MRS. KENDAL HAS A TEMPER.

Theater Employes Say It Got the Best of

Her Last Monday Night.

of gentlewoman, Mrs. Kendal mades distinct

ailure in Pittsburg. She tripped over he

ines, which in this instance was her tem

Americans have been offering up their the

trical devotions for the past 18 months, but

morning. On that occasion she was not Madge Robertson Kendal to whom

at the world-famous "horse-shoe curve,"

where the scenic beauty of the Penusylvania

Railroad is at its best, and a series of views

stantial Character.

the Pennsylvania-The First Cable Line -How it Connected the Canals-Its Sub--Out of 2,700 Congregational ministers in England and Wales, at least 1,600 are abstainers; of 361 students 320 are abstainers.

-The proposed "cut off" on the line of the Pennsylvania, just announced by tele--The interest on the Suez Canal shares. graph, by which the company will save 15

which a year ago was returned at £241,93 es of distance between Philadelphia and has this year fallen to £222,111, a decline of £19,824. Pittsburg, is of far more interest to the public than are most of the similar economi measures of railway management. In the

-A resident of Hamilton, Ill., has petitioned the City Council for the abatement of a nulsance in the shape of a dwarf jackass that is stabled a few feet from his door. first place the "cut off" is to be made right

-During the denominational year just ended 305 members of the Society of Friends in Great Britain and Ireland died. The average death was a little over 57 years.

-A pet dog, which takes the air on the streets cressed in dark cloth stockings or gaiters reaching above the knees, and hav-ing leather soles, is attracting attention in Paris. -There has just died in Poland a once

celebrated beauty, who refused the hand of Napoleon III. She was the Princess Helene Saronsko, and died unmarried at the age of 57. -In 1889 there were in Russia 312 match

manufactories, with an aggregate produc-tion of 139,704,000 matches. Of these works 77 per cent manufactured phosphorous matches. feats of railroad engineering in the United States. This is the old Portage road by -A Georgian discovered that a chicken "He kiled the snake, recovered the chicks, placed them under the hen, and now they bid fair to make good broilers in time."

-Platte county, Mo., reports a wonder in

-The canals could not well be dug through the l5-year-old daughter of W. D. House, a farmer, who can read letters without break-ing the seal and books without seeing the pages. -A black bass (large-mouthed) was

recently caught near Waldo, Fla., which weighed 27 pounds. This tops the record by 3% pounds, as a bass weighing 23% pounds was taken some years ago from a Florida lake. -The Egyptologists are continually making fresh acquisitions of knowledge. A val-uable find of skeletons belonging to the fourth dynasty was recently made in Egypt. This is the earliest known data of Egyptian

remains. -The swellest New York hotels require their elevator boys to wear dress suits. To be thus clothed before 6 o'clock is the mark of servitude. No gentleman wears a dress suit before that hour, so consequently, dur-ing the day at least, the elevator boy is no

-The Belgian Minister of War has just decided that in future every soldier will be furnished with a small bone disc, bearing the name, birthplace and regimental number of the holder, so that in the event of him being killed or injured on the field of battle identification will be easy and rapid. -A gentlemanly burglar by the name of

Keine Katzenellenbazen has been captured by the police in New York while improving the shining hour and his own opportunities at the expense of others. The officers shrew a lasso over the rear section of his name and hoisted the remainder of it out of a fivestory window. -The fire loss last year was \$138,691,929. This is more than the cost of the building in

New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago last year. Add the \$84,526,184 paid by the insurance companies, also a tax and loss to the community, and the expense of the insurance companies, and the total gone up in and by smoke is considerably larger than the sum yearly put up in building. -Frau Probstl, who enjoyed the distinction of being the heaviest woman in Europe, has just died at Traubring, in Bavaris, at the

age of 41. At her death she weighed over 550 pounds, or 39 stone 4 pounds, and on account of her enormous weight it was impossible to carry her coffin from the first story of the house in which she lived. Consequently boards were put down the staircase, over which the coffin was slid. -This was on March 21, 1831. Railroads -There are 1,153 Americans residing in the Chinese treaty ports. There are 41 in Amoy, 75 in Canton, 87 in Chefoo, 77 in Chink-

ang, 51 in Foochow, 49 in Hankow, 12 in Newchang, 186 in Ningpoo, 400 in Shanghai and 185 in Tientsin. Of thee 505 are mission-arles, 73 tailors, 28 diplomate and Consuls, 23 merchants, 28 in the Chinese customs service, 7 miners, 6 mining engineers, 3 machin ists, 2 professors, 1 chemist. The remainder -A new kind of porcelain made from asbestos has been brought before the Academie des Sciences, Paris, by M. Garros. He grinds

the asbestos to a fine powder and frees it from oxide of iron by sulphuric or hydrochloric acid, then makes it into a paste, molds it, dries it slowly, and finally bakes it for I7 or 18 hours at a temperature of 1,200 degrees C. It is very translucent, and has been used successfully as a filter and steril--A reform which removes one of the

nost shocking practices of the Dark Ages has just been brought through a circular sent to all the Governors in Finland, de claring the auction of paupers and lunatics to be illegal. Up till now parishes have not had asylums and workhouses for the sick and aged; but everyone who has from one reason or other had to live on the parish has once in every year been sold at auction, and given to the bidder who has offered the low est tender.

-The lower orders of Irish are as a rule rather hypochondriscal, and they are fond of trying peculiar remedies for their ailments. A favorite poultice for wounds is a paraffin candle scraped and some cabbage, all boiled together. A simple but rather unpleasant remedy for a cut leg was recom-

mended to an old man-it was to sit with his leg in a bog hole all night. This he tried with perfect success. His leg got quite well; but, as he died of brouchitis a few days afterward, he did not long enjoy his "perfect -The salary of the British Ambassador at Paris (Lord Dufferin) is £10,000; at Constantinople, £8,000; at St. Petersburg, £7,800; at Rome, £7,000; Sir A. B. Paget, at Vienna, has £8,000; Sir E. B. Maiet, at Berlin, £7,500

has £8,000; Sir E. B. Malet, at Berlin, £7,500; Sir F. C. Ford, at Madrid, £5,500; Sir Herace Rumbold, at The Hagne, £4,000; Sir George Petre, at Lisbon, £3,750; Sir Heary Drummond Wolff, at Bucharest, £3,650; Sir E. J. Monson, at Athens, £3,500, Sir F. R. Plunkett, at Stockholm, £3,400; Lord Vivian, at Brussels, £3,250; Mr. St. John, at Belgrade, £2,050; Mr. St. John, at Belgrade, £3,050; Mr. St. John, at Mr. Jo

SMALL HUMOROSITIES.

