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THE DISTATCH is regularly on male at Brentano's, twiton Square. Non-livek, and II has deen disap-ture. Foreve, where anyone who has been disap-ounted at a hotel near stand can obtain it.

TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

POSTAGE WHER IN THE UNITED STATES. IN BUSTATCH, Per Quarter ... NDAY DISPATCH, One Year.

Strents per week, or, including Sunday Edition, at Prents per week.

PUTTSRUBG, MONDAY, JANUARY IL.

PITTSBURG'S EXCHANGES. The rank of Pittsburg in commercial transactions is indicated, but not fully shown, by the return of bank clearings for the year 1891. The returns for the nine lending cities place Pittsburg seventh in the list, her total of \$786,694,231 of business passing through the Clearing House heing \$33,000,000 in excess of Baltimore and over \$250,000,000 in excess of New

This showing is accurate as proving that Pittsburg's business importance is greater than is indicated by her insufficient showing in the census, which places her on a par with cities of the rank of Cleveland and Buffalo, while she is really the rival of Baitimore, St. Louis and San Francisco. Every Pittsburger knows that this is due to the exclusion of Allegheny and the suburbs from our census total. The clearing returns partially rectify this disndvantage, but not wholly, as will appear when we consider the character of the tions in Pittsburg grow largely out transactions in our manufactured products. In Baltimore, St. Lonis and San Francisco they arise mainly from wholesale business, with a large speculative element. With that fact in view it is easy to see that \$1,000,000 of exchanges through the Pittsburg Clearing House represents as much capital employed, as large a population supported, culation as \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000, in the clearings of the cities named. With due allowance for this fact the returns Francisco in business importance.

It is also notable that this position is held, notwithstanding Pittsburg has suffered the greatest contraction in the volume of her exchanges, the decrease from 1890 being 13.7. New York, Boston and Philadelphia show a decrease of from 7.5 to 11.2 per cent. Pittsburg's shrinkage represents the falling off from the excep-Longly active business of 1890 rather than any actual retrograde in trade.

STEAD AND THE CZAR

sketch in the Review of Reviews "The Char and Russia of To-day" is interesting. While Stead was editor of the Pall Mall Gazette that journal was often said to be subsidized by Russia. Improbable and often denied as is this accusation, there has been, so remarkably prepossessed in favor of Russia and its Government as to he led to defend the latter upon every

The sketch resolves itself into an adverse commentary on George Kennan's book, and a enlogy of Alexander III., tempered by special pleading that-where all is in a far from ideal condition-from circumstances surrounding him the Czar is more to be pitied than blamed. Some of the writer's statements seem contradictory. His remark, for instance, that the Can is the most Russian of Russians hardly tallies with his vigorous beatificathon of Alexander III. as the very emtod ment of truthfulness. The general Serlict of those who have seen much of Itussians is that, while they are among the most versatile and pleasant of social companions, they are the greatest liars on the face of the earth.

However much one may be inclined to disbelieve all that Stead says, simply on account of the prejudices he has shown in the past on this matter, there can be no doubt that there are enormous obstacles to reform in Russia, such as its enormous area and lack of means of communication. the extreme ignorance and poverty of its neasantry, and the unanimity of their belief in and dependence on an absolutely disspotic Czar.

That we live in an age of rapid progress is a platitude, but the reiteration is necessary as an occasional reminder to increduloss scoffers that the ideas they ridicule as visionary to-day may be the basis of netual practice next year. The progress in the change of materials has been from cast long is likely to be from steel to aluminum and its alloys. The properties of aluminum eminently fit it forvarious and inare likely to render it a formidable rival to be Wallace. copper for overhead wires in the near future. An experiment on aluminum for ship-building purposes is already under way, and the buoyancy of the metal makes | can troops cross the border for that purpos materials in this direction. The result of the order given some time ago for the mantifacture of an aluminum yacht will be

watched with extreme interest. Once the cost of producing aluminum has been brought low enough to compete | air we are getting in the night watches. with iron and steel, there is no doubt that it will do so for use in structural purposes. The rapid strides made of late years in cheapening the process of reducing the refractory area, crowned by the last success of the Thowless syndicate, points to no and Chicago is the refusal of a committee of

this competitive strife. The lightness of the white metal and its high power for the resistance of tensile strains will make it first enter the field in those cases where the leading difficulty of | that case they are desirous of having the designer is due to stresses induced by artistic goddess leave New York for Chicago. the weight of the structural material diself. Under this head come all large spans for bridges and roofs. The introduction of aluminum for these purposes will give such scope to the engineer of the

tion paints glowing pictures of the erections of the years to come-their airy grace and lace-like fabrications lending them an elegance, without loss of stability and safeness, which is unapproach-

SUPPRESSED BY EGAN.

The difficulty of securing accuracy concerning the Chilean affair is illustrated by the statement of a Washington telegram to yesterday's Disparch that a change has come over the tone of the Chilean communications in referring to the Valparaise riot. "Minister Matta," it says, "in his reply to Minister Egan October 29 last, spoke of the attack on the Baltimore as an 'affair' and as 'the disorders in Valparaiso.' Senor Pereira, the present Minister, regretfully speaks of 'the deplorable incident' and 'the unfortunate incident."

This assertion is evidently made in good faith and is due to accepting the version of the Chilean communications sent to Washington by Egan without taking pains to ascertain what their language 70 really was. If the expressions referred to as used by Senor Pereira are conciliatory it is important that exactly the same view of them was taken by Senor Matta 15 in the note which has been so systemat-THE DAMA IMPRATCH is delivered by carriers at ically represented as insolent and defiant. In the full version of Senor Matta's note of October 29, the second paragraph refers to the riot as "the lamentable occurrence" and the next paragraph speaks of it as "the very deplorable event." It is true that these expressions were carefully suppressed by Mr. Egan in the abstract of Senor Matta's reply which he sent to this country, together with the assurances that the guilty parties would be punished; but they will be found in the full copy of

the document. The disparity between the account of der. It seems unpatriotic, too, to concede the riot given by the sailors of the Baltipriority in office grabbing and general pomore and that given by the Valparaiso police is serious. The truth can only be positively arrived at by a public hearing at which the testimony of both parties can be presented. But the persistent misrepresentation which has been spread in this country concerning the attitude ofthe Chilean authorities toward the affair is illustrated by the fact stated above.

THE PENDING JOB.

