provement of the Latter.

etes have not been of the hignest reput

does not militate against the value of physical training when pursued in a proper

spirit and with a proper aim. Many kinds

tions which have been made to surroun

them, but this does not prove that they are

GENIUS AND INSANITY.

Have Been Largely Madmen,

In looking over Prof. Lombroso's extended

of sports and many forms of exerci-

and Diamond Streets. News Rooms and Publishing House 78 and 80 Diamond Street, in New Dispatch Building. FASTERN ADVERTISING OFFICE, ROOM 78 TRIBUNG BUILDING, NEW YORK, where com-plete files of THE DISPATCH can always be found.

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TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

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THE DAILY DISPATCH is delivered by carriers at Heents per week, or, including Sunday Edition, at

PITTSBURG, MONDAY, MARCH 21.

DESIRABLE IF ATTAINABLE, Mr. Andrew's bill for the removal of political influence- in the selection of laborers for the service of the United

States proposes an exceedingly simple and inexpensive plan. It avoids the incongruity of competitive examinations and simply requires, after certain physical and mental standards are met, that the selections shall be made in the order of application.

The weak point of the system, if it has one, would be in the ease with which its intent might be evaded. Mr. Andrew appears to rely upon the ease with which any "conscientious and intelligent officer" can establish and apply the necessary rules. But if all appointing officers were conscientions and intelligent there would be no need for rules. The difficulty is to provide against the absence of those qualities being used to turn the service of the United States into a political machine.

Against this is the fact cited by Mr. Andrew that such rules have been established and are working successfully in the mayy yard and at certain cities of Massachusetts. This creates a presumption in its favor which certainly warrants a trial, but even with that presumption the likelihood remains that the successful operation of the reform will depend on the good faith of the appointing power rather than any inherent strength in the plan of appointments.

This is of course true to a greater or less degree of all political reforms. The grotesqueness of employment to be paid out of the funds of the whole people, with a view to working them for political returns, is enough to warrant a favorable consideration to Mr. Andrew's measure.

HARRITY'S REFRESHING FAITH. Secretary of the Commonwealth Har

rity, in an interview published in this issue, declares the support of Cleveland by the great mass of the Democracy of Pennsulvania and predicts that in all proba bility the ex-President will have the great majority of the Pennsylvania delegates in the Democratic convention.

In this Mr. Harrity undoubtedly voices the sentiments of the greater number of his party in the State. So far his predictions are likely to be correct. But he exhibits a more lively faith that can be expected from average minds when he declares his belief that, if Cleveland is nominated, Hill and his supporters in New Vork will give the ticket "their lively and cordial support." Of this opinion it is necessary to say that if Harrity really thinks so, he has a refreshing belief in the disinterestedness of Hill and Tammany that is a curiosity in this age.

INEXPENSIVE FAIRNESS.

It is gratifying in a double sense that the decision of the New York contested seat by the House committee rose above the ordinary partisan rules of action. The custom has prevailed with Democratic as well as Republican majorities of unseating political opponents on such slight grounds as to justify the assertion of Speaker Reed that contested seats are awarded not by the evidence, but by the dictates of party.

We can hardly take the action in the New York case to indicate that the Democrats who voted to seat a Republican are so very much better than their predeces sors. They had precedents in the action of the last Congress for deciding in favor of their own party on a very weak case; but the circumstances permit them to decide such cases by the evidence. The Democratic majority is so overwhelming that it can afford to be fair in its decision Nevertheless, the fact that the Democrats for once indulge in the unwonted virtue is emphasized by the influence which Senator Hill exerted to have the Democrat seated who was not elected. When the House Democrats decide a contest fairly and give Hill a snub at one and the same

time they make a gratifying record. It is to be hoped that the precedent of settling election contests by giving them to the men who were honestly elected may bear fruit even to the extreme degree o prevailing when the decision is of im-

portant political value.

EXECUTIVE DISCRETION. The difficulty of pleasing the New York Post in most matters, political or otherwise, is proverbial. THE DISPATCH has generally regarded the fastidiousness of its cotemporary on political practices a very commendable quality. But it is necessary to say that the criticisms of the Post on the President's proclamation imposing duties on the imports of tea, coffee, sugar molasses and hides from Colombia, Haiti and Venezuela, indicate the impossibility of so shaping any act under the Repub lican policy as to satisfy the proud spirit

of that very independent journal. The Post quotes the language of the proclamation to the effect that as "it has een established to my satisfaction" that these governments impose duties on the products of the United States which "I deem to be reciprocally unequal and unreasonable," therefore the duties provided in the act of Congress for such a case are imposed. "This," exclaims the Post, "is the language and attitude of a sovereignot of an official executing a law of the

happens to be the case that the lan of the proclamation is the adapta he language of the statute to the he act is the act of the Execug out with the slight discretion Congress the imposition of ed by statute. The sole left the President in this whether the duties on imposed by other Gov-

able in view of the free admission of their products in this country. All the acts deendent on this decision are marked out with a rigid prescription by the statute. To assert that a President in executing an act of Congress cannot be safely left at liberty to exercise that degree of discretion is simply to reduce the Presidental office to the rank of a figure-head like the monarchy of England. The fact is that much greater breadth of action has been entrusted to the Executive in various matters without a word of dissent by the

It is true that the Post insists that in exercising this discretion the President is using the prerogative of the taxing power;in which view it has the misfortune o undertake the job of overruling the Supreme Court.

RULINGS ON THE CUBATIVE ACT. The courts have recently given decisions on the method of procedure under the curative acts which dispose of the appeals and exceptions in a number of cases. With the general effect of these decisions, namely, that the report of the viewers cannot be overset merely by a general and unsupported allegation that assessments are inequitable or in excess of benefits, impartial opinion will be in perfect accord. The finding of the viewers constitutes a prima facie case, and it is no more than just that any person seeking to combat it shall make a tender of evidence to overset the

presumption of its correctness. But in ruling, as the courts have done that they cannot hear exceptions unles those exceptions have been first presented to the viewers, the tendency which has been displayed by higher courts in much more important matters is slightly apparent. The point is not an especially vital one. It is no great hardship to require exceptions to be first filed with the viewers, and the property owner will, as a rule, take that course by preference. But there may be cases in which absence from the city, or other causes, prevent the property owner from seeing the report of the viewers during the ten days or more when it is open for inspection. The language of the act seems to carefully guard such cases by enacting that when the report of the viewers is filed with the court, "the Court shall approve the same nisi, and within twenty days thereafter any person in interest may file exception

to any part or the whole of said report." Of course this may impose on the courts the extra work of hearing and dismissing exceptions made without due foundation But we think if the learned judges give their attention to the evident significance of this clause they will conclude that they annot ignore that provision of the act on heir own conviction that it is unnecessary

NO NEED TO WASTE TIME.

