Weekly Topical Article.

PEPPOTAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR.

been abandoned, and a canvass of the

of the market merely record that consent as

The Failure of Law to Make Values.

It is surprising that faith in the power of

legislation to control the relative values of

gold and silver should be so strong as it is in the face of the repeated failures of attempts

ful combination of European capitalists set

until it accumulated upon their hands to an amount beyond their ability to nold it. Then

gold has remained stationary, may reas ably be accepted as the explanation of

our Government, by buying and storing silver away to the extent of 54,000,000 ounces a year, and to that extent diminishing the supply, has hitherto kept the price of tabove its natural level, but it has not succeeded in preventing its decline altogether.

Must Submit to the Inevitable,

to regulate thus the values of other co

ascertained by actual transactions.

-A new herring bank 100 miles long has een discovered off the west coast of New

pened 627 years ago.

-The Hindoo nose ring is to be abandoned, and a flower worn instead in the nose of

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-The first English Parliament was

-Seven-eights of the bread baked in Lon-

-The household maintained by the Queen

England consists of nearly 1,000 persons.

-Philadelphia has the biggest reel truck. It weighs 16 600 pounds, and can carry or bear 150 000 pounds. -The Jains of India frequently undergo

asts of 40 days, partaking during that time -Out of the 240,000 domestic servants in

London, it is estimated that 10,000 are always ut of employment. -Abraham is in the Missouri Legislature

from Cass county and Noah edits a paper at Spickardsville in that State. -Mrs. Priscilla Scroggins, of Hare county, Ga., who is said to be 115 years old, has living 12 children, 103 grandchildren, 633 great grandchildren, 272 great grandchildren, 250 great great grandchildren, in all a family of 1,774 souls.

-The old penalty against a German soldier or sailor of the standing army or navy who left the fatherland was a fine of

200 marks or 40 days' imprisonment. That has now been raised to 1,000 marks' fine, or imprisonment for four months. -House purchasers will be pained to earn that the diminishing supply of white onk is leading to the substitution of the cheaper red oak. Car builders report that it bends well, and is valuable for doorstiles, rails and some other parts of the interiors of

-In London a lady ordered from a stationer a number of invitation cards, which she proposed to issue to an evening party. She particularly instructed the stationer to print "igh lea" in the left-hand corner of each. When at length the cards came home they hore the letters "i. T." in the corner specified.

-The famous Salton Lake of Southern California, which was reported drying up, has not decreased to an area of less than 145 square miles since its formation last year. Early freshets in the Colomdo and Gilarivers are causing the waters of this lake to rise again, although reports to the contrary have been freely circulated.

-A remarkable diamond has been recently found on the Koffeyfontein Diamond Mining Company's ground in Australia which appears to be of such value that even competent judges hesitate to name a price commensurate with its worth. It is said to be of a beautiful shade of pink, entirely de-void of spot or blomish, and to weigh 1334

-The custom of "drinking healths" had most curious origin. In the days when the Danes lorded it in England they had a very common habit of stabbing Englishmen in the threat when drikning. To avoid this villainy a man when drinking would re-quest some of the sitters by to be his pledge r surety while taking his draught

threads of the web of a full-grown spider are not larger than a single hair of a man's are not larger than a single man beard. He calculates that when young spiders begin to spin 400 of their threads are than one from a full-sized insect, not larger than one from a full-sized insect. If this be a fact 4,000,000 webs of a young spider are not as large as a single hair from a man's face.

-Sometimes families who desire to bury their dend in the clothing worn is life-in evening or wedding dress, for instancesubstitute less costly imitations for the jeweiry worn in life, partly from motives of thrift and partly from a superstitious fear that anything taken off a body when it is ready for the tomb will bring ill-luck to fu-

-The practice of cremation is on the increase in Germany. In addition to the cre-matorium which has been in operation at Gotha since 1877, and where from 500 to 600 bodies are now cremated every year, a new

-France, has enacted a stringent law by which it is prohibited (1) to give to infants under I year any form of solid food unless such be ordered by a written prescription signed by a legally qualified medical man;

-The Paris Temps publishes a case of prehe supposed dead man, who on kissing her The funeral cortege was on the point of starting. Suitable measures restored the man to consciousness, and he opened his eyes and uttered one or two words. His condition is reported serious, but he was yet

-The puma possesses in a remarkable degree the power of adapting nimself to varied surroundings. The animal endures lack Mountains and other parts of the corthern frontier of the United States, and

severe cold during the winter in the Adire -When the Queen opens Parliament in

asists of a huge chest with complicated fastenings of iron, which, together with the fastenings of iron, which, together with the other details of its structure, point to a date early in the Middle Ages. On being opened, it was found to contain a quantity of ancient iron work and a large roll of parchments. The manuscripts begin with the following words: "Suger presb abb. S. Dion dixit " " Then comes a complete and detailed treatise in Latin on steam considered as a force and on its applications—in short, a very accurate discourse on modern physics.

SOME THINGS FOR SMILES.

Druggist-What did that man want? Clerk—He wanted something for the grip.
Druggist—What did you give him?
Clerk—Don't know: didn't look! Everything is
ood for the grip.—Puck.

a little thing"— A brief and modest poem he had char write on spring.

The editor accepted it; he smiled and never

It was about the automatic spring that shut

Ethel-What did you mean by telling esste I was the biggest flat you ever knew. George—I meant that, er-you were the most evel-headed girl in town.—Somerset News.

Before Ned of a mustache dreamed, Or it began to show a bit, Thene'er he kissed his girl she seemed

To be quite tickled over it.

His upper lip to-day reveals

A mustache such as girls adore More tickled than she did before,

Travers-Oh, not at all. My roommate, who

wns it, has gone away on a little kurper's Basar. "I am surprised, sir!" thundered the bank president, as he caught the cashier going through

the safe one night.
"So am I, sir!" said the cashier. "I thought you were the burgiar I hired to blow up the safe I'd got through with it, "-Tanas Siftings.

And straightway amazed him

She-I fully believe in the transmigration of soul and the beatific consummation of the nir-

The Dispatch.