"Have you any half-hose for gentlemen?" she asked.
"No, madam; but we have"-began the salesman.
"Don't want anything else," she answered,
"My husband has only one leg." -Judge.

As Time and Tide this year:

They wait, 'tis said, for no man, and, Behold no man is here.' -New York Herald

Mistress-'Norah, how does it happen I and you idling away your time in that rocking

mer's radiant, lovely child!

Their golden songs of cheerful praise. And buds that open to the breeze That bends the tall Long Island trees; And encumbers that greenly grow, And brooks that puri with unchecked flow! Unit, one and all! I've put away My overcoat to wear in May!

"Our new contralto puts on a good many "Yes, but she can't come up to the soprano."-

An amorous wind from upper air

The Dispatch.

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POSTAGE-All persons who mail the Sunday issue of The Dispatch to friends should bear in mind the fact that the postage thereon is Two (2) Cents. All double and triple number copies of The Dispatch require a 2-cent stamp to insure prompt delivery.

PITTSEURG, SUNDAY, JANUARY IT

THE CRILEAN IMPROGLIO. War spirit is running high in the new disputches. The present outlook for a the compulsion of cranks and fanatics. reasonable and pacific solution of the difficulty between the United States and Chile as represented as very nearly hopeless. As a general rule it has been a safe principle of action to disbelieve the greater part of what is published on this subject; but the drift of public opinion and the preparations of both Governments show that the great calamity to both countries of a naval war may eastle.

Every thinking man who has followed the course of events, and who is able to conceive the cost and miseries of war will agree that this calamity should be prevented. The worst feature of such a disaster to civilization and commerce is that a wise and conciliatory course might have prevented it. The war spirit has been steadily cultivated in both nations by the the thing, and by the interested, who led to misrepresentation and perversion, representation and to show that with a national honor requires.

war despite themselves is a serious question. So long as the matter remains a diplomatic one it is the duty of the press to show that we should not require more of Chile than of ourselves in the New Orleans matter; and to insist that we be not misled into the error of an inglorious and possibly disastrous war by the misrepresentations which have already been exposed. Up to the very eye of actual hostilities, thoughtful and disinterested opinion will not cease to urge the avoidance of that unfortunate result by a conservative

and absolutely fair-minded policy. But when the first act of war is committed there can be but one party and one wish in this country. It should be understood that up to the outbreak of hostilities the sober sense of the country is opposed to the war. But if it must come there can be but one object for the whole nationto urge it to a sharp and successful conclusion as soon as possible.

A CLASSIC COMPARISON. The latest stirring thing in horseflesh, the purchase of Arion the California ?. year-old wonder, for \$150,000, awakens in norse since Philip of Macedon paid thirteen talents for Bucephalus to gratify young Alexander. But it concludes that the Macedonian transaction in fancy horse teen talents then had a greater purchasing power than \$150,000 now. Besides which, it asserts, the modern horse is the better one, Bucephalus having been an ill-tempered, ugly animal, while Arion is a darling and speedy.

The comparison is an interesting one, and the conclusion of the Sun may be the correct one, although its accuracy depends on the kind of talent in which the payment was made. The ancient talent had of production continues, the time may even a wider variation than our dollars in come again when gold will be the cheaper dollars and theoretically standard gold and silver dollars all at the same time. If the Attic talent of silver was the currency paid by Philip of Macedon, the proprietor of the antique stock farm where Bucephalus was bred got as much silver as would have coined 11,454 of our lovely Bland dollars; and as he could find no obliging treasury to give him silver certificates, it would be interesting to know how he got it home. The purchasing power of money was enough greater then than now to make this sum equal to a modern check for \$150,000, even after allowing for the fact that the sum in dollars must be reck-

oned on about a 76 cent basis. While it is pleasant to learn that our modern horse fanciers have not yet sur- hundred per cent greater. There were passed the extravagance of the Macedonian | 42,889,000 tons of anthracite mined during monarchs, the comparison does not the year, notwithstanding the efforts of amount to a complete vindication of the modern price. We do not remember that either Leonidas or Miltiades, or Xenophon, whose - achievements showed -Alexander the way to his conquests, found it neces- the gold and silver interest; but the differsary to have the highest-priced charger ence in public value is many times greater going; nor did Themistocles, in whom the in the employment given to labor and trophy to Miltiades inspired a had case of the material furnished to other ininsomnia, until he had rivaled it with dustries. This being the case, why has equal achievements; nor Pericles, who not the coar industry a better claim on the knew how to make a small city great, favors of legislation than the gold and while Alexander's knowledge was in the silver mines? The coal producers do line of destroying cities, find it necessary not ask the Government to buy all or even

ampled price for a horse was paid just at the time when Grecian liberties were finally overthrown and supplanted by military absolutism.

It might further be said that such expenditures to gratify luxurious whims are commendable, if the career of Alexander of Macedon furnishes a good model for republican citizens of the nineteenth

THE RIDICULOUS BLUE LAW SUITS. The move for the enforcement of the Blue Law of 1794, which has been the engrossing topic of the week, has now got far enough to enable the projectors to judge of public opinion upon it. Yesterday one of the cases managed to reach aldermanic judgment, and in a week or so we will know whether the County Courts conceive that modern progress in any way is to affect the interpretation of the word "necessity." Necessities are exempt from the operation of the Blue Laws. Whether the newspaper, the street car, the telegraph, the telephone and other things which have become part and parcel of daily life since 1794 are to be regarded as necessities, or not, will be the question for

the judges. But before the Court of Public Opinion 1 25 there is no manner of doubt as to the judgment. That a million of people should be deprived of the privilege of reading their newspapers on Sunday, to satisfy the queer notions of half a dozen individuals in whom they have no interest, is so preposterous a proposition as to excite

only ridicule and intense contempt. The only good thing about the prosecutions of the past week is that the people concerned in them are now ostentatious in declaring "there is no religion" in the movement. Nobody supposed there was; but it is just as well that there is formal disclaimer. The question is parrowed down to the simple one whether the Blue Law of 1794 is to be interpreted in the light of modern necessities, or only in the light of the limited needs of the people who lived one hundred years ago. That is for the courts to say. But even if the courts held to the narrow and ridiculous view of the Law and Orderite remnant, the Legislature would be compelled by the force of public opinion to pass a new

The prosecutions are senseless and the methods disreputable; they but serve the useful purpose of arousing the public to firm determination to resist at all points

AN EVIDENT MISNOMER An example of the persistent inability of most people to accurately understand the wrong of the combinations to suppress competition, known as "trusts," is afforded by the reports concerning an "orange and lemon trust" in California. The press dispatches speak of it as a "trust," while the brief statement of facts which the same dispatches contain show conclusively that it has not and never can have the essential characteristics of monopolistic combinations known by that name.

