ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY 8, 1846 Vol. 47. No. 84 - Entered at Pittsburg Postoffice November, 1857, as second-class matter. Business Office-Corner Smithfield and Diamond Streets,

78 and 80 Diamond Street, in New Dispatch Building. TASTERN ADVESTISING OFFICE, ROOM 78, TRIBUNE BUILDING, NEW YORK, where complete files of THE DISPATCH can always be found. Foreign advertisers appreciate the convenience. Home advertisers and friends of THE DISPATCH, while in New York, are also made welcome.

News Rooms and Publishing House

THE DISPATCH is regularly on sale at Brentono's Union Square, Sew Fork, and II Are de l'Opera Furie, France, where anyone who has been disappointed at a latel news stand orn obtain it.

TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

POSTAGE FREE IN THE UNITED STATES. DAILY DISPATCH, One Month.... DAILY DISPATCH, Including Sunday, 1 year., 10 00 DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, 2 m tha. 2 50
DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, 1 m th. 50
SUNDAY DISPATCH, One Year. 2 56 WEEKLY DISPATCH, One Year 1 23 THE DAILY DISPATCH is delivered by carriers at cents per week, or, including Sunday Edition, at

This issue of THE DISPATCH contains 24 pages, made up of THREE PARTS. Failure on the part of Carriers, Agents, Newsdealers or Newsboys to supply patrons with a Complete Number should be prompt ly reported to this office.

criticies. If compensation is desired the price expected must be named. The couriesy of returning rejected manuscripts will be exten when stamps for that purpose are inclosed, but the Editor of Tur Disparce will under no circumstances be responsible for the care of unsolic

POSTAGE-All persons who mail the Sunday issue of The Dispatch to friends should bear in mind the fact that the postage thereon is Two (2) Cents. All double and triple number copies of The Dispatch require a 2-cent stamp to insure promp

SUNDAY, MAY 1, 1892

COMPLAINTS FROM THE FIRE. The report of the remarkably sudden fire on Liberty street yesterday contains a number of points requiring public attention. In the first place the rapid outburst of flames in the building where the fire originated makes it a costly object lesson on the necessity of care against construction and methods which conduce to the rapid spread of fires in a quarter where immense quantities of valuable merchandise are packed into close proximity. Whether the peculiar character of this fire was due to an elevator shaft constructed with an apparent purpose of making it inflammable or to carelessness in the pres ence of explosive or quick-burning stuff, it is a very emphatic warning of the need for constant care against such dangers.

The complaints of tardiness in the work of the Fire Department are more definite than usual, and are met by equally positive assertions on the part of the Public Safety officials that the fault is not with their organization. There seems to be practically little dispute that fifteen minutes clapsed between the time that the fire was discovered and the arrival of the engines. On one side there are accusations that a large portion of this time elapsed after the alarm was sent in: on behalf of the fire department it is asserted for spasmodic efforts in this direction have that the people of the vicinity failed to no permanent results. What is needed is brought out by investigation in order to determine responsibility; but even on the claim of the Department of Public Safety it does not appear in the best light. In the business center of the city with corner men two hundred and fifty feet away, it seems as if the Department might consider it necessary for its own discipline to provide that an alarm shall be sent in at

In addition the allegations of bursting hose and insufficient streams are matters on which the public has a right to exact information. The force may have done its best; but if there were such drawbacks as alleged, the responsibility must be cated. Pittsburg can afford to pay for first-class fire service, and it cannot afford to pay for anything less.

THE AIMS OF THE AGE. An echo of that famous billion or half-

dinner in New York the av. appears in the letter elsewhere ing a monologue by Mr. Chauncey M. Depew on the direction of activity taken by genius nowadays. He starts with the paucity of literary genius, in this age. There is little great literature written now. adays as compared with the middle of the century, because, as Mr. Depew says genius is directing itself into other channels. It is bringing out new and revolutionary inventions like those of Tesla and Edison. It is planning great corporate reorganizations, as Mr. F. P. Olcott has done or mapping out municipal combinations such as Mr. Andrew H. Green wishes New York to effect. It is "building great bridges, constructing superb artificial waterways, conquering prairies and mountains, mastering the ocean and sending steamships to Europe in five days'

THE DISPATCH has heretofore in these columns presented a theory of the intellectual activities of the day. But there is room for a difference of opinion as to whether it is as Mr. Depew makes it a subject for eulogium. The most charitable statement of it is that the activity of the age is turned toward material rather than mental progress. It is a great thing to cross the ocean in five days; but is it so great a thing as to abolish the importance of mental elevation as by an essay of Emerson's, or a poem of Longfellow's? The inventions of Edison and Tesla are wonderful, but do they entirely compensate us for the absence of a Dickens,

Beyond that, the fact that the age has accomplished great things in invention and industry does not fully explain an absence of great literature. The explanation is given in Mr. Depew's talk, but it requires amplification. Great things in invention were accomplished in the first half of the century. Wonderful as are the schievements of the present day, none of come to loggerheads, instead of declaring them have revolutionized trade and commerce as much as the inventions of Whitney, Watt and Stephenson. Great as has been the work of building up the country from the Missouri to the Pacific, it was not so great in comparison to the means for the work as that of the first half of the century in building up the country from the Alleghenies to the Missouri. In other words, in what is presented by this theory as the especial field of this age, the first half of the century more than rivals it; and yet with all that material achievement the earlier generation produced the great literary minds of the Victorian age, and the cotemporary genius on this side of | inal policy on one side or the other, and

Whittier, Longfellow, Holmes, Emerson

lectual activity is directed to material achievements, for we have seen that the earlier age did that without intellectual the earlier ambition to win renown and bassador or two as a warning to the confer benefits by either mental or others. material results, men have come to direct amassing great wealth. It is of a piece with the recent announcement that great lawyers could not afford to serve the public as judges or legislators because they can make so much more as corporation lawyers. The object of amassing a building up and maintaining a great systo the extent of dwarfing literature and blinding ambitious minds to the honor of inspiring the soul of a nation with great thoughts.