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TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

POSTAGE PREE IN THE UNITED STATES. DATEX DISPATOR, including Sunday, 1 year., 10 0 UNDAY DISPATCH, One Year WEEKLY DISPATCH, One Year THE DAILY INSPATCH IS delivered by carriers at a cents per week, or, including Sunday Edition, at

MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1892. Parties who have changed their residence will please leave new address at the business office, in order to insure the uninterrapted delivery of The Dispatch to their

THE NEW COUNCILS. The new Councils will begin their term to-day by a meeting which will probably he devoted to the work of organization. There is not much reason for expecting that the new body will develop any very marked change of policy from that which has previously obtained. But the independent element is supposed to have been reinforced, and its effect may be made

manifest before the year is closed. The new body should commence the year with a recognition that the time has come for checking the growth of municipal expenditure. The rapid increase of expenses and taxation in the past few years has produced a great many improvements, none of which the people would now wish unmade. But the outlook for business and the ability of the people to stand taxation justify a restriction rather than expansion of the old scale of expenditures. The necessary improvements bould be made on the basis of judicious economy, and if any means appear of laving up a surplus out of this year's revenues Conneils should not fail to improve

the opportunity. As a means of checking the growth of expenditure, as well as in common justice to the tax-payers, the new Councils should take early steps to insure the reporting of the next appropriation ordinance in time to give all a full scrutiny and discussion of

A DISCREDITED CENSUS. The disclosures with regard to the industrial census of Philadelphia are calculated to give the finishing blow to the remmants of public faith in the unfortunate census of 1890. The assertions that the census of New York City's population was totally inadequate were received with cold disfavor by the administration on account of New York's bad political character. When it is demonstrated that the manufacturing census of Philadelphia was so hopelessly padded that the best authorities of that city discredited and exposed it, the Census Bureau had little to do but

come down and make arrangements for norrection. Vet this confession leaves slight foundation for faith in the reliability of the census work. If the machinery of the Bureau cannot provide an industrial census that will stand examination, what reason there for faith in its figures on population? The latter work is hundred fold more exacting in requirements of thoroughness and care to make accuracy reasonably certain. THE DISPATCH has in the past referred to the deductions from the vital statistics and the immigration returns which render the census total of 1890 an absurdity. Those deductions, with exposure of incompetency in the Philadelhis ease and the charges of inadequacy

n New York, remove the foundation for general faith in that enumeration. There has been reason for believing that the total of 239,000 population for Pittsbury fell some 20,000 below the real total. With similar doubts affecting the census all over the country, there is some foundation for establishing a permanent census hurean and letting it take a new census But a provise should be attached that the permanent bureau should have entirely mother management than the present

TOO HIGH-PRICED CONDITIONS.

The revival of the annexation agitation In Canada is indicated by the fact that a candidate for the Ontario Parliament is standing in Toronto on the annexation platform. This certainly carries the an nexation movement to a more positive length than ever before. But the scheme of annexation presented by Mr. Macdonald, the annexationist candidate, contains one provision which may arouse some dissent on this side of the border. The con-

ditions which he proposes are: 1. The assumption by the Union of all pub-

lic debts, Dominion, provincial and munici-Lawrence, Welland and other canals so as to admit any or all ocean vessels to all the principal lake ports, and the construction of

Lake Huron and Ontario Ship Canal with a like object. I. The admission and recognition of each province as a sovereign State of the Union. The admission of the provinces as States would seem to be a matter of course, excent that the question might arise with reference to Quebec whether the United States can admit a State with a church supported by its government-a proposition utterly opposed to our system, but to which the French of that province are passionately pledged. The deepening of the Welland and St. Lawrence canals would be a matter of course, but the discretion as to whether the Hennepin, the Ohio River and Lake Erie, or the New York canal projects do not come first in importance. But when it comes to the essertion that the United States must sume all public debts, whether Dominon, provincial or municipal, it seems

time to interpose an exception. Dominion debt innsmuch as under the Union the Canadians would have to help pay our sutional debt. But the far greater proportion of the Canadian debt to popuon and wealth would make this a de cidedly long price to pay. But to assume the provincial and municipal debts of temporaries who assert the sufficiency of Canada is something for which there is no State regulation should remember

more reason than for the Federal Govern- the precious court-made constitutional

ment to assume all the State and city debts law laid down in the inter-State original of the present nation. If that were done for the purpose of giving all States and cities a fair start there would still be a drug preparations put up in other States. decided inequality. Pennsylvania, for instance, has practically no State debt now; yet Pennsylvania would have to pay about one-fifteenth of the taxation required to discharge the other State debts that would be assumed under this arrangement. It would not be wise to burden annexation on this side of the border with a condition

so palpably inequitable. Our Canadian friends should understand that we do not yearn for Canada so hungrily that we are willing to load ourselves up with debt and taxes for the Canadian benefit. Annexation must come on terms of equality to both countries, or not at all.

THE GAS QUESTION, The future of the gas supply of Pittsburg forms the subject of an interesting local interview in this issue. The gist of the interview, after correcting the statement that artificial gas is now being mixed with the natural gas supply, is that the day of artificial gas is likely to come in the future, but when it does it will cost more DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, 1 m'ths. 2 to than the natural fuel. If that is so the DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, 1 m'th. 50 use of gas will decrease, as it will be put use of gas will decrease, as it will be put clearly and unmistakably on the basis of a luxury. At present prices Pittsburg coal burned in our old economic grates is a cheaper fuel for steady fires than natural gas in the most approved stoves. If the difference is increased the great mass of the people will return to coal, as a large share of them did during the past winter and the gas fuel business will be corre-

spondingly decreased. But when this view is supported by the assertion that manufactured gas costs \$1 per thousand there is room for questioning the conclusion. Manufactured gas costs 90cf@\$1 00 to consumers who use it in small quantities. It is well known that the cost of manufacture is very much less. How much less it is will be most definitely determined when it becomes a question whether the companies shall sell it in large quantities at a low price or let their plant n pipes stand idle. But some indication is given on the point by the fact that manufactured gas companies in Pittsburg have already offered to furnish gas for fuel purposes at fifty cents per thousand-

which is practically a prohibitory price. The gas fuel problem for the future will present itself in this form: Coal burned n grates wastes a large percentage of its heat. The same coal converted into gas. with a by-product of coke, can be burned so as to utilize nearly al! the heat. Companies already possessing the pipes for distribution ought to be able to make this saving produce them a good dividend at prices which will make gas as cheap as coal and give the consumer the advantage of freedom from dirt. We expect confidently to see this done if the day should come when there is a final and conclusive

