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foreign advertisers appreciate the convenience, Iome advertisers and friends of THE DISPATCH, while in New York, are also made welcome.

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PITTSBURG, SUNDAY, MARCH 20.

THE ERA OF PRODUCTION,

The developments in the steel industry. indicated in another column, come at a time when they will create great commotion. The iron and steel industries are today at a low ebb for manufacturers, because the supply turned out exceeds the market demand. In this condition of affairs any firm succeeding in greatly cheapening its methods will have a monopoly of profit until such time as the secret is discovered by their competitors. Labor-saving devices, whether resulting from scientific discoveries, careful attention to detail in practice, or the invention of mechanical appliances, have always met with great opposition in the past, and we have yet much progress to make before it becomes universally acknowledged that increased capacity for production means growth of wealth for the community. This is a fact which is logically indisputable, though prejudice and ignorance still doubt it.

Despite the growth of population and the spread of civilization which had so vastly increased the demand for manufactured articles, the opinion is rapidly gaining ground among thoughtful men of industrial system, lessening the hours of labor and improving the lot of the laborer. That there may temporarily be trouble arising from the era of change is very likely, but that the change will finally be for the better is indisputable. Cheapening production may involve temporary loss for individuals, but it means the progress of the race at large.

THE SOUTHSIDE FREE BRIDGE.

The Southside free bridge has now advanced into the catalogue of things assured; and the only question is where to place it. Already, as was foreseen, opposition arises from the existing bridge companies, which do not want a free bridge alongside them to cut away their to be permitted to interfere with the right and duty of the city to provide free communication across the rivers. The suggestion has been made to buy out one of the existing toll bridges, or to compensate all of them for allowing foot-passengers free. The difficulty as to both these points is that the bridge companies are earning great profits-some of them paying as high as 16 per cent upon their invested capital. They will probably want a proportionate price-and if they do there is neither sense nor business in the city paying two or three times as much for one of these toll bridges as it would cost to build a bridge.

In this view the proposal mentioned in our local columns of building a bridge from the Southside over Second avenue direct to the bluff, to connect with Forbes street and Fifth avenue extension, has much to recommend it. It would have the merit of saving much time in communication between the hill, residence and business district and the Southside; also in communicating with the East End, Law renceville and Oakland. Also it would make the least interference with the exist. ing toll bridges, which all stop at Second avenue. It would simply create and cater to a new and more general traffic than now goes over any single bridge-and the loss to the existing bridges would be distributed over several in place of falling upon one.

As in any event much time is sure to be consumed in weighing plans, it is none too early now to begin to settle preliminaries

AN UNCOMFORTABLE RATIO.

The figures which are given in an article elsewhere summarizing the report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction contain some percentages which should be the subject of serious thought to all who believe in popular education as the foundation of good citizenship.

It appears from the statistics that while the population of the State increased 23 per cent during the past decade, the school attendance in the State increased but 11 per cent. This serious discrepancy is made even more grave by the fact that in the large cities the difference is greater. The increase of city population has been 43 per cent. The increase of school attendance is not given for all the cities of the State, but that it is less than the 11 per cent average is indicated by the fact that Philadelphia absolutely shows a slight decrease in school attendance. In the case of the chief city of the State, the alarming showing is made that the increase of over 40 per cent in population is wholly unaccompanied by an increase in school

attendance. This points to the alarming conclusion of an increase of illiteracy in the decade, amounting to 11 per cent of the populathat the great mass of this illiteracy is herded in the cities. It has been one of the mooted questions of the concentration of population in cities whether it does not result in concentrating vice and ignorance. In these ratios we have a strong corroboration of that opinion and a powerful indictment of the social influences which magnify the cities at the cost of the country districts.

It is possible in addition to raise a question as to influence which school policy has had in this unfavorable result. If the effort and expense directed to maintaining cademic, education in the high schools had been lessened, and the work of enhancing the effectiveness and attractiveness of the common branches had been correspondingly enlarged, the ratios might have been different. Whether there is any foundation for that opinion or not, it is plain that this indication of illiteracy should impress on the directors of our school system that their first and most important object is to give the widest and nost thorough efficiency to education in the common school branches.

Certainly the indication that illiteracy is growing in Pennsylvania at a rate which in a lifetime would put it in the majority is something to set earnest minds in search of means to reverse the tendency.

HOME RULE PROGRESS,

Elsewhere will be found a cablegram describing the main features of a bill introduced in Parliament by the Scotch members, providing for the home rule of their country. This is indicative of the growing movement toward a decentralization of government in the British Isles. The bill will, of course, have no success with the present Parliament, nor will it take precedence of a similar measure for Ireland after the general election. But it will serve to show the direction of public opinion toward a common-sense distribution of legislative powers, from which England itself will be one of the greatest gainers.

Imperial affairs, and English business. will have more attention when Scotland and Ireland are empowered to manage their own matters. This fact is receiving more realization every day, and is a powerful ally to the rights of Scotland and Ireland. The provisions of the bill are wise and business-like, but it is hardly worth while to discuss them in detail, since there is no possibility of their becoming law until Ireland has been disposed of.

BLAND'S GREAT ARGUMENT.

Upon the opening of the debate on the Bland coinage bill this week, Mr. Bland proposes to expunge Mr. Harter, of Ohio, the Democrat who has had the temerity to oppose free silver coinage, from the political situation. The ammunition with which Mr. Bland will obliterate Mr. Harter is all ready; and Mr. Bland has committed the error of discounting the sensational effect of Mr. Harter's annihilation by letting it get out.

The ammunition consists of a photograph of Mr. Harter's place of business. That convincing picture will be displayed by Mr. Bland to prove the deep and damning fact that Mr. Harter's business is that of banking. The fact that the opponent of free silver has made a business of discounting commercial paper and recelving money on deposit, and gained therein some knowledge of the uses of money, will in Mr. Bland's theory of political logic demonstrate his unfitness to be listened to by Democratic ears. Havaffairs that the growth of the demand can | ing been exposed in his true character as capacity for output. This points to the and a putative "gold-bug," Mr. Harter

This introduction of illustration in economic logic opens the way for the longneeded reform of illustrations in the Conpressional Record. The force of this deightful argument will be half wasted if Mr. Bland's photograph, as well as his remarks, cannot be extended in that storehouse of Congressional logic. The illustration is a very effective one-of Mr. Bland's mental and political caliber.

