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PITTSRUPG FRIDAY JANUARY 22.

CANADA WANTS RECIPROCITY. The effects of the McKinley bill and the recent reciprocal arrangements between Indies, have very prominently brought Canada for the necessity of some commercial treaty between the Dominion and this country, as indicated in another column. Canadian trade has undoubtedly suffered from the two measures mentioned and will continue to do so.

There are several ways in which Canada reasonable reciprocity arrangement with not help her, for the English people will never consent to a discriminating tariff. Independence by itself would in no wise affect the matter. Appexation will never street the balance of party politics as it would at present. The only hope for a revival of their trade, which is now so depressed, is the arrangement of a reciprocity treaty with this country, which hall leave England no more favored than other nations. There is a strong probability that the Liberals will before long be able, as they are now willing, to negotiate such a treaty with this country, and there is no doubt that the late lamented Sir John Macdonald's preservation-of-the-Empire policy is rapidly losing its remaining supporters.

There are those in this country who maintain that we should give more than we gained by agreeing to reciprocity with Canada, but we can lose nothing by such a measure and we can gain much. A reciprocity treaty with Canada may be looked for in the near future, or there will be no Canadian trade to reciprocate

THE LATEST PRENCH FARCE.

French Deputies must be sadly wanting in a sense of humor or they would abstain from such ridiculous follies as make them claughing stock of the civilized world The duello is now regarded by most people of sense as an obsolete and foolish custom: yet it is still recognized by French politicians and journalists.

him to hold a telegraphic con challenge in opposition to the advice of that chief, nothing is left but to laugh at him. When he goes further and sends out a challenge in which he himself chooses the weapons and conditions of the meeting, one can only pity his injutuation. Poor M. Laur! His honor must be very severely wounded and he must be either a very bad shot or very much in earnest in his desire for satisfaction, possibly both, sinces his challenge stipulates for the exchange of three shots at twenty paces.

However, the shedding of blood is to be avoided for the present as M. Constans refused the challenge because he had been kept waiting too long. When will Freuch | is no doubt whatever. It is as opposed to Deputies learn to practice the politeness which is the boast of their nation? When they do this they will drop their puerile, bot-headed emotionalism and rise in the estimation of the world by becoming legislative gentlemen.

UNJUST TO WHISKY.

It is unkind and inaccurate of the New Yark Commercial Advertiser to insinuate that the President's alleged bellicosity is the direct result of his acquaintance with the barrel of Scotch whisky which Mr. Carnegie sent to the White House recently. According to the practical and subject, the effect of good whisky, taken in that moderation which we feel sure characterizes the President's potations, is to enlarge the heart and swell the bump benevolence. It does not matter whether the whisky shall have been distilled in Scotland or Ireland or beside the old Monongahela, in a cabin or in a distillery, with or without Government license, at the cost of a dime or a life-as sometimes has happened-so long as it is the genuine soul of the grain, the "rale ould shtuff," as it is called in a land where it is well known.

The fine quality of Mr. Carnegie's gift being granted, its effect upon the Presidental heart and the Presidental conduct can be predicated without possibility of error. If the President does feel warlike reach the Pacific without the twentytoward Chile it is more likely that it is because he hasn't tasted the tipple than because he has.

WINTER, AT THE OLD STAND.

The cold weather will be fatal to a theory which has been made a good deal of a pet in these parts of late. The theory in question is that this continent no longer was to be visited by extremely cold winters with much snow. Before it is forgotten it is well to revert to the positive determination of the climate question but n brief while ago by lots of weather experts. They showed us conclusively only last fall that an old-fashioned winter was no longer a possibility. The precise cause for the radical change in the climate scientists and seers could not tell, but they patched together a very pretty set of contributing influences, including all sorts of oceanic and atmospheric currents. The moon was accused of having "a pull" with the weather, and as for the sun the meanwere bandied about.

Now it is a condition and not a theory that confronts us. A gigantic surplus of frigidity is in the treasury, so to speak, and unlike most surpluses it cannot be

est stickler for low temperature as a trademark of genuine winter. The thermome ters in all sections of the country have had their bulbs full attending to business, and below zero has no longer an unfamiliar sound in this vicinity. Forty degrees below zero in the Northwest, deep snow over a large part of the continent, an un usual cold wave in the Southern States and more or less ice and snow from the Texas border upward-these are convincing symptoms of winter in its pristine shape. There is no mistaking January snow for May, as has been possible in the past three or four years. The idea that mild winters had become a national institution is exploded.

Perhaps, as accurate records of the seasons accumulate, it will be found that the variations of the climate proceed under a system as well defined as that of any other part of the universe, but at present all we can tell with certainty is that the weather is a "mighty onsartain" thing.

PATRIOTISM MISUNDERSTOOD.

There has been a great deal of ridiculous and mistaken talk about patriotism in the papers supporting the bellicose party in the Chile question. The writers would have us believe that patriotism consists in an attempt to bully and browbeat a state, infinitely weaker than our own, into an unqualified and abject apology for an THE DAILY DISPATCH Is delivered by carriers at | incident still under its consideration and already described by it as deplorable. They maintain that in this high-handed way alone can the national honor be

Patriotism is a love of one's country involving a sincere effort for what is ultimately conducive to the national welthe United States and the British West fare. The Chilean Government is seriously investigating the affair, the Chilean forth the strong and growing feeling in newspapers are all for peace, and if there is a party in Chile desirous of war it is only the dregs of the populace and will be disregarded in the decisions arrived at.

Misrepresentations have been made to our Cabinet and there are those among us who are anxious for strife for the furtherance of their own ends. All this should can largely increase her commerce, but lead true natriots to weigh well the evidence the only one practicable at present is a on both sides, and to remember that dignity is never enhanced by hasty action. this country. Imperial Federation would | We are great enough to stand before the world in calm expectation of redress, and those who wish to hurry matters unduly are prone to lower the standard the Nation has set up for a magnanimous settake place while the Canadian vote would | tlement of international disputes. We can well afford to give Chile time for an honorable settlement of the points at issue; since the longer this period of quiescence is the greater becomes the chance of a peaceful finale, and if war must come the more complete will be our preparations. The enormous expense of money and life involved in a war, even against Chile, cannot be too seriously considered, and the greater the amount of consideration it receives the more promis-

ing is the possibility of its avoidance. If the journals so lustily giving vent to war whoops would devote a little of their superfluous energy to the redress of serious internal evils, they would be more patriotic and their aim would be worthy of attainment.

A PARISIAN PUZZLE.

