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PITTSBURG, SUNDAY, MAY 22, 1892.

#### WRICH IS THE TRUTH?

The hearing in the equity suit of the independent contractors against the members of the Builders' Exchange yesterday, brought out two radically differing statements. The question which of these statements is true determines the legality or illerality of the acts of the Exchange,

On the part of the complainants, affidavits are made of various cases in which, it is stated, refusals to furnish materials were based clearly and avowedly on the fact that the complainants were not members of the Exchange. On the other hand, respondents reply with affidavits to the effect that the Exchange does not require members to refuse material to outsiders, and that sales are made to buyers outside the Exchange.

itself down to the question which of these statements is correct. But, as a public 15 per cent, and last year the matter, there is another thing to be said THE DISPATCH has frequently pointed out to the members of the Builders' Exchange that if they were not, as reported, oper- steel the increase of our importance has ating a combination to restrict the natural right of every citizen to buy material they steel output was 16 per cent of the total; should take an early opportunity to cor- in 1885 it had swelled to 21 per cent; in reet these reports. Their answer shows 1890 it reached 30 per cent; and last year that they now recognize that such a boy- Pittsburg turned out a little more than 35 ing cannot be justified before the law. try. A change in the method of reporting Yet the fact is that they have for some time permitted publications, apparently on their authority, to the effect that they were enforcing exactly that boycott, to stand without the slightest contradiction.

have been authoritatively and emphatically denied long ago. The question cannot fail to suggest itself whether the Exchange the lever of a reputation for enforcing its case is misrepresented in their answer before the courts.

### A BAD DAY FOR MCCLURE.

The Court's action yesterday in upholding the jury's verdict and insisting on Mc-Clure's payment of costs, while it was no more than was to be expected, emphasized the fact that his partial acquittal was due man Rohe's decisions against newsdealers, when the cases came up on appeal before Judges Collier and Slagle.

Public opinion is most emphatically opposed to both the aims and the methods employed by the Law and Order Society in these cases, and such utter disregard of the people's wishes and sense of right is distinctly contrary to public policy.

### THE CHANGE OF HATTON,

The attitude taken yesterday by ex-Postmaster General Frank Hatton in his Washington paper in regard to the ambition of Secretary Blaine and his probable willingness to accept an unanimous nomination is remarkable for two reasons.

In the first place it indicates a desire to encourage the candidacy of Mr. Blaine. This is in striking variance with the bitter attacks made by Mr. Hatton's paper on the Secretary during the high tide of the Chilean imbroglio. At that time Mr. Blaine was charged with being a tool of ex-Mayor Grace and the nitrate ring and a direct snub was given to any sort of

Blaine boom whatever. Of late Mr. Hatton has turned against Mr. Harrison and has endeavored to congeal his iciness still further. There was a time when Mr. Hatton's Post was regarded as the organ of the Administration and it was even charged that the President smote the Secretary through this medium. Mr. Hatton as a gymnast has succeeded Mr. Hatton as a Jeremiah.

All this is significant, because as a politician the Washington editor is admittedly strewd and well-informed and his closest friends are still sufficiently near to President Harrison to be considered his ablest champions in the renomination contest.

# THE PROSPECT FOR HOME RULE.

The announcement that the English Cabinet has fixed June 20 for the dissolution of Parliament indicates that the issue of Home Rule, which was fought nearly seven years ago, will be tried over again in the latter half of this year. It has been evident for about a year that the Salisbury ministry was a waiting some turn in foreign affairs which would enable it to appeal to the pride of the British people, and thus that direction, however; and the ministry

them than any gain that they can possibly hope for.

It has been evident from the by-elections of the past year that a decided change has come over English public sentiment on the question of Home Rule since the election of 1886. In that year the proposition suffered wreck against the prejudices of the English middle class. Every year since then a broader and clearer view of the subject has been gained. Every local election has shown the effect of discussion of the issue. While the exact results may be a matter of dispute, it is evident that the most imminent peril to the final triumph of Home Rule is in the division of the Irish party. The continued spectacle of a factional fight among the Home Rulers will furnish a handle to their ene mies that nothing else can give. The Irish members should understand that their own quarrels are now the most dan-

gerous element to their own cause. The prospect of the Parliamentary election should force the Home Rule members to drop their personal disputes and come together on the platform of Ireland's welfare. It would be a dark record if Ire-70 land's own representatives should throw away the chance of victory.