There could hardly be any severer commentary on this tendency, that when its theory results in holding up as among the functions of fin de siecle genius, the work of reorganizing and combining corporations already staggering under the burden of fictitious capitalization, so that they can carry sundry millions more of water. THE DISPATCH is fully in barmony with real industrial progress; but when it comes to the point of passing off the sham for the real as an acceptable substitute for mental elevation, it is necessary to say that tried in the crucible of the impartial future, one page of Emerson will out-

PLENTY MORE OF THEM.

The fact that a tract of 100 to 300 acres has been offered to the city for a Poor Farm at \$225 per acre is important as bearing on that fear that the city might be squeezed. But it is not such a chance that the city need jump at it for fear that

it will not get another one. The fact is the bargain is neither exceptionally advantageous nor exceptionally cheap for Poor Farm purposes. When it is determined that the city will take 100 to 150 acres of good agricultural land with a live water supply, the city will have abundance of cheaper bargains than this. The agricultural districts of Allegheny county are full of them.

There is every reason to expect that the city can buy a Poor Farm of 100 to 150 acres for from \$15,000 to \$25,000. Anything above the latter sum will be luxury -not for the paupers, but for the preconceived notions of the Department of Charities.

A SMALL BEGINNING.

The inauguration of Mayor Kennedy tonorrow may be traced directly to the reform movement in Allegheny. And as will be seen from an article in our local columns the reform movement itself is almost entirely due to the action of one man. The small beginning of the agitation against maladministration in the transpontine city and the practical results already evident are indicative of the strength of popular feeling when once it can be stirred up to take an interest in such matters. The Reform Association has done a good deal already, but it is wise enough to realize that much yet remains to be accomplished. It is worthy the support of every good citizen and care should be taken that the movement be maintained, tion once secured and kept alive Allegheny should enjoy one of the best municipal governments of the country.

A RECOILING VINDICATION. As bearing on the disputed parliamentary practice of permitting the Speaker to count a quorum, it is cited that the Lieutenant Governor of the State of New York, in forcing through that remarkable extra session this week, the still more remarkable legislative apportionment bill, made this most remarkable ruling: "Bowing to the highest judicial tribune of the country, the Supreme Court of the United States, the Chair directs the Clerk to record as present and not voting the fourteen Republican Senators," and the Clerk did as he was directed.

As a vindication of Reed, this precedent is more dangerous in the recoil than inthe discharge. In the first place, it rests a parliamentary decision on the implication that the United States Supreme Court has declared it always competent for the Speaker to count a quorum. The fact is, that the Court only decided it to be competent for a legislative body to pass a rule authorizing the Speaker to count a quorum; and any mention of such a rule of the New York Senate is conspicuously

absent from the proceedings. But the most severe recoil from this vindication is the Illustration that the practice, which in the abstract is not objectionable, is one resorted to by unscrupuously partisan presiding officers to force the passage of partisan measures. In the New York case the bill as passed was so gross that even fair-minded Democratic newspapers are unable to stomach it; and the Speaker's partisanship is sufficiently illustrated by the fact that he did not take the trouble to count the Republican Senstors individually, but simply directed the Clerk to record "the fourteen Republican Senators" as present. An example of such an abuse of the Speaker's power is a precedent to be honored in the breach

rather than the observance. It is also claimed on behalf of the renowned David Bennett Hill that he set the first example of counting a quorum when he presided as Lieutenant Governor over the New York Senate. When Mr. Reed finds himself in the company of Hill and Sheehan on the use of the Speaker's power, he may well exclaim with Pyrrhus: "One more such vindication and I am

DISCIPLINE FOR DIPLOMATISTS. Lord Dufferin, the English Ambassador at Paris, took a unique method at a public dinner the other day to convey to the French people his assurance of the maintenance of pacific relations. In his speech he said: "Should Great Britain and France war they should erect a vast gallows in sight of the opposing armies and hang there, first the Ambassadors and then the

foreign Ministers of the two countries." This is a picturesque statement of the national necessity for peace between two nations allied by three-quarters of a century of close commercial ties, more reassuring to the people than to the diplomatists. But as a statement of the popular interest it has a good deal of force. For England and France to fight each other; or for the United States to engage in war with either of them, would be a crime against humanity, and must imply crimthe ocean, of Bryant, Irving, Cooper, perhaps on both. If it should be under- son College are making great preparations

stood that war must be preceded by the capital punishment of the Ambassadors, ministers of foreign affairs and premiers accounted for by the hypothesis that the on both sides, it would afford a sure guaraim is lowered. It is not alone that intel- | antee of continued pacific relations. Possibly in view of the sporadic outbursts of belligerent talk, it might be well to follow the example of the Duke of Wellington deterioration. But it is that in place of with the contractors, and hang an Am-

The penalty is really provided in antheir efforts for the sordid purpose of other form. Although the jingoes cannot comprehend it, the statesman who gets up a war will sooner or later undergo the political death penalty.

THE USUAL ILLUSTRATION.

A very interesting illustration of the fortune entirely overslaughs the honor of relation of corporate services with a moderately comfortable income for municipal administration is afforded by experience of Cincinnati with electric building up and maintaining a gradual motive tem of law. When this vental motive tem of law. When this vental motive of electric light companies were comsways the brightest legal minds what of electric light companies were competing for business, a bid was accepted peting for business, a bid was accepted from one of them to light the city at the rate of seventeen cents a lamp. One of the other companies bought up all its rivals, and proceeded to exhibit the wellknown tendency of that sort of combinations to reduce prices by refusing to carry out the contract and charging the city

forty cents per lamp.

Of course, the authorities permitted them to do this, that is what city authorities are there for-in the logic of practical politics. They also demonstrated the purpose of existence of municipal politics by refusing franchises in the streets to a new company, which succeeded in getting there, however, by a mandamus from the Probate Court. When the last bids were opened it was found that the old company ha i reduced its charges to 30 cents per lamp, but the new one bid only 23 cents, which represents a saving to the city of Cincinnati of \$118,200 per annum.

Two points impress themselves on the observer of these facts. The first is that it makes a difference of about 100 per cent in the charges, whether there is competition in the electric lighting business or not. The second is that a mortopoly does not find it difficult to get the support of the representatives of the city, even when the latter is being cheated. The latter phase of the case is a sufficient answer to the Socialist idea, that the millennium would be introduced by giving these same politicians the direct management of the electric lighting, street cars, gas business, telephone service and other works of municipal service. The other points out the old truth obscured by current misrepresentation, that the one sure way to secure reasonable charges for the people for such service is to create and maintain full competition in each enterprise for serving the

Side by side with this place the energy with which the electric light combination tried to charge the World's Fair \$1,750,-000 for services worth \$500,000; and the economic tendency of the policy of combination needs no further comment.

