progress made up to the present time is no very marked, and it was said this afternoor

y one of the committee that a report may of be ready to go to the Senate until next

Among the estimates of appropriations for

the fiscal year of 1893, transmitted by Secre-

tary Foster to Speaker Crisp yesterday, are the following of interest to Pittsburgers:

For grading sidewalks and putting down a

brick pavement on Thirty-ninth and For

LOTTERY WINNING IN LOUISIANA.

Nearly Complete Returns Show It Has

Majority of 70 or More.

Convention. A great many contradictory claims have been made of the result of the

lottery has elected a majority of the dele-

gates and will control the convention. The

convention consists of 6% members, 34 be-

(anti-lottery), 273. Of these, however, 65 of

the McEnery and 40 of the Adams delegate

are contested, leaving the uncontested dele-

gates: McEnery, 306; Adams, 233. There ar

33 delegates so mixed up that it is impos

convention the antis will not give in, l

will fight the question to the end. As the anti-leaders held a conference last night consider the situation, this declaration

the party on this issue.

umbia,-St. Louis Republic.

York Recorder.

house ablaze.

Chicago Times (Dem).

egarded as indicating a split or division in

HITS IN THE MESSAGE.

PRESIDENT HARRISON hit the gerrymande

According to the President's messe

traded for the two words "get out," addressed to Pension Commissioner Raum,—

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S recommendation

to Congress to make further appropriation toward Porter's Census will doubtless re

ceive due consideration-"considerable

consideration, no doubt, before the appro

A BRAVE GIRL ON A BICYCLE

in Preserving a Landmark.

WESTBORO, MASS., Dec. 11 .- [Special.]

About midnight last night a bareheaded and

breathless girl rode into town on a bicycle

Maynard mansion was in flames, and the

eut owner of the property. Miss Stone, who

is an athletic young lady about 20 years of

crackling of flames. Hastily donning her

garments she rushed out and found the

Seeing that the building was doomed, she

says her first thought was to get to town and

give an alarm to try and save the large barr

150 feet long and full of cattle. She mounted

her bicycle, and, as she declares, never made such fast time to town before in her

made such fast time to town before in her life. She is pleased to think that she was successful, as the fire department reported just in time to save the barn and outbuildings. The Captain Stephen Maynard place was one of the oldest historical landmarks in this vicinity, and was built previous to 1739 by Mr. Maynard, a wealthy man, who, it is said, spent seven years in selecting the timber and building his home.

DOG FLESH CURING HIM.

Young Man Who Thinks This Remed

Is Helping His Consumption.

ANDERSON, IND. Dec. 11-Sam Burnett,

death with consumption in this city, has re-

orted to eating dog flesh as a cure, with

eneficial results. A fine young dog was

ressed by a butcher Saturday.

The flesh is cooked under the direction of

physician and is eaten by the nations

hen he began eating dog meat he could

not raise his head in bed. He is now able to

walk across his room. His faith in his ulti-

A SCRANTON ENOCH ARDEN.

He Refuses to Forgive His Wife, and Har

Her and Her Twins Jailed.

SCRANTON, Dec. 11 .- [Special.] -- Martin Per

oney, of Priceburg, came home this morn-

ing after seven years' wanderings in the

had married Stephen Banthay. Percone

found them amusing pair of twins which had come into the family.

He did not take the matter philosophic

ally, but at once caused the arrest of the parents and sent them to jail this afternoon in default of bail. He also took possession of his former home.

ETCHINGS FROM LIFE.

THERE are five Taylors in the House o

THE Duke of Clarence is 27 years old and

FRANK SARTORIS, brother-in-law of

SECRETARY FOSTER continues to im-

prove slowly, and was able to sit up for a hort time yesterday morning.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury will visit

America next year and see all the important places in the United States and Canada.

COLONEL GORDON, of Missouri, has a

ground when allowed to flow at full length.

COLONEL W. G. STERRITT, of the Dallas

News, has been elected a member of the

Press Committee of the Senate and House,

visit to the city of Mexico. He will probe

bly tell a strange tale of Montezuma

LORD DUFFERIN, formerly Governor

General of Canada and recently Viceroy of

India, has been appointed British Ambassa

GEORGE S. MONTGOMERY, & California

millionaire, has joined the Salvation Army with his wife. Both have adopted the uni-

Alton Railroad, is said to be the only rail-

road president who owns a majority of the

SECRETARY BLAINE has accepted an in-

vitation to attend the dinner of the Mer-

chants' Association at Boston, January 7.

forms of the salvationists.

stock in the road he manages.

RIDER HAGGARD has been making a

Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, is talked about a

is betrothed, the Princess of Peck. is 24.

tepresentatives, all Republicans.

possible Congressman.

shortly.

dor to Paris.

mate cure is strong.

age, says that she was awakened by

and gave an alarm of fire. The old Cap

priations are made.—New York Adverti

Gives a Fire Atarm That Was Su-

ing required for a majority. On the govern

ORLEANS, Dec. 11 .- [Special.] -- Every

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PITTSBURG, SATURDAY, DEC. 12, 1891.

## TWELVE PAGES

SPRINGER SOUNDS THE RETREAT. Whether Mr. Springer will or not be the new Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, his interview on the tariff published in yesterday's DISPATCH is full of instructive significance and runs in a most interesting way upon the lines of thought suggested in these columns as timely and beneficial for the Democratic leaders.

Mr. Springer's interview substantially announces nothing less than a virtual abandonment of the policy which led his party to disaster in the Presidental canvas of 1888, and again in the Ohio canvas last fall. He casts overboard entirely not merely the free trade declarations of Mills but similarly throws to the winds the less pronounced teachings of Cleveand and those other doctringires who. while not willing to be designated outand-out free traders, committed themhe a tariff at all it should be a tariff framed upon the necessities for revenue

Now let us see what Mr. Springer says on the subject. After proposing an in-vertigating committee consisting of Democrats and Republicans he would send them to inquire into "textile industries, iron production, glassware, pottery and so Their inquiries should be conducted with a view to ascertain in each case what if any degree of protection is needed. It reative cost of production here and practical character." In other words, Mr. labor questions go hand in hand; that the not to be for "revenue only," but that the protection of home industries must be the a long step in recognizing protec-tion as the first thing needed. It is purchase, land reform, the abolition of ena wide and distinct departure from the doctrine that our markets should be the Tory breath away. thrown open to the manufacturers of the world, and that the only question would be, where consumers might buy cheapest, or how much money is needed for Government expenses.