In an interval of rest from its late occu pation of demanding the gore of Chile, the New York Press reverts to its earlier business. The Clearing House transac- function of organ for the Nicaragua Canal job. It elucidates that subject with the assertion that "there is no partisan polities behind the measure that provides for a Government guarantee of the Nicaragua Canal bonds," and adduces for proof the introduction of Senator Morgan's resolution in the Senate.

Quite true. The great jobs which are counted by the tens of millions nearly always rise above partisan politics. . The as great an amount of money put in cir- | Credit Mobilier and Pacific Railway business took in both Republicans and Democrats in the policy of placing the money where it would do the most good; and place Pittsburg above St. Louis and San there is no reason why a canal job, which starts out on a still larger scale, should not exhibit the same impartiality.

The organ of the canal ring further as serts, that the enterprise "courts the fullest publicity." Yet up to date it has failed to give any publicity to an explanation of how the surplus is to be used from a Government guarantee of \$100,000,000 on a work which the engineer estimates to cost

HARD ON ITSELF.

We regret that the Philadelphia News From the attention attracted by the in the pursuit of its quarrel with John Wanamaker is led to making assertions which go far to prove, if not that Mr. Wanamaker is right, that the Nows is all wrong. The interesting reading matter which Wanamaker's firm furnishes to most of our Philadelphia cotemporaries has been withdrawn from the News, as can be no doubt that Stead is, and always that journal asserts, because it has been guilty of booming Blaine, which the other members of the harmonious Cabinet re gard as a capital offense.

But it is in the further discussion of this discontinuance of the profitable and pleasing advertisement that the News hurts it self as much as Wanamaker. To demon strate the ingratitude of the latter it as serts that it has at various times suppressed items of public news at the request of Wanamaker or his agents. Thus it specifies the fact that it abstained from publishing sworn testimony in the Key stone bank affair which would have been damaging to him, and that this was done at his request.

If this is so it goes far to instify Mr Wanamaker so far as the withdrawal or his advertisement is concerned. An advertisement is a business contract in which the newspaper undertakes to give the advertiser value received in the pub licity of his announcements. If the advertiser is convinced that the newspaper does not furnish such a value good busi ness policy requires him to stop the advertisement. We do not know any way to furnishing more convincing proof of the worthlessness of a newspaper than by suppressing important and legitimate public information; and an advertiser who finds that a newspaper will do that is pointed to the legitimate conclusion that as the sheet is worthless as a newspaper

advertising in it is money thrown away. That Keystone Bank affair has covered nearly everyone connected with it with the reverse of credit.

It is necessary to remark that the es teemed New York Advertiser commits an eror in saying that it is unfortunate group to rolled iron, thence to steel and before | Hill that ex Scuator Wafface champions his cause in Pennsylvania because "Mr. Wal lace is not regarded in that State as a purifier of politics." While William A. Wallace is not by any means a civil service reformer, numerable uses in the aris. Its extreme it is far too severe to say that his advocacy ductility and high capacity as a conductor | can damage the reputation of David B. Hill. of electricity, together with its lightness If anyone suffers from the association it will

States as well as Mexico, our Governmen should either suppress him or let the Mexi it a very suitable substitute for the older. That precedent was set by Mexico in th case of the Apaches, and it is somewhat dif-cuit to see how an outlaw who defies both Governments is much better than the In

> SHAEP as needless will not express the A needle doesn't go far enough. The cold is more suggestive of an ice-pick which, to quote another, penetrates six inches inte

the marrow.

A NEW cause of war between New York distant future for the commencement of the Chicago Exposition to purchase the Diana statue now surmounting the Madison Square Garden, for \$2,500. The New York papers insist that the statue is a triumph of art and would be chosp at double the money. But they omit to explain why in

As a new departure the Yale-Harvard contest in debate and oratory, to be held at Cambridge next Wednesday, will have many watchers. The idea of inter-collegiate contests other than those of bone and future as will enable him to far surpass | muscle is not a new one historically, but it

the present triumphs of his art. Imagina- is new to modern times, and the experient should evoke a good deal of interest

> THE report that a telephone has been perfected to admit the transmission of whispers over 500 miles does not include the statement that the voice can be carried over

THERE appears to be a political necessity for prompt denial of that story that Secre-tary Blaine's indigestion was caused by eat-ing too much corn bread. At the time when we are proposing to teed Europe on Indian corn nothing could be more undiplomatic than for the Secretary of State to fall ill from that viand. The great American product should not be permitted to play the part of a second Burchard.

BROOM manufacturers far-sighted enough to lay in stock are making a clean sweep of profits from the short crop of broom corn.

THE French Government has declined to lend any money to the Panama Canal This seems to set a good exreference to the proposition that it shall lend its credit for \$100,000,000 to a canal project estimated by the engineer to cost

From the number of crank cases re corded recently it would seem that there is something in the theory that there are at-mospheric or other conditions productive of epidemics of insanity.

THE progress in the introduction of a new metal that may yet revolutionize industry is shown by the reduction of the price of aluminum in Germany to seventy cents per pound. American manufacturers have talked of selling the metal down to fifty cents; but whether they have backed up the talk by actual sales is a matter or which public information is lacking.

THE retort of the Omaha World-Herald to Labouchere's remarks on the Indian Bureau in connection with the annexation of Canada is only of the low tu quoque or litical crookedness to any country under the sun.

IT is to be noticed that Mr. Cleveland came bravely to the front on Jackson's Day, but the very mild celebration of that anniver sary, so far as the mass of the Democracy is concerned, conveys a hint that Jacksonia principles are no longer predominant influences in the Democratic organization

THE proposals of Congressman Stump, of Maryland, to make steamship companie responsible for the class of immigrants they carry are quite in the right direction,

THERE is a decided and amusing signifiance in Senator Sherman's interview which expresses tender fears for the health of Messrs. Blaine, McKinley and Palmer, and apprehension that they might be unable to stand the strain of an exciting campaign. Senator Sherman, it is to be observed, has just finished an exciting contest without even turning a hair.

PITTSBURG has probably more homeless young men in proportion to its population than most other cities, and the undertaking to build a residential club for the accommodation of five hundred such in London might be copied here on a smaller scale with great advantage.

THE misapprehension that this country is run for the especial use and behoof of the naval officers is in a fair way to receive a

How little is known of Garza may be indeed by the contradictory descriptions of him given by two New York papers. According to one be is a stalwart man, 6 feet Sinches tall, and has a fine military carriage. The other account is of a man of slight physique and bad horsemanship, who relies more on his pen than aught else for

FAMILIAR NAMES.

