******* BRIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME

TO-MORROW'S DISPATCH

Col. A. K. McClure Will Give Some Unwritten History of EX-GOVERNOR CURTIN.

The Beauties of the Jungfrau and Alpine Scenery

BY MARK TWAIN.

HERE ARE SOME OTHER TREATS. HUSTLING EMPEROR WILLIAM, NOMINATION OF HARRISON, FRESH NIHILISTIC PLOTS. RUNNING BROAD JUMP, By Walter C. Dohm.

MARIE BLAINE'S WOOING, By Bessle I JAPAN'S DANCE OF SOULS,

Besides these there will be an article on the Greek Riddles by the professor of Greek at Johns Hopkins. A page is devoted to fashions and other topics for women. Fresh literature for young folks. Newest things in science. A Lenten sermon by Rev. George Hodges. A column of numer from Bob Bur

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The Dispatch.

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 8, 1846 Vol. 6, No. 2 .- Entered at Pittsburg Postoffic

Business Office-Corner Smithfield and Diamond Streets. News Rooms and Publishing House 78 and 80 Diamond Street, in

New Dispatch Building. TASTERN ADVERTISING OFFICE, BOOM 76, TRIBUNE BUILDING, NEW YORK, where complete files of THE DISPATCH can always be found. Foreign advertisers appreciate the convenience. Home advertisers and friends of THE DISPATCH, while in New York, are also made welcome.

THE DISPATOH is repularly on sale at Brentano's, i Inion Square, New York, and I Are de l'Opera, Paris, France, where anyone who has been disappointed at a hotel news stand can obtain it.

TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

POSTAGE PRES IN THE UNITED STATES.

SUNDAY DISPATCH, One Year 250 WEIRLY DISPATCE, One Year 123
THE DAILY DISPATCH is delivered by carriers at bleents per week, or, including Sunday Edition, at Eocents per week.

PITTSBURG, SATURDAY, MARCH 5. TWELVE PAGES

LESSONS TO LEARN.

While the iron market is at present in a any great despondency. The result is confessedly due to over pro-duction, and that of course has been involved by miscalculation on the part of those investing their capital in this industry. The existing condition cannot last long and a change is bound to take the form of an improvement.

Meanwhile there are other lessons to be learned besides the most obvious one that caution should be exercised in making investments which are likely to endanger a glutting of the market. For one thing, our iron manufacturers turned their attention sufficiently to the extension of their market in foreign fields. There has not been enough enterprise in bidding for the demands of South America, while there is temporary depression at home. Then, too, the unusual competition should show once more that necessity is the mother of invention, and lead to economical improvements in many of the existing wasteful uses of fuel. Expenses again can be push the improvement of our waterways cruelty and violence of a brutal mob. and urge the building of the ship canal to connect lakes and rivers.

proportion to their seriousness, the unsatisfactory state of affairs will hasten toward its end, and its repetition may be prevented by a little more foresight than erty in a section where the ethics of has been shown in the past.

STANFORD'S STAB AT SILVER. It is a little difficult to judge from the telegraphic summary of the Hon. Leland Stanford's new silver bill exactly what the vide that the Secretary of the Treasury shall purchase at the market price such silver bullion as may be offered, but he is not to pay over a dollar for 3711/4 grains. He is to issue for the purchase of this bullion such money as may be necessary without regard to the material of which the money thus put into circulation shall be composed. Nothing is said in the summary of the manner in which the money is to be redeemed, and the inference is that the Senator does not contemplate its

redemption at all. That the Senator wishes to have the Treasury buy all the silver of the mines of his section, and that he wants a general and unrestricted issue of paper money has been evident enough in his previous acts. That is the price which he desires the nation to pay-at least so far as the intro-Presidental nomination for Leland Stanford. But what are we to make of the provision limiting purchases to the price of \$1 for 3711/4 grains of silver? The that 41214 grains of silver shall constitute a dollar, and the complaint of the silver men has been that the Government has failed in its duty to make the obstinate markets of the world respect that law. Yet, here comes a Senator from that silvery section who, while proposing that United States Treasury shall load itself up with all the silver there is, and load the country up with an indefinite amount of paper money in exchange, also the line of temperature, wind and presays the price of silver shall always be ten per cent below its statutory coinage level. | Presidency withal.

When the Senator's constituents learn that he has gone back on the great cause | members of the Cabinet, is understood to

of boosting the price of silver to par, he will have to introduce several more land loan bills and purchase an additional State Legislature or two before he can consider himself fully rehabilitated.

THE PROPER TAX LEVY.

It is reported that the presentation of the appropriation ordinance will be again postponed for the reason that further time is needed to determine the tax rate which will be required. This reason is not valid against presenting to Councils the ordinance with a statement of the amounts appropriated, leaving the tax rate blank until the factors which determine it are settled. Indeed, on the theory that Councils will exercise their own discretion in fixing the amount of the appropriations, this is the only course that can be taken. If Councils should increase or diminish the appropriations reported by the Finance Committee the tax rate must be increased or diminished also. For that reason the appropriations should be reported at once in order to permit a thorough scrutiny of their amounts.

In the meantime, it is to be hoped that the additional time will be utilized in gaining a clear perception of the degree to which the new valuation must decrease the miliage, if it is not to be used for the purpose of effecting an actual increase of taxation. This can be seen most clearly by a comparison of the rates and amounts raised by taxation during the past six vears.

3	- Chicago			Amoth
i	Fear.	Valuation.	Rate.	Levied
1	1886	\$117,000,000	14	\$1,638,00
	1887	118,000,000	18	2,124,00
	1888	119,000,000	1736	2,082,50
	1889	180,000,000	12	2, 160, 00
		174, 000, 000		
	1891	180, 000, 000	15	2,700,00

Average tax levy ... In view of the latest estimates that the change in classifications will bring the to tal valuation up to \$250,000,000 or \$260, 000 000 it is evident that a nine-mill rate will raise the average revenue of the past six years, during which period expendi-tures outside of interest, sinking fund, education and public charities, were two and a half times greater than at the beginning of the 80's. It is true that the levy for th last two years exceeded the average stated above, but there are very obvious reasons for the decrease of expenditures, as well as tax levy, this year.

In the first place the increase of revenue from licenses will this year equal a mill of tax levy on the most conservative estimate. This will about balance the deficiency of last year. Next, the past two years have included liberal expenditures for praiseworthy objects, but which do not now require such large appropriations The parks are not only paid for, but they are furnished with miles of well-con structed roadway. Their further ornamentation is work of a class which can best be done by gradual expenditure. The principal avenues have been repayed, and further expenditure in that line can be confined to streets in which the old pave ments are broken up. Enough can be saved on these two items to reduce the expenditures to the very liberal average of the past six years.

