# The Dispatch.

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 8, 1846 Vol. 47, No. 26. - Entered at Pittsburg Postufic

Business Office-Corner Smithfield and Diamond Streets. News Rooms and Publishing House

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TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

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PITTSBURG, FRIDAY, MARCH 4. THE BLUE LAW DECISION.

The Blue Laws of 1794 have been upheld in the local courts, in so far as they apply to the newspapers on which the principal work is done on Saturday, but which are silently circulated and quietly

read on Sunday. In affirming the findings of Alderman Robe, Judge Porter strictly interprets the statute to apply to all kinds of worldly employment, only exempting works of charity and necessity. While a more indisputable construction of the law will be asked for from the Court of last resort. the opinion of Judge Porter must be accepted for the present as the most authenticated construction of the statute in its application to the conditions of modern life, The opinion is stronger in its logic by its specific application to all classes of enterprise carried on by the people on Sunday without making any invidious distinction against the newspaper business. Under its language all railway trains must be stopped, all telegraphs and telephones silenced and all the city transit lines tied up as well as the Sanday newspapers. This is undoubtedly the legitimate logic of a strict construction

With this recognition of the effects of ple, acting through the Legislature, can be ade very plain. If the majority believe that modern life and progress are best subserved by the enforcement such a law, no further action need be taken than the fining and morisonment of railway managers, street rollroad officials and newspaper men. But, it is the general belief that the condiions of society at this era have advanced practical necessities, it will be a simple atter for the popular will, acting brough the Legislature, to bring the oboxious law into harmony with the close of the Nineteenth Century instead of the

WALL STREETS OPINION

Sundry prominent officials of the an thracite coal roads have appeared before a New York legislative committee and stified that they do not know anything newspapers. One eminent corporation manager admits that he was elected to a directorship of a formerly competing line; but he does not say why it was done, and remains in total ignorance of the existence

The utter absence of knowledge of railrond officials when questioned before legislative committees or courts concerning itlegal combinations is a by no means unusual feature. But in this instance that revalling condition of ignorance is thrown uto strong relief by the attitude of Wall street on the subject. Direct and authoritative assertions of a combination which could not exist without the knowledge of these gentlemen have been made the basis of an advance of the Wall street valuation of the anthracite stocks, aggregating over \$100,000,000. When the officers thus testify that they know of no combination on which this advance was based, it might be expected to have some effect on Wall street. The basis of the boom being denied on competent authority, prices might be expected to fall back to their former level. But they do not do anything of the sort.

In other words, the deliberate judgment of Wall street seems to be that when these eminent gentlemen testified that they did not know of any combination they did not tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

### A MATTER OF DEGREE,

The notable characters that have sprung from the Field family, and the strong evidence now given that the taint of in sanity has appeared side by side with them, once again raises the connection so often asserted to exist between genius and madness. The latest view of the matter, and one which has attracted unusually wide attention, regards genius as unsound because it is abnormal and subject to the rules of weakness which govern all physical "sports" or "freaks" of nature. The iden is that the further removed an individual be, mentally or physically, from the average of its species the less healthy is its constitution. The exception may be above or below the standard, but according to the degree in which it differs therefrom it departs from the perfection of

bealth. This theory has a good deal of argument to support it, and of course does not attempt to decide the value or loss of the exception to the race as a whole. Carried to a logical conclusion the reasoning necossitates that every individual must be more or less unsound mentally or physically. For, despite the way which modern civilization has of rubbing off distinguishing corners, and reducing all to one monotony of comparative roughness or polish, it is an acknowledged fact that no two beings are exactly ailke in physique or mind. This is a great consolation for the humdrum commonplace, and those who usually excite but little interest in their fellows. Nor, on the other hand, need it debsr from ambition those whose singularity marks them out as objects of attention. For do what a man may, and be his nature what it will genius or insanity, like murder,

"will out." The whole matter is but an interesting study and, whichever way it be decided, is little likely to have any great effect as a practical guidance for life. Individuality is by no means a synonym for strength, and the natures which attract least attention

are often the most happy in their lot. But a human being with strongly distinctive traits is more likely to meet disaster by warping his or her nature for their suppression than by giving them full scope for development. And notwithstanding the cheap notoriety which is now a drug upon the market there is, and always will be, a grand satisfaction in stamping the sign of nobility upon one's day and gen-

A DEAL TOO MUCH.

Yesterday's proceedings before Attorney General Hensel, in the discussion of the Reading Deal, threw no new light on the question. The occasion was mainly remarkable for Mr. Johnson's indulgence in ill-advised sarcasm, directed at his opponents in general, and his enunciation of specious arguments in support of his clients' position, which should not deceive anyone as to the true facts of the case. This is essentially a matter for the Attorney General to deal with, for there would be but very slim chance of success for any private citizen who should accept Mr. Johnson's advice and seek his remedy in the courts. Law can be made very expensive, and the monopolists would see to it that their capital made it so in such a

The question is not as to whether the violation of the Constitution has been permitted in similar cases in the past, but whether a violation is attempted now, and, if so, whether it shall go unopposed. Every monopoly hitherto instituted has made its profits at the public expense, and there is no reason to suppose that this is an exception to the rule. The miner from Hazelton, who claimed to represent a mass of working people, knew wherein their interests lay, and in this case the interests of the laborers are those of the public, for a restricted output would injure both

The matter is now in Attorney General Hensel's hands, and there can be little doubt, that a fair consideration of the points at issue will convince him, that it s his duty to proceed against the combination, and to spare no effort for the vindication of justice.

THOSE DANGEROUS CHO SINGS.

At an early stage in the development of our street car system THE DISPATCH warmly advocated an arrangement by which all lines should converge in a common loop, and the advantages to follow such a plan were clearly pointed out. The direct crossing of tracks would be obviated, all cars would start from a common center, the tide of traffic would all be in one direction, and the concentration would generally lessen danger and inconvenience by securing greater ease of conthe act so construed the course of the peo- trol and manipulation. The suggestion was ignored, warnings were unheeded, and the result is a frequency of rectangular crossings which makes serious danger a constant menace.

