Vol. 47, No. 85. - Entered at Pittsburg Postoffic wember, 1887, as second-class matter. asiness Office-Corner Smithfield and Diamond Streets, News Rooms and Publishing House

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TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

WEEKLY DISPATCH, One Year THE DAILY DISPATCH is delivered by carriers at

MONDAY, MAY 2, 1892,

MORE SCARED THAN HURT. The cable reports do not indicate that the labor celebrations in the European capitals were accompanied with any serious disorders. The Governments had their soldiers, the laboring organizations held their celebration without tearing down the social fabric, and Europe finds itself to-day in an unrevolutionized condi-

Under these circumstances the scare of the past ten days over what was expected to happen on Labor Day assumes a ridiculous aspect, tempered by a suspicion of bad conscience. The practical certainty of the governing classes that labor, if allowed to demonstrate as an organized force, would tear the laws to pieces carries with it an involuntary confession that legislation and administration are not in the interest of labor. The long breath of relief that the parade of workingmen has not resulted in a universal cataclysm amounts to tribute either to the forbearance or the discretion of the laboring masses, and possibly to both.

Such anticipations of trouble and such relief at its failure to occur, whether the danger was imaginary or not, might suggest to the governing classes of Europe the policy of securing the allegiance of the laboring element by making the governmental fabric operate for the interest of the working masses rather than of the privileged few. It is true that such a course would necessitate some radical changes; but it would be better to make a peaceful revolution of that sort than to ve in constant apprehension of an out-

The same consideration might have some weight in this country. The theory of our Government is that it is for the common people; but in a good many respects the practice falls short of the theory.

THE COMBINATION'S ANSWER.

The answer of the various corporations comprised in the famous anthracite coal deal is in general a repetition of the attitude of the Pennsylvania road and its subsidiary corporations in the South Penn deal. There is the same denial that the lines are parallel and competing-the same attempt to look the action by setting up an intermeduary and inconsiderable corporaion as the agent, and the same averment that the facts as stated do not constitute a violation of the Constitution. So far corporate history simply repeats itself.

There is one detail, however, which introduces a new question. Something similar to it has been presented by the petion of the Sugar Trust in getting a New Jersey charter to authorize it to conduct business in a manner adjudged by New York law to be against public policy. In the plendings published elsewhere it appears in the shape of a question whether Pennsylvania corporations can cooutside the State to form combinations in violation of the fundamental law and still retain the privileges of their charters.

It will be interesting to await the decision of the courts on this remarkable attitude; and it will be still more interesting to see if the courts find a means of giving their rulings more lasting force than was accorded to the decision on the South Penn deal.

A REAM TO BE REMOVED.

The revelations lately made as to the character of the agents employed by the Law and Order organization, to procure evidence against persons charged with violations of law, put the methods of that crusade in an unfavorable light. It is an indisputable principle that those who attack others for immoral or illegal conduct should be able to show at least a moderate status for themselves or their agents. The fact that the active work of the Law and Order movement has fallen into the hands an opposition without a candidate of men of low and absolutely immoral character is one of a crushingly reactionary character.

The necessity of agents of good standing was recognized by a reported assertion of the chief officer of the society recently, in which he declared that he had been extremely careful in the selection of his men. If extreme care results in the selection of such men as have lately fallen into the hands of the police, the deduction is that either a little less care or a new principle of selection is required for the further work of this society.

It is certainly pertinent to suggest to our Law and Order friends that they pull the beam out of the eyes of their chosen instruments before using them to remove the motes from the eyes of society at large.

In an article which discourages the hope friends, at the convention. of any results from an international silver dition, to stop her sales of silver and sup- be able to exact all they choose to ask for press her five-mark gold coins and circu- in the line of patronage. If it continues cent since that time. The bullion value | gers at the malcontents. of the sliver dollar in 1881 was 88 cents.

It is now rather less than 68 cents." The application of the last named fact depends upon a detail not stated in the context. Silver has fallen from 88 cents to 68 cents measured in gold; but has it fallen that distance measured in its average purchasing power of all commodities? In other words, is that alleged decline of 20 cents a real depreciation of the purchasing value of silver, or is it partly if

not wholly a real increase in the purchasing power of gold? A careful student of the course of prices in the last eleven years will recognize what the gold monometallists are apt to ignore, that a great share of the apparent depreciation of silver is an actual appreciation of the gold standard.

It may seem all right to an organ of the exclusively creditor class that the monetary standard has been raised in value 10 or 15 per cent in the last eleven years. But impartial students will have no trouble in recognizing that the lengthening of the yardstick is just as bad as the shortening of it. The possible seventy-five per cent increase which by this means has been extracted from debtors for the benefit of creditors is just as vicious a principle as the 30 per cent decrease to be taken from creditors for the benefit of debtors under the proposed policy of silver

It is a very grave question whether England and Germany, any more than this country, can afford to continue this policy. It is certainly worth trying whether a new conference will not bring them to the point of agreeing to do as much in the line of free coinage as they ask other nations to do.

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPORTS.

The efforts of certain Republican exponents of the policy of lavish expenditures to meet the term billion dollar Congress with the declaration that this is a billion dollar country has lately taken more definite shape. Trade statistics show that the exports of the United States for the year ended March 31 reached the aggregate of \$1,006,384,500, the first time they have attained the billion total in the history of the country. Major McKinley reterred to this fact in a recent speech and was guilty of the sophistry of presenting t as an offset if not a justification of the billion dollar appropriations.

It is of course a subject of national congratulation that the export trade has grown to such magnificent dimensions; but t is a weak defense of what is the really vicious point of the Republican policy to set it up as an excuse for the growth of Government expenditures. On the face of it some people may think it satisfactory that our exports for one year pay the Government expenditures for two years. But when we reflect that every article of exportation represents a labor cost much over fifty per cent of its production, the showing that more than the national net income from the exportable surplus is absorbed in Government expenditure i far from favorable. Beyond that exports are largely consumed in paying for imports; and viewed in that light the comparison between the balance of trade and the rate of expenditure set by the last Congress is even less satisfactory.