DIDN'T SEAT GOULD.

It is noticeable by the way that the financial gentlemen, who undertook to turn Jay Gould out of the Union Pacific management, are now busy explaining what it was that struck them. The usual explanation might be given, that the Gould party controlled the biggest vote; but another detail is also to be added that the next party which attempts to beat Gould at his own game should not imitate the example of Mr. Tracy Tupman, and announce in a loud tone of voice that they are going to begin while taking off their coats.

From time immemorial people have gone send in the alarm. The exact facts should simply the proper attention of voters to out shearing and come back shorn; men been killed hunting the lion in order to deliver the goods, and in the latter day sundry ambitious Wall street financiers have tackled the job of beating Gould in the manipulation of corporate electionsall with similar returns. In this case the scale was turned by an unconsidered trifle of 26,000 shares of Union Pacific stock, placed with a firm of brokers to vote against Gould. The brokers had authority to to vote the shares without restriction; and the Gould arguments proved irresistible to the brokers. Hence the party that was to turn Gould out remain on the outside themselves.

All of which, as illustrating the influences that control corporate management, and in this case the management of a cornoration that is a debtor to the Government for its full value, is extremely interesting to the public. It may be suggested to the anti-Gould financiers that he who putteth on his armor should not boast himself like him who putteth it off.

CORN CAKES FOR GERMANY.

The most interesting feature of the news from Germany to the producer of this country is the action of that Government in not only establishing a cornmeal mill, but in ordering that the soldiers' bread be hereafter made of two parts rye and one part cornmeal. The significance of the movement lies not in the fact that a considerable amount of corn will be consumed by the German army, but in the approval of corn as a food material.

Heretofore this cereal and its products have been considered as hardly fit for the German palate, and despite the efforts of a few to introduce it the people have stubbornly resisted. Now, with the example of the soldiers feasting on johnny bread, cornmeal muffins and hot cakes it is to be supposed that very shortly the whole population will be calling upon us to supply them with the same kind of When they do, the question of what to do with our corn will be partly answered in a satisfactory manner.

THERE is a general expectation that the twenty ladies who recently danced a minue at a charitable entertainment at McKees port will have twenty minutes of reproof from several pulpits to-day. Grace, dignity and modesty are the chief requirements for the ancient dance, but then it is a dance for

MILLBANK'S wounded opponent remains unknown. There is therefore no way of judging at present, whether he is a man of straw or real live flesh and blood.

Ir is said that Congressman McAdoo, of New Jersey, is in New York as an envoy to arrange for the withdrawal of Hill and Cleveland from the Presidental contest in favor of W. C. Whitney, of that city. There is a great probability that the whole rumo is a case of McAdoo about nothing.

To JUDGE from recent and current events it appears that the main function of several of the Federal departments is to provide aterial for investigation.

THE many descriptions which have been given of Vanderbilt's new \$50,000 bronze oors do not state that they are bomb proof. but their use as resistants to explosives was no doubt considered along with more

LIBERTY STREET was "flame swept" yesterday afternoon according to a cotempo-rary. This is not the sort of sweeping the city most needs.

STUDENTS of the Washington and Jeffer

for a mock Presidental convention. So are the free traders throughout the country, in so far as their efforts will come to nought in

VICTORIA WOODHULL'S expectations of uccess are even more baseless than the vague platform on which she professes to

THE most remarkable feature of Chief Brown's demand for a three years' guarantee of the new hose pipes is the revelation that similar provision was omitted from the ast order through some strange oversight.

IT is highly probable that a bruised Reed will be heard of from Minneapolis when the convention has chosen some other THE Prince of Wales is braving what risks there are of danger in Paris to-day by remaining while some other foreigners floa.

e is anxious to make the most of. TREES are shooting in America this May day, but it is not unlikely that there will be a noisier fusiliade in some of Europe's

new experience is an entertainment which

Cases of poisoning from eating wild parsnips are becoming so frequent that it would be well to have the appearance of the plant, and warnings against it given to hildren in public schools.

EUREKA! As the water remarked when t found itself free from the hose pipe at the oint of least resistance.

MANY will be the favorite sons to sink

below the political horizon at Minneapolis and Chicago, and there will be no re-markable display of glory in most of the sunsets.

LIBERTY STREET should have its name changed to Fire Place.

MAY is the month of maidens, and it is to be hoped that the weather will behave in a ladylike manner without too many tears and with an absence of fickleness.

THERE is no sign of the promised street signs at present.

THERE is a call for free speech in the discussion locating the proposed free bridge, There are two sides to the question, and the more doubtful one is the Southside

PERTINENT PERSONALITIES.

THE Grand Duke of Hesse is about to dispatch his nucle, Prince William of Hesse, to Berlin to bear to the Kaiser the news of nis father's death and his own success THE Duke and Duchess of Fife have been in London all week. They take a horseback ride daily in Rotten Row, appearing on that fashionable thoroughfare before 9 o'clock in

THE artist, Whistler, is so well pleased as the treatment accorded his art by the French Government and the French people that he has decided to abandon London and make Paris his home.

the morning.

PIERRE LOTI, the new French Academ ician, is a naval officer by profession, and be-sides being a literary "immortal" is reported to be a fine planist, a melodious composer and an admirable draughtsman.

DR BLUDEN, the African author of a well-known work on Islamism, is on his way to England as Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Liberia. He will also act as Liberian Minister to the United States. MR O'FERRALL Chairman of the House

Committee on Elections, who led the recent fight against Mr. Hill's protege, Rockwell, of the Elmira district, is a tall, vigorous man, with an erect figure, youthful face, and a frank, fearless look.

RUMORS are current that the Prince of Wales will give up Sandringham Hall, his country seat, where the Duke of Clarence and Avondale died, and will take possession of Welcombe House, situated on a splendid piece of ground, two miles from the town of Stratford. SAMUEL LANE, of Gardner, Me., ought to know something about rural justice, for

rum for 50 years without a day off. He re-ceived his first appointment from Governor ceived his first appointment from Governor Fairfield, and at the age of 80 he has been. reappointed to deal out more justice. MAYOR HUGH J. GRANT and party, of New York City, arrived in Hot Springs, Ark., yesterday, en route to Mexico. The party is mposed of Mayor Grant, Hon. Edward Murphy, Chairman of the New York Democratic State Central Committee, Messrs. J.