A NATURAL CONSEQUENCE,

The engineer of a large manufacturing establishment in Philadelphia complains that the Fire Department of that city is less efficient at putting out fires than at running ward polities. Such a complaint earnings. It is a question how far this is at once marks the person making it as a soured and impracticable Mugwump. Of course any organization will be most

efficient in serving the purpose which is placed first in organizing it. This is natural law and no unattached cherisher of Mugwump heresy can expect to see it reversed. So long as Fire Departments are constituted primarily for their efficiency in politics, with the putting out of fires as a secondary motive, the political efficiency has got to come first, and the extinction of fires can take a back seat. The same principle applies to the collection and handling of public funds, the making of statute laws, the laying of payements and the carrying of mails.

Of course there are exceptional person lest to the great partisan necessity o political organization, who claim that the putting out of fires should be the first and only purpose of organizing a fire depart ment and so on through the list of governmental functions. That is a separate question from the natural result of exist ing conditions which is what the Philade phia critic takes exception to Beside which it is only another manifestation of the hated mugwumpery.

A FOUNT OF JINGOISM.

Researches into that youthful exponent of Jingo Americanism, young Walter Scott, of Lyons, N. Y., who sent that letter signed "Frank Scotte, Thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Rifles," to the London Times, promising to wipe England from the map of the world, reveals the explanation of a hitherto unsolved mystery. It might be supposed from the tenor of the "Frank Scotte" note that the youthful prodigy of fire-eating would devote his leisure time to organizing himself into an army of invasion and conquest; but in vestigation proves that he pursued the equally congenial and more practicable role of warlike journalism.

The New York Herald has detailed special correspondent for the study of the juvenile phenomenon, and it is learned that during the late diplomatic unpleasantnesses the youthful spirit was spurred into exceptional activity. His duty, out of school hours, to "assist in the malling de partment" of his grandfather's newspaper -which means the folding of papers and carrying them to the postoffice-did not prevent him from giving "the closest attention" to the Chilean dispute, and as a result of that profound study he wrote "hundreds of pages on the progress of

Chilean matters.' This explains what was heretofore calculated to mystify the impartial observer, namely the outbreak of Jingoism in the organic press, all of it of exactly the same callow, but bloodthirsty character. It was a puzzle how so large a share of the press of the United States should be tion, with an equally serious indication afflicted with the same characteristics; responsibilities on parents and guardians.

but the mystery is fully explained by the presumption that these hundreds of pages from youthful pen were not wasted. When we note that the Jingo editorials were all of the nature that was to be expected from a star-spangled youth of sixteen, burning with the lofty ambition to invade foreign countries, and carry the flag of conquest to other continents, we are able to easily perceive the infallible inference that all these belligerent utterances were the product of the industry of "Frank Scotte

Thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Rifles." It is reassuring for the future of the nation to learn that this famous youth is destined for a career of journalism. In future years, when foreign powers consider schemes of aggression upon the land of the free, they will stop to inquire whether "Frank Scotte" is at the editorial helm. Unless advancing years tame the fierce spirit of his youth, upon learning that he is still prepared to conquer the world on the printed page, they will at once desist from their injurious projects.

A M'KINLEY BOOM. A report comes from Washington that an organized and active boom is to be started to make William McKinley, of Ohio, the Republican nominee for Presi

THE DISPATCH has frequently said that next to James G. Blaine Governor McKinley is the logical and ideal candidate for the Presidency. He is the recognized leader of his party on the tariff question a man of unimpeachable character, and even more than the usual fairness to his opponents. He represents the Republican licy of protection; and his latest political victory was to carry Ohio for the Repubcan party after it had been supposed by previous elections to be placed in the list of Democratic States.

Nevertheless, this reported McKinley boom is placed under a cloud by the suspicion as to the motives of those who are ishing it. There is a very strong reason that the exploitation of this boom is due to the fact that certain politicians do not love McKinley's virtues more, but that they love the Harrison dispensation less. This might not detract from McKinley's strength if he is put in the race to win; but the public may be chary of rallying about him if he is put up for the purpose of securing good terms for his backers.

One piece of advice is certainly pertin ent to the McKinley boomers, and that is to make sure of their candidate. Mr. Mc Kinley was understood to say last year that he would not oppose Harrison, and he has heretofore given evidence that when he says no to a Presidental nomination, he means no.

BIRSUTE INDEPENDENCE.

THE DISPATCH has often stated its opposition, on general principles, to strikes. The grounds of that opposition are so well known to our readers that we need not repeat them here. But some strikes are justifiable; and among that class we hasten to rank the strike for which the hotel waiters of Boston are massing their forces.

In this position we do not discard the maxim that a strike is industrial warfare. We rather base it on that principle. War is so costly and ruinous a resort that the majority of the wars in history were simply crimes against civilization. But sometimes war is a duty, and eminent in the catalogue of necessary wars are those in defense of independence and liberty. Supposing that some power should undertake to dictate to the American people no longer keep pace with the increased | the bloated proprietor of miserable riches | how they must wear their hair or what clothes they shall select. Would the probability of a reconstruction of our will please consider himself wiped out of American people-excepting, of course, that fashionable class which hugs foreign fetters-be ready to fight for its tonsorial and sartorial independence? Such an issue is that which the Boston waiters are preparing to fight for by the warfare of a strike.