In addition the prosperity of the city in 1880 justified liberal expenditures. But prosperity can be taxed out of a city. The indications for business this year require a relief from taxation. Councils should see that appropriations are held down to the point which will require no more than a ten mill levy on the present estimate of valuation.

THE ETHICS OF SAVAGERY.

It is an interesting indication of the pos sibility of turning an exponent of civilization into a champion of barbarism to find ritical condition there is no reason for a Texarkana newspaper defending the burning of a negro at the stake in that place. The precious argument is as follows:

In all ages of the heathen and Christia churches the faith has been propagated by burning unbelievers, and those who ordere the burnings were at the head of the more and religious classes of their ages, regarded as good, pious, moral and often of extremely tender and sympathetic natures.

In other words this newspaper, which might to be supposed by its very nature to represent modern civilization, places itself and its community on the platform of the witch and heretic-burners of two and three centuries ago, and upholds the practice of demonstrating religious truth by the convincing argument of incinerating alive all who will not be otherwise con vinced. This is a pleasing illustration of nothing like a foreign trade to tide over the possibilities of an unrestricted and en-

lightened press. But even that weak defense is not true: The cruelties of the dark ages had at least the semblance of law. People were not burned to death until they had undergone a trial under laws which were reduced enormously by increased facili- stupidly savage and barbarously unfair. ties for transportation, and there should | The Texas and Arkansas reaction into be a strong and earnest effort made to savagery acknowledges no law except the

It is very clear from this formal reviva of the crime and cruelty of the dark ages If attention be paid to these matters, in | that no one with any desire to live in a civilized atmosphere, and to enjoy th protection of law, can be guilty of the folly of living or investing in any propages have survived throughout the nine teenth century.

UNCLE JERRY'S BOOM,

From Washington comes the pleasin news that the dissentient Republican lead multi-millionaire-soft-money-statesman ers have settled on a man with whom wants to accomplish. It is stated to pro- they intend to capture the Republican nomination. 'He will, according to the in spired declaration of the Washington cor respondent of the Boston Journal, "com end himself to the Republican leaders and to the rank and file as a 'vote-get ter.' " His "record and popular qualities" are such as will secure the support of "the agricultural classes and he would be certain to have a very large following among the farmers." Also "his quaint personality would make him a picturesque figure in the national campaign and would stimulate enthusiasm." Which appear to be the development of a boom for Uncle

Jerry Rusk. There have been reasons to suspect th presence of a Presidental bee in the bonnet of the Hon, Jeremish Rusk since h accomplished the great work of getting Weather Bureau transferred to duction of bills goes-for the luxury of a his department. The pull, which would be possessed by a Secretary of Agriculture who operated the Weather Bureau in strict accordance with agricul tural requirements, was an evident fact. United States statutes endeavor to enact | The Secretary's determination to have nothing but Republican weather man fested early in the reorganization was a clear indication of his desire for the politi cal usufruct of meteorological administration. But the proposition to realize on it this year sounds a little premature. The Secretary of Agriculture should get his bureau into better shape in order to pre serve a more unvarying harmony between its predictions and subsequent events in cipitation before he essays to capture the

Besides which Uncle Jerry, with other

have pointed the finger of reprehension at Secretary Blaine for permitting his boom to swell to dangerous proportions while he remained in the Harrison Cabinet. If this sort of thing goes on,Mr. Russell Har-rison will have the duty of demanding a statement of Uncle Jerry's intentions.

A POSSIBILITY OF MONOPOLY. The subsequent reports as to the im-pending coal strike in England cast con-derable doubt on the previous statement that it was a movement agreed upon be tween the coal miners and operators to

raise the price of coal, On the contrary the latest statements indicate that it is bona fide attempt of the latter to force a ten per cent reduction in wages, and the prior statement was probably an inven-

tion to cloak the actual purpose.

It is plain that no such universal suspension as the first report indicated could be carried out unless the entire coal industry were controlled by a single organi zation. One operator would get tired of having his capital stand idle, and his miners would get tired of going hungry. After one or two had led the way to resumption the rest would follow like a flock of sheep.

It is worth noticing that such a control as the Reading railroad deal proposes to establish over the anthracite industry would make it possible to employ this method of squeezing the consumers of coal. And in that method it is also worthy of mention that the miners would do all the going hungry while the monopoly would take all profits.

HE OUGHT TO BE WISER.

If it be true that the British cabinet has refused to continue the modus vicendi to suspend sealing operations in Behring Sea, pending arbitration, it has put itself pains takingly and provokingly in the wrong. Of course such a step would indicate that the effort to reconcile the Canadian demands with the obligations of international negotiations was too much for the Tory Ministry. It would, however, be no less a nullification of the understanding upon which arbitration proceedings were begun.
The course of the United States, if the

report should prove true, would be difficult. Talk is heard of resuming the seizures in Behring's Sea, which would of course break off arbitration and incur the danger of an armed collision with a naval power greatly our superior. Another proposition is to shut out Canadian railroads from our territory, which, with a great crop to be moved to the seaboard, would be biting off the agricultural nose in the interest of the American trunk

It is highly improbable that the Tory cabinet would so clearly repudiate its own arrangement unless it was desirous of provoking enmity between the United States and England. As that course on the eve of a general election would place an additional seal on the certainty of his own defeat, we must be permitted to doubt the probability of such folly on Lord Salisbury's part. The common sense of both England and the United States recognizes that all the seals in the Pacific Ocean would not compensate for a month of war between the two nations.

THERE is no doubt that the deterrent effects of capital punishment are much less than could be desired. But when the New York Recorder says in that connection that "murder is just as certain under certain cir-cumstances to-day as it was in the Garden of Eden," it is very difficult to understand what is meant. For our only record of that agricultural estate contains not the slightest remark on homicidal crime within its bor-

ONE of the most ancient standards of length for cloth measuring is the ell, but the report from Chicago contains the first news a drygoods house purchasing an L road

SECRETARY FOSTER struck the right note when, in speaking of the immigration com-mission, he said: "My aim in appointing the ommission and in drafting the suggestion recently was not to block emigration, but to get the best class of immigrants." We indiscriminately, but neither can we afford to admit immigrants without insisting upo ome selective supervision.