PITTSBURG'S MANUFACTURING RANK. Mr. Swank's report on iron and steel production for 1891, which has just reached us in its complete form, have an interesting bearing on the relation of the iron production of Allegheny county to the rest of the country. The figures of production for the whole United States, showing a falling off in pig iron, steel and rolled iron, of about 10 per cent from the unexampled totals of 1890, have already been published. The full figures, however, enable us to make a comparison of the output of Pictsburg's industries with the entire industry.

In the first place, the recent talk of other iron-producing localities, notably certain pig iron districts supplanting Pittsburg, is fully answered by the fact that while there was in 1891, a 10 per cent reduction in the total output of pig iron, rolled iron and steel, Pittsburg did not only hold her own; she actually increased her output of pig iron and steel. Her product of pig iron in 1890 was 1,497,786 tons: in 1891. 1.635.531 tons. In steel the total for 1890 was 1,447,920 tons: for 1891 it was 1,542,-921 tons. The fact appears, therefore, that so far from being supplanted, Pittsburg's lead in pig iron and steel was marked by increase in 1891. In rolled iron our total yielded to the general tendency, being decreased from 1,692,159 tons in 1890 to 1,487,070 tons in 1891. No section can equal this showing. There is something of an increase in the pig iron production of Tennessee; but no section can show the general increase of product in a year

of shrinkage that is displayed in Allegheny

The leadership of our community in the

output of iron and steel and its constant increase is best illustrated by the percentages at various periods. In 1880 Allegheny county produced 7 per cent of the pig iron product of the country, which was about the proportion established during the preceding decade. In 1885 our The decision of the suit thus resolves pig iron product increased to 1134 per cent; in 1890 it was nearly record of that remarkable production was beaten by turning out 1714 per cent of the pig iron product of the country. In been even more marked. In 1880 our per cent of the steel product of the counthe totals of rolled iron makes it difficult pended in procuring substitutes. This to extend the comparison so far on that product; but we can state generally that Allegheny county produced about 16 per cent of the rolled iron of the country up If these reports were untrue they should | to 1880; by 1885 her proportion had risen to 20 per cent, and in 1890 and 1891 it was

about one-third. permitted them to stand in order to gain that any other section is displacing this mony of every camp of instruction that orders by illegal means, or whether the and steel manufacturing, the increase in provision went into effect depreciated try, but also retrograded in its proportion of product. The introduction of railroad competition about 1880 started the gain in | recognized here at the close of the war, as our standing which reveals its effects in it is recognized in every country which rather to legal technicalities than to the increased proportion of 1885. From depends on conscription for efficient milimoral innocence of the charge on which he | that date to 1890 the natural gas era was was tried. This blow at McClure and his influential in putting our industries far in no purchase of exemption from military crooked systems was still further strength. the lead. But the proportion for 1891 duty. ened by the reversal of several of Alder- shows that we have kept the lead even without natural gas. We see in this expansion the fact that transportation and the men who purchased this exemption fuel have been its greatest factors. If we can solve the fuel problem, and open more remarkable than this.

ment as respect for elders.

UNDERGRADUATE OMNISCIENCE. Owing either to the over-stimulating influences of Senator Leland Stanford's im- money paid for their own benefit would mense University in California, or to the highly fresh nature of the adolescent ernor Flower signed this bill in pursuance population of the Pacific coast, the stu- of an ante-election bargain by which he dents of that seat of learning are making got the votes of 15,000 of the people benethemselves conspicuous. Not content fited by it. If this is true it is an arrant with the classic example of the Eastern case of purchasing votes with public institutions in giving exclusive glory to physical culture, they have plunged into social ethics, and have set out to overturn religion, abolish marriage, and do away with any such mediæval and effete senti-

