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SUNDAY, APRIL 10, 1892

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THE DAY OF MIRACLES.

Although the matter of fact people of this age insist that the day of miracles is gone some very puzzling things turn up occasionally. A correspondent from Lourdes, who signs his name both for publication and "as an evidence of good faith," tells of the cure of a young lady who had been paralyzed for six years and recently lost her sight. Many doctors had given ber up. Her limbs were twisted into unnatural positions. She looked like a corpse. After being bathed in the Grotto she arose cured.

Father Adams, of Brooklyn, is rivaling Father Mollinger, of Troy Hill. A report from Kingston, New York, goes so far as to state that a woman has been cured of cancer. A child who walked with crutches, now leaps in the joy of vigorous youth.

Scientists attribute these miracles to the effect of mind upon body and cite facts incontrovertible. But paralysis and cancer have been considered beyond the reach of mental influence and here are reported cures in aggravated cases of these diseases. This is a field science has not mastered. It will not do to say there are must futhom the mysterious law of nature upon which such results are obtained. Until then superstition has an excuse for

ATHLETIC LADIES.

The students of the Wellesley Female Seminary at Amberst, are said by their Director of Physical Training to be preparing a crew to compete with Yale or Harvard. This is excellent news. The giri student has as much need for physical development as has her brother. At Wellesley we are told that they successfully indulge in athletics of all kinds except football. If football be excluded, and if the slang and "bad form," to which athletic girls seem prone, can be kept out of the field, their muscular training cannot but be beneficial to the race.

We have no desire to see our women compete in feats of strength and boldness with Dahomey's Amazons, but it is of supreme importance that we should have them well formed and healthy. All work, especially brain work, and no play makes Jack a dull boy. The same conditions produce an unhealthy woman. Go shead garls, and get all the exercise you can, but avoid overtraining and preserve your mod-

THE SPRINGS OF LEGISLATION.

A striking example of the motives of of two Democratic members of the New York Senate which has temporarily at least placed that body in opposition to the dictatorship of Senator Hill. Colonel W. L. Brown, whose prowess at the great the temerity to draw against him, heads the slated measures dictated by the Sen-

A revolt which breaks Hill's power even though decidedly tardy, is not at all to be regretted but the grounds on which it is based put the springs of political action in a strong light, Colonel Brown and Senator Walker had been indulging in some independent expressions which might perhaps be set down as akin to the practice in the science of which Colonel Brown is a master, of bluffing-except for the difficulty proverbial in the circles where Colonel Brown's prowess is known of telling whether he is bluffing or not. Upon this attitude Senator Hill indulged in some animadversions in a published interview, which has sent the recalcitrant State Senators into more pronounced rebellion. "Had I known of the existence of this interview declaring Senator Hill's opinion of myself," said Colonel Brown, "I should not have voted for the Congressional reapportionment bill last night." Still further flaunting the declaration of revolt, the same legislator, with the indorsement of his insurrectionary colleague, declared: "As long as Senator Hill remains in Albany and persists in interfering with legislative matters, just so long will I vote against all bills in which he has an inter-

est or desires to have passed." Here we have a statement of the basis and unmade. One would suppose that even a Tammany State Senator would have some comprehension of the Democratic theory of voting on public measures

in accordance with their public merits; but that appears to be an entirely effete principle. Colonel Brown's present attitude might be supported on the plea that it is a safe rule of conduct to vote against anything that David Bennett Hill favors: but that does not cover all of Colonel Brown's position. The corollary of his proposition is that when Senator Hill does ucation in various institutions; but it is as he wants, he will vote for Senator Hill's measures, good or bad, just as he has done in the past. The merits of legislation have nothing to do with the votes of the lawmakers. These are governed by the good terms or enmity subsisting between the dictator of legislation and the legislators who obey or rebel against his orders.

While this is an exceedingly discouraging disclosure of the influences which govern legislation, the situation has one mitigating aspect. That is its presentation of the adaptation of a familiar proverb to the effect that when machine politicians fall out the public has some sort of a fair chance.

AMERICANS IN CHINA.

The opinion of Commander F. M. Barber, of the United States steamer Monocacy, which is protecting the American missionary stations in China, with regard to the work of those stations, is given elsewhere. It presents the interesting fact that an impartial witness of their work places a much higher estimate on their value than is done by general report.

Commander Barber does not regard the greatest success of these missions to be in the conversion of the Chinese to the Christian religion. On the contrary, he thinks that their chief usefulness is in what is generally considered the secondary and incidental function, of introducing examples of Western civilization, and thus gradually opening the Chinese mind to civilized and modern methods and manners of life. From the altruistic point of view this is a great missionary work: from the commercial standpoint it is equally beneficial as planting the roots which must eventually grow into full commercial intercourse.

With this testimony as to the value of the social and commercial work that can be done in China it is a singular commentary on the intelligence of civilized politics that one branch of our national egislature has just passed a bili which would afford China both the example and the provocation for shutting both our missionaries and merchants completely out of her borders.

THE POWER OF THE RIVERS.

The possibility of utilizing the current of our rivers to furnish power on shore has often been a subject of speculation. There are few minds which have not recognized the immense benefits that would accrue from such an achievement if it were possible; but the majority, both lay and expert, have been accustomed to accept the difficulties presented by the unreliability of the flow, the variation of the height of the rivers and the slight fall, as practically insuperable from the engineerng point of view.

An expert who refuses to be tied up by precedent, however, declares his belief in a contribution elsewhere that these difficulties can be overcome. He says that it will be done half a century hence, and the generation of fifty years from now will stand amazed at the wastefulness of this day. The methods by which he would harness the river - air-tight drums on water wheels communicating their power to dynamos which generate electricity to be distributed for power and light all over the vicinity-do not appear to be as inherently improbable as those by which any of the inventions of the past were no such cures as reported. Scientists made successful did before their success as demonstrated by actual practice

Without waiting for the grandchildren of the next generation to achieve this advance it is safe to say that the engineer who can make it work in the present day will confer an immense benefit. It will create a zone of cheap electric power and light along the bank of every river and stream with a living current, and revolutionize a great many of the existing industrial conditions. It is hard to draw a limit to the changes that might not take place-when this power is successfully

But we fear that any invention of this sort will have to depend for its success on adventitious aid to prevent the shrinkage of streams in summer to a beggarly eight een inches or two feet in depth with no current worth speaking of.