Another evidence that the Democratic they no longer propose to attempt a repeal of the McKinley bill in its entirety. They | the agricultural laborers. will content themselves with special bills modifying this or that obnoxious duty. Believing protection to be vital to American interest, THE DISPATCE assuredly thinks the conversion of Springer and his followers better late than never. It trial of the famous hat trimmings case on wishes them better success in the new grounds not exactly complimentary to "educational campaign" which they propose for themselves, by sending around the decision is that newspapers there made among manufacturers and workingmen to | publications concerning the case while it learn the facts, than they had in that other | was pending in terms calculated to influunfortunate "educational campaign" of ence the verdict. instructing the people in the beauties of | The judicial view of the limitations of

"tariff-for-revenue only" which Messrs. Cleveland, Mills and other lights of the party have been carrying on for the past

four years. It is not to be expected that the new attitude of Mr. Springer and his adherents will be announced at once to the faithful as the retreat which it is. But, cover up the movement as much as they may by continued phrases about "tariff reform," the step itself is clearly and positively on the line of protection. Mr. Springer's declaration is full of cheerful significance to those who are glad to see the leaders of great parties exhibiting indications of sanity.

WHAT HILL DID SAY.

The Indianapolis Journal says that about the only Democratic paper in the land which inderses Governor Hill's speech is the Atlanta Constitution. It quotes from its columns a demand for free coinage "on the basis that a silver dollar shall be worth as much in the melting pot as a gold dollar." If Hill had taken the ground that the weight of the silver dollar should be increased so as to make its bullion value equal to par in gold he would have been nearly right. But Hill's speech did not take that sound ground. Instead, he committed him to propositions which are selfcontradictory and ridiculous.

There is a shadow of excuse for a misconception of this speech. In several paragraphs he refers to the fact that the gold dollar in the melting pot makes no loss while the silver dollar does. But his explanation of that difference and his proposition for a coinage policy do not show any trace of a plan to increase the amount of silver in a dollar:

Free coinage given to gold, while free coinage was withdrawn from silver in 1873, established the varying inequality of the dollar in silver to the dollar in gold. Free coinage given to both, free bimetallic coinage, will re-establish their ancient

and unvarying equality, attested by the min, the market and the crucible. Did ever anything but free bimetallic coinage, down to 1875 make our gold and silver dollars equal by every test? Did ever free bimetallic coinage, down to 1873, for one hour fail to make the silver dollarequal to the gold dollar, whether at the mint or crucible, or in any market in the

This is exactly the doctrine of the free silver men. If the new political economist had been content with adopting their platform he would simply have ranked among the class which professes to believe that the Government can by its mintage add one-third to the intrinsic value of a metal. But no! New York's Governor must be wiser than the freesilver men of the West, and so, before enunciating the idea quoted above, he had already declined to "accept the lead of the silver State Senators." "Free silver coinage would satisfy them," says the profound Hill. "They may be content to pass over from our present gold monometallism to silver monometallism," but

his platform is "Free bimetallic coinage." This displays Hill in the light of supposing that the free silver men intend to exclude gold from free coinage by law, which therefore resolves his speech into a demonstration of what the Governor-Senntor does not know about the coinage. The legislation proposed by the free silver men is identical with Hill's proposition, namely, the admission of both metals to the mint on nominally equal terms. But Hill did not know it. Further, this would really establish silver monometallism, whether of the Hill brand or the Nevada brand, because it would put gold at a premium.

Hill did not know that either. When a political trickster makes an exhibition of his own ignorance in this way, he should not be credited by either friend foe with such a sound suggestion as the coinage of a new silver dollar of equivalent bullion value to the gold dollar.

A THEORY OF NULLIFICATION The City Attorney is quoted as having maintaind to a committee of the Ladies' . 125 Protective Association, which called on THE DALLY DISPATCH is delivered by carriers at him with reference to enforcing the ordinance requiring railways to use non-smokeproducing coal within the city limits, that it is at the option of city officials not to enforce municipal ordinances if they see fit. If this is an erroneous statement of the City Attorney's remarks, he should make haste to correct, as a more pernicions doctrine could not be enunciated The idea that the executive branch of

the Government is possessed of the dispensing power was held under the Stuarts: but even then it was not proposed to lodge it with anything lower than royalty. It was abolished over two centuries ago with the Stuart regime, and its revival in this Republic would be little less than a monstrosity. To suppose that the officers of the city have the power to nullify or ignore its legislation, is throwing the door wide open to favoritism, and renders such a thing as a faithful and impartial enforcement of the ordinances a hopeless dream. There should certainly be a very practi-

cal demonstration of the principle that when the legislative power of the city has been properly exerted its officers have no choice left but to enforce the ordinances. The taxpayers do not pay their salaries for the purpose of reducing city legislation to selves to the position that if there was to a dead letter. That end could be effected much more economically.

LABOR IN ENGLISH POLITICS.

The English laborer is rising in political importance. Recent utterances of both Tories and Liberals show a decided disposition to take the course which will conciliate him, and betrays, an estimate that he may hold the balance of power. The Tory idea, displayed more openly

at the conference than in Lord Salisbury's speeches, is to the effect that by substitut should be ascertained what labor costs on ing the demands of English labor for those tisings produced; the wages paid; of Irishmen the Irish question can be put whether the work be steady or not: the out of sight. To this Mr. Gladstone, in a speech at a Liberal banquet, interposed abroad; and much more information of a the skillful rejoinder that the Irish and Springer would recognize that a tariff is cause of the English and Irish agriculturat laborers are identical, and that the Liberal party will adopt the Tory measvital consideration. This is certainly ures for the relief of the latter so far as tail, and other measures calculated to take

This outspoken adoption of reforms which a generation ago would have been ranked in England as utter'y revolutionary is a striking sign of the way things are tending there. Its most immediate significance, however, is that the Liberals ienders have learned something is that do not intend to let the Tories outbid them with the labor element, especially

### NEWSPAPERS AND COURTS.

Philadelphia newspapers are up in arms because Judge Acheson, with the concurrence of Judge Butler, has granted a new Quaker City journalism. The reason for

news, especially with regard to cases be fore the courts, is apt to be restricted, and might be condensed into Talleyrand's famous bon mot, in reply to the man who pleaded that he must live, viz: "I do not see the necessity." But while newspapers which conducted themselves strictly on the judicial theory of their functions would have to reconcile themselves to the necessity of expiring, Judge Acheson in this case shows an extraordinary effort on the part of some of the press to prejudice the case. Reference to the headlines and the matter published show that the case was represented as "a twenty-million raid on the Treasury" prosecuted "by sharp attorneys who prosecute claims on contingent fees." Beyond this there is a strong indication that Government agents made use of the press to put the case in this light.