But the inference from Governor Mc Kinley's claim brings down an issue of fact that calls for a turn to the statistics. If it means anything it means that the Republican policy has increased exportations so much more than appropriations as to justify the growth of both. The fact is the opposite. In the year 1871-2 the appropriations, apart from interest on the public debt, were \$170,000,000 and the exports were \$549,000,000: in 1881-2 the appropriations were \$216,000,000, and the exports \$921,000,000; in the last session of the billion dollar Congress the appropriations were slightly under \$500,000,000 (apart from interest), and in the following year the exportations of \$1,000,000,000 are presented as an offset. But comparison shows that twenty years ago ordinary expenditures were one-third of our exports, and ten years ago they were less than a quarter. Yet now with the growth of trade the Government expenditures have grown so much faster that they amount to

half the value of our exportable surplus. This comparison shows that if there any logical relation between the appropriations and exportations their relative growth is not at all favorable to those responsible for the swelling of Government expenditures. Major McKinley would have been wiser to have examined the former figures and left the matter alone.

ANOTHER SIGNIFICANCE,

The fact that the delegations of Penn sylvania and New York to the Republican Convention have been sent "uninstructed, and that they are more or less under the control of those managing politicians, Messrs. Quay and Platt, is receiving due attention. The theory that, with the scattering reinforcements of the great uninstructed from other States it threatens President Harrison's renomination has been reported in our telegraphic columns to have spread even into the Presidental circle, and caused extra efforts on the part of the administration to counteract this dangerous tendency.

The prominence of the uninstructed politicians, with only one candidate really in the field, is significant; but we do not think it foreshadows Harrison's defeat at the convention. There are several reasons for this. In the first place, the managing politicians are finding great difficulty in selecting an available candidate. If they had one at hand even for a stool-pigeon they would have put him in the field long before this; for is palpably as aimless in its movements as a chicken without a head. Since Blains and McKinley have taker, themselves out of the field Thomas B. Reed seems to be the most available man; but the results of Reed's management in the lower branch of Congress serve as a danger signal to

any further candidature. Beyond this the object of the managers behind the uninstructed movement is not so much to make a President as it is to control patronage. To that end there are more ways than running an opposition candidate. It is just as easy, perhaps easier, to effect it by forcing the present administration to terms; for an opposition candidate, to be really successful, might have to be of a temper to prefer owning himself. Moreover, the precedents of the States which are sending uninstructed delegations have been in favor of making THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE. terms with the successful candidate, or his

The movement, therefore, does not s conference, the New York Post refers to much indicate Harrison's defeat as the nethe proposals made by England and Ger- cessity for the President to make terms many in 1881. The Bank of England of- with Platt, Quay and their allies. The fered to take silver to the amount of one- character of these terms will vary accordfourth of its gold, provided other nations ling to the magnitude of the "uninwould establish free coinage at an agreed structed" element. If it is large enough ratio. Germany offered, on the same con- to hold the nomination in check, they may lating notes. "But," says the Post, "sil- in its present acephalous condition the ver has fallen rather more than 20 per administration may be able to snap its fin-

THE Law and Order Society under Agent McClure's direction, promises to furnish the courts with more criminal work than the triumvirate back of the organization bar

gained for. A GENTLEMAN from the West, who veils his aggressive individuality behind that broad classification, comes forward with the discovery that Edwin Arnold is not much of a poet, and that "The Light of Asia" was argely plagiarized from Asiatic poems and

Government reports. It seems that the genius who can discover poetry in Govern-ment reports is entitled to rank beside the one who finds sermons in stones. If the anncement incites American poets to study the Congressional Record and Patent Office reports, who can tell what revolutionary effects it may not have on the poetic literature of the future?

FROM now on Pennsylvania Republicans will understand that the task of trying to dim the brightness of Mr. Quay's halo is a useless and vain labor.

THE success of General Horses Porter in taking hold of the Grant Monument enterprise is demonstrated by the announcement that only \$147,000 more is needed to complete the fund. It is now said that the project languished heretofore because it was "no body's business"—which furnishes a severe, but not unjust, commentary on the persons who have had charge of the work for some years past. A more pertinent deduction, however, is that when a great city undertakes a public work it should make it some body's business from the start.

THERE was not so much worldly employ ment yesterday as on the Sunday previous. Five of Agent McClure's toilers were in jail.

IT is refreshing to see Republican organi like the New York Tribune making a great point of the absenteeism in the Democratic House. The absenteeism is notorious and disgraceful; but the esteemed Tribune might remember that the same evil was tolerably prominent in the previous Congress, as well ing duty is not peculiar to any one party. It s the result of the character of Congress men chosen by the party system on both

Tue determination of Italy to take part in the World's Fair shows that the cash peace offering has healed the Mafia sore.

THE prisoner's reply when arraigned be fore a court to the question whether he would plead guilty or not guilty may serve as an answer to those Philadelphia poli ticians who want to know who Quay is for "How can I tell." said the Milesian, "till I've heard the evidence?" How can Senator Quay tell until he learns at Chicago who will dis-

In Europe the Queen of May is liable to nave a bomb concealed in her drapery.

THERE was another murder in Allegheny county yesterday. This means another mouth to feed in the jail, another expensive trial, a trip to Harrisburg, a con with the Board of Pardons, but no work for the undertaker, more's the pity.

TENNESSEE is for Cleveland, but Tenni , is for Mrs. John Biddulph Martin.

Ar some of the theaters last week the number going out between acts was notably larger than usual. This is accounted for by he fact that the stuff offered under the guise of the drama simply drove the unfortunate

SCRATCH a Law and Order spy and you'll ind a polygamist,

THE deduction of the New Orleans Times Democrat from an analysis of the recent election in Louisiana, that a heavy negro vote was cast against the lottery, looks like decided vindication of negro suffrage.

CLINGING TO THE UPPER CRUST.

SENATOR STANFORD will shortly go to Surope to spend the summer. FRANK MAYO, the actor, will spend the summer in Canton, Pa., at his residence, Crockett Lodge.

GEORGE BRANDES, the eminent Danish essayist, recently delivered 23 lectures on Shakespeare in Copenhagen. MRS. ANNIE HYDE, of Fishkill Landing,

N. Y., celebrated her 103d birthday recently. She is the widow of a soldier of the war of 1812. MR. JUSTICE LAMAR is well enough once

more to go out driving, and he begins to talk of resuming his labors at the Capitol ere many days. CHIEF ENGINEER HENRY T. DOUGLASS, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, sailed for Europe Wednesday to be absent about

three months, for the benefit of his health. THE death of Dom Pedro, late Emperor of Brazil, left a vacancy in the list of (eight) foreign associates of the Academic des ciences. France, and it is likely to be filled by the election of Lord Kelvin, who as Sir William Thomson, is known as the "first physicist" in the world.

