in Covenanter churches.

of the seating committee, after arranging

the precedence of the congregation, found

it prudent to move away into another parish. The men sat at the ends of the seats

ready to rush out in attack on beseiging

Indians. The boys were gathered into a

to be a boy in the days of the Puritan Sab

bath. Every meeting time one or more of

these wretched beings suffered expulsion from the meeting house and got a sound thrashing on the nearest horse-block; the sermon droning on to the swish, swish ac-companiment of the tithing man's rod. Even during the nooning, in some of the

stricter parishes, the boys were kept rigid ly still, and were required to read over aloud the notes which they had taken of the

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PITTSBURG, MONDAY, NOV. 23, 1891.

THE BOND QUESTION.

A correspondent in our Mail Pouch column asks some questions concerning the proposed bond issue, which led him to | ing statement: a conclusion against the issue. It is by the discussion of just such questions as these that intelligent action will be reached on that subject.

The first question is, how those people will be affected who have already paid for street improvements "in case there is on issue of the bonds and the curative legislation is not favorably passed on by the courts." They will be affected exactly us they will in case there is no issue of the bonds and the curative legislation is not upheld. Under the peculiar construction of our laws, the man who pays his assessments to the city promptly, says good bye to his money whether the law under which he pays it is upheld or not. That this places a premium on delaying and holding back the payments, and imposes a penalty on those who are quick to pay up, makes ro difference to the legal logic by which this conclusion is reached. If the curative tegislation is not sustained the man who has paid for his own improvements will have in addition to pay for the improvements of others. The only difference that the bond issue will make to him is that if the bonds are negatived he will have to pay the whole sum in the years in which the payments fall due; while if they are voted he will have the payments extended over a series of years.

To the question as to what time next year and the year after these payments goods. fall due, we answer that they are scattered at various dates, the payment on each contract being fixed at two years after its completion. Our correspondent thinks that there is a margin of time which will justify the postponement of the decision and suggests the \$2,000,000 should not be placed in the hands of the city government "nearly two years before it is needed." As the proposition forbids any bonds to be issued before the payments become due, this argument is inapplicable. The enforcement of that provision is in the hands of officials who can be relied upon to carry it out honestly. There might be, as our correspondent suggests, some room for procrastination; but is there any better course than for the people to decide in advance what course shall

be taken? The whole question turns on whether the people prefer to pay what has to be paid by one or two heavy tax levies and course involves the payment of interest. but that consideration is softened by the fact that, on a great share of the bonds and perhaps all that will be needed, the city can pay interest to itself by investing the sinking fund money in the bonds. If the people will bear in mind that the question is simply between one or two big payments and an extension of the payments over a series of years, they will decide the matter rightly. For nothing can be plainer than that the way the majority of the people wish to pay this money is the right way to have it paid.

WATERWAY PROPOSITIONS.

Two ship canal propositions have recently been given prominence before the nublic, which indicate at once the importance which that general subject is assuming in the disposition in some quarters to undertake the task at the wrong end.

One of these propositions is that of providing an internal waterway along the coast. Stating the project in its broadest ing the sheltered coast route at Boston, to connect Massachusetts Bay with Long Ishand Sound by a capal in the neighborhood of Buzzard's Bay, thence by New York harbor and a ship canal to the Delaware river, and from the Delaware to Chesapeake Bay by another canal. From Chesapeake Bay, probably by the Elizabeth river, a connection must be cut to the North Fear river to the Southern lagoons with a canal across Florida. The other proposition is that to be urged by a convention of take carriers, called at Detroit, to meet December 17, viz.; the deepening of the connecting waterways on the lakes, such as the Sault Ste. Marie, the St. Clair river and the channel in the Detroit river to 21 feet. The cost of this work is estimated

at less than \$3,500,000. Each of these propositions has its merits; but the trouble is that in a systemized scheme of waterways they would come for behind others. The coast line scheme would of course be immensely costly, and as compared with the building of ship is far interior in importance. It is urged commerce sheltered from ocean storms; second to secure to small war vessels the commercial carriers a more roomy and closup route than any canal can furnish: while the work of the Hydrographic and Signal Service reduces the danger of ocean storms to coastwise carriers almost to a minimum. The strategic value of fleets at such points as Massachusetts Bay, Long Island Sound, Chesapeake Bay, and attained by such a route equal in magnitude those to be served by the no more costiv canals connecting the lakes with

with the seaboard. The project to be urged at Detroit would

be easily worth spending twice the estimated cost on if it were not for one thing. That is that it would give the waterways connecting the lakes a depth that could not be rivaled by any of those leading off the lakes, except at a prohibitive cost. That would confine the traffic to be benefited by the improvement to the lakes alone, and that is not the way to establish the standard of highest usefulness. The proper method is to determine the depth of water that can be given to all the main waterways, and to keep the lake channels well up to that standard. To build a ship canal from the lakes to the seaboard, for instance, twenty-one feet in depth, would be plainly impracticable. To build one fifteen or sixteen feet deep would be more possible. If the canals of egress from the lakes were fixed at that depth, the same depth should be adequate for those linking the lakes together.

The Detroit convention is also expected to urge an American canal from the lakes to the seaboard. This will command the approval of the supporters of internal waterways, but it should be made a part of the entire system. The canals from the lakes to the ocean, and from the rivers to the lakes, stand on the same basis, and should work together both in securing their construction and in their operation when built.

THE FIGURES FOR IT.

The trade results for the first 12 months since the tariff act went into operationwith the exception of the sugar duties, in which the change exists for only six months-are shown in mass by the follow-

Total \$24,716,507 \$818,409,391 In these figures there is a general refutation of the theory so actively preached by the free traders, that the McKinley act was a universal raising of the tariff duties for the purpose of shutting out foreign trade. Not only has the total of foreign commerce not been diminished but it has been somewhat increased, and the most salient feature of the increase has been an expansion of \$122,000,000 in the imports free of duty and a decrease of \$107,000,000 in the dutiable imports. In other words, the effect of the tariff act is exactly that which THE DISPATCH has always held up as the true American policy-the enlargement of foreign commerce on the staples which cannot be economically supplied at home; and the enlargement of the

domestic production of those which can. This effect is actually more pronounced than is shown in the figures. The totals include the imports of sugar for the six months during which they were dutiable. Taking \$58,000,000 from the dutiable goods and adding them to the goods free of duty, on account of the change in that staple, and we have the result of an increase of \$18,000,000 in the free list, and a decrease of \$165,000,000 in the dutiable

This gives a very different picture of the McKinley act than that which is drawn by our friends, the free traders. Whether the portraval of the statistics or of the free trade imagination is the most accurate the public can decide for itself.