EMPEROR WILLIAM inherits the an cestral love for the corn flower, but he pre fers the red rose above all others. COLONEL A. K. MCCLURE, the new

President of the Philadelphia Clover Club, irinks apollinaris only and is 6 feet 2 inches in height. JAMES PAYN says that, like other

logmas, this one is "false and mischievous." viz . "A woman is as old as the looks and a man as old as he feels." THE Duke of Clarence, oldest son of the Prince of Wales, is seriously ill at Sandringham. He is suffering from a severe attack

of influenza, complicated with pneu-CATARINO GARZA, who has set all the southwestern border by the ears, is a young man of slender physique, nervous and fidgety, with dark hair and eyes and a swarthy complexion.

THERE is in the United States but one railway president who is a female. That is Mrs. Charles D. Haines of Kinderhook, N. Y., the executive head of the Hamilton and Kingston Railroad. FRAH MATERNA, the opera singer, has

recently lost her husband, Herr Frederich, one of the most popular comedians in Vienna. She is therefore living in comparative retirement for a time HERRERT WARD demonstrates his use

fulness as the husband of a literary woman by taking entire charge of the literary affairs of his wife, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, and making all business arrangements LOUISE MICHEL, the noted French reve Intionist, was recently observed working among the books of the British Museum.

Her face is large, marked with heavy lines

and pale and worn, showing the traces of suffering. She dresses quite shabbily. FRANK VINCENT, JR., the American traveler who has just started from Malta on a three years' ramble through the remoter regions of Asia, is a handsome man of some thirty-eight years of age and a resi

dent of Peekskill, N. Y., when at home. CLARK E. CARR. Minister to Denmark. is traveling in Russia. He says that what has struck him most forcibly in the Czar's domains, next to seeing the poor people all clad in sheepskins to ward off the cold, was the feeling of order and perfect security that prevails.

GUY DE MAUPASSANT, whose mind has given way, according to report, is a man of nedium height, solidly built, with the bearing of a soldier. He has a "Norman" heada head with the line at the back extending straight up from the neck-and his hair is rown and wavy.

COLIMA AGAIN IN ERUPTION.

The Mexican Volcano Hurls Stones a Dis tance of Over Four Miles. CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 10 .- The Volcano de Fuego, known as Colima, in the southern part of Jalisco, is again active. Explosions cour frequently. These have not occurred before during the activity of the volcano. Viewed from a distance at night the scene is a grand one, but those in the vicinity of the fiery mountain have little regard for its

The explosions are ons are of such force that large The explosions are of such force that large stones have been hurled a distance of four miles. Ashes from the mountain have fallen in the streets of Colima and Zapotlan. Persons living near the volcano are frightened, and if the cruptions continue there may be a panic among them.

RED TAPE AT THE BARGE OFFICE

Keeps Immigrants Prisoners on Ship Saturdays and Sundays.

New York, Jan. 10 .- In compliance with the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury no immigrants are allowed to land to-day from the European steamships which to-day from the European steamships which arrived in port late Saturday afternoon and this morning, including the steamships Umbria, Adriatic and La Bourgogne.

The steamship companies are very indignant at the sudden carrying out of the new orders, and the probable outcome will be that they will so arrange the salling days on the other side as to have their vessels arrive here on other days than Saturday or Sunday.

THE PROBLEM OF POVERTY.

WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. In the Oriental legend, when the corner of the new house full down, the owner hauled was no denying the fact that the angle of the house had tumbled down, but the contractor blamed the mason.

Thereupon, the contractor being released and the mason summoned, the mason admitted that he did make a blunder in the laying of a stone or two at the corner of the but pleaded in extenuation that as he was in the act of setting that course in position, there passed along the street a very pretty girl in a most wondrously blue ess, and he looked away from his work for a moment to gaze, as was natural, at that particularly azure garment and its wearer.
Accordingly, the judges sent for the girl in the blue dress, and discharged the masor from all guilt. Evidently the blue dress had caused the corner of the house to fall in pieces. But the girl, while not attempting to deny that her dress was really blue, cas-

all blame for that upon the dyer.

So the dyer was dragged into the court.
Had he, or had he not, dyed that dress into that tint of sky and sea? Was he, or was he not, responsible for that garment so deeply, darkly and beautifully blue? To this crossexamination the dyer had no satisfactory defense, and he was accordingly sentenced to be hanged in the doorway of the house with the broken corner. The police officials, however, who had

fitted the dyer with a halter, came back hastily to the judge, and declared that the sentence was impossible. The dyer was too long for the doorway.
"Very well," answered the magistrate, who by this time had grown weary of the per-plexities of absolute justice, "go find some

Real Causes Hard to Find. It is not only in Oriental countries that people are easily persuaded to be satisfied with the handlest solution of other people's troubles. The real causes of things are always hard to find. Only the patient, and honest, and genuinely interested ever discover them. Perhaps the majority of men and women are like the hasty thinkers de-

other dver and hang him."

'There is one of the roots!" The real reason, for example, which lies behind the fact of poverty-who knows what it is? Why are some people poor and other people rich? I had a letter last week from a workingman, who reminded me that "of the entire wealth of this nation at present over three-fifths is owned and controlled by a little less than 25,000 people." It seemed to this correspondent that in this fact lies the secret of most of the evils of the business and industrial world. But how did the 25,000 rich people come to be rich, and the

rided by the Greek philosopher, who, find-ing a drystick lying at the foot of a tree, cry

rest of us to be poor? Some people maintain that poverty is for the most part the result of laziness; others say shiftlessness; others say drink. Still others—and these stand on fairly solid ground-say that the devil is the author of it. Who is to blame for the poverty of the world, the capitalist or the laborer? The capitalist puts the guilt upon the laborer. The laborer, if he shares the opinions of my correspondent, lays his troubles to the men who have the money. My friend says: There are two great powers that make it all but impossible for a man with a limited capital to do business under any principle at all to say nothing of Christian principles and these two powers are the landlord and the great capitalist. These are the upper and lower millstones between which the small capitalist and the workingman are ground, until the last penny is gotten that it

possible to extort from him." Kindest Judgment the Truest. THE truth is, however, that the kindest judgment of men is apt to be the truest meaning people. The majority of the 25,000 men who practically own this country are men of ordinarily good intentions. Of course they do not know what poverty really means, not many of them. The sen sation of hunger, for instance, is one with which they are acquainted only in a literary way. They have read about it in books. They guess at it from the discomfort of having dinner an hour late. But to go hungry day after day as a good many poor eat, the 25,000 are protoundly ignorant of

