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MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1892.

A MAYOR'S PROPER SPHERE The decision of Mayor William M. Kennealy, referred to in our local columns, that he will not as Mayor of the Northside city perform the duties of a police magistrate, shows a proper appreciation of what | founded on the notion that the sale of opa Mayor ought not to do. It permits the tions in wheat and other agricultural inference that the coming Mayor has an staples permanently depresses the marequally high conception of what the Mayor | ket. The idea is a crude one. For ought to do. The influence which a Mayor of the right standing can exert for the welfare and progress of an important city is something which has not been properly | evil of speculation, aside from the demorcomprehended in the past. The official head of the city should be the representative and mouthpiece of its commercial and it is that it exaggerates the fluctuations social interests. He should be qualified of the market. If there is a bull situation, to take the initiative in movements for the speculators rush to buy and get up corpublic welfare. He should exercise a general supervision over the municipal policy, should keep a close watch on legislation, and should have the general direction of the executive departments. The present Mayor of Pittsburg has presented an example of what a Mayor of the right standing can do, with the limitation that his power over the executive departments is not as full as it should be,

The proper discharge of these functions is not compatible with the daily task of dealing out discipline to drunks and disorderlies, or apportioning the penalties in-

charged by the official head of a great city. Mayor Kennedy's reported decision is a proper one. He can attain a much greater public usefulness in showing how the Mayoralty can take the office of leadership of adjudicating the fate of the waifs that fall into the clutches of the police,

CHICAGO'S WISE SECOND THOUGHT, It is satisfactory to know that discretion prevails in Chicago to the extent of inducing the Tribune to remark that "it seems to be advisable for the sake of the own, but which he knows he can get. Fair to accept a five-million loan, rather than refuse it and cling to the illusory hope of an appropriation."

We cannot sufficiently an interestedness of this conclusion. If any other portion of the country has been panie-stricken by the fear that Chicago would rashly carry out its threat of refusing the loan and going off and raising the money itself, such timerous sections can now sleep in peace. For the sake of the Fair Chleago is approaching the point of magnanimously accepting the loan of \$5,000. 000 rather than loftily refuse anything but an appropriation.

This, it may be noted, is something that the country can tie to. When Chicago agrees to accept the loan of that neat sum we may be sure that she will keep her promise much better than she did that other little one about not asking the Goverament to aid the general exhibition by a a cent of pecuniary aid.

IN IMPORTANT EXPERIMENT.

The tendency of the time toward progress in the improvement of industrial processes, and its especial development in the direction of supplanting iron with steel, is illustrated in an item of local news in this issue. It is the report concerning the erection of newly invented machines at McKeesport which will turn out a complete tube from a bar of heated steel, doing away with the rolling and welding processes, and permitting the manufacture of steel tubes instead of wrought iron. Of course, it is discreet to await the practical test of this invention before taking the large results which will flow from its success as a foregone conclusion. But the success of the inventor in other matters, the magnitude of the concern interested in the invention, and the importance of the revolution which it works in the making of steel tubes invest the experiment with great interest. Its progress will be watched with close attention by all who are interested in the iron and steel industry.

OLD CANAL HISTORY.

Speaking the indersement of the Ohio River and Lake Eric Ship Canal project, the Buffalo Courier says: "There is quite an agitation in our neighboring State in favor of this improvement. The queer thing about it is that for many years a canal was operated between the port of Erie and the headwaters of the Ohio, near Pittsburg-but the people cared so little about it that they permitted it to be sold out to the Pennsylvania Railroad and filled up. The late William L. Scott manipulated the transfer and thus laid the

foundation of his great fortune." This refers to a chapter in the history of canals and the politics of the State as well which is nearly ancient history and yet is too instructive to be forgotten. The old canals were rudimentary, but still they served a purpose which made the railroads anxious for their extinction. Everything contributed to aid the railroads in that purpose. The crooked ways of politics were manipulated with eminent success. The canals under political management were rendered useless by mismanagement until the State was glad to hand them over to the railroads. Those under corporate management were frozen out by low railroad rates on the competition traffic until they had to surrender. This process achieved a more complete success in Pennsylvania than in any other industrial State of the Union; and it still remains as a measure of the power of railroad influ-

ence in our polities. The extinction of the canals by such means is often referred to as an illustration of the fact that the railroads have , superseded the canals. The incorrectness

concerned, is sufficiently demonstrated by the fact that wherever by fortunate chance or exceptional independence canals have been maintained with any pretense at preserving their efficiency they have demonstrated their value in competition with the railways. The Erie Canal fixes the rate on grain from Chicago to the seaboard. The slackwater improvement on the Monongahela enables the entire Mississippi valley to be supplied with coal of exceptional cheapness.

There is no comparison between the utility of the old-fashioned canals and the one proposed for Western Pennsylvania. But the historical fact referred to makes it pertinent to say that the new project should rest upon such a national basis that it cannot be gobbled up by the railways.

THE OPTION BILL,

The Hatch anti-option bill is schedule to come up in the House of Representatives for action this week. As a prelimi nary to its discussion newspapers of the leading commercial centers publish a chorus of disapproval. As this is largely inspired by the interests which draw a profit from speculation it lies under suspicion; but it has more foundation in truth than most of the arguments inspired by special interests.

The Hatch bill is for the commendabl purpose of attempting to suppress speculation in wheat. Why speculation in stocks, petroleum or iron should be tolerated, if that in wheat is to be suppressed may be an open question; but the bill is most peculiar in its conception of the evil and in its proposed treatment. It is every option sale there is an option purchase; for every depression there is an advance. The fact is that the alization of a general attempt to get wealth without giving value received for ners; if the tendency is bearish, the rust for speculation exaggerates. This hampers and injures legitimate dealings; but the idea that speculative sales can permanently depress the price of wheat is as false in its application as the similar doctrine heard in this city a few years ago that the speculative purchase of oil can permanently enhance its price.