"In order that a combination can either raise prices, suppress competition or restrict production, it must control either the great mass of the production of a staple or the agencies by which it is disinconsiderate, who wish war for the fun of tributed from producers to consumers Apart from the utter impossibility of are after promotion or spoils. This has either organizing a combination of this sort which will take in all the present and so the truth has been difficult to obtain. future citrus growers of California, and But enough is known to disclose the mis- the even greater hopelessness of suppressing the competition of the wise and conservative representation of Fiorida and Mediterranean growers, the United States at Chile a settlement the dispatch shows that this organiwould have been arrived at such as the zation makes no such attempt. It does not even seek to include Whether the belligerent spirit on both all the growers of its section. It is simply sides has not been inflamed to a height an association of some of the owners of Akat will carry the two Governments into the finest groves, who, the dispatch says, "intend to make a specialty of fine packing and thus establish a permanent reputation for their brand." In other words, instead of seeking to perform the impossible task of suppressing, the association is a legitimate one, inspired by the

> It would have been a slight matter if some orange growers of Southern California had been stupid enough to essay the impossible task of setting up a monopolistic combination in an industry that can be pursued anywhere in the tropics. But since their association is one for the praiseworthy purpose of legitimate competition, it is an illustration of the shallowness of the time to find esteemed Eastern cotemporaries parading it as a monopolistic trust.

competitive force to gain business by the

improvement of the quality of their out-

MINING PRODUCTION. The review of the mining industries of the United States for 1891, published by the Engineering and Mining Journal, brings out three points of especial interest at this time. The first is that the silver the New York Sun a disposition to histo- production of the country amounts to 58,rical comparison. It recognizes that the 000,000 ounces this year. It thus appears rice is the biggest one ever paid for a that the amount of silver which the United States Treasury is directed by law to buy and stack away fails short of all the silver produced in this country. There are 4,000,000 other ounces to be cared for, and buying was the most costly one, as thir- in order to protect the silver producers from the hard alternative of being compelied to sell that percentage of their product to be used in the arts the law will

have to be changed and the storage capacity of the Treasury still further enlarged. Another point is that while silver production has increased about 8 per cent the gold production has increased over 25 per cent to a total of 1,620,000 ounces, with a value of \$33,200,000. If this relative increase the time when we had paper dollars, trade metal, and if we should before that establish the silver dollar, the advocates of the cheaper standard might demand the return to gold. That is a good distance in the future, however; and the more cogent deduction from the figures is that this country need not suffer from any lack of gold unless it is driven to a premium by coming

down to a silver basis. The third and very important fact is disclosed by the figures to the effect that the coal production of the country is more important than that of gold and silver combined. The total value of the gold and silver product was about \$90,000,000; while the production of anthracite and bituminous coal will have a value at the mouth of the mines nearly if not quite one the great companies to restrict production,

and 98,000,060 tons of bituminous. It is not only the value of the product in which the coal industry greatly exceeds

might hint at the fact that this unex- injury to the public welfare, though not a eater violation of abstract justice than the purchase of 54,000,000 cunces of useless silver annually. But as the possi-bilities and benefits of the coal industry would, together with the great mass of other fundamental industries, agricultural and manufacturing, be immensely enhanced by cheap water transportation, there is a good claim for that benefit from the Government.

The United States will do much better for itself and the people by spending the money required to purchase 54,000,000 ounces of silver annually in connecting its water highways and giving the people cheap transportation than by putting the same sum into silver to lie idle and use less in the Treasury vaults.

NOT MUCH LEFT OF IT. The reports of Judge Acheson's ruling in the case brought by the Inter-State Commerce Commissioners against the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company do not give the reasons of the Court, and the decision is avowedly not a final one. But on the face of the ruling it is undoubtedly adverse to methods of compelling obedience to the law by the summary proceeding provided in that enactment. In view of the early decisions of the courts establishing the public character and public obligations of the railways, this judicial reduction of the effectiveness of the inter-State commerce act to zero contains food

for a good deal of reflection. vital question with regard to that The act at its passage was as to its enforcement. Its principles were those laid down in a long series of common law decisions, and its statutory provisions were simply designed to give those principles adequate enforcement. It has taken six years to reach decisions by the courts, one of which cuts off the means of compelling evidence as to discriminations, and the other, if sustained, renders nugatory the method of enforcing obedience to the act by recusant corporations. When we add, to these particulars, in which the courts will not permit the law to be enforced, the other provisions which the commission tacitly declines to uphold, it is plain that the early fear that the law would become a dead letter was not unfounded.

At the present rate, it may soon be appropriate for the Inter-State Commerce Commissioners to offer up thanks that they have saved their salaries out of the wreck of the rest of the law.

OUR cotemporary the Leader has the sympathy of the public in the misfortune of fire which befell it Friday night. Inconvenient as fires are to mercantile and manufacturing establishments, they are infinitely more so to newspapers, which have to appear regularly notwithstanding them. But the Leader was equal to the emergency, getting out a good issue yesterday afternoon, and appearing this morning also in excellent shape. In a very little while our cotamporary will be running along with more energy and success than ever, and with no annoyance from temporary inconveniences, Neither fires nor L. & O. detectives are able to cause the stoppage of a single issue of a live paper.

IT is in these days that the sidewalks have a tendency to fly up unexpectedly and pedestrians from behind. If there could be any warning of an impending strike of this kind both man and woman

kind in Pittsburg would rest easier. IT is calculated to give a shock to the ideas of political infallibility to learn that Joseph Manley, of Maine, now alleges that he does not know whether Blaine will be a candidate or not. Only a short month ago Mr. Manley was assuring the boys that all they had to do would be to elect the dele-gates and he and Mr. Blaine would attend to the rest of the operation. Now he casts the chilling shadow of doubt over the operation for some unexplained reason. Can it be that the Philadelphia fight was a play for the benefit of the galleries?