This is, at least, the inference to be drawn from the contents of a recent University magazine which published for the delectation of the undergraduate eye a photogravure of the exceedingly French picture of a Turkish Pasha who is making purchases for his harem. In this organ of invenile scholasticism we are informed, on the subject of religion, that it "is a barbaric institution revised to date. and is not now "even ornamental." "The intelligent, wellbalanced young people of to-day,' the youthful dogmatist goes on to say, under the impression that he is speaking of himself, "are not religious; they are beyond it." Having thus given religion its coup de grace he proceeds to wipe out marriage. We are informed that "first love is a children's disease" and that "the tragedies of children change the soul in degree of depth of soul." After this but one more superstition remains to be wiped out, which is done as follows: "We respect our elders most when we are young and least resemble them; we re

more like them." The freshman who produced this yawp justified his title. After he reaches the rank of "wise fool" in the second year of college life, we may hope for some mitigaput the domestic issue in the background. tion of his vernal bumptiousness; and a There has been no gain by the delay, in lurking doubt may appear in his pronouncement on social institutions whether have evidently perceived that to prolong he knows so much more than all the rest the spectacle of holding on to office until | of the world put together. The display of the last gasp will inflict more injury on callow dogmatism indicates that either the

spect them least when we are older and

scholastic atmosphere of the Stanford University is of unique composition or else that there is a crying need for moral as well as mental discipline among the youth

of California. From the fact that the faculty are reported to be horrified at this outbreak, we are permitted to infer that it is the latter. It is to be hoped that the educators will not rest satisfied with being horrified. If these half-fledged destroyers of the social status had been in the hands of the educators of the past generation, they would shortly have perceived the wisdom of humility with regard to their own omniscience.

# The idiosyncrasies of special legislation

are strikingly illustrated by an examina tion into the acts chartering and amending the charters of the Smithfield and Tenth street bridges over the Monongahela river, summarized in an article elsewhere. It is shown by this examination that in the case of both these bridges the intent of the legislation was that they should eventually become free. Throughout a long series of acts bearing on the organization of the companies, extending the time for the construction of their bridges and authorizing the issue of securities, the object was kept steadily in view of ultimately releasing them from tolls. Indeed, the provisions of one act warrant the inquiry whether \$50,000 of State funds was or was not invested in the Smithfield street bridge for the forwarding of the same purpose. There is no question that if the provisions of the original charters had been carried out in good faith, those bridges would be public property to-day.

But in addition to the well-known corporate devices for preventing a public sinking fund from accruing, the resort to special legislation was especially effective. During the period when the Pennsylvania Legislature furnished special acts to order, measures were obtained simply repealing the provisions for exemption from tolls. Nothing was offered as a substitute for the public interest in the bridges so taken away. No excuse appears for the negation of the settled condition of the acts under which the bridge companies had re-

ceived their privileges. The people who now urge the necessity of free bridges may discover in this record what might new exist in that line if they had in the past elected representatives who were more careful to serve the interests of the people.

#### CENSUS REVELATIONS.

Yesterday's proceedings before the Census Investigating Committee continued the revelation of a mismanagement that has rendered the statistics gathered utterly unreliable. It is bad enough that public money should be thrown away wholesale in an effort to extract information on useless subjects owing to a foreigner's ignorance. It is worse still that the tactics used to manufacture statistics ! should be shown to be such as to remove all possibility of faith therein.

The census under proper administration information on matters of national importance. Under the conditions which are being exposed more clearly every day it has been made simply an outlay for the waste of national funds, and its results are fit for nothing but the waste basket. The whole performance is a discredit not only to those directly responsible, but to the nation which permitted it.

AN UNWARRANTABLE PROPOSITION Governor Flower, of New York, has signed a bill providing that men drafted to a repayment of the money they exproposition is contrary to public policy and should receive universal condemna tion.

Every impartial observer of the war knows that the policy of allowing men of means to hire substitutes was a bad one A large share of the recruits thus obtained Besides this signal refutation of the idea | was of low character, and it was the testicommunity from its supremacy in iron the reinforcements obtained after this our proportion of output conveys in its | fifty per cent in reliability. Beyond that dates another very pertinent lesson. the principle was of a vicious character. In the years from 1874 to It meant simply that persons of means 1879, Pittsburg not only suffered from enough to hire substitutes should be perthe general depression of the iron indus- mitted to escape the duty of military service in defense of the country which ought to be imposed on all alike. It was tary organization, that there should be

But the viciousness of that policy is increased ten-fold by the proposition that shall now receive their money back. The money was not expended for public bene water transportation to the lakes, the fit. It was paid to relieve the payers from future may show a record of growth even | the duty imposed on them of defending the Government in its time of need. That they could escape that duty by the payment of money was an obnoxious class privilege; that they should get back the be simply a job. It is reported that Gov. money.

> Two victories in succession failed to break the force of habit, and our players suffered defeat once again in Chicago yesterday.