MRS. BETTIE TAYLOR DANDRIDGE, of Winchester, Va., is the daughter of President Zachary Taylor, and during his Presincy she was the lady of the White House She was then the wife of Colonel Bliss, U. S after whose death she married Mr. Philip Oundridge, whom she survives.

It is not every hunter who has the nerve take a careful photograph of a bear that s approaching him before shooting it. Lieuenant Colonel Everett, of the Queen's service, is authority for the statement that this feat was accomplished by a military friend, who carried a kodak in one hand and a rifle

M. HENRY DUVEYRIER, the African exolorer, who killed himself in Sevres last week, was the son of a well-known dramatic author. After a tour through Algeria he went into the Desert of Sahara for two years and penetrated to the heart of the Soudan, under the protection of native chiefs. Upon his return he gave the results received from the French Geographical Society a gold medal.

PRETTY LANDSCAPE GARDENING

Promised for the Eyes of the G. A. R. Vet-

erans to Feast Upon. WASHINGTON, May L-[Special.]-When the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic assemble in Washington next September for their annual reunion, the blood in their veins will be quickened by the sight of their old corps badges, under which they marched from 1861 to 1865, depicted in flowers and dec-orative plants. Under the direction of Government Landscape Gardener Brown, these badges are to be worked out in floral designs on the beautiful lawn south of the pensi office, where the rewards for valor and patriotism are quarterly distributed to the su riotsin are quarterly distributed to the sur-vivors of the late war or their representa-tives. There will be 40 flower beds, 29 of which will be devoted to depicting, in flowers, the various designs representative of the different corps badges. The most of the different corps badges. The most conspicuous or central design will be the G. A. R. badge, with flag and pendant star, crossed cannon and musket worked out carefully in flowers that will duplicate all the original colors precisely. The bed is to be 69 feet long and 15 feet wide. Some of the designs are more simple, but others are very intricate, and the artistic skill of the gardener will be taxed to the highest degree. In this age of flowering plants and brilliant-hued foliage there are great possibilities in landscape gardening, and the disties in landscape gardening, and the dis play in this connection is intended to sur-pass anything of the kind ever attempted. Many of the beds will require nice model-ing, the ground being raised to conspicu-ously show the special design above the field of badge.

MORMONS' LAND OF PROMISE

The Mexican Government Grants Privileges

to Prospective Colonies, SANTA ROSALIE, MEX., April 30 .- A Mormo colonization scheme has been perfected by which Mormon colonies will be established here and in other parts of the Republic, this city being the headquarters. The conces sions granted include exemption from Federal and State taxes for 15 years and city taxes for ten years on realty and per-sonal property, besides the export duty on all products of farm and manufactures. all products of farm and manufactures.

The municipal government also granted land licenses to the colonists for the establishment of school and industry, there being no restriction on the religion of the Mormons. This movement is expected to assume important proportions, and thousands of Mormons will flock into Mexico, a new land of promise, free from the persecutions of the laws enforced on the American side of the Rio Grande.

AN UNCANONIZED SAINT.

INDITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. -THERE is no mention in any ecclesia tical calendar, under the date of the first of May, of St. Michael Bakunin. Bakunin is of the approaches toward the supreme pro-motion of ecclesiastical sanctity. Nor is there any prospect of it. The Church is wise in that she has never

set opposite her catalogue of the blessed, any catalogue of the damned. If there were, lowever, any such list of lost souls, Bakuni would have his name in it, written in red. Nevertheless, saint or no saint, the first day of May in France, in Italy, in Russia, it a day consecrated to the memory of Michae Bakunin. A great many people in those un settled countries were yesterday meditating upon the principles which Bakunin taught. They were not for the most part people whom we would quite like to ask to dinner tour houses. Yet there was a great multitude of them. And numbers count for some-thing. And they had strenuous voices, and knew how to use them. And that is often im-pressive. A crowd of muscular and excited people, shouting unpleasant sentiments, is to be respected. All wild animals are to be respected, at least to the point of avoidance And when one considers the possibility that some of these muscular shouters have dyna mite bombs in their pockets, and a reckless willingness in their hearts to use them, feat may well be added to respect. Finally when it is realized that these dangerous ople are brothers and sisters of ours, and are crying out against outrages which they comes quite evident that St. Michael Bakunin's day is a day which may well be enployed by reflecting persons, if not in oraying, at least in serious thinking. .

A Fact Bard to Realize.

-Ir is easy, at this long distance, to treat his whole Anarchist business lightly, ough we have had our own lesson to as that all the anarchy is not separated from p by the wide ocean. Michael Bakunin has disciples even here. Just now, however, he storm center is in France. It takes, herefore, some effort to realize that there are actually at large in the world, unhanduffed, destitute of straight-lackets and un confined in hospitals for the insane men and women whose sober ideal for the immediate future is unsparing and universal destruc-tion. They would tear down all the houses, wreck the churches, ruin the mills, destroy the cities, abolish law, and bring back, i

they could, a return to savagery.

Of these people, who seem every year at
the May Day demonstrations to be coming re obtrusively to the front, Bakunin was the beginner. He was a Russian, and a mem ber of an aristocratic family. He saw the oppression of that country and the injustice that was done there: saw civilization, that is, on its worst possible side. And when he spoke he had experience of the imperial method of argument-he was put in prison. Bakunin's imprisonment emphasized his previous convictions. He had nothing to to but think, and his thoughts were not mild thoughts. The argument of imprisonment may silence, but it never convinces The best way to defeat one's own purposes to use injustice and violence

The Leader and Father of Anarchy,

-BAKUNIN'S revolutionary ideas intensi fied, so Laveleye expresses it, to a kind of religion. It was the only religion Bakunir had. He "compared himself to Prometheus, the Titan benefactor of men, chained to rock in the Caucasus by the orders o the Tsar of Olympus." Presently his imprisonment was exchanged for perpetual banishment in Siberia. Out of

Siberia this new Prometheus escaped, and made his way across the Pacific to this country, and so to England. Finally, he died in 1876, at Berne. Bakunin was the arch-Anarchist, the lead er and father of anarchy, the apostle of the doctrine of "pan-destruction." His favorite word was "amorphism," which means "with-

out any form or shape whatever." His idea was to begin over again at the beginning, to go back to the first day of creation, to the primeval chaos.

Some holders of unlucky hands of cards imagine that by taking the pack and fling-

ing it against the ceiling they will procure a more equitable distribution of aces and right bowers. This is substantially Rakunin's idea of the best way to get an answer to the prayer "Thy kingdom come."

Rayachol a Teacher of Bakunism.