REPUBLICAN parliamentary opinion in members as present when they refuse to vote is a gross invasion of their libertiesunless it is done by a Republican presiding

officer. MR. SPRINGER said vesterday in speal ing of the outlook for tariff reform: the Democratic party would do if the law making power were in its control is well That is where Mr. Springer is wrong. If there is anything that is uncertain it is what the party would do if it con-trolled the House, Senate and had a President. There are so many divergencies of opinion in the ranks and among the leaders that any definite policy even as to the tariff

is well nigh impossible. A CITIZEN disappointed of his convenient norning car, on learning that the cause is a strike, seldom pauses to inquire which of the disputants is in the right, but begins to kick

all round on general principles. REPRESENTATIVE O'NEILL, of Massachusetts, thinks that the Government clerks ought to work eight hours per diem. The Government clerks disagree with him, and consequently Washington public opinion is jumping on Mr. O'Neill with both feet. The dea that the arrears of Government business might be brought up to date if the Gov-ernment employes would do a full day's work, is a foreign and utterly valueless conideration according to the Washington theory.

THE Law and Order men are now accused of selecting 1892 for their crusade, because there are more Sundays than usual. They will have 53 days in which they can practice their detecting powers.

GARZA, a short time since entirely unknown, is now one of the best known men of the day. Nearly every paper in the United States has printed his name and the people are beginning to feel real well acquainted with him. If the soldiers who are after him could only gain a closer intimacy with him, how happy they would be!

GOVERNOR MCKINLEY has turned out a who died in Turin a few days ago, was one fresh lot of Onio colonels. He should leave of the founders of United Italy. Very few that home industry to Kentucky, where it is of his co-workers in that enterprise still

ndigenous and in no need of protection, Ir seems that the able correspondents who announce Supreme Court decisions in advance of the delivery are liable to cast loubts on their own infallibility. Of the three cases of that sort recently, one deciion turned out the exact opposite of that which was announced and the other two are

IT is said that there will be no more poet in the year 2000. What a pity it is the cannot go to sleep like the hero in the "Looking Backward" romance

IT is settled in the minds of the politicians that the National Democratic Convention is to go to some Western city. So honor of entertaining that distinguished body of politicians and only four are in the East. Apparently the West is divided against

TREASURE TROVE BY THE SEA.

Sea Isle Residents Want to Dig a Ve Out of the Sands. SEA ISLE CITY, N. J., Jan. 16 .- A gentlem

was at this place to-day making inquiries of those ramillar with the subject as to the location of the snip Mortimer Livingstone, which was stranded a number of years ago on the beach after having been out 12 days

on the beach after having been out 12 days from Havre, France.

This ship was a large one and was laden with the finest china ware, champagne and French winer, together with much other valuable merchandise, which the sea has not in all probability damazed. The hulk is now completely covered with sand. A head-tied china flavor representator the Vision Mary was lately picked up on the strand by a resident, which is supposed to have washed

VALUE OF WOMAN'S WORK.

Not So Well Paid Because They Haven't the Muscle-Man's Potentiality Makes Him Worth More-Not a Matter of Brains-Concrete Examples.

In her carefully conceived, artistically carried out and most successful role, that (WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.) -The reason why most women-workers are not paid so much as most men-workers per, upon striving at the theater on Mo is because they are not worth so much, Here is heresy of heresies, and from a woman too! Well, at least, it is from a woman who believes what she says; who believed so ten years ago, and whose belief has only deeponly a woman, possessing a rather loud only a woman, possessing a rather loud voice and displaying what is known as the dickens of a temper.

When her company got to the Duquense Theater, the dressing rooms were not to their liking and they posted off to tell Mrs. Kendal. She was seen at the theater and by means of her voice, made her presence thoroughly known, even in the lobby of the theater.

"The idea "she said according to the story." ened with every working year that has passed over her head. Women are not paid as much as men because they do not really earn as much as men.

That is a generalized statement. Let us qualify it as follows: A few women are paid more than some men. That is because they are doing something that a man can't do as well as a woman can. They are paid for the advantage of sex. Some women get just as much for their work as a man would get. That is because the work is one in which there is no advantage or disadvantage of sex, either way. Most women are paid less than most men because men have the ad-vantage of their sex. What is the advantage their sex! Strength; strength of body and of muscles; units of horse power.

Women Have More Brains Than Men. -Bear in mind that what both men and women are paid for is work and that work is a matter of body as well as of brains. The reason why things get so obscured when people begin to talk about this matter is that they insist upon treating it as if ability were purely a matter of brains, as if the concession that a woman's work isn't worth so much as a man's in the money market (bear in mind that we are talking about money-worth alone, not about the higher worth) is because she hasn't as much brains as a man. Nonsense! the very fact that comen hold their own against men as they do in this competitive period, with less physical strength proves that they have more brains than men, if it proves anything at all. . Some women, to be sure, are as strong as men. But the mass of women are not. And the law of political economy which has set the wage mark for men and women deals with the rule and not with the exception. Take those branches of work in which both men and women engage and you will find in the great majority of them that a man can do all a woman can do, and more. This is true even in cases on which at first glance it

seems to have no bearing. Muscle's Earning Power in Teaching. -Take, for example, the question of eaching. The success of women as teachers is enument, and yet a man in that pro fession is always paid more than a woman for what seems like the same work. But there is a reserve power in the man that there is not in the woman-a something which he may never be called upon to do, but which he could do if it were necessary. She can teach as well as he; sometimes she teaches better, because she is more likely to have that tact of the soul and that happy inspiration which will rouse the young mind into glad learning. But-she can't enforce her own authority beyond certain limit, and a man can. He can thrash an unruly boy into obedience, and she can't, And although that method of controlling is not to be extolled, yet it must be confesse that there is an irresistible persuasiveness about it. His advantage is in his muscles,

not his brains, but it is there.