The House will this week grapple with the silver question, and a good deal of preliminary discussion is indulged in as to the course the debate will take. Some talk is heard of filibustering, while there is a greater probability that the desire of Congressmen to air their monetary views will stretch the proceeding out indefinitely.

The fact that the debate is entered upon with the conclusion practically settled makes the prolongation of the fight unnecessary. The issue is clearly defined by the nature of the bill. It is a proposiion to place the country on the single silver basis, and by that method to take away a large percentage of debts from the creditor and give it to the debtor. If the debate were prolonged to next summer it would not change the issue materially. The best method of meeting it is for the opponents of free silver coinage to put in sition to the bill, and then to let the Democratic majority in the House break its neck as soon as it desires.

This course is all the plainer because the real decision as to free coinage will not be made in this Congress. It will be made at the popular elections next November. It the Bland bill passes the Senate and House, as seems likely, it will meet with a veto; and the election of next fall will determine the fate of the measure under the next administration. This makes it unnecessary to call for a large waste of time in oppos ing the bill now. The character of the proposed debasement of the coinage can be exposed in a few well-selected speeches After they are made the duty of the opposition does not include a prolonged ex-

penditure of time and money. Of course it devolves on every man in Congress having a proper comprehension of the question to put himself on record against the measure. But the opponents of the Bland bill need not make extra ordinary efforts to prevent its supporters from hopelessly committing themselves to their scheme of inflation.

MAKING THEIR OWN ROADS. While State legislation on the improve-

pent of country roads has been at a stand still for the past year, it is satisfactory to learn that some of the rural districts in the State are sufficiently aroused to move in the matter for themselves. A meeting of citizens in Upper Providence township Montgomery county, last week took actio in favor of borrowing \$10,000 per year for five years, the money to be expended in the construction of five or six miles each year of permanent roads. The township trustees were asked to order an election on the issue of a bonded indebtedness of \$50,000 for the construction of solid high

There is no doubt that if, as expected, this action results in supplying that township at the end of five years with solid and permanent roadways, the enhancement in the value of farms will be far beyond the cost to the public. The same policy in Chester, Delaware and other parts of Montgomery counties, although recently taken, has already shown gratifying results. The facility of egress and ingress at all seasons not only adds to the productiveness of the farms but it has a direct influence in increasing rural population. The example should not be lost on the rural districts of other sections of the State.

It would add a decided stimulant to the progress of such work if the State at large uld pay a portion of the cost of the work done by townships or counties. But there is an element of justice in the fact that such townships as take the lead in such improvements will enjoy the greatest gain. If the improvement of roads went on simultaneously all over the State the gain would be diffused; when it is carried on by a few districts it is concentrated The supply of farms and rural homes that are accessible at all seasons of the year is limited to those places that have the enterprise to make good highways at their own expense, and the gain will thereby be

ommensurately enhanced. The demonstration in the eastern part of the State that it is possible for local districts to obtain good roads should be full of suggestion to the rural population of Western Pennsylvania.

It is satisfactory to learn from Boston that the spirit of liberty manifested by the hotel waiters, who were getting ready to

strike in defense of their beards, has had its moral effect. The hotel keepers have aban-doned the sumptuary dictation that the waiters shall go smug-faced, and the latter can serve entrees and pursue tips in suc hiroute fashion as suits them.

THE proceedings in the matter of the fast driving track in Central Park, New York, indicate that the owners of trottin horses have more of a pull with Tammar than all the rest of the people and press pu

license in the License Court this time the agony will not be as long drawn out as usual Tuz Irish extraction of one of the second

in that unmaterialized Drayton-Borrowe duel got in its perfect work. We can credit to it that pleasing statement in the report to Borrowe that his seconds "decided to stop all further correspondence with Mr. Drayton," and consequently wrote to him "the annexed letter marked 'D.'"

IT begins to look as if the enthusiasti and sometimes too loquacious William of Germany is beginning to learn that the will of the King is not always the supreme law.

THE rumor that Governor Russell, Massachusetts, smokes cigarettes has burned a large-sized hole in his boom.

OBJECTOR HOLMAN, who poses as the watchdog of the Treasury, has never thrown a straw in the onward march of Patti and Bernhardt through the country. The great objector will have to be more watchful o the interests of his fellow-countrymen be fore he can win an indestructible place in their memory.

THE story of the intended formation of ribbon trust is alleged to have been started by an exasperated husband who couldn't find the exact shade his wife wante

ATTORNEY GENERAL MILLER is finding the Chicago Beef Trust a tougher morse

BLAND and Harter have agreed to postpone their joint debate on silver. Mr. Bland doesn't feel equal to the task owing to a slight touch of influenza caused by the weather. For once the people can afford to hope the weather will continue bad for ome time to come.

In the Reading deal, the New Jersey Legislature appears to have secured a full hand of winning cards. Some say they drew to a flush and filled.

TEXAS takes great pride in its great

clains, but it objects to being called a little

hilly. THE wrath of the gas consumer has been flaring up during the recent cold snap. Pretty soon it will grow dim and finally die out. The only opaque object connected with the subject is the bill which will be presented later on.

THAT miners' strike to decrease the supply of coal in England thundered so loudly in the index that it has hardly lasted to the nd of the first chapter.

CLEVELAND is willing and Hill will-if he can, is about the way the situation stands

DAVID R. HILL may be enlarging his Presidental boom to imposing proportions: but he is not yet able to make the House committee on Elections refuse justice to a many methods order the seating of the

GREAT BRITAIN'S foreign trade fell of \$22,000,000 last year. This explains why the ree traders object so strenuously to the Mo Kinley protection bill.

SOME of the Presidental dark horses are blanched just at present.

SCOTCH home rule may naturally come before Irish home rule, as Scotch union pre-ceded Irish union. But as Ireland has done the fighting for home rule these many years, ally taken for granted in the mills that not it is possible to take the view that she is en titled to the first fruits of victory.