ELECTRICITY AND SERMONS, The fact that the congregations of city

churches are less somnolent since the introduction of electric lighting in the church edifices, is a curious scientific fact duly noted in our special contributions. The explanation is the simple one that the use of gas or oil as illuminants formerly vitiated the air so as to produce heavy headedness; but electricity leaves the church atmosphere without that soporific.

Thus material science comes to the aid of the religious instructors. It is to be political action, is afforded by the revolt | hoped that the pulpit will not let the doctrine of compensations come in and let the lulling influence of the pulpit offset the decrease of repose furnished in the material illumination. A cynical view might allege that the compensation takes place American game is still remembered with in this change, the pulpit already having chastened admiration by the dwellers of in great measure departed from the start Mahoning and Shenango valleys who had ling style of sermons which made sleep impossible to the faithful. We offer no the revolt, and another Democratic Sen- such invidious remark; but only urge that ator following his lead gives a majority to the spiritual light diffused from the pulpit the Republican side sufficient to defeat should be as free from somnolent influences as the material light diffused from

the incandescent burners. While the aid of electric light is a grati fying advance, the pulpit cannot afford to depend wholly on this harmony between science and revealed religion, but must rely chiefly on the sermons for keeping

the congregation awake. INSTRUCTION FOR INVENTORS.

A special contributor in this issue points out the undisputed fact that one of the richest possessions of this country is the inventive genius of its people. Upon that basis he develops a theory that the school system of the country should devote more attention to developing inventive faculties

in the pupils. Without doubt there is great public value in provision for instructing and stimulating invention wherever it exists, but to assign that duty to the public schools is an error for two reasons. First as to the development of this faculty itself, it is evidently one that cannot be created by education. It can be trained and guided by that means. But it is evident that an inventive genius is not likely to be trained and guided to any useful results unless the special training is preceded by the course of school training which enables the inventive mind to inform itself as to the methods and purposes by which it is likely to achieve success. In other words, on which practical politics laws are made after the common school system has done its work with the pupil of inventive capacity, is the time for the special training

This brings up the second point, that

special training is not the proper province of the public schools. The support of the public school system by taxation is based upon the fact that thorough education in the common branches is the sures foundation for whatever training the special capacities of the pupil may require. plain that to introduce it in the common schools would be wasted effort, because i cannot be specialized to meet the wants of the different bents of gentus. We see no more reason for a common-school instruction of inventive genius, than for the same instruction of artistic, commercial, oratorical or medical genius.

Beyond all this recent statistics have brought out the vital fact that our common school system needs, far more than the addition of special features, some means by which the full attendance of the school population can be secured for instruction in the common branches

NAVAL MONUMENTS.

The report of the House Committee on Naval Affairs recommended that Farragut's old flagship the Hartford and the Kearsarge, which sunk the Alabama, be exempted from the legal limitation of the amount of repairs that can be made on any vessel of the navy. The recommen dation is a good one, and will meet with universal approval.

At a time when we are rebuilding, nothing can be more useful than to stimulate in the naval force the spirit of discipline, prowess and patriotism without which the millions spent in steel armor and long range cannon will be thrown away. The preservation as historic mementoes of the vessels in which past glories were won is one of the best means of nourishing that spirit. The Hartford and Kearsarge are well worthy of such a position, and a third vessel should be given a place beside them. That is the relic of 1812, the frigate Constitution, famous alike in history and song as the vessel in which Hull and Bainbridge won the first victories of the United

existence, and she should be preserved alongside the Hartford and Kearsarge as a memento of the men who first earned fame for the navy of this country. Let Congress provide for the honorable preservation of these three vessels as a stimulus to the navy when it is next called upon for actual service, to do work

States navy. The Constitution is still in

alongside them.

HOW TO DRINK, A query to the New York Tribune causes that journal to bring its powerful intellect to bear on the question whether when a person consumes soup he eats it or drinks it. In the decision of this profound question our esteemed cotemporary disposes of the argument that because soup is a liquid therefore people drink it, in the following style:

No doubt the subtle A can drink his soup if he desires to take his plate up in both ands and go at it in that way, but we fancy that this is not his usual practice. He could oo, adjust the small end of a tin funnel in his mouth, throw back his head and direct the waiter to pour the soup into the large end of the funnel, but this plan seems rather adapted for the twenty-minute railroad lunch counter than for the private dinner party or the Delmonicolan banquet.

This description of the method of drinking is interesting, if not important, for one reason. The Tribune is the especial newspaper representative of the highly fashionable circles of New York, and its sketch of the methods by which drinking is performed must be taken as authoritative. We are led therefore to the conclusion that the prevailing method of consuming tea at the five o'clock functions of the alleged Manhattan aristocracy, is to pour the tea into a plate, or preferably a saucer, hands and take it down perhaps with due precautions as to blowing. This is a method which the people of other cities have rejected as archaic: but the Four Hundred doubtless find sufficient warrant for it in the example of their grand fathers.

The other manner of drinking described by our New York cotemporary may seem extreme, but it explains things. To drink champagne or cocktails by the funnel method appears more rapid than neces sary to people at large. But the assertion of the Tribune that this is the way in which the gilded youth of the metropolis absorb their potables, takes away from the mystery a good many things that were otherwise inexplicable. It has been hard to understand how people could ever be fools enough to do some things which have made the youth of the Four Hundred famous; but the information that their vinous and spirituous beverages are poured into them by funnels, makes the matter very clear.

If the esteemed Tribune goes on eluci dating social matters, the information which the public can accumulate concern ing the manners of the New York aris tocracy will be something stunning.

DRAYTON'S life is even safer than it wa before Borrowe's sailing. But Wise has a reporter on his hands, now that he has satis fied Colonel Skinner that he had no inten tion to insult the latter's granddaughter; two editors are at daggers drawn in Ohlo and so the country goes on in its peacefu monotony, enlivened by nothing but an occa sional international bluster, a barbarous lynching or a bloody bloodless duel.

SINCE trouble appears to be brewing for England on the Aighan frontier, Russia to be obtained in that direction.