-THE most prominent representative of Bakunism at present is the Anarchist Ravachol. He holds that the best way to bring about a reign of brotherly love is to blow up most of the human family with dynamite. He desires, he says, to call attention to the beneficent projects of anarchy. "I committed these outrages," he said the other day, "in order to draw the attention of the public to the needs of the Anarchists. In this way our theories will become known and it will be discovered that we are not criminals, but true defenders of the op-

The method is cartainly an effective one There is no doubt but that a judicious use of dynamite will make people think, though shether dynamite will make people love Rakunism any more than Russian prisons made Bakunin love Russin, is open to question. People in general do not care to be set to thinking in quite that fashion. However, Ravechal and the other Anarchist demon strators have at least set us to thinking We cannot well help considering what an

archy is and why it is. Anarchy, it seems, is simple destruction It has no plans, and makes no promises After most of us have had our heads blown off with dynamite, and an end has bee made to all law and all religion, there may be a better condition of things than exist at present, or there may not. No An archist can say. Indeed, according to the Alliance of the Socialist Democracy, which Bakunin founded in 1869, "all reasonings about the future are criminal, because they hinder destruction pure and simple, and fetter the progress of the revolution."

What Anarchy Wants to Perform, -"WE wish," these people say, "to destroy all States and all churches, with all their institutions and laws, religious, politi cal, juridical, financial, magisterial, academ cal economical and social, in order that all millions of poor human beings who are cheated, enslaved, overworked and exploited—having at last been delivered from their masters and benefactors, whether official or officious, whether associations or individuals-may henceforth and forever reathe in absolute freedom."

Freedom to do what? Freedom to steal rom each other, to murder each other, to blow up each other's hovels with dynamite ombs, to obey their new masters and bene factors, the secret "association of the international brothers," and finally to starve. Anarchy is a proposal to kill off all the in-dustrious people, all the capable people, all the ambitious and useful and intelligent and decent people, and let the remainder of mankind manage the affairs of the planet. Rakunin dwells with delight upon the

reign of "holy and wholesome ignorance." "The revolutionist," he says, "despises and detests existing morality. For him everyrevolution, everything is immoral that hinders it." "The Alliance declares itself It is easy to say that these people are mad. They are; they are a pack of wild lunatics. It is easy to see that they are the worst nemies that the good workingman has in the world. Every word they say is an argument against the cause of labor, Every bomb

riends all sensible people may well pray to be delivered. Anarchy the Product of Despair. -AND yet these advocates of "pan-destruction" are not really bereft of their senses. We will, assuredly, get no nearer to in understanding of them by simply dismissing them as men of depraved morals and deranged minds. It is worth while to try to understand them. They are a most significant phenonemon. They do not belong

to ancient history. It is likely that they will

they throw is a postponement of the indus

rial millennium. From such pernicious

play a larger part in the future than they have in the past. Anarchy is the product of despair. It is the inevitable consequence of economic condi-tions which appear to give a man no chance. So long as there is hope there is room for ontent. But shut hope out; thrust men

THE UNFORESEEN CERTAIN.

into the dungeons of sone Chateau d'If where there is no glimpse of the sky and no prospect of anything better than death; keep men down under such conditions that no amount of industry can lift them out of abject poverty, where they have nothing to look forward to for thomse ves or their chil-dren but work, work, work and starvation; and who, thus imprisoned and enslaved, would not turn Anarchist?

It is natural that we, who read our more ing papers with our feet on the fender, or be tween sips of coffee at well-spread breakfast tables, should be amazed at May Day demonstrations. We cannot understand them And as for trying to overturn all this comfortable course of existence, and preaching pan-destruction, why, that is sheer insanity. But it is not so mad as it seems. Not every body in the world is comfortable. A great many of our brosners and sisters have not the faintest or remotest prospect of ever even approaching comfort. They are utterly niserable. The e is not even anything that they can do to get out of misery, except to they can do to get out of misery, except to commit suicide. It is all very delightful up here in the castle, but these poor people who are locked up and forgotten down in the dungeon, who can blame them for wanting to blow up the whole great structure?

PRINTERS' OLD AGE PROVIDED FOR.

The Magnificent Outgrowth of the Famou

Childs-Drexel Fund. DENVER, May 1.—The completion and dediation of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers, at Colorado Springs, on the 63d birthday of George W. Childs, is an event great deal of interest the world over, as it is the beginning of the life of the only institu tion of its kind. Thursday, May 12, is the day set for the dedication. present Messrs. Childs and Drexel, and members of the Editorial Association, which will be on its journey to California, numbering

be on its journey to California, numbering about 200.

During the session of the International Union in Pittsburg in 1886, George W. Childs and Anthony J. Drexel, the well-known banker of Philadelphia, made an unconditional git of \$5,000 each to the union. This formed the nucleus of a fund which the union subsequently decided should be known as the "Childs-Drexel Fund," to be added to until a sufficient amount had accumulated to warrant the building of a home for printers. When the union was in annual session at Denver, three years ago, F. I. Martin and A. A. McGivneie, of Colorado Springs, made an offer to give 80 acres about a mile east of the city upon which to build the proposed home, if the union would guarantee that a building, to cost not less than \$20,000, should be erected on the site. The offer was accepted and the work was commenced without unnecessary delay.

The building is four stories in height with basement, built in the Renaissance style, and has been erected at a cost of about \$60,000. It has a frontage of 144 feet by a depth of 44, with a wing in the rear north end of 70 feet. At one end there is a round tower and at the other a square one, while over the main entrance rises a tower which adds to the imposing appearance of the structure.

A RIG ROW BREWING.

ratic Congressmen Regretting One of Their Economic Measures.

WASHINGTON, May 1 .- (Special.]-There is a big row brewing among the Democrats the House over the proposition of the Com nittee on Appropriations to make a general reduction in the salaries provided for in the egislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. The proposed reductions have not yet been agreed upon, but several members of the committee have informed their bers of the committee have informed their friends what may be expected. It did not take such news long to travel all over Washington, and the consequence is every Government official is on the anxious seat now. Some of the members of the House who voted for Mr. Holman's economic resolution at the beginning of the session are now regretting their action, and are prepared to repudiate, so far as the reduction of the salaries of the employes is concerned. aries of the employes is concerned. Congressman Shell, for instance, one of the leading Farmers' Alliance Democrats in the

leading Farmers' Alliance Democrats in the House, says there are other means of economizing than by cutting off a few dollars from the salaries of employes in the various departments of the Government, and if the intention of the Committee on Appropriations is carried out he proposes to move to chop off a slice from the salaries of Congressmen. Mr. Shell says if the Government cannot afford to pay its employes the salaries now allowed, Congressmen should also suffer a reduction. He is not a wealthy man and less able to stand a reduction than many of his associates, but insists that Congressmen who are posing as economists must take some of their own medicine.