Such publications were not in good taste concerning undecided and very doubtful litigation. They were not even good newspaper policy. Newspapers, as mouth-pieces of the public, are interested in securing a fair and unprejudiced trial, especially where the point at issue is so doubtfui as this case. In view of the apparent attempt to decide the case in our Quaker City cotemporaries the courts have done well in calling them down. It more discreet during the second trial.

THE LAW'S LOOSE CLUTCH. If the day is past when murderers can escape from our fine granite jail, the time when burglars in the custody of the Sheriff and in the presence of the Court

performed yesterday by an exceptional ourglar awaiting trial in Criminal Court. The ease with which this escape was effected is strictly in line with Fitzsimmons' exploit, and argues a hardly slighter degree of official negligence or stupidity. It discloses the fact that dangerous criminals are brought into court and left there with no one to watch them, or at least no one who actually performs the duty. There is no evidence of official collusion in this case: but it certainly indicates that the importance of keeping hold of criminals when they are once captured has not impressed itself as a serious matter on

the minds of law officers. When criminals can slip through the meshes as easily as Manley and Fitzsimmons it ceased to be a matter of wonder that the daily papers contain reports of highway robberies and burglaries at the rate of half a dozen per diem.

THE POLITICAL PHASE DENIED. When the intimation was openly made that the move upon Collector Warmcastle was the result of antagonism on the part of Congressman Dalzell and the administration, growing out of politics, THE DIS PATCH stated its conviction that if they were true no politics could have been worse. It gave both the administration and the Congressman credit for more

shrewdness. Lack of official information, however, gave temporary plausibility to these insinuations of factional motives; but later advices seem to show that the causes arose solely from the management of the Collector's office.

Believers in fair politics, as well as friends of Congressman Dalzell, will be glad to learn of the assurances now conveyed that there was no "pernicious" or vindictive activity in the matter; and that the Government action in the case was based solely upon its merits. Meanwhile, there have been so many conflicting and confusing rumors that, in justice to all, the official report should be forthcoming.

Bosron is urgently demanding that one or more of the monitors lying idle at Norfolk be rehabilitated and sent to Boston harbor for the defense of that city. The modern Athens does not regard wooden walls as adequate for the protection of her culture from the corruptions of outside barbarians, and wishes ironelads, even if they are of an intiquated and somewhat decayed type. If Boston will be satisfied with a monitor she should have one by all means. The gift might be accompanied with a sincere wish that other sea coast cities would be so mod-

THERE are intimations that the person who is really roosting on top of the speaker-ship fight is not David Bennett Hill—who has been permitted to commit political sui-cide for himself—but a certain astute wirepuller known to fame as Arthur Pue Gorman, of Maryland.

ONE of the things which always accom panies the opening of Congress, namely the ament over the insufficiency of Congres sional salaries, breaks out in the Boston Globe, which tells of Congressmen walking to save car fare in order to get out even on their salaries of \$5,000 annually. This is pathetic but exaggerated. We violate no confidence in stating that if the frugal Congressman shuns the costly jack-pot and does not branch out into the line of costly dinner giving he will be able to pay car fares without encountering bankruptcy.

THE German Emperor should be warned against inflicting on his African subjects the stiff doctrine he is giving the German The untutored African might rebel against the idea that he is to swear allegiance to a war lord for the purpose of committing

"A PERMANENT census bureau," remarks the Philadelphia Press, "would prove beyond doubt to be a most valuable department of the Government." Not so wholly beyond doubt. It depends on the hands it falls into. If its head should produce statistics which disprove themselves it would be principally valuable as an illus-

THE late temporary partnership between the New York Times and Tammany Hall is no more. The entente cordiale between tho political powers has been hit by a dynamite

THE appearance of President Garfield's cond son as the football manager of Williams' College corrects the mistaken impres-sion that great men's sons cannot be great n their own line also. It is only a change in the field afforded by the generation. The father was great in war and politics. The son is a raing genius in the athletics most closely approximating to war.

THE new Speaker will not endeavor to ount a quorum. There is hardly enough of the opposition to be worth counting for such umerical purposes.

ALL the accounts from the World's Fair indicate that the buildings are going on well, except in the blank spot where New York's building ought to be, but is not. Whether the Empire State will be stimulated by shame to take proper steps for her representation remains to be seen; but the pre-cedent of the Grant monument awakens serious doubts of it.

SUCH December weather seems designed to compensate for the meteorological eccen-tricities of the autumn. But winter is not one with as yet.

THE Brooklyn Standard-Union objects to the use of the word "Varsity" in connection, with college boat races and football matches, and asks for an "English (not necessarily boat races and football matches are strictly nitations from the British why not go the whole length and adopt the British slang?

LIVE WASHINGTON WAIFS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 .- The United States General Appraiser at New York has asked authority to designate a board of three general appraisers to visit the ports of Buffalo, Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati between now and the 15th prox. for the purpose of hearing appeals in customs cases. He says time required to visit and hold ses sions at the ports mentioned would not ex-ceed three weeks, and that the plan would result in facilitating the general business of the board, besides giving much satisfaction to the Collectors and merchants generally. It would also, he said, be an act of justice to the claimants. Acting Secretary Spaulding to-day approved the recommendation, with the understanding that such detail of general appraisers bereafter be made only on the approval of the department, and shall not in any way interfere with the due and orderly course of business at New York.