The same principle applies in other fields of work. A man clerk may not be able to sell more yards of lace or of cloth in a day than a woman clerk, but he can handle bales of cloth and bigger bundles than she can. He can do the heavy work of a porter if necessity came. True, he may never do it, but he could do it, and that very poten-tiality makes him worth more. In nearly all the kinds of work in which both men and women are engaged, the same potentiality in physical strength plays a part-in the greater endurance of long hours or greater

Where Potentiality Doesn't Count

-In these branches into which it does not enter, women are paid as much as men A woman physician gets as much as a man. A woman writer gets as much for her novel if it is as good; a woman artist gets as much for a picture if it is worth it. But in the greater part of the work of the world, physical strength does play a great part, there-fore it is that the wagemark of men will al-ways be higher than that of women.

And it should be so. The truth is that woman's work was not meant to be measured in comparison with men's and by dol-lar standards alone. Women were not put into the world to compete with men, but to complement them. Not to show that they are capable of doing what a man can do, but to show that they can do what a man can't do. And the rewards of her work are the rewards of the kingdom of heaven quite as

much as they are of the kingdom of this world. There must be other rewards certainly, so long as the world stands as it does, and men nd women work side by side, for But the lact cannot be altered that this is not the way in which men and women were meant to work. The fact, also, cannot be altered that men must do the hard physical work in the world—this is the law of adaptation. The last fact is that, since work is quite as much a matter of body as of brains. the mass of men will always be paid more than the mass of women. This is political HELEN WATTERSON.

economy. PERTINENT PERSONALITIES.

M. JULES LEMAITRE predicts that by the year 2000 there will be no more poets W. O. MITCHELL, Speaker of the Iowa House, is said to be the first native Iowan to ocenpy that position. He served in the war. nlisting when a lad of 16.

RICHARD VAUX, the eminent Philadelhisn who once danced with Victoria, has just completed a half century of service as Inspector of the Eastern Penitentiary. MR. LINCOLN, the United States Minis

ter, has nearly recovered from his recent quiries as to his health are unnessary. SECRETARY ELKINS has leased for his residence while in Washington the handome brown stone mansion on McPherson Square, owned by ex-Senator Palmer, of

CARLO CARDORNA, a minister, counselor ambassador, parliamentarian, journalist

live. ARCHBISHOP IRELAND, of St. Paul, sailed for Havre on the French line steam ship La Bretagne yesterday morning. He will call on His Holiness, the Pope, and will attend the International Catholic Confer ence at Liege. He will return next May. MR. FRED GEBHARDT arrived at White

Plains, N. Y., last evening. He was met on the veranda of the botel by Br. Haynor and a number of patients of the Keeley Insti-tute. It is understood that Mr. Gebhardt will begin the bi-chloride of gold treatmen THE Shah of Persia has more than \$35. 000,000 worth of ornaments, gems and prec ious stones in one strong room, 20x14. Ther

are scabbards in this treasury worth \$1,000,-

t00 each. The finest turquois in the world has a case all to itself. When leaving home the Shah locks up his jewelry and "travels in paste.' MR. AND MRS. R. S. McCORMICK, with their children, who are charged with the sad errand of accompanying to the United States the remains of Miss Josephine Medill, will sail on the Majestic from England or Vednesday next. Mr. McCormick will return as soon as possible to his post. The

emainder of the family will stay longer in

America.

Measuring by Wave Lengths of Light. WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 16 .- Prof. Alber. A. Michelson, of Clark University, has been n-ited by the International Bareau of summer at the bureau laboratory at Bretuil terms of wave lengths of light. He asked to make the basis of the unit of weight natural

THE BLUR LAW CRUSADE. Too Much Blanket Short.

The movement of the Law and Order League in Pittsburg to suppress the Sunday newspaper is not, as one at this distance might reasonably enough suppose, dictate by a large sense of American humor, which in its noblest expansion, has been unable to keep up with the Sabbath day blanket sheet. It is a serious movement, the grim telegraph tells us, brought about by the blue blue law of 1794 is to be invoked. The strict New England observance of the Sabbath day antedates that year by considerable. In looking over the record we find that in New London in 1670 two lovers, John Lewis and Sarah Chapman, were accused of and tried for sitting together on the Lord's day under

an apple tree in Goodman Chapman's theater.
"The idea," she said, according to the story of the theater employes who were present, "of my ladies occupying these fooms. They may be good enough for American actresses, but not for my ladies. I desire that sawdust be a constant of the sawdust be a constant. fined 10 shillings for wrynging out clothes on the Lord's day, and in 1658 James Watt, of the same place, was "publickly reproved" for writing a business note on the Lord's put on the approaches to the theater. American ladies may have delicate, petite ankles, but we Britishers have thick ones.

"Bring in your herd of newspaper men," she continued "and let them see the accommodations you have given us. Where does this heat come from?" day-"sit least in the evening somewhat too soon." In 1653 Captain Kemble, of Boston, was "nutt into the public stocks" for "the unseemlev kyssing of his wife publickly on the Sabbath day" upon the doorstep of his house, when he had just returned from a

"From the furnaces in the ceilar," responded the engineer, "It is the only means of heating the house."
"Then it must be turned off at once," she answered. "I am thinking of my own comfort, first."

It was a mustice to answered. "I am thinking of my own comfort, first."

It was amusing to see the abjectness with which Mrs. Kendal's indies and gentlemen hung upon her remarks, "Will you go upstairs and see how your room is, Mr. So and So, and if it is any better than this pigstye." "Thank you, Mrs. Kendal, I will." would come the rejoinder. If Mrs. Kendal winked her eye, one of her "indies and gentlemen" would be sure to say, "Thank you, Mrs. Kendal."

Those who have visited English theaters know how unfavorably their accommodations compare with those of the most ordinary American places of amusement, and hence Mrs. Kendal's reported conduct is somewhat surprising. When the story became current about town an effort was made to interview Mrs. Kendal, but she refused to be seen. A message to her last evening was not answered. ODD MISS HOUSE. in view than a preservation of the A Young Girl Who Possesses Clairvoyan Sight.