Very interesting news is often obtained by going away from home; but nothing more striking in that line has been produced in a long time than some information which comes to Pittsburg by the route of a special telegram to the New York Post. It is that a movement is on foot here by which the iron and steel manufacturers will make a concerted assault next year on the Amalgamated Association with the intention of wiping that powerful union of iron workers from the ce of the earth.

This, if there were the slightest reason to give any credence to it, would promise have done with it, or by payments ex- some exceedingly singular proceedings tended over a series of years. The latter next year. It would necessitate the iron manufacturers voluntarily courting a prolonged suspension of work during a season in which all the indications promise an active demand for their products. It would represent them as willing in a political contest, where the policy of protection was under discussion, to engage in a national assault on organized labor, and to belie the claim that protection is for the purpose of maintaining the wages of labor. Finally, it represents them as ready, simply from antagonism to one of the foremost and, at the same time, conservative unions in the world, to turn prosperity into stagnation, and not only lose their own profits but to create general discontent, which would be most injurious to their own interests.

All of which is a possible view to be taken by a rabid free trade journal, but to anyone who knows the iron and steel industries of Pittsburg, it is nothing more than ridiculous. The majority of the iron masters of Pittsburg prefer the uniform and reasonable settlement of wages which form this project would contemplate stan- is made annually by negotiation with the Amalgamated Association to the constant succession of disputes which would arise under any other arrangement. There are examples of mills which on account of especial disputes have been made nonunion; but while these examples have existed in some instances for years, there has not been any general tendency to follow it. There is also an element among Carolina Sounds, thence from the Cape | the iron manufacturers who annually de clare that they will fight the scale: but as this declaration has been invariably followed by signing the scale at the anpointed time, that sentiment cannot be relied upon to undertake any such gigantic fight as the one rumored.

It is safe to say that the above story is wholly without foundation, and that ununforseen complications arise the scale of wages will be settled next year with as little friction as it was last sum

mer.

A PATENT OFFICE JUGGLE. The granting of a patent on the Berliner application, after it had been kept canals to connect the rivers and lakes, it hanging in the Patent Office for a term of years by the pretense of an interference on two grounds, first to afford a route to suit, corroborates all that has been said in advance of the use of that means to prolong the monopoly of a patent long past means of transfer from one point to an- the life which it was intended the patent other without coming in contact with the laws should give. It is said that the delay ocean war vessels of an enemy. The first | might have been prolonged still further, purpose is minimized in importance by but that the Patent Office officials de the fact that the broad ocean affords to clared that an addition of fifteen years' monopoly additional to the Bell Telephone Company was the full extent to which they would permit themselves to be used. To balance this there is a report that the Bell Telephone Company has still another "interference" of sixteen years' standing the route is much decreased by the fact in reserve. Rumor also says that notwith that it would be open to the enemy's standing the successful working of the game, the Berliner patent is open to contest both on the ground of prior accomso on down the coast. Moreover, neither | plishment of the same purposes and a the commercial nor naval purposes to be European patent to Berliner of some years ago, which limits the life of the patent in

Be these things as they may, the importthe Ohio and upper Mississippi rivers or ant fact is impressed on the public beyond dispute that the purpose of the patent laws has, by a juggle in the governmental

this country.

office, and by the knowledge, if not the connivance, of the Government officers been defeated and reversed. The purpos of the patent laws is to stimulate invention and promote improvements. But here is a case in which an important improvement was delayed and held dormant solely by the machinery of the Patent Office, in order to prolong the monopoly of an already immensely wealthy corporation. The purpose of the patent system is not only defeated, but the governmental office, supposed to be established for the service of the people, serves instead the corporation which conducts the scheme.

This is not, as THE DISPATOR has here tofore said, the only example in which the patent laws in actual operation defeat the purpose for which they exist in theory. But it is enough to demonstrate the necessity of a radical reform in the patent system by which such incongruities and ontradictions shall be uprooted.

TIGERS' bones, pulverized, are used as a tonic in China under the belief the strength of the animal is thereby imparted to the person who absorbs them. The Platt and Fassett combination, however, failed to carry out the theo'y in the recent New York election on account of their deplorable inabil ity to get the bones of the tiger.

THE gubernatorial campaign in Alabams is getting very active if reports can be credited. One candidate is reported as having addressed a meeting at Blue Creek mines and after leading in a dance afterward "kissed the boss miner's wife once." But his rival was not going to let him get ahead in that way, and the latter also addressed a neeting, led a dance and made the grand stroke of "kissing the boss miner's wife So far as reports of this rivalry indicate, the boss miner's wife is bearing up bravely, but the correspondent discloses the fact that "the boss miner himself is weary." This last fact suggests a doubt whether the vigorous style of personal campaigning may ot be found in the end to have its draw backs.

MINISTER RYAN is stated to be in Wash ington "for the purpose of facilitating the negotiation of the reciprocity t eaty with Mexico." One would suppose that the place for him to do that work is in Mexico. Must the United States Minister labor with his ome government in order to get reciproc-

"CHICAGO'S big barley syndicate has ought 250,000 acres of North Dakota land on which to raise barley for mait purposes. This is a direct result of the McKinley bill's increase of the duty on barley," remarks the New York *Press*, which is sometimes more enthusiastic than discreet in its protection role. We don't believe that the protective octicy has any part in the creation of a great 250,000 acre estate under the control of that modern successor to the feudal barons—the syndicate. The creation of such grave departures from the American system is due to corporation favoritism in transportation, and should not be saddled on the tariff.

MR. IGNATIUS DONNELLY recently declared in Chicago that he is "tired of news Mr. Donnelly's part may be increased by the fatigue which the newspapers have displayed over Mr. Donnelly's scientific and literary fakes.