They Must Admit a Colored Applicant and Lose Students, or Refuse and Be Sued, New York, May 30,-The question of admitting a colored man, Dr. William T. Merchant, to the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, is confronting the faculty and is unfavorably considered. Dr. Merchant has been in this city a month seeking

dmission to the school. He came here from his home in Eagle, W. Va., on the strength of correspondence assuring him that he would be admitted, though in his letters he made no mention of his color. When he reached here and his color was revealed, the faculty found the school was "too full" to receive him. Dr. Merchant placed the matter in the hands of Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, who wrote a letter to Dr. B. St. John Roosa, President of the school. Colonel Ingersoll has not received a reply to his note, as the faculty has not finally determined the matter. If the reply is unfavorable to Dr. Merchant, sult will be brought to compel the school to admit him. The reason for the disinclination of the faculty to admit Dr. Merchant, is that many students are Southerners, who would leave in a body should a colored man be admitted. He came here from his home in Eagle, W.

SHE HAS GREAT FAITH.

Rheumatic Woman Arrayed in White is Immersed in the Ohio. WHEELING, W. VA., May 1 .- [Special.]-This afternoon, in the presence of a large crowd, Mrs. Nannie E. Jewell was baptized in the river with solemn exercises, Rev. J. A. Hop-kins, of the Disciple's church, officiating. Mrs. Sewell is a member of the Methodist church. Recently she took the rheumatism a hadly that she was bent double, and her so hadly that she was considered a matter of a short death was considered a matter of a short time. She went to the Bethany Faith Cure Home in Pittsburg, and after two weeks' stay Home in Pittsburg, and after two weeks' stay was so much improved that she was considered almost well. She got the idea that she ought to be immersed, and insisted that this should be done at once. She is still weak and suffering somewhat, but attired in snowy white she walked out into the river until the water was up to her chin, and was then plunged under. The affair has caused a good itsel of comment.

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

deal of comment.

Rev. M. L. Wenkley, Berlin, Pa. Rev. M. L. Weakley, reputed to be the oldest Methodist preacher in the United States, died at his home in Berlin, Somerset county, at 1 o'clock yesterday. He was a remarkably vigorous man, yesterday. He was a remarkably vigorous man, although 95 years of age. Previous to his last illness he was never sick a day in his life. Rev. Mr. Weakley has been connected with the McKeesport conference for at least 40 years, and was one of the hest known ministers in this section of the State. He contributed frequently to the church papers, and his name is known wherever Methodism has gained a foothold.

Dr. J. Litz, Du Bols.

Dr. J. Litz, an old practitioner in Clear field county, died suddenly at his home in Du Bois Saturday evening. Death was caused by an excessive dose of chloral. The doctor had not been well for several days, and was taking the drug to relieve pain; but in the final instant did not judge the quantity right. The Odd Fellows, Grand Army and United Workmen, to which the doctor belonged, will attend the funeral Tuesday afternoon.

Conductor Frank Baers, Frank Baers, the oldest conductor on the rinha Baers, are oness conductor on the Pittsburg and Birmingham Traction line, died yes-terday, at his home, Amanda street, Mt. Oliver. He had been ill some time, suffering from asthma and consumption. He was 29 years old, and is survived by a wife and two children.

Obituary Notes,

Hence it's not down on his chin, as it were JoEL Wood died at Martin's Ferry yesterday, aged 78. He was for years Vice President of the Wheeling and Lake Eric Railroad, and afterward Philadelphia Times. JOHN STERLING died at his home near Maso town, Fayette county, Saturday morning of par-alysis. He was 70 years of age and eclebrated his golden wedding February 6.

house of Kountz Bros., dled Saturday, aged 65 years. Banker Acountz was prominent and suc-cessful in mancial affairs in the Western States and in his own city. WILLIAM C. MUSE, recently night new years agent of the Associated Press. dled at the residence of his father, Judge T. C. Muse, at Jackson, Tenn., Saturday.

fatthew Marshall on the Union Pacific Stockholders' Meeting-He Thinks the

Exploit Worthy of Approval. SPECIAL PELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, May 1.-Under the caption. Union Pacific Affairs," Matthew Marshall writes as follows for to-morrow's Sun: The result of the Union Pacific Railway

Company stockholders' meeting at Boston, Wednesday, emphasizes one of my favorite maxims, that nothing is so certain as the unoreseen. To be sure, the success of the Gould party on this occasion was not unfores strictly speaking, since it was known that they would not submit to be turned out of office without resistance, but it was so generally believed that they would resist in vain, that the contrary event was a great small majority of the votes cast, and those that turned the scale in their favor were, up to the last moment, in the hands of their op-ponents. To have snatched as they did vic-tory from the very jaws of defeat, was an exploit which has deservedly won admira-

ion, if not approval. some people are disposed to censure the holders of the 26,000 proxies which gave to Mr. Gould and his friends the control of the Mr. Gould and his friends the control of the Union Pacific property for another year at least, and to think that they ought to have voted them in the opposite direction, while some even make the charge that these proxies were sold for money. There is no ground that I can see for doubting Mr. George Gould's story that he got the proxies by the very simple expedient of proving by argument to the gentlemen who had the disposal of them that it would be for the advantage of their principals to give them to him. They may very well have come to the conclusion on the merits of the case that, as President Lincoln would have said, this was not a favorable occasion for swapping horses, and that they had better retain the team they had than try a new one.

An Easy Affair to Manage.

An Easy Affair to Manage. Whoever will take the pains to look over the report of the Union Pacific Company for 1891, just issued, will see that the successful nanagement of its affairs is no easy matter, Eight thousand and more miles of road, a capital of \$60,000,000, a debt, funded and unfunded, of more than \$140,000,000, with property and assets to balance capital and debt combined, and gross earnings of some forty old millions yearly, demand administrative talent of a considerably higher grade than talent of a considerably higher grade than that which suffices for any banking or brokerage business however large. Mr. Charles Francis Adams found the task too much for him, and left the company on the brink of going into the hands of a receiver. Under Mr. Gould's administration this catastrophe has so far been averted, whether by his endeavors or in spite of them it is not necessary to discuss, since the potentates who combined to rescue the company showed no resentment at his behavior by their votes on Wednesday, and the house or Morgan distinctly refused to exert itself against him. I should not myself like, as a stockholder in the Union Pacific, to have it controlled by a man who has so many interests adverse to its interests Pacific, to have it controlled by a man who has so many interests adverse to its interests as Mr. Gould has; but, then, I should not hold Union Pacific stock on any terms, because I never buy stocks except for the dividends they pay. Union Pacific does not pay any, and, for all I can see, will not pay any until I shall be dead and unable to collect them. Still, as a majority of the people who differ with me in this respect are willing to own the stock, and are also willing to trust Mr. Gould, I do not see why the rest of the world should object.