Built upon this common misapprehension the bill proceeds to equally singular enactments. It first undertakes to deal with contracts wholly within State jurisdiction; and, as if conscious that a proeident to police raids. The duties of a hibitory bill would not be upheld by a police magistrate are not referred to as single Federal Court, proceeds on the anything but important and honorable: most modern plan of taxing them out of but the point is that they are distinct in existence. The person who sells grain or character and form, an entirely separate | provisions which he owns must only take field from those which ought to be dis- out a license fee of \$2; but if any one should sell these products without owning them, he must pay a tax of 5 cents per pound on every sale of cotton, hops, lard or pork and 20 cents per bushel on grain. It looks as if this rule would wipe out the brokerin the city's affairs than in the daily task | age business in spot transactions; but even supposing that the agency of brokers would be construed as representing possession, the enactment would wipe out a great many legitimate transactions. One of the most usual methods of conducting legitimate business is to contract for the sale of articles which the seller does not

> Congress will do wisely to take it for granted that when its jurisdiction is confined to certain things, the subjects outside of its authority are to be left alone. When the States come to deal with the question of business gambling they should prohibit alike the purchase or sale of articles where the intent is purely to gamble on the fluctuations of the market.

> A CONSERVATIVE VIEW OF MESARA. As conservative people were likely to suspect, the very highly-colored statements concerning the new iron ore bed on the Mesaba range were of the class that has to be accepted with a great deal of allowance. A careful statement of what has been fully demonstrated, and what is yet a matter of speculation is given in a special from Duluth in our news columns. The indisputable fact is that developments of the deposits on that range show that a large supply of ore is obtainable at a cheap cost of mining at the start, with the probability that the expense of getting out ore will increase as the drifts are carried deeper. The quality of the ore so far produced ranges from medium up; but at present the characteristic of the product is that it is a cheap ore cheaply produced. There is a compensating probability that the grade of the ore may improve as the cost of mining grows. There do not seem to be over half a dozen properties sufficiently developed to give even an estimate of their value, the great bulk of the companies being up to the present of the wellknown class whose province it is to catch

the money of gudgeons. It is safe to regard the Mesaba range as an important addition to the resources of raw material for our iron industries. Its development adds to the guarantee of the manufacture of iron and steel at low cost, But the stories of boundless mineral wealth, far beyond anything ever known before, are up to date little more than the product of the enthusiasm of the boomer.

A ROAD EXHIBIT PROPOSED

A good suggestion has been made by Mr. Albert A. Pope to the management of the Chicago Exposition that a special exhibit should be made of the construction of good roads. The classification of exhibits for the Fair already include numerous classes bearing on the question; but they are scattered through five different departments so that their concentrated effect will be lost. Mr. Pope urges the collection in a single exhibit of the machinery for road-making, the roads in process of construction, and the completed roadways, and he proposes to start a movement to erect a building devoted to that purpose.

What is especially needed is a demon stration of the different methods by which cheap and solid country roads can be made. The exhibits bearing on high-class pavements will be sufficiently accessible to the student of that class of engineering. The purpose to be attained, as we understand it, is to impress the popular mind with a practical demonstration of the fact that good country roads can really be made cheaply, and to convey the instruction how each locality can do the best with the material at its command. The best construction for Macadam, Telford, gravel and even plank, treated so as to be durable, would have a popular effect that might revolutionize our road system within

the following decade. The suggestion deserves popular sug port. It is to be hoped that Mr. Pope will succeed in getting up an object lesson on the subject of highways that will set all visitors to the Fair to work for the improvement of the roads of their own

of that idea, so far as heavy freights are "billion dollar dinner." This does not mean that the genius of the New York caterers for high charges reached the high-water mark mentioned, but that the people seated at the festive board represented the amount mentioned. On the principle that "money talks," the speeches at the banquet delighted the souls of our New York cotemporaries but we have not observed that they evoked any responsive echoes outside that city.

THE effete uselessness of the duel as social corrective is clearly demonstrated by the fact that, while there has been one luel, with talk of another, none of the Fox Borrowe-Milbank-Drayton crowd have been

THE announcement that Senator Gorman s not in health for the labors of the Demo eratic National Committee this year suggests that politics have produced "that tired feeling" in the Maryland Senator. A large proportion of the American people can sympathize with him. They have experienced the same effect from the kind of politics in which the Hon. Arthur P. Gor

THE lads and lasses who secured seats on the top of the double-decked cable car yesterday felt prouder than their brothers and sisters who loiled on the cushions of the costly carriages, and they also looked happier.

THE House of Representatives will this week wrestle with the question of regulating or prohibiting commercial transactions of the kind known as "wind." From the Chi cago press, which can be taken as an author ity on wind, strong intimations come that Congress may enact such laws as it chooses but that the wind in business will continu to blow wherever it listeth.

STILL the metropolitan papers with an admiration for barrels in politics continue to express a suspicion that a William C. Whitney boom can be discovered by those

THE New York idea of cleaning the

streets by changing the Commissioners and reforming police corruption by shifting the no difference. As long as the spoils rule remains on top its results will filter down to the lower levels of the system which it PHILADELPHIA dust is harder on dress

fabrics than Pittsburg smoke. But, fortu-nately for the Quaker City folk, nothing moves fast enough there to raise the gray nuisance. IF one swallow made a summer, or one week's victories in baseball made a season's record, Pittsburg might be regarded as prominent in the race for the pennant. But

our baseball champions have started out with a grand hurrah before without violat-

ing the rule for a finish near the bottom of the list. THE much maligned banana is about to supplant rice as an article of diet. When it comes to us without its skin the past will

Now it is pleasant to learn that New York is going to do something with that Grant monument fund. A new set of officers are in charge of the enterprise and all that is now needed is for the New Yorkers to come down with the funds. But what more has been needed heretofore?

THE Easter bonnet got a chance to apread itself yesterday, and it spread itself all over.

AFTER a persevering series of predictions of fair and warmer weather, the Signal Service's prophecy of "A moderate cold to persuade the contrary elements into giv ing us some genuine spring temperature.

HONOR that is satisfied with a wounded coat-tail might just as well pocket the insul-

THERE is a reassurance that the world is going on in its regular course in the reports from Louisiana of trauds in the recent elections there. A Louisiana election in which there were no frauds or charges of fraud would go far toward vindicating Totten.

PEOPLE OF PROMINENCS,

IT is said that in England there are 100 lives of Gladstone in manuscript, ready to be rushed to the printer the day the Grand Old Man dies.

THE late Amelia B. Edwards was a precocious author. Her first story was written when she was only 4 years old, and executed in capital letters exclusively.