A DESCRIPTION of the condition of affairs Brazil, by the Chicago Inter-Ocean, gives the following unique view: "A revolt has taken place in the extreme southern province, though the second anniversary of the republic has been celebrated with the usual fetes and enthusiasm at the capital." idea that the celebration of a republic is all that is necessary to satisfy republican desires, although representative government has been abolished, and a military dictatorship founded in its stead, is remarkable, in this country of enlightenment. Such a stunning view of republicanism beggars com-

THERE are people who are mean enough to say that perhaps Congress, in passing that act forbidding the printing of pictures of coins, had a previn of the exceedingly poor coinage work that was to be done under

THE Illinois horse doctors, in session at Chicago last week, settled an important point of professional etiquette by enacting that no one of their pro nish news, information or prescriptions to As many of the veterinary experts have heretofore been employed in editing and preparing veterinary columns in the agricultural and weekly newspapers, the care for the health of live stock, ind ca ted by this action, resolves itself into a grang for the horse and cattle doctors

In view of the revision of creeds that is oing on, some of the Pennsylvania politicians should make the most of the opportunity to strike out that piece of mugwump partisanship known as the Eighth Command

resolution against treating silver as "a com-modity." This indicates their conviction that silver, on its commercial value, will not ernment. But the mine owners are not clear-sighted enough to see that if they got free coinage all that the silver coins would the bullion in them.

THE Ohio Democrats claim that the new callot law helped to defeat them. Yet all the kicking over the "Kangaroo ballot" before election was done by the Republican

DIRECTOR GENERAL DAVIS, of Chicago, enies that he has attempted to influence the choice of a Secretary of the Awards Committee for the World's Fair. As Mr. lavis goes on to say that if he were to make ice he would select Robert P. Porter, the rest of the country will join in an earr est recommendation that Mr. Davis continue his policy of non-interference.

POINTS PURELY PERSONAL.

WILFRED LAURIER, who was dined in soston the other night, is called the Blaine

of Canada. IT was through the influence of Bishop Phillips Brooks that the Salvation Army was allowed to parade the streets of Boston

BISMARCK is what in Germany they call a "chain-smoker;" that is, he smokes from morning till night without a break, lighting one cirar with the end of the other WILLIAM BAYNE, who was the first

South Carolinian to propose the name of Wade Hampton for Governor, is now destitute and partly insane at Greenville, S. C. Some exacting and precise persons are criticising poor Phobe Couzins for writing her book, "Twenty Years in Public Life," without intimating to what 20 years she al-

n New Zealand. The Premier says that the emigration proposal deserves a full and fair about, affording the gratified congregation a trial, and New Zealand should afford the opview from every side. JUSTICE FIELD is the linguist of the United States Supreme Bench. Besides being a classical scholar, he speaks French

and Italian fluently and reads Turkish and Ir has been positively asserted that an apprediable number of Mr. Gladstone's collars disappear annually in the wash, abis believed, from the basket of the laundress by devotees determined to as themselves, at any cost, of a memorial of their idol.

MISS ALICE LONGFELLOW, daughter of the poet, is said to be the best amateur photographer in America. Her favorite field of operations is along the Massachusetts coast, and her snap shots there, taken in the stormiest weather, are attracting the attention of publishers, and her illustrated songs will be

THE SABBATH OF THE PURITANS.

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.) -The other day I saw a set of Clarendon's "History of the Great Rebellion" which once belonged to Robert Southey. Southey's nam Southey was not a very great man, but he had the privilege of knowing several particularly great men. Wordsworth and Coleridge have no doubt handled these old books. Southey's Clarendon is bound in calloo. His wife, they say, had been a dress-maker, and after they were married she dressed up all the books. He used to call

them his calico library.
One of the disadvantages of modern methods of book making is that the books are all alike. I mean in the cut of their clothes. The editions come out in regiments, and the individuality of the single volume is lost. Your copy of Browning is exactly like your neighbor's. There is not only a loss in individuality but in pride of pos-session. One of the great joys of life is to possess something that our neighbor cannot buy for love or money. Half of the delight of ownership is lost when the people who live next door have the same things that we

A Spray of Leaves as a Book Mark. -The only refuge for that considerable ortion of us whose desires have to be squeezed into the corners of small pocket-books is to make our books unique by turning down the corners of the pages, thumb-marking the covers, and scribbling over the margins. I have greatly increased the value of my copy of "The Sabbath in Puritan New England" by adding to it a bookmark in the shape of a little spray of leaves from a New England church yard. This green branch grew in Duxbury, just over where the steps went up 200 years ago into the Puritan meeting house. The old meeting house has long since gone the way of its seventeenth-century companions. Only the inequalities of the ground show where it stood. But there it did stand once, and where this sprig of green came from ascended the ancient steps. There walked Elder Brewster, who first had charge of the Duxbury congregation in the days when neighboring Plymouth was the only other Puritan parish on this side of the wide water. Along that old path came John Alden and Priscilla, and after them, meditating perhaps upon the singular outcome of his extraordinary courtship, followed Miles Standish, the Puritan Captain. They and others who made their adventure in the Mayflower came over the ground wherein grew this little branch of

eaves. One of the most remarkable of Elder Brewster's successors in the pastorate of Duxbury was Parson Robinson. Parson inson was always in an anxious frame of mind about his salary. Mrs. Earle has a chapter in her book about the minister's pay. The Puritan ministers took what they could get. They were commonly willing, as one of them expressed it, to "try to scrab-ble along" with their poor people. They got pretty small salaries. Cotton Mather said that there were only two cheap things in New England-ministers and milk. The parson was sometimes paid in kind. Meal, lumber, beans, cider, pumpkins, patchwork, bed quilts were sent in for the support of the preaching of the Gospel. At weddings and funerals the ministers were presented with gloves. The Rev. Mr. Elliott, of the North Church in Boston, received during his ministry 2,940 pairs of gloves.