inadequacy of the natural gas supply. At present, however, that day is not in sight. The developments of new territory convey the promise that for years to come there will be enough gas to supply the demand for domestic purposes at

present prices. A FACTITIOUS DESTRUCTION. Some time ago THE DISPATCH remarked that the opponents of the trolley system exaggerated its dangers while its supporters went as far in the other direction. A striking example of the former class is presented in the newspapers of Philadelphia, where a hot debate over the use of

the trolley in the streets has been going The example is that of a list of accidents, published first by a Boston paper, attributed to the trolley system of Boston This list, headed "The Deadly Trolley," and comprising 29 accidents ranging from the fatal to the slight, looks on the face of it rather serious, and is presented as a proof of the danger of adopting that system. But when the character of the list is closely examined a very different complexion is put upon it by the fact that of the whole 29 only four are in any way attributable to electricity. The other 25 were collisions and knock-downs such as

would attend carelessness in the use of any power to accelerate the speed of any surface cars. As the indictment is directed against the trolley wires, it is well to examine into its exact character. Of the four accidents attributable to electricity, not one was fatal to human life. Two consist of cars taking fire from imperfect insulation, and one consists of a shock to a patrolman, both of which could have occurred if the cars had been propelled by storage batteries or underground wires. So that the long list of destruction by "the deadly

actly one case in which a trolley wire fell and killed a horse. One such case, however, is enough to show that the trolley wire is not all that could be wished. But it is a long way off from the portrayal of horror indicated by the presentation of the full list as an example of the deadly work of the trolley

system.

trolley" in Boston simmers down to ex-

AGAINST THE PURE FOOD BILL. The Paddock pure food bill, which has passed the Senate and has been reported favorably to the House, receives a broadside from numerous esteemed cotemporaries who, after the two years in which the bill has been before Congress, have come to the conclusion that it is a bad thing. One of our exchanges calis it "a fraud food bill," which, as its purpose is to prevent fraud in food staples, is a correct name in another sense than was intended. The great ground of objection to the

bill is stated to be that it creates a food section in the chemical division of the Agricultural Department, and, says a cotemporary, "every article of food and every drug prepared for shipment to another State must be tested by the agents of the section." If this statement is accurate, the bill deserves defeat: but before accepting that conclusion as final it may years ago a water boy on the Long Island be well to examine the text of the meas ure. It might appear that the requirement applied only to food and drug preparations like oleomargarine or Smith's

elixir, in which there is an opportunity . for deception as to the ingredients. The looseness of statement indulged in by those who are attacking the bill, war-United States might be allowed a little rants some doubt as to the opposition being well-founded. Thus a Philadelphia cotemporary says, in asserting that State laws are sufficient to regulate the subject of food: "In this State there are certain laws about food. It is obligatory, for instance, to stamp oleomargarine for just what it is and not sell it for butter." Now it happens to be the fact that the State There would be justice in assuming the law on oleomargarine makes no such provision as that asserted. The provision referred to is the much abused Federal stamp tax. The State law utterly prohibits the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, and a complete dead letter it is at that. In addition, those of our co-

package decision will prevent the enforce ment of any State regulations on food or If the Paddock bill contains any dangerous or extreme provisions it should be defeated. But the evil of frauds and deceptions in food and medical preparations has grown to such an extent that some very

decided measures are needed to stop it. THAT suit against De Lessens for un cading on the Panama Canal Company the entire stock of the Panama Railway, worth \$100 per share, at the price of \$268, has a very strong resemblance to some of our great railway financial operations. The parallel is not diminished by the disclosure of the fact that the same great banking firms, who get up railway combinations and issue rders that no competing railroads shall be built in this country, conducted the Panami deal. But how pained these eminent finan-ciers will be to learn that the French courts

regard such operations as criminal. THOUSANDS of people enjoyed April's mildness yesterday. But there is in its warmth the food for a reflection that it may nake the frosts further on additionally

THE materialization of President Harrison's alleged avowal that he is not a candidate for renomination appears in the New York Tribune, to the extent of some columns of quotations from the President's pub-lic utterances. An important, though perhaps not singular, omission is in the failure to quote any of the President's well remembered remarks in favor of taking all of the Government offices entirely out of politics.

THE statement that ammonia in baking owder causes discoloration of the nose will judged citizens with highly colored nasal

organs. IF the New Orleans cotton fire had oc curred a few months ago, instead of yester day, the advocates of cereal crops in the South would not have been so outspoken The big blaze will undoubtedly send prices up and those who were able to hold their bales for a rainy day will now be in fayor of increasing instead of diminishing the acre age, trusting to luck by fire or water to pull them out of the hole. For such is human

THE expected has happened. A feud between the Smiths and Browns has broken out in Kentucky. Measured by the number

THE report from the classic region of Oshkosh. Wisconsin, that the lumbermen of that section have got up a combination in the business is calculated to create sur prise by the intimation that Senator Sawyer of that State, has permitted timber to get away from him, in sufficient quantity to get

up a combination with. THE Ulster Tories seem to be taking pains that there shall be no possible mis-take about their position as disunion Union-

Torren's judgment-day prophecy is surely working. Since the 20th of March Bland's free silver bill has been killed, Sen ator Cullom has withdrawn from the Presidental race, another war cloud has lifted and Cleveland has made a speech. This is enough o convince even the most skeptical.

IT begins to look as if, whoever else may be doing the talking, Quay is getting the delegates and legislative nominations WHEN Mr. F. W. Peck, of the World's Fair Committee on Finance, in a New York interview, gets his estimate of the total cost of the Fair up to \$34,000,000, the public at

large may be pardoned for putting in an alarmed inquiry whether that wonderful total will ever stop growing. FRANCE is expelling the Anarchists. It's

me for the United States to pull in its drawbridge and close the portcullis. THE challenge in Rhode Island for Mctes that it is still an open question who got the best of the former debate. But that being the case, would another debate bring

us any nearer a decisive settlement of that Ir must have made a pretty picture-

Mr. Cleveland enlightening Providence with words of political wisdom. If the country gets worked up over an election in little Rhode Island, what will be the pressure per square inch when the tign takes in forty-three other States,

ost of them containing counties that are bigger than the present seat of war? SENATOR CULLOM had a great advantage over some other Presidental candidates.