The verdict of Paris upon Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana" is a surprise. Paris thinks the opera which almost all the rest of the world has praised is rubbish. A couple of nights ago "Cavalleria Rusticana" was played for the first time in Paris. It was received with derision, we are told, and the critics declare the music to be trivial and vulgar and the orchestra. tion worthy only of a pupil in the Paris conservatory. The artists are said to have been entirely competent, so that the failure of the opera cannot be attributed to the When a man's sense of honor permits | cast. What is the matter with Parisor the with his party chief, and then to issue a | Ruslicana" has been bailed as a masterpleac? Who are the critics of weight? The Italians will attribute the unfavorable reception of Mascagni in Paris to national envy and hatred, but that will hardly do, for Paris accepted "Lohengrin" from the

still more odious Germans. There has been a singular difference of opinion in sundry matters relating to Mascagni's work. Some singers have declared his music very difficult, and other singers of equally high standing have said that they wished for no softer relaxation than they found in "Cavalleria." But about the popular acceptance of the opera in this country and in the old world there this consensus of approval that the Parisian attitude becomes interesting.

WISELY ABANDONED,

There is satisfaction in the news that the latest variation of the Arctic folly, in the shape of Nordenskiold's expedition to explore the Antarctic polar regions, has been given up. The degree to which the expedition took shape was in the proposition of a Gothenburg manufacturer to give \$25,000 to it provided \$50,000 more was raised in Australia. The practical Australians declined to spend money in risking the lives of brave men on a profittheoretical evidence accumulated on the less search—perhaps because no provision was made for the obvious necessity of rescuing the explorers.

The Antarctic scheme has therefore beer

given up, and that is the best termination possible for it. Wilkes and Ross in their explorations told all that is necessary to know of these regions. Each found a vast field of ice, beyond which both believed there might be a continent. And while the continent is a decided uncertainty the ice-pack is a hard, cold and tangible fact which abolishes the duty of surmounting it. There is even less justification for Antarctic exploration than for Arctic. For some centuries navigators penetrated the latter region in pursuit of the hoped-for Northwest Passage by which commerce might ica. The Southern passage has always been open, and the centuries of exploration from Hudson down to Greeley have demonstrated that there is no gain to the sum of human knowledge to be wrested from those frozen regions equal in importance to the loss of life it costs to discover

The people who sent out the exploring party, now in the Arctic, should provide for bringing it back, and after that the Polar regions North and South should be left undisturbed in their icy splendors.

UNSTABLE EQUILIBRIUM.

The insecurity of government in Rio Janeiro may be judged from the amount of alarm caused by the success of a hundred and sixty convicts in escaping, overpowering their guards, seizing the weapons of their late controllers, capturing two forts, and demanding the reinstatement of Dictator General da Fonseca est insinuations as to his irregular habits | This gentleman is, so far as known, entirely free from responsibility for the outbreak and is not likely to be proud of his latest supporters. But the fact that escaped convicts, instead of being content to secure their freedom, should have the audacity dissipated with case. The quality of the to take aggressive measures for a political weather is calculated to satisfy the stern- revolution throws a bright light on the are readily accepted.

conditions under which the Brazilian executive has to labor. The country is to be congratulated on the promptness and success of the measures taken to prevent another change of rule.

THE recent seizure of smuggled paintings is important as showing how ready some people are to swindle a government while they would not dream of robbing or defrauding an individual. These people have one code of honesty to regulate their trans-actions with private parties and another for their dealings with the customs officials. As this seizure was started by the complaints of art dealers who suffered from the unfair competition of smuggled goods, it should re-sult in a realization by the offenders that they are injuring their competitors when they seek to get the better of the executive; though it is too much to hope that any real change will take place in this mistaken sliding scale of honesty. Any customs officers who can be shown to have participated in the frands should be dealt with in a sum

THE statement that a cousin of Lady Henry Somerset keeps a bonnet shop in Belgravia need cause no surprise. There are now many members of the British aris-tocracy who are sensible enough to earn their livelihood by once-despised trade—re-

THE question of the 24 hours system for dividing the time of day has been again raised. The Committee on Standard Time, of the American Society of Civil Engineers is to invite the railways of this country, Canada and Mexico to adopt the 24 hours system after October 12, this year. There is no doubt that the system recommended would be of special advantage to travelers in a continent with such long journeys as this has. Work would devolve on the railroad companies from alterations in the notation of the schedules, and there would be considerable initial expense in the necessary changes on the time-pieces, but public convenience would result, and that is of prime importance.

in his address to the naval recruits at Kiel. In his exhortation to them to be loyal to the Emperor, the Empire and their religion, the prominence he attaches to the three is pointedly indicated by the order of pre

AN uncontrollable inclination to interference has put the English Government in many awkward predicaments in the past. But England has suffered so often from her meddlesome proclivities that she must have learnt something. Even the burnt child shuns the fire. It is impossible to believe that Great Britain will interfere, otherwise than diplomatically at most, at this juncture or later to support Chile. If Chile be count ing on English aid in case of war she will surely be disappointed. The people of England would not permit it.

A NEW YORK Republican paper wishes that the Democratic Convention may come to that city in the hope that the streets may be cleaned to show that Tammany is not so black as it is painted.

THE tension between France and Italy may be judged from the recent scene in the Italian Chamber of Deputies. Rudini, Prime Minister, was accused by his predecessor, Crispi, of being too lax in the preser vation of Italian dignity before France, and he retorted by similar aspersions. Thus to obtain a political following in Italy it is necessary to extend as much discourtesy to France as is compatible with the mainter ance of diplomatic relations.

Two brewers are included in the Tan many spider which is inviting the Convention fly to walk into its parlor, but for some inexplicable reason the distillers have no

ONE good result from all the war talk is the probability that the loyalty of ex-Con-federates will at last be recognized by the repeal of the law barring them from holding commissions in the military and naval services. Such a recognition, in common with all movements tending to bury the differ ences of the past and make more real the union of the present, cannot come to soon.

WITH party organizations in disagree all over the country there is some hope that the Presidental election may be decided on National issues.

THE proprietors of an enterprising bakin Detroit neatly turned the tables on the banks which had refused to take deposits in small change. The pennies were saved until there was demand enough to make the banks buy them at a premium The banks scorned to take care of the pennies so the pennies took care of themselves

It is reported that the portraits of ex-Speaker Grow and the late Speaker Ran-dall are not speaking likenesses.

THE vagaries reported on the registration of the cold wave by Western thermometer reminds one of the lady who in purchasing a thermometer asked the seller to set it at 70° as that was the temperature the doctor had ordered for her room. It appears that the orders for the cold spell disagreed in their specification of the severity required.

