention met to make way for Lyman K

and a few years ago he landed a Beaver in the Governor's office of Pennsylvania.

Chicago Times.

party.-Philadelphia Bulletin.

ess.—Philadelphia Press.

claim-it-with-confidence gait. - Washingt

even in the earliest days .- New York Sun.

incinnati Commercial Gazette.

Texas....

Pigures of the New Apportionment for the Election of Next Year.

The following table represents the elec-oral vote of 1888 and the new electoral vote -George Washington, colored, is running for a seat in the Boston Common Council of 1892, with asterisks (*) to each State that -An "Authors' Museum" is to be estabvoted Republican in 1888 and the same to lished in St. Petersburg, to contain mementhe States in the column giving the vote of toes and relies of famous Russian literary 1892 which voted Republican in either or nen and women, both of the elections of 1890 and, 1891: Vote for 1892. Vote of 1888.

-In St. Louis recently a large building in one of the best business streets of the city was torn down simply because it was thought to be "hoodooed," which shows that superstition still has a strong hold on some people.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

ooks that Charles Dickens wrote.

-There are 1,125 characters in the 24

-The reason that the postmarks on letters become more dim in winter, as noticed by many people, is that the cold weather hardens the ink used on the stamping pads,

and the marking stamps, being of iron -Exports of American breadstuffs for the ten months ending on October 31 amounted to \$169,488,463, or over \$50,000,000 more than during the same period of 1800. The great increases, of course, have occurred since increases, of course, have occurred since August, and at their present rate they are likely to amount to at least \$80,000,000 for the full calendar year.

-The "mother-in-law," a curious plant, obtained its curious name in a very curious way. An expert at the Smithsonian Institute, in explaining the properties of the plant to a reporter, mentioned the fact that it had the power of paralyzing the toneue. "A good thing for a mother-in-law," said the reporter, and then and there the name nother-in law was applied to the plant.

-George Washington was one of the richest men of his time in America. He attached to his will bearing date of July 9, 1799. a schedule of his property and placed the total valuation of the same at \$530,000. His estate was undoubtedly worth more, and all estate was undoubtedly worth more, and all of \$200,000, and even more. The estimate of \$30,000 was considered by Washington himself a very low one, for in the notes which accompanied the will and schedule he frequently refers to the "moderate value" and "lowest price affixed" of the various pieces of property. The Ohio lands included in the estate increased immensely in value.

Total 40! Total 444

The Electoral College has been increased by the new census and the new apportionment and the admission of new States from 401 to 454. Of this increase of 43, Pennsylvania gains 2; and as the new Congressional apportionment failed in the last Legislature by executive veto, the two additional Congressmen will be elected at large on the general State ticket, as was done in 1872. Six new States have been admitted to the Union since the election of 1888, viz.—Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington and Wyoming, with an aggregate electoral vote of 20. All of these new States voted Republican in the Democratic sweep of 1890 except Montana.

Michigan is misunderstood by many because of the peculiar attitude in which she is placed by the adoption of the district system of the choice of electors by the last Legislature. The present Legislature and Governor are Democratic, and a law was enacted and approved requiring Presidental electors to be chosen by Congressional districts, except the Senatorial electors. The law was tested in the Supreme Court of the State and its constitutionality affirmed. New Congressional districts were formed, of which the Democratic claim seven and the Republicans concede them six. -The highest priced postage stamp in existence is the famous Dundee stamp, worth £500 sterling, and not purchaseable at that price. James Chalmers, of Dundee, was the inventor of the adhesive postage stamp in Inventor of the adhesive postage stamp in 1834. The stamp is in the possession of Signund Friedl, an extensive postage stamp merchant of Unter-Dolberg, Vienna. It was exhibited at the Vienna Jubilee Stamp Exhibition of last year. The Postage Stamp Museum, held on May 25 of this year at Vienna, displayed this zem as the greatest attraction among 3,000,000 stamps and other objects exhibited there.

-The books of to-day will fall to pieces before the middle of the next century, say the experts. The paper in the books that have survived two or three centuries was have survived two or three centuries was made by hand of honest rags and without the use of strong chemicals, while the ink was made of nut galls. To-day much of the paper for books is made, at least in part, of wood pulp treated with nowerful acids, while the ink is a compound of various substances naturally at war with the flimsy paper upon which it is laid. The printing of two centuries ago has improved with age that of to-day, it is feared, will within 50 years eat its way through the paper.

The "Liberty Tree" frequently alluded.