RICHARD CLAVERHOUSE JEBB, LL. D. Professor of Greek at Cambridge University England, is now in the United States. He is a most eminent English classical scholar. HENRY LABOUCHERE says that "not one Englishman in a thousand with pretension so literary taste ever reads or has read a dozen lines of any living poet except Tenny-

son." EX-GOVERNOR JAMES W. BRADRIERY of Maine, who was United States Senator from 1847 to 1853, and is now 87 years old, i staying in Washington a few days, and is re ported as being a vigorous and hearty old gentleman.

IT was in the Congregational Church that women were first permitted to preach. One of the pioneer women preachers in America was Antoinette Louise Brown, who, in 1853, was ordained pastor of the Congregationa Church of South Butler, N. J.

It is only ten years since Mr. F. Marion Crawford, whose latest novel. "The Three Fates," is newly published, made his bow to the public as an author. Mr. Crawford is a rapid in his literary composition as he is prolific of new stories. His first and most famous novel, "Mr. Isaacs," was written in 35 days.

MISS MALVINA M. BENNETT has been appointed instructor in elecution in the Le land Stanford, Jr., University. Miss Bennett held this place for ten years at Knox College Illinois. During her incumbency Knox Col lege carried off more prizes in State and in er-State contests than any other college in the country.

RESISTING THE ANTI-SWEATER BILL Clothing Manufacturers of the Country Take Alarm and Will Unite.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—Representatives of nearly every large clothing manufactures in this city have formed an organization to resist the passage of the "anti-sweating sys-tem bills," recently introduced by Senator Hoar.

Chairman Leo Loeb, of Strouse, Loeb & Co., was authorized to appoint three delegates to represent the Philadelphia manufacturers in a convention, if it decided to call one. So far New York, Rochester and Cincinnati have taken action in the matter and decided in favor of a convention.

A SOUTHRON FOR THE UNION. Thomas Nelson Page, the Southern Author.

Entertained in Boston. Boston, April 24.-Thomas Nelson Page, the Southern author, was entertained at the Copley Square Hotel to-night by the Southern Club, of Harvard University. Among other things, Mr. Page said that there ex-

isted in the South a force that had never been estimated—the women; but there was one greater force—the Union. He added: "We have no standing army, and need "We have no standing army, and need none. From ocean to ocean, Mexico to Can-ada, we have a loyal body of men who will rally to the defence of the Union." One of the Cardinal Principles. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. 1 Reciprocity will doubtless, in the very

anyhow, and it will be the winning issue in the campaign of 1892. His Speech Crop Is Blighte

near future, do for us all over the Continent

what it is doing for us now in Cuba. It is a

cardinal principle in the Republican creed

Chicago Inter Ocean.] Dave Hill in looking over the fruits of his A LARGE portion of the New York press | labor finds that the killing frost of public ent into ecstasies the other day over a opinion has blighted all of his speech drop.

PARKHURST AND THE PARSONS.

WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. -PEOPLE appear to be finding a great deal of fault with Dr. Parkhurst. The prophets have always had a hard time of it. Issiah and Jeremiah and all the rest of them got more kicks than half-pence. I don't be-lieve, however, that Dr. Parkhurst cares very much about the abuse that is being thrown at him. Yes: he cares, of course. No entleman enjoys being set up as the but of vulgar horseplay. And Dr. Parkhurst, being a particularly refined and sensitive gentle-man, must of necessity suffer some physical pain merely from being pointed at by so many dirty fingers. But he undoubtedly made up his mind to all that beforehand, and has been simply taking it, as one takes the inevitable ills of life, as stolidly as possi-

Of all the fingers, clean and unclean, that have been directed toward our new Isaiah, I think he must have got most discomfort from those which belonged to the hands of his brothers, the parsons. Of course, he expected that all the rum sellers, and the dive keepers, and the maintainers of infamous houses—all the porters of the vestibule of hell—would assail him. That was an easy prophecy. And the police officials, whom he showed to be either incompetent or corrupt, would not particu o be called either a fool or a knave-especilly when he is either a fool or a knaveand not talk back. And the politicians into whose pockets, Dr. Parkhurst, says, goes the money which gives free course to all the aries of the devil-they would not praise the preacher. People usually admire the sermons which eastigate their neighbors. And the newspapers which are in the pay of all this diabolical element of New York nunicipal life, would not be likely to

Bad Errors on Both Sides.

-NEWSPAPER morality is often very funny. We dearly enjoy preaching, especially when we can preach to the parsons It was very funny to read the plous papers which sent their reporters to take down the vidence which Dr. Parkhurst gave in the resence of a few people in court, and then wrinted it for the reading of all our sons and aughters, and in the same issue gravely reproved the preacher for familiarizing the youth of his generation with the details of vice. It was very wrong and demoralizing for Dr. Parkhurst to go where he did, and see what he saw, and describe it for the sake of getting the infamous place closed up, even though the description was given in a court of justice for a moral purpose. And so we will print it all out in full for everybody's reading-for what kind of a purpose?-and lay all the blame upon the parson. This is very amusing-and amazing

-morality.
"Here is an immense city," cries the preacher, "reaching out arms of evangetization to every quarter of the globe, and yet every step that we take looking to the oral betterment of this city has to be taken directly in the teeth of the damnable pack of administrative bloodhounds that are fattening themselves on the ethical flesh and blood of our citizenship. We have a right to demand that the Mayor and those ssociated with him in administering the affairs of this municipality should not put obstruction in the path of our ameliorating ndeavors; and they do. There is not a form under which the devil so disguise imself that so perplexes us in our efforts or so bewilders us in the devising of our chemes as the polluted harpies that, under the pretense of governing this city, are eeding day and night on its quivering vitals. They are a lying, perjured, rum oaked and libidinous lot."

This is good, strong, vigorous language and is not calculated to win any Tammany affection. Naturally, the "bloodhounds" and "harpies" are in pursuit of the uncon promising preacher.

Hounded by a Motley Mob.