THE Duke of Clarence is dead and buried, but the discussion on the succession is more lively than ever.

DENVER, COL., has long laid claim to un usual conditions for the preservation of health. It now turns out, from the state of preservation noted in long-buried bodies in heir transference to a new cemetery, that the conditions are in the soil as well as the air and extend to the preservation of huma bodies after the loss of life.

THE weather-proof man has the pull in stead of the grip.

ADVICE for future use is offered to Pittsburg citizens. When you have suffered from want of gas during the day, do not leave your pipes full on when you retire for the night. The supply comes on sud-denly when it is not wanted, and you may be awakened by a fire engine if you neglec

WITHOUT FIRE FOR THREE YEARS.

Aged Oil City Lady, Sane on Othe Subjects, Has One Queer Mania. OIL CITY, Jan. 21.-[Special.]-Two months ago it was reported to an officer that "Auntie" Burns, an old lady between 70 and 80 years of age, living in South Oil City, had no fire in her house, and that her cas needed attention. The report was investi gated and found to be correct, but the lady said she had reasons for desiring no fire in the house, and protested against any official

As it was her own house, a part of which she rented, and as she wasable to have a fire she rented, and as she was able to have a fire if she chose to have one, she was not molested. A few days ago she was found in bed in her room nearly frozen. Subsequent inquiry has shown that, although apparently sane, she has possessed a queer hallucination with refererence to fuel, having the idea that it is charged with some evil and dangerous power which would result in the destruction of herself and home if she should use it. Her cooking she has had done among her neighbors. among her neighbors.

A gentleman well acquainted with her says she has had no fire in her house for the past three years at least.

The Christian Endeavor Societies. HARRISBURG, Jan. 2i.—[Special.]—The next State Convention of the Societies of Christian Endeavor will be held at Altoona Octo ber 11, 12 and 13, these dates being agreed upon at a meeting of the Executive Com-mittee in this city this afternoon. A one-fare rate on the railroads has been secured for the Altoona Convention, and also for the National Convention at New York in July.

Boles Accepts Invitations to Dinner. Washington Post.

Governor Boies' boom has reached that stage where all invitations to public dinners

FINE POINTS OF LAW.

ortant Questions to Be Settled by the Anarchists' Appeal-The Justices of the Supreme Court Elicit Some Singular Information—Commutation Equal to :

Washington, D. C., Jan. 21.—The case of Samuel Fielden and Michael Schwab, the Chicago Anarchists, convicted of complicity in the famous Haymarket riots and now con-fined in Joliet Penitentiary under life sentence, commuted by the Governor of Illinois from a death sentence; came up in the from a death sentence; came up in the United States Supreme Court shortly after 12 o'clock to-day for argument. The court-room was comfortably filled, but no unusual interest was taken in the case. General Benjamin F. Butler, looking quite feeble, was in court as one of the counsel for the imprisoned men, and attracted some attention. The two cases embrace the same questions, but were argued separately, that of Fielden being first taken up. Mr. Salomon, who has pushed the cases for the men and been their counsel from the beginning of the trials, opened the argument. The ground on which the cases come before the court is that the time for the enforcement of the final sentence of death imposed by the trial court having expired without its having been put in force, the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois, on September 14,1887, pronounced a judgment and sentence of death against the men who were not then present in court. Mr. Salomon maintained that the men not having been present when the State Supreme Court pronounced sentence, it was a deprival to them of the due process of law, and contrary to the Provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

A Violation of Prisoners' Right Mr. Salomon argued that there was a viola tion of the constitutional rights of prisoners in not having them in court at the time of sentence, and likewise in refusing to show

The Chief Justice suggested that the State Supreme Court merely fixed the time for ex-Mr. Salomon asserted that the court did more by reciting that the persons were present. He then made another point by affirming that there was no authority by which the Governor of the State could direct the

the Governor of the State could direct the enforcement of his commutation of sentence. The power of pardon and commutation were conferred by law on the Governor, but there was no manner provided by statute for enforcing imprisonment where ordered in commutation of a death sentence, and the Governor in directing such imprisonment had assumed a power not vested in him.

Justice Gray asked if there was anything to show whether the prisoners had accepted the Governor's pardon.

Mr. Salomon replied that there was nothing whatever to show that Schwab had accepted it.

As Good as a Free Pardon.

The Justice then asked if the result would not be that the man would go free, and that a commutation would amount to an absolute pardon. Mr. Salomon admitted this, but maintained

an absolute pardon.

Mr. Salomon admitted this, but maintained that though commutation might under the Illinois law be ordered, no power existed to enforce the imprisonment ordered.

Attorney General George Hunt, of Illinois, followed Mr. Salomon in behalf of the State of Illinois. He maintained that the United States Supreme Court had no jurisdiction to pass upon the action of the Supreme Court of Illinois. The only alleged error on the part of the Court whose judgment was sought to be reviewed was a refusal to amend its record and show that Fielden and Schwab were not bodily present when the judgment was rendered. This Court had jurisdiction to review the final resort of several States only whenever a Federal question was involved. He submitted that no Federal questiong was involved in the record, and that there was no final judgment to be reviewed. There was simply a decision of the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois on a motion made subsequent to the entry of final judgment in the organic case. Moreover, the Supreme Court's judgment was not a condemnation of the parties, but simply a refusal to interfere with its own record.

Not an Outrage to Justice.

Not an Outrage to Justice. Mr. Hunt then called attention to the fact that it was not until the next term of he asked when litigation would end if coun he asked when litigation would end if counsel could come in at any time and allege errors in the record. There was no reason, he said, for the presence of the men in the court. There is in the case a suggestion that the two men are subjects of Great Britain and Germany. Attorney General Hunt said he was unable to find anything in the treaties by which the case could be acthe treaties by which the case could be af-fected. A foreigner stood on no better round than an American citizen

ground than an American citizen.

General Butler—That is true.

In the course of this part of the argument,
Mr. Hunt quoted from an utterance of General Butler to the effect that foreigners were entitled to no greater consideration than American citizens, and not so much "if they did not behave themselves," and paid a compliment to his opponent by adding that it was that spirit "which enables him to measure diplomatic swords with Palmerson and not come off second best in the conflict." General Butler arose, and, thanking Mr. Hunt, said: "What I shall ask the Court to come to is that foreigners, here heave under nunt, said: "What I shall ask the Court to come to is that foreigners here have under the treaties exactly the same rights that we have, but that when the rights guaranteed by treaty to a foreigner are brought in ques-tion he is entitled to adjudication through the courts of the United States, and there-fore that a Federal question will come up in the records.