Troubles of the Early Pastors. -The parson was sometimes paid in cash. The cash consisted of wampum, beaver skins and leaden bullets. The wampum was often found to be sadly chipp The parson did well if he got his pay at all. The Rev. Mr. Sprague, hearing that his congregation were thinking of making an increase in his salary, sent in a solemn petition against it, "as I am plagued to death," he said, "to get what is owing me now." Mrs. Earle makes no mention of Parson

Robinson. The old Duxbury traditions represent Robinson as making a demand-regutarly every year for an increase of salary. The congregation, it appears, granted the good man's desire, and annually increased his stipend. They got ahead of the parson, however, by never paying it. When he departed they were eight years behind in his salary. Robinson seems to have been a disagreeable, discontented old fellow. Once they gave him 30 acres of land in Weecherton. That, they thought, would satisfy him for a time. "Parson," they said, "we hope that you will at last be satisfied. We have given you 30 acres of land in Weecherton." cherton: Why, if you were to mow it with a razor and rake it with a fine-tooth comb, you wouldn't get enough from it to winter a grasshopper!" Finally they had to put the old man out. They locked up the meeting house and told him he would have to go

Singularly enough, he went. The old meeting house at Duxbury rises into sight as one reads "The Sabbath in years and keep the Lord's Day with our fore fathers. Just now, when some good people are trying to bring that old past into the esent, and to establish the Puritan Sabbath here in Pittsburg it is worth while to take the sort of journey which this book makes possible, and to discover what manner of day that old day was.

How the Blue Laws Were Enforced. -The Sabbath began on Saturday after-

oon. Everybody must "surcease their labor" at 3 o'clock, and spend the rest of the day in such preparation for the morrow "as the ministers shall direct." All good people occupied some part of these hours in teaching their children the Shorter Catechism of the Westminster Assembly of Divines. And not only their children, but their servants land of the difficulty of getting servants who "enjoyed catechising and family duties"-"family duties" meaning prayers. Thus prepared, the Puritans awoke Sabbath morning. The Sabbath was a day of rest and religion. Whatever did not agree with these purposes of the day was an of-fense, punishable by law. In 1670 John Lewis and Sarah Chapman, lovers, were set on trial for "sitting together on the Lord's Day under an apple tree in Goodman Chapman's orchard." An old soldier in Dunstable for netting a piece of an old hat to put in his shoe," to ease a sore foot, was fined 40 shillings. Captain Kemble, of Bos hours in the public stocks for his "lewd and unseemly behavior" in kissing his wife on his own door step, he having on a Lord's Day morning returned from a three-years' cruise. The New Haven Sabbath laws set forth that "Profanation of the Lord's Day shall be punished by fine, imprisonment, or punishment; and if proudly, and with a high head against the authority of God, with death!"

A Delightful Wedding Custom.

-A little before 9 o'clock on Sabbath morning the tooting of a solemn horn or the measured and funereal beating of a drum summoned the faithful to the meeting house. Slowly and sedately they wended their way across the meadows, thos at a distance riding on their farm horses with their wives on a pillion behind the sac dle. More fancifully dressed the women were than fits our notion of the Puritans with ribbons and colors and great hats, against which sober church councils legis-lated in vain. One delightful custom made it "the thing" for the new bride and her young husband, upon their first appearance in church after their wedding, to wear their wedding finery, and in the midst of the ser-GENERAL BOOTH is having a good time mon to rise in their plac s and circle slowly

The meeting-house green was set out with horse blocks. If the meeting house were remote from the dwellings of the congregation, as it often was, a "ro-house" beside the church, with a fireplace in i., made a thawing-out resort for the frozen congre gation between the services. The stocks. the whipping post, the pillory and the cage also adorned the green. The door of the meeting house was covered over with all sorts of bills and notices, and further adorned with wolves' heads, nailed there by the man who had killed the wolves and pre-

sented them at the meeting house for the usual reward. Inside were raftered walls, and sanded publishers, and her illustrated songs will be corn was stored in the meeting house loft, a feature of a new book of sea sea.

THE WESTERN COAL FAMINE. The sun shone in through unshaded windows. Stoves, even in the flerce New Eng-land winter, were as forbidden as organs are

The Days of Long Sermons. -People were seated in the Puritan meeting houses according to their importance in -W. P. Rend has been interviewed by the community. Sometimes the the Chicago Tribune upon the scarcity of

coal. He said: "While in Pittsburg in the early part of the week I read in the public paper patch to the effect that there was a coal famine in Chicago. This report I regarded at the time as highly sensational or at least an exaggeration of the true facts of the situplace by themselves, often on the pulpit stairs; where the tithing-man kept his stern watch overthem. It was a great misfortune

this public report is not only true but falls far short of describing the great scarcity of soft coal here and elsewhere throughout the Northwest. Figuratively speaking, manufacturers, railroad purchasing agents and large coal consumers are begging and imploring on their bended knees the bewilthem have a supply of coal that will keep serious loss and injury.

ly still, and were required to read over aloud the notes which they had taken of the morning sermon!

The congregation felt that they were not getting their rightful deserts if the "long prayer" falled to be one hour in length, and the sermon two hours more. They complained of many things, but never of the length of the sersom. They did not, however, feel compelled to stay awake during the sermon. That, indeed, was too much for human endurance. But the parson must do his duty, and the titning-man, with his long rod, with a knob on one end for the men, and a squirrel tail at the other for the more tender women, must keep the sleepers as wide awake as possible.

Then the same long exercising of plety in the afternoon. And after that, in the house of tile minister, the good man repeated the afternoon set mon to his family. All day long, the same unbending, grim severity. "His Majesties Tithing Man entered complaint against Dora and Susan Smith, that on the Lord's Day during Divine Service, they did—smile!" This little green spray grew in triumph over the level site of a Puritan meeting house. That, perhaps, is the best thing about it. It means that nature is bound to outlive everything that is unnatural. The Puritan Sabbath, like the Scribs and Pharisees' Sabbath belongs to the failures of the past, with a great many other devices for making people good by machinery. The past is welcome to it! The in Indiana. He cries: 'For humanity's sake I beg of you to send me some coal. The people of my town are famishing for fuel.' The tone of many otder letters and telegrams is no less earnest. Railway general managers in many cases are sending dispatches urging forward fuel and expressing fears that unless shipments are increased at once their trains will be forced to stop. In fact, there is not bituminous coal enough at present to satisfy the enormous and phenomenal demand. The coal dealer is fairly at his wits' end trying to care for the various large industrial and other interests requiring coal for their operation. The Present Production

devices for making people good by ms chinery. The past is welcome to it! Th present can get on very well without it.

One of Eugene Field's Stories. Chicago Daily News.]