-All this, however, Isaiah must expect. He got it all in old Jerusalem, where, it is , they had no newspapers, but as they finally sawed the bold prophet asunder with wooden sword, that was nearly as bad. And he is getting it to-day in nineteenth century New York

But it is pretty hard to have the parsons ioin in the mob. An abusive crowd of publi cans and harlots and pot-house politicians and loafers and low-down newspapers-and parsons, is a pretty mean sort of crowd comebody ought to smash the silk hats o these parsons over their heads, and, thus extinguished, take them home where they ong, and let them say their prayers and read their Bibles and try to learn a little sense. All kinds of fools are dangerous animals to be at large, but a pious fool is the

ost rabid kind of all. These parsons, who for a Sunday or two past have been abusing Dr. Parkhurs ought to be in better business. There are always people who are perfectly willing that good should be done if it is only done in their way. If it is done-in any other way so much the worse for the doer of it. Sometimes they have some sort of ethical frage movement in this State. "Well, I am fad which they use for a measuring stick, in favor of giving women the franchise," and they compare every new project with that, and, if it is bigger than this measure, omething is the matter with it.

There was a notable instance of this the other day in London, at the time of the County Council election. The County Council, among their other great plans for the municipal betterment of London, had provided music in some of the parks on Sunday afternoons—the most harmless, not to say commendable, thing they could have done. But the Sabbatarians were in arms about it. They held that the people had no right to any music on Sunday except that which was connected with the of King David's psalms in Saint Francis Rouse's version. And, accordingly, hese good people actually arrayed them selves with the avaricious landlords and the rum sellers and the keepers of disreputable resorts and the other enemies of the people and voted against the party of reform. I they could not get their own narrow little e'orm, they would have no reform at all.

The Maxim of Christian Reformers.

-ANY way to help anybody-is the maxim of all sensible, genuine and Christian refor-mation. When these good parsons, who have taken upon themselves to revile Dr. Parkhurst, saw the great work that he had taken in hand, and the great need there was of somebody's taking it in hand, they ought to have been glad to the bottom of their hearts. Out goes our David to assail this huge Philistine, who for now these many years has been defying the armies of the living God. We have all been afraid to meet him. We have stood in our ranks over here and shouted very loud when the Philistine came out, and have tried o scare him away by shouting; but here a last is one who is brave enough to do what none of us dares to do. He will go out and neet Goliath. So he goes, and picking up good stone from the brook, he hurls it and hits this foul giant in the forehead so that he falls down, if not dead, at least stunned. and so lies for a whole Sunday; yes, for two Sundays, showing what David, if we have a David, can do with this huge, armored giant. vited Prof. Edmund J. James, of the Whar-It is possible to stun him, and if we all help, And what do we do? Why, we all jump up

and down in execration and derision, and we shout out at our victorious David: 'David, you've got mud on your hand! Se there, where you picked up the stone out of the brook, you've got mud on your hand! Oh, you miserable, muddy-handed David, come back here, and let us teach you how giants ought to be attacked!" I call that contemptible. The pious news papers were bad enough, but the parson

are worse. After all, the only real hindrance to the driving out of the devil is human nature; and not only the human nature which refuses to be reformed, but the hu man nature which rejoices more in the mis takes of the reformers than it does in the de feat of the devil. And it appears that this human nature is to be discovered ever among the elect. The parsons must first be converted to Christianity before they ea convert the world.

A Moral for Susan B. Anthony.

Chicago Times.] Wyoming, where the "rustlers" and Uncle Sam's bluecoats are shooting at each other. is the only State in which women vote. The moral of this is left for Susan B. Anthony to DR. TANNER'S DREAMY SCHEME.

He Has a Plan by Which Perfect People May Be Produced. Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

Dr. H. S. Tanner, whose fast of 40 days

some years ago made him famous, ar

rived vesterday at the Auditorium. "I have

never felt any but good effects from my ex-periment," he said. "In fact, I am firmly convinced that if a man should fast for 40 days every ten years in his lifetime there is no reason why he should not live to be 100 years old. He renews his youth every time he does it. The truth is that the American people are all digging their graves with their teeth. I am a strict vegetarian. I eat but two meals a day and nothing at all after noon. I do not blame Europeans for refus ing our pork. Meat eating is expensive a the best. You feed an animal ten pounds of grain to get a part of one pound of meat. It is like putting ten good gold dollars in the bank and then a year afterward giving the is like putting ten good gold dollars in the bank and then a year afterward giving the bank a receipt for 50 cents."

Dr. Tanner is now engaged in New Mexico upon a decidedly novel plan for making future generations of absolutely perfect men and women. "We have bought a 1,500-acre ranch near Las Cruces," he said, in explaining this plan, "and on it a home for 100 poor orphans. We bring these children up in absolute ignorance of the existence of alcohol, tobacco or narcotics of any kind. We give them a good education and plenty of exercise. When any of them reach a marriageable age we shall bring them to some city and allow them to see the world. They can remain in and of the world if they wish, but if they prefer our colony life they can return to us, but with the understanding that they can marry only among themselves. Is it not reasonable to suppose that in time their descendants, free from any hereditary taint, will be as near perfect men and women as can be made on this earth! It is simply the plan which the breeders of the horses or cattle carry out successfully. In man it will result in physical, mental, and moral spiritual betterment."

EXPORTS KILLED BY IMPORTS.

Causes of the Crisis in Costa Rica Explained Very Easily.

WASHINGTON, April 24 .- The Bureau of American Republics has received from Costa Rica official information to the effect that the increase of the imports into that Republie during the last twelve months was so great that the returns from the coffee crop and other products of the country during the same period was not sufficient to meet the obligations contracted with the shippers and merchants who had sent the imported articles. This unbalanced condition of things, although momentary, caused a rise in the rates of foreign exchange, and speculators undertook to take advantage or the increased value of the national silver coin in the foreign markets, and began to export

The Costa Rica Government, under this condition of things, through a permanent committee of Congress, which during recess and in cases of urgency has the same powers as the whole body, has issued a decree forbidding the exportation, for the period of six months, of the Costa Rica silver coin, and authorizing the Executive to shorten or to extend this time to one year, as circumstances may require. The people on their part have agreed to receive the currency of the country at its face value in all domestic transactions. The long list of names, which the official Gaceta has been publishing for the last two months of merchants and importers and land owners and others binding themselves to receive the notes of the bank of Costa Rica and the Government notes the same as gold, seems to indicate that the crisis, if of any importance, will soon be over. The Costa Rica Government, under this

SHE MADE THE ENGINE STOP.

the Foolhardy Railroad Trick of a Romp ing New York School Girl. New York, April 24 .- This afternoon, as passenger train on the New York and New Jersey Railroad entered upon a straight stretch of line between Woodridge and Carlstadt, a 16-year-old girl stepped quickly in front of the locomotive when it was about 300 yards away from her and moving very fast. Half a dozen of her companions watched her breathlessly from a safe standpoint. She was laughing defiantly, facing the locomotive, standing fairly between the rails and the engineer knew that she was bent upon mischief and not upon sulcide. He made the passengers jump on their seats with the blood-curdling whistle that he sent out of his engine, but the girl between the rulls snapped her fingers and danced de-risively. The engineer had to stop the train or run over her. Of the two evils he choose or run over her. Of the two evils he choose the one be supposed to be the least. His fireman did not agree with him, but there was no time to argue the point. When the locomotive was brought to a standstill its pilot was hardly five feet from the girl's

"I told them you'd have to stop," she said;
"I knew you daren't run over me."
Then she laughed and ran after her companions, leaving the engineer and his fireman to swear and make up for lost time.