The collision at Sixth and Smithfield streets yesterday very amply demonstrated the risks which have to be run under the present arrangement. The wonder is that such accidents are not more frequent and that no loss of life was involved in these conveniences to the standing of this case. It is unpleasant to back down, but it is never too late to mend. The sooner the mistake is acknowledged and the remedy adopted, the better for the credit of those responsible and for the security of pedestrians and street car passengers alike. Public safety is of supreme importance, and nothing whatever should be allowed to stand in its way.

about the authracite combination. All immense amount of labor which will be they ever heard of it was through the affected-it is important as marking a new departure in the tactics of organized labor. The threatened strike is directed not against the employers in particular, but against the whole coal-using community; for its object is rather to secure an increase in the price of coal, which will enable the employers to maintain existing wages, an attempt to enforce their continuance under existing rates. That there will be much less public sympathy with the strikers than usual is to be expected from the fact that this is, as it were, a strike confessedly directed against the people. The most curious feature of the case is, that in spite of the immense increase of prices consequent on the threat of the strike, employers have not yet consented to grant the demands of labor, but have on the other hand issued statements that no strikers will be taken back to work except at a reduction of wages. These features of the movement, and the pertinacity with which it is to be pushed will evoke even a greater amount of interest than is usual in a strike of such magni ude.

> CINCINNATI is now experiencing one o the most remarkable revival movements on record. The future alone can show the true ander emotional surroundings.

THERE is a proposal that New York City should emulate New Orleans to the extent of setting apart at least one day in the year to the pleasures and excitements of mas querading. It would be an excellent idea to make a specialty of an allegorical represen-tation of the machine in politics, as comtaining specimens of the feline beast. This both instructive and entertaining, and no doubt the order could easily be

THROWING stones at trains is a malicious practice which is a source of real and serious danger to the traveling public, and no vigi lance and severity should be spared for its

POVERTY is the greatest and most excusable cause of crime. There is, therefore, n wonder that an increase in offenses against the law should now be noted as a result of ably the result of misgovernment in some form or other, and in days to come this fact will be recognized by enactments to make those responsible for conditions of starvation bear the onus of the crimes which

THE number of planks in the platform recently thrown together at St. Louis is only exceeded by the number of names which have been applied to those responsible

THERE is subject for much seriou thought, and some satisfaction for the cynic, in the fact that the bloated armaments which are to-day the curse of Europe, and keep that continent in a state of armed neutrality rather than peace, owe their origin to France's action just after achieving the destruction of its monarchy and making its watchword Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.

WE know on ancient authority that the leopard is not in the habit of changing his spots, and it is surely a vain expectation that the Tammany tiger will banish its

stripes. steamship companies, taken in concert with the Prussian Government for the medical examination of intending Russian emi

same time, be of advantage in adding to the

Now that the rottenness of the hose in use by the fire department has been officially brought to Chief Brown's notice the evil should be remedied without delay.

PANAMA authorities should have been grateful for the ignition of a huge garbage pile and, with proper precautions, should have allowed purifying fire to take its course. The removal of the matter by other methods was attended with much danger to public health, and its results are naturally ked for with fear.

THE constant movement of profess from Eastern to Western Universities is an important sign of progress which should not

COURTSHIP by letter writing is growing in popularity. As long-distance telephones become more frequent, they will doubtless fill a long felt want in this direction, and when they have been provided with Edison's visual attachment there will be no excuse

WHAT is wrong with the moral hygiene of Alleghenv? There must be some hidden psychological cause for the epidemic of offi-

THAT the House has wave of its own for doing business, or rather of avoiding it, has long been acknowledged, and in keeping with these it is right and proper that it begin its morning hour at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

As a result of Judge Porter's blue law decisions, we may expect to awaken any morning and find that the earth has ceased By withdrawing the firman which gave

so much offense in Tripoli the Sultan has in-dicated that even he is more amenable to ex pressions of public opinion than is the anti-quated German despot who prosecutes his newspaper critics.

PUBLIC interest will now return in some measure to Presidental candidates until the next prize fight is definitely announced.

How rapid has been the material progress of the last half century is incidentally indicated by the recent death, at an age of seventy-five of the man who made the dis-

THERE is at least one advantage in the continuance of the inclement weather. It keeps back the crop of spring poets.

ONE of the meanest forms of fraud extant is that of extorting money by false promises of employment to men seeking work, and anyone convicted of such prac severity.

IN THE UPPER WALES. SECRETARY BLAINE is suffering from a

old and did not deem it prudent to leave his house yesterday.

ABBE LA FLAMME, a professor in the University of Quebec, has been nominated Bishop of Chicourimi, Quebec. GENERAL PALMER, like many other big

men, including Congressman Springer, has a little wife. Mrs. Palmer is described as a

A STRIKE ACARS THE PUBLIC.

The coming strike concoal miners in ments and attractions of Parisgowns, which she is fond of wearing, and which become her so well as to make her look as youthful as a young girl.

VICE-PRESIDENT MORTON is reported to

e a man of many charities, who in a quiet way give tens of thousands of dollars to the of all uncharitableness from the partisar THE trustees of Dartmouth College have established a lectureship of Biblical Litera-

ture, and invited Dr. Bartlett, whose resig nation as president of the institution goes into effect next commencement, to take it at salary of \$1,800. THE late Dr. George Kingsley was the

last survivor of the distinguished trio of brothers, of whom Charles Kingsley was the est known to the outer world. He was man of extensive scientific attainments, ar ble physician and a brilliant wit

### THE BLUE LAW DECISION

Only a Temporary Victory Scored by Law and Order Workers.

vening Leader, ] ' Judge Porter this morning rendered a de cision affirming the finding of Alderman Robe in the Law and Order suits against Sunday newspapers, and thereby laying down the law that the Sunday press is not even a "reasonable necessity," as counsel or the appellants ably sought to demon strate.

We presume that Judge Porter has acted according to his lights, such as they are, and we have no criticism to offer concerning the type of judicial acumen that can recognize the limited enactment of 1794 as totally ob-literating the reasonable privileges of half a

milition of citizens in 1892.
Suffice it to say that the Sunday newspapers, relying on the justice of their cause, will appeal to the Supreme Court of the State for a decision that will be conclusive.
If it should appear from the flat of that tribunal that the application of the blue laws has expanded on the principle of proressive harassment so as needs of later generations in the same cat egory with the things which were not neces sities a hundred years ago, it will then remain only to apply to the Legislature and prove by the repeal of the act of 1794 the olly of its oppressive enforceme

FIGHTING NATURAL GAS BATES.