Jurisdiction of the Court.

The importance of this statement is that it shows the manner in which it is expected to establish the jurisdiction of the United States Supreme Court and its right to review the proceedings in the State court.

The Attorney General of Illinois then closed his argument by addressing himself to the claims made in behalf of Schwab that there was no authority for sending Schwab to the penitentiary after commutation, and that the letters directing his confinement and the copies of the Court's decisions amounted to nothing as authority, therefore Mr. Hunt maintained that unless the pardoning power was regulated by law the manner of its exercise was entirely a matter of executive discretion.

Chief Justice Fuller—Has any application been made to the Supreme Court of Illinois on behalf of this man on this ground? it shows the manner in which it is expected n behalf of this man on this ground?

Mr. Hunt-No, sir.
The Chief Justice-Where is the Federal question, then?

Mr. Hunt argued that there was none, and said that the claim that Schwab's imprisonment under commutation by the Governor was filegal was novel and amusing. egal was novel and amusing. ral Butler will make the closing argu

KNOWN TO THE WORLD.

SECRETARY FOSTER will return to Wash ngton the latter part of next week. DR. EDWARD EGGLESTON says that he is tired of being regarded as a woolly Western

THE Archduchess Stephanie, widow of Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria, is berothed to Prince Miguel of Braganza RUMOR has it in England that General Sooth, of the Salvation Army, will designat his own daughter as his successor in com-

Ex-Congressman McComas is at his nome in Hagerstown, Md., and able to walk about town after his long and serious ill-

WALT WHITMAN seems to be getting etter. He is now able to sit up in bed drink milk punches, and read the news THE Marquis of Lorne has been appointed

lovernor and Constable of Windsor Castle n place of Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, who died a short time ago. ADJUTANT GENERAL MCCLELLAND oft Harrisburg yesterday for Point Comfort Va., where he expects to regain the strength

he lost by his recent illness. EDWARD M. FIELD is now able to hold consultations with his attorneys, and takes one meal a day of tea, toast, and oyster sonp, with sherry and egg occasionally.

THE Pope's health continues excellent.

Yesterday morning he retired to his apart-ments, and for some time was busily engaged in attending to the work which devolves REV. DR. WILLIAM M. TAYLOR, of New York, has entered upon his duties as President of the Gospel Mission to the Tombs. He succeeds the late Dr. Howard Crosby in

this position. BENJAMIN M. NEAD, celebrated his reelection as Secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee by yesterday marrying Miss Annie F. Zollinger, a well-known

adv of Harrisburg. MME. CARICIEE ZACOROFF, who represents in New York the Turkish Compassion-ate Fund, has been honored by the bestowal on her of the Sultan's decoration, the "Grand Order of the Shefacat."

THE BLUE LAW CRUSADE.

What of Good Will Result?

Warren Mirror.]
Supposing that the Law and Order Society should win the victory in the fight against the Sunday newspapers of Pittsburg—what will have been gained by the triumph! Will the city be any better off on that account? Will the people be benefited! If so, in what respect? About the only thing that will have been accomplished of any consequence will be to deprive the publishers of their profit, and the loss of considerable revenue to the newsboys. Their ringing voces will have been silenced, and perhaps, in that respect order will have been established. The agitation may result in the repeal of a law, which, a century ago, could be enforced because public sentiment, to a greater degree than now, supported it. And in the event of a repeal of the law, the Law and Order Society will have done, indirectly, a service to

be State. With the present demand for the Sunday newspapers, an attempt to prohibit their publication will be futile. When it no longer pays to print them their circulation will be discontinued. And that will be when there is a public sentiment against the pubication and sale. No doubt the majority of the people care little whether we have Sun day papers or not and other thousands de mand them. In case of a test, the former would undoubtedly unite with the latter. What good can come of the agitation does not readily appear. To carry it to its logical results would overturn our social fabric for it would have extended farther than to the mere publication of a newspaper, and might affect the social and family relations of the individuals who are members of the Law and Order Society. While we favor the preservation of our Sabbath intact, we be-lieve that all such movements in which the Law and Order Society of Pittsburg is en-gaged are calculated to create a sentiment gainst the Sabbath.

People Want the Sunday Papers.

New York Herald. 1 The attempt of the Law and Order Society to stop the safe of Sunday newspapers is simply a waste of valuable time and strength. Pittsburg is at present afflicted with these well meaning persons, and, in the language of the weather prophet, "the storm is mov-ing eastward." The people are not willing to go without the news any day of the week They want it every morning and every afternoon as regularly as they take their meals. Nothing puts a well regulated hu-man being out of temper so much as the loss of his paper. Even the death of the carrier is not regarded as a sufficient ex-

Shut down on the Sunday edition and the community would be convulsed with indig-nation. It would be easier, a much less serifice, to go without breakfast than to go without the anxiously expected and eagering egg without salt. We have great respect egg without sait. We have great respect for the motives of these crusaders. They simply lack good judgment. If they could succeed they would do society an irrepar-able injury. But there is no fear.

They Have Tackled the Wrong Crowd. New Orleans Delta.1

The Pittsburg, Pa., Law and Order Society has opened up a war on Sunday newspapers and has started out by arresting the news boys. The society has certainly tackled a ough gang, and if it gets the best of the orisoners it will be the first instance when ever the newsboys came out as the unde dog in a fight of any character.

They Might Alter the Constitution. Sharpsburg Herald.]

We wonder that McCrory, Heuston and Leggett, the Pittsburg Law and Order So-ciety, don't alter the Constitution so as to compel everybody to go to the Covenantes Church. They will try it.

CRISP WAD AT MILLS

The Teran's Refusal to Take What Was Given Him Annoys the Speaker. WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 .- [Special.]-It was went away that he would not serve as Chair man of the Commerce Committee, but would work to the best of his ability in the ranks under Mr. Wise, who would naturally succeed to the Chairmanship. It now appears that his action has aroused much feeling on the part of Speaker Crisp and his friends, who say that it was an act of discourtesy for Mr. Mills to throw up his place without first communicating his pur-pose or desire to the Speaker.

There is danger that the Speaker may retaliate by refusing to appoint Mr. Wise Chairman of the committee. It is the Speaker's province under the immemorial rules of the House and under the rule adopted a few weeks ago, to appoint all the chairmen of committees, and every member is expected to serve until he hands in his formal resignation. It is not understood by those who know of his intentions, that Mr. Mills had any design of being discourteous. He had decided to accept no chair under the present organization of the House, and simply took what seemed to him the most direct means of putting his decision into effect. There is danger that the Speaker may re-taliate by refusing to appoint Mr. Wise

FLAGS HALF MAST FOR BLAINE. De Moines People Badly Excited by

Absurd Bucket Shop Fake. DE MOINES, IA., Jan. 21 .- A report that James G. Blaine was dead was circulated in ment. It was announced by one of the clerks in the House of Representatives and stopped legislation. The flags on the State House were ordered to half mast.