THE Postmaster General has received a letter trom Crawford, Miss., signed by W. M. Brooks, President, and H. P. Lawrence, M. Brooks, President, and H. P. Lawrence, Secretary, saying: "The colored people want to emigrate to Africa. We want to know whether we could get any aid from this Government or not. We are holding meetings every month. We would be glad to hear from you soon. Ten thousand of us want to emigrate." The letter has been referred to the Superintendent of lumigration.

Tan equanimity of the few members and ungers in the hall of the House this afteris to be hoped that they will be a little | noon was rudely shaken by the explosion of steampipe. A rush was made for the doors as soon as the report was heard, the first belief being that some crank had at-tempted to frighten the members. Order was immediately restored, however, though ful and dispassionate review of the situa-tion shows that the faction favorable to the volume of steam continued to pour into chamber for many minutes.

ATTORNEY GENERAL MILLER has determined to test the right of railway companies to iscan make their way to parts unknown is sue free passes. The question to be decided is whether the issue of such passes is a violanot so far distant. That was the feat tion of the inter-State commerce law. He will shortly bring suit against one of the New England railroads known to have issued passes—probably the Boston and Maine. The suit will be instituted in New Hampshire, and a special attorney will be Maine. The suit will be instituted in New Hampshire, and a special attorney will be appointed to conduct the case. The Government is eager to obtain a judicial construction of the act upon this point, and the issue hangs upon the question of whether or not there is a prohibition against passes included in the clause providing that no rates shall be given either more or less than the fixed schedule of the road. In many cases the roads issuing passes claim there is no legal restriction on such issue, and it will be gal restriction on such issue, and it will be one of those roads against which the suit will be brought, so that the question will not be one of fact, but of low, thus simplifying the proceedings

Ir is expected that a bill prepared and indorsed by Secretary Tracy in his annual report to increase the efficiency and personnel of the officers of the navy will soon be introduced in both Senate and House, embodying the recommendations made in the report of the so-called Stagnation Board, of which Captain Phythian was President The bill will include the suggestions made in the report to prevent the stagnation in promotion which has existed in the service promotion which has existed in the service for many years, and which promises to be continued unless some preventive measures is taken by Congress, so modified as to meet the views of the Secretary of the Navy and the President. The bill will include the recommendations of the board regarding the selection of officers for promotion to the grades of commander and captain, and of retirement of officers after serving a certain number of years in one grade, with the rank and pay of the next higher grade. Senator Chandler will probably introduce the bill in the Senate next week.

THE joint resolution introduced yesterday Senator Call, authorizing the Presiden to open negotiations with Spain, is identical with one introduced by him last session, and provides that the President be requested to open negotiations with the Government of Spain for the purpose of inducing that Gov-ernment to consent to the establishment of the Island of Cuba as a free and indetke Island of Cuba as a free and inde-pendent republic, such consent to be given upon the payment by Cuba to the Govern-ment of Spain of such a sum of money as may be equivalent both to the value of pub-lic property belonging to Spain in the island and to the relinquishment of her sovereign rights, and also the securing by treaty of such commercial advantages as may be stipulated.

OFFICIAL correspondence was made public this afternoon, setting forth the details of the reciprocity arrangement entered into between the United States and Germany, whereby the sugar of the latter secures con-tinued free admission into the United States and sundry American products, named in edule, obtain admisan accompanying sch sion into Germany at the rates agreed upon. sion into Germany at the rates agreed upon. This table shows a reduction in German tariff duties on wheat of 30 per cent; rye, 30 per cent; cats, 37½ per cent; corn, 29 per cent; butter, 15 per cent; salted and pickled pork and beef, 15 per cent; wheat flour and cornmeal, 30 per cent. The arrangement was submitted to the German Reichstag on the 7th instant, and if approved by that body will go into effect February 1 next. The correspondence consists of lengthy letters that respondence consists of lengthy letters that passed between A. Von Munn, Charge d' Affaires of Germany, and General John W. Foster, Plenipotentiary Extraordinary of the United States.

Tue Roard of Control and Management of the Government exhibit at the World's Fair held meetings yesterday and to-day, prim-arily to discuss the division of floor space between the departments. A tentative allottment of floor space was made a year ago, but in the absence of any common standard of measurement as to the necessities of the several branches, it was impossible to make the allotment permanent. The matter, was discussed at great length, and a resolution was adopted to the fliest that the remaining data necessary to the final allotment of space shall be filed with the Executive Committee during the next four weeks, and that he board will reassemble at an early date in February and remain in session until the matter is adjusted. between the departments. A tentative al-

THE Bureau of American Republics is informed that the work of improving the harbor of Contzacoalcos, Mexico, for which a contract has been made with the Mexican Harbor Improvement Company, of Illinois, will be under the charge of Engineer E. L. Corthell, so long associated with the lat-Captain Eads in his many important works. Mr. Corthell expressed great confidence in the success of the enterprise, which will save 3,400 miles of distance in the traffic from New York and New Orleans that now goes by the way of the Isthmus of Panama. as the Tehuantepec Railway will connec Coatzacoalcos with Salina Cruz, where it is proposed to build a breakwater for the protection of the shipping, the depth of water being ample there, although it is now but an open roadstead. The depth of water at the crest of the bar at the mouth of Rio Coatzacoalcos is from 13 to 15 feet, and as the river is a very large one, no trouble is anticipated coalcos is from 13 to 10 feet, and as the river is a very large one, no trouble is anticipated in obtaining a channel for the passage of vessels of the greatest depth, the harbor it self within the shore line having ample ac-commodation for the largest fleets. Arrangements for the commencement of jetties are expected to be made at once,

A BULLETIN issued by the Census Office to day shows that during the ten years ended in 1889, in the States of Virginia, West Virginia (exclusive of that portion north of Parkersburg), North Carolina and South Carolina, the increase in railroad mileage was about 3.500 miles, and during the sam period the increase in passenger transporta-tion was about 7,000,000 and in freight trans-portation about 7,000,000 tons. The total earnings were increased by about \$17,000,000. The total expenditures, however, were in-creased by about \$19,000,000.

THE receipts from customs at New York the first ten days of this month were nearly \$1,000,000 less than for the corresponding period last year.