IF to-day be like yesterday it will be time to turn on the gas. If to-morrow have the same temperature, order more coal, un-pack and put on winter clothing, and cancel nstructions to the ice-man. Either do the above, or conclude that it is time for another midsummer change and let matters run as they are. Weather prophecy is mainly de endent on personal temperament.

It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good. Anthony Comstock has got quite a nice bit of popularity by denouncing Park hurst's proceedings.

THE evidence at the coroner's jury on the rictims of the railroad wreck near Connells ille leaves no doubt as to the respon of the railroad company for continuing the ase of the locomotive after the engineer has protested against its bad condition. If someone does not receive severe punishment, the

DEMOCRATIC REPRESENTATIVE EN outsi, who voted against the free cotton bagging bill, showed that he is less Englis than he might be.

THE Russian Imperial Treasury has suffered a direct loss of 300,000,000 roubles by the famine. It would be interesting to know what proportion of the amount has been pocketed by peculative officials, and just how much, or little, has reached the actual sufferers.

UNLICENSED dogs rather enjoy their reedom before reaching the net; applicants for liquor licenses find their suspense trying to their nerves.

SECRETARY BLAINE is reported to have

tructive suicide for him. His candidacy would be destructive murder for the chances of any other candidate. But they are safe mough so far as he is concerne

HAVING evaded the tariff discussion with McKinley, it is now in order for Cleveland to challenge Harrison to a contest in sports manship.

Ir is said that ladies in London have found a new employment in walking out dogs for owners who have no time to exercise them. In Pittaburg canine exercise is provided free by the professional dog-

THE balters of "Bear" Pardridge in Chicago find him game, and the fun is not all on their side.

FERLING in Canada is rapidly growing in favor of annexation, and the movement will surely be strengthened if the officer who was a candidate on that platform be court

martialed as is proposed. WE may expect to see syrup sold in sacks when crushed coal is piped from Ohio to

MR. PICKLER, of South Dakota, must be a remarkable man; he lifted up his voice in the House in denunciation of "boys' play" and time-wasting by obstruction.

New York.

THE cold spell yesterday revived interest in the seal fur question.

POLITICIANS using Blaine's name after his very definite withdrawal must be terribly hard up for means to further their opposition to the administration.

PERTINENT PERSONALITIES.

ANDREW CARNEGIE will sail from New York for England next Wednesday. SECRETARY ELKINS is said to have mor callers than any previous Secretary since

ANNIE BESANT'S daughter Mabel is betrothed to a Mr. Scott, a writer on socialistic subjects and a nephew of the critic

United States Consul General JOHN A. ANDERSON in Egypt is slowly recovering from the severe operation he under went some time ago.

MRS. ALICE FREEMAN PALMER, formerly President of Wellesley College and now the wife of a Harvard professor, is called "the brainlest woman in America." In the school for the training of military nurses established by the Princess Hohen-lohe, in Strassburg, the Princess shares

alike with all members of the class in everything they are called on to do. which shall earn their vessels a place ASSISTANT SECRETARY CROUSE, of the Treasury Department, will leave Washington early next week for San Francisco and Portland, Ore., on business connected with the new public buildings in those cities.

ATTORNEY GENERAL MILLER will leave Washington Monday on a tour of inspection of the judicial districts in the South. He will go as far as New Orleans, and will make a thort visit to each of the principal cities on

THERE are but six survivors left of the nen who for three years suffered the torures of cold and starvation in the expediion to Lady Franklin Bay. The best known them all is General A. W. Greely, now Chief Signal Officer.

MR. TIMOTHY HOPKINS has resigned his position as Treasurer of the Southern and Central Pacific Railroads. Since Mr. Scarles turned over \$3,000,000 he has gradually be-come impressed with the idea that he ought to become his own treasurer.

THE ENNUI OF THE OFFICERS.

fen to Be Worth Anything Must Vary Employment with Enjoyment. er Union-Advertiser. 1

Alluding to one or two conspicuous recen nstances, the New York World says: Neither neuralgia nor drink nor insanity nor debt is necessary to make a United States army officer feel like committing suicide. Slow promotion and lack of occupation causes many an ambitious man to occasionally wonder if life is worth living. Nevertheless very few up practically that it is not.

Nothing is easier to demonstrate than that men who are worth anything at all must ometimes vary either their employment or their enjoyment. The profession of arms opens up the most glorious possibilities in times of war, especially in the service of a nation which is as well calculated to take care of itself as the United States. But it may prove exceedingly lonesome as it is certainly monotonous in times of peace in a country like this, where the arts of peace country like this, where the arts of peace are always to the fore, except in the very heat of conflict. In Germany, on the contrary, these hypochondriacs would be the jolliest of fellows, having men whom they could command almost absolutely and having for their imperial master a young fellow who may not correctly understand the first principles of campaigning, but who loves military reviews better than he loves even the Empress and his children, and almost as well as he loves his all-important self.

In other armies in Europe also the jaded, In other armies in Europe also the jaded, lanesome American offloer turned European could reflect that millions were toiling and deiving for him. Here he sees hundreds of thousands coining money and getting cart loads of enjoyment, while he lives off of reveille and taps. Bur, save for the few, thus inconvenienced, it is all right. A commercial nation, easily mobilizable, does not need to imitate tottering despotism in turning its brave officers and men into mere janizaries.

TARIFF IS THE ISSUE.

With the coinage issue no longer cumber ing the political thoroughfare the tariff question resumes its rightful prominence.— Quincy Herald.

WHEN Cleveland talks about tariff reform ne overlooks the fact that the tariff has been satisfactorily reformed since he was retired to private life. -St. Louis Globe-Democrat. By their action in the House the Democrats have said: "We will not trade the issue of tariff reform, on which Democrats are united, for the silver issue, which will divide

the party."- Wichita Beacon. It is now practically settled that the next Presidental campaign will be fought with the tariff for its paramount issue, as it was in the last Presidental campaign. The Democrats will accept this issue with enthusiasu and fight for it with a confident expectation

of victory.-Boston Globe. THE action of Congress on the tariff bill is no longer important. The Democratic plat-form has been made by Grover Cleveland in his Rhode Island speech. That outlines the Democratic tariff policy better than a free wool bill. Let Congress stop the hippodrome and adjourn.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

WHETHER or not the returning tide of comnon sense in the Democratic party will once nor raise Cleveland to the commanding position of leading candidate in his party nay be doubted, but it is very evident that it has restored tariff reform to its position as the commanding issue. - Omaha World

Direct Benefits of Reciprocity. Washington, April 9.—From January 1 to March 1, 1892, the imports of flour at Havana march 1, 1852, the imports of flour at Havana, compared with the corresponding period in 1891, were as follows: First two months of 1891, 5.753 bags from America and 55,255 bags from Europe; first two months of 1893, 83,643 bags from America and 130 bags from Europe.