H. Hopkins, C. R. Duryea and Francis Lo-

CURES FOR CONSUMPTION.

bart, prominent railroad officials.

Some Things That Can Be Done by the Aid of Common Sense.

Philadelphia Bulletin. The subject of consumption and its treatment has recently received general agitation with a view to determining upon measures which should tend to stay the increase of that disease. Various projects have been urged from time to time, one plan which re-ceived considerable attention being the framing of such legislation as would enforce the more rigid observance of the primary laws of health and induce more careful and skillful treatment of the disease when once it had been developed. It cannot be said that any of the plans proposed satisfy the mind of one who views the question from a mind of one who views the question from a practical standpoint. There is something lacking, not in the purpose of the ideas, which is excellent, but in their application. The plan which contemplated legislation in respect to the treatment of the disease fails n this point to more or less extent. Medical science is agreed that tuberculosis in its various forms is the greatest enemy with which man has to contend and also that preventive measures would operate to no small degree against the spread of the disease; but the problem is: What form are those preventive measures to take?

There have been various plans suggested, as we have stated; but all of them have been found wanting to no small degree. Common

as we have stated; but all of them have been found wanting to no small degree. Common sense urges, first of all, a strict observance of the laws of cleanliness and complete protection from sudden changes of temperature, as well as an avoidance of undue excess of any kind. To these rules, which are rational and practical, medical investigation and experiment have added certain others, which are founded upon a careful and detailed study of the disease, and which are closely identified with tuberculosis and its development. In a very broad way is may be said that by following these rules consumption may be avoided to a great extent, except where inherited, and that even then the chances of development may be greatly lessened. It may be contended that these methods are too general and that they do not extend to a detailed study of each particular case of consumption, and therefore, are not the best. It is self-evident, however, that such minute investigation and treatment as this would be impossible. We have the dissuch minute investigation and treatment as this would be impossible. We have the dis-ease of a world to deal with, and our meth-ods must be correspondingly general.

Both Wish for the Glorious Fourth.

Chicago Mall.] President Harrison and ex-President develand both heartily wish that it were the Fourth of July and all well,

THE HORIZON OF LOVE.

The Century. The sky is like a woman's love, The ocean like a man's; Oh, neither knows, below, above, The measure that it spans! The ocean tumbles wild and free

On reef and wreck eternally The sky has many a gloomy cloud And many a rainy dash; Sometimes the storms are long and loud, With wind and lightning flash.

But ever somewhere, fair and sweet, Low stoops the adoring blue, Where ocean heavenward leaps to greet The sky so soft and true.

On the horizon line? The sky is like a woman's love, The ocean like a man's; And neither dreams, below, above, The measure that it spans,

They meet and blend all round the rim; Oh, who can half divine

THIS IS A GREAT COUNTRY.

in Old Traveler Finds We Have Ever thing Europe Has - Women Love Snakes-Effect of a Chameleon in a Belle's Hgir-Fish Stories by Kodak, [FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

-"T've been knocking around the world a good deal since I was a boy," said a vet-eran traveler just returned from a winter in Florida, "and of late years have confined my peregrinations to the limit of my own country. I find you can get any kind of a climate in this country you want, winter or summer. You can get it not or you can get it cold—can get it moist or dry—of a low or high altitude—and you can get it intermedipostoffice or telegraph. And you can get with all this about all the means of sport and entertainment you can find abroad. There are healthful natural waters everywhere that will compare favorably with like waters abroad for medicinal purposes in al-leviating similar suffering. You can't name a single disease that yields to foreign treatment that cannot be equally well treated at home. You can't name a single spring at any European watering place that we cannot produce its counterpart of the same pro-perties, and we can produce more wonders in the curative line of waters in a single State than can be found in any foreign

"So far as these magnificent gifts of nature are concerned, therefore, our own land is superior to any other, and there is no reason why an American should go abroad at all. The other features, the poetry of the past, the historic interest, the society-all these pared with the older European countries in these respects we have practically nothing. Yet there is enough historic interest in the United States to keep a good many of us pretty busy. I believe in travel. I believe in travel abroad, but not to the neglect of our home attractions. From what I know of the foreign migratory crowd nine-tenths of them never saw anything and four-fifths of them don't know anything about the at-tractions of their native land. Going abroad

is a fad, largely—a fashionable fad."

Women Naturally Take to Snakes. -Why do women naturally take to snakes and lizards and alligators and similar slimy associations? Does that old original serpent still wriggle in the feminine bosom? If you will pay a visit to the Clyde pier when one the coasters from Florida comes in with its human freight of returning winter visitors you will see a good many small boxescigar boxes with open tops covered with fine wire netting, envelope boxes with holes punched in them, and all kinds of packages—containing live screents, small alligators, chameleous, lizards, nasty bugs and things of every description. I asked a learned New England lady the other day what she was coing to do with them.

of every description. I asked a learned New England lady the other day what she was going to do with them.

"Ob, keep them for souvenirs—and pets," she replied. "You don't suppose I brought them home to eat!"

The idea of having a pet snake did not originate with the lovely Cleopatra, nor did it die out with that famons beauty of the Nile. Here was a cultured specimen of modern civilization taking a collection of horrible things to her New England home as souvenirs and pets, to be fed and fondled and exhibited to admiring female friends. No man ever had such an assortment, except with the delirium tremens, and he is never bround of that. He is scared to death even with the idea, let'alone indulging in the reality. A woman of refluement will embroider dragons and scorpious and toads all over her dainty boudoir. She just naturally revels in snakes. So when she comes back from Florida she can think of no more pleasing souvenir than a box of choice young alligators and lovely lizards and dear little water serpents, and she brings a lot home for house pots!