PLATTE CITY, Mo., Jan. 16.—About five miles from this city lives W. D. House, a farmer, who has a daughter with a wonder

ful power or gift. The girl is about 15 years ld, and for several years she has been con sidered by the simple country folks around the neighborhood to be "odd." She has a dreamy appearance and is slow of speech but when she does talk she shows that she above the average of girls of her age in in-telligence. She is as well educated as most telligence. She is as well educated as most country girls of her age who have had only the advantages of the district school, but her peculiarity is that she seems to have a clairvoyant property or second sight. She says she can read letters without breaking the seal, and on several occasions she has done this with letters where it was impossible that there could be any collusion with those who wrote the letters. She can also take a book and hold it closed in her hands and read from any designated page in the book. Dr. Porter, one of the oldest physicians o

Dr. Porter, one of the eldest physicians of this county, says that he knows the girl has an extraordinary power and he has thoroughly tested the matter. He says that he wrote a letter at his office and seated it. He took this letter in his pocket to the house and called the girl. She came to him and shook hands. As she did so he she said: "Doctor, you have a letter for me and you wrote it." She then held his hand and read the letter, which was still in his pocket. you wrote it." She then held his hand and read the letter, which was still in his pocket. To make a further test he brought one of his medical books to the house and which he was positive she had never seen. He gave her the book and told her to read on a certain page. He had selected the page purposely, it being one on which there appeared a number of long technical words. She read the page accurately with the ex-She read the page accurately with the ex-ception of the hard words, which she said she could not pronounce. She says she can not explain how she does it, but that it seems to be in her head when she takes the

SUBTERRANEAN FIRES.

They Are Near the Surface and Make the

Earth Very Hot. WARRENSBURG, Mo., Jan. 16 .- A party com osed of J. H. Miller, William Miller and W. H. Hood, while out hunting yesterday, discovered, ten miles south of here, what they claim to be natural gas. Smoke was seen sing from the ground on tep of a hill. "The earth around the top was cracked open, and after digging down about three feet they found the earth to be heated to a white heat. About half a mile south of this was found another such place, and as there is nothing that indicates the presence of any substance that would burn, they think it is gas. The odor given off smells like gas, and as the heat grows greater and the area larger, the neighbors have fears as to what the result will be.

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE. Judge Thomas J. Layman. Judge Thomas J. Layman is dead at Benton, Ill. He was one of the best-known land and bond litigants in the United States. He has probably litigated more bonds than any other man in lilinois. In one suit he defeated over \$50,000 worth

suit in the United States Supreme Court, lavolving \$20,000 for Perry county, and others for various parties involving large amounts. He was prommently spoken of for a place on the new Court of Claims. Rev. R. W. Bawkins. Rev. R. W. Hawkins, a former resident of the Sixth ward, Pittsburg, died at his home in Olean, N. Y., on Wednesday, His death was caused by pneumonia after an illness of ten days, Rev. Mr. Hawkins was a son of Rev. David R.

Hawkins, formerly pastor of Asbury Chapel. The deceased was Chairman of the Wesleyan Methodiat Mission Society at the time of his death and was well known throughout the country for his interest in the missionary cause.

Walter A. Wood, Inventor. Walter A. Wood, the well-known inventor and manufacturer of harvesting machines, died Friday, at his home in Hoosick Falls, N. Y. He ice rendered to humanity as an inventor, have re-ceived title and honors from the crowned heads of Europe. He was a representative in Congress for two terms.

John B. Wickham, Centenarian. John B. Wickham, the oldest man in Iowa, died at Ottumwa Friday, aged 120 years. He was born in Franklin county, Va., and attended Washington's inauguration in New York. He went to Ottumwa 10 years ago. For the past year he has steadily refused to wear trousers. His death was caused by the grip.

Henry C. Logan, Railroad Man. Henry C. Logan, General Eastern Freight Agent of the Missouri Pacific Ratiroad, died at his residence in New York Friday. He was a near relative of the late General John A. Logan. Logan was one of the best known and most lar of the Broadway railroad agents.

Obituary Notes. WALTER LLOYD, Surrogate of Indiana county, died Thursday, in his Sist year, DR. A. J. Hown, a widely known physician and surgeon of Cincinnati, died yesterday. BABON ABINGER WILLIAM FREDERICK SCAR-HEAR ADMIRAL EDWARD KELLY, chief of the

MARTIN EIGHELBREGER, proprietor of the Palace Hotel at Hyndman, died Friday night from the grip after a few days illness. MRS OLIVE WINSLOW BLAIR, widow of the late J. G. Blair, and a direct desendant of John Wins-low, first Governor of Massachusetts, died at Park-ersurg, Friday. She was a graduate of Amherst College.

CHRISTIAN LONG, well known throughout this

State, died yesterday at Shippensburg, aged 7. He held large interests in Pennsylvania and Com-berland Valley railroads, and leaves an estate of COLONEL WILLIAM L. DE BORBON, who con ducted the Mausion House in Reading for nearly 80 years, retiring several years ago, one of the oldest and best known indicreds in Eastern Pennsylvania, died at Reading Friday, aged 83. REV. GEORGE W. STACEY, the last of the fau MEV. GEORGE W. STACEY, the last of the famous Mendon abolitionist trio, died yesterday at Mill-ford, Mass., aged 82. The other two were Rev. A. Ballou and Dr. J. G. Metcalf, and all active co-work-ers with Phillips, Douglass, Garrison, Thayer and Hale.

Middlebourne, W. Va., Friday night of the grip, aged 76. He was an ex-member of the Legishture and brother of ex-fovernor Boreasan, of Parkersburg. He is the first one of a family of seven to die for 59 years. ROBERT W. SIMNONS died yesterday morning at Parkersburg, agen 78. He was one of the most prominent colored men in the United States. He was born in Fredericksburg, Va. He was a member of the first Republican convention held in West Virginia, and was a delegate to the last national convention.