KAISER WILHELM ought to know, and should be taught at once, that the strong and truthful court criticism, while only the false and cowardly fear and seek to stifle it.

THERE are at the present time considerable differences of opinion expressed in the newspapers as to what constitutes states hip. As affording at least a negative definition, the following quotation from Macauley is highly pertinent to the question: "The petty craft so often mistaken for statesmanship by minds grown narrow in habits of intrigue, jobbing, and official

In making plans for great undertakings Chicago the magnificent would do well in future to pay more attention to detail relevate display to the background.

EVEN at the cost of a serious illness, it i a relief to have a full in partisan blokering and hear a man praised for his amiable characteristics, apart from his political be liefs. It is now hoped that Mr. Springer will recover, and that his return to health will evoke much rejoicing is evidenced by the warm expressions of feeling which have manated from members of all parties.

THERE is n o reason to suppose that President Harrison's return to Washington has been hastened for the purpose of making ennsylvania appointments

THE small minority which indorses the Law and Order persecutions in Allegheny county will find food for thought in the clear, emphatic, sensible utterances of the ops and ministers who guard the spirit ual welfare of this community. Read and reflect, ye of the saintly few who would block progress and stifle happiness to gratify shallow sentiment.

POOR Senator Hill cannot fail to learn from the Fourteenth district incident that he does not run the Tiger but is to be managed by it just as it wills.

ONE thing at least is certain about the Presidental election—the supply will far and away exceed the demand. That is, the supply of candidates will exceed the de-mand of the office. Of course the converse is equally true, and the demands of the by the limited supply.

It is said that Mr. Porter believes that fraudulent census has been taken in New York. It would be interesting to know which one he refers to.

LET the citizens' party, or the independent voters, do all they can to obtain complete organization, for that is the only way to insure their interests in the city government. Organization and energy, replacing the spasmodic efforts and the general apathy

Ir is to be expected that the wished for news of Egan's recall would meet with more welcome than would greet the gentleman

THE absolute futility of employing re-pressive without remedial measures to cope with the labor troubles in Germany is shown by the ubiquity of the disturbances and the

eadiness with which they break out elsewhere when suppressed in one spot.

No doubt the cremation concern, of which Andrew Carnegie is a director, is fitted ex-

WITH the increased competition which sions for Next Year. will follow the establishment of the Siemens and Holske Electric Company in this coun-try, a great cheapening in the prices of elec-trical appliances may be expected in the

IF Allegheny citizens fail to make known their wishes at to-day's primaries it will not be for want of ample warning.

MANY householders here are under at impression that Toledo must be in a very bad way if it hope to improve the pressure in its gas pipes as the result of information obtained from practices in this city.

THIS is the weather and this the season which makes our city sidewalks even pleas nter promenades than usual.

Now that the Louisi ana Lottery has given notice that it will quit business, in this country at least, it would be well to start a strong crusade against stock-exchange

POTENTIAL PROPIE

Vast Hordes That May Yet Overrun West ern Civilization. Portland Oregonian.1

Raines, in his census of the population of India, states that "the returns show an increase of 20,000,000 in the population in ten years, the total being 285,000,000. Add to this number 400,000,000, or probably more, in China, and it looks as if these vast hordes may yet overrun and wipe out Western civ-ilization." The first thought with most is to soout such an idea. And yet there are thinkers who apprehend this very conse quence. It is not supposed, probably, tha quence. It is not supposed, probably, that any movement of these vast bodies is to be expected soon, or that in their present condition they would be formidable enemies. Numbers, without spirit, signify little. But onditions change with changes of time, Men's dispositions undergo transforma-tions. Sluggish barbarians often awake, and become enterprising and aggressive On the other hand there are tendencies in high civilization toward peaceful disposi-tions and subjection of combative propensi-ties. There is ceaseless effort among highly ties. There is ceaseless effort among high civilized States to abolish war, and scientif inventions that make war terribly destruc tive cultivate and support the moral forces that move nations to arbitrate their disputes that move nations to arbitrate their disputes and dispose them toward peace. This again tends toward suppression of beliigerent disposition and toward effeminacy of character. Thus, high civilization may be prepared by forces working within it for irruption from lower civilizations, representing the spirit of restless adventure, guided by enterprising talents, provided with all the arms that inventive genius has given to the world.

lower civilizations, representing the spirit of restless adventure, guided by enterprising talents, provided with all the arms that inventive genius has given to the world, yet restrained by none of the moral and prudential considerations that have been developed through the better civilization. Historical analogies are never a perfect guide, because historical conditions are never exactly reproduced. The Saracenic irruption that covered Southern Europe a thousand years ago had only a general family resemblance to the great movement of the Northern races upon the Roman Empire 500 years earlier. Conditions were changed, old forces were exhausted and new impulses and agencies had been born. The next vast enterprise of world conquest may be different from either: but whenever it shall come, and wherever its source, it will have this vital feature, common to all: Fresh vigor will impel and the weakness of decay will invite it. Once superior races, sapped by sentimentality and sunk in effeminacy, will yield to the ourush of new-loosed energy, stored up for generations in unnoted inferiors, who have multiplied in inaction while waiting for the impulse of movement. This is the common history of the overrunning of the Western Empire by the Teutons and the overrunning of the Eastern Empire by the Turks, though one destructive force issued out of savage forests and the other out of the ruins of the oldest civilization on earth.

Fancy the millions that swarm in Asiamore than half the population of the world—fermenting for a century or two under the growing impulse of that mysterious unrest that from time to time stirs in peoples, then stired to a world movement such as has swept across continents a dozen times since history began. These races have in them all the potency of that primitive vigor and relish for conquest which Western nations are doing their best to replace with a sentimental reliance upon arbitration and international good will. It is latent in languar

ish for conquest which Western nations are doing their best to replace with a sentimental reliance upon arbitration and international good will. It is latent in languar and decay, but it has not undergone deliberate emasculation. These races feed only the awakened fever thirst of conquest and the inspiration of organization and leadership to repeat the enterprise of Genghis and Tamerlane. Europe needs only a few centuries of training in the school of non-resistance and international sentimentality that substitutes arbitration for war to sink to a state of soft effenninacy, wholly favorable to the success of such an enterprise.