Had a Lizard in Her Hair. -"I was at a ball at Fernandina a short ime ago," said the handsome purser of the Iroquois, "and the belle of the occasion wore a beautiful live chameleon on her coiffure. It was anchored with a gold cable—the lizard, I mean, not the hair. The latter unquestionably belonged there and was as luxuriant and fluffy as the moss that hangs luxuriant and fluffy as the moss that hangs from the branches along the St. John's. Only it was coal black. She was certainly a very lovely woman. That little critter on her foretop must have been quite vain of his position in society for he showed all his colors during the evening, running up red and green and gold and silver alternately, as if he was the flash light off Hatteras. The fine cable just abaft his forelegs gave him enough swing to move his length and he kept signaling all the time. Of course, the lady was very much admired; so was the chameleon.

lady was very much admired; so was the chameleon.

"She had several swells from Boston and New York after her. Two of the latter fellows came down on the boat with us and they had taken a good deal of champagne on the voyage. They got introductions to the clipper with the chameleon; but 1 moticed that neither of them seemed to cotton to her much. The first one snapped up her card and leaned over her where she sat, and was about to write his name down for a dance whon the lizard perked up its nose at him within six inches of his lace and slowly wiggled its tail. He turned as white as a stay sail, and dropping the card hurried out of the room. His friend, who had been watching for a chance to get in, saw him go and made straight for the pretty woman. He seemed to be tickled to death to find an opening on her the pretty woman. He seemed to be tickled to death to find an opening on her card and his face was wreathed in smiles when they swung out into the stream for a waitz. As they came around past me he seemed to have caught sight of the lizard for the first time. It was showing red and

for the first time. It was showing red and was straining at the cable to get over into his neck. He shut both eyes and blinked hard—the lizard changed to green and flopped its tall at him. He looked like a sailor who had seen a jack-o-lantern perched on the bowsprit. His legs had kept flying to the music, but he missed the step twice and the lady chided him.

"The lizard signaled blue, then green—then turned a dull copper color—then reached out one foot for him. He slipped and fell and got thumped in the neck by a good stout boot from the nearest couple. He gave one yell and scrumbled to his feet. The music stopped and a lot of people gath—

He gave one yell and scrambled to his feet. The music stopped and a lot of people gathered around him, supposing he was severely hurt, but he got away and came out hastily, catching me by the coat as he went by. I went out with him, laughing.

"'S-s-say!" says le, trembling all over, 'd-d-do you-d-d-did you see-'
"The lizard in her foretop?" says I. 'Yes-pretty, isn't A?

"Is it—is it a real—the real live thing, you know?' he asked, brightening up.
"I explained that it was, and I laughed till both of us were red in the face. He was as mad as a wet hen. I saw both fellows in Jacksonville afterward. They were both sober, and neither would speak to me."

The Kodak as a Fish Liar.

The Kodak as a Fish Liar. -"Talk about all the lies told about fish knows what he is talking about, "the biggest liar but it gets there as usual; he merely rings in the kodak to swear to it. If you get a picture of the fisherman and his fish you've

a picture of the fisherman and his fish you've got the combination. Just lie down with your feet toward the camera and have a photograph taken of yourself and you'll understand. Your feet will appear bigger and longer than your body.

When the fish liar wants corroboration—and he always does want it—he hangs up his fish a little to one side and in front of him. The kodak does the rest, I've seen a five-pound fish look four feet long and like it ought to weigh at least 50 pounds, all by the artistic accuracy of the kodak. To make a fish look large all you have to do is to get it well in the foreground of the object with which the eye makes involuntary comparison. Oh, I tell you the kodak knows its business when it goes fishing."

The Gift of Forgetfulness -A short time ago I met a gentleman or the steps of the Astor House and he invited me in, saying he had a good story for me. But I was in a hurry at the moment, bent on catching a boat for a few days out of

"Meet me around the corner," said he,

"when you come back. It will keep." We shook hands and parted.

I got my boat. A week later I returned and remembered the man, the promise and the story. I went "around the corner" where my friend was usually to be found where my friend was usually to be found and inquired for him casually as I lighted a fresh cigar. The man behind the desk looked at me curiously a moment and asked me if I read the papers. I explained that I had juss arrived from a sea voyage.

"Your friend was buried yesterday," said be coldly.

"Your friend was buried yesterday," said he coldly.

Dead? Impossible! Why, I had just shaken hands with him and he had made an appointment "around the corner" here, where he was to give me "a story." I had never seen him look better. Buried? I could see him yet—the small figure a little stooped, the close-cropped beard, the unlighted cigar half munched, the nervous eye, the soft, effeminate hands, the gentle, kindly ways. In the instant I remembered him as a brave young soldier promoted on the battle field—as he stood on the floor of the House of Representatives, sealing his own political

doom—as a journalist, sweeping for news—as a good fellow alw everybody loved. Dead and burn "around the corner" to fill an appowith the Almighty. And that —aye! "it will keep," my colonel, it will keep forever! Well, a "give me a light, please; thanks." So it w soon be with all of us. And so some old-time friend will come along and say; "What has become of—I can't just think of his name—that fellow that used to hang around here—what's his name—monkeyed with the newspapers—oh, yes. Where is he now? Dead? Two years ago! Well, well! Thanks, old man; I don't care if I do." And they will discuss the short horse of yesterday and the chances of the favorite to-morrow, as they balance glasses, just as if we had never been. The greatest gift of all is the gift of forgetfulness.

Human Nature as a Tallor Sees It. -"I've got no time to fool with women," says my tailor-scourer-and-repairer. "One woman is more trouble than four men. I woman is more trouble than lour the had a lady come here with a coat to have the altered. 'Just half an inch lower,' said she— and I took off an inch, for I could see it was

and I took off an inch, for I could see it was too high. She came back and said I didn't take off half an inch, so I had to do it over again—and me crowded with gents' trousers and suits that I can't 'tend to. I told hor, 'Why don't you go where you bought it' and she says, 'Oh, they can't do it as well as a tailor.' 'Madam,' says I, 'I ain't no lady's tailor and I don't want nothing to do with women.' But she made me fix that collar and all for a dollar—and me—I could have made \$5 and no fuss attending to trovsers. When a woman gets so she brings in trousers then I'm for her, but then I don't want nothing to do with women.