F. A. BANCROFT complained of the ab sence of published reasons for his transference from the position of Librarian to the State Department to the Counsulship of Brunswick. The result is a most scathing letter from Blaine and a request that his comination for the Consulship should be withdrawn. Mr. Bancrott is probably now in a fit mood to sympathize with the parrot that was sorry it spoke.

FLOWER'S boom is outgrowing its strength, and it will be wilted before it reaches maturity and blossoms in a nomina

HARRISON'S request that Cabinet ministers and other high Federal officials shall be olis may be taken as an indication that he desires to avoid all appearance of evil rather than as an expression of his wish to abstain from the evil itself.

MCCLURE is suffering from a rapid decline, and is a fit object for a pity strongly flavored with contempt.

VERY various explanations are offered as the motives for Lord Salisbury's sensational speech. But it remains inexplicable, and the only thing certain about it is that he will lose rather than gain strength by it in the approaching general election.

WITH a much further continuance of this weather straw hats will be sold cheap as slightly shop worn.

FROM some passages in his book dealing with would-be rival pugilists it appears that Sullivan's pen can strike nearly as hard as racy.

his hig right arm. His literary style is more

EFFICIENT hose pipes are the first neces ary for strengthening the Fire Department WHEN the annoyances of bootblacks

who impede pedestrians, when they do no force them into the gutter. THERE is no total eclipse of the sun scheduled to signalize Tuesday's execution.

have been banished from the streets, some notice might be taken of the adult loafers

Ir is rather difficult to understand the logic of a mother who describes her husband both a madman and a drunkard" and yet hopes that his life may be spared for the sake of her children.

THE fair sex should feel quite at home mong the World's Fair exhibits.

THE repulse of a mob of would-be lynchers by the police at Nashville, Tenn., reflects credit on the victors. Such armed resistance to lawless outbreaks should be more frequent.

player with a glass arm. WHEN payment of costs devolves on them Law and Order people may gradually awake to a realization of the fact that perecutions are somewhat expensive.

THE public soon see through a ball

HILL's magnetism appears to be of the kind which repels.

By announcing June 20 as the date for the dissolution of Parliament, the Tory Government of England appears to be seek ing to make virtue of necessity.

Young men should learn to swim before going West.

THE relay bicycle race emphasizes the ecessity for relaying most of the roads ridden over. Some of them would have to be newlayed rather than relayed.

#### PERSONAL POINTERS.

PROF. CHILD, of Harvard, is the foremost American authority on the English lan-

THE one hundred and forty-second anniversary of the birth of Stephen Girard was fam celebrated at Girard College, Philadelphia, arou

GOVERNOR CHASE, of Indiana, is preacher as well as a politician, and kisses nore babies every year than any other man in the State. THURSDAY, May 5, was the anniversary

of the birth of the ex-Empress Eugenie and of the death of Napoleon I. Eugenie is now 66 years old, and Napoleon has been dead 71 years. DR. FITHIAN, of New Jersey, seems to carry the banner as the oldest Freemason and Samuel Foreman, of Greensburg, Ind., is

said to be the cidest Odd Fellow west of the Alleghenies. PROF. ROBERT ELLIS THOMPSON. D. D. f the University of Pennsylvania, has been offered the Presidency of Lake Forest University in Illinois, but it is understood he

will decline the offer. PORFIRIO DIAZ has already been thrice elected President of Mexico, in 1876, in 1884 and in 1888. He is about to be elected again, would have been an invaluable source of and does not hold out any encouragement to agyone to run in 1896.

> Tur late Historian Freeman had a great liking for architectural sketches, and at his death had accumulated a large collection of drawings made by himself of notable buildngs in England and on the Continent. THE Emperor William is to sail his

yacht, the Meteor, in the contest for the Queen's cup at Cowes next August. The

he was also fond of Ouida. MAYOR GRANT, of New York, would not attract great attention in a crowd. He is of