He knew when to quit. THERE is a large amount of talk in these lays about roads that lead to the White House and those along which million trend their weary way, but the kind of a road the farmer wants is one that can be

used when the frost leaves the ground It looks very much as if Hill will have to ride over two C's before he can capture

MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY appears by is declaration in favor of closing the World's Fair on Sundays to be cultivati riendly relations with Elder Shepard and the Administration.

QUERY: Will the reorganization of the rubber trust give the anti-trust law a greater

IT has been suspected for some time that Hades is not far off from West Virginia. The belief is now confirmed by the statement that water boils in a hole only 5,462 feet deep

at Parkersburg.

So far as the returns are made, all the Hill towns are for Cleveland.

THE man who can foretell what a grand jury will do is gifted with a genius too great to waste in the Wild West. Superintendent Byrnes, of New York, has a good place for

just such a man.

NOTES ABOUT NOTABLES. UNITED STATES CONSUL BUICK, with his family, has arrived at Sonneburg and has assumed charge of the office. SUPERINTENDENT BLOOD, of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad system, was 20

EX-SENATOR BOOTH, of California, who shocked his friends not long ago by marry-ing his housekeeper, is now dying of cancer

PROF. FELIX ADLER, of New York, is in Berlin. His visit is made for the purpose of studying the system of manual training in use in the German schools. THE Queen of Portugal is the most dressy lady in Europe. She buys costumes, bonnets and hats wholesale. Her pale complex

BOURKE COCKBAN is said to have a habit of jingling a bunch of keys so loudly, while some other Congressman is deluging the House with rhetoric, that they rattle

ion and auburn hair permit of any kind of

MRS. CHAPMAN COLEMAN, wife of the American Charge d'Affaires, has left Ger-many for England. She will sail from outhampton on the 18th inst. Her desting tion is Kentucky. MESSRS. W. C. EDGAR and E. J. Phelps.

of Minneapolis, have gone to Libau to at-tend to the distribution of the supplies for Russian famine sufferers sent from the United States on the steamship Missouri.

PITTSBURG IN THE MAGAZINES. WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. -PITTSBURG makes an excellent showing in the April magazines. After all, the su-preme product of Pittsburg is not a steel rail nor a cut glass dish. The best boast that

we have is the prime quality of our men and women. There are no pictures of Pittaburg in the April magazines, but there are several remarkable pictures by a Pittsburg man, and there are a good many notable picillustrating an article written by another Pittsburg man. Unfortunately, neither of these eminent Pittsburgers lives in Pittsburg. One of them

makes his home in New York and the othe n Boston. They find more advantages and more opportunities away from home. That is one of the municipal defects which we ought somehow to get mended. We need all the good men we can have, and we need bem right here. More and more I relotes believe, the town is getting to be an eligi ble residence even for people whose chief purpose is not the translation of days into purpose is not the translation of days into follars. We are reading more, and thinking ore, and appreciating more, and so making this murky atmosphere more congenial for people who have a taste for books and an ability to write them, and we cannot only ppreciate, but can even paint pictures.

It is true that a tour of our pariors and rivate galleries still shows a significant

bsence of Pittsburg names in the corners of the frames. We are not yet quite converted from the small boy's idea that in order to catch very large fish we must go very far away from home. Our loan exhibitions make it quite evident that we buy pictures for their autographs rather than for their beauty. Alas for the reputations of the 'masters," if all their works outside of Pittsburg should be consigned to some revolu-tionary bonfire! It is not likely that any town of our size in the United States has more eminent names signed to more atrocious potboilers than we have.

Pittsburgers Coming to the Front. -NEVERTHELESS, we are getting to realize the fact, which has long seemed too good to be true, that there are men and women resident beneath this smoky sky, who can paint pictures that are worth any-body's attention. When we all wake up to discovery, and begin to spend picture money for Pittsburg pictures, then ur young men who dream dreams and see visions, and catch the gleams of them on anvas, will not need to move away.

It is now nearly a dozen years ago that I saw here in Pittsburg a collection of the paintings of John Alexander. They were ot being shown to the general public, and the general public of that day might not have been interested in them. They were at the house of a friend of mine, who is still a well known and useful citizen of this town, who had the plessed good fortune to discover John Alexander. He found him, I be-lieve, as a schoolboy, somewhere in the East End, or perhaps still farther out along the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. And becoming aware that the wise Providence, who knows so much better than we do what is best, had bestowed on Alexander the gitt of genius, but not the gift of wealth, he hastened, as he told me, to do the service which was thus suggested to him.

What a fine thing it is that none of us has everything he needs! That would put a top to all the fraternal ministeries make the best part of our life, Thus John Alexander, who to-day in New York can get for his pictures almost any sum he chooses to ask, got his first start. He had just come back from Europe when I saw him. There is a picture of his that I often

see, a Venetian street at noonday. And I

remember how he described his sitting out in the hot sun for a good many days to paint it. The sun of deserved success shining very warmly on John Alexander ever since.
All this is apropos of Alexander's picture of Walt Whitman which makes a frontis-piece for Harper's, and of another little limpse of Whitman, heading a poem now especially notable by reason of the poet's death Walt Whitman is deniated in this little sketch with the face and whiskers of

great Jove himself-an American Juniter in eyoglasses! Another Name on Our Scroll, -THE other Pittsburger is Robert Woods, of whom I have already more than once made mention in my Monday Homily.

Woods has the leading article in Scribner's in great cities. I see that somebody has objected to this series beforehand, from a mere reading of the titles, on the ground that it deals with the symptoms and not with the disease, There is much to be said, the critic com

plains, about the condition of the submerged classes, but nothing concerning It is well, one would think, to get all the facts before one proceeds to construct a theory. The doctor, I believe, begins his study of the case with a diagnosis. the matter with the patient? Where are the pains, and what sort of pains are they? How goes the pulse and the heart and the

temperature? Then the doctor may guess at the disease, and hazard a conjecture as That, I understand, is the purpose of thes articles. How do the poor actually live in our great cities? Are they as badly off as ome people say? That is what we wan' to know upon the very threshold of the consid , whether of prevention or of cure. And to this, in the case of London, Robert