Kept From a Receiver's Hands. The company has, as I have said, for the present escaped going into the hands of a receiver. By making an assignment of all its available assets to trustees for the benfit of unsecured creditors to the amount of \$18,000,000, it has obtained a respite of years, of which less than one year has expired, in which to extricate itself from it embarrassments. At the end of that period

embarrassments. At the end of that period it will again have to face the same exigency and its fate will depend entirely upon the value and salability of the securities, by the use of which it has lately so happily staved off bankruptcy.

It was conceded, when the trust of these securities was made, that they would not readily bring enough to pay the amount for which they are pledged, and it was, moreover, asserted that even if they would do so, it would be ruinous to scatter them among numerous small purchasers, instead of keeping them together as a compact whole. ing them together as a compact whole Whether it will be otherwise when the three vears' trust expires the event will decide. This, however, is a matter of small importance compared with that of the company's gigantic debt to the United States Government, and to its first mortgage bondholders, which matures in installments, beginning in 1893—the next year after the maturity of the three years' trust just created—and end-ing in 1899. To the Government it will be liable to be called upon to pay, commencing in 1895, a sum which, on June 30, 1891, amounted to \$51.881,691, and which is increas-ing by about \$1,00,000 every year, so that in 1898, when the bulk of it becomes due, it will be nearly \$60,000,000.

Millions to Be Prepared For,

The first mortgage bonds, which are a prior lien to the Government debt, amount to \$33,500,000, and mature from 1896 to 1899, naking altogether \$93,500,000, for which pay ment must be provided or delay obtained ment must be provided or delay obtained not later than 1899. This, too, is independent of a number of smaller debts on branch and collateral lines which it is quite as important to take care oct. Obviously, thething to aim at is to get the time of payment of the principal of the debt I speak of extended upon the best terms that can be made with the holders of it.

As to the \$33.500,000 of first mortgage bonds the question is morely one of the rate of in-

the question is merely one of the rate of in terest. The bonds are in the hands of in terest. The bonds are in the hands of investors who would much rather not be paid off, provided they felt sure of their income, and who, if they had to decide the question to-day, would probably take 5 per cent per annum, and perhaps less, in place of the 6 per cent, which they now get. The \$90,000,000 debt to the Government, representing the subsidy bonds issued from 1805 to aid the building of the road, stands in a different position. Oddly enough, while it is due to a creditor which, until lately, having had more revenue than it has known how to spend, has anticipated its own maturing debt at a premium virtually producing it only 2 per annum on the money employed for the purpose, and would therefore, presumably, jump at the offer of anything above 2 per cent rather than accent payabove 2 per cent rather than accept ment of the principal. All efforts to tiate with it an extension of time of pay nent have so far proved fruities

Very Nearly Law Several Times, Bills for the purpose that have several times been recommended to Congress by the Interior and the Treasury Departments have once or twice become pretty near passing, but they have all failed finally, and for the present none is even talked of, not withstanding that the Commissioner o Railroads, in a report to the Secretary of Interior, made only last November, repeat Interior, made only last November, repeats his recommendation that the debt of the Union Pacific and of all the other subsidized railroad companies be refunded, and suggests the appointment of a commission by the Government to investigate the whole matter and devise some plan which shall at once secure to the Government its dues and yet not criping the companies. yet not cripple the companies.

It is an interesting question what the Government can do, and what it is likely to do. in case no arrangement is agreed upon for extending the time of payment of its claim against the subsidized railroad companies pon terms which they will accept.

A ROUND OF POLITICAL GOSSIP.

Tue Harrisonian breezes continue shift ing and variable. The Reed, of Maine, is no haken by them,-New York World TAMMANY rules New York City: Tammany rules New York State. The burning question is, Shall Tammany rule the United State?-Boston Traveller.

DEMOCRATIC newspapers don't seem to

like the Albany platform. They will dislike it more every succeeding day from now until election. And that's the beauty of it. -New York Tribune. UNLIKE his predecessor, long-bearded Senator Peffer as yet is not hurting the country's feelings by talking too much.

Ir Reed, of Maine, announces himself as a candidate for President it is to be hoped that Mr. Blair, of New Hampshire, will have the good taste to withdraw. New England must keep within bounds .- New York Advertiser.

AUGUSTUSKOUNTZ, of the New York banking In ten years under protection the num ber of workers employed in manufacturing establishments in Cleveland has increased from 21,524 to 53,349, while the wages paid au-nually have grown from \$8,502,985 to \$30,423, 695 The electors of Obio have good reasons for voting for Republicanism and prot to home industries.—Pautucket Times.

THE READING'S ANSWER.

Its Lawyers Claim That the Recent Deal Does Not Violate the Constitut

Harrisburg, May 1.—Attorney General Hensel having ruled the numerous defen-dants in the suit against the so-called Reading combine "to plead, answer or demure," they have responded by doing all three. The Philadelphia and Beading Railroad Company, over the signatures of its counsel M. E. Olmstead and W. B. Lamberton, o Harrisburg: George F. Baer, of Reading, and Thomas Hart, Jr., and John G. Johnson, o Philadelphia, has submitted a separate a the railroads and branches owned or cot trolled by it in Pennsylvania, and also all the roads and branches owned or controlled by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and denying emphatically that these two sys tems are parallel and competing within the meaning of the Constitution of Pennsyl-

The leasing of the Lehigh Valley lines by the Reading is admitted, but the answe claims that the agreement was distinctly authorized by the charters of the two cor panies and that it is not in any way in co flot with the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania. The answer admits that the Port Reading Railroad Company, a corporation of New Jersey, has leased the Central Railroad of New Jersey, but denies that the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company owns the whole or a majority of the capital stock of the Port Reading Company, but on the contrary avers that the entire stock of that company is held by a construction company, and that the lease is fully authorized by the laws of New Jersey, where the respective parties thereto are located.