#### features of the American type. ONE OF THE DAY DREAMS.

nedium height, he has a medium length of

Difficulties That Stand in the Way of Conveying Electrical Power,

The twentieth century is about to dawn on the world, and still Niagara Falls have not been "utilized." This is one of the disanointments of science. The hope was born almost 50 years ago that the Niagara water power could be made useful to the whole Yankee nation. When it became known that electricity could be made a means for the transmission of mechanical power, and when it was well established that mechanical power was easily transmissible into electricity, the conclusion was hastily jumped at that a great center like Niagara was also to become the center of industrial power. That a great mistake has been made s proved by the fact that Niagara and other great waterfalls still continue in a state of nature, unused by the cunning of man. There is much talk, even in this month of May, 1892, to the same effect, and the newspapers are telling the wonderful things that Niagara Falls are going to do. It is safe to say that Niagara and all other

greater water powers of the world will continne to waste their strength as they have done in the past. The hope of a wide diffusion of mechanical power by means of electricity lies in a fundamental misconception of the laws of electricity. The common idea is that electricity's first law is that of running, as water runs down hill. On the contrary, electricity is as sluggish as water and has to be forced from one place to another. The common idea is that if you place electricity on a copper wire, it will at once start off and never stop until it is intercepted by some uncongenial elements. The majority of people think that if the ialls of Niagara would only convert their power into electricity, that electrical energy could be tapped from Maine to Texas as if it were a reservoir in the clouds. Not so. Electricity has to be pumped from one place to another by the expenditure of power. The difficulty of getting electricity from Niagara to New York City is the same as that of getting water from Cairo to the heart of Sahara. Theoretically, both are possible: practically, the machinery does not exist to perform the work. An electrical dynamo is a pump. It performs only the work that it has the strength to perform. If overstrained, it breaks, bursts or burns out. Let us hear no more of the utilization of Niagara Falls for the diffusion of mechanical energy. The thing is impracticable. It takes power to transmit power. When the gun is invented that can withstand the strain of shooting around the world, the time will shoot electricity from Niagara Falls to San Francisco. off and never stop until it is intercepted by

# GREW FAT IN ITS GRAVE

A Little Tond, Entombed Four Years Ago, Hops Out a Monster in Size.

BEAVER FALLS, May 21 .- [Special.]-There is on exhibition at the drug store of Dr. Bruce a curiosity in the shape of a monster toad. It is as large as a man's two fists. About four years ago, while workmen were laying a stone sidewalk in front of the residence of William L. Brady, of this place, one of the workmen noticed a toad about the size of a walnut hop out of the excavation, and, with wainst nop out of the excession, and, with the remark that he would consign it to an eternal grave, he placed it in a little pile of sand and, placing a great stone flag upon it, never gave it another thought. A year atter this particular stone began to show signs of decay, and finally cracked clean across. The crack began to wide until a lew days ago an aperture was made and out jumped a live toad. It was lound to be of monster size, and, as already stated, was placed on exhibition.

### Which Belongs to the Other?

Chicago News.1 There is still a doubt as to whether the South Carolina Democracy belongs to the Farmers' Alliance or the South Carolina Farmers' Alliance belongs to the De

THE WORLD'S GOOD FELLOWS.

Cynic Defines Them as Those Usually Buried at Other People's Expense-A Chicago Aunty in Gotham-Pathetic Life History of Three Sisters.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] "No, I'm not what is termed 'a good fellow," said he, lighting another cigar alone and looking cynically upon the Broad way throng as it appears to a man on the Hoffman House steps. "I am glad I'm not. That plump little gentleman in eyeglasses who just borrowed \$2 of me is one of your good fellows.' He used to be credited with several hundred thousand dollars—now he corrows \$2 here and there and never pays a ent back. He owes everybody who and anything to do with him and has run bills at every chop house and bar in the city where they'll stand it. He used to drink nothing but champagne and eat terra-pin and canvasback. Nothing was too good or him. He played the races, poker and faro, and ran with the fast crowd and specuated. I don't believe he ever did a day's work in his life since he was a one-hors lawyer down in Pennsylvania. He had no se for a man like me then.

"I could give you a similar story of many a good fellow," continued the cynic. "There's another man-a handsome, smart oung Princeton college man-who is well known about upper Broadway. He always looks genteel and wears his slick silk hat tilted back on his head and a pair of gold immed glasses on a gold chain and is a 'masher.' He is a polished gentleman, gets good salary, lives at a Broadway hotel plays pool and billiards well and talks polities wisely but loudly around the 'art gallery' and spends money liberally among good fellows. Everybody who knows him says he is 'a good fellow' and I suppose he is, for he borrows money of anybody who will lend it to him and has the reputation of never returning a cent. His best friends will caution you against loaning him money He is a genuine Harold Skimpole and laugh ingly admits that he has no more idea o nev than a child.

ingly admits that he has no more idea of money than a child.