"Now, there's agent in the Alpine building; he sends me five pairs of trousers to-day and wants 'em to-morrow, sure. Well, he don't get 'em, see? He'll send around here for them in about a week, and then I'll jump on to them and have 'em right under the iron. Sometimes gents sends in here for to have a suit pressed right away and then never come back mad never send for them. They forget all about them, I s'pose, or go off somewhere in a hole and die. Oh, I keep them a month or two and then sell 'em to pay charges. I've had suits worth a hundred left here and never called for or never written about. It's surprising how forcatful some people are. They just come in here with a rush and say, 'I want these right away—well, to-morrow, '8 sharp,' and that's the last I see of them for a week or two, maybe never. Men are mostly fools, any-how.

"I have a customer, who sends his valet

maybe never. Men are mostly fools, anyhow.

"I have a customer, who sends his valet over here for his trousers, then sends 'em back again swearin' they ain't half done. 'Very well,' says I. 'I'll do 'em over,' and I takes 'em and slaps 'em under the iron before his eyes and he goes away and I hangs 'em all over a chair and goes about my business. And the valet he comes and says. 'Now they're lovely,' and, bless you, I hadn't tetched 'em! I ain't got no use for rich men, either. When I have a rich man I go and deliver the goods myself and get the money. 'No money, no trousers,' is my motto, and it's mighty hard gettin' money out of some of them fellers when they once get into you. I've been there. A poor man must have his trousers and always pays up and comes up prompt; but rich men are apt to lorget owin' somebody \$1 50."

Charles Theodore Murray.

NEW YORK, April 30.

OUR CANAL APPROPRIATION. It Is a Worthy Project if for Nothing Else Than Checking Railroads.

Philadelphia Ledger.] A favorable report has been obtained on the bill appropriating \$40,000 for the survey of a route for a ship canal to connect Lake Eric, at or near Eric, with the Ohio river, at or near Pittsburg. If constructed this canal would open up to Northwestern Pennsylvania a very large water-way reaching to the Gulf of Mexico. For many years after the construction of railroads was begun little attention was given to canals, many of which already constructed fell into the hands of railroad companies and were

Attention has recently been directed anew to the value of such waterways and, now that the country has been well supplied with railroads, there is a disposition to renew the construction of canals as furnishing a cheaper means of carrying products and because they act as regulators of railroad rates during the season of naviga-

OURSTIONS FOR PREE TRADERS.

the crowd on Sixth avenue and eagerly watching the German Bank building —which, of course, was not on fire—was a neat looking woman in a pretty brown cloth suit, new and tailor-made. She was so unselfish in her way she was content to look at WILL Tammany stick a knife into Grover Cleveland, and abduct the Democratic party?-Arapaha News. nothing in particular, while others trampled, pushed, trod on toes and knocked off hats in an effort to see the fire, that she became an object of respectful considera-That the Democratic party will hedge on

the silver issue in its platform is certain; Toledo Blade. "'And should it be deemed expedient to should it be deemed expedient! Great

cott!"-Palmer.-Chicago Tribune. Is reciprocity is nothing but free trade, as the Democratic orators are fond of asserting, then why do they not indorse it and thus promote the destruction of the protective system?-St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Tur duty on a good blanket under the Me Kinley tariff is 95 cents, but the same kind of blanket can be bought at retail for 90 cents. Does the tariff, then, add its amount to the cost of the article?—Muskegon Chroni-

HEHE is a point that the public would like to have settled: If, by any strange possi-bility, Mr. Hill should become President of the United States, how many offices would he want to hold at the same time?-Chicago

became an object of respectful consideration. Two neat patent leather shoes a dead in blissful ignorance within an inch of a line of hose—water hose, I mean—when suddenly, without apparent cause, this quiet, caim creature shot up into spece with an awful shriek and a general resemblance to an open umbrella with a preponderance of handle. Her flight was instantly explained by a burst of water from a broken hose. When she came down to earth it was beautiful to watch her. At first she had a wild, scared-to-death look, but when she found she was still in Pennsylvania and all there, she proceeded mentally to take account of stock. Of course, I don't know the process which a woman calls "reasoning." Nobody does, but you can grasp the results. In this case it ran through a gamut of emotional display by the features which finally ended in a calmness of smiling despair. The tailor-made suit was unharmed, there were scarcely a dozen drops of water upon it. Surface indications, however, showed that all was not well with the fair victim. She began to shiver, her techt chattered and she looked around for a place of sanctuary in vain, and then she started off toward Smithfield street, leaving as she went the most delicate footprints on the pavement, And yet she carried herself as if she was going to the matinee without a care and had the Sunday marketing safe at home.

P. L. W. Neus. On, "this tariff-ridden country" that "shute off foreign trade!" And yet the statistics show that our exports exceeded our imports by \$169,225,921 last year. Does that look as if Uncle Sam was putting up the shutters to close business? Let Democrats answer.-Chicago Inter-Ocean.

What Can They Do With It

Chicago Inter-Ocean.] That "other Democratic convention in New York" is now bothering the bosses. What to do with the white elephant, now

they have it, is a serious problem. DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

General Jacob Sharpe

General Jacob Sharpe, who died in De-troit Wednesday, was born in Red Hook, N. Y., 58 years ago. For several years he resided at Kings-ton, N. Y. He entered the West Point Academy at the age of 17. At the outbreak of the war he be-came Major of the Fifty-sixth New York Volunteers, formed in Orange county, and later was transferred to the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth, of which he became Colonel. He was severely wounded at the battle of Winchester. After the war he was employed in the New York Custom House, and then went to Milwaukee and was com-mander of the Soldiers' Home there for several

Lamb Stocks, Engraver.

Lamb Stocks, the famous engraver, is dead. He was born in 1812 at Lighteliffe, York-shire. He was educated at Horton, near Bradford, and elected Associate Engraver of the Royal Academy in 1853, and Royal Academician in 1872. Academy in Issa, and acorat Academician in 1872.

He began as line engraver in 1833, engraving subjects after Stothard and others for the annals of that period, then plates for Finden's Gallery of British Art, after Maclise. For the Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland he engraved "The Gien Malden." after Lander, "The Gentle Shepherd," after Wilkie, and others.