James Whitcomb Riley went to Europ last summer. On the return voyage an in-cident happened which is well worth telling of. To beguile the tediousness of the vovige, it was proposed to give a concert in the saloon of the ship-an entertainment to which all capable of amusing their fellow voyagers should contribute. Mr Riley was isked to recite some of his original po and of course he cheerfully agreed to do so. Among the number present at this midocean entertainment, over which Rev. Myron Reed presided, were two Scotchmen, very worthy gentlemen, en route from the land o' cakes to the land of biscuits upon a tour of investigation. These twain shared the enthusiasm with which the auditors applauded Mr. Riley's charming recitations. They marveled that so versatile a genius could have arisen from a land reputed for uncountypess and anyagery. uncouthness and savagery.
"Is it no wonderfu!, Dona!!," remarked one
of these braw Scots, "that a tradesman suld
be sic a bonnie poet?"
"And is he indeed a tradesman?" asked

the other. "Did "Deed he is," answered the other. "Did ye no hear the dominic intryluce him as the hoosier poet? Just think of it, mon-just think o sic a gude poet dividing his time

A Governor's Kissing Campaign

New Orleans New Delta.] Governor Jones, of Alabama, who is on ampaigning tour, finds his lines cast much more pleasant places. True, he is being called upon to do the kissing, but the babies are all girl babies, or at least they were, and they run all the way from 18 t 10 years of age. At Blue Creek, in that State, the miners in the afternoon, danced at a ball that night, and upon some of the ladies intimating that they would like to kiss him, he announced himself always at the service of the people of Alabama, and did his duty of the people of Alabama, and did his duty in a manner which earned for him the united support of the Blue Creek suffragans and a curtain lecture from his wife. Governor Jones seems to be running a smacking race, and even if he should be defeated he will have nothing to complain of. He is conducting a canvass into which any man would throw his whole soul, and has inaugurated a new political departure which will serve to greatly mitigate the horrors of a protracted campaign. Canvassing will become very nonular, especially among the come very popular, especially among the young men, but we venture the opinion that very lew married men will offer for public office—that is, if their wives have anything to say about it, and they generally do

A Life of Unbroken Anticipation. "If I ever get back to London again, said a premiere dansense, "I'll never go abroad, as an understudy anyhow. You don't know what it means. Take a girl who has been used to doing something, who has been at the footlights with little intermissions every night for months and years, who is considered pretty well up in her profes-sion, who is still ambitious, put her where she may be called upon any night to face foreign public and never gets a chance to foreign public and never gets a chance to appear and you have my situation. The salary? Of course, the salary goes on: but no amount of money can satisfy me in such a life of unbroken anticipation. The strain of always being prepared for the unexpected is worse than that which comes from nightly work. I would not accept a minor part in the piece and here I am with nothing to do, on half pay, waiting for my chance. If that woman would sprain her ankle, or—but it is too wicked to even think of profiting by somebody's misfortune let alone sigh for the opportunity. An understudy! Oh, how I wish, as I walk Broadway, that I was back in London!"

English Capital and Chile's War. Philadelphia Public Ledger.] Although war is destructive, and to son people ruinous, it makes the fortunes o others, as we saw during the Rebeillon, 30 years ago. It is quite likely, therefore, that English capitalists engaged in the nitrate business made money out of the Chilean conflict. They paid for labor in paper money worth 30 cents on the dollar, and got gold i payment for their products. This would have adjusted itself in time, the wages ris ing in proportion to the decline in the value of paper money, but during the transitiona period there were great profits to be ob tained by the capitalists. It is said that the bout the war, but that is probably an infe ence from the profits the war brough and their liberality in supporting the Con

A Sermon in Cloaks.

Dry Goods Economist, 1 Looking backward over the many efforts of manufacturers to acquire reputation for their aptness in hitting the bull's eye in their styles and materials for cloaks, and noticing now well they did for a time, only at last t fail, it is wonderful that mills have the com age to make them. Among the handson fabrics ever made were the gold and silver rears ago. They sold at \$6 to \$7, and went of like hot cakes. The manufacturers increase heir output, and in a little while as man per yard as there had been pieces sold at the higher figure.

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE. MRS. SCHLEY, mother of Captain W. S. Schle

of the cruiser Baltimore, died at her home in Bal-timore Saturday. She had been ill for severa weeks.

GEORGE MOSELLE, a well-known resident of Stenbenville, died suddenly Saturday night of heart disease. Deceased was a native of Germany and leaves a wife and five children. JAMES F. BROOKS, a prominent citizen of Stafford Springs, Conn., whose health had been failing for several months, is dead, aged 75. He held the patent on the Brooks road roller, which is sold in all parts of New England.

MRS. FRANCIS A. CROOK, daughter of Rev. Dr. Ebenezer Brown, a prominent Methodist clergyman, died at her home in Baitimore Friday night, aged 67 years. She was connected with many charity and church organizations, and was the first President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of her city.

PETER WILSON died at Charlestown, Mass. urday morning. He served in the United States Navy 6 years, and also in the Texas Navy before the annexation of the Lone Star State to the Union. He served through the Mexican War and the War of the Recellion, and was pensioned a few years ago for long and meritorious service.

Operator W. P. Rend Says That It Is Mor Serious Than Generally Supposed-Appeals From Country Towns for Supplies-Effect of the Strike in Indiana.

"On my return home, however, I find that dered coal operator and coal dealer to let

"Many of the appeals for coal are coming in the shape of the most urgent entreaties. On my desk there is now a stack of letters and dispatches from dealers at various places in several States clamoring for fuel. To illustrate their general tenor I will repeat the words of distress from a coal dealer in Indiana. He cries: 'For humanity's

-"The production of coal is now greater

than ever before in the history of the country, but great as it is the demand is much in excess of the output and of the means of transporting it to market. The causes of this condition of things are numerous and complex. The general scarcity of coal affects most of the Northwest, but in our local market this is greatly intensified by the strike in the coal regions of Indiana. A vast quantity of this coal is sold in Chicago. The late sudden strike in the extensive coal-producing region of Brazil, Ind., shuts out the shipment of that coal irom the market and forces those who have been using it to purchase Illinois and other coal in its stead.