When Fuel Is Turned Off From El Works the Manager Turns It On,

FINDLAY, March 3.-[Special.]-Last night the Board of Gas Trustees shut off the gas from under the furnaces of the Findlay Electric Light Company for non-payment of the recently established rates. B. P. Foster, the recently established rates. B. P. Foster, the manager of the electric light works, took a sledge hammer, and breaking the gate, turned on the ras again.

To-day the trustees made arrangements for having Foster arrested for violating a city ordinance, which prohibits anyone from turning on massafter being shut off for failure to pay bills, but the manager anticipated this move by going to Ottawa, where the Circuit Court is in session, and obtained warrants for the arrest of the trustees for contempt of court, the matter of rates for gas being in litigation.

The Dubs Evangelical Faction WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., March 1-The fiftythird annual meeting of the Central Penn-sylvania Conference of the Evangelical Church convened here to-day, Bishop &.

Duos presiding. There is a large attendance
of ministers. Rules governing the conference were adopted and a secret session was
held for the examination of the moral and
official conduct of its members.

St. PAUL, March & .- Before the close o their meeting the Republican State Central Committee authorized a committee to inves tigate the law making system of Switzer land, which requires that laws shall be rati-fied by a vote or the people after their pas-sage by the Legislature.

it. Louis Globe-Democrat. 1
Alger and Blair could swap booms with-

CAUSTIC CONGRESSMEN.

sare, Watson and Simpson Make Things Lively in the House-The Former on Personal Privilege, Mr. Simpson on Sen-ator Cullom-Senator Dubois Retains

WASHINGTON, March 3.—There was a vely scene in the House this morning, when sepresentative Watson, the leader of the People's party, arose to a question of privi-lege and deneunced the correspondent of the Atlanta Constitution for accusing him of improper motives in voting with the Repub-licans in the recent Craig-Stewart election contest. Mr. Watson caused to be read from tion from its Washington correspondent, who is the Speaker's clerk, wherein it was stated that Mr. Watson had voted in favor of the Republican contestes because he expected financial aid from the party in his next race or Congress.
"It has not been long, Mr. Speaker," said

Mr. Watson, "since my good name was all the property I had on this earth; since it was to me both house and home, and the time has not come yet when I possess anything that is dearer to me. I am as humble, I trust, as the humblest member of this I trust, as the humblest member of this House, but if any member of it charges me, either directly or indirectly in the cowardly langua e of insinuation, with having acted corruptly as a sworn juror in passing upon a law question in this House, he shall get my answer as plainly, as sternly, and as promptly delivered, as honesty and courage require it to be made. If one of these reading clerks, Mr. Speaker, were, through the public journais, to denounce as corrupt a member of this House, it would startle every member of the shouse who knew of that charve, but when the clerk of the Speaker of this House denounces, through public print, a gentleman whom he knows to be the political opponent of the gentleman to whom he is clerk, then it certainly becomes still more significant, and the justification of the reply is still more complete.

Flattest Kind of Contradiction.

Flattest Kind of Contradiction. "That statement, Mr. Speaker, so far as it retends to state the facts, is false. The peaker of this House knows it to be false; he gentleman who wrote it knows it to be false; and every man in this House knows it to be false. He says that the case was so plainly in favor of the Democrat contestant that only 17 Republicans voted to keep the sitting member in his chair. That is absositting member in his chair. That is absolutely faise; and the Speaker of this House knows it, and his clerk ought to have known it, and every member of this House knows is. [Applause.] Every Republican in his seat, saying two, voted to retain the Republican in his seat; and the two Republicans who voted against their party associates were met and overmatched—met by three Democrats outside of the despised lepers, who are known as "third party" men." [Laughter.]

"There were three Republicans who voted against Mr. Stewart," interrupted Mr. Haughen.
"Then it is a set-off, and the three Repub "Then it is a set-off, and the three Republicans did what they thought was only their duty as sworn jurors; and the three Democrats who voted were men whose loyalty to the party cannot be questioned. Mr. Cockrin, of New York, is one of the calefs of National Democracy. [Laughter.] He is supposed by any test to come up to all the requirements of loyalty and honesty. The others were Mr. Babbits, of Wisconsin, and Mr. Hall, of Minnesota. These three loyal and stanch Democrats voted against their party. Why? Because, upon the testimony and upon the law it was a question on which good lawyers could honestly differ.

good lawyers could honestly differ. Patience at an Utter End. "Ever since I have been here this clerk of the Speaker has thought it his duty to deride me, ridicule me, and misrepresent me. In the article which I have sent to the Speaker's desk the climax is reached; the ime when silence was prudent and good colley is past. The time when any man, b

"mite of a woman."

PROF. A. T. FREE, Secretary of the American College and Educational Society, of Boston, Mass., has been elected President of Yankton College.

The probability is that A. R. Farquhar, of York, will succeed Hon, Benjamin Whitman as Executive Commissioner of the Pennsylvania Board of World's Fair Managers.

PRIVATE SECRETARY HALFORD says that the President and party are having a very pleasant time, free from interruptions, and will probably not return to Washington before Monday.

KATE FIELD does not despise the allurements and attractions of Parisgowns, which become the following railroad companies to give special rates to commercial travels.

to give special rates to commercial travelers. Mr. Otis of Kansas, antagonized the fundamental principle upon which in ter-S:ate commerce law was founded.

Amendments to Kill the Bill. Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, offered as neadment providing that nothing in the bill shall be construed to probibit any com mon carrier from granting reduced rates of ransportation to passengers or making reduced rates for freight.

Mr. Harries, of Minnesota, offered an amendment, providing that any common carrier may give reduced rates to members of the G. A. R. when traveling to or from ry annual encampment. In speaking of the bill, Mr. Simpson, of

In speaking of the bill, Mr. Simpson, of Kansas, re erred to the author of the interState commerce act (Senator Cullom) as an 
"iniquifous railroad attorney," when he was 
promptly called to order by Mr. Lind, of 
Minnesota. Mr. Simpson expressed his willingness to withdraw the "iniquitous," but 
this would not satisfy Mr. Lind, who insisted 
that Mr. Simpson's remarks were clearly out 
of order. Mr. Simpson then withdrew the 
entire expression. or order. Ar. Simpson then windrew the entire expression.

The demand of the previous question was voted down—50 to 70—and pending action on the amendments, the morning hour expired and the House adjourned. The bill will now go on the calendar of unfinished business.