NOTES OF NOTABLE PROPER

COLONEL DAN LAMONT has succeeded n demonstrating the possibility of making Southern trip without the aid of a brass

MRS. HARRISON is becoming quite skillful as a water-color artist, and the White already adorned by some of her work.

MR. CLEVELAND'S breakfast, while he was shooting at Spesutia Island, was made up of beefsteak, lamb chops, sausage, buckwheat cakes and coffee.

HAVEMEYER, the rich sugar refiner, has given to the city of Springfield a large tract fland for the enlargement and improve

ment of its park system. A FEW days ago in the course of an ad-dress which he delivered in Denver, Presient Eliot said that there was every reason

to pelieve that within ten years there would e 4 000 students at Harvard. GOVERNOR MCKINLEY, wife and Execu tive Clerk Bowsell are in Canton, O., guests at the residence of the Governor's father

The trip is purely one of pleasure and de-void of political significance. G. LA FARGE, the young architect whose plans for the new American Cathedral have been accepted, is in London. To-day he starts on a tour through the cathedral the cathedrals of the continent.

In a talk with a Chicago reporter Dr. Robert Laird Collier, with his usual keenness, cuts the Gordian knot of the disput about opening the World's Fair on Sunday by suggesting that people should attend

A BIG RISTEDDFOD.

Welsh Singers Preparing to Add a Go Feature to the World's Fair.

SCRANTON, March 20.—[Special.]—Prominent Welsh singers held a well-attended meeting in this city last night and took preliminary steps toward perfecting arrangements for a great Eisteddfod, which it is proposed to make a prominent feature of the World's Fair. Mr. John Edwards, of Chicago, a mber of the Executive Con present to promote the movement.

Mr. Edwards said it is the intention to make the Chicago Eisteddfod an international one, and assurances have already been received that a Weish choir from Great Britain will be present and contest. Scranton has one of the grandest Welsh choirs in the United States, hence the anxiety lelt by the committee that this city should enter the lists. Mr. Edwards said that present indications are that there will be 100,000 people at the Eisteddfod, and it will be opened on Sunday with an old-fashioned Welsh cymanfa and continue until Saturday.

The Railroad Y. M. C. A. HARRISBURG, March 20.-[Special.]-The semi-annual conference of the Railroad Men's Christian Associations along the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad was held here to-day and to sevening at Marysville. Dele-gates were present from Columbia, Philadel-phia, Harrisburg, Blairsville, Altoona, Derry, Pittsburg and Roanoke.

Wheeling's Bishop May Be Pron Wherling. March 20.—[Speciet.]—A well-founded report is in circulation here that Rt. Rev. John J. Kain, Bishop of this Catholic discose, is to be promoted to be Condjutor of Bishop Ryan, of the Buffalo discose.

Developing Wild and Woolly Statistics. Washington Post 1 The present tariff debate is devel some wild and woolly statistics.

Great Cry and Little Wool Toledo Blade.] The debate on free wool in the Ho minds one of the process of "Great cry, little wool."

RUM AND THE BLUE LAWS.

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.) -THERE was nothing, I believe, in the Blue Laws about drinking. Our Puritan forefathers were as ignorant of license courts as they were of Sunday papers.

It is worth while, just now, while this mat

ter of strong liquor is uppermost in the in-terests of the community, to record the dif-ferent way they had of doing things in the days when the Blue Laws reigned supreme. Most of the Puritan meeting-houses were sected by drunken men. At least, there IF outsiders are not allowed too much was regularly provided on the day of the 'raising" such a profusion of invitations to ebriety that a man with a perfectly clear ad must have been in a very small mi

> It to written in history that "when the edford people built their second meetingouse, they provided for the workmen and good brown sugar, a box of fine lemons and two loaves of sugar." In Northampton, in 1738, ten gallons of rum were on hand to assist in raising the meeting-house.
>
> The ordination or installation of a new

was celebrated in the Puritan parishes by an enormous supper, and one of the most conspicuous items on the bill of fare was grog. Sometimes they mixed the grog in punch-bowls on the meeting-house green; sometimes this ceremony was perrmed on the very steps of the sanctuary often there was a special brewing of malt liquor to honor the great day, Rev. Mr. Thatcher, of Boston, wrote in his diary on the 20th of May, 1681, "This daye the Ordinaion Beare was brewed.'

Liquor Sold at Church Doors. -IT is the author of "The Sabbath in Puritan New England " to whom I am inpars, she says, were sometimes established at the church door and strong drinks wer distributed free of charge to the entire as semblage. As late as 1825, at the installation of Dr. Leonard Bacon over the First Con gregational Church in New Haven, free drinks were furnished at an adjacent bar to all who chose to order them, and were "set tled for" by the generous and hospitable

A bill for the entertainment of some par-

	sons at an ordination in Hartford reads as follows:	in	178
		5	. D
	To keeping ministers, 0	2	
1	2 mugs tody 0	5	1
	5 segars 0	3	. 0
Ì	1 pint wine 0	0	4
ı	3 lodgings 0	9	1.1
ı	3 bitters 0	0	1
ı	2 breakfasts 0	3	1
ı	15 boles punch	10	1
ı	24 dinners 1	16	4
ı	11 bottles wine 0	3	. 4
ı	5 mugs flip 0	5	10
ı	3 boles punch 0	6	
ı	3 boles tody 0	3	
ı	To which our author fitly appends	f	om

Faistaff-"O monstrous! but one-half pennyworth of bread to this intolerable deal o sack !"

"A jolly ordination," says the Rev. Mr. Smith, of Portland, writing in the early part of the eighteenth century. "We lost all sight of decorum." Barrels of rum and cider and metheglin

powls of flip and punch and toddy, boxes

lemons and oaves of sugar, figure as regularly in the records of these religious serv ces as do the sermons and the prayers. Better Than the Blue Law Framers. -AFTER all, bad as we are, with our sunday papers and our Sunday cars, we can-not look for our golden age back in the era of the Blue Laws. We are distinctly better than those old fellows in matters of more importance than are at present disput

bout. When the First Presbyterian Church

nstalls a successor to Dr. Purves-which

ay be distant !- there will be no brewing

of ordination grog on the green grass with n the iron fence, nor will the attendant parons so behave themselves at table as to eed rebuke even from the Sunday papers. We realize more seriously to-day than has ever been realized before the great evils of drink. We know that it not only hurts the drinker and his family, but the city and the whole country. And not only are the reformers interested in reformation, and the blue-ribbon people, and all the plous folk, but the labor unions are concerned in it.

much work would be done on Monday; the men not yet being sufficiently sobered up after payday and Sunday. But all that has The foreman to-day wants men who can do his work, and who can do it every day. And he knows that the drinking man cannot stand the strain of honest labor. And acordingly the drinking man is getting out of The most energetic temperance people in the community are the foremen in the large mills, and the labor leaders who have their earts in the cause of labor.