These things are not done in one day. To look ahead only a generation, this notion seems absurd. To look ahead as far as the march of Genghis lies back, it is not so incredible. There is immeasurable potency of conquest in Russia. After disturbing the peace of Europe for a century, she has turned her face westward and is swiftly overrunning Asia. Fancy her restless spirit of adventure infused into the half billion of human being now sunk in apathy in India and China, and the whole seething mass flung westward. There would be an emergency not to be met with elevated setiments of international good will and conrts of arbitration. It is good for peoples never to forget how to fight.

HIGH ON THE LADDER.

PRESIDENT ELIOT, of Harvard University, started on Tuesday for a two months' trip to the Pacific coast. MRS. CLEVELAND is said to live in appre

hension that her little daughter will be kid-naped by some ruthless villain. THE Rev. Joseph Cook believes that not enough "topless heaven and bottomless hell" is preached in the churches nowa-

days. THE splendid gifts of Mr. Hotchkiss to Yale include a building fund of \$150,000 and an endowment of \$500,000 for the establishment of a preparatory school. MAJOR S. G. BROCK, Chief of the Bureau

of Statistics, is authority for the statement that the farmers of this country are not greater borrowers than other classes of bus ness men. SECRETARY BLAINE is still confined to

the house with a cold, and was compelled to deny himself to visitors yesterday. He exs to be able to resume business at the State Department to-day. PRESIDENT McLEOD, who is now in position to water not less than \$500,000,000 of

coal railroad stock, was less than 20 years ago, a borrower of \$100 with which to lay in a stock of mineral water as a starter in bus EX-SPEAKER REED once defined a

statesman as a successful politician who is dead. This week a Boston man telegraphed him, asking, "Why don't you die?" This was the reply he received: "Not yet; fame is the last infirmity of noble minds." DISRABLI had no rival in the art o making graceful compliments. When the Chinese Ambassador once conveyed to him through an interpreter his regret that ne could not speak English, Disraeli replied: "Pray tell His Excellency that I hope he will remain in this country until I can speak

COUNT DOUGLAS, one of the members of the German Reichstag, is rapidly rising in the estimation of Emperor William, and may, according to reports, become a mem ber of the Imperial Cabinet. He is exceed ingly wealthy, and, as his name indicates, is andant of the famous Douglases

Asking Clemency for Beaver Ed was, March 4-Colonel Robert H. HARRISE HARRISBURG, March 4—Colonel Robert H. Thomas, of Mechanicsburg, Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Editorial Association, has furnished each member of the association for his signature a patition to be presented to the Board of Pardons at its next meeting, asking that pardons be granted to John A. Mellon and William H. Porter, editors of the Beaver Star, recently convicted of libeling Senator Quay.

Chances Are About Ever

Chicago News.]

Being a European potentate is after all but little better than operating a grade-crossing street car. The chances of pulling through alive are about even.

LIVE WASHINGTON WAIFS.

on Over the Failure to Se the Bering Sea Sealeries Matter-The Status of 50,000 Pennsylvanians Fixed by a Pension Decision-Money for Pen-

WASHINGTON, March 4 .- The course of the negotiations now in progress between the United States and Great Britain touching the scal fisheries in Bering Sea is being closely watched by the members of the committees of the Senate and House having to do with foreign relations. The report from London, published this morning, to the effect that Lord Salisbury has refused to renew the modus vivendi under which the two Governments last year undertook to prevent illicit sealing in Bering Sea, was re-ceived with dissatisfaction. It is realized that the arbitration provided for in the treaty about to be subm itted to the Senate treaty about to be submitted to the Senate cannot be completed in time to avail for the protection of the seal waters, and the counter proposition made by Lord Salisbury, looking to the establishment of a protected belt extending only 30 miles from the shores of the Priblylov Islands, is looked shores of the Priblylov Islands, is looked upon as being entirely inadequate to meet the case. The members of the Congressional committees do not disguise their belief, in private, that unless the British Government shows a d'uposition to join in the work of protecting the waters of Bering Sea from the poachers during the progress of the arbitration, the United States Government itself must undertake the task and execute the law, which has not been repealed, requiring it to protect the seal fisheries. If this course is followed, the situation will assume a phase very similar to that preceding the adoption of the modus vivendi last year, and the Government will resume the polloy of seizing offending vessels, which may lead to energetic protests, and perhaps retallatory action by Great Britain.

THE House Committee on Military Affairs to-day completed consideration of the army appropriation bill. The most important provision in the bill relates to payment for transportation over bond-aided railroads. It is provided that hereafter no money appropriation over bond-aided railroads. propriated for army transportation shall be used in payment of transportation over any of the non-bonded lines owned, controlled or of the non-bonded lines owned, controlled or operated by the Union Pacific Railway Company, including the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company, or by the Southern Pacific Company over lines embraced in the Pacific system. The maximum amount of mileage which may be allowed officers when traveling on duty without troops is reduced from \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cents per mile. The total appropriation carried by the bill is \$\frac{2}{2}\$,245,649, which is \$\frac{3}{2}\$ for such that the appropriation for the current fiscal year. The appropriation carried by the bill is \$1,703,558 less than the estimates of the Department.

THE United States steamship Yorktown, now at Callao, has been ordered to proceed to San Francisco with as little delay as possible, stopping en route at the principal ports of Central America and Mexico.

YESTERDAY Assistant Secretary Bussey made an important decision in the pension case of Rudolph M. Manly, of Company I, Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia. On June 15, 1863, President Lincoln issued his proclamation, calling upon the Executive of the State of Pennsylvania for 0,000 volunteers, to serve for the period of six months, unless sooner discharged. In ernor issued a general order calling for volunteers to repel the threatened and im-minent invasion of Pennsylvania. In compliance with this order the Forty-seventh Regiment was raised and mustered into the

Regiment was raised and mustered into the State service for 90 days instead of "six months," as designated in the call. The records of the War Department show that Manly was mustered in on the 27ch of June, 1863, and was mustered out with his company on August 13, 1863. During this service the evidence on file shows that the soldier suffered a sunstroke at Hagerstown, Md., from which he has never recovered.

Upon his application, he was, in 1884, granted a pension of \$24 a month, but on June 13, 1891, his name was dropped from the pension roll upon the ground that it had been ascertained that the regiment to which he belonged was not in the United States service, but in the service of the State of Pennsylvania. This is the position taken by the Judge Advocate General of the army in a decision rendered September 12, 1890. Assistant Secretary Bussey, however, after an elaborate review of the law and the evidence in the case, concludes that it comes within the first sub-division of section 4985, of the Revised Statutes, which includes among those entitled to the benefits of pension "Any officer of the army, including regulars." among those entitled to the benefits of pen-sion "Any officer of the army, including reg-ulars, volunteers and militia, or any officer in the navy or marine corps, or any enlisted man, however employed in the military or naval service of the United States, or in its marine corps, whether regularly mustered or naval service of the United States, or in its marine corps, whether regularly mustered or not, disabled by reason of any wound or injury received, or disease contracted while in the service of the United States in the line of duty." This decision restores to the pensionable status the 50,000 soldiers who served in the Pennsylvania militia about the time of Lee's invasion of that State.