Social Awakening of London." What Is Needed Here -I AM glad to learn that the Charity Organization Society, which in London takes the place of our Society for the Improvement of the Poor, has so approved itself to the reason and conscience of the citizens that "it is almost a part of popular ethics in London to refrain from giving without due investigation." That is what we need here The Charity Organization Society has to contend with a great deal of mistaken sentiment. People have considered it a way of helping the poor by machinery, of giving a cup of cold water at the end of a pair of oold tongs. It does away, they say, with the personal element of direct kindness and interest without which charity belies its name. The same objection is made to the Society for the Improvement of the Poor, and is always made wherever there is an

endeavor to put down mendicancy by organization But it is forgotten that the organization is only meant, or chiefly meant, to deal with the unknown beggar at the door. It rests upon the assumption, which in its turn rest npon experience, that, in transactions with this kind of mendicancy, neither the re-ceiver nor the giver can be trusted. The receiver of alms is probably getting the alms

on false pretences, and the giver is probably deceived. hearted. They are, in a majority of cases, unqualified to judge whether this gift will be one of the ninety-nine which is a harm to the receiver, and a malediction to all honest poverty, or whether it is the hundredth which will do real good. In such a case, there is need of genuine investigation which will amount to something.

Personal acquaintance, direct kindness, ministration of hand to hand, which is the

ideal form of benefaction, has plenty of

room and scope in cases that ought to be known to all of us where both worth and

poverty are matters of our own observation Charity Helpful to the Rich. -I AM sorry to learn from Mr. Woods' article that the People's Palace has failed somewhat of our exalted expectations. The Drapers' Company, one of the medieval trades unions grown venerable and aristo-cratic with its inherited wealth, has given a great deal of money to the enterprise, and seems to be thinking a little more about the glory of the Drapers' Company than of the good of the people—one of the most in-sidious temptations known to charity. On "Drapers' Company's Institute" in large letters, and "The People's Palace" in small. However, that good work is still accorplishing great good, and may presently even convert the Drapers' Company. It does not seem to be remembered that one of the ben-efits even of the most blundering charity is its help to the rich. It does people good to give, whether it helps anybody else or not.

And anyhow, we have the book that built

the People's Palace, "All Sorts and Condi-tions of Men." That good book is still able to build a dozen other palaces of delight. And by the side of it, also by Walter Beaant, is "Children of Gibeon." another novel of London poverty, just as dramatic, as interesting, as delightfully written, and as help-ful as the book that built the paince. It is not yet too late, I hope, to add this to the list of sociological novels which I ventured, a few weeks ago, to recommend as good books for common-sense, devotional reading during these days of Lent.

BUDDHISM DOES NOT BUD.

Not Enough Occult speculators Turn Up to Form a Society. NEW YORK, April 8.—For the past three or four months there has been more or less talk of the establishment of a Buddhist temple in this city, but it now turns out that all this talk was based upon a misapprehension of the object sought by a group of people desirous of studying the peculiar doctrines of Buddhism in a purely scientific and investigating anight. To this and they enleavored to form a society, and Dr. Rodrigues O'Holengui, the prime mover in the oatter, was delegated to send circulars inviting seekers after truth to become members. The motto of to become members. The motto of the organization was to be, "Shun falsehood, however glittering and edifying, and seek the sober truth." "This was at the beginning of last December," said Dr. O'Holengui the other day, "and I was surprised to have so many people writing to me under the misapprehension that I was seeking to establish a Buddhist church. Our plans had not gone nearly so far as that. All we proposed was a society for the discussion of Buddhism. In the correspondence, too, I was generally referred to as a Buddhist, which I am not. To be a member of a Buddhist, any more than it follows that I must be a poet because I belong to a Shakespeare society.

be a poet because I belong to a Shakespeare society.

"It is quite surprising the number of people who take an interest in Buddhism. I had a large number of letters from Boston, Philadelphia and all the large cities, and many from smaller places in the West. Most of them were ready to contribute to the establishment of a society such as that proposed. It just happened, however, that I was too busy at the time to give proper attention to the matter, and no one else came forward to take it up. The weak point in the undertaking was the few replies obtained to our circular from people of this city. This decided us to give the matter up—at least for a time. I have still hopes that such a society will be formed, and I shall be pleased to be a member of it, for as a study and a subject for the interchange of thought no subject is so engrossingly interesting as Buddhism."

no subject is so engrossingly interesting as Buddhism."

"Then you did not succeed in forming your society!"

"No, because so few New Yorkers evinced an interest in it, and I presume this is partly accounted for in the fact that the Theosophical Society gathers in most of the inquiring minds who have a bent in the direction of such studies. Had the society been formed it would have been one of simple inquiry. Buddhism, which Max Muller, the great German author, declares to be the religion of 450,000,000 people, would first have been stripped of the philosophical and ethical teachings of Siddhartha Gautarna and the mysticism which has gathered about it at different times and different countries, and been examined in its early purity. It is acknowledged by the whole civilized world that this religion was originally simple, ethical and rational, and, indeed, opposed to all mythology, scholasticism, ceremonies and presteraft. Its leading doctrine is that as soon as sin is uprooted infinite knowledge opens; that salvation is obtainable by purity of conduct.

PRESERVING THE FORESTS.

A Measure That Will Bo of Great Benefit If It Is Carried Into Effect. San Francisco Chronicle.] A bill has been presented to the Congressional Joint Sub-Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and Public Lands which will probably be adopted unanimously by the nmittee. The bill is for the protect and preservation of the public forests of the United States, and relates to all lands which have been or may be set aside as forest resrvations. It provides for the establish ment in the Interior Department of a Commissioner of Forests, who shall be given as sistants enough to enable him to preserve the forests against depredations of every kind. In order that the spare wood and timber may be utilized prozision is made for

cutting under licenses to be issued to proper persons at fixed rates, all work to be carried on under the supervision of the Commis-sioner of Forests and his employes, and full power being given to enforce the law in all its hearings. its bearings.
Such a measure as this will be of incalculable value if its provisions be carried out in good faith. It is not only sure to preserve the forests, but it prevents the acquisition of timber rights by corporations and rich men to the exclusion of men of moderate means. The only weak spot about the bill is that the Commissioner of Forests will have to rely almost entirely upon the vigilance and integrity of his assistants; but this is no more than the Commissioner of Internal more than the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has to do, and the affairs of that Revenue has to do, and the affairs of that department are conducted extremely well, as a rule. It is quite time that the United States took care of the forest reservations, and the bill under consideration should pass without a dissenting vote. Heretofore the forests have been public property in the brondest sense, the consequence being that the wanton waste and destruction of timber has been enormous. The Government owes it to the present and succeeding generations to preserve at least the remnants of "God's

to preserve at least the remnants of "God's

ALIVE WITH HIS HEART EXPOSED A Circular Saw Gets in Its Work, but Fails to Kill. REINHOLD'S STATION, PA., April 3.-Benja min Bennetch, of this place, aged 25 years, whose left side was ripped open by a circular saw in a mill in Lebanon county, is living with his heart exposed.