Nevertheless, the rich do honestly desire to help the poor. The people who live in the palaces are far more sorry for the poor than most of the discontented think. The are not many rich men who will not at once give thought and help to any reasonable plan for evening up the good things of life. General Booth had no difficulty in getting the great sum of money that he asked for The great trouble with the rich men is that they do not know what to do. They do not know how to set about the bettering and uplifting of the submerged classes. The oblems of poverty, the problems of in dustrial discontent, the problems of crimeif anybody could conclusively show how the spending of five hundred millions of dollars would bring about a solution even to would be paid in to-morrow.

one of these hard questions, the money But these problems are thus far almost entirely in the dark. Nobody knows the answer. The social economist is one of the most important factors in the well-being of the community. If I were asked to advise a bright and thoughtful young person as to a course of reading I would suggest a list of books dealing with the fact of poverty, and the proposed remedies for that fearful disease. "In Darkest England" and "How the Other Half Lives" would be good ones to begin with, as showing conditions of living (or, rather, of starving) in New York and London. By way of local illustration, it would be well to make a tour of inspection with an agent of the association for the Improvement of the Poor, Then, after that Henry George's "Progress and Poverty would show one possible way of dealing with this evil. Lawrence Gronlund's "Cooperative Commonwealth" would sugges another phase of the question. Schoffle's "Quintessence of Socialism" would be d book to take next. And then, say, Prot good book to take next. And then, say, Prof. Ely's "Social Aspects of Christianity" and ert Woods' "English Social Movements.

Whom the Studies Would Help. ANY thoughtful young person who would read these books would be set in a direction of study which he would find rich in most interesting and uplifting reading, and which would bring him very close to the conditions and the needs, the distresses and the dangers of his own time. Above all other men, it seems to me, the managers of on great industries and the wonderfully able young lieutenants whom they have to carry out their plans, ought to study such books as these. They can illustrate, verify and correct the statements and positions of the books by their daily experience.

The workingmen in their unions might both get good and do good if they would invite to the study and discussion of these subjects in which they are profoundly interested, men whose point of view is different from theirs. A series of carefully studied papers on the various phases of social econ omy and industrial reform, followed by open comment and discussion, if it could be con ducted without pride of opinion, would greatly benefit any representative of the "classes" who might read the paper and any number of the "masses" who might hear

I hope that when the new Carnegie Library building is finished, of which there is now some prospect, there will be such lectures given there. My friend Mr. the junior partner in the successful firm of architects, sent me a day or two ago a pho-tograph which he took last summer at Duxbury, representing a fine avenue of great trees running down to a wide vista of sea. So one looks along the aisles of pillars in the imagines a building and vista of the future, wide as the ocean, across which Pittsburg's "ship" comes sailing in, freighted with all the blessings of art, of music, of literature of learning. With such a center of good in fluences, what good results shall be impos

sible. Great Mortality Among Aged People. BELLEFONTE, Jan. 10 .- [Special.]-Within the last few days there have been il deaths of people aged between 80 and 10 within the immediate vicinity. Nearly all were caused by the grip or its results.

ECONOMY IN EARNEST

Deputy Marshals and Postmasters to Have Their Perquisites Cut Off. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10 .- An effort will be made by a number of Democratic Representatives in Congress to have the Appropriations Committee recommend that the fee system in federal offices be abolished, so tar as can be well done. A number of Congressmen, especially in the South-ern States, urge that the continuance of the

ern States, urge that the continuance of the fee system results in much hardship to people in their States, through Deputy Marshals and other court officers straining the laws for the purpose of making cases in courts, and thereby increasing the emoluments of their offices. It is urged that the Government would really save a great deal of money by paying salaries to such employes as are necessary in fee offices, and requiring that all fees shall be turned into the United States Treasury. Vigorous opposition, however, is expected to this reform and the Appropriation Committee has not yet got to work, so that it is uncertain what will be the outcome. the outcome.

One of the attempts to do away with per-quisites in Federal offices is of considerable

interest to the numerous postmasters of the first class throughout the country. At presfirst class throughout the country. At present stamped envelopes are furnished to postmasters at a cost of a fifth of a cent for each envelope. No profit is realized on these by the postmaster, when he sells them in large lots. When sold singly, or in small quantities, there is a profit of four-fifths of a cent on each envelope, and Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, who intends to urge Congress to change the practice, says that the result is a considerable profit at the end of the year to the postmasters who are in receipt of a regular fixed salary. He will urge that bereafter stamped envelopes be furnished at cost in 5-cent lots, the price of the stamp not included. The Government, he says, should not make a profit on these and other conveniences it furnishes to the people, but should give them at cost wherever pracbut should give them at cost wherever prac-ticable, and any profits arising where the exact cost cannot be conveniently fixed should not go to salaried officers.

AN APPEAL TO SOUTHERN FARMERS

To Organize With the View of Reduc the Acreage of Cotton. Мемриз, Jan. 10.—Yesterday morning, in

the parlors of the Peabody Hotel, there was held a conference between the Commissioners of Agriculture of the various cotton States, who attended the convention of cotton growers on the previous day, and they

"The Commissioners of Agriculture representing the States of Alabama, Arkansas, North Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee, being impressed with the necessity of the duction of the acreage of cotton and the greater diversification of the crops for home consumption, by indorsing the action of the Cotton Growers' and Merchants'Convention, held in the city of Memphis, on the 8th of January, do earnestly appeal to all agriculture and mercantile organizations, consisting of allierons are consistent and contract sisting of alliances, granges, state and county agricultural societies, boards of county agricultural societies, boards of trade, cotton exchances, chambers of commerce, etc. also individual farmers and merchants, to assist and co-operate with us in securing the foregoing results, and to this end recommend the general and local adoption of the action of the convention piedging themselves to a reduction of not less than 20 per cent of the cotton acreage of last year; and we further agree and recommend the immediate organization of States and districts or townships, to act either independently or through already organized societies, as may be deemed best, as will most readily insure the benefits affising from concert of action and decreased production concert of action and decreased production of cotton for the year 1892."