It was afterward found the report originated in a bucket shop, probably done to affect the market. this city to day and caused intense excite

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

Dr. John Cunningham, Wooster, O. Dr. John Cunningham, the oldest resident of Wooster, O., died Wednesday evening. Had he lived one mouth longer he would have been 100 years old. He graduated from Washington, Pa., College in 1824 and three years after from ferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and at time of his death was the oldest alumnus of famous college. He went to Wooster in 1827.

Captain William Murray. Captain William Murray, aged 70, the reteran steamboat man, died yesterday at Parkers-ourg. He commanded the Wirt, the first steam-out on the Little Kanawha, and afterward the C.

Martin. He was known throughout the Ohio ralley to rivermen. The active management of its boats he gave to his son a few years ago, since when he has fived in retirement. James Gillesple. James Gillespie, a well-known business man in the oil regions in the early oil excitement,

died at his late residence in Freeport yesterday of the grip. Mr. Gillespie was 80 years of age and was an uncle of the late Mrs. H. D. W. English. He was also connected with the Blaine family. The funeral will take place from his late residence at Freeport to-morrow morning.

JOHN COUCH ADAMS, F. R. S., the well-known er, died in England yesterday. MBS. BARBARA LAU, who digd in Cordorus township, near York, Tuesday, was 103 years and 4 months old. DAN LYON, the last of the steamboat captains of Lake Champlain, died at his home in Burlington, VL, yesterday, in his 89th year.

Obituary Notes.

HUGH P. MARSTON, who taught school in Easton for 28 years, died Monday, in his 79th year. He was principal of the Easton High School for ten years. DAVID S. LEVAN, a wealthy farmer of Kutztown s farm had been in possession of the family arty 100 years.

JOHN M. BRADLEY, one of Canton's pro citizens, died yesterday morning of heart disease, at the age of 55 years. He was a Mason and Oud Fellow and a member of other fraternities. LADY MARY CAROLINE BRUDENELL-BRUCS, Downger Marchioness of Allesbury, died yesterday, She was the widow of the second Marquis of Alles-bury and a daughter of the eleventh Pari of Pem-hroke.

DAVID DORRMUS, aged 92 years, died at Closter, N. J., of grip. Yesterday morning his wife, also aged 92, died of the same disease, and will be buried with her husband. The old couple were well known and highly esteemed. JOHN M. BRADLEY, a prominent citizen of Canton, died yesterday morning of heart trouble, aged 55 years. He was a member of the Masons, Odd Fellows, Order of American Mechanics and other secret societies.

HON. JOSEPH FICHTNER died at his residence in Hollidayaburg yesterday evening, from the grip, aged 65 years. He was the last Associate Judge of the Bench in Biajr county, and for several years President of the Newry rathroad until that line was purchased by the Penusylvania. For ten years Mr. Fichtner was connected with the ministry of the Lutheran church.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

Senators Stanford and Peffer Talk for \$100,000,000 Loan to Farmers-The Alllance Man Gets Eloquent-Pennsylvania's Portraits of Randall and Grow

Presented to the House. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—After cutine business to day Mr. Stanford addressed the Senate in advocacy of the bill introduced by him on December 22, to provide the Government with means sufficient to supply the national want of a sound cirmedium. The bill proposes the ssue of United States circulating notes to the amount of \$100,000,000, and such additional amounts, from time to time, as shall be necessary to meet the requirements of

be necessary to meet the requirements of the act, to be loaned under the supervision of a land loan bureau, to owners of agricultural lands to an amount not exceeding half the assessed valuation of the land, at the rate of 2 per cent interest.

He replied to the criticism of the Committee on Finance in its adverse report on a like bill at the last session, and argued that the precedents cited in that report of the fallure of similar schemes in France in 1792, and in the Argentine Republic recently, did not apply to the proposed measure, which was entirely different in principle. He contended, also, that the committee was in error when it assumed that the bill could not be made available to any class than the farmers. It was, on the contrary, intended for the benefit of all classes. He spoke at length in advocacy of his well-known views upon this subject.

Mr. Mitchell asked Mr. Stanford whether, under the proposed bill, any large corporation that was a large owner of lands—the land grant railroads, for example—could not borrow to half the assessed value of their lands.

prow to half the asses Mr. Stanford replied in the affirmative.
Mr. Morrill inquired whether there was to
be more than one place in each State where
noney was to be loaned by the Govern-

Mr. Stanford said that the idea was to have an agency of the Land Bureau in every large city and town of a State. Mr. Morrill suggested that would entail very large expense.

Mr. Stanford said that agencies would not be necessary in every State. Peffer Waxes Quite Eloquent.

Mr. Peffer made a long speech in advocacy of the bill. He quoted quite extensively from the literature of the Farmers' Alliance He summed up, with his approval, with the memorial of the Alliance, saying that it came from men of the highest character, resenting officially a body composed of ...mers and other classes of working people, with a voting power of at least 2.500,000 voters of every shade of political faith on other questions. In conclusion Mr. Peffer and

Remove from the vitals of the people the Remove from the vitals of the people the destroying virus of the usurer; lift from their homes the incubus of debt; dispel the clouds which hover about the farmer's horizon; carry bread and cheer to the toilers, and let the sunshine pour into every household, and you will plant a new civilization here. You will bring God close to the people. You will traise the lowly and banish caste. You will drive despair away. You will empty prisons, destroy anarchy, cure drunkenness, Christianize the home, ennoble citizenshin matchanize the people, and perdrunkenness, Christianize the nome, enhouse citizenship,flationalize the people, and per-petuate the republic."

Al the close of Mr. Peffer's speech the bill, on Mr. Standford's motion, remained on the table, to be called up on some future occa-

Mr. Cockrell, from the Committee on Mili-tary Affairs, reported the bill for the relief of the University of Missouri, at Columbia, and after explanation it was passed.

The La Abra bill was again taken up, but without disposing of it, the Senate went into executive session, and soon adjourned till Monday.

What the House Found to Do.