THE House Appropriations Committee o-day finished the consideration of the bil. sions for the fiscal year 1893. As completed, it appropriates \$134.825,066, as compared with estimates aggregating \$147,064,550, and an appropriation for the current year of \$135,-214,785.

THE House Committee on Irrigation to day agreed to the bill prepared by a sub-committee for the cession of the arid lands to the States and Territories for reclama-tion. Representative Lapham was author-ized to report it to the House.

THE second night session of the Hous for the consideration of private pension bills proved no more successful than the first. Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, was on hand and his point of "no quorum" was a good one upon the first bill upon the calendar. Mr. Chipman's admonition that such a point would not redound either to the credit of the man who made it or to the party to which that man belonged was of no avail, and a call of the committee of the whole and a call of the committee of the whole was ordered. But 87 members responded to their names, and this fact was reported to the House, and after a roll call the Hou

THE House Naval Affairs Committee to day practically completed the consideration of the naval appropriation bill. The bill, in round figures, appropriates \$24,000,000. The appropriation for the current fiscal year is 31.146.145, and the department estimates for he next fiscal year were \$27,194,639. No appropriation is made in the bill for the new head of "Increase of the Navy" \$7,000,000 is appropriated for "construction" of ships heretoforeauthorized which is \$384,000 less than the department estimates and \$2,000,000 for "armament" of these ships, which is \$2,000,000 less than the estimates. The last \$2,000,000 less than the estimates. The last Congress in the second session appropriated \$17,607,000 for construction and armament of new ships, so that the bill proposes a de-crease of over \$8,000,000 in this respect. A new dry dock at Algiers, La., is provided for in the bill, the ultimate cost of which will be

COMMISSIONER ST. CLAIR, Chairman of the Federal Legislative Committee of the World's Columbian Commission, reached Washington this morning. This afternoon Mr. St. Clair and other members of the Leg-Mr. St. Clair and other members of the Legislative Committe, President Baker, of the Chicago Local Directory of the World's Fair; Hon. Beniamin Butterworth, Solicitor General of the Fair, and Representative Durburow, Chairman of the House Committee on the Columbian Commission held a meeting at the Arlington Hotel, to consider the question of the additional amount of money that will be asked from Congress for the fair.

Furnished Chicago Food for Reflection, Chicago Tribune.] THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH editorially call

attention to the fact that the burden of taxa-

ion in that city is far greater than in Ch eago. The tax levy here is expected to be 2 per cent on a valuation of \$250,000,000, while Pittsburg will levy only 12 to 13 mills on the lollar. But the latter will amount to \$13 o dollar. But the latter will amount to \$13 or \$15 percapita, while the tax in Chicago will be less than \$5 per head. The Disparch asks if Pittsburg ought not in its present condition to administer its government as economically as Chicago does when the latter is preparing itself for the World's Fair. It says: "Perhaps if our burdens of taxation were brought somewhat nearer those of the Western city we might approximate more closely to Chicago's wonderful rate of more closely to Chicago's wonderful rate of growth." Here is a listle food for reflection by those of the dwellers in this vicinity who grumble at the amount of their municipal

A DAY OF PHILANTHROPY.

or Swing Favors & Cross Between the European and Puritanic Sunday, chester Union Advertiser.)

Bochester Union Advertiser.]

Prof. David Swing, of Chicago, contributes to the March Forum a highly interesting paper on "What the American Sunday Should Be," in which he attacks both the "European" and the "Puritanic" Sunday, but points out the merit in both. From his standpoint he is incapable of being as fair to the European as to the Puritanic Sunday, although he says expressly that "the United States cannot, as a nation, deal heavily in religious ideas. The Sunday of those who worship a Creator, must add to the beauties of the citizen's Sunday acts and hours of worship and deeds of charity." This is a principle worth examining, in a secular way, of course, for Sunday has its secular way, of course, for Sunday has its secular side. If Sunday is to derive its main sacredness from the deeds of practical benevolence with which it is to be associated, it will be time to inquire what becomes of its distinctive association with sacred things. Religion tive association with sacred things. Religion and philanthropy are supposed to be nearly akin; but a great philanthropist may have no fixed religious views; so that in the case of a free thinker there seems no reason why he should take Sunday for deeds of philanthropy, since Sunday is a New Testament day pure and simple and derives its sole importance and sacredness from what is claimed for it in the New Testament.

If this principle—that is the consecration of a natural and customary leisure day to mark a certain memory—were adopted, we should soon have no Decoration, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving or Christmas day. The should soon have no Decoration, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving or Christmas day. The proper days for those national or religious observances would be the last Sunday in May, the first Sunday in July, the last Sunday in November and the last Sunday in December, respectively. But Decoration Day has been fixed by the unanimous appointment for the 80th of May. Independence Day would be no anniversary if it fell other than would be no anniversary if it fell other than on the 4th of July. Thanksgiving Day falls by an old and honored custom on the last Thursday in November, and as for Christmas the clock of the world would seem to be out of order if it fell other than on the 25th of December. This is an interesting thought

ee supplied. TO ABOLISH GRACE DAYS.

the idea of Sunday as a philanthropic day, and looks very fair on the surface; but the

objection is a very ready one. People can-not rest and work for others at the same

time. A little time devoted every day to works of charity and mercy" would equal a

whole Sunday of exhausting exertion. Prof. Swing evidently wants a cross between the "European" and the "Puritan" Sunday. It is a want which it may take some time to

The American Banking Associa Beason for the Custom. New York, March 4.—The Executive Council of the American Banking Association has decided to draft a bill to abolish days of grace, and to have it introduced into the Legislatures of the different States. Days of grace are as old as banking itself, but under present facilities for doing business, bankers think there is no reason for their existence in law or for doing business, bankers think there is no reason for their existence in law or custom. There should, they say, be at least uniformity in regard to days of grace in the laws of the different States.