"In Ohio and Western Pennsylvania there is now a home market for nearly all that can be produced in those sections, and little of this Eastern coal can be spared at present for the West. The failure of gas, or its greatly diminished supply, in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana has forced its abandonment by manufacturers in Pitrsburg, and in fact almost every place in Pennsylvania, and in such places in Ohio as Dayton, Columbus and Springfield, and in Indianapolis and almost all the manufacturing towns in Indianapolis and almost all the Indianapolis and almost all the Indianapolis and almost market this is greatly intensified by the and Springfield, and in Indianapolis and almost all the manufacturing towns in Indiana. The coal required to take the place of natural gas amounts to a vast tonnage. The stocks of coal in Cincinnati laid in last spring and summer from shipments down the Onio and Kanawha rivers from Pennsylvania and West Virginia are about depleted, and that city has not now a week's supply ahead. The Onio river has been low for months, and no coal has been or can be floated down its stream to Cincinnati, Louisville and other places getting their supply in this way. The railroads everywhere are taxed to their utmost limit in moving the crops of the country and other merchandise crops of the country and other merchandis equired for general use.

A Scarcity of Miners.

-"This yast traffic requires vast quantities of coal for locomotive purposes. Cars for the transportation of coal are insufficient and, as a consequence, almost every colliery in the country is unable to give the full complement of cars required to keep it in full operation or that will enable its operators take care of the orders pouring in upor them. There is in most places also a scarcity of miners. During the last two or thre years comparatively few miners have come years comparatively few miners have come here from Great Britain or from the Continent of Europe. In England, Scotland and Wales during the period I have named the hours of labor have been reduced and rates of wages have been greatly increased. As a consequence the inducements offered to miners to immigrate to this country are not what they used to be, and the supply of skilled miners from abroad has of late grown less for the coal fields of this country. There are other causes not necessary to

There are other causes not necessary to particularize operating upon the coal situation and upon the coal mining industry affecting the supply and demand. I can add, however, that the prosperous condition of the country causes an increased consumption of coal as well as of other commodities for domestic and other uses. Suffice it to say, bituminous coal is now wanted, and wanted badly, and especially so in Chicago. So far, while the wholesale prices have stiffened and have undergone advances in various quarters, there has been no disposition to increase the retail rates in the sition to increase the retail rates in the Chicago market."

Tending Toward Annexation, Louis Globe-Democrat.

British statesmen, when they take the trouble to speak about reciprocity between Canada and the United States at all say it Canadians, apparently, are getting ready to accept this eventuality.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Mr. HARRISON may have shot one duck, but Mr. Fassett missed one tiger .- N. Y. World. FROM present appearances Foraker, he of the unshaken hand, will get the worst snul at the hands of the Ohio Legislature that he ever had .- Cleveland Plain Dealer.

SEVENTY-FIVE Republican papers in Ohio, favor Sherman's election. Thirty-one support Judge Foraker. Additions to the former list are reported daily.-Springfield Republic-Times.

GOVERNOR CAMPBELL, of Ohio, thinks that Major McKinley's chances for securing the next Republican nomination for President are better than those of Harrison or Governor C. has just grappied with the Major, and he appreciates his wrestling qualities .- New York Morning Advertiser. THE contest for the Speakership is squarely

between Judge Crisp and Mr. Mills. The other candidates do not command much attention. They will not be heard of after the first ballot. Indeed, it is probable that several of them will announce their with drawal before the meeting of the caucus.avannah (Ga.) News. Mills' views on silver are affected by his

temporary geograph.cal position. In the South and West he points with pride to his vote in Congress for free coinage. In the North and East he hedges on the question. Let him define what his attitude as Speaker, elected by a majority divided on s particular question .- Phil WE don't see the name of Boston in the list of cities that aspire to have the Republican National Convention, and yet Boston is the Hub of the Universe. Extreme modesty seems to be one of our failings, how-ever.—Boston Herald. You are "away off" in your intimation that modesty has anything to do with Boston's not aspiring to have the convention. You are "away off" geographically and hence aspiration would be use-

THE Springfield Republican brings forward the statement that, as Governor Russell was born in January, 1857, he will be 35 years old before the meeting of the electors of the President and Vice President, and will therefore be constitutionally eligible. But still "the young Massachusetts statesman will have to wait," responds the Syracuse Standard. Yes, he will have to wait, but will have abundance of company, among all that throng of other good men, whose chief claim to eligibility is the constitutional one, of

Surely Governor Tillman does not inten

to give Thanksgiving Day the cold shoulder, and yet he has not issued his proclamation or paid the slightest attention to the forth-coming event, He ought to be thankful for the favors that have been bestowed upon him and his administration during the past year. The day will doubtless be celebrated with or without his endorsement, but it would be good for him to tell the people of the State why, in his official judgment, they should be thankful.—Charleston [S. C.] News and Courier. Perhaps the Governor of orgia thinks Thanksgiving a "local issue" this year and himself not "in it" because he's out at the Alliance Convention-and OUR MAIL POUCH.

A Good Way to Give Thanks.

Fo the Editor of The Dispatch: Can you find space in your valuable journal for a suggestion of one way to celebrate a day which this year should be for us, as Americans, peculiarly one of thanksgiving?
Our harvests have been phenomenally plentiful, and our tables, in accordance with the grand old custom handed down to us by our Puritan ancestors, will shortly be spread with a bountiful repast. Throughout the length and breadth of our land this feast will be laid, to which practically all will in some way be invited, the poor as well as the rich, the prisoners and outcasts even, as

well as those more favored. On the other side of this little world of ours, in Russia, that grim land of terror, there are to-day, not thousands, but millions, famine stricken; trying to keep their little spark of life by devouring pounded grass stubble, anything, and winter-a Russian

winter—at their door.
They have appealed to their Government the Czar listen*, it will cost, he says, 40,000, 000 roubles and over, he heads a subscrip tion, his guard du corps give up their cham pagne, and then—he turns to France and raises an enormous loan for-his army, ever while the pitiful cry is coming from mi ions, it is hard to grasp, millions of men and women and, saddest of all, from the little es begging their parents for the food they

ones begging their parents for the food they have not.

We have so much, cannot we, the youngest yet the richest of all nations, stretch out our hands in brotherly love to the starving. Cannot each State raise a fund for food: cannot we spare the gleanings of our harvest for those who have none? Cannot some society, like those great-hearted ministers in time of war and pestilence, the Red Cross Society, be persuaded to add famine to their mission, and take charge of the grain subscribed that it may reach the sufferers.