Minneapolis Advertises on Wheels. MINNEAPOLIS, April 9 .- One of the mos was hauled from the Washburn-Crosb was named from the washburn-Crosby Company's mills to-day by the Chicago, Mil-waukee and St. Paul Raiiroad. It contained 20 cars loaded with flour for Boston. Each car was decorated in some color of the rain-bow. On every car is an invitation from the

Can't Be Conducted on Laundry Tickets. It is an error to suppose that diplomatic

incted with laundry tickets. The Transfer of the Bace Problem Detroit Free Press.]

The "race" problem seems to have been transferred to the Presidental field. THE SIREN OF THE POPPY.

Opium Lures More of the Race to Destru tion Than Whisky-Women Devotoes No One Steals Baby's Things-Accuracy of the Eye-Walt Whitman's Memory. FROM A STAPP CORRESPONDENT.

1892

—"The number of 'opium fiends,' as they are called," said a professional friend, "is greater than most people have any idea of and seems to be growing. It's a disease. When it gets hold of anybody it seems next impossible to make it let go. I know plenty of opium users, people who use the drug in one form or another, and the station houses and asylums are full of those who have been pulled down by it. Whisky is bad enough, but as to effects by the side of opium all intoxicating liquors amount to nothing, comparatively, because its use is easily kept secret until the victim of the habit is practically beyond advice or help. A relative of mine keeps a drug store up town, and he could tell tales concerning the use of this terrible drug that would make your hair curl so tight you couldn't get you eyes shut. The Chinese 'joints' are but evi-dence of the last stages of the disease—the lowest rounds of the ladder of human dis-"The opium habit thrives in the very high-

est ranks of society, and comes down per meating all classes excepting the working mechanic class, which is less tinctured with the disease than any other. I don't know why it is, but you don't find many opium users among skilled mechanics. It may be that men and women who fashion things simultaneously with brain and hand have less craving for opiates. It is the active brain worker and the restless idler-two extremes-who are prone to fall before the deadly poppy plant. The disease assails women and men alike-and women are the most unfortunate because harder to detect Respectable people who would consider i vulgar to drink in public and a lasting dis grace to get drunk on liquor, will go around under the influence of opium every day and retire drunk with it every night. I don't mean to say this is general, but that there are a great many such—so many that nearly every body knows of somebody who uses the drug. Frequently the habit is the outgrowth of illness—acquired innocently and accidentally. If you would look over the prescription book of any drugstore you would be astonished to see how widely opium is used by physicians; and the same is true of patent medicines of all kinds. Opium has its legitimate uses, and confined to these uses is a precious boon to suffering mankind; but beyond these it is a subtle fiend, more deadly because insidious, that steals away brains, honor, life. Better have the yellow fever than the opium habit." grace to get drunk on liquor, will go aroun

Baby Carriages on the Street. -Dozens of baby carriages stand parked along the pavements of Fourteenth and Twenty-third streets in front of the big retail stores on pleasant afternoons. Some times there is a baby in one or more, bu they are usually empty of infantile live stock. The rest of the family paraphernalia is invariably left to take its chances in the treet while the owner of the outfit assault the bargain counter. There is something immeasurably safe in New York—"baby's things." If other people's children are not exactly sacred in a woman's eyes she enterexactiy sacred in a woman's eyes she entertains a sentiment as to her own offspring which scorns the belongings of another baby. She is more than ant to look askanee upon every passing perambulator as the possible precursor of fever, whooping-cough, measies or some other dire affliction common to infantile makind and gives it as wide a berth as circumstances may allow. It would be a poor investment for the industrious and nimble-fingered shop-lifter to take "baby's things" even if she got a good chance, for there would be no market for them. Even the more refined kleptomaniac, who steals without knowing why, just because she was born that way and cannot help it, knows better than to do that, for she steals only for the home market. Thus "baby's things" can be left on the crowded sidewalks from luncheon till sundown without danger of loss. And thus they are left from hour to hour every pleasant afternoon, while the mother wrestles with the problem of getting \$20 worth of goods for a \$10 note; and the wheels of the perambulators grow clean and bright under the constant friction of spring trousers and tailor's gowns. of spring trousers and tailor's gowns.

The Deadly Little Gas Stove. -A popular Broadway clubman, who wears the uniform of the metropolitan nolice save he has been making an estimate f the matter, and that an average of two persons are burned alive every week in New killed by fire. While an occasional holo caust like that of the Hotel Royal startles by fire comes from the lamps and gas stoves, and is the result of carelessness. Some offi-cial figures on this subject would serve as a timely warning. In New York a great many gas stoves are in use. The flames are exposed to catch the dress of the economical housewife, or the hair or clothing of her children, with every now and then final results. Two, three or four separate cases of this kind have frequently been recorded in a week, until the old familiar causes of fires, the ready curtain and detective flue are no longer in it, and the kitchen-stove-girl-kerosene-can variety of broil is now a novelty. Even the long excoriated and anti-lerislated car stove, with all its unhappy victims, cannot—shall I say, hold a candle? to the little family gas stove for genuine omnipresent danger to human life. The gas stove has a way of its own—luring the innocent timely warning. In New York a great man ent danger to human life. The gas stove has a way of its own-luring the innocent housewife on by degrees and lying promises of unmeasured savings, insidiously tempting children to sit on it, burning with sickly blue flames that won't melt butter in cold weather, but will roast the whole family weather, but will roast the whole family upon opportunity. Its poisonous fumes have slain hundreds who couldn't live long enough with it to be roasted alive; and the jaw bone of the ass who talks people into such things is responsible for the terrible numan sacrifice.