General William Wells, one of the bestnown citizens of Vermont, who was prominently poken of last year as likely to be the successor of spoken of last year as likely to be the Secretary of War Proctor in President Harrison's Cabinet, died suddenly Friday afternoon in a New York business house. He had come to the city on York business house. He had come to the city on a business trip. Ex-Senator Edmunds, as an old friend of General Wells, took charge of the remains. General Wells enlisted as a volunteer at the outbreak of the Rebellion, and served with distinction. He was brevetted Brigadier General of Volunteers, February 22, 1855, and on March 20 of the same year was brevetted Major General. General Wells was in the Vermont Legislature from 1855 to 1856, served 2- Adjutant General and inspector General from 1851 to 1872, then as Collector of Internal revenue until 1855, and as State Senator from 1886 to 1887.

General William Wells.

Obituary Notes. M. SAUTTER, director of the Bank of Holland, is

ROBERT S. PATTERSON, harbormaster of Phila-delphia, died yesterday morning. He was a well-known politician. REV. J. W. LAMBUTH, one of the oldest mission

By-the-by, atto the public fansome occult reason o. do not seem long live. a dozen old Punch Jokes w. tions without any knowledge of . nity. Perhaps it is because Americ are intended for general consumptio. seem to die of this very disease. all that is the speculative philosophy .
humor and is not what I started out to say. I met a man the other day who had been at law with someone and was coming out of the Court House as I entered. He were an amused expression and on my inquiring the cause he replied: "I sued a man and got a verdict for \$800 and I have just paid my lawyers \$900 for fees and expenses." And he semed to think it was funny! Maybe it was ance sheet is the cause of its early demise. day the people will start out to get cheap his property, amounting to a the will in court and renounced in favor of his mother.

or two.

-Two Swe

and Trumbolt,

duced artificial au. work of electric mountains.

-A Nebraska girl, wh.

committed suicide after be

electric tanneries at work.

-The use of electricity in tan...

pears to be a success. One establishmen

France has an annual capacity of 600 tons tanned hide, while in Portugal there are two

-The earth's surface only exceeds the

moon's by about 131/4 times. The moon's sur-

District

lawye

with the .

you a shell."

Newskilling

Hecken ! .

that era will be full of good reading thereon. A Sign Proof Reader Wanted. -That most amiable and busy gentleman, Chief of the Department of Public Works Bigelow, should send a proof reader around with his sign painter. In the notices of warning in Highland Park the public are forbidden to molest trees, flowers and "schruba." Have we a teutonic tendency in spelling among us or was the painter more than half a "c" over when he painted?

Freaks of Broken Hose at a Fire.

-Woman is a curious animal, and the

years of patient study which man has de-voted to her has failed to make known all

her traits. She can be heroic under circum-

stances which would cause a man to make a spectacle of himself. For example, during

the Liberty street fire yesterday, the merry

in about a dozen places and deluged the spectators in an impartial manner truly

STORMS SET DOWN FOR MAY.

A St. Louis Weather Prophet Predicts

Lively Tempestuous Period.

ST. Louis, April 30 .- Rev. Irl R. Hicks, th

St. Louis weather prophet, thus predicts May weather: Cool, clear weather will ad-

vance from west to eastern part of our con-

tinent during the first days of May. By the

ard a warm wave will appear in the West, at-

tended by a low barometer and storm de-velopments of marked intensity. Within 43

hours of 6 P. M., on the 4th-the center of the

period-storms of marked cyclonic possi bilities, attended by hall, rain and thunder

will visit most parts of the country. As far

as may be practicable, preparations against heavy hallstorms should be made at this, as

well as all the storm periods of the month.
se prepared for phenomenal areas of cold
and hot in close proximity to each other,

with sudden and extreme drops of tempe

ature. Frosts are almost sure to follow in

or 5th, in the North and West, reaching the

and see. Centering on the 10th and 11th, re

actionary conditions of temperature and barometric pressure ending in storms, may

actionary conditions of temperature and barometric pressure ending in storms, may be counted on. Keep a cautious eye on all storm clouds about these dates, and do not be unprepared for frost, in many northern and central sections on the nights immediately following the storms.

"ULE next storm period is central on the 16th, bringing its culminating stages, especially in eastern parts of the country, exactly on the 18th—the central day of a Venus disturbance. Remember that Venus brings rapid and extreme alternations of heat and cold, cloud-bursts, hallstorms and startling manifestations of lightning and thunder. Be on the watch for such results at this time. The period runs from the 14th to 19th. A series of heavy storms, recurring in cycles of 24 hours—say each afternoon and evening—will most likely result for several days about this time. The wind falling obstinately back to the south after the passage of storm paroxysms, will be good evidence that the storm will repeat itself about or a little in advance of the same hour on the succeeding day. A cold, steady wind from west and north will indicate the cessation of the storms. Heavy frosts will be heard from to the northward between the 16th and 21st. On and about the 22d look for a return of very warm days, with reactionary storms greatly intensified by the Venus equinor. The last storm period for the month is from the 25th to the 30th—a period calling for constant carefulness, in the event of hot days, south winds and the formation of active storm clouds. On the 25th falls the new moon, equinox of Mercury on the 25th, Venus still in force—all combine with a regular "Vulcan" period, central on the 27th, Putting all these causes together and adding the fact that we are fully within the Saturdan period, we may almost surely expect disturbances of great violence.

Racing Against the Ocean Record.

NEW YORK, April 30 .- The new ocean rad

La Toursine, of the French line, that

broken all ocean records to and from continent, to-day started for the others with the intention of beating her reco

eastern sections a day or two later.