Germany and the Drink Habit

—I see that this fact of physical and mental deterioration through drink is just now attracting wide notice in Germany. The people of Germany, in these days are thinking about more great measures th the people of any other country. And the drink question is one of them. There was a letter on the subject a few days ago in the

The discussion began, it seems, in the German Army Journal in connection with the failure of certain militia called out suddenly to take part in maneuvers in the field. The men could not stand the work. Their muscles were not equal to the strain. They were enfeebled by the drinking habit.

Now, they feel the need over there in Gernany of men. It was Diogenes, I think, who called across the street to a crowd of idlers, "Ho, men, come over here!" And when they came he turned his back upon them, saying: What did you come for? I called for men! The wise leaders of the German nation want nen; not animals with heads and hands and feet, attired in bifurcated garments, and wearing beards, but men, real men with strong muscles, and stout hearts, and clear eyes, who can work and accomplish something. And they have come to the con lusion that a man who drinks is only half man, or only one-tenth of a man, or perhaps only a miserable imitation and caricature of

There is every probability that the continent of Europe will be the scene of a great and speedy struggle. It may be a struggle of armed men. It is certain to be a struggle for at least industrial supremacy. It is equally sure that the nation will win in that entest which is best prepared; that is ooking over the nation to see what most hinders its strength and its manhood, these wise men have decided that it is drink. In any industrial competition the most sober the most thrifty people will come out ahead.

More for Liquids Than Solids. -THE question is accordingly being asked.

Are we not spending upon that which we pour down our throats money that might be used to make us not be used to make us, not a weaker but a stronger people? It is shown that the drink habit limits the food production of the country. One-fifteenth of the arable land of Gernany is given over to the production of material to be made into drink. This land used for the growth of food, would yield every year 3,272,000,000 pounds of bread, and add ust so much to the plenty of the country. One-twentieth of the working populat of Germany are engaged in the liquor traffic in some capacity, and so are kent from mployment that might add to the real com-

ort and strength of the nation. "Among our working people," says Prof. Schmoller, of Beriin, "the conditions of domestic life, of education, of prosperity, of progress or degradation, are all dependent on the proportion of income which flow lown the father's throat. The whole conpends on this question. If it is true that half our paupers become so through drink, it gives us some estimate of the costly burden which we tolerate. No other of vices bear comparison with this,"

No saloon in Germany, according to this ought to have the right to fly the German flag above its door. It ought to put up the black flag of the pirate. It is an enemy to patriotism. It is a fortress in the midst of the country from which to attack the best interests of all the people. ATHLETICS AND MORALITY.

With the Diffusion of the First Goes an Im-The fact that for years athletics and ath

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. been brought under the ban of the critic and the church because of the evil associaessentially evil. Much harm has been done by injudicious opposition to the ordinary forms of harmless sport and exercise by forms of harmless sport and exercise by people who ought to have known better. Forty years ago students of divinity were practically excluded by public opinion from participation in any form of athletic sports. They were forced to conform their lives, their dress and their diet almost to the ascetic standard of the Middle Ages. This idea is still rife, but is not so general as it was a generation ago and is steadily losing ground. it was a generation ago and is steadily losing ground.

The fundamental maxim of the new physical training is not to produce a few great athletes, but rather to raise every individual to the highest symmetrical development, and the maximum of health and physical beauty of which nature has made him personally capable. Not quantity, but quality, efficiency of form and muscle, are the desideratum. Dr. White declared his confident belief that if to every schoolhouse in every land there were added an extension, or a story, giving a single large, sunny room, into which a judicious variety of the appliances of a well equipped gymnasium could be put, and if every child, from the youngest to the oldest, could receive 40 minutes of drill by a competent instructor each day, and have

Hill Not Worrying Gorman, oldest, could receive 40 minutes of drill by a competent instructor each day, and have that training supplemented by instruction in the important laws of health, the total of crime and the numbers of the criminal classes would, in the following generation, be diminished fully one-halt. To develop strong arms and chest and legs is the surest way also to produce a clear and powerful brain. In other words, the best form of physical training must needs bring a powerful contribution to the moral and intellectual well-being of the subject. The testimony of professors and physicians in the universities all over the world establishes the fact that hand in hand with the diffusion of the athletic spirit goes an improvement tion (thus making enemies, no matter which way he went) or, by remaining silent, confess himself afraid to meet the issue. That's what he has done. Gorman is not bothering about the telk of Hill's strength in the South. Everybody who knows the South knows that when the Maryland Senator asks for its support in the convention he can cet it solidly against any man from north of Mason and Dixon's line. The knowledge of that is the secret of Gorman's acquiescence in Hill's trip, for he knows that the latter can get nothing there which he is not willing he should have, while at the same time he realizes that speech making at this time is a hazardous matter for a Presidental candidate and likely to cost Hill delegates in the North."

date and likely to cost Hill delegates in the North."

"But how about that triple agreement between Hill, Gorman and Brice, to boom the New York Senstort" I asked.

"It's all moonshine," was the reply. "Of course, their relations are friendly and in some respects close, for though Gorman mentally is a deeper and broader man than Hill, they are cast in much the same mold as politicians. Hence their inclinations and methods of political management naturally bring them together. Brice dislikes Cleveland, and that fact, I presume, forces him into association with the other two. Then remember that the three men are Senators, which is another the between them. Brice, of course, is not in the Presidental race. He may be for Hill, but I know he regards Gorman as far the abler man of the two. It would be hopeless, for obvious reasons, to rouse Ohio Democrats into supporting Gorman, so I have no doubt, in order to keep the delegation from Cleveland, that Brice will pick up some Ohio votes for Hill. That may not mean, however, that Hill is to have a loyal support." The learned Prof Cesare Lombroso, of the University of Turin, perhaps the most cele-brated expert on insanity in Europe, is out with his English version of a widely-noticed book: "The Man of Genius."