A CRUISER IN MINIATURE The Model of the New York at the United

States Navy Department. WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 .- Visitors to the Navy Department who pass through the corridor in front of the office of Secretary Tracy will find added to the collection of very handsome models of the new vessels of the navy

a model of the cruiser New York, and it is the finest of a very beautiful set of half a dozen or more, including the Baltimore Newark, Monterey, Yorktown, Petrel and ome others. The model of the New York is six feet in length, and is complete, even to the minutest detail. The hull, from the keel to water line, is painted a rich salmon color, and above the water line it is a cream

white.

The three smokestacks are very light buff, and the ventilating funnels, which are many in number, are all of bright bronze. The urreted big guns, fore and aft, are made to imitate the bright steel of real ordnance, and the machine guns in the shielded tops are nickel-plated and glittering. The model is made upon the same scale as the ones made before it, so that visitors can see at a glance how much superior in size is the New York. The Newark, which is almost as large as the Chicago, shrinks into comparative insignificance beside the New York. Secretary Tracy considers the model a valuable addition to the department's collection of object lessons. Many persons who visit the department never come near to realizing what a man-of-war is than to see those models of the cruisers. They live far away from the coast and are not in the way of seeing the vessels themselves.

FOUND A PEARL IN HIS SOUP.

Gem Valued at \$2,500 Discovered at Church Entertainment.

Hummer, of High Bridge, attended an ovste supper for the benefit of the Methodist Episcopal Church Thursday night. While eating the bivalves from the half shell her teeth suddenly struck a hard substance Thinking she had bitten a piece of oyster ell, Mrs. Hummer removed the sub-It proved to be an extraordinarily large pearl. A Philadelphia jeweler, who chanced to be present, pronounced it to be of perfect formation and exquisite color, and said it was worth at least \$2,500.

DRATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

Mrs. Henry Logan, Parkersburg. Mrs. Henry Logan, widow of Henry Logan, the philanthropist, died at Parkersburgesterday after a short illness. She was over yesterday after a short filness. She was over severars of age. Mr. and Mrs. Logan, being very wealthy and childless, gave largely of their means to charity. The Honry Logan Childrens' Home here is a monument to their benevolence, as is also, in part, the African Methodist Church, Many a colored man has been entertained at their home, and many a deserving poor man, white or black, has been presented with a comfortable home by them, Mrs. Logan belonged to one of the lending families.

Judge Charles M. Hughes. Judge Charles M. Hughes, one of the ost distinguished lawyers in Northwestern Ohio most distinguished lawyers in Northwestern Ohlo, died suddenly at his home in Lima yesterday afternoon. He had just finished dinner with his family and sat down in a chair when he fell to the floor dead, heart disease being the cause. He had held the office of Prosecuting Attorney, served two terms as Probate Judge and was on the Common Pleas bench eight years. The last four years he had been practicing law.

Andrew Lee, Andrew Lee, aged 72 years, a well-known resident of the East End, died suddenly at his home on Lyric street vesterday afternoon. He had just inished dinner and lay down on a lounge, when he suddenly began to moan and became un-conscions. A physician was summoned, but Mr. Lee had expired before he arrived. Heart failure was pronounced the cause of death.

Obituary Notes. JOHN N. GRIER, Sheriff of Somerset county from 876 to 1886, and recently Prothonotary, died Friday MRS. VANDUERSEN, aged 100 years and of Revo

lutionary stock, widow of an officer of the War of 1812, died Saturday in Middletown, Conn. REV. DR. HEYKAMP, the old Catholic Arch-bishop of Utrecht, a city of the Netherlands, died saturday. His death was due to an attack of in HON. ADDISON MAY, who died in West Chester,

MRS. SALOME PEYSERT, said to be the oldes

SAMUEL HESS, of the Pine Grove Mills, who died Saturday, was born 1755, in Centre county, making him 83 years of age. He held several county offices during his life time, and back in the forties was a well-known Democratic politicism. MISS JOEPHINE FLORENCE MEDILL, YOUNGEST daughter of Joseph Medill, editor of the Chicago Tribme, died suddenly and unexpectedly at Paris yesterday. She had about recovered from an attack of the grip, but caught cold and suffered a Navy, was found dead in bed at Porisme N. H., Saturday morning, the probable co-being heart failure. Captain Bradford was pointed to the Naval Academy from Massachus May 21, 1852. CAPTAIN ROBERT F. BRADFORD, United States

female member of the Moravian Church in Amer-lea, died in Bethiehem, Pa., of grip. She was born there nearly a century ago, and for 50 years was matron of the Widows' House, connected with the Moravan Church. THOMAS P. TREYNOR died Friday night at Coun-THOMAS A. THE I NOR one Priday night at Councils Bluffs, Ia., of paramonia, agen 62. Mr. Treynor was at one line productor of the Northwestern Associated Press, and postmaster for two terms under President Grant.

THE L. & O. MOVEMENT.

The Height of Foolishness.

That faithful little band of Sabbath pr ectors-the Law and Order Society-are just now furnishing Allegheny county with more amusement than the best side show that ever traveled. They have done away with many petty things that annoyed them, and caused the temperature to rise under the back of their coat collars, but now they would attack an institution in which the intelligent people of Allegheny county are one and all interested. The Sunday newspaper, they say, must go, and in order to get it out of the way they will strike at the newsboys and agents throughout the county who sell on the Sabbath. For the presen they will not touch the propritors, editors and printers. They are after the smaller game at the start. As experience is gained they will mount to the higher planes of Sur day newspaper work. This is practically the declaration of the society, made by their officer, who is expected to do the work, at the same time acknowledging that he is in it

for the fees. Every fair-minded man in the county will admit that such a crusade, made under laws that are a relic of the past age, is the height of foolishness. There is not even an ele-ment of common sense; neither can it be said that justice accompanies the move A statute which provides for the sanctity of the Lord's day is of incalculable benefit to the Lord's day is of incalculable benefit to the people of this State, but the Law and Order Society is unable to distinguish between luxuries and necessities, thus causing the present move against Sunday newsnapers. In the Sunday law there should be a section providing for such work as must be done every day in the year. Those who labor in this way should not come under the ban, and such work should be clearly pointed out. Another feature should be permits to engage in such business as popular feeling demands.

Should Enlist, Not Alienate.