"I don't say all 'good fellows' are like these; but I do say that all of the generally recognized 'good fellows' I ever knew are of the same type—reckless and improvident, and, if they live long enough, come down to the same level of financial irresponsibility. I don't say they are my ideal 'good fellows', but they certainly are the 'good fellows' of the world at large. The essential quality of the world at large. The essential quality of the 'good fellow' is the ability and willing ness to spend money (his own or other people's money) on everybody and everything and have iun with it. Whenever you meet a man who will not do that—who takes care of his earnings and lays up money for his family or himself, and who will not but around with a lot of lonfers—he will not be known as a 'good fellow.' Be assured of that, The 'good fellow' is not always a 'beat,' but he is the sustenance of beats until they get him sucked dry, whereupon he either reforms and ceases longer to be 'a good fellow,' or becomes a beat himself just as they are beats. My definition of 'a good fellow' is a man who is usually buried at somebody else's expense."

The Young Man and His Gloves.

The Young Man and His Gloves.

-The young man and his gloves comforth with the other green things to delight the esthetic eye and gladden the heart of metropolitan mankind. The poet hath said that man differeth from the other animals principally in his ability to get drunk. Let is put it in happier vein and say that it is in his ability to appreciate the young man and his gloves. There are other glories of Broadway-there are other forms of loveliness to be found upon the soubrette side of "the Straud"-there are other prismatic views of the young man. But we turn to the young man and his gloves with a peculiar feeling of quiet, pastoral pleasure—something akin to what we experience in watching the newborn lambs cavorting on the green hillsides of Central Park. There are some plain, practical people who do not care for lamb with the wool on, who experience no thrill of joy at the sight of the gentle awkwardness of joy at the sight of the gentle awkwardness of a two-year-old sheep skipping the free wool tra-la-la-loo among the buttery dandelions. To those I say, skip this paragraph, for the young man and his gloves are beyond their appreciation. It is reserved to the true philosopher to discover in every phase of human life some perhaps hidden beauty.

yacht, the Meteor, in the contest for the Queen's cup at Cowes next August. The Meteor was once the celebrated Thistle which came over here to win the America cup.

JUSTICE LAMAR'S favorite novel is "The Three Guardsmen," and he occasionally rereds it with keen interest. This was also content to the provels Conkling liked to read, and the provels can be an an and his gloves are by no means hidden, albeit beauty. The young man and his gloves are by no means hidden, albeit beauteous to a degree. His red shoes and the yellow walking stick carefully balanced ferule up at an angle of degrees are likely to distract public attention—to dazzle the public of the young man and his gloves are by no means hidden, albeit beauty.

The young man and his gloves are by no means hidden, albeit beauteous to a degree. His red shoes and the yellow walking stick carefully balanced ferule up at an angle of degrees are likely to distract public attention—to dazzle the public of the young man and his gloves are by no means hidden, albeit beauteous to a degree.

His red shoes and the yellow walking stick carefully balanced ferule up at an angle of degrees are likely to distract public attention—to dazzle the public of the young man and his gloves are by no means hidden, albeit beauteous to a degree.

His red shoes and the yellow walking stick carefully balanced ferule up at an angle of degrees are likely to distract public attention—to dazzle the public of the young man and his gloves are by no means hidden, albeit beauty. gloves may be lost. Sometimes the gloves are carried daintily in the same hand that bears the mysterious stick, sometimes in the other. They are never worn. They are inother. They are never worn. They are invariably new. You can see upon inspection that the fingers have nover been stretched. They are genuine gloves, however, and are carried along in the same estentations way that a lady carries a \$10 pocketbook with a car ticket in it. Beyond mere show they would appear to be of no more service to the young man than the heavy walking stick that is never touched to vulgar earth. This is a mistake. The gloves, like the yellow cane and the red shoes go to round out the lovely external character of the end-of-the-century young man. They gladout the lovely external character of the end-of-the-century young man. They gladden the eye of the beholder and thus aid in making life worth living. There is a divine reason in everything in nature, when we look at it from the right point of view. If we do not at once understand why a walking stick should be carried in just that way, or why the young man should carry a new pair of gloves instead of an extra shirt or a clean collar for emergencies, it is because it is not given to all of us to comprehend the beautiful.