DEPEW FOR WOMAN STIFFFAGE Only the Lack of Interest in the Matter b

the Sex Stands in the Way. New York, April 24.-Chauncey M. Depew was to-day asked for his opinion of the political and social aspect of the woman sufreplied Mr. Depew. "In nine cases out of ten the wife has more common sense than the husband, and could vote more intelligently. Where woman suffrage has been tried I am told it works very weil. In Wyoming, where women have the fran-chise, I am informed by persons who have given consideration to the matter that the results are in every way satisfactory. In this State the woman suffrage movement is fast gaining ground. I believe that it will finally triumph, though it may be some time before women have complete frantime before women have complete fran-chise here."

When asked what he regarded as the chief

obstacle to the success of the cause, Mr. Depew replied that he believed it to be a lack of interest on the part of the great body of the women of the country in the political questions of the day.

BLOCKED BY 100,000 LOGS

A Very Dangerous Gorge on the Guyandott River at Huntington, W. Va. HUNTINGTON, W. VA., April 24 .- [Special.]-The large boom in the Guyandotte river, three miles above here, broke loose vesterday and set adrift an immense nun logs, which formed a gorge against the unper side of the Chesapeake and Ohio bridge. For a time it was thought the bridge was in For a time it was thought the bridge was in danger and an attempt was made to dislodge the jam with locomotives. Failing in this, steam tugs have been set to work, but so far have failed to break the gorge.

The logs have been coming down the river all day and lodging at the rate of 2,500 an hour. It is estimated at least 100,000 logs are now in the gorge. Trains are running over the bridge, but railroad people are making every effort, with lumbermen, to start the logs down.

FINANCIAL EDUCATION IN EUROPE

To Be Thoroughly Investigated by a Penn sy vania University Professor. PHILADELPHIA, April 24 .- The committee appointed by the American Bankers' Asso-ciation at its last meeting in New Orleans to select someone to investigate the methods of business education in Europe has in ton School of Finance and Economy, University of Pennsylvania, to undertake the

work.

Prof. James will make a thorough study of
English, French, Italian and German methods of financial education and deliver an
ddress on the subject at the next meeting of the association at San Francisco in Sep

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

Jack Campbell, Uniontown,

Jack Campbell, the king of horse traders of Fayette county, died at his home in Uniontown suddenly at 7 o'clock last evening. He was well known among horse dealers in this end of the State, and had become so famous that his old residence, which is now a village, and the postoffice which has recently been established at that place, were named William C. Kelso, Erie.

The accidental injury of William C. Kelso, a prominent member of the Erie bar, resulted fatally yesterday evening. Mr. Kelso was a grandson of a Revolutionary officer, his father being General Kelso, of the United States Army. The deceased had been secretary of the vestry of St. Paul's Episcopal Church there for 40 years Oblinary Notes.

JOHN ARNEY, father of Mayor Arney of Carilsle, and for many years constable of that city and a prominent Democrat, died yesterday, aged 69

CONTROL OF CORPORATIONS.

1892.

Matthew Marshall Ones More Anglories for Trusts-His Ideas on Their Forms tion and the Necessity of Their Being-A Development of Modern Industry. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] NEW YORK, April 24 .- "The Control of Cor

rations" is the title of Matthew Marshall's

article for to-morrow's Sun, which reads as The tendency of capital toward aggrega tion into large masses, to which I referred last week, in speaking of the so-called trusts, which are a distinguishing feature of the development of modern industry, has at the same time made the control of these masses source of profit. In the early days of corpo rations in this country comparatively small amounts were invested in each one. They were founded by men who were well ac-quainted with one another, and it was understood at the outset that their affairs were to be conducted by officers then designated and who, like the members of a private partnership, were to retain their places for life, or during good behavior. In fact, they were really partnerships, incorporated only for the purpose of avoiding personal liabil-

ity.
When changes were made in their man-When changes were made in their management they were usually made with the consent of all concerned, because without such consent changes were all but impossible. The capitals of the companies being, as I have said, small, and their shareholders few in number, an absolute majority of the stock was easy to retain, but difficult to acquire. Thus they remained in the same hands year after year, and often descended from fathers to sons, like any other property.

How Consolidations Were Begun, This primitive simplicity could not withstand the growth of the country's wealth and the necessity of ever-enlarging means for the development of its resources. The consolidation of numerous little railroad companies owning short connecting links of road into one great company covering the entire line, which was demanded by the exigencies of travel and transportation, was another powerful element of corporate aggrandizement. Thus the New York Central ailroad Company was formed in 1853 out of the companies which severally owned the pieces of road between Albany and Buffalo. It was followed by a similar con-solidation of the lines between Buffalo and Detroit, and of those between Detroit and

solidation of the lines between Bullaio and Detroit, and of those between Detroit and Chicago. These companies were imitated elsewhere, and were the result in the gigantic railroad systems of the present day, the affairs of which occupy so much of the public attention. A like necessity had led to the formation of the so-called industrial trusts, and for all that I can see the process is cestined to go on still further.

What may be called corporation politics has, under these new conditions, assumed an importance almost equal to the affairs of nations. Just now the leading topic of interest is the revolution supposed to be imminent in the course of the present week in the Union Pacific Railway Company. A year ago, to the surprise of everybody, Mr. Charles Francis Adams retired from the Presidency of that company and was succeeded by Mr. Sidney Dillon, as the representative of Mr. Jay Gould. Now, it is said, Mr. Dillon is to make way for a candidate proposed by the European stockholders, who are as little satisfied with Mr. Gould's management as Mr. Gould was with Mr. Adams'.