Two hotel proprietors have issued an edict to their waiters that they must shave off their beards. The beard has been a token of liberty since the tribes unconquered by Grecian and Roman civilization were given the name of "Barbaroi," which survives in its completed sense of "barbarian." Was it to be expected that descendants of the hearded men of Gaul and the Allemani, now plying their vocation of eliciting the elusive tip almost with in sight of Faneuil Hall and Bunker Hill would submit to such a manifestation of sumptuary despotism. The beard of the juggler with hotel crockery is as dear to im as the hirsute magnificence of any other man. If the hotel waiters will not strike for their beards, we should be oppressed with doubts as to their striking for their altars and their fires. The only amendment that we can offer to the waiters' course is that they should adopt the method of Touchstone, and when in formed that their beards do not suit the hotel keepers reply with the "quip nodest" that their beards are cut to suit

It is a subject of national mourning that the cradle of American liberty should be the spot selected by hotel keepers for this invasion of the rights of the solicitous gentleman who makes the warmth of your breakfast bear a due proportion to the promptitude of your fee; but it is a compensation that Boston still possesses the spirit of popular independence. We hope that the Boston waiters will emulate the example of their predecessors not only in shutting off the supply of tea, but coffee and all the rest of the bill of fare as well. until the haughty hotel keeper who seems at present to be emulating the pride of his clerk, learns that a man's beard is his own, whether he be waiter or wayfarer, at the price of \$10 per diem with extras for

fire and washing. If the revolt of the waiters goes to the length of raising the professional spirit and eschewing tips, their strike will command the united support of all the patrons of hotels; and the hotel keeper who does not yield to their terms will find himself under a disastrous boycott.

THE vigorous protests from property olders caused a modification by the Finan ittee yesterday of the propo year lease of the Fifth Avenue Market Hous for armory purposes. It seems still, how ever, to be the idea to grant it for 25 yearsthough the sub-committee may report dif-ferently about that. THE DISPATCH believes in making provision for the ample and con-venient housing of the military organiza tions. It recognizes their usefulness in times of disturbance and the public spirit of the men who compose them. But it considers it mere waste to devote a property now worth \$100,000 in the open market to site purposes when many sites equally as eligible and far larger in area could be had for one-tenth the sum. It also agrees with the remonstrants that the diversion of the property from the market purposes for which it was acquired is a hasty and unwise action. With the population of the hill district increasing rapidly, the step must appear as one that should not be persisted in.

PITTSBURG is establishing an undesirable reputation for crime which should be sup-pressed with the utmost severity. We cannot afford to become a by-word for or any other form of iniquity.

THE progress of education entails new

A little home influence could and should prevent anything so ridiculous and danger-ous as the writing of threatening letters by a boy of fifteen after making a study of the ttempt on the life of Russell Sage.

REPORTS of change in the Prussian Cabi net have been premature. That august body is at present in a condition of indeci has yet not reached a state of

MARCH grows more rampant every day. The lion fairly roared last night.

FRESH announcements of the fraude practiced by Russian officials, in robbing upplies on their way to the famine-stricke how that American gifts would have little chance of reaching their proper destinations without the supervision of an American committee of distribution.

WE violate no confidence in stating that the ground hog as a weather prophet is as completely discredited by the outcome as if his name were Venner or the Rev. Sol S

PIEDMONTESE people who have apart ents to let should draw the line at lie ants who make an experimental study of explosives their hobby; otherwise they run erious risks of losing their lives and property by disasters like that at Susa, near

QUAY and Hill should unite in a banquet o celebrate their return to those who have missed them from the scene of their wonte hard labor on behalf of their constituents.

KAISER WILHELM wants to make his nark, and he will do it easily with a few ore wild speeches and demands for 40,000,-000 marks to pay his private debts. But his mark will be of a very different kind from that made by Bismarck.

THERE is nothing new under the sun, but cessation of frost and snow with a little warmth and brightness thrown in would robably be mistaken for a novelty.

CABLEGRAMS announce the important fact that Queen Victoria was preceded to her favorite donkey. They fai to mention how many of her devoted beasts f burden were left in England to mourn her absence.

HILL will now resume his place in the Senate until such time as his political intersts call him elsewhere to neglect the work which he is paid to accomplish.

IF the courts decide that the lynchers at Darlington, Wis., broke the law as the re-sult of insanity, steps should be taken to de-prive them of their franchise, for such people are not fit to be trusted with voting power.

PEOPLE frequently put up with coffee made from chicory, but arsenic as an adul-terant is a trifle too vigorous and is getting

THE more restrictions Premier Abbott seeks to impose on our imports to Canada, whether of beef or anything else, the more Canadians will suffer and learn wherein

FAVORITES OF FORTUNE.

GENERAL EDWARD S. BRAGG is small, vigorous, pert, able and bitter. He has a sharp tongue and an honest purpose. LUCY HOOPER says that Americans who go to Paris forget all about the Salon and the Institute and remember the Casino de Paris and the Moulin Rouge.

Even royalty practices economy at mes. The King and Queen of Portugal are removing to the Palace of Necessidades, tumble-down edifice repainted to hide i real condition.

REPRESENTATIVE BELKNAP, of Mich. igan, is fonder of his literary work than of any oratorical or Congressional triumph He is a great narrator of war stories, and he has a fund of them. THE Archbishop of Canterbury and his

spent a day and afterward declared that the poor was well cared for, the wards being eautiful, clean, airy and warm. THE Mayor of Manchester has invited Mr. McCormick, the Chicago Fair Commis-sioner, and Sir H. T. Wood to address the

merchants of Manchester at the Town Hall there on the Chicago World's Fair. THE Marquis de Mores, who tried hard to kill M. Isaac in a recent duel, was the swellest ranchman that ever beautified the plains of Montana. He was accustomed silk shirts, and boots that would have won

the heart of a stage hero. GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND has gone to Spain to get material for a biography of Columbus. Mr. Townsend's literary survey ranges from "Gath" to Askelon, and his work has merit, but the world really does not need another life of Columbus.

IT is understood that Dr. Pierson, of Philadelphia, who officiated in the late Mr purgeon's pulpit during his final filmes and has since continued in that canacity will be invited by the trustees of the Metro-politan Tabernacle to fill the pulpit, either

ermanently or for a term of five years. HENRY E. BOURNE, of Norwich, Conn., nas accepted the chair of history in the Woman's College of Western Reserve University, and Miss Emma M. Perkins, of nd, the chair of Latin. Prof. Bourne declined some time ago a position in the University of California. Miss Perkins was valedictorian of her class at Vassar, and i

RUSSIA CABLES GRATITUDE

od Save America, Is the Message Trans mitted From Libau. PHILADELPHIA, March 19 .- Mayor Stuar this afternoon received the following cable dispatch, signed by a number of Russian

"LIBAU, March 18. 'Hon, Edwin B. Stuart, Mayor of Philadelphia and Chairman of Committee; "The Russian Society warmly welcomes the American brethern who happily arrived here with the Indiana. They pray you to transmit to the inhabitants of Philadelphia their expressions of lasting gratitude. God save America."