Dubois Holds on to His Seat. In the Senate to-day the House bill authorizing the Postmaster General to credit the late postmaster at Indianapolis, Aquilla

Jones, Sr., with the sum of \$2 438, was called up and passed. Mr. Call then gave notice at although he had intended to address the Senate to-day on the resolutions intro duced by him relative to the interference of railroads in Florida Senatorial elections, in his speech until next Monday. The Senate resumed consideration of the Idaho contest, being addressed by Mr. Gray

in support of the claims of Clargett, the contestant. Mr. Hiegins, who signed the majority report, made an arrument in justification of it and of Mr. Dubois 'right to the seat. Further arguments were made by Mr. Stewart in behalf of Mr. Clargett's right to the seat, and by Mr. Mitchell in behalf of Mr. Dubois. Finally, at 3 o'clock, the debate was closed and the voting began. The question on the minority resolutions in favor of Mr. Clargett's right to the seat was decided in the negative—yeas, 7; nays, 55. The affirmative votes were given by Messrs. George, Gorman, Harris, Kyle, Morgan, Pasco and Stewart. The vote was then taken on the majority resolutions affirming the right of Mr. Dubois to retain his seat, and it was decided in the affirmative—veas, 55: nays, 5. The negative votes were given by Messrs. George, Harris, Kyle, Pasco and Stewart. The Democratic Senators who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. Bate, Berry, Call, Carlisia. Chilton, Cock. ell, Coke, Colquitt, Gibson, Hill, Kenna, McPherson, Morgan, Palmer, Pugh, Turple, Vest, Vilas, Voorbees, Waltham and White.

The Senate has ratified the protocols and treaty making the United States a party to the protection of patents in all of the signatory contrices. in support of the claims of Clargett, the the convention of Berne, relating to the protection of patents in all of the signatory countries. The Senate adopted a resolution providing that the agreement is not to be in derogation of the existing United States statutes relating to patents.

### BOUNTY PAID FOR SUGAR.

to Far Nearly Three Millions Have Beer Paid to Cane Growers. Washington, March 3 .- A statement pre

pared by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in regard to sugar bounty shows that 2,523 claims for bounty, amounting to \$5,914,654, have been received, and that 925 claims, amounting to \$2,925,620, have been claims, amounting to \$2,925,020, have been paid. The payments were as follows: On oane sugar, \$2.715,745; on beet sugar, \$215,405, and on sorghum, \$2.686.

The bounty on came sugar was distributed as follows: Louisiana, \$2.580,917; Texas, \$129,-627; Florida, \$5,204. The beet sugar bounty was distributed as follows: Nebraska, \$58,5274; California, \$139,634; Utah, \$28,808. The entire sorghum bounty was paid to residents of Kansas.

A License Law Possible for Iowa. DES MOINES, March & The prohibition question came up again to day in the State question came up again to day in the State Senate in the consideration of the Gatch bill providing for county local option. In presenting it Senator Gatch went against the wishes of all but one of his Republican colleagues. People, who are in a position to know, say there are enough votes in the House to pass the bill if it goes through the beaute, so the prospects for a license law are good. LOUBET'S CARINET AND THE CHURCH

He Says the Clergy Must Submit to the Law and the Chamber Upholds Him. PARIS, March 8.—At opening session of the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Prime Minister Loubet and the other members of the new Cabinet entered the Chamber and took their sents. M. Loubet immediately afterward ascended the tribune and read the declaration of Ministerial policy. He referred to the difficulties of the tasks of the Ministry, and said they relied upon the clearness of the declaration to enable the Chamber to say a the outset whether the Ministry were to primary object of the Ministerial policy, he said, was the defense of all the laws of the Republic, especially the laws relative to military, patriotism, equality and education, which were the source of all national spirit and the fundamental guarantee of liberty of

which were the source of all national spirit and the fundamental guarantee of liberty of conscience.

"The relations now existing in France between Church and State have given rise," M. Loubet continued, "to many incidents and to varied discussions. These have involved questions so numerous and so complete as to obscure the underlying principles. We have not light enough, as yet, on the principles involved, to guide us in this matter; but is it not our duty to consider whether we are not called upon to prepare the way for the separation of Church and State, even though we may not believe that there exists in the country a majority favorable to the carrying out of such a measure? It is recognized, of course, to be our duty to maintain firmly the existing legislation based upon the Concordat, which we shall apply in the true spirit of its requirements. The Concordat assures the position and rights of the clergy. At the same time, it imposes on them whatever their rank may be, certain strict obligations. They not only owe obedience to the national laws, but are bound to confine themselves to their ministry and to keep aloof from party struggles, and discussions. We shall unhesitatingly require from all the observance of these obligations, and we believe that we are armed with sufficient power to enforce such observance."

After the deciaration was read, the Government, replying to a question, denied that there was any engavement between the

After the decisration was read, the Government, replying to a question, denied that there was any engagement between the Government and the Pope. The debate on this subject was continued to great length, and finally a motion approving the Government's attitude on the clerical question was carried by a vote of 341 to 31. The Ministerial statement has been received coolly by the public, and it is regarded as a poor composition. It pleases nobody. It is regarded as leaving the clerical question in status quo ante.

GOOD AND EVIL IN PAPERS.

No Line Should Be Drawn Between the Secular and the Religious,

The Rev. Dr. Rviance, in his sermon of last Sunday in St. Mark's Church, on "The Good and Evil in Newspapers," said that "some of our secular journals are larger hearted, more generous in spirit, more just in judgment, more active in true charity, and more truly Christian than most of our so-called religious newspapers." This is a broad and notable remark; but the preacher ought not thus to have drawn a line between secular and religious journalism, or put them in separate camps. The Sun, for example, is a religious as well as a secular journal; it deals with the interests of men's spirits as well as with the affairs of this life and the motions of the world: it seeks the moral as well as the material welfare of mankind; it aims to proclaim the truth in all the spheres of thought. No lesser mission than this is worthy of a paper that possesses the opportunity of in-fluencing the course of human thought and

We affirm that is improper to put all papers into two separate camps, the religious camp and the secular camp. A paper may be both secular and religious. It is to be assumed that, in speaking of religious papers, the preacher referred to the papers of sectarianism. And we fear that very of sectarianism. And we fear that very many of these papers are deserving of the criticism which he applied to "most of them." In reading many of them, week atter week, we cannot help, seeing how true it is that they lack those qualities which the Rev. Dr. Rylance accuses them of lacking, such as largeness of heart, generosity of thought, fairness of judgment, and true charity. Alas! how many among them are small-hearted, petty brained, narrow-chested, blear-eyed, purnosed, ill-informed, unreasoning, unjust, uncharitable, bigoted, presamptuous, and wholly unworthy to be called religious. Among the many hundreds of "so-called religious papers" there are happily some that can be perused with pleasure and praised with propriety; yet how very small is the with propriety: yet how very small is the proportion that display those supernal mer-its which ought always to be associated with the word religion!