It matters not from whence the cry of distress comes—can America shut her ears against the dying and not do something for them in His Name.

Pittsburg, November 20.

The Coming Bond Election, To the Editor of The Dispatch:

Touching the \$2,000,000 bond issue, a ques tion or two arises and the answers will prove interesting to many who have already paid their as-essments for streets and sewers others who have contracted directly with Booth & Flinn for the paving of streets. Such citizens are practically simi-ilarly interested in knowing how they will be affected, or just what will be their status in case there is an i-sue of the bonds, and the curative legislation is not favorably passed upon by the courts. Personally, I am not innocent enough to believe that any part of these payments will ever be refunde to those who promptly paid, but they will also have to help by their payment of addit-ional taxes to pay for the other local improvements.

What is the need of the bond issue just now? Six hundred thousand dollars falls due the next year. What time next year? One million four hundred thousand dollars the following year. What time? Are the citizens anxious to place \$2,000 000 in the hands of the city government by an issue of bonds nearly two years before the money is needed? What is to prevent Booth, Flinn et al from waiting the three months that may pass before the courts act on the curative then in securing the proper legal construc-tion upon the act that will enable the col-lection of assessments from the local proper-ties benefited. I have read the address of my valued friends Gourley and Morrow care-

fully.

After thinking over the matter I fail to see the ground for either alarm or haste. The worst that can come is that the contractors may have to wait, or that they will grow impatient and sue the city. Well, what if they do? It will not cost any more to hold a public vote then than now to pass upon this question. We had better not cross our bridges until we arrive at them. Many things, if let alone, will right themselves. W. H. Daly.

Pittsburg, November 21.

Annoyances in Theater Galleries. To the Editor of The Dispatch: There is hardly anyone who is not m

or less, in some way or another, annoyed by some nuisance. But I think when the peo-ple pay for an evening's enjoyment they should not be annoyed. I am a frequenter of our theaters and when I go unaccompa-nied I generally go to the 25 cent gallery, a place that should be kept just as clean and free from all nuisance as the other part of the house. But it is not. The most abom which I wish to speak, is this: That several first-class theaters hire out to a man a portion of the gallery. He is allowed to sell peanuts, chestnuts, soda water, root beer and candy. That part may be all right, but the man has two or three boys who stand around from the time the doors are open until the curtain rises; also between the acts, and shoot, often at the top of their voices, "Peanuts, chestnuts, candy," etc. But that is not all, they will commence at one end of the gallery and push their way through between people and the row of seats ahead, carrying large baskets. This is most annoying. These boys are generally very dirty and their baskets quite greasy. The people pay the price asked by the managers of these theaters, but they do not pay to be annoyed, and have their freship shined shoes trod upon. Now this is a nuisance that should be stopped, because the class that goes into the 25 cent gallery is composed of respectable, hard working men who enjoy the play quite as much as the people who can afford to occupy the boxes. I have often, not only in this town, but in others, noticed that if there was a joke or a good impression made upon the stage that it is caught first of all in the gallery. This chestnuts, soda water, root beer and candy good impression made upon the stage that it is caught first of all in the gallery. This nuisance is not permitted in any other part of the house. Why should it be allowed in

PITTSBURG, November 20. The Telephone Monopoly.

the gallery?

Baltimore Sun. 1

People who were expecting to be delivered from the grip of the Bell telphone monopoly in January, 1894, will be scandalized to learn that through an abuse of our patent laws the monopoly is likely to last some 15 years longer. Beliner invented a transmitter, and in 1877 applied for a patent for it. Drawbaugh's application for a patent on his device covered to some extent the same ground. The two applications were declared by the Patent Office tions were declared by the Patent Office authorities to "interfere" with each other, and action on them not being pushed by the Bell Company, which had bought out Berliner and Drawbaugh, the "interference" has not been ended till now. Now the patent is issued, and on Berliner's invention—which is necessary to a good telepoone—the telephone monopoly expects to live 14 or 15 years longer. A patent is a legal monopoly. The law creates it. When legal monopolies go beyond limits there ought to be new laws to correct them.

When the Sheriff Sold Out Gould. Philadelphia Times.]

In the parlor of an old-fashioned inn near Moscow, Lackawanna county, is to be found a relic of Jay Gould's early experien this part of the country. It is nothing less than the famous financier's first bookcas and library. "I purchased that library at the time Jay

Gould was sold out by the Sheriff at Goulds boro," said R. Gersbacher, its owner. "That was many years ago and Jay is a rich man was many years ago and Jay is a rich man now, but he wasn't worth a cent then. I wasn't much on books for their value, but when the Sheriff cried out \$45, third and last time, I just yelled \$46, and the library was knocked down to me. I paid the money and took the books and case home.

"Nobody cared for Jay then, but later on when he began to rise in the world these books became quite valuable, and I sold a number of them, receiving \$600 for the same. But the rest are not for sale. I will keep them as long as I live as a memento of my bidding on Jay Gould's goods."

There is a philanthropic scheme suggest ed by some people who are interested in the regeneration of mankind that ought to engage general public attention. What is proposed is to establish an institution where immediate relief can be had in supplies for so much immediate work. This on a proper basis would enable the police to rid the city basis would enable the police to rid the city of all classes of vagrants. The present leniency toward this class is due to the knowledge that it comprises a large number of unfortunates who are able and willing to do something for an honest living if they could find something to do. Such an institution would become a sort of clearing house for the hospitals, reformatories, sectarian charitable institutions and employment agencies, and might in time be made aimost self-supporting.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-In Zululand, women are architects and

-The oldest American theater is in

Savannah. -There are nearly 6,000 pieces in a

-England possesses 1,900,445 square miles

-On an average the letters received for the Emperor of Germany number 600 a day. -There are nine telegraph lines in opera-

-Superstitious barbers think that the money earned by shaving dead men is lucky to gamble with.

New Zenland at 10s, the acre, or to rent an acre at 6d, per annum. -There were 280,657 births and 150,353 deaths in the United Kingdom in the quarer ending September 30.

be invaded by spooks, who keep up no end , of a row and rapping at night. -Phosphorus is now being made by electricity. The principal manufactory

-An Arizona farmer has a tame rattlesnake to guard his premises instead of a

Courtroom chimneys at Palmyra, Mo., re-cently, perched himself in the unused pipe-hole and listened as if he had been admitted o the bar.