Backed by almost endless historical and nedical research Prof. Lombroso attempts to prove that genius and insanity are essenwords genius is a well-defined brain disease, resulting from "the degenerative psychosis of the epileptoid group." After quoting many of the world's sages, ancient and modern, in support of his assertion, many of which authorities were themselves rather shaky in the epileptoids, the professor goes on to cite a long list of great men posing before the world as geniuses, when they were really madmen afflicted with psychosis. Among these he names Newton, Pascal, Byron, Mozart, Mendelssohn, Bobby Burns, Goethe, Dante, Victor Hugo, Michael Angelo and a long list of others.

In looking over Prof. Lombroso's extended words genius is a well-defined brain disease.

David Not Getting on Well. your Democratic friends there?" all the people have not yet had a chance to make up their minds about him. Those who have formed conclusions have made no flat-In looking over Prof. Lombroso's extended list, statesmen are found to be wonderfully exempt from psychosis, and in no case does it appear that a practical politician has ever been seriously troubled in the epileptoids. The species of insanity known as genius seems to be peculiar to men of large spirituality and intense reflective tendencies. In other words, insanity must have a fine quality of brains to operate upon. If Goethe was a victim of psychosis, then Germany had to fall back upon a madman to find her Shakespeare. If Michel Angelo was insane, religion owes to psychosis her immortal sculptures and frescoes of the saints. If Burns was shaky in his epileptoids, insanity has been singularly immortalized in song. In short, the world owes to madmen its grandest inspirations and its greatest inventions. After carefully examining the long array

In short, the world owes to madmen its grandest inspirations and its greatest inventions. After carefully examining the long array of testimonies in Prof. Lombroso's book, it looks as though the surest passport to undying fame was to be born with hereditary disturbance of the epileptoids. The chosen instruments of progress seem to have been largely madmen, and sane men have apparently played a minor part in shaping the world's destiny. THREE BRAND NEW

Iwo of Them Are Comets and One an As teroid, All Discovered in Europe. Boston, Mass., March 20 .- A cable messag from the European Union of Astronomer to John Ritchie, Jr., announces the discov cry on Friday evening of two new comets and one asteroid. One comet is a return of and one asteroid. One comet is a return of Winnecke's periodical comet, and was discovered at Vienna in the following position: March 18-40, Greenwich mean time—R. A. 12 hours 43 minutes, 27 seconds, declination north 30° 35 minutes 38 seconds.

The second comet was discovered by W. F. Dennington, an amateur astronomer of Bristol, England. It is described as faint with a porthwestern metric of nearly a decrease. with a northwestern motion of nearly a degree a day. Its position on March 18 at Greenwich, midnight was R. A. 22 hours 44 minutes; declination north 59°. The asteroid is of the 12th magnitude and was discovered by Dr. Wolf, of Heidelberg. It is No. 323.

LEPERS IN LOUISIANA.

White Girl Dies in a Hospital of the Dread, Incurable Disease. New ORLEANS, March 19 .- New Orleans has

novelty in the shape of a hospital for lepers, which, until yesterday, contained our inmates. About a month agoa white girl, Miss Nao About a month ago a white girl, Miss Naomi Ribbi, came to the hospital from Iberville parish. She belonged to one of the Creole families in that section, and was only 20 years old. Iberville is the home of a number of lepers, and from some one there the young woman contracted the terrible disease. When received at the leper hospital, it was found she was beyond even the alleviation of her pain. Both her eves had been eaten away. She lived a month, passing through terrible tortures and dying in great agony vesterday.

yesterday. DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

William A. Hoyt, Newspaper Man. William A. Hoyt, for many years a well-known newspaper man of Philadelphia, died Saturday afternoon, aged 50 years. His death was due to a complication of diseases. During the war he enlisted in the Nineteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, for the three montha's service, and he re-chilsted in the Second Pennsylvania Reserves, He was made Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of Generals Buck and McCandless. Mr. Hoyt was employed on the staff of the Press as a political editor for a long time and became military editor of the same paper.

Judge George Driggs. Judge George Driggs, of the Circuit Cour Junge George Driggs, of the Circuit Couri in Chicago, died suddenly Saturday while sitting in a chair at his residence. The cause was quinsy sore throat, which had been troubling him for some time, but had only interferred during the pas few days with his labors on the bench. Judg Driggs was born in 1846, at Mt. Morris, N. Y. Hy practiced extensively at Washington, D. C., and Columbus, O., and for a long time was the assist ant counsel for the Pennsylvania lines west of Directory.

Matthew Connor Borland. Matthew Connor Borland, an old and Matthew Connor Borland, an old and respected citizen of Bulger, Washington county, Pa.,
died Saturday morning, 19th inst., after a short
period of suffering, in the 7ind year of his age. He
was born on the Wingdield mill farm, near Bridgeville, Allegheny county. He moved to Washington
county about 1870. He is one of the descendants of
the Connor family so well known in the annals of
early Indian warfare. He leaves a wife and
daughter to mourn his loss.

Rev. John Kerr died yesterday at Fairdeld station, on the Allegheny Valley Railway. He was the father of Allen C. Kerr, the well-known business man, and was very highly esteemed by a large circle of friends. He had nearly reached the scriptural limit of fourscore, being over 79 years of age. The details of the funeral have not yet been arranged. Obituary Notes. HENRY M. LUTHER, resident engineer for the Reading company, at Ashland, Pa., died at At-lantic City, Friday.

T. A. CHAPMAN, Milwaukee's leading drygo

merchant, died Saturday night of pusumor after an illness of three days. JOSE ENRIQUEZ, one of the most promin politicians in Southern Mexico, and Governor the State of Vera Cruz, is dead. ELIZABETH GIBSON POWERS, widow of Hiran Powers, the distinguished American sculptor, died at Florence, March 2. He remains were interred in the Protestant cemetery there. P. A. KNOX died at his home in Way yesterday morning. He was a prominent member of the Waynesburg bar and a leading citizen. He had filled the office of United States Commissioner for over 15 years. HILL, GORMAN, BRICE.

The Senator's Southern Speeches Not Startling the Statesmen-No Tripartite Agreement-The Maryland Leader Well Regarded by Tammany.