Remarkable Training of the Eye,

-The capacity of the human eye for pecial training is even greater than that of the hand. A young lady employed in one of the clipping bureaus of this city can see certain names and subjects at a glance at the page of a newspaper. They are the names and subjects she is paid to look up through hundreds of newspapers every day. What the ordinary reader would have to ead column after column to find-and the might miss—she sees at what seems the merest casual glauce at the sheet as soon as

merest casual glauce at the sheet as soon as it is spread out before her.

"They stand right out," said she, laughingly, "just as if they were printed in bold black type and all the rest was small print. I couldn't help seeing them if I wanted to. When I begin to look up a new matter and drop an old one it bothers me a little—the latter by being in my mental way all the time and the former to be hunted; but in a few days one disappears and the other appears in some mysterious way, I can't tell how. I used to think bank cashiers and tellers were a remarkable set of people, but I now find that the eye is much quicker than the hand and is susceptible of a higher training."

The Immortality of Whitman.

The Immortality of Whitman. -It was a pretty sight to see the contin

ual cluster of people in front of a Broad-way window opposite Union Square. For the window contained the portrait of the "good gray poet," the late Walt Whitman, and at the time all that was mortal of him was eing borne to the little tomb of his own se lection. This was the tribute of the passing throng to his immortality. All day long the people paused and looked and silently passed people paused and looked and silently passed on, nodding approvingly. It was the "Watt" of 15 years ago—the hale, robust, leonine man, who then sought the daily companionship of a certain Washington street car driver, and could be seen standing beside the latter on the front platform discoursing upon the philosophy of life. The world might reasonably envy that car driver, who was not only permitted to love and have the companionship of the poet, but was himself highly esteemed for what he was. They were often seen walking in the fields and woods together. The world has greatly changed toward the poet since then, thanks to foreign appreciation, and the dear old man went to his simple grave known to all the cultured nations of the earth. Nobody is likely to contest his will, for he left behind him only the record of an undying love for all created things. How to Enjoy a Cigarette,

-"I know several girls who smoke cigarettes," I heard a pretty damsel say, "and it n't hurt them a bit. I smoke one on the flat of my back every day after dinner-just one little delicate one, don't you know, with a holder. Lots of women do it, only they won't own up."

Having ascertained where they usually

Having ascertained where they usually get them I called at the place and incidentially mentioned the matter.

"On yes; we sell a good many cigarettes to ladies." said a woman in charge of that branch. "They usually come in with some excuse that they want them for somebody else, and this may be true, but that is none of our business. Very often gentlemen buy olgarettes for ladies. How do I know! Well, they are always more particular and dainty of choice. That is why they come

here. They pay 50 cents to \$1 a package for the best—for themselves they get the cheaper kind at the nearest cigar stand anywhere. Men don't know how to smoke cigarettes—that is, few know. They smoke out of doors. The lady is right—to enjoy a cigarette properly one should lie down, or at least recline in an easy posture in the quiet of a comfortable room. To the easy attitude should be brought a mind thoroughly composed, and under these conditions of relaxation a good cigarette is thoroughly enjoyable and beneficial.

—If a man can get up early enough in

—If a man can get up early enough in New York to catch the flower market on Union Square at its height and the myriads of young women going to work and not feel that he has found additional reasons for living, he-well, he ought to die. The fresh flowers and blooming plants are "just too lovely." But the early morning dew upon the roses and the amalgamated redolence

the roses and the amalgamated redolence of various flowers, of hot house, of pot and garden and field, make but a temporary impression on the senses. The vast variety of human buds and flowers and variegated plants abroad at that hour are more interesting. He has never seen New York who has not looked upon this pretty morning picture. It seems natural to connect it with the flower market, because there is much in one that reminds of the other.

The same universal freshness that marks the early morning flower also gladdens the miscellaneous humanity. The revivifying dews of heaven stimulate the heauties of the rose and bid the drooping lillies pinck up courage for the battle with another day—and so the heaven-born restorer, sleep, has brought fresh colors to the cheek, new brightness to the eye, and lifts the drooping stem of yesterday for a gallant renewal of the struggle of life. Like garden flowers, these people in the morning look quite differently from what they seem at night. The springy step of youth, fresh red lips, laughing eyes and glowing cheeks are everywhere. Confidence, hope, expectation, determination, love of life on every hand. All tolling humanity comes forth in the spring mornings like the flowers, a beautiful reveiation of the goodness and wisdom of the great Creator.

CHARLES THEODORE MUERAY. of the great Creator

CHARLES THEODORE MURRAY. NEW YORK, April 9.

PENNILESS RUSSIANS IN CHICAGO.

Driven From Their Country and Swindled by Immigration Agents. CHICAGO, April 9 .- Twenty-two penniles Russians, banished from their country be-cause of their religious belief, have been here since last Thursday, housed under the poor protection which the Illinois Central depot affords, subsisting on what charitable most pitiable tale of injustice and misfor

most pitiable tale of injustice and misfortune. There are nine men, six women and seven children in the party. The men and women are strong and hardy. They are Lutherans, and a too full expression of their opinions is what led to their banishment. They disposed of their property, the proceeds being sufficient to secure passage to America.

The party arrived in Now York ten days ago, and learning there was a Russian settlement at Hastings, Nob., they determined to go there; but a rascally immigration agent gave them tickets to Cincinnati, where they arrived without money or friends. The authorities there shipped them to Indianapolis, from which place they were sent to Chicago. One of their number has been sent to Hastings to procure assistance. If he is not successful in this, the Immigration Bureau will probably ship them back to Russia.

COSTS MORE TO CROSS THE POND.

Ocean Liners Form a Pool and Put U Steerage Passage Rates. NEWYORK, April 9.—The continental steam ship companies have just announced a big increase in the steerage rates to this country. The French line, the Red Star line, the North German Lloyd Company, the Ham-burg American Packet and the Netherlands American line have formed a pool for the purpose of maintaining rates. Representa-tives of each line recently met in Hamburg, and after several conferences settled upon a schedule for stearage tickets.

a schedule for steerage tickets.