According to recent statistics the popula-tion of the Republic is now 4,000,000, as against 1,330,000 in 1861. -Slavery still exists in Portugese India.

-In Boktan they talk of a band of English crusaders who strayed away from their

leaders about 1150 A. D., and settled in Kurdistan, mingling their blood with the native stock, so that it is dangerous for Britons to be too severe about the faults of the Kurds.

-The fruit growers of California have had the shrewdness to develop their region beyond most others. Some 300 car loads of raisins of fine quality have been shipped East this fall. In 38 counties oranges are growing, and there are altogether 4,000,000 orange trees with 1,000,000 in bearing. Be-sides this, California has already 3,000,000

son can be made to laugh, dance, shout and otherwise act boisterously. This condition lasts about half an hour, and is usually followed by a deep sleep. When the person awakes he has no recollection of his con--A comptometer, the new machine for counting, has been received and set at work

It was patented in 1888 and is manufactured by a Chicago firm. The instrument looks like a mahogany box 8x13 inches wide and four or five deep. A key board occupies the upper side, and by tapping the keys the total appears in an indicator below. -Bellboys at the first-class hotels make more money than mechanics, while the earnings of many of them will far exceed those

-There is a monopoly of funerals in Paris. The idea which led to the establishment of the great company which enjoys the privilege was that enough money might be made out of the costly funerals to permit of a great many for little or nothing. The funerals are divided into ten classes. The first six only are remunerative. They vary from 8,000 francs to 100,000 francs. The eighth class costs 22 francs; the ninth, 8 francs, and the tenth is free. There are about 35,000 annual free interments.

-A Canadian woman-and not a "pro-'essional faster" kept alive by medical arthas lived 35 days without food. Matilda Grapin, 53 years of age, living near Montreal, lost her reason some time ago, and one day lost her reason some time ago, and one day was missing from the place where she was employed as a servant. Nothing was heard of her until last Thursday, when a farmer working in the fields found her under a tree. She was nothing but a livin skeleton. For 35 days she had existed without food, her

classification, have sex as well as other attributes not known to common folk. "Here," said a jeweler, "is a specimen that will prove to you that there is a difference of sex in

athers these embryo gems. -The number of locomotives in the United of railroad, and of cars of all kinds 1,109,000 of rairroad, and of cars of all kinds 1,109,000, of which 37,0.0 are passenger coaches. The locomotives cost \$450,000,000, the cars \$500,000,000, making the approximate cost of the rolling stock \$1,500,000,000. Each year a freight engine hauls 35,000 tons, and a passenger engine pulls 60,010 passengers. These railways employ 723,000 persons, nearly all men, who provide a living for nearly 3,000,000 people, or about one-twentieth of the whole population.

RHYNKLES AND RHYMELETS.

"Willie," said the visitor, "way are your

She reclined in the shade, And my heart filled with pride

Then I glanced once again, And I almost could weep! My poems lay near her
But—she was asleep.
—Kate Field's Washingto

Finkle-I wonder where His Sa anic Majesty gets the fuel to keep up a perpetual fire?

Dinkie—He certainly doesn't have far to go for his Styx at any rate.—Brooklyn Eugle. The sunlight falls on stuffed fottballs

> Kick, cullies, kick, Send the big sphere a flying; nawer cripples,
> Inswer cripples,
> Dying, dying, dying,
> - New York Herald,

ings home a fry in a box, he is sure to have adache in the morning.—Brooklyn Citizen.

"I do " "I suppose you will try to get to be better acquainted with her now."
"No. I probably shouldn't admire her if I were better acquainted with her."—New York Press,

He often was told in his wife

Sappy-I say Chappy; I've wather got he ideah that I nevah could be un actah, dontcher

Suppy—What's the weason, deah boy?
Suppy—Why, old fellsh, dontcher see, there's a
wule I've wead somewash that weads, "think twicebefosh you shet." That would wiin me; it's
mosh than a fellah can do now to think wunth, and
I should just explah if I had to think twice, ba
jove!—Boston Courier.

builders.

of African territory. -Apples were worth from 1234c to 25c

each in the reign of Henry VII. tion in Stam, having a total length of 1,789

-It is still possible to purchase land in

-The Fresno county (Cal.) jail is said to

Birmingham, where it is anticipated fully ,000 tons will be made annually.

iog. The report does not say whether the make sleeps in the farmer's boots. -An owl flew down one of the Circuit

-The growth of the Argentine Republic n the past 30 years has been remarkable.

A Brahmin, at Ka'lloda, possesses a village of 32 huts, where every soul is as truly his slave and property as in the olden days; and re-cently a Fortugese, traveling from Gos, spoke openly of the slaves on his estate.

-There is a tract of land in Levy county, Fla., in which three holes have been dug 3 eet apart, and each excavation has laid bare parts of the skeleton of a huge animal. The diggers take it for granted that the bonesall belong to the same creature, and are wondering what sort of a beast it was whose remains underlie the country.

-Queer antics, like those caused by laughing gas, are produced by a dose of the powdered seed of the laughing plant. Under the influence of this Arabian plant any per-

in the Pension Department at Washington

of many professional men. The pay is small, seldom amounting to over \$20 or \$25 a month and board, but the tips are what count. There is one beliboy, or rather beliman, for he is over 30 years of age, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, who makes \$200 x month, in addition to which he gets his meals at the hotel.

only sustenance b She may recover. tenance being water from a brook. -Diamonds, according to an expert's to you that there is a difference of sex in gems. That is what is called the female, a multiplying diamond." He held the gem under a strong magnifying glass and pointed to four or five smaller diamonds clustered about one of the facets at the edge of the table of the stone. "The male gem," the jeweler said, "is sharp pointed and never attempt these embryon years."

"I teeps winkin' my cyclids all 'e itme. That ceps 'em wubbed up an' shiny," said Willie. - farper's Bazar.

And 'sanguined 'levens fierce and gory: The long light shakes o'er frauds and fakes And undergraduates how! for glory.

Mrs. McSmith-I always have a presentent whenever there is going to be any sickness in

"You admire Miss Sweete very much, I

That a treasure to him had been given; Yet 'twould be the joy of his life Could he "lay up his treasures in heaven."

Chappy-What's the weason, deah boy?