New York, March 20.—Senator David B. Hill's speeches in the Southern States have attracted no serious attention or discussion whatever in this city, though the Democratic a satchelful of type-written oratory a week ago, and most of them have had special correspondents traveling with him, Neverthe-, even Hill's friends here concede that his journey has been a failure oratorically as well as politically—at least, in so far as its reflex effect on the people here is concerned. What direct results he has obtained in the matter of capturing delegates to the Chiing to determine: but a former United States political and business association with Senaor Gorman declared to men few-hours ago that the Maryland Senator, while not particularly averse to having Hill roam about making speeches on Southern territory, had served notice on Hill that he must not attempt to tap the Gorman strength down

Continuing, my Senatorial informant said: "Some of Gorman's friends were at first in-clined to resent what they regarded as posching on his domains, but Gorman himself was shrewd enough to see that if Hill went on a stumping tour he would either tion (thus making enemies, no matter which

of the athletic spirit goes an improvement in the morals of the students, and that in a large majority of instances the men who are most successful in athletic sports excel also in mental attainments. Chosen Instruments of Progress Seem to

"Now, Senator, you have been in Washington all winter. How has Hill impressed "Well, he has been absent so much that

make up their minds about him. Those who have formed conclusions have made no flattering estimate of his abilities. His whole stock in trade is the cry that he has made New York Democratic in all its branches of government. That boast was effective until the snap' convention bolt and the spring elections here, both of which make it evident that Hill's candidacy for President would unquestionably make the State Republican. A well-known Democratic bank president, to whom I talked to-day, told me that Hill would lose 50,000 Democratic votes were he to run in this State to-day."

"How about Gorman's chances?" I asked. "I am not prepared to estimate anyone's chances yet," was the reply. "On our side matters are still in a formative condition, and I look for a convention so evenly divided between a dozen candidates that no one can foresee the outcome with any exactness. Gorman, though, they tell me here, is regarded with favor by your Tammany Hall people, and there is no doubt that the Cleveland men would prefer him to Hill. Cleveland men would prefer him to Hill. Cleveland himself has a high opinion of Gorman's ability. In my opinion the only question about Gorman's candidacy is whether the North is ready to accept a President from any Southern State. If that doubt could be cleared away, I believe you would find Gorman the nominee. It is a very serious question, as you can see, and may in the end rule the Maryland Sanator out of the race."

WENT WITH THE TIDE,

A Rottle Cast Overboard by Mrs. Mor.

Follows Her Party. NORPOLK, VA., March 20.—[Special.]—About a week or ten days ago Mrs. Vice President Levi P. Morton left Washington in company with a party for Virginia Beach Hotel, and while coming down the Potomac river she wrote a note, put it in a bottle, corked it up and threw it overboard. The note read us

and threw it overboard. The note read as follows:

"If any person finds this bottle and will return the note to the Washington Post they will be paid \$3."

She signed her name in full. It was picked up Friday on Western Branch by a gentleman named Creecy and was brought to this city. Mr. W. S. Langhorne forwarded it for him as directed. It looks rather strange that the bottle should follow the party.

CIVILIZATION BADICALLY BOTTEN.

Dr. Dixon's Opinion of the Causes Which Produced the European Famines. New York March 20 .- Rev. Dr. Thoms Dixon, of this city, preached to-day on the hunger riots of Berlin and elsewhere. Said

"The secret of the trouble must be deepe than in politics and there is something than in politics and there is something radically rotton at the heart of civilization itself. Should not the men of wealth read in these signs anew the deep obligations laid upon them to rescue and save society? Can we feast and dance and banquet while our brethren starve? No man has the right to do what he pleases with what he possesses. He only has the right to do what he ought to do."

RHYNKLES AND RHYMELETS.

"We are going to have a late spring this ear," said Mr. Hicks, anxious to stave off the en I shall have to have another winter bo net." said Mrs. Hicks. And then Mr. Hicks rished ne had staid in the frying-pan.—Hurper's

Ah, yes! and not to be outdone in this. The annual bursting carnival, you'll see The old waste basket gorge its deep abyss And burst with lyric, ode and epopee,

Angelins (of Boston)-"Now, Augustus, ince we're engaged to be married, I wish to in juite if you believe in the practice of osculation.

"What is 'the dollar of our daddies?" asks a college paper.

It is what the average undergraduate pays his wagers and anti-temperance subscriptions with. exas Siftings.

He purchased a suit that was English, A cane that was quite up to date, A hat that was natty and stylish To cover his vacuous pate; Then this dude did a thing quite surprising, A thing that will surely appall, took a thick purse from his pocket

Inquiring Constituent-They say there's some talk of issuing fractional currency again How do you stand on that question? Congressman from the Steenth District (slow and impressively)—When it comes to curren Mr. Kadger, my idea is to take all you can get, take all you can get. - Chicago Tribune. Hiawatha-Pride of the setting sun, will

you be mine?

Minnehaba—Oh, go and do as the pale
Go and buy me of my father.—Puck. 'Tis oft a worthy gem of art In an unsightly frame we find.
And pictures, of our lives a part,
Are ruined by our frames of mind

She—What are you going to do in regar visiting the theater during Lent? Be (undertain)—Give it up. She (approvingly)—That's righ)—Dates San.

Were the Lots of the Indiana's Officers, in Receiving Russla's Gratitude. LIBAU, March 20 .- The following dispatch has been sent to the Mayor of Philadelphia by the Russian Relief Society:

CAST IN PLEASANT PLACES

"The Russian Relief Society warmly welcomes the dear American brethren who ar rived in the Indiana, and prays you to trans society's gratitude. God save America."

rived in the Indiana, and prays you to transmit to the inhabitants of Philadelphia the society's gratitude. God save America."

At a dinner to-day an illuminated address was presented to the Americans bearing the Russian and American arms and two clasped hands. M. Balmakoff, President of the Judges of Peace, in welcoming the Americans, remarked that Russians esteemed the Indiana gift, not so much on account of its value, but on account of its being an expression of the brotherly love which America cherished.

At the banquet last night there were present the American Consuls, the members of the Phitadelphia committee, the officers of the Indiana, Count Bobrinsky, the President of the Relief Society and all the city authorities. Municipal, Chief Adolphi presented to Captain Sargent a silver cup inscribed "In Remembrance of Libuu," with underneath, "But the Greatest of These Is Charity." M. Adolphi said:

"An act of true humanity and Christian love brings you here. The Russian Empire is making extraordinary efforts to stay the famine, but that does not in the least detract from the value of this gift. Nothing can give more satisfaction to afflicted people than the noble sympathies of other nations. Our satisfaction must find a special echo because this noble deed emanates from the United States, with which Russia has always stood on terms of the highest friendship."