Supplies for the cargo of the steamship Couemaugh, which is to be sent to Russia are already coming in. Bills of lading were received in the Mayor's office to-day for two carloads of flour, etc., from the towns of Derry and Mercer, Pa. The Girard Point Storges Company has tendered the age Company has tendered the free us of its docks, wharves and warehou the Conemaugh and her cargo, including a unloading of cars, as was done for the

Bridegroom With Great-Grandchildre WINONA, MINN., March 19. - A wedding Winona, Minn., March 19.—A wedding ceremony was performed here to-day which involves age, wealth, youth and beauty. Lindsay Porter, a wealthy farmer living near Plainview, was married to Miss Eva Daniels, of Oneida county, N. Y. The groom is 70 years of age and the bride 18. Porter has been married before, and has children and great-grandchildren.

THE ANTICS OF THE SPRING

There came a day of showers Upon the shrinking snow; The south wind sighed of flowers, The softening skies hung low. Midwinter for a space
Foreshadowing April's face,
The white world caught the fancy
And would not let it go,

In reawakened courses
The brooks rejoiced the land;
We dreamed the spring's shy forces Were gathering close at hand. The dripping buds were stirred, As if the sap had heard The long-desired persuasion Of April's soft command.

But antic Time had cheated With hope's clusive gleam: The phantom spring defeated
Fled down the ways of dres And in the night so.

Of winter came again,

With frost upon the forest

And stillness on the stream.

—The Century. GOSSIP OF A GREAT TOWN.

Western Innkeeper in an Eastern Hote -The Fad of Artistic Studios-Without Overcoats-Where You Can Meet a Man-The Billiard Habit.

(FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.) -To a Western man who has been accu tomed to plenty of sea-room and a rustling crowd, the modern New York hotel is a cold and cheerless sort of a place. I saw Potter Palmer at the New Holland House the other day, and he seemed to chafe under the tude. The lovely corridors and limited ger eral space of the first floor of the Holland together could be put in Mr. Palmer's private office in Chicago. And that distin-guished innkeeper must have sadly missed the half an hundred slumberous loafers who hold down his leathern chairs all day, and the swarm of commercial gentlemen livide up among themselves the smoke laden atmosphere of his great rotunda—to say nothing of the continuous tumult and omnipresent dirt incidental to popular hoss of the Windy City.

It is difficult to convince a provincial, however, that it is no part of a hotel keeper's obligation to the traveling public to maintain a human pig-sty. There are no serious reasons, in the opinions of the gregarious American idea should be flattered nd encouraged, and he thus follows the prevailing foreign custom of the restaurant, the cafe, the smoking room and an office for business purposes only. The latter should be quite as accessible and acceptable to ladies as to gentlemen. In some of the new hotels of this city ladies may come and go by the main entrance and to and from the clerk's desk without running the gauntlet of critical loafers and stale tobacco smoke. The exclusive, quiet, private family dea is put uppermost.

Artistic for a Purpose.

-There are not a few so-called artists in New York who dabble in colors as a sort of fad, or to kill time, not because they expec or need to make money out of it, or because they have any ambition to shine in the ar-tistic world. Some of them are rich and have the most elaborately fitted up studios, where they entertain their fashionable friends. A young bachelor of money and taste has a pretext in his "studio" for an attractive establishment. The official character of a studio and the privileged character of an artist make admissible the entertainment of lady friends who would be by common social laws debarred from visiting a bachelor at his rooms. Hence the "studio" racket. friends. A young bachelor of money and

racket.

I happen to know of a well-to-do young gentleman of a noted Murray Hill family who is a dilettante artist and maintains one of these studios in an out-of-the-way corner. The fact that it is done under an assumed name, however, indicates that he is not proud of his profession or of his accomplishments. All the same he has high old times, and between lovely models by day and champagne suppers in his studio by night, enjoys an artistic career that would turn a student of the Quartier Latin green urn a student of the Quartier Latin green with envy.

Emulates the Pigs-in-Clover Man. -The "World's Fair" puzzle is the latest attraction of the business boulevards of New York. It is a little round tin box, about an inch deep and of the diameter of a cent. One end is sealed, and the top is closed from within by a hidden spring There is a slot near the top, and a cent is in serted in the slot and pushed up to the top by the springing head. It can't come out at the top because of the inner flange, but it can be sprung up and down with the thumb and finger. The trick is to get the cent out and finger. The trick is to get the cent out, and, having it out, to get it back again. The man who named it the "World's Fair" puzzle had a keen sense of humor, for it looks easy enough to get the cash, while it is really difficult, and there is a clever trick at the bottom of it. A loose ball out of sight within must be rolled around until it falls into a depressed sufficiently to bring the cent on a level with the slot, whence it can be re-

A Man Who Eschews Overcoats

-The overcoat habit, like the eating abit, is pretty general. There are some and some who never wear an overcost no matter what is the character of the weather. The late Hannibal Hamlin was one to seeing the tall old man going along Pennsylvania avenue in mid wife went to the Lambeth workhouse and winter with a blue, brass-buttoned dress suit that they didn't notice it much. There is a long-legged, round-shouldered gentleman who can be seen almost any day in the year on Broadway without an overcoat. He wears a single eyeglass, or monocle instead, but whether it is to keep him warm or from being run over I don't know. The glass is always screwed in the same eye. He may have been born with it, or it may have grown there. It is as precise as the wearer's gaiters; and together they are quite English-you-know, way up. So is the long, swinging stride of the long gentleman, who habitually, while on the stride, seems quite out of his center of gravity and inspires the fear that an unexpected pause may precipitate a crash. The slim figure is usually clad in yellowish brown stuff matching his whiskers and fitted after the English style, and the absence of an overcoat on a ripping cold day lends to it a picturesque appearance charmto the common, every-day, ulstered Broadto the common, every-day, ulstered Broad-way crowd.