The cut is ten inches long, and a number of ribs were severed. Small pieces were also cut from each lobe of his liver. The

doctors have hopes for his recovery. DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

Ephraim Buffington, Kittanning, Ephraim Buffington, one of the oldest members of the Armstrong County Bar, died Sat-urday evening last at his home in Kittanuing. For several months past he had been suffering from stomach trouble and for more than two weeks he was unable to retain any nourishing food. Fortunately he suffered no great pain. Ephraim Buf-fington was born about 70 years ago near Sharpsburg, in Pine Creek township, Allegheny county, burg, in Pine Creek township, Aliegheny county, where his grandfather, a Quaker, who came from Chester county, had settled about 1812. John Burfington, his father, died when he was quite young and he went to Kittanning to live with his uncle Joseph, the late Judge. After taking a course of study at Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, he read law with his uncle and subsequently was associated with him in the practice of the law. He married Margaret, a daughter of Chambers Orr, a well-known resident of Kittanning. They had six children, two of them boys—Joseph, now Judge of the Margaret, a daughter of Chambers Off, a wellknown resident of Kittanning. They had six children, two of them boys—Joseph, now dudge of the
United States District Court of this district, and
Off, a young member of the Armstrong County
Bar. In the early days he was what was known as
an "old tine Whig." and later as an "Abolitionist"—a Republican, being a member of the great
convention which was held in Lafayette Hall,
where the Republican party got its greatest boom.
He was ardent in his support of the new party, and
on the stump and through the press he assisted in
fighting the early hattles of freedom. With equal
force during the war he sustained the administration of Lincoln. For a time he was Provost Marsinal of Armstrong county, and afterward connected with the Internal Revenue Department.
Some ten or more years ago he retired from active
practice of the law. Always fond of a rural life
and of outdoor exercise, he took personal charge
of a large farm near Rittanning. He took the
liveliest interest in all agricultural affairs and visited his lands,daily; so in time his became one of the
best managed farms in Western Pennsylvania,
Ephraim Buffington's word was as good as his bond,
Truthful in all his assertions, honest in everything
he did, he won and held the respect of his neighbors and friends.

Frank Wells, Steubenville.

Frank Wells, the last living man con nected with Steubenville's earliest history, the Wells homestead yesterday, aged 79 His father, Beyaleel Wells, iald out the ci His father, Beyaleel Wells, taid out the cities of Steubenville, Canton and Wellsville, and to this day the old town graveyard in Canton belongs to the Wells family. Mr. Wells was the last Whig postmaster of Steubenville from 1845 to 1852. Frank Wells was well versed in the early history of his county, and had in his possession a diary handed down by his father, who had been a great traveler in the days when traveling was dangerous in Ohlo. The diary is now very valuable, giving as it does the complete history of Eastern Ohlo.

Obituary Notes.

JACOB B. LE FEVRE died on Saturday at the Wilkinsburg Home for Aged Men. He was 73 years old, and a member of the One Hundred and Fifty-fift Pennsylvania Volunteers. REV. C. S. HODGES, D. D., one of the mo noted ministers in the South Protestant Episcopa. Church, died at New Orieans yesterday, aged 8, years. Last August he celebrated his sixtleta au-niversary as a minister.

PATTI'S GREAT GRIEF.

Her Hairless Dog Dies While Nicolini Sings

Mme. Adelina Patti, who has expended \$35,000 worth of melody and song on her New York, April 3.-"The check to over-roduction," is the title of Marthew Mar-Mexican hairless dog "Ricci" during the last three years, sighed as she turned from dying on Friday night.

shall's article for to-morrow's Sun, which is the cradle in which the unhappy animal lay The diagonis which I made last Monday The charming singer, her husband and the of the future of silver has been confirmed by valet were in a parlor of the Windsor Hotel, events, so far, at least, as relate to the action of the present Congress. The attempt to retrieve the defeat of the free comage bill in the House of Representatives has

valet were in a parlor of the Windsor Hotel, and there was a sort of a painful expectancy broading over the scene—as they say in dime novels.

The hairless dor, wrapped in blankets, had been placed near the fire. Chicken sonp and porterhouse steak had been offered him during the day to tempt his appetite, but he turned from them with a look that plainly said he was not long for this world. Senate indicates that the measure will full there, too, whenever it is brought to a vote. What the people supposed to be most immediately interested in it think of its pros-

but he turned from them with a look that plainly suit he was not long for this world.

La Diva had sung to him softly and she was weary of her long viril when she rurned to Sirnor Nicolial pathetically and said:

"Sinc to him, Nicolini: I am too tired."

The tender-hearted husband of the singer had been a party to the viril, and he, too, was exhausted. Nevertheless he prepared to obey the request to see if the hairless dog could not be soothed into a restful sleep.

The hairless dog lay helpless and dependent on his friends for everything. He could not move a muscle. If the hotel had caught fire he could not have escaped.

The rich voice of Nicolini broke the stillness of the death chamber. He was singling. As he raised himself in song the hairless peets is shown by the news which came on Saturday from Colorado, that a number of silver mines which have been worked hitherto at a loss in the expectation that a free coinage act would be passed, have been shut down, and that a large quantity of in-zot silver, which had been held back in the same expectation, will now be offered for same expectation, will now be offered for sale

Many advocates of free silver coinage assert that its adoption by this country alone would restore silver to its former relative value to gold, and all of them agree that it would be sure to do so if, the other civilized nations would join with us in adopting it. Undoubtedly, if the whole commercial world should accept 15, 16, 20 or any other number of ounces of silver as the equivalent of one ounce of gold, that would be sufficient to establish the ratio, All values are fixed by common consent, and the current prices

The rich voice of Nicolial broke the stillness of the death chamber. He was singing. As he raised himself in song the hairless dog cast a reproachful look at his fair owner, glanced at the door, uttered a low cry of pain and shivered. He lay still after that, for he was a dead dog.