The new of portraits of ex-Speakers Grow and Randall were displayed in the House lobby to-day, and attracted much attention and a great deal of well-merited praise. In the case of each, the likeness is striking and the execution masterly. The portraits are in rich gilded frames, and they will prove a pleasant addition to the collection of pictures of ex-Speakers. Mr. Grow spent some time in the examination of the portrait of

time in the examination of the portrait of himself, and was apparently well satisfied with the artist's work. During the House session the portraits were brought into the hall and placed upon easels provided for them. They were carefully scrutinized by the members, and the remarks passed upon them were highly eulogistic.

Mr. Grow was upon the floor, looking hale and hearty and apparently bearing youthfully the burden of years which have rested upon him since he presided over the deliberations of the House in the Thirty-seventh Congress. In the members' gallery were seated Mrs. Randalland her daughters, Mrs. Lancaster and Miss Randall.

C. W. Stone, of Pennsylvania, made a brief and effective speech of presentation. Mr. Holleng of Indiana who had been a member. C. W. Stone, of Pennsylvania, made a brief and effective speech of presentation. Mr. Holman, of Indiana, who had been a member of the Thirty-sevent ber of the Thirty-seventh House—the only member of the present House who enjoyed that privilege—in a pleasant speech, replete with reminiscences, in the name of the House, accepted the gift of the Common-wealth of Pennsylvania. While he was speaking, Mr. Springer, of Illinois, escorted Mr. Grow to the Speaker's desk, where he was gracefully received by Mr. McMillin, who tendered him a seat on the left.

Applause for Ex-Speaker Grow. As the ex-Speaker took his position next to the presiding officer, he was greeted with | the 250 men employed in the big store were a round of applause. In concluding his remarks, Mr. Holman offered a resolution accepting the portraits. Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, made the concluding speech and the resolution was adopted.

The House then passed a bill, detaching Montgomery country from the western and adding it to the Eastern district of Arkansas. A bill was introduced for public buildings at Columbus, Ind., and Sterling and Dixon, Ill.
Mr. Davis, of Kassas, asked for the present
consideration of a joint resolution authorizing the Fresident to appoint a commission of three to investigate the cause of the
recent explosion and loss of life in the coal
mines at Krebs, I. T. Mr. Bynum objected,
and the resolution, after some debate, went
to the Committee on Rules.
Mr. Bland introduced a bill for the free
coinage of gold and silver, and for the issue
of coin notes. us. Ind., and Sterling and Dixon, Ill

of coin notes.
On motion of Mr. Outhwaite, of Ohio, a On motion of Mr. Outhwaite, of Ohio, a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the drawbacks paid to importers of tin plate under the provisions of the McKinlev bill. Also, for a statement of duties refunded to importers of salt for curing fish and meat.

Mr. Harvey, of Oklahoma, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill appropriating \$15,000 to complete the allotment of lands to the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians in Oklahoma.

Jerry Simpson Scores a Hit. In the discussion of this measure, Mr. simpson, of Kansas, had an opportunity to enter the arena of debate, and his brief remarks were listened to with great attention He stood in front of one of the aisles, his at-He stood in front of one of the sisles, his attitude was easy and his delivery good. He started off with the declaration that the si5,000 already appropriated had been squandered; but he was strongly in favor of the pending measure, as it would allow settlers to secure homes. He hoped that the House, with its large Democratic majority, would do what ought to have been done before. Touching upon the tariff, he asserted that the protective tariff policy, as pursued by the Republican party, instead of bringing prosperity to the larmers, had brought disaster, [applause on the Democratic side] and they wanted to seek homes and begin life under a Democratic administration

and they wanted to seek homes and begin life under a Democratic administration which he hoped would repeal the McKinley bill and all kindred tariff laws, and bring prosperity to the country. The bill was passed.

Mr. Lynch, of Wisconsin, introduced a bill for the purchase of the Sturzeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal. Referred.

Mr. Catchings, of Mississippi, from the Committee on Rules, reported the new code of rules, which was ordered printed in the Record. Mr. Catchings stated that he would ask for the consideration of the report Monday. The House then adjourned until Monday.

A Bad Country for Speculators Sr. Petersburg, Jan. 21.—Owing to the fac that speculators are amassing wheat in the Eastern Provinces the Czar has instruct Eastern Provinces the Czar has instructed the Mayor of Moscow to purchase 15,000,000 roubles worth, all of which will be dis-tributed among the starring. The Czar is determine to have no nonsense about this matter. He has empowered the Mayor to offer a fair price for the wheat, and if the speculators refuse to sell at this price he is instructed to confiscate the amount re-quired.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 21.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections had under consideration this morning the contested Florida election case of Call versus Davidson, and decided by a unanimous vote to recommend that Senator Call retain bis seat. Action in the other contested election case of Dubois and Claggett, of Idaho, was deferred until the next meeting of the com-

Senator Call Keeps His Seat,

Lost in the Drift of Events. Chicago Inter-Ocean.] The prophet of the snowless winter has been lost in the drift of current events.

FOR THOSE WHO SUFFER.

The Fruit and Flower Mission Asks the Ald of the Generous Hearted-Miss Tindle Lends Her Parlors for the Event-Other

Things. People will please permit themselves to be reminded once more that the colonial ten-for the Fruit and Flower Mission will be given this afternoon in Miss Elizabeth Tindle's house on Penn avenue. A miscon-

given this afternoon in Miss Elizabeth Tindle's house on Penn avenue. A misconception of the nature of the tea has arisen, which Miss Tindle desired to have removed. The tea is not a private function requiring an invitation, but all who desire and who are interested in the Fruit and Flower Mission are requested to consider themselves welcome guests upon paying the price set for admission, which is half a dollar. Miss Tindle kindly lent her pariors, which are most excellent for the purpose, and in no sense is the tea to be considered as an invitation affair.

The parlors were partly in trim yesterday afternoon for today. All the lower floor is crashed, and the furniture being removed has been replaced by several booths trimmed with pink for the different classes of goods on sale. Among the ladies who are prominently connected with the work are: Miss Harding, President; Miss Elizabeth Tindle, Miss Mary Holmes, Miss Kate McKnight, Mrs. C. I. McKee, Mrs. Thomas M. McKee, Miss Sara Scott, Miss Emma Suydam, Miss Alice Lyon, Miss Frances Marshall, Miss Vankirk, Miss Mary McKee, Miss Nellie Metcalf, Miss Ruth Balley, Miss Haworth, Miss Maide Forsyth, Miss Bessie Howe, the Misses Ricketson and Miss Jackson. The tea will partake of the nature of the period indicated in the title "Colonial tea."