Birds of a Feather Flock Together. -There are two resorts downtown where you can meet almost anybody at some hour

during the middle of the day-at the Cafe Savarin or at the Astor House rotunda. A good many business men of the lower city seem to make it a part of their business to dron in at one or both of these places every day. This is so well known that some are not unlikely to meet people there they don't wish to see. 1 happened to mention this peculiarity to a gentleman and he "It is because the set von look for come

"It is because the set you look for come here, that's all. There are plenty of other places, each having its satellites. The business world has a beaten track for the most part. That is, most business men, being regular in their habits, do mostly the same thing every day. They can't help it. They may studiously vary for a short time, but they soon fall back into the rut. Most of these men lead a life as humdrum as that of a horse breaking tanbark. Men of good business habits as we call it, are as regular as clockwork. The other fellows are equally regular in their irregularity. And this irregularity becomes just as monotonous to irregularity becomes just as monotone them as if it were the exact opposite." Exercise Before Going to Bed.

-"A man should take exercise, in the open air if possible," said he enthusiastially, "but ome kind of violent exercise just before going to bed. There is no medicine that will do him as much good or put him to sleep going to bed. There is no mediand smoked a great deal and finally became so nervous at 21 that I couldn't keep the covers on my bed at night. The doctors told me to quit whisky and cigars and take exercise. I followed their advice. I never go to bed now without taking a handspring or two or swinging the clubs, and I sleep This man is a reporter on a New York daily paper and his suggestion cuts a new artery for gentlemen of that sedentary oc-

Walking Around the Pool Table,

-Probably few persons who sit around a pool table witnessing a clever game of pool have any idea of the time and money neces sary to become a crack player of either pool or billiards. New York boasts many ine amateurs. The latter are to be foun everywhere for that matter. I have seen men hanging about a livery stable in a country village in their shirt sleeves who can hole all the balls on an opening at pool and can run fifties and hundreds at Frenc earom. The good pool player in New York is very often a gambler and turns his skill into cash, but he must play with other pool gamblers who know his game usually, and consequently he stands an equal show to

lose.

The great body of pool and billiard players, however, are in it for the amusement and exercise. They spend from an hour to four hours daily walking around a table and the control of the control punching the ivories. Two hours a day are thought necessary to keep up practice. A dollar an hour is not an extravagant estimate of the average expense in New York. The better player the more he plays, and \$500 a year in walking round a table isn't much for that kind of a man. Twenty to 40 day at Lynn, Mass. He was a noted electricis and had lived in Detroit and Chicago. much for that kind of a man. Twenty to 40 years of this, however, represent in good hard cash considerably more than that kind of a man has on hand at the end of his career. When you add the time and the bad associations it seems that a man ought to get more for his money and get it in a more reasonable way.

CHARLES THEODORE MURRAY.

NEW YORK, March 19.

BEQUEATHED ONLY A TOWNSTONE.

A Foster-Daughter Claims \$100,000 of San Francisco Man's Estate. CHICAGO, March 19 .- A remarkable pro vision, made for Miss Carrie Sankey in her foster-father's will, the bequest of \$40 for a tombstone, has led to a demand on her part for his whole estate, valued at \$100,000. claim is resisted by 17 relatives of the de

The foster-father is the late Samuel Sankey, a well-known lawyer of San Fran key, a well-known lawyer of San Francisco, considerable of whose property is located in Chicago. Miss Sankey is 22 years old, and claims to be able to show that upon being left an orphan, her uncle, Mr. Sankey, adopted her by court process in Lycoming county, Pa., in 1878, and that she lived in his family until a few months before his death, when, according to her, his failing mental powers estranged them. The other relatives contend that Miss Carrie is entitled to only one-eighteenth of the fortune as the dead man's niece.

THE STAR-EYED GODDESS.

It is said that Hill and Watterson have made up and are now loving friends. That settles Hill. He may as well withdraw from the race,-Baltimore World.

THERE is a growing curiosity as to whether Watterson is trying to kill off Cleveland to make room for his own prospects, or whether he is doing it merely for exercise.— Washington Star. COLONEL WATTERSON is a great man in his

way, but he is unlike Mr. Cleveland in several respects, notably in this, that Mr. Cleve and never goes off without being loaded.-St. Louis Globe-Democrat. MR. CLEVELAND (to Mr. Watterson)-My dear dr, faint heart never won fair lady. Moreover, if I can't be elected President neither

shall the man who, you say, is accused of defeating me in 1888 .- Rochester Herald. THE "star-eyed goddess of reform" must have frowned when the Kentucky Legisla-ture invited David Bennett Hill to address that body in Frankfort. But what is worse, senator Hill has accepted the invitation

Rocky Mountain News HENRY WATTERSON asks Cleveland to with draw from the crowd of Presidental aspir-ants. He favors Senators Carlisle or Palmer. Possibly Watterson finds a trifle more favor in his eyes than either. The star-eyed god dess is ambitious.—Elgin News.

Dr. Miller says no Westerner can be elected, and a dozen equally astute poli-ticians declare that neither Hill nor Cleveland can be elected. That seems to leave the field clear to Colonel Watterson's man, Jona ?, Carlisle.—Minneapolis Tribune

A New Paper for London

London, March 19.—[Special.]—A _ew morning paper is about to be established in Lonon at the price of half penny a copy. A. C. Ives, an American journalist, formerly con-nected with New York papers, and who nected with New York papers, and who with Samuel S. Chamberlain, now of a San Francisco paper, started the Paris Matin and News, is to be the editor. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars have already been subscribed to the new venture, and the shareholders include Duke of New-castle, Lord Francis Hope, J. C. Hashm, Samuel Pope and other well-known capitalists. The name of the new paper is to be The Morning.

Tennyson's New Play Produced IBT CABLE TO THE DISPATCH 1

LONDON, March 19. - [Copyright.] - Lord Tennyson's play, "The Foresters," was prouced on Thursday afternoon, at the Lyceum Theater, in order to secure the copyright There were only 40 or 50 spectators, among them being Henry Irving and Ellen Terry. The performers were mainly from the Lyceum company. The general impression of the critics was that the play wanted dramatic vigor, though the verse was admitted to be of fine quality.