Bradford Star.1 Certain newspapers are apprehensive lest the Law and Order Society turn Pittsburg into a silent ruin, overgrown with the moss of fogvism and the lichen of crankism. This darm on the part of the progressionists is premature. Thirty-six murders were com nitted in Allegheny county last year, and hardly a crime in the calendar failed of making a record. There is ample verge and scope for reform in Pittsburg. He who fears that Pittsburg will become too good for human habitation overestimates the power of the crank in the community and has studied the history of reform movements to little purpose. The crank whose impulses are right ought to be encouraged. He is fre-quently entertaining and is quite certain to pe amusing. He seldom accomplishes any-thing himself, but sometimes his fantastic crusades awaken public sentiment to the crusades awaken public sentiment to the importance of correcting real abuses, and good comes of him after all. To be sure, the Law and Order people of Pittsburg show their fanaticism by making the newspapers the chief object of assault; for no movement can succeed without the aid of the press. Sagacious reforms seek to enlist, rather than alienate, the press. Nevertheless, let the work go on. No harm can come of it, and good may result. good may result.

Behind the Spirit of the Century. Minneapolis Tribune.

Another attempt to stop the Pittsburg Sunday papers will be made to-morrow The law under which this holy warfare is carried on is a century old, but it is not as far behind the spirit of the nineteenth century as the men who are trying to in-

They Are Grotesque Anachronisms indianapolis Sentinel.]

A few cranks at Pittsburg are trying to suppress the Sunday newspapers by invok-ing a statute 100 years old. These cranks ought to have lived at the time the statute was passed. In this year of grace 1892 they are grotesque anachronisms.

What Pittsburg Really Needs, Washington Post. 1

The truly good people of Pittsburg have decided to suppress Sunday newspapers.
What Pittsburg really needs is a visitation
of the fool killer.

TALKING ABOUT CLEVELAND.

Sr. Jackson's Day came along just in time to snatch Mr. Cleveland from the dull, cold GROVER CLEVELAND carried off all the Jacksonian honors, and the funny thing about it is that the old hero was a pretty tout protectionist .- New York Records In the society of his charming wife and ovely little daughter, Mr. Cleveland will find ample comfort many years to come, we trust, for the ingratitude of Democracy .-

Chicago Tribune. DEMOCRATS are now waiting for that letter Grover Cleveland is to write saying he will not be a candidate for the Presidency if the tariff question is to be made secondary to the silver question .- Toledo Blade.

THE fact that Cleveland hasn't written a political letter since the Speakership elec-tion must be regarded as a pretty good sign that he has quit thinking of himself as a can didate for President .- St. Louis Globe-Demo

MR. CLEVELAND'S latest phrase, "indelible ineligibility," seems to fit a good many Democratic statesmen, who have been pok-ing up Presidental lightning rods in New York, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa .- Chicago Inte THANKS to the inborn integrity of the

masses of the people and the influence of a few honest statesmen like Grover Cleveland, the time has not yet come when Tammany is greater than the Democratic party, or Tammany's candidate the necessary candilate of the party.-Atlanta Journal.

BOUND TO HAVE THEIR CHURCH.

Hitch in the Efforts for a New Presbyterian Society at Beaver Falls. BRAVER FALLS, Jan. 10 .- [Special.]-The petition to Presbytery by a number of families belonging to the church in this city, to grant them the privilege of withdrawing and forming a new church, was well received, and a committee was appointed to look into the affair. The committee visited here De-cember 19 and returned and reported, but nothing further has been heard. It is now said that the prayer of the disaffected fam-illes was not granted the committee re-porting "that there was something back of it."

of it."

Rev. Dr. Parkinson, who has been an active mover for the new organization, has been accused of saying he would preach in it for nothing. He has also been the recipient of considerable abuse. In an open letter the gentleman denies that he intended to preach in the new church, and adds: "I had no axes to grind. I have felt the spiritual interests of this part of the town were neglected, especially that of Presbyterianism. The present church is crowded with 500 members, and the pastor has all one man members, and the paster has all one man can do." The people interested now think "there is something back of it," and that something emanates from the old organiza-

OFT HONORED, NEVER FORGOTTEN.

The Late Admiral Rodgers Remembered by the Metropolitan Club. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10 .- The Metro-

politan Club held a meeting this afternoon to take appropriate action upon the death of Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers. General Schofield presided, and a committee on resolutions was appointed, consisting of Judge John Davis, Admiral Franklin and Marcellus John Davis, Admiral Franklin and Marcellus Bailey. In reporting the resolutions Judge Davis commented upon the long and faithful service to the club of Admiral Rodgers, who was for nearly 20 years an officer of the association, coming into its service at considerable personal sacrifice, and whose ablity, fidelity and good judgment had guided the club successfully in its course.

Judge Davis alluded to the Admiral's favorite simile of a "hand of iron in a velvet glove," and said that the hand in that giove was firm in leading the uncertain, strong in was firm in leading the uncertain, strong in supporting the weary, soft and caressing to the weak and suffering. Resolutions of respect were t'ercupon adopted. Admiral Rodgers was elected President of the club II times in succession. The funeral services, in accordance with the wisles of the dead Admiral, will be strictly private. They will Admiral, will be strictly private. They take place to-morrow morning from John's Episcopal Church.

Progress of the Long-Distance 'Phone. Bellevorre, Jan. 10 .- [Special.]-The longdistance telephone, connecting with New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburg, has been completed to this place.

TREATMENT OF THE GRIP.

Views of a French Expert Who Has Closely

Studied the Malady. NEW YORK, Jan. 10 .- The Herald's Paris cables contain an interview with Albert Robin, a celebrated French expert, on the treatment of influenza. He says that if in fluenza is especially dangerous on account of the complications that arise from it, it follows that its true treatment is to avoid the atter. These complications are pneumonia pulmonary congestion, weakness of the nervous system and acidalous poisoning of

To avoid such complications the patient should be kept rigorously in bed so long as there is the slightest fever or the slightest cough. Warm aromatic potions should be given, which induce perspiration, and by sweating eliminate the toxic products that

ncumber the blood.

He has determined, by the way, that the sweat of a person suffering from influenza is 12 times more toxic than that of a person is 12 times more toxic than that of a person in a normal condition. Weak doses of sulphate of quinine of from 25 to 5 centigrams should be given three times a day. The reason is that large doses make the patient sleep profoundly and destroy the fever, but have no action whatever upon the poisons circulating in the blood and do not diminish their destructibility. Small doses, on the contrary, given frequently, render more active exudation and elimination of these poisons which are the source of the danger.