# How Chicago Enthusiasm Works.

-A friend of mine had a relative of the annt degree from Chicago recently here on a cricket and was never tired of comparing New York with her dear Chicago. Dear old innocent-she was so proud of her native city! She was taken down to the Battery and when she saw the bay she exclaimed

and when she saw the bay she exclaimed:
"Dear me! And this is the ocean, is it? Well,
well! Lake Michigan is bigger than this!"
They took her to old Trinity, but she said
they had finer churches in Chicago and told
the acting deputy assistant sexton so. He
was surprised.

"Is this the biggest graveyard you've got
in New York?" she asked, looking over the
ancient churchyard. They told her about
Greenwood and went over to show it to her.
Old women and young lovers are always interested in graveyards. She stopped a
Brooklyn horse car and told the driver she
was from Chicago and asked him where his Brooklyn horse car and told the driver she was from Chicago and asked him where his car went to. While he was explaining they blocked up a street for a mile, and then she took another line. She sighed and declared the horse car people East were not as polite as they are in Chicago. When they got over to Greenwood she asked a gardener if he knew where any of the Little family were hursed. She once knew a person by that buried. She once knew a person by that name who was buried in Greenwood. Alburied. She once knew a person of that name who was buried in Greenwood. Although she made a good many inquiries of grave diggers and other workmen, none of them could furnish her the information. To each one she said, in a sort of preliminary way, that she was from Chicago. One man said that was all right—no apology was necessary. She looked over several acres of tombstones and finally gave it up. When they got back she tried shopping in Harlem. A short haired girl tried to sell her a piece of goods for 12 cents a yard.

"I can buy that in Chicago for 8 cents," she declared. "I live in Chicago and you can't fool me on goods. And when they went out the short-haired girl and the cashier and floor walker and cash girls ran out on the pavement to get another good look at her. They went into Fulton Market and overybody wanted to sell her something to eat, but she told them she was from Chicago and was only looking round to see what New

was only looking round to see what New York people ate. The buildings downtown did not impress the old lady from Chicago

much.
"I don't see any buildings here as big as
the Rookery," she observed. "Did you ever
see the Rookery?" sheasked an elevator man
in the Equitable.
"The Rookery," says he; "what's that?" in the Equitable.

"The Rookery," says he; "what's that?"

"Why, in Chicago," says she. "I live in Chicago."

"Never been there, ma'am," says he, "top

floor."
"Dear me! The buildings are not as high here as they are in Chicago—this is the top floor."

They thought they would come up town on a Broadway car and finally succeeded in stopping one. It was very much crowded. She wanted to ask the conductor something before she got on and began as usual—

"I'm from Chicago—"
"Chicago propils take the payt car" said.

"I'm from Chicago..."
"Chicago people take the next car," said he, and he rang the bell and left them standing in the road.

This hurt the old lady's feelings, and that night she declared she had enough of New York. Next morning she packed up and left for her home in the settin' sun, saying that Chicago was good enough for her. She had heard a good deal about New York, but give her Chicago every time.

Sacrifice of Three Sisters. -"There are more pathetic stories of real ife that are never heard of," said Mr. Ireland.a Broadway bookseller, "than were ever invented by the novelist or dreamed of by the most imaginative romancer of the daily Some time ago I received a letter from a lady residing in the interior, asking me to go and see her brother, who was reported sick in an Eastside lodging house

ported sick in an Eastside lodging house, and stating that if anything could be done for him the expense would be gladly defrayed. I had known the family more or less intimately for a number of years, and the young man in question I knew as a handsome, cultured gentleman, somewhat scholarly, but most of the time dependent. He was one of the handsomest men I ever saw, and his sisters always referred to him with great pride.

with great pride.

"I found him at the number designated in the letter under the care of a competent physician. But from the latter I soon ascertained that it was the man's last illness and the care of the city. that the quicker we got him out of the city the better. So as soon as we could get him on his feet I got him a rairroad ticket and sent him home, where he died shortly afterward.
"Having some business out there I subse-

"Having some business out there I subsequently called upon the ladies. I was there unexpectedly and by accident brought in contact with a person I had never seen or heard of before—a deformed idiot about 45 years of age, who, I learned from the rejuctant lips of the ladies was their brother. They had cared for him privately from his childhood, refusing to allow him to be taken to an asylum. These three girls had grown up to old maidhood, had refused to marry, had given up all the pleasures of the world and steadiastly devoted their lives to the care of the idiot brother and the education of the handsome younger brother. The latter had died a failure, the poor idiotic cripple still lived. In all the years I had known them they had never uttered a word of complaint—had never said a word to me of that mental and physical deformity in the back room. Just think of it! They had slaved from morning till night to put one brother through college while nursing that horrible skeleton in the family closet. Praise for the handsome young collegiate, always—complaint of the helpless and horeless home. closet. Praise for the handsome young col-legiate, always—compiaint of the helpless and hopeless home burden, never! There's the basis of a story more thrilling and more instructing than anything I ever read in a novel."