The State Sanitary Convention. The State Board of Health has issued greeting to the Boards of Health over th state calling attention to the sixth annual State Sanitary Convention, which will be State Santary Convention, which will be held in Erie on March 29, 30 and 31. The question of water supply and other practical measures of municipal sanitary government will be topics of papers, and representatives from most of the counties of the State will be present. The citizens of Eric have mad arrangements to give the visiting health ex perts a cordial reception

Musicians Have a Pittsburg President. New York, March 19 .- The election of the National League of Musicians, which oc curred to-day at the Hotel Marib sulted as follows: President, C. H. W. Ruhe suited as follows: Fresident, C. H. W. Ruhe, of Pittsburg: First Vice President, Samuel Davis, of San Francisco: Second Vice President, Emil Droch, of Chicago: Treasurer, J. M. Lander, of New York; Secretary, Jacob Beck, of Philadelphia. The convention, which has been in progress for the past week, closed after the installation of the newly elected officers.

Another Cardinal Rumor.

New York, March 19.—A dispatch from Rome, printed to-day, stated on the author ity of A Capitale, a Roman newspaper, tha Archbishop Corrigan would be appointed Cardinal at the next consistory. Archbishop Corrigan stated to-day that he did not place any reliability in the story for the resthat it emanated from a Radical paper.

A Smuggled Picture Brings \$1,050. New York, March 19 .- United States Marshal Jacobus to-day sold at auction a paint ing by Rosa Bonheur, entitled, "Les Cha-mois," for \$1,030. It was seized by customs officers from a Frenchman who attempted to smuggle it into this city.

Hill Ought to Hire a Medium Chicago News.] Mr. Hill should secure the services of a spook medium and a cabinet to materialize hose "principles" he talks about. The pub

lie is curious to have a look at them. DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

Mrs. A. M. Brown

It was with deep regret that the announce ment was yesterday morning received from Beaver of the death of Mrs. Lucetta Brown, wife of Major A. M. Brown. As was mentioned in these col-umns one day last week. Mrs. Brown became ill at Beaver while attending the funeral of a near rela-Beaver while attending the funeral of a next relative, Rev. Dr. D. L. Dempsey. At first it was supposed that the aliment was not serious, but it developed into pacumonia, with the fatal ending yesterday. Mrs. Brown was a most estimable Christian iday, whose great kindness of heart and amiable character endeared her to all. Charitable to the utmost, deceased was also a consistent church member. A devoted wife and mother, her family will have the sincere sympathy or a large circle of friends in their affiction. Besides her husband, hajor A. M. Brown, there are six children and several grandchildren who are thus becaved, among them Marshail Brown, John D. Brown, Thomas M. Brown and William J. Brown and Mrs. Thomas Herron and Mrs. John Herron. The funeral will take place from the family residence. Liberty avenue and Rebecca street, East End, to-morrow at 2 P. M. oriow at 2 P. M.

August Deitch.

August Deitch, a clerk in the office

August Delich, a cierx in the office of Auditor of Freight Receipts of the Pennsylvania Company, died suddenly of pneumonia on last Wednesday morning. Deceased was 21 years of age and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. The funeral took place at the Buena Vista Street M. E. Church, in Aliepeny, on Friday afternoon and was attended by a large number of his friends, including quite a number of cierks from the office in which he was employed. was employed. Captain W. P. Plowers Captain W. P. Plowers, one of the best known men on the river, died at his home in the suburbs of Memphis, Thursday night. The deceased was a "cub" pilot with Samuel L. Clemens, under Captain H. E. Bixby, of the City of Heiena. He was a St. Louis and New Orleans pilot during the war, and was a member of the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Regiment,

Obituary Notes. GEORGE W. PETTIS, the famous authority

PHILIP H. TOURNEY, the well-known shortstop died in Reading Friday, age: 29 years.
PETER GILLE, a well-known resident of Cour ey, Pa., died yesterday of consumption. DANIEL LATHROP, of the publishing firm of D. Lathrop & Co., died Friday night at Boston, ages CHARLES J. VAN DE POOLE, aged 46, died Fri-

JOSE ENRIQUEZ, one of the most prominent pol ticians in Southern Mexico, and Governor of the State of Vera Cruz, is dead. This leaves an ope-field for Odessa de Pasa. Collector of Customs in Vera Cruz, for the vacant Governorship. REV. JOHN J. CARRY, a well-known preacher

REV. JOHN J. CARRY, a well-known preacher, died Friday at Easton, Pa., from paralysis, aged 23 years. He was admitted to the Methodist Episcopal ministry in 1817, but subsequently became a Eastlist preacher. He afterward, returned to the Methodist faith and was identified with that work up to the time of his death.

THE WAVE OF DISCONTENT.

Pessimistic Picture of Old World Govern ment-Not Mach to Commend in Europe -Kind Words for Japan-Consequ

of Foreign Misgovernment. [WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.] On the Eastern Hemisphere is a motley aggregation of concerns that should by right be known as misgovernments, that affords a subject for profound thought. These gov ernments, as they shall be designated, repre sent so many attempts on the part of differ ent types of the human family, and, in som cases, different branches of the same type of the human family, to attain a condition

called nationality, from which, it is assumed, would flow immense benefits either to those who are charged with doing the governing or to those to whom should accrue the advantages and emoluments of being governed. These growing institutions are made up largely of different species of the genus homo, between whom there is great ethno-logical variation, with whom consequent racial disagreement is most radical, and who are determined to bar, to the full extent of their ability, the way to homogeneity These races are still further divided from each other in this, that each has a language peculiar to itself, and each is also found with that inevitable accompaniment of an undeveloped people—a State religion. These religions, also, have been subject to dividons, and those who foster them, acting from the conviction that their own only is right, engage in perpetual warfare to pros-

race is much impeded, if not wholly re-An Undesirable Kind of Peace.

row clannishness is fostered, a selfishness i

inculcated and the progressive march of the

-If we look into the methods of adminis tration, of the European cluster of govern-mental establishments, to which Switzerland, however, presents a noteworthy exception, we shall find constantly accumu-lating mountains of indebtedness, more heavily imposed burdens laid on the people, an interminably slow lifting to a higher horizon, and, while these governments make haste to recognize, and the people very gen-erally profess to follow the non-combative prince of peace, the peace, such as it is, in time of peace, calls for 11,000,000 of armed

In the mere matter of government, in the

In the mere matter of government, in the matter of securing stability, in attending strictly to their own business and refraining from intermedding with the affairs of others, it must be conceded that the Asiatic governing establishments take the highest rank; nor is their record in modern times, in the way of bloodthirstiness, as pronounced as with their European congenus. These latter, however, have an enormous advantage in general intellectual equipment, in progress along the lines of the modern arts and in the practical application of scientific discoveries to human convenience, but, as an offset to this, there is a garrelous mental restlessness, a wholesale desire to dominate the earth and all that pertains thereto, a fulsome and overwhelming disposition to be generalissime. It is this feeling that finds expression in large standing armies, in great naval equipment, where the boundaries are maritime, and that gives to the gun and the cocked hat a precedence over the sickle and the pruning-hook. It is this endless doing with the implements of war, this constant clash and clang of arms, that fans and keeps alive the old, inbred savage ferocity of the cave-dweller and gives to a large portion of the Eastern Hemisphere the character of vast military camps, with conscienceless, remorseless and inhuman tyrants in command.