The answer is very full and complete as to allegations contained in the Attorney General's bill of complaint believed to be material: but the company demurs to sundry of said allegations, particularly as to the relations of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, the Lehigh Valley Coal Company and the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, contending that, if all of the Attorney General's allegations are true, they, nevertheless, do not constitute any violation of law or public policy.

The separate answer and demurrer of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company by its counsel, Francis I. Gowen and M. E. Olmsted, attested by John R. Fanshawe, Secretary, is substantially the same as that of the Reading. It denies that its lines parallel the Reading. The Philadelphia and Reading Coal Company and illed a similar denurrer. The Port Pennsylvania. The answer admits that th

ing. It denies that its lines parallel the Reading.

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal Company filed a similar demurrer. The Port Reading Railroad Company files a separate answer, stating that it is a corporation of the State of New Jersey; that its railroad is within that State; that its capital stock is not the property of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, but is owned by a comstruction company, and that its officers and agents are in no way under the direction or control of the Philadelphia and Reading except as from a community of interest they are or may be willing to conduct the operations of the two companies in harmony; but the two corporations are, in law, separate, in dependent and distinct.

The lease of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey is declared to be "a valid, lawful and subsisting contract between two corporations of the State of New Jersey, which cannot in any manner infringe or violate the Constitution of the State of Peonsylvania, nor in any manner be controlled or affected thereby."

Pennsylvania, nor in any manner be con-trolled or affected thereby."

The same counsel filed a separate answer for the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Com-pany, which admits that it owns the Lehigh

and Susquehanna Railroad, which is leased to the Central Railroad Company of New to the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, but denies that it was a party to the agreement whereby that road was leased to the Port Raading Railroad Company. The same counsel enter a piea for the Lenigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, denying that the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad has leased or acquired control of its mines, collieries, etc. The papers will be filed with the court to-morrow morning.

HARRISON MUST TAKE CARE

The Civil Service Reform League to Have s Smelling Committee Abroad. BALTIMORE, May 1.—The following supple mentary resolutions, introduced by Mr. Rose, of the Maryland Association, was

adopted by the convention of the National Civil Service Reform League before its ad-WHEREAS. Violations and attempts to violate those sections of the civil service reform act which are intended to prevent the levying of assessments for political purposes upon office holders are usually more frequent and audacious during a Pres ntal campaign than at other times, now be it Resolved That the President of the Nation Resolved, That the President of the Nationa Civil Service Reform League be and is hereby re quested to appoint a committee of five persons whose duty it shall be to inquire as prountily an as thoroughly as they may have means and oppor-tunity for so doing into all reports of violations or attempted violations of the law intended to pre-attempted violations of the law intended to prevent the levying of political assessments amo officeholders; and whenever such reports shall a pear to them to be well founded they shall, aft having obtained the approval of the President the Lessue, furnish the information they have the United States Civil Service Commissioners, I District Attorney for the United States for the di trict in which such violations or attempted violations of the district of the di-tions abail in their orphion, have taken place.

District Attorney for the United States for the district in which such violations or attempted violations shall, in their opinion, have taken place, or to the public, whichever one of said lines of action shall in any particular case seem to the committee and the President of the League most judicious; and be it further.

Resolved, That each association in the League be and the same hereby is requested to appoint promptly a committee of its own members to cooperate with and assist the committee of this League in the performance of the duties by these resolutions imposed upon them. Be it further Resolved, That the committee of the League shall report to the next annual meeting of the League shall report to the next annual meeting of the League, the result of its inquiries, together with such suggestions, if any, for the semendment of the law as the observation and experience of the committee may convince them will rend to make the law a more effective instrument for attaining the object for which it was intended. The League committee will be promptly The League committee will be promptly appointed by President Curtis.

ITALY WILL TAKE PART.

The Government Will Exhibit at the Fair Through Chambers of Commerce. Rows May L-The Minister of Agricultpre and Commerce of Italy has issued a circular, announcing that the Government will officially take part in the Chicago Exposition, through the various chambers of commerce in Italy, but not directly. The circular says the Government will give its moral support and patronage to the exhibi-tion of Italian products, and a ship of war will be designated to transport the exhibits to New York. The Committee on Fine Arts, already formed, will constitute a section of the committee. The Government assumes five-sixths of the expenses of transporta-tion to New York, and the Chamber of Com-

merce of Rome one-sixth.

A dispatch from Panama says: W. E. Safford, World's Fair Commissioner to Peru, leaves by the steamer Newport to-day for the United States. Mr. Safford has been for some days on the Isthmus, advancing the interests of his commission. He has catalogued and packed the valuable collection. of antiquities, pottery, gold and sliver work which Bishop Peralta has kindly places at the service of the commission for exhibi-tion at Chicago.

GROVER THE PIRST FREE TRADER.

An Interesting Historic Fact Recalled by Democratic Orator. New York Sun.1 President Captain Alexander Coke's ad-

dress to a newly organized Democratic Tar-

iff Reform Club in Richmond contained this timely assertion of an historic fact: The Democratic party is not now and has not been in any period in its history since the adoption of the Federal Constitution a free trade party. The first four Democratic Presidents, Jeferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson, approved and championed the principle of protection. In fact, there was never a free trade President until Grover Cleveland, and he probably never comprehended the sub-ject, or even appreciated the import of his

nal tariff message in 1897 HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF.

Ingersoll Speaks in Cincinnati Just Where He Gained His Fame for Eloquence. Cincinnati, May 1. - [Specia:]-Colone Robert G. Ingersoll to-night lectured to a large audience in Music Hall, on "Myths and Miracles." This was the first time in the history of the hall that it was ever used on Sunday for a lecture other than on religious topics.

There was another peculiarity of the lecture. It was delivered only a few feet from

the spot where, 16 years ago, lacking a few days, Colonel Ingersoil gained fame in a single speech, when he rominated James G. Blaine for the Presidency in the most cloquent nominating speech ever made. Some Great Men Live There

Oakland Times.]

A New York man has brought suit against his wife for "her failure to support him." They have great men in the Empire State.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-Indians and negroes in Panama are on

the outs and may go to war. -About half the States in the Union

ermit marriage between first cous -Bonham, Tex., had a water spout Friday which caused such a flood as to drive the people from their houses.

-At Bombay all the Hindoo sentries salute any passing black cats, thinking it possibly the soul of an English officer. -An alarm clock in a bride's pocket in

New York the other day struck just as the preacher was finishing the ceremony. -At Harriston, Miss., a negro was hanged 35 minutes and when his body was cut down he was found to be still alive.