HON. WILLIAM S. BOREMAN died at his home in

are presented which are in all probability unequaled along any line of railroad east of the Rocky Mountains. Secondly, the improvement in the interest of orchard, where they were "kyssynge." In In 1652 Elizabeth Eddy, of Plymouth, was

long voyage.
In 1659 Sam Clarke, of Norwick, for "hankering about on men's gates to draw out company unto him," was publickly warned not to harden his neck and be wholly destroyed. As late as 1776 there was a town meeting in Belfast, Me., to consider a plan to restrain visiting on the Sabbath. After this the fine old, sturdy plan of horsewhip-ping a man for kissing his wife on the Sabbath began to decline. The telegraph which of all sympathy with these beautiful austerities, has got the date wrong. The Pittsburg League has gone farther back than the liberal electricity will allow. It appears quite incredible that the Pittsburg Sabbatarians can have traveled so far with no other purpose than to imitate the obsolete spirit of the Puritans. For Pittsburg is a utilitarian city, and nothing if not practical. It is, therefore, only fair to suppose that the Law and Order League have some other purpose laws. It is just possible that they are try-ing to protect themselves from a particular kind of Sunday journalism, to read which not only breaks into the whole of the Sabbath, but eats meanwhile into the stordy Pittsburg character itself. It is rather nihilistic proceeding, to be sure, to launch the law at all Sunday newspapers in order to get rid of the worthless few. But Pitts burg may not have yet learned the better way which has been adopted in the East, That way is very simple, and It is to take

An Honor to Their Breed.

petuate their intolerance.

only those papers which preserve the good taste of our forefathers if they do not per-

New York Evening Sun. 1 The Pittsburg newsboys' resolutions proesting against interference with the sale of Sunday newspapers are a model of that order of composition-terse, vigorous and direct. "We protest against being filmmed out of our work under an ordinance passed before the slaves were freed." There is the nub of whole octavoes of history here. Our Presbyterian brethren pegging away at their Confession, representative institutions cov-ering Europe, labor organization legalized, Sunday opening of museums, all are swept within the view of those pithy words, "an ordinance passed before the slaves were

freed." "Resolved, That we sell the Sunday papers as long as we are out of jail or until the Law and Order people getsoaked." There speaks the spirit of Samuel Adams in the rugged tongue of Patrick Henry. There's gameness:
"The mongrel's hold may sip. While
naught but crowbars loose the buildog's grip." Resolved, again, that "we call upon other labor people who are older and bigger than us to help us in our fight to keep our rights and liberties." That sentence is worth its weight in gold. Observe the pure Saxon diction-old, big, help, fight, keep, rights; observe the sound English construction "than us" instead of the American pedagogue lingo, "than we." Those newsboys are an honor to their breed.

The People Want the Papers.

It is evident that an effort to prevent the publishing of Sunday newspapers in Pitts-burg is seriously contemplated, and it is unto be made on Sunday next. Of course, the efforts will be futile. The people want Sunday newspapers and will have their regard-less of an obsolete law. The Sunday newspapers will not go, but the law probably will, for there is no surer way to get rid or an obnoxious law than to enforce it.

They Might Burn the Witches Sharpsburg Herald.] Wonder if the Law and Order Society will burn any witches, as the law of 1794 was in

and this legislation was passed by the same people who advocated witch-burning. Not More Sinful Than Making Hash. Harrisburg Star,] The newsboys of Pittsburg held a meeting last night and resolved that it is no more

sinful to sell newspapers on Sunday than it

force at the time that witches were burned.

is to stew hash for a preacher's breakfast on the same day. Funny How Old Laws Bob Up. Wilkesbarre Record. 1

sociations. Funny how, in such enlightened days, these effete old regulations are constantly bobbing up. The Columns Are as Solid as Ever. Philadelphia Times.]

Another effort is being made to down the

Sunday papers in Pittsburg. The old blue

laws have been invoked against the news as-

Toe Sunday newspaper war has opened in Pittsburg, but the columns of the journals attacked stand as solid as ever.

Fresher Laws Might Be Enforced. New York Advertiser] The Law and Order League of Pittsburg proposes to stop the sale of newspapers on Sunday in that town under the blue laws of 1794. It is understood that there are fresher laws than this which the Law and Order

League might enforce, with more profit to the community and glory to itself. The Victory Will Be Bloodless

timore Herald.1 The war on Sunday papers in Pittsburg has begun, but it has not yet reached a very dangerous stage so far as the newspapers are concerned. We predict a bloodless victory for our cotemporaries, big and little, in the Smoky City.

COULD NOT RENT HIS HOUSE.

Was Haunted and He Tore It Down in Consequence. RONDOUT, Jan. 16 .- Soon after the murder of Simon Hotz, a Hebrew peddler of this place, near an old lead mine in Sullivan county, about a year and a half ago, John German, who lived near the spot where the body of Hotz was found in the abandone mine, and who was suspected of having committed the crime or being an accessory, left the house in which he had lived for several years and removed to Wurtsboro. Since that time the house has had several

Since that time the house has had several tenants, but none remained long, for all believed the house to be tenanted by the spirit of the murdered man.

Recently, although the rent asked was very low, no one could be found who possessed courage enough to live in it, even rent free, for it had been rumored that the house was haunted. Strange noises and weird scenes were reported to be of nightly occurence, and it is said that the report of a pistol and voices of a struggle between Hotz and his murderer were among its many mysteries. Realizing that he had not only an unremunerative property on his ds, but that the land on which it stood was deteriorating in value so long as the alleged haunced house remained upon it, the owner decided to tear it down and obliterate every mark that would indicate where itstood. The old abandoned mine is now all that is left to eark the spot of that Sallivan county murder, which is still an unsolved mystery.

economy to the company, will because of its being made right at this particular spot, be productive of a greater saving of the travelers' time than would a saving of the same number of miles almost any where else along the line, because the 15 miles to be cut off is a section of heavy grades and difficult curves. Thirdly, it involves the adoption of an old line which is full of historic and picturesqu interest, and brings into prominence one of the earliest and most during and peculiar

> which connection was originally made be-tween the old canals of the State-or rather between the middle and the western sections of the Pennsylvania canals. Proposed to Carry Boats Bodily.

or under the Alleghenies, nor lifted over them by a system of locks, and so the novel scheme was introduced of pulling the canalboats out of the water and transporting them up and over by a railroad and then committing them again to the waters of the canal after the lofty stage of their journey was completed. This system was not, howwas completed. This system was not, now-ever, put into practical use, but was tested experimentally, while for the most part the freight was transferred into cars. Very plainly discernible traces of this old road are still noticeable in the semi-wilder ness on top of the Alleghenies, and even the traveler who is swiftly whisked along on the trains see plainly the old grade. It was the first cable road in the country. The place where the old line is most commonly observed is on the Pittsburg or western side of the "Horseshte Bend," where it parallels for some distance the present railroad track, although with a deep ravine between. This is on the traveler's right, supposing he is journeying eastward. ourneying eastward.

-One reason why the long abandone road remains so conspicuously visible is that it was built in a very superior and substantial manner, and was for the time-60 years ago-a work of truly gigantic character. Another reason is that it is a region where other improvements have not been found necessary, nor has the land been tilled nor towns built to erase the old lines so vigorously drawn on the face of the earth.
During the second decade of the century

A Very Substantial Structure.