THE net holdings of the Treasury Depart ment are \$131,125,557, an increase of about \$2,000,000 since the first of the month and an increase of nearly \$14,000,000 since June last. A commetter has been appointed to con-

A commerce has oven appointed to con-duct the annual count of the stamps in the possession of the Commissioner of Inter-nal Revenue. About 60 persons will be employed in this service, which will occupy NEITHER Senate nor House was in session to-day. There were few signs of activity visible in the Senate wing of the building. The Republican Caucus Committee met at a comparatively early hour, and took up the thread of its deliberation at the point where t was dropped yesterday afternoon. Nearly all the Republican Senators have been heard from individually upon the subject of their assignment to committees, but, as was

inevitable from the first, the Caucus Committee has discovered that in many cases it is not practicable to accede to individual wishes, inasmuch as several Senators look forward to assignment to places on committees where there are few or no vacancies. This condition of affairs calls for much tact and management on the part of the Caucus Committee, to avoid an appearance of unjust discrimination, so that the progress made up to the present time is not ALUMINUM AND COLOR BLINDNESS.

-George H. Clapp, manager of the Pittsburg Reduction Company, delivered an in-teresting lecture before the students at the Western University yesterday afternoon, his subject being, "The Manufacture of his subject being, "The Manufacture of Aluminum." When the gentleman was introduced by Chancellor Holland as a graduate of the University the audience honored him with an enthusiastic greeting peculiar o college assemblies.

In a few prefatory remarks Mf. Clapp took occasion to say that the subject of his lec-

ture, while a comparatively new metal, had been subjected to much false representation and very little truth. Taking first the me, he said it was called "aluminum" and 'aluminium''-both were correct. Alumium was the name used by the French. Sir Humphrey Davy was the first to give a name to the metallic basis of alumina, his suggestion being "nlumium." but it was ob ted to, and a few years later his suggestion of "aluminum" was adopted. "The first attempt to isolate aluminum was made in 1760 by M. Baron, a professor ot chemistry in Paris, who announced his be-lief that the base of alum was of a metallic

brick pavement on Thirty-ninth and For-tieth streets, Pittsburg, between Penn ave-nue and the Allegheny Valley Railroad, ad-joining the Allegheny Arsenal, \$7.500; con-tinuing the improvements of the Allegheny river, in Pennsylvania, \$50,000; continuing construction of dam at Herr's Island, \$200,000; continued improvement of Ohio river, 706,-500; continuing construction of movable dam at month of Beaver river, \$250,000; falls of the Ohio at Louisville, \$300,000. nature, but his attempt to isolate it proved a failure, and he left no record of the ethods he pursued. In 1807 Sir Humphrey Davy began experimenting on the reduction of alumina by means of electricity, but did parish save one, West Baton Rouge, has elected delegates to the Democratic State ot succeed in separating it, as he electrolyzed a compound of alumina with caustic alkali and both metals were necessarily set ree if the compound were decomposed at il. Two years later Davy discovered that election on the lottery question and some all. Two years inter Davy discovered that alumina can be decomposed, while fluid, in the electric arc, and its metal alloyed with iron. By repeated experiments he later established that fosed alumina can be decomposed in the electric arc and that alumina can be decomposed by potassium in the presence of iron, though he falled to isolate the metal. confusion created in consequence. A careorship question the delegates stand, on

-The discovery of the chloride of aluminum in 1824 led to the solution of the prob-lem. In 1827 Wohler, the German chemist, by melting potassium and aluminum chlo-ride in a platinum crucible produced a gray etallic powder which proved to be aluminum, but he could not combine it into a metal. He learned, however, many of its chemical properties. Henry St. Clair Deville, in 1854, solved the problem by the dis-covery that sodium, use 1 instead of potascovery that sodium, use! instead of potas-sium, and the mass treated in an earthen retort would perform a satisfactory reduc-tion for aluminum.

The next step was to cheapen sodium, and Deville in four years reduced its price from \$100 to \$1 per pound, and by repeated experi-mental effort he reduced the price of alumi-num to \$12 a pound. It remained at that figure until 1872, a period of 25 years. Subse-quent discoveries tending to cheapen the

33 delegates so mixed up that it is impossible to say who are the regular delegates and who are the contestants, and nine are yet to be elected who will go to McEnery.

The lottery is 27 votes weaker than McEnery, so that on this question the convention will stand: Anti-lottery, 500; pro-lottery, 373, without taking any of the doubtful purishes into consideration. The Truth, one of the anti-papers, admits to-day that McEnery has a majority of the convention, but hopes that the lottery can be beaten. The New Delta, the chief anti-lottery paper, declares that even if the lottery controls the convention the antis will not give in, but quent discoveries tending to cheapen the materials used in its composition reduced the price of aluminum to 10 shillings a pound two years ago, but the electric procthe price of aluminum to 10 shillings a pound two years ago, but the electric processes now used in manufacturing the metal are rapidly displacing the sodium process. Mr. Clapp then proceeded to give a detailed explanation of the electrolytic processes at present used for the manufacture of aluminum, using technical terms that an ordinary reader would follow with great difficulty. One of these, patented by Charles M. Hall, of Oberlin, O., he said was the only one in use in this country, the patents being owned by the Pittsburg Reduction Company, who, in addition to their works at Kensington, Pa., have a plantat Patricroft, Lancashire country, England. The Pittsburg plant has, since it began in 1888, manufactured 100,000 pounds of aluminum. An expenditure of 22 electrical horsepower per hour is required to make one pound of the metal. It costs 20 cents per pound to make it, and there is no prospect, not to say possibility, of the cost being reduced to any appreciable extent. On this feature of the subject Mr. Clapp said:

"We have all heard of the wonderful statements of new and cheap processes that would reduce the cost of aluminum from the present price to 5, 6, 8 or 15 cents per pound. One ambitions fraud has even gone so far as to state that by his process it could be made for \$60 per ton. Several of these alleged inventors have succeeded in organizing large companies, with other people's money, and a deadly blow.—Toledo Blade (Rep).