As it is now, Alabama, Arizona, North and South Dakota, Indiana, Rentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Jersey, North and South Carolina, Rhode Island and other States allow days of grace on sight draft. and South Carolina, Rhode Island and other States allow days of grace on sight drafts, while in New York, New Hampshire, Mary-land, Pennsylvania and other States they are not allowed. In some States days of grace are allowed on one kind of drafts, and not allowed on other kinds, while in other States exactly the reverse is true. Hence the necessity for uniformity.

MEXICO A BUYER.

The First Shipment of Corn to that Country Has Been Made,

St. Louis, Mo., March 4,-The initial step in what is expected to prove a large business was taken on the Merchants Exchange to day by a call for 18,000 busnels of corn for shipment to Mexico by the Tampico route. This sale, although not of great importance regarded as a single transaction, is the first of its kind ever made. During former years Mexico has raised a corn crop ample at all times for its own use. Last year there was a failure of the crop, and the United States has been called upon to supply the deficiency. The sale to-day is understood as signifyi the Mexican reserves have been exh

NOT A NEW CEMENT.

A Patent Squabble Puts the Patentee in an Unenviable Light.

Sr. Louis, March 4.- The cement with which the Eddystone lighthouse was built is to figure in a patent right suit of to-day. In an ection brought in the United States Court against an alleged infringer of a patent for a composition of which sidewalks are now made the defense has made arrangements to introduce evidence that Sweaton, whose famous work at Eddystone has saved hun-dreds of lives, erected and used in 1759 the same composition which is now used in mak-

Pittsburg Railroads at Peace,

ame composition which in ag sidewalks in St. Louis

CHICAGO, March 4.—Vice Chairman Donald, of the Central Traffic Association, received advices this afternoon from General Passenger Agent Schult, of the Baltimore and Ohio and General Passenger Agent Ford, of Penn-sylvania lines, to the effect that the con-ference at Cincinnati resulted satisfactory to all parties, and that the passenger fares between Columbus, Chicago and St. Louis between Columbus, Chicago and St. Louis will, be restored to full traffic rates, taking

Idlers Should Listen to the Call.

Toledo Blade, 1 Idlers in the cities should hearken to the acedonian call from the Red river region where 10,000 laborers are wanted to do spring rork on the farms.

Well Shaken Before Spoken. Washington Post.] The Kaiser's next speech will undo

e well shaken before spoken. DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

Captain Timothy Meaher.

Captain Timothy Meaher, the steambox

nan, who died Thursday, aged 79 years, was for many years identified with business on the Alamany years identified with susmess on the Ans-bams and Tombigbee rivers. He was noted as the importer of the last cargo of slaves brought to the United States. This was in the spring of 1861. He chartered the schooner Clotlide, which brought 160 negroes and managed to spirit them into a cane-brake 100 miles up the stream. The news of the importation soon got abroad and Mesher was ar-rested and tried, but proved that he had made every trip on his boat, the Toney, and the infer-ience was that he had not time to receive the ne-groes and personally superintend the hiding of them. He was discharged. If convicted he would have suffered the death penalty. The 30 negroes that fell to Mesher's share settled in a suburb of Mobile, where, being freed shortly after their ar-rival, they and their descendants have since re-mained. They have never associated with other negroes, are but partially civilized, still use their native language, and are ruled by a queen of their own choosing. They enjoy a good reputation for industry and honesty, and their colony is one of the curiosities viewed by sightseers. ma and Tombigbee rivers. He was noted as the

Dr. Noah Porter. Noah Porter, D. D., LL. D., died at his nome in New Haven yesterday morning. He had been ill for some time with the grip. Dr. Porter been ill for some time with the grip. Dr. Porter was born at Farmington, Conn., December 14, 1811. He was the son of Rev. Noah Porter, who had been a minister at Farmington for 85 years, and who died in 1856. He graduated at Yale in 1881, was tutor there for two years longer, preached at New Milford. Conn., and Springdeld, Mass., until 1845; became Professor of Moral Philosophy at Yale in 1846, and succeeded Dr. Woolsey as Presidented the college in 1871. He was the author of a number of important educational and philosophical works, and was principal editor of the revised edition of Webster's Dictionary. He was admittedly one of the most scholarly of American metaphysicians.

Near Sardis, O., yesterday, Mrs. Rac Romack, reliet of the late William Romack, d aged 64 years. Mrs. Romack, in her younger di was a well-known resident of Pittsburg, Pa., be aged 64 years. Mrs. Homack, in her younger day was a well-known resident of Pittsburg, Pa., beir the youngest daughter of the late Thomas Jones, Jones Ferry, and the sister of the late Ephrai and Neison Jones and Mrs. Captain William Barne of the West End, and mother of Mrs. Wagner, wi of G. G. Wagner, of the Pittsburg Postofice, ar Charles Romack, of the Pittsburg Water Work Mr. Romack died on the 28th of January, 1892, ju one month previous to his wife's death.

Obituary Notes. AUGUSTOS STORRS, who was seized with a paralytic stroke in Mansfield, Couin., Saturday, died there yesterday. He was a priminent citizen of Brooklyn and hell been Treasurer of Plymouth Charch for a number of year.

OUR MAIL POUCH.

Land the Source of All Wealth.

The growing interest in the subject of tax-ation, and your remarks in a recent issue of THE DISPARCE with reference to the declara-tions set forth in a recent circular issued by single tax men, prompt me to address

You state: "All taxes must be paid from arnings, and all earnings must be those o either capital or labor. The assertion, there fore, that this system of taxation (the single tax) will release the earnings of capital and abor from taxation is tantamount to the al-uring promise to furnish the revenue of the ational, State and municipal governments

from nothing at all."

Now, if as you say, all earnings are either those of capital or labor, how does it come that the mere land owner gets so large a share of what they produce! It will not do to say that land is capital. Capital is wealth employed in the production of more wealth, but land is not wealth any more than a Southern slare was wealth. The emancipation of the slaves did not decrease the wealth of the country an lota; it merely deprived some men of the power of robbing other men of all the wealth they produced except what was sufficient to maintain them in bodily health. from nothing at all."

what was sufficient to maintain them in bodily health.

While land is not wealth, it is, however, the source of all wealth; and the value of it in exchange depends upon the power which ownership gives of appropriating a share of the wealth produced on it by labor; just as the value of a share depended upon the power of the owner to appropriate the slave's earnings. To call land capital or wealth is to mistake the source for the substance.

wealth is to mistake the source for the substance.