According to the agreement the HamburgAmerican Company have increased their
rates from \$24 to \$30 from Hamburg; the Red
Star from \$24 to \$30 from Hamburg; the Red
Star from \$24 to \$30; the North GermanLloyd from \$24 to \$30; the French line has
advanced the rate \$4, and the NetherlandsAmerican line will advance their rate proportionately. The new rates go into effect
immediately. The steerage rates from this
country to European ports have not been
disturbed. schedule for steerage tickets.

disturbed.

The Liverpool lines, including the Inman and White Star, have not yet announced any changes, but it is very probable that they will also advance their steerage rates.

OPIATES CURE INSANITY.

A Raving Maniac Put to Sleep With Them Wakes Up Rational, DETROIT, April 9. -[Special.]- About 18 months ago an insane man named George Sale was picked up at Ecorse and sent to the County House. Several days ago he became very violent and was given opiates. He fell into a sound sleep in which he remained about four days. Yesterday morning he woke up and was perfectly rational. Sale states that he was a farmer and owned 700 acres of land near Bowling Green, Ky. He said he had been in an insane asylum near home for some time, but did not know how long, and finally escaped.

Dr. Bennett, who had charge of the case, telegraphed to Bowling Green and to-day received an answer saying that Sale's statements were correct. Dr. Bennett will accompany Sale to his home to-morrow. Cases where opiates have had such effect are extremely rare. County House. Several days ago he became

HER SIZE WAS TOO GREAT

The Death of a Woman Who Tipped Beam at Half a Thousand. PHILADELPHIA, April 9 .- One of the cham

ion fat women of the world will have her street below Vine, this afternoon. Margare Daly, the colored woman, who died there Thursday, could tip the scales at 500 pounds. Although so valuable an attraction for museum managers she successfully resisted the temptation of sitting on a platform and winning admiration and an easy competence. She was 41 years old and well known in the neighborhood. aneighborhood.

The juneral to-day will not be without its exacting features, for the coffin will be of Brobdiguagian proportions, and it will make a close squeeze to get the huge casket through the doorway of the little house.

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE,

Miss Lizzie Kinkaid, Indiana, Pa. Miss Lizzie Kinkaid, one of the most popular young indies of Indiana, Pa., dropped dead in the Presbyterian church there Friday evening during prayer meeting. She has always been an active worker in church circles, and had just finished reading a passage of Scripture. Upon taking her seat, those sitting nearest heard gurgling sound and noticed Miss Kinkaid failing from her chair. She was carried to the church entrance and medical attendance summoned, but death had occurred immediately.

George W. Long, U. S. N. George W. Long, an ex-Paymaster in the George W. Long, an ex-raymaster in the United States navy, was found un onscious in his home in Mew York Friday, and removed to a hospital, where he died several hours later. His death was due either to poisoning or alcoholism. Long was 42 years old. The deceased was appointed an Assistant Paymaster from Missouri, October 22, 1808, and was made Passed Assistant Paymaster March 10, 1870. He was placed on the retired list June 30, 1870.

Rev. Dr. J. A. Benton, one of the oldest Congregational ministers on the Pacific coast, and President of the Golden Gate Theological Seminary, ited at his residence in Garland, Friday, from roughlits. Dr. Benton was born in Guilford, ionn., Wyears ago. He graduated from Yale Colge and went to California in 1849.

Obituary Notes. WILLIAM MCHENRY, at one time owner and proprietor of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, and prother of the late H. D. McHenry, died Friday at Hartford, Ky.

MRS. LAURA BARCLAY, widow of the late Hon. Joseph Harclay, and a ploueer of Youngstown, died Thursday night aged 75. She leaves a large estate to two children. ISRAEL REIFSNEIDER, a wool merchant of Philadelphia, died Friday morning at his home in the fitting are of his age. He was the founder of one of the oldest wool houses in Philadelphia. the oldest wool houses in Philadelphia.

HENRY MUNCHMEYER, aged 68, one of the wealthlest German citizens of Parkersburg, is dead. He owned one of the largest vineyards in the Ohlo Valley, and is known throughout the whole valley for his fruits and vintage.

H. MOULTON, a railroad contractor from Denver, dropped dead on the sidewalk in front of his office in New York yesterday. He has a brother in Tacoma, Wash., and was a member of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, F. and A. M.

MRS. JOSEPH BANKER, wife of a Tiffin black-smith, died very suidenty Friday evening. She was a devout Catholic and attended the evening Lenten services in st. Joseph's Church. As she was leaving she was stricken with heart disease and died on the steps of the church. JEREMIAH VANDUSEN, Treasurer of the Denman Thompson Company at Chicago, died suddenly of heart disease at the Continental Hotel there yesterday. Mr. Vandusen had been connected with the company for 13 years. He leaves a wife and three children at Marsiani, Micha, to which place his remains have been taken.

PERSONS AND POLITICS.

sed and Campbell an Ideal Team for a Joint Debate-An Incident of Cleveland's Rhode Island Trip-Features of David R. Palge's Campaigns.

-"Ex-Governor Campbell and ex-Speaker Reed pitted against each other in joint de-bate would be the greatest political circus cossible," remarked a Rhode Island poli-ician who had listened to both campaigners, and who was lamenting the failure to arrange a discussion of the issues from the same platform. "I happened to be at Ada, O., last fall," he continued, "when Mo-Kinley and Campbell met. Now, the Msjor as a logical and convinc-ing orator has few equals in the country, but even his warmest friends could hardly become candidly enthusiastic over his merits as a quick and ready debater. McKinley is a set speaker and his elegantly rounded periods, eloquently delivered, nearly always produce a profound impression, but there is nothing im-promptu about them. The same objection applies even more strongly to Cleveland, who it was proposed to draw into the discussion at Providence. The ex-President writes an address which makes excellent reading for his faithful follower s-and he reads it himself. He may not follow the manuscript strictly, but he keeps very close

"With Reed and Campbell it is very differ ent. They may prepare speeches, but an unexpected incident or a chance word from an auditor is as likely as not to furnish the text for a goodly portion of their remarks. Neither one ever seems to be at loss for a phrase or a reply to a question. Our Rhode Island audiences applauded McKinley and Reed with the utmost partisan fervor, but they settled themselves down to a season of enjoyment when either the ex-Speaker or the ex-Governor was to furnish the entertainment. I repeat that a joint debate be tween these two would be a most interesting event, even outside of its partisan features.