MR. HARRISON is very anxious for Congress to do something to decrease the amount of unchastity prevailing in the District of Cothere is a fine field for missionary labor in the city of Washington. The Tiger is a hard animal to turn from his evil ways.-Neto THERE are 18,000 words in the President's essage, but they might all be profitably

for \$60 per ton. Several of these alleged inventors have succeeded in organizing large companies, with other people's money, and have issued glowing prospectuses in which they claim more virtues for this much abused metal than have ever been claimed by the most enthusiastic patent medicine fakir that ever worked a country fair, but thanks to the newspapers most of these processes have been exposed. A great many people still believe that aluminum is or can be made from clay, in spite of all that has been written to the contrary. All clay does contain alumina, in fact about 9 per cent of the earth's surface is alumina, but only two minerals are being used in its manufacture—cryolite and bauxite."

plucky girl who had bravely ridden in the night to give an alarm was Miss Mable G. Stone, daughter of Mr. B. J. Stone, the pres--Colonel T. P. Roberts read before the Acodemy of Science and Art last night an nteresting paper entitled, "A The garding the Cause and Curability of Color Blindness." Considerable interest was manifested in the subject, and among the learned entlemen forming the audience were s number of oculists, opticians and represent-ative railroad men. The lecture was illustrated with numerous colored plates and diagrams and was followed by experiments

with optical instruments.
In opening Colonel Roberts stated that his attention had been directed to the subect at college, where two of his classmates and been afflicted with color blindness. His heory was the result of a perusal of one of Fyndall's works and was only offered as lausible basis for argument on the vexed uestion of color blindness, in the hope that experts might give the subject further atention.
"Up to the present time," he said, "no

generally accepted theory as to the cause of the disease has been held, though it is gener-ally believed that it is incurable. The theory ally believed that it is incurable. The theory which receives the most support in accounting for the phenomenon is that there are three base colors of the spectrum, viz., red, green and violet, which have corresponding filaments in the optic nerve, which convey these colors independently to the brain, and and if one of these filaments become paralyzed the color it represents cannot be conveyed to the brain. A subordinate theory is that the disease results from paralysis of parts of the tissue work of the retina, though no examination of a color blind eye, before or after death, has ever revealed evidence of diseased structure in the visual organ. The vision or the color blind is as distinct as those of normal eyesight." -The fundamental feature of Colonel

Roberts' theory is that the defect is caused by some irregularity of the composition of he ocusar fluids, either of the aqueous or o the vitreous humor. He said an excess of hydrogen in the fluids named might have the effect of absorbing the red rays, or by the effect or absoroing the red rays, or by changing the index of refraction, light rays of that particular color might focus themselves on some part of the retina outside the field of known color sensation. If an excess or deficiency of any element, such as hydrogen or sodium; in the ocular finld, was the cause of the complaint, there was reason to hope for cure by abstinence from such articles of food as sugar, alcohol, starch products or vegetables, as they developed an excess of hydrogen in the blood, and consequently in all the bodily fluids.

When the speaker had concluded, Dr. Reeler, Prof. Very and Dr. Allen combatted his theory, Dr. Allen relating a case at present under his care in which a man had become blind in the left half of both eyes and then totally blind, but was now gradually recovering his sight, though there had been no impairment of the color visual sense except in the central line of vision.

Prof. Brashear, in supporting the main idea of Colonel Roberts' theory, declared that color blindness was not so important to rallroad men as was erroneously supposed by railroad manacors. If an engineer could distinguish the danger signal that was all that was necessary, and a man who could do so was as safe as one able to detect any tint of any color.

The discussion of this interesting subject changing the index of refraction, light rays

of any color.

The discussion of this interesting subject will be continued at the next meeting of the

NEARLY FATAL IMAGINATION.

A Preacher Gets Well When He Finds He Hadn't Swallowed His Teeth. WILKESBARRE, Dec. 11 .- [Special.] - Rev.

deep sleep last night and found that false teeth were missing. He thought he raise teeth were missing. He thought he felt a choking sensation. Two doctors were sent for. They could give no relief.

The minister gasped for breath. He bade farewell to his family and thought he was going to die. His little daughter soon found the missing teeth in a bureau drawer, when the patient at once recovered.

Cans and Gowns for Yale's Youngsters, New Havey, Dec. 11 .- One hundred and TIMOTHY B. BLACKSTONE, who for 30 thirty-two men, or about two-thirds of the senior class at Yale, have voted in favor of caps and gowns, and they will be worn on Commencement Day. years has been President of the Chicago and

> Free Trade Doctors Conspiring Omaha World-Herald.] Even if the Supreme Court should decide that the McKinley law is not invalid. Demo cratic doctors will try to bring it to an early grave.

THE REALM OF SOCIETY.

The Programme of the Pittsburg Club-Other Features of Current laterest. IT is intimated that there will be a housewarming of unusually large dimensions at the Pittsburg Club, in nowise connected with the regular fortnightly dances. A notice to this effect is posted in the club, and the men who are willing to put on their dress suits and receive a delegation of their fair friends this month are signing their names and—dipping into their purses. This event will doubtless be one of the largest and most important events of the winter.

THE wedding of Mr. John A. G. Hou THE wedding of Mr. John A. G. House and Miss Esther Little is arranged to take place in February, and though an important ceremony in the interest it will have to the numerous relatives on both sides, it will be performed at home. The young people will receive a wedding present on the bride's side a complete establishment, in which they will at once set up the Lares and Penates. The house is now being built. Mr. George B. Herron will be the best man, and among the ushers chosen are some of Mr. House's Eastern relatives.

THE outlook at the Pittsburg Club is not THE outlook at the Pittsburg Club is not promising for the cottlion on Monday evening, though it may be that the club theater, which is only in use for the Monday evening dances, will be completed by that time. The club proper is very much upset and carpets are not laid nor furniture in place. The two big boards that have guarded the hall door for so long, were removed this week.

Social Chatter.

An orange sale will be given under the aunder the auspices of the Willing Hands, a circle of Kings' Daughters, of Shady Side, in the Bellefield Club House, on Neville street, next Tuesday, from 3 until 6 in the afternoon and from 7 until 10 in the evening. An orange tree containing prizes will take the place of a fishing pond or a gnib bag. The proceeds are for hospital work, and the admission charged will be 25 cents.

INVITATIONS were issued, on Thursday for

Invitations were issued on Thursday for the marriage of Miss Ella May Elkins, daughter of George W. Elkins, Esq., one of Pittsburg,s prominent financiem and the President of the Pittsburg Tradition Com-pany, to William S. Frazier, the ceremony to take place on Thursday evening, December 17, in the Sixth United Presbyterian Church.