A Great Model in the Orient. A Great Model in the Orient,

-Probably nowhere in either hemisphere s there more general happiness than among the subjects of the Mikado. For civility genuine good-heartedness, observance of general decorum, industry, sobriety, frugality and healthy thrift we may look in vain for a parellel to the people of Japan. The social character of these antipodes is as planished as the long centuries of interchanging humanities could make an in s people, albeit the mild teachings of Buddha and the gentle philosophy of Con-fucius have made them heathens. But Russia

fuctis have made them nearliers. But any perpetrates more pure and unadulterated diabolism in any one day than does the dense Empire of China in one year.

Where shall we find anywhere on the map of Europe, with the exception noted, a government that manifests a zealous regard for of Europe, with the exception noted, a gov-ernment that manifests a zealous regard for the elevation of her people? Where is it that the mechanism of administration is not so constructed that a sub-stratum of seris is created, with another class to subsist from their toil and their sweat? Such conditions may find able defenders, and there may be long lines of precedents, but therein must ever lie the smouldering embers of lurid turbulence, of anarchistic uprising and the final overthrow of all moral and political final overthrow of all moral and political order. One may have a tender sentiment for Fatherland, may paint fine fancies on nationality, but when hunger invades great modern capitals, when poverty stalks lean and gaunt, and deserving men, women and children wall for bread, there is much amiss; there is nearly everything amiss; there is something indefensible in the Government itself, for, with common sense and common righteousness, such conditions could not be. Either the State or the religion, or both, must be at fault when citizens are banished, when clique, class, race and faith distincmust be at laut when chizzens are unaished, when clique, class, race and faith distinctions protrude to such sharp angles, when bearance and forbearance are unknown and a supreme selfishness gorges itself in fatness at the expense of distress in others.

No Excuse for a Famine Now.

-There was some valid ground in ancient times for local want when there could be never was a time when the earth, as a whole did not yield enough to subsist all her creatures and the day is coming and its dawn is already here, when poverty, the great parent of crime, will itself be recognized as crime and they that produce it, be they high or low, will be considered as crimi-

nais.

But what will be the consequence, what will be the effect of this mismanagement.

But what will be the consequence, what will be the effect of this mismanagement and this misgovernment in Europe? Legions will be driven away. They will suffer this because they would rather do this than to bravely stand up and demand at home what they go elsewhere to seek—stand up and demand some of those "inalienable rights" and, if necessary, strike for them.

The very liberties that are eisewhere enjoyed were only secured at great cost and can only be maintained by "eternal vigilance." The evidence then seems to imply, that too many of those who turn their backs to Fatherland, to the hills and valleys of home, to the firesides and graves of their kindred, who sever all those tender ties that in their entirety constitute true patriotism, do not possess to the fullest that wholesome constitution of mind which it takes to perpetuate liberty and for which they elsewhere bore no part, and in their native land would bear no part in securing.

The Value of Our Immigrants. The Value of Our Immigrants.

-But they will go and go with their undeveloped ideas and the very freedom which they meet renders their selfishness all the more intolerable and dangerous. They the more intolerable and dangerous. They jeopardize the welfare of those among whom they obtrude their not very desirable presence, those whose ancestors ignited and who themselves have kept burning the torch of a broader liberty, a more liberal humanity and a more comprehensive justice. Going with their narrow creeds, with no broad, generous conception of "Life, harningsa".

with their narrow creeds, with no broad, generous conception of "Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," the aim, on the part of many, is too often to transplant that same deadly upas, whose poisonous emanations contaminated the moral atmosphere and rendered life intolerable whence they came.

Almost without exception, where narrowness and bigotry flourish on American soil, their promoters will be found to be of recent importation, and when this is not the case, they invariably prove to be the victims of imported ideas which have no logical right to existence on the Western Hemisphere.

The careful observer need not be told that, to a lamentably large extent, much of this miserable mischief has already been done.
But what will be the final outcome of such miscarriages in the Old World if much longer persisted in? The wrecks and skeletons that stare with their ghastliness along the lines of all ancient history attest in a voice only too unputarkable with a grantless. he lines of all ancient history attest in the lines of all ancient history attest in a voice only too unmistakable what agencies it is that bring about the end. The proud Roman Empire, whose decline and fall have been so graphically depicted, is not so very far back and furnishes a most conspicuous

Awhile the people bear in silence, dumb, Their backs bent meekly to the galling

chain:
But retribution in the end must come,
What has been in the past will be again.
It needs no prophet to foretell the fate
When anarchy once rears her crims

form;
When long borne wrongs cry out against the State,
And fling their lurid banners to the storm.
Who listens now may hear the sullen roar Of rising breakers as they lash the shore!
Manca 12.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-In Siberia silk is sold in a frozen state -The first steel pens cost the manufact urer \$1 25 a piece

-On April 8 Missouri school children are expected to set out 40,000 trees.

-A Biddeford, Me., young woman has hair that measures 6% feet in length. -A Chicago thief a few nights ago stole and made way successfully with an entire house, except the cellar and cellar walls.

-A bill is to be introduced in the Cali-

fornia Legislature providing for a tax on bacheiors, similar to the one under consider-ation in Georgia. -The honey of Trebizonde, as in Xenophon's day, is an irritant and narcotic from the bees feeding on the Pontic azalea and rhododendron.