A Lively Canvass for Proxies. Week before last we heard of a movemen for supplanting the ancient dynasty which has so long ruled the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company by members of the modern house of Vanderbilt, but as the present ocsupants of the throne are indisposed to withiraw a lively canvass for proxies is going on, the result of which will appear at the election of directors May 10. The Richmon Terminal reorganization scheme seems to be nampered by a similar struggle for of the property involved, and its fate prob

ably depends more on the result of the struggle than on its own intrinsic merits. Occurrences of this kind are, indeed, not absolutely new. It is now nearly 30 years since the New York Central Railroad, after since the New York Central Railroad, after having been for years the private property, as it were, of a few Albany magnates, was wrestled from them by the late Commodore Vanderbilt by the aid of the millions he had amassed in running steamships. The struggles for the control of the Eric Railroad Company are historically famous, and some of the incidents to which they have given rise have been as dramatically striking as those of a play upon the stage. How, in more recent years, the Reading Railroad property the New Jarsey Central the New more recent years, the Reading Rairroad property, the New Jersey Central, the New York and New England, the so-called Nickel Plate, the West Shore and many others of equal importance have passed from one set of hands to another by revolutions as sudden and unexpected as those which occur in Spanish-American Republics most of my readers do not need to be told. The important point is that these revolutions no longer excite alarm or even surprise. They are accepted as normal contingencies in cor-

are accepted as normal contingencies in cor-poration affairs and are taken as matters of

are accepted as normal contingen-

A Universal Law Illustrated. In this latest phase of corporation life, so to speak, we have but another illustration of the universal law that like causes tend to produce like results. Civil society as we see it about us, is the final outcome of many years of progress and development. From through the tribe to the nation, and then through the consolidation of nations into empires and republics. The same mutual attraction which keeps the members of a family together keeps men together in larger bodies, and the same necessity for mutual help and defense which preserved the tribe from disintegration guarantee the permanence of the nation. The ideal to which the world is moving is universal which the world is moving is universal brutherhood, though we are yet a long way from the goal, and I do not expect that it will be reached in time. For the present the interests of the one country are adverse in many respects to those of all other countries, and much statesmanship and diplomacy are exercised in detending each one against the aggressions of the others.

So it is with corporations. They have arisen out of the industrial and financial necessities of the human race, and their renecessities of the human race, and their re-lations to one another resemble those of civil societies. If nations have their wars and their treaties and their compacts, so ave railroad and manufacturing com-anies, and in the contests for the direction panies, and in the contests for the direction of their affairs there are the same opportunities for intrigue and maneuver that are employed in winning high places in the State. The collection and disbursement of the millions of dollars of revenue of a great railroad, for example, the employment and promotion of its thousands of servants, and the patronage of its purchases, like those of a nation, afford abundant room for the exercise of the talent for command, and require a quality of it not inferior to that employed in civil government.

n civil government, Merely Matters of Entertainment, But while to the public at large these chances and changes and careers of corporations are only matters of entertainment, ike the other news of the day, and while its chief solicitude is that corporate aggrandzement shall not be pushed so far as to raise unduly railroad rates and the prices of commodities, such as sugar, whisky, coal and cordage, the very considerable number of small stockholders who have bought their stock for the sake of dividends, without a thought of controlling the affairs of their companies, get little or no commiseration. companies, get little or no commiseration. Yet it is upon these people that the burdens imposed by their rulers weigh directly. Nominally they have votes and may protect themselves by using them, but really they are as helpless as the subjects of the Russian Czar. They buy in under one administration and before they know it a new one is in power, with whose methods of management they may have good reason to be profoundly dissatisfied, but the only remedy they have is to sell out at a loss, occasioned by the asts of their ostensible representatives. Their condition is like that of the darky on the Mississippi steambont, in the years before the war. Being bat of the darky on the answissipp s'eam-boat, in the years before the war. Being asked by the captain whose "boy," or slave, he was, he could only answer, "I was Col-onel Johnson's boy when we came on board, but he has been down in the cabin playin' pokwer over an hour, an' I don't know whose boy I am now."

MARRIAGE A REGULAR HABIT.

A Man Weds Nine Pretty Girls and Is Ready for Another Divores.

Los Angeles, April 24 .- [Special.]-Benamin Franklin Pritchard married his ninth wife here to-day, when he was wedded to Miss Mary Baker, daughter of a rich farmer near this city. She doesn't know her hus-band's record. Marriage has become with Pritchard a habit. The women he has mar-ried are all young and pretty, and their ages range from 18 to 29 years, the oldest being

when Pritchard becomes enamored of a woman he loves her ardently for a few months, until he sees another whom he likes better. He then makes it sounpleasant she is glad to grant him a divorce.

MISSION OF THE CROSS.

Dr. De Costa Again Pays His Respects to Dr. Parkhurst's Circus. New York, April 24.—[Special.]—Dr. B. F. De Costa, preaching in his Church of St. John the Evangelist this morning, again paid his respects to Dr. Parkhurst, Dr. De Costa's subject was the White Cross movement in its relation to municipal reform, and his text was the twenty-first verse of the twelfth chapter of Paul's Epistle to the Romans: "Be not overcome with evil, but overcome evil with good." Dr. De Costa prefaced the sermon with a statement that prefaced the sermon with a statement that the account he gave of the prayer meeting in the house of Hattle Adams and the tears there shed and the good there done was true in every respect, and was capable of proof. In considering the methods by which the White Cross Society proposed to accomplish the elevation of society, Dr. De Costa went was a which it did not use.

Whits Cross Society proposed to accomplish the elevation of society, Dr. De Costa went on to state some means which it did not use, and he paid his respects to Dr. Parkhurst and the "circus" movement in this language. "The White Cross does not propose to employ any political method or make any moral question a question to be championed by some party to the disadvantage of the opposite party. That, however, is the character of the movement which is enjoying public attention. The recent raids have had no moral objection in view. The aim has been and remains political. In substance they say openly, "We are not discussing whether the city is in a had moral condition, but simply seeking to prove that the police are making money out of the iniquity." In accordance with this policy, action is being taken—action which, as it is coming to be known, shocks the moral sense of mea and women all over the land. But what proof does it afford of the complicity of the nolice? None at all. It simply proved what everyone knows, and every public officer freely acknowledges, that shameful exhibitions are common in this town. Not one atom of evidence has been produced against a single officer. We have had the scaudal and shame for nothing. The most ordinary looker-on sees simply a political programme to be carried out on the basis of charges that are not proven."