Consul Crawford replied:

"While the cargo of the Indiana, and especially when comoined with that of the Missouri and that of a third vessel, will probably be considered by you as no trifling gift, I wish to assure you that the givers regard this as an absolutely insignificant act, which pales into nothingness in commarison with the service rendered 30 years ago by Russia to the Union in sending a powerful face to our shores as a standing menacagainst all efforts of other powers to sully the American flag and tear from the beautiful banner some of its most brilliant stars."

Mr. Crawford concluded by officially presenting the Indiana's cargo to our be

REQUIREMENTS FOR SAFE FLYERS.

What Must Be Done to Make a Speed of 100 Miles an Hour Possible. Lippincott's.]

The prevailing ideas regarding railway speeds are very erroneous at any rate. The majority of people, even the most intelli-gent among these who habitually travel, ob-tain their conceptions of speed from the figures of the time table, forgetting that in nearly every instance considerable portions of the route must be traversed at much less than the average rate required to cover the total distance in the schedule time. There are few, if any, of the fast express trains which do not on some part of each "run" reach or exceed a speed of a mile a minute, Yet, by reason of superior railway and well constructed cars, the accelerated velocity is unnoticed; while running at from 60 to 70 miles an hour the passenger calmly peruses his newspaper or book, children play in the asiste, and a glass brimful of water may be carried from one end to the other of the smoothly-rolling coach without spilling a drop.

drop.
Would faster trains be dangerous? No. Would faster trains be dangerous? No. In the history of railroads no instance can be found where a train has been derailed by reason of running at a high rate of speed. There is no more danger, intrinsically, at 100 miles an hour than at 48. The dangers to be guarded against bear little or no relation to the question of speed. The strict supervision of the tracks and bridges, the abolishment of crossings at grade, the fencing in of all lines of railway and the prevention of trespassing thereon—safeguards for the guidance and protection of trains—these requirements met, the 100-miles-an-hour "flyer." will be a safer conveyance than a city horse car.

DON'T SLEEP IN TREETOPS.

New York Republicans Object to the Ac

commodations in Minneapolis. NEW YORK, March 20 .- [Social.]-Tom Lowry, the great man of Minne East again, full of assurances that Republi ans who attend the National Convention in the Flour City will have beds to sleep in. "I am so determined that everybody shall be accommodated," said Mr. Lowry, to a reporter to-day, "that, if necessary, I'll turn every one of my street cars into dormitores. There are nice cushions on the seats,

and they'd make famous bunks." Durgal Lawrence, it will be remembered went out to Minneapolis to secure quarter went out to Minneapolis to secure quarters for New York Republicans. "Brother Lawrence," said Mr. Lowry, "gave the committee the impression that the New York delegates and their friends would have valets with them, and nothing but palatial suites of apartments for every one could be thought of. I told Brother Lawrence how our fellows from the Northwest had in times past bunked in together at Chicago and other convention cities, and mighty glad, too, were they to get a resting spot."

"That's all right," said Mr. Lawrence, when he heard Mr. Lowry's comments. "If those fellows are used to it, we Republicans of New York State are not. We are not accustomed to bunking in treetops and in horse

MEDICS IN REBELLION.

An Examination Sprung Upon Them for Which They Are Unprepared. CHICAGO, March 20.—The freshman class o the College of Physicians and Surgeons has broken out in rebellion. In all previous leaces examinations in anatomy were not held until the close of the seco work. The subject is studied, however, during the entire first year. Thursday Prof.

during the entire first year. Thursday Prof. Rutherford announced that on the following Monday (to-morrow) final examinations would be held in ostology, anthology and miology. The announcement took the students by surprise.

Saturday evening a committee from the class waited on Prof. Rutherford and informed him that the class had decided not to stand the threatened examinations, giving their reasons for such action. The committee was told to call later for an answer. They did, and the answer proved to be brief: "Every one who refuses to stand the examinations will be 'plucked." However, the committee was informed that the examinations would not be held until Friday, in order to give more time for preparation. The "freshies" will have nothing of the kind, and a secession is feared.

PEFFER'S LOADED BILL.

SENATOR PREFER makes it a point not to permit any Senator or Representativ surpass him in extreme and absurd sche for the legislative suppression of bloated capitalists.—Chicago Herald.

000,000 out of the pockets of the people to build postoffices in small towns must edify

the farmers who chose him to defend their interests and to practice economy.-Chic In this bill Peffer shines forth in the glory of refulgent asininity. Londed to the muz zle with the courage of his crankery, he dis charges himself in a project of law which might well be entitled "An act to prevent anybody from buying or selling anything or

making any contract to buy or sell or lene

or borrow within the limit of the United States.—Buffalo Enquirer. SENATOR PEFFER'S bill to provide every body with work and to abolish crime is suf delerally beneficient to suit the most fastid four taste. The only trouble about it is that there is some doubt as to whether it is could be rigidly enforced, if it were encted. There are a great many people who are too lazy to work in this world when work s given them.—Boston Herald.

SENATOR PETTER is not incapable of learning. He draws the line by introducing "by request" in the Senate a bill which is entitled "An act creating a fund for the payment of pensions and for setting our army of idle laborers at work on extensive public improvements." The util, which has been referred to the Finance Committee, it is safe to say, will not be reported to the Benate.— SENATOR PEFFER is not incapable of learn

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-The annual crop of English walnuts in Southern California reaches a million and a half pounds.

-A fish dealer in Bath, Me., on cutting open a yellow perch, found eight 20-penny nails in the stomach.

-More than \$14,000,000 of farm mortnges, it is alleged, have been released of ecord in Kansas in the last 12 months.

-The hunters who visit Parmachenee

ive high, and some of them have a sweet tooth, for (0) pounds of candy disappeared there last year. -Boa-Oxus, a city on the Ganges, is said o have been so named because a gigantic serpent, 120 cubits long and having a double nead, was killed at the present site of the lown about the year 30 A. D.