Mine. Patti burst into tears. Signor Nicolini looked a little guilty, but in her grief the songstress had no bisnee for him. She had asked him herself to sing.

Patti was thoroughly inconsolable and there was nothing but mute grief in the apartments for the rest of the day.

AN EXCELLENT ROAD LAW. How New Jersey Has Provided for the

Construction of Highways. modities. Not long ago a wealthy and power-Philadelphia Record. 1 The Governor of New Jersey has signed about buying all the copper in the world and selling it again at a higher price. For a time they succeeded, and copper went up, but it staid up only long enough to stimulate its production and diminish its consumption. the Davidson Road bill, which puts it in the power of County Boards of Freeholders to contract, under certain specific regulations or the construction of macadamized roads Provision is made for thorough supervision amount beyond their ability to nold it. Then came the inevitable reaction, and the combination broke to pieces. The result would have been the same if the operation had been conducted by a Government instead of by private persons, though it might have been longer in coming about.

That the fall in the value of silver as measured in gold has been due to an increase a reclusion of silver as compared. nd for substantial work. But he more is to be done in any single year than may be paid for by a tax of one-half of one per cent. on the taxable property in each county. One-third of the costs of roads so constructed is to be naid each year by the State, not to exceed the sum of \$75,000; if one-third of the measured in gold has been due to an increased production of silver as compared to that of gold does not, to my mind, admit of a reasonable doubt. Putting the proposition in a reversed form and saying that the supply of gold has been diminishing while that of silver has remained unchanged, does not invalidate its truth. The fact remains that, whereas, 15 years ago one ounce of gold would buy only 15 or 16 ounces of silver, it will now buy 24 ounces, and the cotemporaneous fact, that the annual production of silver has increased from about 100,000,000 ounces to 150.000,000 ounces, while that of gold has remained stationary, may reasoncost shall exceed that amount the excess is to be apportioned among the counties in proportion to the amount of work done. On petition of two-thirds of the real estate owners fronting on any public road, setting forth their willingness to may 10 per cent. of the cost of macadamized roadways of not less than a mile in extent, the treeholders are compelled to provide for the construction asked for.

asked for.

Good results are anticipated from the operation of this law giving the initiat ve of expenditure to the people moss actively interested, and securing for the work a certain fixed sum from county and State funds on the principle that the first petitioners shall be first served, and that outlay in any single year shall not be so excessive as to be onercons.

FRANCE WILLING TO JUDGE.

part in the treaty he will doubtless accept the task, but it is a complicated question and considerable time will be required to solve it." Senator Goblet said: "Our poli-ticians are taking much interest in the Berticians are taking much interest in the Bering Sea dispute. I amglad to see the United
States assenting to arbitration, which is now
becoming recognized as the best way of settling international disputes."
Deputy Flourans said: "This is the first
time President Carnot has been called upon
to take part in an arbitration. President
Gravy once performed a similar duty. It is
difficult to prophesy how long before a verdict is rendered. If all the evidence is immediately forthcoming it overhead to remediately forthcoming it ought not to require more than six months to reach a decision. The expenses of the Court of Arbitration should be borne by the nation in whose territory the arbitration occurs. France will bear the expense as a matter of international courtesy. If necessary to send a mission to the scene in dispute the expense of that should fall upon the parties in litigation." mediately forthcoming it ought not to re-

ost expert of train robbers, are being built

at the West Milwaukee shops of the Chi-

cago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Com-

pany. The cars will be uniform in design

with others that are being built in the East

for use on the company's routes there. They

will be fifty feet long and eight feet wide,

and will be constructed of steel sufficiently

thing smaller than a gatling gun. Even

should access to the car be gained by blow-

ing down the doors with dynamite or otherwise, the robbers could not get at the more

wise, the robbers could not get at the more valuable express packages, for these will be placed in a steel room, itself strong enough to offer as much resistance to cracksmen as the ordinary bank vault, and within this room, and built solidly into its wall, will be a safe, in which all money consigned to the messenger's care will be placed. It is calculated that even with every mechanical appliance at hand it would be a matter of eight or ten hours' work to burglarize such a car.

HAIL STONES AT WHEELING

They Come Down With Force Enough to

Break Horns From Cattle,

WHEELING, April 3 .- A terrific hall and

rain storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, passed over this section about 5 o'clock this afternoon. Though the hail

stones fell thick and fast in Wheeling, no

In Martin's Ferry, however, hail stones

were as large as hen's eggs, and much dam

were as large as hen's eggs, and much damage was done to windows facing west being broken. Washouts are reported on the railroads, and no trains will be in before morning. It is reported that much livestock in the fields in the country was injured by the hail. In some instances the horns of cattle were broken off.

EVARTS CAN SEE WELL

Reports That the Ex-Senator's Eyes Were

Falling Declared Untrue.

New York, April 3 .- It was rumored in the

courts to-day that ex-Senator William Evarts had been gradually losing his eyesight

since retiring from the Senate and that he

was at present nearly blind. When his law

POLITICIANS are working little Rhody now

Ir "Little Rhody" sleeps between now and

Vednesday night it will be in despite of vig

Ir too much campaign oratory is crowded

into Bhode Island there is some danger that

In the tariff reformers succeed in carrying

go up from the manufacturing barons of Great Britain.—New York Recorder.

GROVER CLEVELAND has taken the stump in

thode Island what a shout of triumph

some thoughts of going Dem

fun at the election next

the little State may swell up and burst .-

orous punching from both sides.—Cleve Plain Dealer.

for all she is worth.-Boston Traveller.

Providence.-Somerset News.

standing

Chicago Tribune.

damage of consequence was done.

thick to deflect a bullet if fired from any

the demand to the supply; and the temporary over, production will disappear.

This oscillation to and fro in the neighborhood of a point of stability goes on, unless it is interfered with, ail the while in every department of human industry. When houses are wanted rents arise and that stimulates the building of more houses to meet the demand. When, on the other hand, houses stand empty because there are not enough tenants to fill them the building of them ceuses until the population grows up to them.