Then he turned to the attack upon Dr. Parkhurst, saying: "Indeed, it is not the office of the church to proceed against sinners with reference to their punishment, and any prosecution set on foot by churchmen, under any pretense whatever, would

siners with reference to their punishment, and any prosecution set on foot by churchmen, under any pretense whatever, would simply have the effect of turning thousands of the sinful class against religion and shut up their hearts to approach. The church cannot play the part of policeman. Her office is to win and reform and say: "Go and sin no more."

OUR MAIL POUCH.

I see by the Philadelphia Times that "Meg"

Philadelphia Dust as Pat as Pittsbur Smoke-A Woman's Woes, o the Editor of The Dispatch:

as visited Pittsburg. Why didn't somebod capture her for the museum? A Philade ian away from home! Oh, that's bravery To make a venture like that is real heroist Well, she wrote us. Some of the things she said I liked, and some I didn't. Indeed I know she did get her eyes opened when she saw the "hurry and go, and business activ ty." To illustrate what she meant by ity." To illustrate what she meant by chasing around" as compared with the slow pace of Philadelphians, let me tell the Park Department for six years. you of an incident that occurred when our amily first came to Philadelphia a new years ago to educate my sister in the me years ago to educate my sister in the medical profession. Some friends were coming to visit us from the western part of the State. We were to meet them at Broad street station. We lived about two miles out and knew it would take us an hour, if not more, to reach the station. They were due at 6:50, and there was less than an hour of the time left, and our friends would not know what to do if we failed to meet them. We had no time to waste standing on corknow what to do if we falled to meet them. We had no time to waste standing on corners waiting for street cars. We must catch the first one. We started from the house in good Pittsburg style, determined to "get there." We were in a hurry-no-body ever is fn Philadelphia. Men stepped out of our way, women shied to one side, and the children run up the steps shouting after us: "Walk a little faster! walk a little faster!" We merely smiled. We got the first street car, but even then we had no assurance that we would make connection, for if anyone chose to light his pipe and wanted to strike the match on the car track the cars would wait for him to do it. Well, "Mez" rubbed us (Pittsburg) up on our dirtand our funereal looking appearance. Well, "Meg" rubbed us (Pittsourg) up on our dirtand our funereal looking appearance. Of course we have dirt, and so have they (the Philadelphians). The sin, however, is in being found out. Ours is black; theirs is gray. Our somber costumes are a sight to behold after we have been "doing" the city for a day. We are covered from head to foot with dust—dresses and hats ruined, for

you can never get that gray look out of the texture again. Shoes, too, with enough sand in the pores of the leather to start a sweet potato patch. You come home, "you sit and grieve and wonder," and conclude that the dark shades and colors in which we revel belong to another clime. You smother your pride, and the next time flaunt your house dress in the street and wear your street dress in the house. It is all a matter of adaptability. SARA. PHILADELPHIA, April 23.

BOSTON EATS RAW PORK Consequently It Pays for Its Folly Numerous Cases of Trichinosis. Boston, April 24.-The Secretary of the State Board of Health said yesterday, in sponse to an inquiry as to what that board

had to state regarding the trichina cases that if people would eat raw pork they would be sick, and that since the middle of February there had been upward of 50 case of trichinosis in Boston, with five deaths. arger number than had ever before been re ger number than had even so years, rted to the board in the past 50 years.

One-tenth of all the pork around Boston, he said, is affected. The only safety in the use of pork is in its thorough cooking. THE HUMOR IN POLITICS.

Ir is noticeable that Republican State platforms adopted nowadays condeton free trade and free coinage with equal fervor .- Wash ington Star. Nor even the heart-stirring gurgle of th

beer disturbs the intense silence about Tammany Hall. Something is being hatched in Tammany.—Chicago News. MICHIGAN would like to correspond with any other State that has two Republican parties. Object, amusement and mutual benefit.—Detroit Free Press.

THE Democracy of Georgia should take

something for its Constitution. It is the only Hill paper of any consequence in the South. - Omaha World-Herald. CONGRESSMAN HARTER calls Cleveland "the Thomas Jefferson of the present day." This is faint praise from a Cleveland worshiper. Many of them regard Jefferson as the Cleve

land of Revolutionary times .- Detroit Jour WARD MCALLISTER has come out against Cleveland. In view of this fact it will be gratifying to Clevelandites to recall that Mr. McAllister's following has recently been re-

duced from 400 to a pitiful 150 .- Chicago Trib une. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW is quite sure it is going to be Cleveland and gives several solid rea-sons why it must be. Channeey does not say, however, that he will vote for him when he has been nominated. It is surpris ing how enthusiastic some politicians will ecome overcandidates for whom they have no idea of voting .- Boston Heraid.

Flour Made of Bananas Washington, April 24.-The Bureau of American Republics is informed that a new use has been found for bananas which will greatly add to the value of that fruit. I: several places in Central America flour is now being made from bananas, which, under chemical analysis, are found to contain more nutriment than rice, beans or corn. A manu-factory on a large scale is being established at Port Limon, Costa Rica.

A Statue to the Marseillaise Author. Paris, April 24 .- A statue of Rouget d Lisle, who wrote the words and music of the "Marseillaise" just 10) years are, was unveiled to-day at Choisy le Roi. Ex-Minister Goblet, delivered an oration. President Carnot was represented at the ceremony. Republican Victories in France

Paris, April 21.—Senatorial elections were neld to-day in the Cote d'Or, Orne and Scine districts. All returned I candidates. The Republicans gain A German Spy Slips Up.

Panis, April 24.-A German spy named Schurieder has been arrested here. He had in his possession a quantity of documents, which were seized.

Susan B. for Sunday Opening. ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 24 .- Susan B. An thony has written an open letter advocating the opening of the World's Fair on Sundays. CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-Dixie was named for a planter who had no ear for music. -The shepherd dog is the best mother

in the animal kingdom. -The world's typewriter record is 183 words a minute, held by a lady. —It has been proposed to import snakes to Australia to kill off the rabbits.