### RIGHTS OF CORPORATIONS.

They Can Be Gusted From Powers Not Authorized by Their Franchises. COLUMBUS, O., March 3 .- [Special.]-The following is the substance of the syllabus by the Supreme Court in the "Standard Oil ouster" case: An agreement, by which all or a majority of the stockholders of a corporation transfer their stocks to certain true tees, in consideration of the agreement of the stockholders, of other companies and of the members of limited partnerships, en-gaged in the same business to do likewise, and who are to receive all dividends made by the several companies and limited partnerships from which as a common fund, dividend are to be made by the trustees to the hold ers of the trust certificates, tends to the creation of a monopoly to control production as well as prices, and is against public

tion as well as prices, and is against public.

A proceeding in que warranto to forfeit the charter of a corporation must, under section 6739, Revised Statutes, be commenced within five years after the act complained of was done, whether commenced by the State on relation of the Attorney General, or otherwise. But a corporation may be ousted by such proceeding from the exercise of a power or franchise not conferred by law, where the same has not been exercised for a term of 20 years.

BERING SEA MATTER CLOSED.

And So Far as Known, No Agreement Has And So Far as Known, No Agreement Has
Been Reiched.

Washington, March 3.—The Joint English
and United States Commission on the Bering Sea Fisheries held a long session at the
State Department this afternoon, and practically concluded its deliberations. The
members are pledged to secreey and it is
therefore impossible to obtain any official
information as to the result of their conferences.

There is good reason however, for the prevalent belief that the commissioners failed entirely in their endeavors to reach a satisfactory agreement as to the best method of conducting the seal fishing industry with a view to the preservation of the species.

Compressed Air for Street Cars. CHICAGO, March 3 .- This evening the my tery was probably solved regarding the ex-ceedingly liberal ordinance granting the and Smoke Abating Company. The an-nouncement is now made that the object is to supplant the present grip and cable sys-tem for street cars using of compressed air.

DEATHS HERE A'D ELSEWHERE. Obltuary Notes

CAPTAIN PERCIVAL, alde-de Duke of Albany, is dead, SIE JOHN GOODE, the well-known English civil engineer, is dead in London. JOHN FOURTS, a well-known wholesale and re-tall grocer, died at his home in East Liverpool early yesterday morning.

JUDGE T. N. VAN DYER, one of the most prominent men of Rest Trinesses, died Wednesday ingut at the home of his son, in Rome, Ga.

PRESIDENT VAN ZANDT, of the Binebeard Mining Company, of Minneapolis, which collapsed Monday, died suddenly in London Wednesday, probably from heart disease. CAPTAIN JOE B. KINNEY, at one time an old ALEXANDER MITCHELL, one of the oldest bust ness men in Pittston, aged 73 years, died yester-tay. He was the father of the well-known coal operator, William Mitchell, who opened the great till Creek mine operated by Thomas Waddell

BEV. EDWARD PINERFON. a missionary dead of yellow fever at Bahia, Brazil. He was E years old. He graduated at Lane Theolog Semi-ary last May and married Miss Gibson Cinchunati, who shortly afterward accompa him to Brazil, whither he was sent by the Freterian Board of Missions. terian Board of Missions.

A. J. SAWYER, the well-known elevator and grain man, died at Minneapolis yesterday morning of a complication of diseases. Ho was the owner of the elevated line in North Dakota and Minneapola with terminals at Superior and Minneapolis. By was in Washington last week opposing the anti-option bill, and it is thought that overwork that hastered his death.

THE READING DEAL INQUIRY. Attorney General Hensel Hears Counsel

and Takes the Case to Consider. HARRISSURG, March 3.—The hearing in the Reading deal was opened to-day at noon by Attorney General Hensel. Neither Powderly, Cassett, nor any representatives of the Pennsylvania Railroad were present. A. A. McLeod, President and General Man-ager of the Philadelphia and Reading Comager of the Philadelphia and Reading Company, was present, as were also many of the leading officials of the railroads interested in the combine. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad was represented by John G. Johnson, Thomas Hunker and James D. Campeell; the Lehigh Valley by Henry S. Baker, J. F. Gowan and M. E. Oimstead; the New Jersey Central by Biohard Dale, Samuel Dickson. The leases of the New Jersey Central and Lehigh Valley railroads were presented to the Attorney General by counpresented to the Attorney General by coun-sel with request that they be not given out

for publication.

Mr. Johnson presented maps showing the tines of the different railroads controlled by the combine. Attorney General Hensel said the substance of the complaint that had reached his office was that these roads were direct competitors, and that there was a vio-lation of the Constitution. He invited any person who felt aggrieved by the combine to present their side of the matter. Mr. Johnson said the roads expected that there would be somebody present who would do more than writing letters, and asked that counsel be allowed to retire a few minutes to confer as to what course to pursue. After a brief consultation Mr. Johnson asked that he be allowed to make a few statements to show that the Constitution had not been violated.

he be allowed to make a few statements to show that the Constitution had not been violated.

Mr. Johnson said this was not a case in which it was necessary to secure the intervention of the Attorney General. If any private citizen feels that the law is violated he can get his redress in the courts. Mr. Johnson said that during the whole year at tidal points there has been a steady price of 18 to 19 cents per ton less than the price of coal in Pennsylvania. This state of affairs is not beneficial to the Common wealth. This move of the Reading Company is to eleminate the middle man. He contended that this case was not parallel to that of the South Penn and Beech Creek railroads.

Mr. Johnson said there has not been competition in the past ten years between the Lehigh Valley and the Susquehaona Railroad, which is the leased line in this State of the New Jersey Central.

Samuel Dixon, of counsel for the New Jersey Central Railroad, followed Mr. Johnson. He said the leases that they held were secured three years before the present constitution went into effect, and contended that there was competition between all of the roads in the combine.

A sensation was sprung by Matthew Long, of Haralton who had cume in after the

there was competition between all of the roads in the combine.