As unusually good programme has been arranged by City Organist Ecker for the eightieth free organ recital at Carnegie Library this afternoon, Besides the selections arranged for Mr. Ecker and the vocalists there is a charming addition in the promise of several violin solos by E. C. Heinrichs.

THE Yale Glee Club visits Pittsburg on December 21, and its sister organiza-tion of Harvard University on Christmas Eve. Both events will be socially attract-

Mr. And Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, of New York and Cluny Castle, Scotland, are living in retirement at present at Mrs. Thomas Carnegie's home in Homewood. MR. J. MELVIN HOUSE, of New York, for meriy a well-known resident of Pittsburg and Miss Ida May Wendell will be married in New York in the spring.

CANNOT FIND A STAMP.

A Lost Marriage License Causes Consider able Trouble,

CHICAGO, Dec. 11 .- A Chicago minister has for the last week been haunting Collector Mame's office awaiting a reply from Internal Revenue Collector Washington to a request which the reverend gentleman made in ment, in order to raise revenue, was com pelled to tax almost everything, and Congress in its wisdom put a tax on marriage certificates. Every marriage certificate, therefore was not genuine or legal unles it bore the tax stamp of the Government, which cost 5 cents.

bore the tax stamp of the Government, which cost 5 cents.

It was during this period of universal taxation that the minister above referred to married a couple, who afterward went East, taking their taxed certificate with them. The other day, over twenty-five years after the ceremony was performed, the divine received a letter from the husband in Pennsylvania, in which he stated that the marriage certificate had been lost, and requesting that a duplicate be procured. The old form of certificate with the Government tax stamp upon it had to be procured. A visit was paid to the internal revenue office here, but it was found that none of the old stamps were on hand. Commissioner Mason was appealed to at Washington to send one of the stamps. The Commissioner hunted up a stamp, and yesterday it was received, but along with it came a letter from the couple that the old certificate had been found. had been found.

PRESIDENTAL GUESSING.

JOHN SHERMAN could readily be counted in the Presidental race if Blaine was out of it.— St. Louis Republic. PRESIDENTAL guessing will loom up as

more active industry since the speakership has been settled.—Toledo Commerelal. WHEN Presidental booms bud out of sea son there is grave danger of their being aipped by the political frost.-Washington

A LITTLE raw beef on the eye of the Cleve and boom would seem to be a necessary se quence of the speakership contest.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Some enthusiastic friends of General Nelson A. Miles are again booming that gallant soldier and estimable citizen for the Presidency of the United States. The Miles boom is not large, but it is picturesque.-

Chicago News. THE South Carolina House has passed a prohibition bill modeled on the Iowa law. This will not be welcome news to Governor Boies, of Iowa, who is figuring for second place on the Democratic Presidental ticket.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

A VICTIM TO SUPERSTITION. Death of a Woman Who Was One of Thir-

teen at a Party. New Haven, Conn. Dec. 11 .- Barbara Mailhouse died yesterday a supposed victim of the "l3" superstition. Miss Mailhouse at-

tended a party about two weeks ago, and during the evening she noticed that there were just 13 persons present. She called attention to the fact, and some She called attention to the fact, and some one jokingly said that as she was the first to notice it she should be the one to fall a victim to the fatal number. She was manifestly worried over it, and when she was taken ill last Friday she became firmly convinced that she could never recover, and so informed her family and physician. Nothing could disabuse her of her belief and she continued to grow worse until she died.

Hill Made a Discovery. oston Traveller. 1

Governor Hill seems to have made the discovery at last that New York is not Missis

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE. Thomas R. Davis.

Thomas R. Davis, Auditor of Disburse-

ments of the Pennsylvania Raliroad Company, died at his residence in Philadelphia yesterday morn-ing. Mr. Davis was born in August, 1823, and at the time of his death was in the forty-second year of consecutive service with the company. He began his railroad career with a clerk in the superintendent's office at Harrishurg in 1850, and was subsequently transferred to the general office at Altoona and assigned to duty moder the late H. J. Lombeantsu. then General Superintendent. In this position he formulated the system of accounting, which, in its developed state, is still used by the Pennsylvanis Railroad. In 1858 he removed to Philadelphia and became chief clerk of disbursements of railroad and canals. In 1861 he was appointed Second Assistant Auditor, and in the reorganization of 1872 he was promoted to the post of Auditor of Disbursements. he time of his death was in the forty-second year

Mrs. Flora McKnight Woolslair. Mrs. Flora McKnight Woolslair, wife of Charles W. Woolslair, of the East End stock yards, died yesterday at her home on Marchand street. She was 33 years of age and was well known, and was identified with a number of church societies. The funeral will be on Sunday after-

Obituary Notes. CHARLES BURROUGHS, the noted turf patron an

owner or the famous pacer, Joe Davis, clied at Dayton Thursday sitting in his chair. MARTIN WILLIAMS, the oldest newspaper man in the Northwest, died suddenly Thursday night at finneapolis of rheumatism of the heart. REV. JAMES MUIKHEAD, of the Methodist Epispal Illinois Conference, died suddenly yesterday n Champaign, Ill., aged 65. He was widely known broughout the Middle and Western States. RICHARD G. DOVE, the oldest employe in the overnment service in Washington, died yester-Government service in Washington, died yester-day. He was a clerk in the Treasury Department, and was appointed in 1829 during President Jack-son's administration.

sou's administration.

RUSSELL M. LITTLE died yesterday at Gienn
Falls, N. H., aged 82 years. He founded the Gienn
Falls Insurance Company, and had been its president since 1864. He was a delegate to the Chicago
Convention which first neminated Lincoln.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-There will be 53 Sundays in 1892. -The City of Mexico has 329,535 inhab

-Electric light is to be used in all the German factories.

-Twenty tons of violets are used every year by a Cannes perfumer. -The pennyweight was the exact weight

of the old British silver penny. -Prof. Keeler says the sun's heat will warm the world for 10,000,000 years yet.