For some reason Pittsburg has been the favored spot for little tender affairs theatrical to come to the surface. Already several weddings in what we rather indefinitely term "the profession" have been announced term "the profession" have been announced in this city during the season. An agreeable bit of intelligence for the thorough-going play lover is the engagement, just made known, of Miss Jessie Story, the charming young ingenue of the "Niobe" Company, to Mr. Edwin Paulton, who, with his father, collaborated in that very saccessful farce comedy. Mr. Paulton, Jr., also was the joint author with Mr. Paulson, Sr., of the libretto of "Erminie" and several other well-known plays, the names of which cannot be recalled at the moment. Friends pleasantly say that Miss Story's only rival in Mr. Paulton's affections is the chic Miss Hattie, the character in his own play, in which his sweetheart appears. Miss Story is considerably prettier off the stage than she is before the footlights, and everyone knows bow fascinating she is in the tart role. The little romance is to be crowned by marriage, it is said, sometime in the early summer. A bright nuture awaits Mr. Paulton, who, by the way, is an Englishman, one of the rising writers for the stage of to-day.

A quiet ceremony vesterday transformed Miss McVay into Mrs. William B. Rodgers, the nuptials being celebrated in Mr. McVay's house in Sheffield street. Only a few relahouse in Sheffield street. Only a few relatives and friends were present owing to the fact that the family are in mourning but this did not hinder the event from displaying an elegance equal to any function of the winter. The flowers were solely white blossoms plentifully interspersed with leaves and plants, so as to produce the effect of a green and white wedding. The wedding dress was of satin made a la mode. Neither bride nor of satin made a la mode. Neither bride nor bridegroom were attended. The Rev. Mr. Cowi performed the marriage.

Social Chatter.

Among the young ladies, who have been visiting in Pittsburg, none is more attractive than Miss Dick. of Meadville, who is, at present, the guest of Mrs. D. J. Stewart, of Allegheny. Miss Dick is a captivating young lady, and it is said, if one may don a miserable pun, that she has taken captive several promising young representatives of the other sex.

The invitations are issued for Miss Man. THE invitations are issued for Miss Mar-

The invitations are issued for Miss Margery H. Fawcett's marriage to Mr. Orlando Metnalf McElvoy, the date of which is set for 6 o'clock Tuesday evening, February 2, at Calvary Episcopal Church, East End. The invitations are in the name of Mr. and Mrs. James T. Fawcett.

To-ment the Orinda Cottilion will give the first of its supplementary dances at the Linden Club, under the patronage of the ladies, who served an the original series, and whose names are: Mrs. Charles S. Curry, Mrs. E. T. Normecutt, and Mrs. Charles Lindsay.

Mr. Nathan Jones and Miss Mary P. Fox were married yesterday at the Second

MR. NATHAN JONES and MISS MATY F.
Fox were married yesterday at the Second
Methodist Protestant Church by the Rev.
George Shaffer, Mr. and Mrs. Jones are
spending their honeymoon in Atlantic City.
Mrs. T. M. Jones, of Fifth avenue, entertained vesterday for Miss Larimer, her
niece, who is at present visiting with her
aunt.

Mr. Paschal Carr, to whom Miss Mary Ricketson is betrothed, is considered and called the handsomest man in St. Louis. Mn. And Mns. C. F. Nevin and Mr. and Mrs. John Broomall Booth will receive this even-ing at their Sewickley home. MRS THOMAS BLATE of Western avenue.

VALUE OF THE FIRE DRILL

Tiffany's Trained Men Quickly Put a Big Stock in Strong Safes. New York, Jan. 21.-[Special.]—As soon as the existence of the fire in the adjoining

building became known in Tiffany's to-day at once ordered to their posts for fire drill, The manager ordered all doors, except the

at once ordered to their posts for fire drill. The manager ordered all doors, except the northern door facing on Union Square, closed and guarded. Then he telephoned for an extra force of detectives.

There was no confusion following the signal of fire. Every man was in his place ready for the first order. The hose, which is coiled up for instant use, was unrolled, and in less than half a minute after the order everything was in readiness to flood every floor if necessary. The extra detectives now arrived and the gnards at the doors were increased. Then came the work of putting in the safes, diamonds, jewels and gold watches on the ground floor. The safes are burglar-proof, are under the showcases where the valuables are kept, and every night the operation of removing the valuables to the safes is gone through with.

"Ready at the cases," called the manager and every clerk unlocked his particular show case, while the heads of departments and the detectives patrolled the floor to see that everything was done in order. With wonderful quickness the clerks, following the order of their chief, stowed away the priceless iewels in the safes, turned the locks and were ready to take their part in fighting the fire if necessary, all danger from robbery being over. The firemen were then admitted to the building. Manager Cook said that there was absolutely no damage done to the store in any way. The stock is valued at \$2,000,000.

THE NAVAL FIGURES

Discussed Informally by Secretary Trac and the House Committee

Washington, Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Secretary Tracy received a call to-day from Chairman Herbert and all his associates on the House Committee on Naval Affairs. This call Committee on Naval Affairs. This call following upon that of the Senate Naval Committee, is necessarily regarded as significant, though, as might be expected, the members of the committee hasten to say that no significance whatever attached to the call, and that it was merely formal, made by the new committee on the Secretary at the beginning of Congress.

During the conference the question of naval appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 39 next, amounts to \$32.688.71, including provisions for new ships, naval establishments, navy vards, etc. The estimates that the committee is about to take and which would be the basis for this session's bill amount to \$37.194,633.

London Again Fog-Bound, LONDON, Jan. 21 .- The city to-day is wrapped in an almost impenetrable for equal to that which prevailed at Christmas time. Traffic is impeded, and so dark is it that the use of electric and gas lights has

Confirmations by the Senate. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.-Among the onfirmations by the Senate, to-day, were the following Ohio postmusters: H. M. Leach, Hiram: F. M. Ritezel, Warren; W. B.

Why the Empire Owns the Railways. BERLIN, Jan. 21.—Chancellor Von Capriv announced in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet to day that the State, on military grounds, would never relinquish its control of the railways.

San Francisco 6 ta a Convention CINCINNATI, Jan. 21.-The Executive Committee of the National Editorial Association has selected San Francisco, May 17, for the next meeting of the association.

He May Be George V. Chicago Times.]

Prince George will be George V, provided his time to sit down on the throne arrives before the Englishpeople sit down on hereditary rulers.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-Parsley is poisonous to many kinds of birds.

-There is a small African snake which

has two horns. -The estrich covers from 11 to 15 feet at

every stride while running.

-At the time of birth the octopus is not

larger than a common flea. -In all Spain there are only 3,231 children in the Sunday schools. -There were 122 accidental deaths on

-Fish are frequently found in new formed ponds. They are supposed to be carried -England has but one judge to every

California railroads during 1891.