—The "Liberty Tree" frequently alluded to in the history of New England, was in Boston. In 1765 the "Sons of Liberty" were organized under a widespreading, beautiful elm, which stood in front of a grocery, near elm, which stood in front of a grocery, near what is now the corner of Essex and Washington streets, Boston, a tablet on the present building marking the spot. Here were exposed the effigies of those men who had favored the passage of the odious stamp act. In the excited period which followed nearly all the political meetings of the Sous of Liberty called together by the hoisting of a flag on the staff, extending through the branches of the tree, were held under its waving boughs and in the square about it. During the seige of Boston, Angust, 1775, the tree was cut down by a gair in the pay of the British soldiers and the Tories.

The timbers at present most sought

-The timbers at present most sought after for shipment from Honduras, where the trade was opened 100 years ago, are ma-Mahogany and cedar are the leading exports and are shipped mainly to England, although and are shipped mainly to Lagrand, althour a some contracts have recently been taken in the United States. The price of mahoganvin London ranges from \$110 to \$175 per L000 superficial feet, and cedar \$90 to \$130. Rosewood, zebra and fustics are cut into short lengths and shipped as ballast. Rosewood brings from \$25 to \$40 and fustics \$30 to \$45. The locs are all sourced before shipment.

-The limit in the heaviness of armor applied to ships may perhaps have been reached, and it seems natural that, its development having run a course much like that of the armor of men, may come eventually to a similar end. In the Middle Ages, when gunpowder was first introduced, the armor of knights and men at arms was gradnally increased in weight to meet the new weapons. As the quality of powder and the guns improved armor was added to until it reached a point where if a knight was unreached a point where if a knight was unhorsed it required several squires to get him
into the saddle again, or if a man fell he
could not pick himself up unsided. The
next step was to limit the armor to the
more vital portions, retaining only the
cuirass and helmet. Finally even these
were thrown away. Somewhat similar may
be the transition in modern navies. The
guns having beaten the armor, ships much
have to discard their coats of mail and rely
upon offense as the best protection, just as
intelligent puglists defend themselves by
the counter rather than by the simple
guard.

-Here's a two-century-old allusion to a "cup which cheers but not inebriates" and which has become a modern fad among people who imagine they are the original discoverers of its excellence. The recipe was brought to London by a Jesuit from in 1864: Beat up the yolks of two eggs with fine sugar, then pour a pint of tea upon them and stir them up well. The great ad-vantage of this concoction in the quaint language of the time was that it "presently indigence of the stomach, flyeth suddainly over the whole body and into the veins, and strengtheneth exceedingly." Here is a valuable hint to all tea makers. "In these parts," said the Jesuit, "we let the hot parts," said the Jesuit, "we let the hot water remain too long soaking upon the tea, which makes it extract into itself the earthy parts of the herb." The water ought to "remain upon it no longer than you can say the Miserere Psulmi very leisurely. Then pour it upon the sugar" in the cups. When, therefore, ladies make tea, they should begin the Fifty-first Psulm as soon as they have filled the tea pot; say it "very leisurely," and then pour the tea into the cups.

FINDINGS OF THE JUDGE.

cups.

A bear in Arkansas was hugging a girl named Mary, when a girl named Julia shot the bear dead. Mary was so mad that she frothed at the mouth, and Julia and Mary have not spoken since. coinage fence and Governor Boies on the other, yet the construction of a platform on which both can stand is not beyond the re-Miss Hopkins-I see that the widow Gay does not wear her weeds any more.

Miss Lord—No; she's soon to be weeded out of

the list of widows. "You must honor your parents," the sunday school superintendent said to the new boy,
"I am sure, you obey your mother."
"Yes, sir!" came the reply with an emphasis that rather startled the questioner.

"And you and your little brother here always show her respect, don't you?"

"You bet we does. Why, she kin lick dad, she kin."

Jaysmith-I'm going to sue the House for libel. It called me a thief. McWatty-But papers are allowed to print th

ews, you know. Jaysmith—But that fsn't news McWatty-True enough. Everybody knows it "What do you mean by coming around here now?" said the woman to the tramp who ap-peared at the kitchen door. "You haven't half finished that pile of wood I gave you to split."

"These jokes about grocers putting sand n sugar maxes me weary," observed Mr. Peck as he weighed out ten pounds. "The truth hurts, does it?"

"I know it, ma'am," was the reply; "but I came to see if you wouldn't cash these few chips in

"There's no truth in it. Sand's too expensive to waste in that kind of style," Amy-Why do you smoke so much, Mr.

Goslin-A man thinks when he smokes, doncher Amy-Yes; but why do you smoke so much? Upton Dudligh-Aw-what's the price of

trousers from that piece of cloth in the-aw-winon other subjects for that matter, it Dealer-A slight mistake, sir. That's a Turkish

rug, and this is a carpetate