-In France laws prescribe the sort of bottles nurses must use for babies. -An old Vanderbilt hack has turned up Jackson, Miss., the property of a colored

-Owen Mulligan, a hermit in Clinton county, Ill., died recently leaving a fortune of \$100,000. -The great Cathedral in the City of

Mexico is the largest in America, and cost nearly \$2,000,000. -Nineteen years ago this month a circus put up its tent in Mexico, Mo., in the midss of 18 inches of snow.

-A farmer at Nevada, Mo., had his dog treated with a madstone after it had been bitten by a rabid animal. -The remains of a supposed extinct sea

nonster have been unearthed near West-ninster, Los Angeles county, Cal. -The vexed question of what is the highest mountain in North America has been determined in favor of St. Elias.

-At Hopkinsville, Ky., the other day, a father allowed skin to be grafted from his arm to his child's face to save her beauty. -At Jackson, Mich., an important case was interrupted because one of the jurors got the mumps and gave them to the other IL

-A Baptist colony has located at Cedar Valley, Ore. The first improvement will be a sawmill to be followed by a church and

-In Austin, Tex., a man was arrested on a charge of playing dominoes. The Judga released him because there was no money released him be bet on the game. -After years of vain negotiations the Royal Botanical Society of London, have at last obtained a specimen of that rarest of Oriental rarities, the coco de mer, or double

-The latest literary success in Munich is said to be a dramatic curiosity in the shape of a play translated and freely adapted by Emil Pohl from the Sanscrit of King Suddaka.

-Some time ago a New York jeweler missed a \$500 diamond. Another was dropped on the floor when a dog swallowed it. The animal was given an emetic and soon produced both gems.

-The most voracious of all marine beasts of prey is the orea or killer whale. It reaches a length of 25 feet, and its jaws bristle with teeth from four to six inches long and as sharp as a dirk knife. -Within the next few days nearly 500,-000 pansies will be growing and blooming in

-Americus, Ga., has a freak in the shape of a little white puppy, born Tuesday night, which has only one sye-located in the cen-ter of the head—has no upper jawbone or nostriis, and breathes through its mouth.

-Kangaroo farming is to become an

established institution in Australia. In a

few years, perchance, the trade will become so valuable that it may enter into the ranks of the most lucrative of pastoral pursuits. -The French chemists Fremy and Verneuil have for years been experimenting on production of rubies by chemical synthesis and announce that they have at last suc-ceeded in making stones of a marketable

-During a residence of two years in a tomb at Gizeh, Mr. Wm. M. Flinders Petrie collected evidence showing that the tools used in working stone 4,000 years ago were made with jeweled cutting edges, as is the -The co-operative cooking club of Junetion Cify, Kas. is a great success, and begins

Its second year with forty four well satisfied families. Over \$5,000 was expended last year in table supplies, but fully \$2,500 was saved for the families as a whole. -Nearly 40 years before Stephenson's victory, a Swedish engineer, Karl Hogstrom, not only constructed a locomotive on simi-

but, according to an American newspaper, also conceived the plan of a regular railroad. -There is a little Sevres vase in London, which is only 8 inches high, very thin and urn-shaped, which was at one time pre-sented by Louis XVI. to Tippoo Sabib. It sold recently for \$7,205, which sum in gold

weighs upward of 2,000 times as much as the -The flume which conveys the water from the mountains to the reservoir at San Diego, Cal., is said, by those who know whereof they speak, to be the larrest and longest thing of the kind in the world. It is 35 miles long, and is composed almost wholly of redwood.

of redwood.

-A horse fell into a water course near Lawrence, Kas., and could not get out. A friendly dog ran to the stable, made another dog understand the situation and then took his master to the scene. There he found the second dog licking the horse's face and wagging his tail for encouragement. -Bees will never thrive in a quarrelsome family. Many think that bees only thrive

when they are stolen, while it is generally

considered unlucky to purchase bees, and that the only way to get them—if they are to do well—is to have them given, caten a wild swarm, or to steal them, leaving some goods in exchange. -It is said that when Colonel John Thompson, a prominent New York lawyer goes to Washington he is kept busy explain-

just to people, who think they know him, that he is not ex-Congressman Phil Thompson, of Kentucky. The resemblance is marvelous, even to the tone of voice, gesture and carriage. -This is how prisoners are fed in Eng land and Wales on their first day of confine ment: For breakfast the get eight ounces of bread and one pint of eneou. The midday meal consists of 12 ounces of bread, four ounces of colonial or American beef or mut ton; the supper menue is, perhaps, a little meager—namely, eight ounces of bread and

-Many persons have puzzled their brains wondering why the "Red" Sea should be so called. The name was originally applied to it because portions of it are covered with patches from a few yards to some miles square, composed of microscopic vegetable animalculæ which dye the waters a blood red. When not affected by these organisms

the "Red" Sea is intensely blue, the show waters showing some shades of green. SAID TO BE HUMOROUS.

A busy hunter is the man who tries To shoot each folly as it swiftly fles.

The wide, wide world is his hunting ground.

And the gunning is good the whole year round.

"I've been in 16 engagements," said

Colonel Warhorse to Miss Flypp.

"O, that's nothing! I've been engaged six times myself! And look at the difference in our ages!"— Detroit Free Press. Codling-"Why, chappie, you look fatigued. What's the trouble?"
Go-lin-"I am quite tired Cholly. I got up this

mawning ten minutes earlier than usual, instead of remaining in bed ten minutes later than usual, as I genewally do."-Harper's Bazar. Servant-Madam, there is a poor man at the door, who says he is out of work, and has a large family who depend upon him for support, and have nothing to eat. He wants employment, Lady—Do tell him to go away. He should have

ome before Lent was over, when charity was all the go. - Tepus Siftings. Miss Doggett (to man who has returned her "lost" pet)—Here is a dollar, my good man. I hope Fido didn't give you much trouble? Man (with the air of a martyr)—Thot same he did, mum. Of had to kape him toled oop in th' cellar, an'sit there an' watch him all day, or he'd a' broken loose an' run back nome.—Pack,

There is joy in our cup, For the skies cease to frown, And the mercury goes up And the coal bill goes down, -New York Press. "So you went to sing in the choir?"

"Yes "Well, I went in as first bass, but they changed it to short stop when they heard my voice.' Washington Stur.

Little drops of water,

Little grains of sand,
Make the milkman happy
And the grocer bland,
—New Jork Proces