Antipyrine, which is often recommended as a specific for influenza, should be mistrusted. This medicine depresses the nervous system, closes the kidneys, which are the principal means of eliminating animal poisons, and consequently it is more harmful than useful. To sulphate of quinine should be added alcohol in moderate doses in the form of port wine or grog.

It is necessary above all when fever has disappeared and the patient wishes to go out and restme his usual occupations to insist upon a convalesence indoors for from four to eight days, according to the seriousness of the attack. Such is the central treatments of the attack.

even though they are reputed to have "nine lives" when on a level with the ocean. Dogs and men can climb the greatest known nat-nral elevations. ural elevations. -Married men are said to live longer four to eight days, according to the serious-ness of the attack. Such is the general treat-

than single ones; tall men longer than short ones. Women have more chances of life in their favor previous to the 50th year than men have, but fewer afterward. ment.

If influenza becomes localized and affects any particular organ a local treatment should accompany the general treatment. This is, of course, the affair of the physician consulted, and cannot be treated under the head of general indications. -The month of February, 1886, was known among the lovers of the rare and curious in nature as the "moonless month"

THE COMING WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Neither Branch Able to Do Very Much For Some Time Yet.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10-On the calenlars of the Senate there is nothing of general interest, funless the old Weil and La Abra ills may be thus characterized), and there is little prospect of reports coming from that beyond listening to speeches and con-sidering nominations in executive session there will be little for the Senate to do.

The House has no programme of busines for this week. It is still embarked on the sea of "general parliamentary practice," and until a code of rules is framed, the ourse of proceedings will depend upon the onditions that arise from day to day. The conditions that arise from day to day. The committees have as yet done nothing more than effect an organization, so that it is unlikely that any measure will be on the House calendars in season for action before next week. Under the temporary order of the House made to facilitate business prior to the adoption of a full set of rules, Monday will be devoted to the introduction of bills under a call of the States. The Committee on Accounts expects to report early in the week a resolution making the usual assignment of clerkships to committees. There is some opposition to the allowance of clerks to the smaller committees, which may lead to a prolonged debate on the necessity for economy in expenditures.

Mr. Blount, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, has moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the House refused concurrence in the Senate resolution, making an appropriation to charter a supply

naking an appropriation to charter a supple essel for the relief of Russian famine sui erers, and if the opportunity comes, he indeavor during the week to have flouse agree to a reference of the resolute the Foreign Affairs Committee.

RAILROAD 10,000 MILES LONG.

Inssian Engineers Talk About the Great Siberian Project Now Under Way. CHICAGO, Jan. 10 .- The members of the Russian Imperial Engineers of Construction, who have for many months been surveying

HANDY WITH HIS KNIFE.

Work in Wood.

Norwice, Jan. 10 .- The old-time Yanke

whittlers are almost extinct in Connecticut,

yet there are one or two of them in the State

who have the leisure, patience and persever-ance, and a jack-knife sharp and cunning

enough, to win glory. John Spencer, of

Willimantic, is about to exhibit several of

his masterpieces. He has lately completed

seven war scenes, which comprise over 400

separate images. One scene is called "The Foraging Scene." It represents a planta-

tion in the South, and the Union troops raiding it in quest of food. In one corner is a

log cabin, its owner standing in the door-

way, terror stricken, gazing helplessly and

anxiously at the looting operations going on

about him. He is supposed to be the owner of a lot of razor-back Southern hogs, which have been let loose, and a squad of blue-

jackets are in triumphant pursuit of them

all about the yard.
At the cabin door sits a boy in blue, who

At the cabin door sits a boy in blue, who appears to be making love to a dark-hued damsel, who is partly listening to his story and grinning altogether more interestedly at the squealing pig. Mr. Spencer says that the scene portrays an actual affair that he witnessed in the South, and that veterans will recognize its verity at once. The second block scene portrays a battle between Union and Confederate forces, and 200 wooden manikins appear to be fighting. Mr. Spencer spent two years cutting this panorama into shape. The whole thing is skillfully done, and in a life-like manner, yet every bit of work on it was done with a Connecticut jack-knije. Mr. Spencer may exhibit several of his best and most elaborate pieces at the World's Fair.

Changes at the State College.

Belleponts, Jan. 10. - [Special.] - Prof. Thomas F. Hunt, of the Chair of Agricul-

ture of the Pennsylvania State College, has

accepted a call to the Ohio University. A Chair of Veterinary Surgery has been established at the State College during the winter term, with Dr. I. N. Bush, V. S., as

A New Gerrymander For Missouri,

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 10.-Information fro

arcliable source came to hand to-day that an extra session of the Missouri Lexislature

will be called together by Governor Francis early in February, and that the session will be devoted exclusively to the redistricting of the State for Congressional purposes.

Vindicates Latter-Day Financiars.

Pennsylvania's Supreme Court has de-

olded that bank directors can not be com-

pelled to direct. This decision vindicates a

A Surely Premising Development.

of 1892 is that of the tin industry in the

large number of latter-day financiers.

One of the surely promised develoy

lecturer.

Chicago Mail.]

Colorado Sun.]

Connecticut Yankee Does Some Artistic

for a proposed extension of the great Gov-ernment railroad through Siberia to the Paacids of the animal's stomach, but was a good silver half dellar. The cow was about 10 years old. When, where or how she came to swallow it is a mystery. cific, arrived yesterday at the Auditorium on their return to St. Petersburg. The party consists of Alexander Ryjoff, chief imperial -It now turns out that the Atlantic and engineer of construction under the minister holding that portfolio in the government of the Czar, and his assistants, R. Daniewski not the Pacific is the higher of the two oceans, and that in place of the difference in level being hundreds of feet, as has been affirmed, the surface of the water on the enst side of the isthmus is exactly 6% feet higher than it is on the western side. and K. Ceglinski, "Some years ago," said of Vladivostock and made a survey for that portion of the road which is now comple -Currents of water serve to a vast extent as far as Grafski, a distance of about 260 miles from Vladivostock. The survey we have just completed takes the road 250 miles

anything else.

ave just completed takes the road 250 miles till farther north to the capital of East Sistreams, where they drop their nuts into the passing flood, to be carried far away and beria.