The power to appropriate a share of what labor produces from land has a value just as a power to appropriate the earnings of a slave had a value. The owner who sold a slave did not transfer any wealth to the purchaser, he merely transferred the power to appropriate wealth to be produced by the slave in the future. The transfer of a title to land that has a rental value does not transland. land that has a rental value does not trans-fer wealth, but merely the power to com-mand a share of the wealth produced upon to by labor.

No one will deny that all taxes are paid in

No one will deny that all taxes are paid in the products of labor, and that rent—that is, the price paid for the use of ground alone—is also paid in such products, yet while a tax upon ground rent or the value of land must be paid in the products of labor, it is paid out of that share of what labor produces which it cannot retain, and which, if not taken in taxes, goes into the pocket of the landowner. The law of rent has all the persistence of a law of nature. It is not within the power of man to annul it. So long as two men want the same lot of ground, or so long as one piece is more productive than another, or one site or location will alford greater advantages for purposes of trade or greater, of one site of location will allore greater advantages for purposes of trade or exchange, so long will men be willing to pay a premium for the exclusive use of such suerior natural opportunities, and so long will rent exist.

will rent exist.

Thus we see that the earnings of labor and capital, where rent exists, is limited to the amount they can retain after paying the land owner the price demanded for the use of the natural opportunity. Under existing adjustments labor and capital pay a large share of what they produce for the mere privilege of producing, and bear the great burden of taxation besides. Now it may be seen how taxes laid upon ground rent or the value of land, while being paid in the products of labor, would come out of that share of the produce of labor which it cannot retain, and which if not taken in taxes will be pocketed by the land owner, and, hence, it becomes apparent that taxes so laid cannot serve to decreate the earnings of labor. into the Wisconsin Penitentiary for a short -The potato, a bacciferous herb with pocketed by the land owner, and, hence, it becomes apparent that taxes so laid cannot serve to decrease the earnings of labor.

This value which single tax men would draw upon is a value which attaches to land by reason of the growth of the community, a value created by the presence of population and not by reason of any effort on the part of individual owners. Being the product of social growth it is a value that should be applied to social needs before the earnings of labor and capital should be drawn upon for that purpose.

March 2.

801 Penn avenue, City.

An Immigration Idea, To the Editor of The Dispatch:

Will you please grant me space for a few suggestions upon the subject of restriction of immigration that has received so much attention of late, both editorially and by press writers. Some have advocated a tax varying from \$5 up to \$100, which to my mind not tax the immigrant who wants to make this country his home. Let his entrance here be as free as possible, yet throw around it safeguards to protect us from the influx of undesirable citizens, criminals, imbeciles and paupers.

First-I would require all foreigners to procure certificates of good moral character from authorized officers of their home govrnment, signed and vouched for by certain itizens of long acquaintance at their homes and if married or single.

ond-An examination by a competen physician regarding their health-if reasonably sound, physically, mentally, together with age, birthplace, description, height, etc., for future identification. All the above to be signed by officers of the Government from which they come and properly attested by our Minister or Representatives to their

by our Minister or Representatives to their country.

Third—Upon landing require all such immigrants or foreigners, coming here to make a home, or engage in business, to take an oath that they will take out naturalization papers within the period of five years from date of landing, or resurn again to their country; and if they do not become naturalized citizens during that period, to be subject to arrest and forcible return to the land from which they came, and not allowed to return again. All these papers to be signed in duplicate, one copy to be kept on file at the port of landing and duly recorded in a book of records for that purpose, the immigrant to keep a copy for his own use- and benefit. At each taking of the census require all people of foreign birth to state if they are naturalized citizens, date and place of landing, and show their naturalization papers, all such as have not conformed to the law to be so noted on the census returns and reported to the Sheriff or municipal officers, whose duty it shall be to see that the law is complied with.

Fourth—All persons (not minors accompanied by their parents) to have a certain sum of money to support themselves at least six months: \$50. or say \$100. unless such persons in money to support themselves at least six months: \$50. or say \$100. unless such persons in the support themselves at least six months: \$50. or say \$100. unless such persons in the support themselves at least six months: \$50. or say \$100. unless such persons in the support themselves at least six months: \$50. or say \$100. unless such persons in the support themselves at least six months: \$50. or say \$100. unless such persons in the support themselves at least six months: \$50. or say \$100. unless such persons in the support themselves at least six months: \$50. or say \$100. unless such persons in the support themselves at least six months: \$50. or \$50

panied by their parents) to have a certain sum of money to support themselves at least six months: \$50, or say \$100, unless such person produces a bond from some relative, father, brother, sister, son or daughter already a citizen of this country, that they will be personally responsible for their support and maintenance.

Fith—All foreigners now living in this country to take out naturalization papers within a period of at least ten years, or return to their native land.

This would not be arbitrary in its bearings, would prevent the present influx of a class of people who are a menace to our country and dangerous to our society. It would soon make the people of this country American citizens, and with the duties that would decome better citizens in the broadest sense.

As "this is a Government of the people, for the people and by the people," let the peo-ple suggest ideas regarding this subject of immigration, and from the multitude of sug-gestions some form of law may be devised that shall prove a blessing to those already that shall prove a blessing to those already here, and those who wish to come. J. L. Anderson.

One Way to Get Even. Philadelphia Record. 1 On the street where electric passenge railway service may be established the street should be lighted by the current that

Pritsburg, March 3.

REED'S RULE SUSTAINED. THE Hon, Tom Reed is now almost a quo-

"Tox" REED was not a Czar after all. He was attending to business. The Supreme Court says so.—New York Tribune. Tux importers asked: "What's the matter with Tom Reed?" and the Supreme Court promptly responded: "Oh! he's all right."-

SPEAKER REED was right when he counted those present and not voting, in order to make a quorum. This is a poor rule, but it will work both ways.—Buffalo Enquirer. THE smile with which Mr. Reed grecratic members of the House since the legal is said to be particularly sunny, and to

Resp's rules upheld, the McKinley law declared valid, the Anarchists' appeal refused and the Sayward case decided in favor of Supreme Court decisions, from an American point of view.—Philadelphia Press.

TROMAS B. REED'S method of counting a

-Chicago News.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

—A couple whose ages aggregated 146 years were married a few days ago at Fore Dodge, Ia.

-A wine cask has recently been built in, Toledo, O., which holds 66,000 gallons and weighs 40,000 pounds.

-On April 6, the word telegram will be just forty years old. It was introduced into the language by the Albany Journal in a formal article.