800,000 of her population. The colony Victoria has one to every 200,000. -There is a species of ant in Australia

that makes honey. The Indian coccus also makes honey and does not belong to the bee tribe. -The power of flying possessed by many

sea-birds is so enormous that they are, prac-tically speaking, never out of reach of fresh water. -In Ireland Denis Koorobee died possessed of 48 children, 236 grand children and 944 great grand children. He had been mar-ried seven times.

-The cormorant is still occasionally used for fishing in preserved waters in England. The bird generally wears a light collar to prevent it from swallowing the fish.

-People in Japan are called by the famfly name first, the individual, or what we should call Christian name, next, and then the honorific—thus, "Smith Peter Mr."

-Large heads do not always indicate intellect. Prof. Virchow, the German scientist, points out that the Greeks, one of the most intellectual of nations, are also one of the smallest headed of races. -Almonds are such near cousins to

peaches that one can be grafted upon the other, and the analogy is made plainer in this instance, because the almond on the tree is also covered by a pulp. -Seals when basking place one of their number on guard to give alarm in case of

danger. The signal is a quick clap of the flippers on a rock. Babbits signal with their fore paws and have regular signals and calls. -Mrs. Fawcett, speaking at Birmingham

stated that not only were there 38,000 female land owners in England and Wales, but 29,-000 women were actually engaged in farming on their own account. -The travel by water in Maine for the year 1891 amounted to over 2,000,000 persons. Of this the Casco Bay Steamboat Company carried 405,507, or about one-fifth of all. This shows the extent of pleasure travel in and about Portland harbor.

ing the City of London were dispatched from any given station by train, as many as 1,977 trains, each conveying 600 persons, would be required for the purpose. If the trains were all joined together in a continuous line they would extend 221 miles. -The development of the science of electricity has created a demand for very fine wires. The platinum wires in incandescent

-If the number of persons daily enter-

lamps are drawn through sapphire plates, and the very finest platinum wires are used in many delicate and sensitive electrical in--Nearly all the petroleum deposits of Southern California are situated in Los An goles and Ventura counties, and they occupy an area of 250,000 acres. This important product is rapidly becoming one of the most valumble in Southern California, the yield for 1889 aggregating in value over \$1,000,000.

-Cuttle fish are useful in many ways. The bone under the skin of the back, which affords the animal some sort of substitute for a skelcton, is employed for caged birds to sharpen their beaks upon. It is also ground up into powder for absorbing blots in writing, is utilized as an antacide in medicine and is made an important ingredient in dentifrices -The Salton Sea, which last summer was held by the Southern California papers to be

responsible for the unusual hot weather that

prevailed there, is now accused by the same papers of having been the cause of the re-cent cold snap. It is no wonder that the in-nocent sea has become discouraged and is rapidly disappearing from view under such -It would require the intellect of a Babbace to wrestle with the statistics of matches. That 60,000,000 are burned every day in Europe seems below the mark. Such firms as Messrs. Dixon, at Manchester, turn out 9,000,-

000 a day, and many in London 2,000,000 or 2,000,000. The consumntion of phosphorous for the purpose in England and France shows that about 250,000,000,000 a year are turned out in these two countries alone -"Hurricane" is the old Spanish name for a West India cyclone; but it is now used to designate a long-continued wind of extreme violence. In Beaufort's scale one rises through "light," "gentle," "fresh," and "strong breezes." "fresh," "strong," and "whole gales," and "storm," to "hurricane," by which the mariner understands "a ve-

-The cries of none of the animals approach more closely that of the human voice than those of seals when lamenting the loss or capture of their young. They emit a wailing and affecting cry, similar to that of a woman in deen grief. The cry of a wounded hare resembles that of a child in distress. Its piercing shrick can, on a still night, b plainly heard at a distance of more than a

ocity of 90 miles or more an hour.'

-Herodotus gives a remarkable description of the manner in which the Ethiopiaus were accustomed to preserve their dead.
According to his account, having dried the
body, they plastered it over with gypsum and
painted it so as to make it resemble life as
nearly as possible. Then they put it in a
hollow column made of crystal, which material they dug up in abundance. Thus in-closed, the corpse was kept in the house of its nearest surviving relations for a year, after which it was buried.

-As an article of industrial use, the fibrous covering of the cocoanut is much in demand, under the term of coir, for making ropes, mats, etc. Coir is now well known to ropes, mats, etc. Coir is now well known to be one of the best materials for cables, on account of its elasticity and strength. They are made in large quantities in the Lacadive Islands, entirely by hund, and chiefly by women, without the aid of machinery of ary kind. Cocoanut husks are now also imported by Britain for the manufacture of mats—known as coir and cocoanut fiber mats—which give employment to the inmates of prisons and industrial and ragged schools.

-Rameses II., during the earlier years of his reign, was always escorted by a female dog, which was called Anaitiennaktou, dog, which was called Anaitiennaktou, or brave as the goddess Anaitis. A petty king of the eleventh dynasty, about 3300 B. C., had five dogs, which he so loved that he carved their names and engraved their portraits on his tomb. They were, indeed, blooded animals, whose names revealed their foreign origin. The finest of them was called Abalkarou, a faithful transcription of the word abalkour, by which the hunting dog is designated in many of the Berber districts.

SIFTINGS FROM LIFE,

Mr. Impressionist-That's my last, there on the easel. Now, that is a picture, Squibs! Squibs-Yes, so it is. I can tell that by the frame Stranger-And so you believe in Prof. Interior's cure for drunkenness?

Red Nosed Enthusiast—Believe in it! How can I help believing in it? I've been cured six times.

"Little maiden, tell me true,

What sort of man most please you? she blushed and hung her pretty head "'Tis Hymen I like best," she said. Stokes-Those literary fellows are a jeals lot. They say that Howells doesn't think much of Dickens.

Maithy—Yes; and Dickens didn't have a chance to think anything of Howells.

"I can't pay this bill, Doctor. It's exorbitant. I'm no better than I was, either."
"That's because you didn't take my advice."
"Ah-well-of course if I didn't take it I don't
owe you for it. Thanks. Good morning." "You have no idea what fools men are!"

"O, yes-indeed I have! You don't suppose I've seen to a select boarding-school for nothing, do The ladies of St. James' You scarce can understand The half of all their speeches, Their phrases are so grand: But Phyilida, my Phyilida! Her shy and simple words Are clear—as after rain drops-

The music of the birds. Tanks-The man who wrote "Twas off the Blue Canary Isles," had something to go along with that last eigar. Banks—What makes you think so?

Tanks-Did you ever see a blue canary?