Susceptible Voters After a Detective. -Very few people know exactly how much money was used in the Rhode Island election of Wednesday, and these few are not proclaiming their knowledge from the housetops. But the frankness with which all concerned admit that boodle is a customary and necessary campaign argument is rather surprising to an outsider. At North Scituate, a town near Providence, one party which apparently believed that its financial resources were not equal to the supply of the opposing forces, engaged a detective to investi-gate and if possible prevent corruption at the poils. When the voters for revenue only discovered that an attempt was really being made to curtail their opportunities for marketing their ballots their indignation was unbounded. A mob of 200 or me seized the detective and hustled him toward a neighboring stream with the intention of

a neighboring stream with the intention of administering a ducking. The rash officer was finally rescued, but not before the honest yeomanry had succeeded in convincing him that there must be no interference with their spring harvest.

Then, too, the candidates were bled for apparently legitimate matters at every turn. Even Senator Aldrich was not spared from a species of blackmail. Inside of ten minutes one day shortly before election, while The Disparch correspondent was in the Senator's office, no less than five persons entered to solicit liberal subscriptions for societies, clubs, charities, etc. Of course nothing was said about the contest close at hand, and the Senator's smile was a philanthropic one as he made donations to the various worthy objects. The two candidates for Governor and the other prominent politicians received similar visits, and the total amount extorted by such means alone must have reached a large figure.

One of the methods adopted to evade the secrecy provisions of the Australian system in placing a corruption fund is to pay for results, doing business on the installment.

secrecy provisions of the Australian system in placing a corruption fund is to pay for results, doing business on the installment plan. Under this arrangement the voter is given a small sum for promised support, with the pledge of a large increase if the returns abow a certain majority for the party in the district in question. This plan is considered by the practical politicians to be very effections, as ecuring the delivery of the purchased goods and preventing a transfer of affections, as the size of the reward depends almost entirely upon the count of the votes.

An Incident of Cleveland's Trip. An Incident of Cleveland's Trip.

-There is a story current in Republican circles in Providence concerning ex-President Cleveland's visit to that city which may or may not have found its chief inspira ion in partisan malice. On the day in question there was an immense crowd upon the for the arrival of the apostle of free trade. When the train pulled in it was at once surcounded by an enthusiastic assemblage, and the visiting party reached the carriages that were in attendance. An open landau had been reserved for Cleveland and Whit-ney, with two of the leading local lights as escort. Several excited individuals in the mass suggested that the horses betaken from the vehicle and the guests drawn to the place of meeting by the crowd. The the place of meeting by the crowd. The proposition met with great favor and was in fair way to be put in execution when, apparently spurred on by peremptory orders from the carriage, the coachman succeeded in getting started and eventually forced his way through the crush. According to the Republican story, during the excitement Mr. Cleveland said:

"Let the carriage alone. I don't want to be drawn about by asses instead of horses."

Those who were in the carriage with the ex-President absolutely affirm that no such remark was made, but it is certain that the men were not substituted for the animals because of the decided attitude of someone in the venicle.

The Political Career of Paige.

The Political Career of Paige. -D. R. Paige, whose financial difficulties

in connection with the collapse of the Painesville band, have been attracting public attention, was an interesting and promi-nent figure in Ohio politics eight and ten years ago. In 1882, the year of the tidal vave, he was elected to Congress as a Demo erat from a district usually considered strongly Republicas. It was composed of Summit and one or two other northeaster unties, with a few of the iron wards o the city of Cleveland thrown in to insure a majority for the dominant party. It was in these wards, however, that, according to all accounts, Paige accomplished the most and scored the heaviest gains.

One of the minor Democratic managers bore a decided resemblance to the Republican candidate. They were not doubles by any means, but one would do very well for "ringer" for the other among strangers. The story goes that one evening shortly before election this Democrat was taken through the portion of Cleveland in question, and luced everywhere as the Republican aspirant for Congressional honors. Many saloons were visited, but the supposed candidate after talking with the occupants of the barroom in a haughty and reserved manner would walk up to the counter, buy a drink for himself and then proceed to the next place, where the same ceremony would be repeated. Needless to say that after his departure the expressions of disgust heard

next place, where the same ceremony would be repeated. Needless to say that after his departure the expressions of disgust heard were loud and long.

The very next night, though, so the tare runs, Paige made his appearance with quite a retinue, and the same public resorts were the objects of their attention. The Democratic candidate did not seem to be particular about drinking himself, but he insisted that everybody else in sight should line up to the bar and mix a little of his favorite beverage with a cordial handshake. On the important day the iron wards reversed their usual Republican majority, went pell-mell for Paige and gave him the election.

Before the next contest, in 1884, a Democratic Legislature had gerrymandered the State, and Paige's county of Summit was placed in the district with McKinley. The campaign that followed was very lively. Paige made no attempt at speech-making, for which, indeed, he trankly said he had no talent, while McKinley's cloquence was reinforced by that of Blaine, Logan and a host of lesser lights. The Democratic candidate, however, was generally credited with a personal subscription of about \$40,000 to the campaign fund, while his friends charged that the opposition expended more than twice that amount. McKinley was elected with a porsonal subscription of about \$40,000 to the campaign fund, while his friends charged that the opposition expended more than twice that amount. McKinley was elected with a personal subscription to shoul \$40,000 to the campaign fund, while his friends charged that the opposition expended more than twice that amount. McKinley was elected with a personal subscription of about \$40,000 to the campaign that \$60,000 had been more judiciously invested.

L. D. R.

Something of Dress Parade Affaire. ashington Post. Speaker Crisp is disposed to regard the third party as considerable of a dress parade affair.

Little Rhody's Air is Purer,

ly. The air is purer. The imported Democratic orators have gone.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-Willsville, Mo, is said to have 1,740 inhabitants and 3,490 dogs. -A postage stamp magnified 4,500 diame-

ters would cover 214 acres. -There are 382 miles of street railways in operation in Philadelphia.

-The quantity of air a man breathes in 24 hours would fill several hogsheads.