-A common superstition is that if a colored person will kiss a baby twice in the mouth the process will assist it in teething and make this otherwise troublesome period for children more easy to bear. -One-fourth of the human race dies be-

fore attaining the seventh year, one-half before attaining the sixteenth year, or in the course of this year. But one person among 10,000 attains the age of 100 years, while one among 500 attains 90; one among 100 attains -Bullets made of precious stones are rarities in warfare. But during the recent ghting on the Kashmir frontier, when the

British troops defeated the rebellious Huns curiosities. -An Australian acricultural paper makes of sheep in Australia in the last two or three years, and of the enormous develop-ment of the grazing capabilities of the coun-try. The estimated number of sheen in Aus-tralia in 1893 is 60,000,000, against 31,000,000 in

-An old hunter and frontiersman, named George Darling, reports the discovery of a ong abandoned village in Mexico. Several long abandonet vinage in mexico. Severat brick buildings still remain, and the sur-roundings show it must at one time bave been a large town. The ruins are situated west of the anciënt city of Temoscehe in the midst of the Sierra Madre Mountains.

_In 1844 Froment constructed a motor termed a "crank motor." The action was aused by the suction or magnetic attaction of the magnets on an iron armature which operated a pair of levers working on a connecting rod and crank shaft, thereby turning a flywheel somewhat as a grindstone would be revolved. -A curious and profitable business has grown up in the Maine woods about the

wmills, in the utilizing of the immense quantities of sawdust by compression, Thousands of tons of sawdust are pressed into compact blocks and bales, and in this form is finding a ready market for kindling and fuel in the Eastern cities. -"The turtle dove," says Aristotle, "hideth herself most of all. At the commence-ment of hibernation it is very fat, and dur-

ing that season it loses its feathers, though they remain thick for a long while." It ought to be possible to confirm this observa-tion upon the Pacific coasts of this conti-nent, where the turile dove abounds. -It is said that many of the German olonists on the Volga river who are sufferers from the Russian famine, in order to ers from the Russian immae, in order to save fuel, have dug holes in the ground, subterranean shelters in which they burrow like foxes. They form, undoubtedly, the only instance of civilized people who to-day are living the lives of troglodytes.

-The inhabitants of Newfoundland live

on the water and have no interest what ever in farming. What they eat and wear is all imported. Hard biscuits, tea and fish constitute their diet from one year to another, and on the poor man's table meat is seldom seen. They are skilled sailors, but they would stumble over a plow and break -England's principal source of supply or the tomato out of season lies in the

climate there suits the plant, where it can

be grown in the open air. In the year 1890 these islands suppfied the London market with over 1,000 tons valued at \$250,000. The Azores and the Canary islands also sent their quota; and so did France and Spain. -Probably the longest single span of wire rope in the world is that now in use in the construction of the great Austin dam at Austin, Tex. The main cable is 1,350 feet long and 2% inches in diameter, and the hoisting is done with a three-fourth inch steel wear. The heisting appearance will life

steel rope. The hoisting apparatus will lift a weight of seven tons and carry it the entire length of the span in about a minute and a half. -A contributor to a New York paper "I met a hotel chambermaid the other day whose lower teeth were nearly all other day whose lower teeth were hearly an missing, and from a singular cause. She had been, for a great many years, in the habit of holding the pillows in her teeth while she drew on the slips with both hands, and it resulted in the loosening and gradual loss of those teeth upon which the strain was the greatest."

-In the backwoods villages of Oxford county, Me., one sees scarcely any other inlustry but spool-making, and everyone is n some way interested in the business. The in some way interested in the distincts. The factories have been eating into the Maine birch forests for years, but there seems to be enough left yet to feed them well for years to come. Hundreds of thousands of feet of logs are cut and sawed into spoul tender expendit.

-A new "letter card" has just been issued by the British Postoffice. It is a copy of our letter sheet idea, and is snoken of as filling "a much-felt want." The idea is to make it possible to send short notes without the publicity of a post card and at less cost than a letter. The letter card simply folds once, across the middle, and the edges can be gummed down. The space available for writing is 6% by 4% inches.

-A beach may resist the sea for years, wet in a few hours it may be stripped bare to the solid rock. Shells may be covering the bottom a mile off shore, undisturbed by on-shore gales: a storm, with winds and waves apparently much the same as usual, may sweep them all on shore. In other words, the will of old ocean in modifying shore lines is practically irresistible and his occasional devastation remediless. -A bureau of press clippings in London

has received the royal "command" to furnish 20 distinct sets of newspaper cut-

furnish 20 distinct sets of newspaper cut-tings from every periodical in the world, so far as obtainable, referring to the death of Prince Albert Victor. The sets are to be pasted each in a separate album. The sec-tion devoted to American clippings should make a very edifying collection, if the bureau is faithful in obeying the command. -Swedish papers describe a novel kind of construction, termed a locomotive steam-boat, built at Kristanstud, for the navigabost, built at Kristanstud, for the naviga-tion of a chain of small lakes, separated by falls, the boat being fitted for this purpose with wheels fitting a track, and power may be applied to either the propeller or the driving wheels of the locomotive part of the track; the latter is 3 feet 5 inches gauge, with grades of 1 in 35, and having curves of a radius of 100 meters.

-No chemist has ever produced brighter colors than are secured by the Maine Indian basket makers. For the greater part of the basket makers. For the greater part of the material ash logs are taken, though maple is cut for rims and handles. In the salt marshes sweet grass is found, which when dry gives out a fragrant order. Alder is steeped for pale red, white birch bark for right red, cedar boughs for green, sumach for yellow; black comes from white maple bark. A light solution of maple, however, shows purple instead of black. Lazy Indians buy logwood for black, redwood for red, and fustic for yellow.

The bodies of the spiders of Cerlon are

-The bodies of the spiders of Ceylon are very handsomely decorated, being bright gold or scarlet underneath, while the upper part is covered with the most delicate slate colored fur. So strong are the webs that birds the size of larks are frequently caught therein, and even the small but powerful scaly lizard falls its victim. A writer says that he has often sat and watched the yellow monater—measuring when waiting for low monster—measuring, when waiting for his prey, with his legs stretched out, fully six inches—striding across the middle of the net, and noted the rapid manner in which he winds his stout threads round the unfortunate captive.

-On a Thursday morning recently the inhabitants of Grand Manan, a large, well populated island off the Maine coast, obpopulated island off the Maine coast, ob-served a single fire—the sick signal—burn-ing on Three Isles, six miles seaward, but as a gale was blowing and the sea running high nobody could land there. On Sunday evening a physician, accompanied by three sturdy carsmen in a dory, reached the isles in a binding snow storm. Pifteen of the 16 inhabitants were sick abed, leaving one man barely able to crawl to the headland and keep the signal burning. It was three days before weather moderated sufficiently to allow the relief party to return home, and in that time the sick were relieved.

THE spectacle of Senator Peffer voting \$25,