-Amber is especially interesting to naturalists, from the fact that over 800 species of insects and 163 species of plants have been

-A marine monster with the head of a beast, the tongue of a snake, the teeth of a lion and fins of a fish was caught in San Francisco Bay recently. -Cases of chronic arsenical poisoning

from green wall papers are often met with,

but for ordinary green baize to be impreg-nated with arsenic is rare. -A gold brick was recently shipped to San Francisco from Yuma, (1., the value of which was estimated at between \$80,000 and \$90,000. It weighed a little over 349

-A Bank of England note for 1d was by mistake issued in 1828. It got into circuiation, and for many years was a source of an-noyance to the cashiers in making their ac--The nimble thief ever keeps pace with

his opportunities. In London his latest caper is to insert a bag in the letter box which stops the letters, and is withdrawn as soon as the carrier has made his deposit and -A tramp painter struck Brookheld,

Mo., went to the Baptist church, professed conversion and induced the minister to go his security for a pair of trousers in which to be baptized. The next day he arose and departed for some far country. -At a public ball given near Honesdale, Pa., where the entire neighborhood partici-

pated, no less than 45 babies could be seen sleeping together, huddled in the corner of the room, placed their by their mothers bent on the pleasures of the night. -To-day there are over 1,000,000 square feet of glass surface in Great Britain exclusively devoted to the cultivation and production of tomatoes for market purposes; and these tomatoes are sold at prices from 8 cents to 16 cents per pound in the season.

-In the language of colors, green is em-

blematic of hope, for the vernal regenera-tion of nature is typical of life after death; tion of nature is typical of life after quasi; blue denotes faith, for it is the hue of heaven; white is the color of innocence, and red is chosen to represent love, because the heart's blood is of that color. -There are parts of Europe where severe cold has been experienced, and further afield a severer cold by far. The cold which

drove the Russian invader back from the Balkans in that winter of 1839-40 is said to have repeatedly passed below the freezing point of mercury, and to have once fallen -The largest heathen temple in the —The largest heathen temple in the world is in Seringham, and it comprises a square, each side being one mile in length, inside of which are six other squares. The walls are 25 feet high and five feet thick, and the hall where pilgrims congregate is supported by a thousand pillars, each cut from a single block of stone.

Queensland, the swimming bladder present in ordinary fishes had become modified so that if functions as a lung. In Africa pro-topterus; a form closely allied to ceratodus, makes for itself a cocoon of mud, in which during the hot, dry season it lives and can breathe by means of its lung. -A red quarry, known as "Les Rochers ouges," has recently been discovered in Mentone, France, where the tunneling of a

-In the ceratodus, or the lung fish of

railway under some cliffs brought about this interesting find. Further penetration into the rocky cliff opened the entrance to a grotto—a subterranean chamber entirely neumbered with soft earth. -The porcelain tower in China was con structed as a gift to an empress, and was always kept in repair by the Government. Lightning struck it in 1801 and tore away the three top stories. The injury was repaired as soon as possible. It would probably be standing to this day had not the Taeping rebels imagined its lights and bells most disastrous to their cause.

-A curious phenomenon was recently witnessed during a storm near Queenstown, when the gigantic waves broke on the rocks and a huge volume of water of spiral shap and a huge volume of water of spiral shape suddenly rose and ascended to a great height. Simultaneously a similar volume of water descended from the clouds till both spirals met, when both volumes of water spread and fell foaming into the sea.

-Mr. Cooke asserts that an extensive bay on the east coast of the Island of Malta owes its origin and extent to the agency of the sirocco, which blows directly into it. The rapid changes from dampness ness, which are characteristic of the strocco and the crystallization of the salt which it deposits upon the rocks, are reci among the powers of destruction which this wind possesses.

-Repeated observations have shown that the American so-called robin sometimes hibernates, but he has never bee leeping in a night gown only of down, with his feathers lying around him. This seem-ingly irrational proceeding had been re-served for an English cuckoo "who was brought up in a house, and which disap-peared one day in November and was found in the following March on a shelf in the back kitchen, still alive and asleep, with all its feathers off and clothed only in down, the feathers lying in a heap round the body."

BAZAR BUZZINGS

"Why do you leave me, Bridget?" asked "It's too far from th' foire department, mum, eturned the cook.

'Surely you are not afraid of fire?"

"No, mum; but of lofkes company."

tion," said Dulipath, the realist, "without first having slept over it." "I don't believe I've ever read one of the Hawley. "Is Miss Hawkins in?" asked Martin. "I dun'no', " said Bridget. "Who are you?"
"Edward Martin."

"I never send a story out for publica-

Mrs. Wangle-You must have been quite ill to be visited by your doctor twice a day?

Mrs. Polkadot—Oh, no. But he is a friend of
ours just starting out, and I wanted to encourage him all I could.

"Newpop has gone South, I hear?"

'No, sorr. She's out."

"Yes. On account of his baby." "Baby ill?" "Un, no. He left the baby home. Newpop went When Paderewski plays the waltz They say it is divine.

No thing in life hath any faults When Paderewski plays the walts-The coarse seems superfine. When Paderewski's fingers touch The keys in polka time, E'en he who hobbles with a crutch

Doth dance responsive to his touch, His art is so sublime. Mrs. Beacon Hill-I am sorry, dear Mrs. Vagstaff, that I shall never see your Uncle Rosco gain. He is a great loss. Mrs. Wagstaff (in evident surprise)—Why, what

do you mean? Uncle was here vesterday.

Mrs. Beacon Hill (sighing)—Yes, yes; that is
what I refer to. Caroline said that you had your Teacher-Now, Mamie, tell me how many ones you have in your body. Mamie—Two hundred and eight.

Teacher-Wrong. You have only 20.
Mamie (triumphantly)-Yes; but I swallowed Bunker-I have a literary friend who is o absentminded that when he went to Chicago recently he telegraphed himself ahead to wait for himself at a certain street. Hill—Did the telegram have the desired result? Bunker—No. He got it all right, but he had for

rotten to sign his name, and not knowing who if was from, he paid no attention to it. "Tomson doesn't brag about that bright boy of his any more.

Boston Herald.]

Delaware has shipped a load of exhibits to the Chicago Exposition. She takes the prize for proviousness.

"No."

"Isn't he bright any more?"

"Well, he says about the same sort of things all the time, but he's got to the age when they're musy."