-According to the report of the Depart-

ment of Health for 1890 there are 68,311 females earning their livelihood in Chicago. -Prof. Snow, chancellor of the University of Kansas, at Topeka, advocates the destrue tion of chinch bugs by spreading a parasit

-Nearly all semi-civilized races believe that prior to taking a drink the serpent vomits up all its venom, for fear of poison-ing itself should any be swallowed. -Recently compiled statistical figures

show that the debts of the world at the 1st of June, 1890, minus sinking funds and includ-ing local foreign debts, amounted to \$30,400,-000,000, -The burial mounds of sand in Florida

are rapidly disappearing in consequence of the way in which they are disturbed by treasure-seeking natives and relic-hunting -One mode, according to a story, of sell-

A person, on payment of a story, of sell-ing torquoises at Nishni is, if true, curious. A person, on payment of a fixed sum is allowed to plunge his hand into a bag full of them, and to become the possessor of the bagful. -A Berlin shoemaker has invented an rtificial stone sole for footwear. It is made

of a solution of some kind of patent cement and pure white quartz sand. A pair of such soles will last for years on any pave-ment, and are said to be elastic and easy on the feet. -It is only recently that people have

been permitted to ascend the rock and signal station at Gibraltar. Since last November the British military, with their families, and persons connected with the British navy have been permitted to visit this fine look--The Greeks, the Romans and the Ha-

brews, as well as many of the Oriental nations, believed the serpent to be the wisest of any of God's creatures. One species, they affirmed, the cerastes, made it a point to hide in the sand along well-traveled paths, where he could bite the horse and thus get -Ou January 18, 1890, Poweshiek county Iown, offered a bounty of 10 cents a head

for gopher scalps. The result was that the incredible number of 140,000 were trapped and paid for in Poweshiek county during 11 months of the year ending December, 1890. The gopher pockets were taken instead of their scalps, and the price paid for 140,000 pockets by one county amounted to \$14,000. -A company has been formed at Christiania, Norway, to reproduce as a seaworthy vessel, which can be sailed across the ocean, an exact model of the old Viking boat, dis

covered some years ago in an ice fac. The original boat is 80 feet long and 17 feet wide across the bow. It will be brought across the Atlantic and shown here in proximity to the Columbus Santa Maria. -R. R. Bowker, the microscopist and general investigator, says that wool is a kind of hair, and that hair is simply a species of plant rooted in the skin of animals. Through the whole range of human, plant, goat's hair and sheep's wool, however, nature shows such close gradations that it would be difficult to draw an exact line or to distinction beyond a question of doubt between

-Ed. A. Babcock, of North Stonington, Conn., while crossing his rocky farm met an odd and brilliant looking snake of a species that was believed to be extinct in Connectithat was believed to be extinct in Connecti-cut, and after a lively chase emptured it. It is a little fellow, not half grown, and is black, except that a broad golden band encircles its neck. It belongs to the gold-banded racer species, which grow to be ten or fifteen feet long, and are swift and feroclous. -Among the curiosities in the Maine

State prison is a dress that one of the prisoners, who attempted to escape recently, had made as a disguise. At different times the man, who worked in the carriage trimming shop, secreted small bits of flannel, which he sewed together from which he fashioned the back by way of adornment. The but-tons are made from harness trimmings and bits of leather. -The present seal of the city of Change was adopted in June, 1854. It consists of

two circles, under which are the "City of Chicago, Incorporated March 4. "City of Chicago, Incorporated Marca 4, 1837." Within the inner circle is a shield emblazoned with a sheaf of grain. Over the shield an infant reposes on a sea shell. At the left is an Indian with a bow and arrow and on the right a ship in inil sail. Beneath is a scroll inscribed "Urbs in Horte" (a city in a garden). -The Chinese in Australia, though they ere hated by the Australians, are showing

what can be done by land culture. The Cal fornians, in their large wheat-growing tracts, produce 15 bushels of wheat growing tracts, produce 15 bushels of wheat to the acre, the Englishman 27 bushels to the acre, the Scotchman 33, the English allotment holder 45 to 50, the Chinese, with his carerul use of every available drop of manure, and his painstaking care for each clod of ground, would produce about 100 bushels to the acre. -The digging up of mammoth remains in the heart of London seems incongruous, yet this has just been done by the workmen on

a sewer, who, at the cepth of 22 feet from the surface, came upon remains of a mam moth and other prehistoric animals. Two large tusks were met with lying near together, along with other bones belonging to the same animal. A portion of one of these tusks was brought to the surface and it was found to measure at its thickest part nearly two eet in circumference. -The Portland fishing schooner Hattie Mand was hauled out on the marine railway last week for painting and cleaning, and a was found that she needed a new garbon strake-the plank next to the keel. When the old plank was taken off a curious discov-

a sewer, who, at the depth of 22 feet from the

ery was made. A cobblestone, weighing a couple of pounds, had rolled between the planking and the ceiling of the vessel, and from constant motion with the rolling and through the schooner had nearly worm through the plank in one spot. ONLY A LAUGHING MATTER.

Some tourists in the Alps asked some epherds whom they met near a hut:
"Can we sleep in this hut over night?" "Certainly," was the reply, "but you must do it by daytime, for we sleep in it ourselves at night."

Texas Siftings. If I had a motor that wouldn't go, Do you s'pose I'd abandon it? O, no, not I'd stock it for a million or two and then Live like Reely on my trusting fellow-men

"Now, Johnny," said Johnny's father, "I want you to go back to Mr. Parker, and tell him you didn't mean to ring his door-bell and run way."
"I can't papa." 'Hut you must. It was very naughty of you to

"I know that; but I did mean to do it, and I don't think I ought to tell Mr. Parker a story." He wrote a play, but found that it

Was not the proper stuff; The hero was a gentleman; The villain was a "tough," He changed it: made the villain sleek: The hero poorly clad;
And soon both dollars and applause

"So your John has got religion?" "Well, he hasn't exactly got religion, so to peak, but he walts at the church door for his girl very Sunday night. + New York Press. Mrs. Fleecy-Young Dudeleigh said to-

night that he thought the ways of English society were simply charming.

Mr. Fleecy-We'd better watch Dudeleigh and ec that he doesn't steal any of your jeweis .-Help a man out of trouble, and though he'll

forget Your kindness as soon as his trouble is o'er,-If ever again in a hole he should get, Ah! then he will think of you kindly once more,

"I'm going to change my laundress." "Why so?"
"She's lost that dude customer of hers whose

swell shirts I used to get by mistake, "-Hor