-Two doctors in Idaho succeeded in caparing an enormous bear by means of a lece of pork saturated with chloroform and prinkled with sugar. -After having lived happily together tor

nore than 30 years, a New York wife, aged 60 years, applied for and secured a divorce from her husband, aged 70 years. —The postage stamp will be 52 years old May 6. Its inventor was a printer, James Chalmers, of Dundee. Its introduc-tion into the United States dates from 1841.

-A girl four years old, three feet two inches high, and who measured two fees three inches around the waist, is what the Marion, N. C., people are boasting about just now.

-A correspondent of Forest and Streams ading from a 1.250 foot artesian well near uron, N.D., from which it is supposed to ave been ejected. -Utah derives its name from the Utes,

was 4 feet on the stump, 62 feet long, and 10 inches in diameter at the top end, making: 1,491 feet."

-So many husbands and wives are living apart in the little town of Kensington, Kan-sas, that society is all broken up on account of it. Nobody dares to give a party, but

county created a common analysis church members as breaking in on the practice of "shooting for beef" on Sunday. Religion finally prevailed over beef. -A young man of Dubuque, Ia, who, in the process of sowing his wild oats, got

term, was released a short time ago, and now learns that he has been left \$36,000 by a con-vict whom he knew at the prison.

esculent roots, as Houghton calls it, or opti-mum benigni Numinis donum, dapes grata diviti; pauperi panis, as an eminent botanist styles it, was first discovered in America, according to Gerard's *Herbal*, published in 1507, which authority is quoted by the En-cyclopedia Britannica.

number in 1888. In that year, 24 votes are necessary to a choice, Cleveland received 188 and Harrison 233. Now 223 votes are needed to elect. The Cleveland States of 1888 have 175 votes and those carried by Harrison and Morton have 289 electors.

postoffice one day last week, and, buying a quantity of postage stamps, asked permis-sion to stamp all letters that the office was holding for postage. His request was granted, and he departed saying that it was a charitable fad he had to go about the country supplying the neglect of thought-less people.

to Paris; another in New York makes flat furnishing a business; still another in New Hampshire is president of a street milway his black bread, onion and waterme

-In a horse mill moving at three feet per second, track 25 feet diameter, he exerts with the machine the power of 414 horses.

-During a fall of snow at Lancaster reprobably brought from some distant point by the wind. Some of the worms were the ordinary cut-worm, but there was a specimen unknown, a long, many-footed insect, with a horned head. A strange feature was the fact that the worms should, at this season of the year, exhibit so much life as did these remarkable visitors. The snow in some places was full of the worms, and ignormal results are not a little world over life to the strange of the worms. norant people were not a little worried over this strange visitation.

RHYNKLES AND RHYMELETS.

oy. Why don't you reform and save me Ned-I tried it last week and was out n ver. Ted-Nonsense. How was that?

Become a Lenten girl.

- Noo York Herald Dr. Emdee-I don't believe you get out

Through desolate mornings in Lent, the no longer a butterfly flashes, Her days are most prayerfully spent;

But this I must say, she reposes When she prays upon cushions of down, Her ashes is ashes of roses

Dinah-Sho! Yo' mean to say yo' don't ike dem brack stockin's? Betsy-Dat am right, chile. Dey gib me a eigh lay crock .- Judge. Politician-Yes, I am trying in my quie

There was a donkey with a bray That was respected miles away. When'er he kicked he always found A victim lingering somewhere 'round Some sorrowing man was sure to feel

yoman's handwriting."
"Did you open it?"
"I did not. And what is more, I left him by his

tribe of Indians originally inhabiting it. It was originally a part of Upper California, and was conveyed to the United States by Mexico by the treaty of 1845. -"One of Aroostock's giant cedars," reports the Augusta, Me., Journal, "was cut down on Cary brook last week. This cedar

-The Hindu hells, or narakas, are 136. The walls of the principal of these are over 100 miles in thickness, and their shine of fire, is so fierce that they burst the eyes of those who look at them even from the distance of 400 leagues.

fortunately, there are two churches and religion goes on just the same. -A historian of Macon county, Mo., remarks that the first Sunday school in that county created a commotion among the

-What is said to have been the most expensive dinner ever given in Washington was spread the other night. There were so guests, the cost was \$17 a plate, and \$500 extra for flowers. There have been many more expensive dinners than that given at Delmonico's.

-There will be chosen this year 444 Presidental electors, an increase of 43 over the number in 1888. In that year, 201 votes being

-The tramp's name for himself and his followers is Hobo, plural Hoboes. Bread is called "punk," and policemen and other officers of the law are known as "screws." Berging is called "battering for chewing;" railway brakemen, "brakies:" poorhouses, "pogies;" prisons, "pens," and liquor drinking, "rushing the growler." -A stranger entered the Newtown, Kan.

ing bureau; in Kansas City a woman is in the fire department; at Vassar a young woman combs hair at 25 cents a head; a Louisville lady makes special shopping trips

-The Spanish peasant works every day and dances half the night, and yet eats only The Smyrna porter eats only a little fruis and some olives, yet he walks load of 100 pounds. The coolie, fed on rice, is more active and can endure more than the negro fed on fat meat. The heavy work of the world is not done by men who cat the greatest quantity. Moderation in diet seems to be the prerequisite of endurance.

The greatest amount a horse can pull in a horizontal line is 900 pounds, but he can only do this momentarily; in continued ex-ertions probably half of this is the limit. He attains his growth in five years, will live 25, average 16 years. A horse will live 25 days on water without solid food, 17 days without eating or drinking, but only five days on solid food without drinking. cently, accompanied by a violent wind storm, great quantities of worms fell, being

Ted-You should give up the races, my

What vision this in gown of gray, Who walks along the narrow way, Avoiding pleasure's lure? 1 notice, wondering, as I pass Her hair is not in curi, The giddy winter malden has

Ned-I went to all the church fairs .- Judge

mough; a man can't be well without he exercises Wool-Exercises? that's just what is killing me The sorrows in sackcloth and asher

way to feel the public pulse as regards—"
Voter (tired of the pump-handle exercise)—How can you feel the public's pulse when you are shak-ing its blamed arm off!—Chicago Tribune.

The fierce concussion of his heel. Come, learn, oh man, end learn it quick, "My husband received a note-to-day in-

quorum in the House of Representatives has received the sanction of the United States Supreme Court. The Democratic House will not be slow, we presume, to take advantage of the ruling.—New Yori Advaelf toread it at his leisure." "Don't you worry over it?"
"No, but I guess be does. It was from my drusker, "-New York Press,