A sensation was sprung by Matthew Long, of Hazelton, who had come in after the hearing commenced. He presented a petition, numerously signed by residents of his vicinity, imploring the State to take action. He theu spoke as follows: "I cannot speak as a lawyer; I am simply a miner, and represent a great mass of working people. The coal business in our vicinity amounts to \$100,000 per month, and if the State takes no action the combine means ruin to hundreds. I assert that the Constitution has been violated." Mr. Long instanced other general facts, but said he had not expected to speak and could not go into details.

The Attorney General inquired if Mr. Johnson had any reply to make, and that gentleman said that if Mr. Long would specify at what places there had been competition before the co.abine he could disprove the statement, but he could not refute general statements. There being no one else who had anything to say on either side of the question, the Attorney General declared the hearing adjourned. He has all the papers in his possession and will hold the matter under advisement.

#### MARIE BLAINE STILL DEPIANT.

the Says She Will Not Allow Her Fathe in-Law to Besmirch Her Character, CHICAGO, March & .- Some sentiments wer given voice here to-day by Mrs. Mary Nevins Blaine, in relation to the open letter she wrote the Secretary of State. Mrs. Blaine was in Chicago en route to New York. Mrs Blaine said: "I allowed Mr. Blaine ten days in which to tell the whole truth about the treatment given me by his family and to retract the statement that it was I, and not his son, who had done the courting before our marriage. Mr. Blaine gave to the pub They convey an untruthful, unjust idea respecting me. If Mr. Blaine does not within ten days publish the full text of my letters, I will give the public letters which will prove conclusively who it was that was the wooer. lie earbied extracts from letters to his son

wooer.

"Great as Secretary Blaine is, he cannot and will not be allowed to asperse my character with impunity, and without rejoinder on my part. If he persists in his attacks on me I will teach him to regret it. He set up his love for his grandson as an excuse for an attempt to besmirch me. I love that child as my son quite as much as Mr. Blaine can love him as a grandson, and for that rea on it is my duty to see that his mother does not rest under a false charge unanswered."

## CHILR A LITTLE TOO POOR

To Make Much of a Spread at the Chicago

World's Fair. Washington, March 3-The Latin-Ameri can Department has just received from its commissioner in Chile, in the interest of the Exposition, information by cable that the Chilean congress adjourned without taking my action in regard to an appropriation fo the representation of that country at Chi 1893. No ill-feeling was expressed but the impoverished condition of the country and the lack of funds were alleged as ry and the line of this want of action.

It is, however, considered probable that then Congress meets again and the action of other South American countries becomes oward securing a good display. Many in lividuals, notwithstanding the inaction of the Government, have promised to send ex-hibits of their products, so that the country will not go unrepresented, in any event.

### DEACON TO GO PREE ON BAIL

He is Again Confronted With His Erring Wife Before a French Magistrate, CANNES, March 3 .- Mr. Deacon, the merican who shot and killed Abellle, the Frenchman, whom he discovered in his ife's bedroom at the Hotel Splendide here, was again confronted with Mrs. Deacon beore the Judge d' Instruction, at Grasse, to-

day.

Mrs. Deacon was seen as she was leaving the room in which the examination was held, and her manner appeared very deceted. Mr. Deacon is confident of his ultimate acquittal. It is probable that he will soon be liberated under substantial ball. His tool will take where in April. trial will take place in April.

NEW BALLOT LAW BLANCE.

County Commissioners Maye Been Put Into Possession of Their Papers, HARRISSUES, PA., March & -[Special]—The Secretary of State to-day furnished to the County Commissioners of each county of the State copies of forms of blanks, made the State copies of forms of blanks, made necessary to put the new ballot law into operation at the next election.

They are certificate of nomination, nomination paper, official ballot, specimen official ballot, letter to County Commissioners and Sheriffs certifying nominations, letter of transmittal to County Commissioners, letter of transmittal to Sheriffs and watcher's certificate ter of transmi

### FILTHY OLD PARAMA.

A Garbage Pile in the Main Street Fired by ntaneous Combustion

PANAMA, March 8 .- This city is threate with an epidemic. A huge garbage pile in ront of the Biar and Herald office took fire on Saturday by spontaneous combustion.
Instead of allowing it to burn out the prefect thought best to turn prisoners to work and dig up the whole foul mass, upon which water was continually played in four streams during Sunday and Monday. To-day the atmosphere in the vicinity is almost insufferable, and many fear that disease germs have been released in the air.

Sr. Paul, March 3 .- The work of providin goes on with undiminished activity. In the State Auditor's office yesterday \$3 contract State Auditor's office yesterday 33 contracts for 50 years each were taken out on leases about to expire. New companies were presented and yesterday legally incorporated, with an aggregate capital stock of \$15,000,000, upon which the State levies an incorporation fee of \$4,550. Including the companies incorporated Tuesday, the State is \$23,150 richer than on Monday. LENTEN QUIET BROKEN.

The Marriage of Miss Eather Little and Mr. John House Pleasantly Disturbs the Commencement of the Season of Rest-Matters of Miner Moment.

of Rest-Matters of Minor Moment.

THE Lenten quietness had a slight variation yesterday in Miss Esther Little's marriage to Mr. John House. Somebody quick at analogy called it a little house ceremony. In other words, it was a comparatively quiet attair, confined in a great degree to the friends of the bride and groom, the lat-ter of whom is blessed with an uncommonly the friends of the bride and groom, the latter of whom is blessed with an uncommonly large connection. The ceremony took place at 6 o'clock, the Rev. Dr. Eaton, of the Oakland M. E. Church, officiating. The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Tate, of Oakland, and was married from her mother's house, a bijou residence on Forbes street. Holiday attire was the rule everywhere, the house being most prettily arranged with plants, admirably distributed in groups at all available spots. The decorations were yellow. The ceremony took place in the drawing room, where the bride and groom were attended during the interesting occasion by these young ladies: Miss Beulah B. Little, the bride's sister, as maid of honor, and Miss Lillian J. Smith, of Chicago, as bridesmaid, and Dr. Jones, of Philadelphia, the bridegroom's cousin, as best man. The bride wore a fashionable, conventional wedding gown of heavy silk, her attendants appearing in more simple gowns. The bride carried one of the most successful of Patterson's creations in bouquets that has been seen this season. It was formed solely of white violets, mingled with exquisite silver adianthm tern. Yards upon yards of white baby ribbon were knotted round the stems, little clusters of the violets being fastened in it, until there were almost as many violets out of the bunch as in it. The groom's boutconiere was composed of a perie rose and a bud and was also very pretty.