"Work has already been done also at the other end of the line. Jeheliabisk is now connected by rail with St. Petersburg, 3,000 miles away, but Jeheliabisk is 4,670 miles from Viadivostock, and as only 500 miles of start other groves perhaps hundreds of miles distant. Tree seeds of many sorts are carried by oceanic currents. -The Vatican, the ancient palace of the from Viadivostoca, and as on surveyed you that distance have ever been surveyed you that distance have ever been surveyed. I that distance have ever been surveyed you see how enormous is the work proposed. I hope to see the whole line completed within 12 years. It will then be but little less than 10,000 miles long and will have cost 400,000,000 rubles, or about \$200,000,000 in your money. This will be Russia's first and only railroad to the Pacific Ocean, and will for the first time place her in direct communication with an open port. The road in a purely commercial way will bring about great results. Siberia is a rich agricultural country, but as present is 3,000 miles from market. In case of a war with China the road would be of incalculable value." Popes of Rome, is the most magnificent building of the kind in the world. It stands on the right bank of the Tiber, on a hill called the Vaticanus, because the Latins formerly worshiped Vaticinium, an ancient oracular deity of that place. Exactly whe the building was commenced no one know Charlemagne is known to have inhabited : byer 1,000 years ago.

-Most of the finer fans sold here are eade in Paris and in three or four suburban villages near by. No fanmaker knows the whole art. All the workers in one village make sticks; those in another fold; those in

a third supply the bows to hold the sticks together. The making of the upper sticks is a trade by itself. After all the parts have been made they are sent to the great fac-tories in Paris to be put together. -Forty peaks of the Himalayas are more than 20,000 feet in height. One of these, Dhawalageri (White Mountain) has an altitude of 28,862 feet, and, till the height of Mt. Everest was computed, was believed to be the highest mountain peak in the world. Three others in this same range besides Everest and Dhawalageri are higher than the highest mountain in America. They are: Jawakir, 25,749 feet: Chamalari, 26,000 feet, and Gossingthar, 24,740.

TRIFLING WITH WORDS. Stranger-You advertised a spiritualistic seance here to-night, but the house is dark.

Manager-Yes; the medium failed to materialize

HARD LUCK. I called upon my lady love Against her stern behest: So she just pressed the button-

The footman did the rest.

"That's such a big tooth, too. I should hink you would hate to lose it," 'Yes. It will cost me a pang to part with it." Jessie-What a pretty face Kitty has!

hat a little sorrowmi, don't you think?

Ned-Yes; that sad expression is her strong hold, no man ever sees it without feeling a fierce desire to spend the rest of his life in making her happy.—

Puck. He sat in a garret and chewed on his pen; He looked at the ceiling and eyed it again; And he wailed in a voice that was piteous, "What

"Must I sit here and starve? No; my bread shall

be earned.
I'll write on without—if I don't I'll be durned!'
So, plothess, he plodded; the words scattered rife.
And straightway he made the great hit of his life. Mr. Younghusband (coming home finds

In the name of my muse will I do for a plot?

is wife at the stove)-So you are doing your own ooking? Tell me, now, what is that you are ooking at that stove, Molly? Molly-You mustn't have so much curiosity. I on't know myself yet what it is going to be. -Tents Siftings. Wool-This electric execution law must

a great disappointment to a certain class of Wool-Those who were born to be hanged, - New York Herald.

Quoth he, "Indeed this wit refined, ifficult to trace, I see I must make up my mind

Hawes-What did your wife give you for Christman present?

Dawes Shu sewed on all the buttons that were of that. She gave me a box of cigars, -Somerpil

see I must make up my face."

Ere I make up my face."

- Washington Star.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-Truckee, Cal., has a baby with one

-Illinois has appropriated \$24,772,168 for

-A microscope is being made in Munich

-A few animals are voiceless, as the

-About \$750,000 worth of oysters are

-A walnut tree 61/2 feet in diameter and

-Twenty-five new species of fish were

discovered by the officers of the Albatron

while surveying the Pacific Ocean for a cable

-The flat pieces of iron shaped like the

letter S which are frequently seen on the walls of old brick buildings is the ancient symbol of the sun.

-Cole Harbor, Nova Scotia, is excited

over a strange animal that has appeared in the woods there. It is about 7 feet high and is said to look like a gorilla.

-Experiments have shown that a person

speaking in the open air can be heard about

equally as well at a distance of 100 feet in front, 75 at each side and 30 behind.

-Dr. Arnott says that the pressure of air

on the knee joint is sufficient to keep it in place without ligaments and that cannon dis-charges can be heard nearly twice as far as

-Cats die at an elevation of 13,000 feet,

from the fact of it having no full moon. This can only occur eight times in a century.

-The little cuttle fish, which swarm in

such vast numbers along the North Atlantic

coast, are near cousins to the giant squids which grow to 60 feet in length, and have afforded material for so many astonishing

-Albinus, one who contended with

Severus for the Roman Empire, was the

greatest glutton of antiquity. For one

breakfast he ate 500 figs, 100 peaches, ten melons, 20 bunches of grapes, 100 small birds and 400 oysters.

-Divers who helped to lay the foundation

of the great Eads Bridge found that while they were under a pressure of four "atmos-

pheres," or 60 pounds to the square inch, the ticking of a watch was absolutely painful to the ear. They also found it impossible to whistle.

-If an elephant was as altisonant or far-

sounding as a nightingale in proportion to his bulk, his trumpeting could be easily

heard around the world. On like conditions an ox bellowing in Australia could be heard in New York about 15 hours after making

-Aristotle attempted to weigh air by

eighing a bag when empty and again after

it had been inflated. The result of this ex-

periment caused him to announce that air had no weight. Without air we could see the stars as plainly during the day as we can at night.

-The old question as to whether the

upper part of a carriage wheel in motion

moves faster than the lower part seems to have been definitely settled by instantane-

ous photography, which shows the top spokes indistinct, the bottom clear cut and well defined.

-The smallest railway in the world is

that from Ravenglass to Boot, in Cumber-

land. The gauge is three feet, the engine

an absurd little thing, and the carriages like miniature cages. As to the stations, they resemble double bathing boxes more than

-A bright half dollar of the coinage of

1876 was found in a cow's stomach recently

the purpose of distributing seeds. Walnut,

butternut and pecan trees are found close to

in Texas. It seemed a little eaten by the

shipped to San Francisco annually from the oyster beds of San Mateo county.

80 feet to the first branch will be the unique

which will magnify 11,000 diameters.

giraffe, the armadillo and the porcupine

exhibit of a Missouri town at the

black and one blue eve.

charitable purposes since 1839.