-Millions of crickets have made their appearance on the Warm Springs Reservation -A Presbyterian pastor at Greenville, Ill.,

has a pulpit inside of olive wood from the Mount of Olives. -Bangor's veteran lawyer wears a pair of calfekin boots that he has had since 1861, and they are in good condition now.

-Wax came into use for candles in the twelfth century, and wax candles were esteemed a luxury in 1800, being but little used. -Persian opium is said to be imported to

this country in large amounts to be used in the manufacture of cigarettes. It is utterly unfit for medicinal purposes. -A person 1 year old may expect to live 39 years longer; of 10 years, 51; of 20, 41; of 30 years, 34 longer; of 40 years, 28: of 50, 21; of 60 years, 14 more; of 70 years, 9; of 80 years, 4

-Old Man Coons, of Jaspet county, Mo., who is 60 years old and can read the finest print without glasses, says he has preserved his optics good by pressing the outside corn-

-The French Minister of Commerce has issued a decree authorizing the employ-ment of pure nickel for the manufacture of measures of espacity intended for the use of liquids. -A century and a half ago wig-wearing

was at its height, and little boys 4 or 5 years of age submitted to having their heads shaven preparatory to donning their false head-dresses. -Most people believe that there is no

known chemical that has any effect upon particles of gold. This is a mistake. Le-lente acid will dissolve it as readily as aqua-fortis does the baser metals. -Blood travels from the heart through the arteries ordinarily, at the rate of about

12 inches per second; its speed through the capillaries is at the rate of three one-hun--A man was guillotined in Switzerland two weeks ago for assaulting and murder-ing a school teacher. It was the first exe-cution in Switzerland for 25 years, capital nunishment having been abolished there in 1867.

-A new cement is attracting considerable attention in England, owing to its adhering so strongly to iron, wood and stone. -The volcano of Kilauea is very active

at present. The cavity produced by the last breakdown has not filled up, but there is an active lake 290 or 300 feet below the general level of the floor and a quarter of a mile in diameter. -An old negro woman living upon the outskirts of Columbia, S. C., is said to possess a secret that has been fatal to several of her neighbors. Her secret was knowledge of a drug upon which hens will fatten nicely, but their fiesh becomes poisonous to human beings.

-It is believed that the most accomplished negro hoodoo in the United States lives near the small creek of Gooseneck, in the Indian Territory, 40 miles from the Kan-sas line. His house is allow with snakes and rats, and is adoned with bones and skulls. His many followers believe him implicitly. -Since 1885 the course of the river Volga,

city of Saratov, once called the "Golden Port of the Volga," is left three miles away from its banks. Saratov is a well-built city of about 125:600 inhabitants. Its trade, which was very large, depended mainly on the -The Sevres vase, given by Louis XVL to Tippoo Sahib, was sold in London in 1878 for a sum equal to \$7,275 in American cur-

Russia, has rapidly been changing until the

rency. The vase is very thin, urn-shaped and only 8 inches high. The gold exchanged as the purchase price of this relic weighed upward of 2,000 times as much as the vase itself. -The Phonician myth of the origin of earth's first human angel is found in the story of "Pygmalion and Galatea," where we are told that the first man carved the first woman out of ivory, the god Aphrodite

-A few days ago J. L. Heath, a reputaole farmer near Marshall, Ind., while re-moving clover hay from a mow, uncovered a live hen which he claims had been there

since inst June, when the hay was stored.
There was no possible chance for the fowl to have erawled into the place where found, after it was once closed. -A prominent horseman says that a horse can conveniently eat 24 hours every day, the reason being that "Its stomach is really small in proportion to the size of its body, and therefore, it requires feeding often, not less than four times a day, two of which should be early in the morning and at night, while hay in the stall should be al-ways within its reach."

-A hawk flying over the premises of G. W. Flythe, near Buck Creek, Ga., chanced to see a goose grazing afar off from the flock. Thinking this would make him a nice meal he flew down and attempted to carry the goose off to his long home. But the goose resisted, and the other geese hearing his cries flew to the rescue, and the hawk soon lay dead upon the ground. -The buttresses of "Trajan's Bridge,"

which are still to be seen on the Danube, are

the remains of what was, in some respects, the most remarkable structure ever erected by man. It was not a mere floating bridge of large boats and massive timbers, but was a permanent structure carried on piers 150 feet high and 60 feet wide, comprising 20 arches, extending altogether 4,770 Homan -Wellbaugh and Chening, in their explorations in the Colombian Andes, have discovered a species of potato, the vines of which were covered with well-developed

tomatoes. Each potato is protected by a thin film or membrane, not unlike that which envelopes the "ground cherry." They do not grow in clusters, each being given plenty of space in which to thoroughly ma-ture.

tubers, growing in the open air like peas or

IDYLLIC HUMORESQUEA He-I've been worrying all day about He—I ve been that his I stole of you last night.
She—Why?
He—Because I didn't know till after it was over

hat it was such grand larceny .- New York I Put away those winter flannels That so many moons you've worn-And you'll catch the influenza Just as sure as you are born.

Cholly -Do you object to cigawettes, fiss Budd? Miss Budd—Oh, not in the least. They are do Author-Mary, I have made a mistake in my calling; I'm not an author, but a born chem-

Author's Wife-What makes you think that, Hornee!
Author-Well, every book I rits becomes a lrug in the market, -- Puck.

In youth 'twas my ambition to Become an actor bold;

To play a heavy part and help The deep plot to unfold. But when at last I trod the boards, My hopes received a jar, For I was only one of the "sticks"-

A buzz saw was the "star." Teacher-John, you young scapegrace, ome here, and I'll pay you back for your impoience yesterday.
Pupil—No, thank your I have conscientious cruples against taking back pay of that sort.—

Texas Siftings. Sarcastic Guest (inspecting a plate of grisily steak)—What did the gentleman who pre-viously had this piece of meat say about it? Imperturbable Waiter—He arsked me that same question, sub."—romona Times. This thought should much relief to all

This thought savenings
The impecunious brings
The clothing that is worn in fall
Does just as well for spring.

—New York Press. Bloobumper-What's this story I hear

about your going to marry a princess?

Spatts-Well, she's a King's Daughter, Detroit Free Free.