During the second decade of the century it became obvious that as the territory of Western Pennsylvania had become pretty thoroughly settled and an increased commerce was demanded upon the Ohio, some measure must be resorted to for the better conveyance of freight across the great barrior nature had interposed between the castern and western parts of Pennsylvania. The canals of the State had been constructed and were in successful operation, except that their commerce was restricted except that their commerce was restricted by the difficulty of getting over the moun-tains which was only accomplished by team-ing. It was a subject which interested the best minds of the State and was much agitated with the final result that the Legislature authorized the construction of the Portage road. The Public Scoffed at It.

were just then in the experimental stage. It was less than two years before that the first locomotive in America had been given its trial (in Wayne county, Pa.), and the great mass of the people scoffed at the idea of surmounting the very palpable difficulty by any such "fangled, foolish machine con-trivance." Engineers and surveyors protrivance." Engineers and surveyors pronounced the scheme perfectly feasible, however, and the latter went to work to make a
practical survey. The results of their examinations were such as to settle the form of
the road as one combining inclined planes
and levels with the use of both stationary
engines and locomotives—that is to say a
road with the paradoxical features of planes
on the hills, levels on the plains.

Thus the "Old Portage road" was designed
and built upon the identical pian now in use
in numerous localities, notably on the now
misnamed "switchback" as Mauch Chunk,
but better exemplified by the Delsware and

but better exemplified by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's famous "gravity road" between Honesdale and Carbondale, Pa., by which the Moosic Mountains are crossed. In the case of the Portage road ten Pa., by which the Moosic Mountains are crossed. In the case of the Portage road ten planes were established, five on each side of the mountains, operated by stationary engines and endiess ropes, on the same principle as, the many planes with which Pittsburgers are familiar, or for that matter on the now common cable system, though of course containing the idea of the present day in only its crudest and most primitive form.

It Covered 1,400 Feet Elevation. -The road extended from the canal near Johnstown to Hollidaysburg, about 36 miles, and surmounted a height of almost exactly 1.400 feet. The fifth plane from Johnstown reached the top of the mountain very near

the site of Cresson Inn.'

Once begun the work was pushed forward with a rapidity which would be creditable even at the present day. At one period, and within a short distance, the mountaineers and the occasionally passing teamsters were astonished to find an army of 2,000 men at astonished to find an army of 2,000 men at work. It was completed in three years. The bed of the road had been graded to a uniform width of 25 feet, and several stone bridges were for the times marvels of massiveness and strength. Tracklaying was carried on upon a scale of solidity commensurate with the other work. The rails themselves were not ponderous—they were nine feet long and weighed 125 pounds a piece, except on the curves, where they were but a yard in length—but the manner in which they were fastened down was peculiar and characteristic of the age. Heavy hewed stones were sunk in holes upon beds of rammed rock. In these large holes were drilled and plugged with locust wood, and drilled and plugged with locust wood, and into these were sunk bolts of iron holding

down fron plates or "chairs" as they were called which held the rails. It Was Operated by Cable.

... During the first few years although the people had a railroad they saw nothing of the wonderful locomotive. Stationary engines communicating power to an endless cable—a great bempen rope as large us a man's arm pulled the cars up the planes and on the levels between they were drawn by horses. As to the cost of the Portage road, the old records show it to have been a trifle over \$1,634,000, every cent of which was hor eatly accounted for, although the read wa oatly accounted for, although the road was not exempt from stealings in subsequent years. The road paid from the start.

As business grew and the usefulness of locomotives was demonstrated by numerous practical tests on Eastern roads they displaced horses upon this curious railroad, and those upon the Portage were the first used in the central and western parts of the State. From time to time several of the planes were abandoned, this work being accomplished on tracks built at easier grades, by locomotives, and finally in 1834 the whole system was alundoned for the new Portage, more distinctively a railroad in the present sense of the term, and this was in a lew years sold to the Pennsylvania Central Company, which abandoned it. M. Denela.

AT THE RUINS OF COPAN. The Peabody Expedition Safe, Enthusiastic and in Health.

Bosron, Jan. 16.-News has been received of the safe arrival of the Peabody Museum Handuras expedition at the rules of Copan. The first report from the officers of the ex-pedition has been forwarded to Prof. Putnam, stating that they are in excellent bealth after their rough journey of 100 miles by mule train, and they are deeply im-pressed by the grandeur of the ancient pressed by the grandeur of the ancient ruins, among which it is their privilege to labor during the next six months.

Comfortable living quarters have been established in the western court of the big pyramid. A corps of \$8\$ native laborers is at work clearing the debris around the court. Several interesting observances are reported in connection with the comparative study of ancient symbolic and conventional ornamentations. Plans are being made for taking moids and photographs of the hieroglyphics and flares carved in high relief on the massive stone structures on every side. The Governments of Guntemala and Honduras have not only admitted all material free of duty but have also given important official assistance to the officers of the expedition.

Two lone maids spake: "Let's call our-

O. Arthur, how happy I would be alone with you on a quiet island in the distant ocean!"
"Have you any other wish, dearest Ella?"
"Oh, yes; do get me a season ticket for the opera." Terms Syllings.

chair?"

Domestic (with languid majesty)—"I'm not diling, mem. I am reposing. I'm a Delsarshean, mem."—Chicago Tribune. Hail, gentle winter, soft and mild! Hall, Summer's radiant, lovely child Hall, spicy rephyrs, warmly blown From some dellelous tropic zone! Hall, dandellon shoots that raise

"I see," remarked Mr. Stockyard, of Chicago, "that the Venus de Milo is to be here dur-ing the Fair."
"De Milo," repiled Mr. Riverscomb, thoughtfully: "I don't know that I ever heard of her. What's her specialty?" - Puck.

Nese York Fress. Begged of a maid a lock of hair. When she refused, the tensing witch,

When she refused, the reasons
The wind, revengeful, took a switch.

New York Herald. "What kind of cake was that you gave me?" he asked.
"It was marble cake," was the reply. "Didn't "Not exactly; but ever since I awallowed it, I rather suspected it," Washington Star.

to their fame to own the costliest horse- half their output and stack it away to enfiesh in all Greece. Indeed the pessimistic hance prices. That would be a great up from this vessel.