the rear of storms about the night of the 4th

ommendable in a republic. Standing in

face is fully as large as Africa and Australia together, and nearly as large as North and South Anerica without the islands. Some Sign Painters' Oddities, -Another peculiarity of the sign painter -A Berlin mechanic, in testing his cells not be of Highland Park but the genius at to see if the current was flowing, was in the habit of putting the two ends of the wire in his mouth, and the soluble salts of copper produced eventually caused his death. large-is his inability to keep pace with moving day. Along Fifth avenue, Penn avenue, Liberty and other streets largely devoted to business, you get many indications of what I allude to. "The Fort Pitt -The French call the namatee "sea roman," and dugong is named by the Dutch Butter Company" looks down in big gilt let-ters from above the front of a tailor shop "little man." Stories of mermaids sing or talking may have arisen from hearing a cries of seals, which resemble those of childters from above the front of a tailor shop with its window full of clothes and nictures of impossible men in improbable clothing. Not far from this "Eggs. Butter and Cheese" is the legend on the shop of a dealer in lamps and gas fixtures: "Wines, Liquors and Cigars" in one instance is over the door of a bakery and a very inuocent, sweet-smelling bakery at that, and in another part of the city the same legend greets you as you enter the store of a miscellaneous dealer in the "latest fashions"—part of said latest being -It is not generally known that an orange

hit in the exact center by a rifle ball will vanish at once from sight. Such, however, is the fact, and shooting it through the cen-ter scatters it in such infinitesimal pieces that it is at once lost to sight. the store of a miscellaneous dealer in the "latest fashions"—part of said latest being displayed on wire frames on the pavement and consisting of blue sunbonnets and gingham wraps. "John B. Jones, real estate and mortgages," remains a memento of the departed Jones, and has no sort of reference to Abou Ben Isreali, who deals in peddiars' supplies beneath this inscription, and who has no real estate except on his face and hands, and who would not lend you a cent if you wanted to mortgage unincumbered property on Wall or Threadneedle streets. Perhaps the most suitable of these misfit signs is one of "Ice Cream and Con ectionery—Taffy a Specialty," which is to be seen in large letters above the small, neat brass sign of "John Smith, Undertaker and Embalmer." -The marriages of 74,596 persons were solemnized in London during 1891, the pro-portion to the population being higher than in any year since 1883. The births numbered 134,003, or 31.8 per 1,000, the lowest on record, with the exception of the year 1890. -M. Inandi, a young Frenchman, astonished the Paris Academy of Sciences by solving the most abstruse mathematical prob-

lems offhand. He can multiply or divide sums of 21 figures mentally without a blun-der, but in all other intellectual ways he is dull. -A man in Liberty, Me., who is 5 feet 7 inches in height, has a beard 6 feet 3 inches in length, that is tied up in a kind of a queue. Nobody notices its length except when, to startle strangers, he skakes out the reefs and lets his great beard trail upon the

-The reports of the fire department of Boston show that during the past four years but 1.6 per cent of all the fires which had occurred were attributed to electric wires, while over 9 per cent of all were caused by kerosene lamps, and 3.2 per cent were caused by gas jets and gas explosions. otton hose burst in the most amusing way

-A miniature photographic camera attached to the barrel of a gun is the invention of Mr. Lerchner, of Vienna. By an automatic shutter, working in union with the trigger of the gun, the scortsman is able to obtain a perfect photograph of the bird or animal immediately before the shot or bullet has reached it.

-In England, perhaps, the oldest exist-

ing works in iron are hinges to doors, strengthening bars, handles, escutched lock plates, and the like. Even the natis were things of beauty. Abroad, the massive doors of the Cathedral of Notre Dame de Paris offer a wonderful example of early iron work. -A Canadian gentleman has expended a vast amount of patience and shown consid-

vast amount of patience and shown considerable perseverance in gathering a collection of buttons of officers of every regiment and department of the British army. The collection, which comprises 148 buttons, has taken nine years for its formation, and the owner wrote 584 letters to all parts of the globe in pursuit of his hobby. -In Rockland, Me., is a dog that is a born thief. Its favorite plunder is clothing,

and in daily excursions about the neighbor

and in daily excursions about the heighour-hood during the past winter it has pilfered enough to stock a shop. Last week it went into an open hallway, nicked up a costly muff and started for home, hotly pursued by a man and two excited women. The owner got her muff and the dog got a beating. -The Russian is a very religious man. Whenever he leaves his cottage or enters it he will bow before the image of a saint that invariably has its place in a corner at the

invariably has its pince in a corner at the window, and before which a small lamp is constantly burning. Never will be touch any food or drink until he has made the sign of the holy cross; that takes the place of prayer, and is not done without thinking of the Creator. -A fine geological specimen of fossil tracks was found a few days ago in Brain-ord's quarry, in Portland, at a depth of 130 feet below the surface. The stone is about 2% feet long by 2 feet wide and % of an inch thick. On the upper side, as the stone lay when found, there are eight tracks, evidently made by some animal about the size of a large dog. They are absolutely perfect in shape, representing the toes and the ball of the foot.

of the foot.

BAZAR BUZZINGS. Mr. Dolley-Now, I don't believe in Miss Flypp-Well, I do. Now, for instance, there

is one I believe in.
It was an ice cream sign, and the young thing's lief cost Dolley 50 cents. "Miss Gasket, I love you dearly," con-

essed young Mr. Smithers.
"I'm so glad," replied Miss Gasket, fervently.
"You make me intensely happy," replied the oung man.
"I hope I shall continue to do so, for I am to be "I wonder why there is a rule against

"Probably because there isn't room for them to "Let's see-Ta-ta-ta-ta-how would you "Out of the window."

"My barber is a hustler. He's got out a "What is it?" "Bald heads pollshed to look like new."

Lives of failures oft remind us Into fame perchance we'll strut,
If the gravest crises find us
With our mouths kept tightly shut. Alice (aged 7 years)-Papa, were there any live rebels after the battle of Bull Run?
Father-Why. of course, my child. Why do you

ak that? Alice-Uncle George told me about the battle last night, and I thought he had killed them all. Willie Wangle-I aimed that shotgun of yours at mamma's dressmaker to-day, and she was

so scared that she ran away.

Mr. Wangte-You did, ch? Well, you're a good boy. Come out in the back yard and I will show you how to use that gun. "What has come over Johnny? He keeps

his face so clean."
"Yes. He haies so to have it washed," "Why, my dear," said Mr. Mawbid to ...
Mrs. Mawbid, "you simply bristle with pins. That hatpin of yours will put somebody's eye out."
"I think not," said Mrs. M.—"I hope not; but I must wear it this way, because this is bargain day at Lacy & Jones', and I don't know how else I can set through the growd to the sounier." get through the crowd to the counter. Miss Oldgirl (gushingly)-So this is

Suste's baby? I can't realize it! Just hear the dear little fellow-"Mam, mam, mam!" I wonder if he thinks I am his mother?
Colored nurse (uncompromisingly veracious)
Mam, mam's what he calls his gran'ma, "How late the spring is this year!"

"Yes, indeed. Everything will be put back, suppose. I dare say the Fourth of July won't be along much before August,"