Among the gnesty representing the House family were: Mr. John Bucher, Miss Irene Watts, of Lewisburg: Miss Nellie Jones and Dr. Ashcroit, of Philadelphia; Mr. Melvin House, of New York, and Mr. James House, of Ohio.

Ohio.

A reception followed at the bride's house, after which Mr. and Mrs. House left on the wedding journey. A number of affairs await their return, among them being a reception by Mrs. William Moreland and one by Mr. and Mrs. William H. House, the groom's parents. They will take up their residence in a house given to them by Mrs. Tate, the bride's mother.

A PLEASANT event of vesterday was Mrs. Black's and Mrs. Fricke's fancy work party at Mrs. Black's house, the Boulevard. It was from 1 to 4, and drew a large number of young people from the two cities, particu-larly the East End.

VARVER SWILL TO THE RESCRE

A Crew of British Seamen Owe Their Safety to American Perseverance,

New York, March 3.—[Special.] — The Savannah line steamship, City of Birmingham, arrived here to-day. Her master, Cap-tain Charles S. Burg, told how he saved the Akaba, Captain Burg resorted to the old trick of drafting a line to the Akaba. The overjoyed men on the Akaba fished up the buoy and got the line, to which the men on the Savannah steamship bent a 4-inch hawser; after this had been grasped by the Akaba's crew, and hauled in a few feet, an I-inch manilla hawser was bent to it on the lity of Birmingham. Another line was iriited down to the Akaba, and the steel lawser of the Akaba was hauled aboard the

hawser of the Akaba was hauled aboard the Yankee steamship.

The manilla hawser parted when the Akaba had 19 fathoms under her, and the strain fell on the steel cable. The cable was fast to seeven pairs of heavy wrought iron bitts on the deck of the Savannah steamship. It did not break, but the bitts were twisted from the deck and a big section of the City of Birmingham's bulwarks was carried away. Again a line was drifted down to the Akaba, and the plucky Americans succeeded, slowly and laboriously, in towing their British friends 40 miles to sea. The weather moderated and the seas subsided somewhat, enabling the City of Birmingham to tow her through the capes, with the assistance of the Boston Towboat Company's tugs Underwriter and Taurus, which had put out from Newport News.

CATROLICS RITTERLY SCORED

Kansas Methodists Denounce Congress for Its Treatment of the Carlisle School. KANSAS CITY, March 3 .- At to-day's session of the annual Methodist Conference of the Kansas district the report of the Commistee in State of the Country was presented and adopted. The report made a distinct attack upon the Roman Catholic Church. The pre-amble said:

"The Kansas Conference of the Methodist Church has long observed the insidious en-croachment of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in the direction of public affairs, the dread of the so-called Catholic vote with dread of the so-called Catholic vote with which it was attempted to inspire time-serving politicians, the malevoient influ-ences of its active lobbying in national, State and municipal legislation, and the large sums of public money it has secured for its schools, greatly disproportionate to the membership among its people, and wholly unwarranted by the educational re-sults their schools have accommished." sults their schools have accomplished."

The resolutions scored the House of Representatives for its action in regard to the Carlisle, Pa., Indian School and Captain Pratt, manager of the school. They commended the school, its work and Captain

Grim Death Vetoes a Wedding. WEST ELIZABETH, PA., March 3 .- I Spe The body of Miss Mary Ann McGuire, who died from injuries received in the wreck here last Thursday evening, was buried in the Catholic cemetery this morning. She was engaged to be married to Nochokas Tobin. Tobin was at her bedside all the time, and his last favor for his sweetheart was to hold the candle in her hand when she was dying.

World's Fair Grounds Too Small. CHICAGO, March 3 .- In spite of the im mensity of the limit provided for the dis-play at the World's Fair, it is found necessary to enlarge it. Chief Ives said to-day that two foreign nations alone have asked for as much space as the great building af-fords, leaving nothing for the rest of the

The Whaleback as a Man of War. Chicago Herald. Its inventor claims that the whaleback

ship would make a very powerful man o' war. If it will enable us to whale back the foes that may undertake to whale us it ought rtainly to be added to the navy

May Have to Erect Bi-Chloride Asylumi Washington Post.) The country may yet be compelled erect asylums for the victims of the chloride of gold habit.

THROUGH RURAL GLASSES. THE more the McKinley bill is tested the

better its practical workings are appreciated. Its effect on wages is to keep them up-Springen's free binding twine bill is just ! nehe behind the times. That bird's nest ongs to fast year and there are no eggs in tt.—Forrest Republican.
This free wool policy of the Democrate

seems likely to prove as unpopular as the free trude policy which cost them the Presidency in 1888.—Eric Dispatch. SENATOR QUAT'S plan of permitting Republican voters to express their choice for United States Senator at the primaries, is meeting with great favor with the people, and Mercer county is not behind in submitting the queetion to the voters.—Greenville

WHETHER Democrats pass a silver bill or not they will have to meet the issue before the people. The fine theory already made out by the Hills and Springers has already gone into "innocuous desuetude." The people cannot be bamboozled by a lot of

hariatans .- 8 merset Herald. Ir reciprocity could be made to fail of to result in harm to the country, Democratic joy would overflow. Since, however, it is proving triumphant and is winning great advantages for American industry, its Demo-cratic enemies are being forced to drink a bitter cup.—Clearfield Journal.

THERE is a notable improvement in the ex-There is a notable improvement in the expectations of Republicans as to winning the Presidental contest. The causes of defeat in 1890 are now thoroughly understood, the most prominent being the misrepresentations as to the effects of the McKinley bill. Now that the success of that law has been fully demonstrated, the situation takes on an entirely different aspect.—Norrigonal Heroid. CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-The colossal statue of the republic at the World's Fair will be a female figure 75 feet high.

-A Philadelphia saloon has a sign in the window which reads: "A bi-chloride-of-gold sandwich with every drink."

—All other things being equal, a baritone voice in a man and a contralto voice in a woman will wear better and last longer than any of the others.

-There is a man living in Calhoun, Ga, 70 years old, who boasts that he never wore a pair of boots, bought a sait of clothes, white shirt or any store clothes in his life, or wore a collar or necktie.