Production for house to Many he Many of them ceuses until the population for them. express cars for the American Express Company, which are intended to baffle the

Production Cut Down by Many.

of the world. There are always some pro-ducers who get caught on the turn and have to pay for their want of skill in forecasting the fature. Not a year has passed in my business life that I have not heard com-plaints from one or more of my friends of dull trade and a want of sufficient demand for their goods to make a meal for all of them. It is impossible that it should be otherwise. therwise. Some People Bound to Got Stuck. Even in the case of the necessities of life which I have mentioned as an example of the most perfect working of the natural law on the subject, some dealers every day get "stuck" more or less with unsold goods, and have to give them away or let them spoil on their hands, and when it comes to commodities, the demand for which, as, for instance, that for clothing, is governed by instance, that for clothing, is governed by fashion or by the weather, or like that for wines and cigars by the pecuniary condition of their purchasers, the peril of such mishaps is greater. I am told that this year the sales of costly pictures are very much less than they were before the Baring collapse of year before last, and it is attributed to the decline in the number of new fortunes, the possession of which is a potent stimulus to the acquisition of works of art. The complaint of these fluctuations is as silly as the complaint that the weather of one year is not exactly like that of another year, or that the temperature and the sunshine or rain of every day or every month do not correspond to those of the corresponding day and month of the year before, and may not be counted upon as sure to recur the year following.

It must be expected, therefore, that the price of silver will continue to decline, until the point is reached at which no more of it he point is reached at which no more of it produced than is demanded for actual use the arts: but I cannot see that this is a

SEYMOUR, IND., April 3 .- David P. Suthe land, of this town, is cutting a new set of teeth. He is 74 years old, and had all of his teeth extracted five years ago. Since that WILLIAM P. MINER, a prominent citizen of Wilkesbarre, and founder of the Wilkesbarre Scoot, died yesterday; aged 76 years.

The Same in Pittsburg

It follows from this that the exchangeable value of silver has to submit to the ining Sea Arbitration.

evitable, and that the sooner all efforts to Paris, April 3 .- In an interview to-day or polster it up by legislation or by any other the Bering Sea question M. Jules Perry said: "If President Carnot is asked to perform a artificial interference are abandoned, and the metal left to its fate, the sooner will it cease to be a disturbing factor in finance The cotton planters of the South are suffer ing this year equally with the silver miner ing this year equally with the sliver miners from overproduction. The statisticians at Washington estimate that the crop is 2,000,000 bales larger than the world demands and the price of the staple in consequence declined to the lowest point it has touched for a long time. Very properly, the planters, instead of calling upon Congress to legislate for their relief, propose to help themselves. Next year, they say, those who cannot afford to raise cotton at its present price will raise something else. Those who have raised it by the aid of fertilizers will dispense with rertilizers, and only those will try for a full

It by the aid of fertilizers will dispense with fertilizers, and only those will try for a full crop who are so favorably situated that they can make a profit on it. On the other hand, the diminished price wfil somewhat increase consumption and create a market for a portion which would otherwise be useless and unsaleable. In this way, after a few oscillations backward and forward, the supply of cotton will adjust itself to the demand and the demand to the supply; and the tempor-BUILDING STEEL EXPRESS CARS. The Plan of the American Company Keen Out the Train Robbers. MILWAUKER, WIS., April 3 .- Several new

The iron masters of the country, when they find that their production has for the noment outrue consumption, shut down all he furnaces that cannot be operated profitbly and wait for better times before start ing them up again. How closely tradesme who deal in milk, butter, eggs, groceries and ther articles of daily and general use learn to regulate their purchases by the demands of their customers has often been made a subject of remark by writers upon politica economy, and very justly. That a great city like New York, for instance, should daily get like New York, for instance, should daily get just so much as it needs, and no more, of food, drink and fuel, without waste and without scarcity, is indeed a marvelous illustration of the perfection with which human beings learn to adapt themselves to circumstances. We scarcely ever think of it except when by some unusual combination of circumstances, like the riots of 1863 or the blizzard of 1883, the machinery is deranged and our comfort interfered with.

In this process of adjustment of supply to demand, and of the natural cure of overproduction by lopping off the least profitable part of it until residue equals consumption, silver miners must suffer like the rest of the world. There are always some producers who get caught on the turn and have

NEW TEETH AT SEVENTY-FOUR. the Recent Find in Ivory by Veteran Sut

erland, of Seymour, Ind.

time he has been wearing false teeth. Some days ago the old gentleman's gums became very sore, and to his surprise a tooth broke through. Others quickly followed and a new The old man is very feeble, having been confined to his home for the last three months with lung trouble which followed ar attack of grip.

Chicago Times. 1 Yesterday was one of the overcoat's

-Leuwenhoek has computed that 10,000

establishment of the same kind has been consecrated at Ohlsdorf. Another crema-tory will be opened in October at Carlsruhe, making the third in Germany.

(2) it is further prohibited for the nurses to use, in the rearing of infants confided to their care, at any time or under any pretext whatsoever, a bottle or bottles with tubes. nature burial prevented by the daughter of father perceived that his body was not cold.

tracks his prey in the snow. He is equally at home in the hot swamps and canebrakes along the river courses of the Southern States. In South America he inhabits the

person she proceeds in state to the House of Lords and commands Black Rod to let the Commons know "that it is Her Majesty's Commons know "that it is Her Majesty's pleasure that they attend her immediately in this House." Black Rod proceeds to the House of Commons and formally commands their presence, on which the Speaker and the Commons go up to the bar of the House of Lords, and the Queen delivers her speach, which is read by the Lord Chancellor, kneeling on one knee. ing on one knee. -An extraordinary archeological find is reported from Helsingfors, in Finland. It

The poet sent what he described as "just

-New York Press THE news from Rhode Island indicate Featherstone-I've brought back that ing room only down there.-Boston dress suit I borrowed of you the other day, old man, and I'm much obliged. I hope you didn't RHODE ISLAND is filled with Democratic eed it. rators and the odor of distilled corn juice.

There was a fair maiden named Kit;

How warm was the place where he 'd sit.
-Smith, Gray & Co. 's Month

Rhode Island. That tidy settlement has ocratic just for ana. Re-Aw-yass-might I-er-ask what you do

was at present nearly blind. When his law partner, Joseph H. Choate, was asked about this to-night he said:

"No, indeed: he was down at the office to-day and I think that his sight is just about as good now as it was a year ago." Maxwell Evarts, son of the ex-Senator. said. "Father's sight is better, if anything, than it was a year ago. He goos down to the office as much as any man of his age could be expected to." THE CLAN IN LITTLE RHODY. In the Rhode Island fight all depends on