-The pin factories of the United States make about 18,000,000,000 pins each year. -Paper matches are coming into favor, nd a factory will be built shortly in

-The largest steam shovel in the world at work in phosphate mines in South -The favorite method of adorning build-

nes during the middle ages was by means of -The value of Kansas farm lands is said to have actually increased 24 per cent in the past 12 months. -Nearly all the best works of Persian

art are attributed to the time of the great Shah Abbar, 1383. -More than \$500,000 worth of gold goes into people's mouths every year in the fill-ing of their teeth.

-Copies of the Icelandic Bible printed in 1584 are still in existence. A banker of Lexington, Mo., has one. -The Southeastern Railway in England

asked at the rate of £13,000,000 per acre for strip of its land at Bermondsey. -Three families in Eaton Rapids, Mich., living side by side, have 43 children. They could start a school district of their

-The famous and venerable Magdalene tower in Ireland is to be converted into a ventilating shaft for the sewers of Drog -On the Maryland coast the other day a

whale was captured, in whose stomach was a five-gallon demijohn of whisky with the cork still in. -A new substitute for glass has been an

nounced in Vienna. It is made out of collo-dion wool and has the same properties as glass, except that it is flexible. -Chinese gold miners in California do not talk at their work, as they consider it uniucky, and for the same reason they do

not like to be addressed by visitors. At Rock Springs, Wyo., the Chinese miners in the coal mines consider it very unlucky to speak before breakfast. -The first iron ship has more reputed birth places than Homer. Both the Clyde and the Mersey claim pre-eminence in this respect. Sir E. J. Robinson, designed an iron vessel in 1816, which was not launched till three years later, and it is said that an iron boat was worked on the Severn even as far back as 1787.

-The loss of crockery by the late earthquake in Japan, in Aichi and Mino, the wellknown centers of the porcelain manufactories, has been tremendous. The formaces have nearly all been destroyed. It is ex-pected, therefore, that a great rise in the price of porcelain will ensue, as the fur-naces will not be completed before the end of the year.

-The kauri tree grows in Auckland and

the vast forests of this beautiful tree are largely owned by a syndicate. Some of the trees are 15 feet in diameter. The wood is close grained and tough and is used for ship-building to a large extent. It is especially valuable because there are no knots in it, and it is not unusual for a 25-foot mast to be without a single knot. -Jefferson county, Ala., is taking the lead of all other Southern counties, if not of every county in the United States, in the

vigor which it is displaying in macadamizing its roads. It has already 110 miles of macadamized roads, 30 more now under con-struction, and contracts are soon to be let for seven miles additional, which will give that county a total of 150 miles of first-class -In cleansing the shore of Wenham Lake the remains of an old iron works was dis-

covered. The iron is what is known as bog from, and there are many eyidences of its having been smelted. Wenham Lake is in North Beverly, near Salem, in Essex county. The iron works referred to were certainly not the first, nor the second, nor the third in Massachusetts. They may have been built about 1700.

-A foolish fox was caught in a very odd vay in Glastonbury, Conn., recently, He had a very long and bushy tail, and, maybe was extremely vain of it, for he swished it was extremely vain of it, for he swished it from side to side instead of trailing it on the ground. A pack of hounds chased him, and to clude them he tried to bolt through a barbed wire fence; but somehow that tail curled itself about a barb and the fox was as fast as if the jaws of a steel trap held him. An hour later the hunters despatched him.

-The municipal authorities of Toronto recently ordered the police to make a count of the unoccupied houses in the city. The fitizens were not satisfied with the showing made and a recount was ordered. The sec made and a recount was ordered. The second count was completed the other day, and it shows that there are 3,679 dwelling houses and 554 stores vacant in the city of Toronto. It is not reported whether or not the citizens are pleased with the revised figures. The showing is suggestive along several lines.

-Dry champagnes are of comparatively recent populari'y, even in New York. Cham-pagne used to be esteemed a lady's wine, and therefore properly sweet. There are men not yet old who remember the time men not yet old who remember the time when dry champagnes were not found even in the fashionable clubs of the country, and one well-known firm, perhaps the earliest to make a specialty of dry wines for the American market, began to be recognized in this country less than 30 years ago. Taste has been educated with great rapidity, however, and even women begin to look upon a sweet wine with disfavor.

-It is not the most famous of ducking streams in Maryland that most abound in wild fowl, and some of the least known and most inaccessible are crowded with game all winter. The River St. Martin's in Wooster county is one of these. It is a broad ter county is one of these. It is a broad tide-water stream flowing into an arm of the Atlantic net far from Berlin. Hard by the stream are the ruins of old St. Martin's Church, one of the oldest Episcopal churches in the country. St. Martin's was so flourishing in the early years of the eighteenth century that Queen Anne honored it with the gift of a silver sacramental service, which is still in use.

JOKELETS FROM JUDGE,

Bingo (who lives next door to Wickstaff) I have bought my little boy a drum for Christ-mas, and I hope he won't keep you awake. Wickstaff—He won't keep me awake if he doesn't

Peach, pear and plum have their gifts for We couldn't get on without the three; But the fruit built on the better plan Is the fruit found on the Christmas tree,

First footpad-There is no use tackling hat fellow. Second footnad-Why? First footpad-He's been buying Christmas pr ents all day.

Bloobumper-What a pretty child Mrs. Jaysmith's baby is!

Mrs. Hioobumper—Yes: and it didn't get its
beauty from its papa, either,

Bloobumper—I don't know about that. Jaysmith
hasn't any left.

What though her father laugh And say in jesting way The boy but loves by half

And the girl is only in play?
A girl may grow to a wife
And learn in love's old school To wind the threads of a life With a skein of Shetland wool, Amy-I wonder why Congressman Jerry

Simpson won't wear socks?

Mable—Perhaps he was born barefooted. He-Mrs. Crumpton carried Jack Harding off boilly to the salvationist revival. She's so much interested in him!

She-Did the exhorters have any effect on him?

He-Yes; he rushed up to the mourners' bench and cried out, "What shall I do to be lost?"

In poverty's meshes caught, 'Tis no wonder my woes increase I have given my sweetheart naught: She has given me my release. Stranger-I believe you are connected

with the Thirty-third national bank. Gentleman-Yes, sir. Stranger-Will you be kind enough to tell me something about the financial standing of the in-stitution?

Gentleman-Well, really, I'm afraid I can't.