—A French company is now building a street car line in Tashkend, the capital of Russian Turkestan, where, not very many years ago, any white man who had visited the place would have lost his head. -Old "Aunt" Sukey Coats, who died in

Dublin, Ga., last week, was reputed to be 119 years old. She was a professional name, and her death suddenly occurred white returning home from filling an engagement at a sick bed.

-While a young man was sitting in a San Francisco theater the other nights wandering rat sought refuge under his cons tails. He was unaware of its presence until, reaching for something from his hip pecket, he was severely bitten in the hand. -A dispatch from Danville, Ill., su-nounces the birth in that place of two stris

—A Mississippi man who has counted the number of seeds in a bushel of various grains found that corn went 72,180; wheat 830,000; peas, 109,000; cotton seed, 164,166. This tem would have more vaine if it stated the kind of corn, wheat and peas selected for the experiment.

whose bodies are grown together face to face. There are four fully-developed face and hands, both bodies being grown solidly together. They are reported alive and well.

-The most accomplished negro voodoo in the United States lives near the small creek of Gooseneck, in the Indian Territory, 40 miles from the Kansas line. His house is alive with snakes and rats, and is adorned with bones and skulls. His many followers believe hum implicities.

believe him implicitly. -A South African mining journal says the surfaces of numerous boulders have been polished by the constant rubbing of countless herds of large game, such as the widebeest. These examples of the attrition of rocks by animals are found in a good many parts of the Transvaal.

-According to the American Angler a

Mrs. Stagg last year captured, with the rod, 13 tarpon in as many days in the gulf. The total length of the fish footed up 35 feet 4 inches, the total weight 1774 pounds, and 8 hours and 53 minutes in actual play. The -A new viaduct over the River Lea, in Bolivia, for the Antofogasta Railroad, is de-

It is 9,833 feet above the sea level, and the height of the viaduct above the river is 4,008 feet. It is 10,497 feet long, the highest pillar is 3,738 feet, and the weight of the structure is 9,115 tons. -Two Olympia, Wash., women caught a big gray rat in a trap the other morning, but, as there was no man about the house, the rat was suffered to live in the trap several days, while he was carefully fed and cherished by his captors. While the ladies were waiting for a man to come and kill the rat, he died through sheer kindness and high living.

-A party of fox hunters around Cleveland, deciding that "reynard" was too tame to follow longer, liberated a wild mountain wolf from Kansas. By the time the flerce animal had bitten off a finger of one hunter, torn holes in the boots of three or four more, killed two dogs and severely wounded sev-eral others, the fox hunters, a ter killing him, decided they had enough of that kind of sport of sport.

-The modern counterpart of the man who recovered his lost eyes by a second jump into a bramble bush is found in the person of A. A. Hubbard, of Stetson, Me. person of A. A. Huddard, of Scesson, me.
The other day Hubbard dislocated his
shoulder by falling from an ox cart, and
while on the way to a neighboring lawyer's
his horse twitched the sleich in some way
so that the shoulder was forced back into its

-It is related that at the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Sumner Soule, of Freeport, Me., recently, the minister, in the course of a long prayer, said: "O, Lord, give grace to some soul to-day." As the groom was known familiarly as "Sum" Soule, and as his bride's first name was Grace, the prayer was an-swered satisfactorily, although the clergy-man was unconscious of having said any-thing so well fitting the occasion.

-The elster (pica candata) is a bird that s respected and feared throughout South Germany. It belongs to the raven tribe, and is about the size of a dove, with black and white feathers and long pointed tail. It builds its nests in orchards, and its life is sacred. If it is seen three times in succession on the same house top, in a place remote from its home, it it believed to be a sure sign of death in that house. If it flies over a nouse where anyone is ill, and gives its peculiar cry, the sick person is sure to die, but if it does not scream the patient may

-The woods and fields and the very air of Maine are full of the signs of spring, and if shead of time this year, the robins, blue-birds, frogs and butterflies are very much out of their reckoning. Bobins, fat and out of their reckoning. Hoolins, lat and saucy, are making merry in various locali-ties from the Androscoggin to the Penob-scot, May flowers have bloomed in Otis, bu-terfiles have been seen at Clark's Island, and caterpillars have appeared in Calaia.
The hills and fields about Portland are bare,

and song sparrows, robins and bluebirds have gone to building nests in Deering's Oaks. It has been a strange winter. -An example of the cunning of gulls was observed at Tacoma when several alighted on a bunch of logs that had been in the water for a long time, with the submerged sides thick with barnacles. One was a big, gray fellow, who seemed to be the captain. He walked to a particular log, stood on one He walked to a particular log, stood on one side of it close to the water, and then uttered peculiar cries. The other gulls came and perched on the same side of the log, which, under their combined weight, rolled over several inches. The gulls, step by step, kept the log rolling until the barnacles showed above the water. The birds picked eagerly at this food, and the log was not abandoned until every barnacle had been picked.

TRIFLING HUMORESOURS

Bagley-I understand you have a place in Mrs. Stepson's affections?

Brace—Yes, but I have hopes that the favorite won't start...—New York Herald. She got a red ear and I kissed the lass For I thought 'twas the thing to do,

-New York Press Mys. Hamonex (the boss)-Really, Mr. crimp, you shouldn't complain of my rates; I find t hard to pay my debts. Scrimp (grimly)—If you paid in advance, Madam, s you make others do you would have n

Impatient Guest-I wish you would hurry up that beefsteak. I've waited already is minutes for it. Waiter (erect and dignified)—Get it for you as soon as it's ready, sir. We don't do things here by pressing a button. This ain't no Hill Convention, sir, -Chicago Tribuns.

She measured out the butter with a very solemn air; The milk and sugar also, and she took the greatest care
care
count the eggs correctly and to add a little bit
baking-powder, which, you know, beginners

off omit.

Then she stirred it all together and she baked is
full an hour;
But she never quite forgave herself for leaving out
the flour. Wool-I never saw a man who could

scrape an acquaintance like Brush. Van Pelt—What is his business? Wooi—He is a barber.—New York Hero "The boss has got his back up this morning."
"Is that so? Then we've got to hump ourselves."

The' Joseph dropped into a pit, No record doth rehearse His making such a great mistake

Seeker-It amuses me to hear people talk about having regard for posterity, and wanting friure generations to think well of them. It's aboutd! I, for one, don's propose to spend my time worrying about those who come after me. Sagrman—Don't, ch? Maybe you din't worry last night at the club when your wife came after you,—Somered Nece.