A Few Questions of the Day. -I want to know why all of the men of pure motives, honesty of purpose and un-sulfied patriotism are always on the outside of the breastworks, and are known vulgarly

Whether it would be any infringement or the rights of the ladies should gentlemen take up the fashion of clutching up their garments in the rear while on the street.

The reason for the reportorial use of "the true facts" in making an impressive statement in the daily papers.

If it really and truly hurts a pretty woman's feelings to be versed at when she is woman's feelings to be stared at when she is out looking her best. Why policemen are supposed to knock

down more without a club than with one. Where all the good cigars go.
And whether it is better to lie rather than hurt anybody's feelings—except where you are liable to get licked; we all admit that.

Charles Theodore Murray.

New York, May 21.

#### THE PSYCHICAL CONGRESS. A Chance to Make Clear Some of the Unexplained Phenomena.

Chicago Tribune.] A congress for the investigation of psychical science is to be an attendant featur of the World's Fair. It will be one of the many conventions held under the anspices of the World's Congress Auxiliary. It is expected to bring together students of hypnotism, telepathy, clairvoyance, "materialization" of spirits, and many other subjects which the Society of Psychic Research has tried to investigate for several years past. Some of the topics named for discussion are the connection between psychies and physics, and the bearing of psychical sci-

physics, and the bearing of psychical science on human personality, particularly on the question of life in a future state.

This is well enough. Let knowledge be spread and increased. If these and other psychical people have any facts to offer, they cannot choose a better time for presenting them to the public. If they can bring before the eyes of mortals acceptable proofs of the peculiar existence and conbring before the eyes of mortals acceptable proofs of the peculiar existence and connections in which they profess to believe, it is their duty to the world as well as to them selves to let their light shine that men and women will see it. But no more will o'the wisp array of claimed facts and principles will suffice helpfully to spread their faith among those thinking persons who do not at present accept it. Those thinkers will not incline to consider the chasing rainbows as a paying pursuit, because it is described or partially conducted at the same time that important events are occurring in ime that important events are occurring in onnection with the great Fair. Few intelligent people are disposed to deny that there are some phenomena con-nected with so-called spiritualism that are not yet fully explained. But many of those advanced have been proven to be nothing

advanced have been proven to be nothing more than jugglings with the senses, such as are practiced by the professors of prestidigitation on the stage, and perhaps there is room for suspicion with regard to the rest. Thus far it has hardly been proven that any of the so-called manifestations which some hold are evidences of separate spirit entity are anything more substantial than dreams. Some of those "visions of the night" have impressed themselves so foreibly on dreams. Some of those "visions of the night" have impressed themselves so forcibly on the mind as to remain with the individual for years afterward and then puzzle him to decide that they were not actual waking experiences. It is not difficult to suppose that equally vivid and durable ideas may cross the mentality of a highly susceptible organism while apparently it is not wrapped in slumber, though in company with others who may neither see nor feel more than Queen Gertrude did when Hamlet thought he saw the ghost of his father stalk across e saw the ghost of his father stalk acros

### CLARKSON'S CONCLUSIONS.

CHAIRMAN CLARKSON wisely concludes that the man who gets there first will win .- Bos-JAMES S. CLARKSON is ardently in favor of

nominating Mr. Harrison after everybody else. - Chicago News. CHAIRMAN CLARKSON is sereno amid alarms He is willing to bet that the foremost hose will come in ahead at Minneapolis on the

7th prox.—Boston Herald. CHATRMAN CLARKSON does not speak as one having confidence in the nomination of Mr. Harrison at Minneapolis. Mr. Clarkson is talking with some caution to the reporters in these trying times, but as a friend of Har rison there are tears in his voice.—New York

CHAIRMAN CLARKSON, of the Republican National Committee, has been closeted for several days with General Russell A. Alger t Detroit. This means that General James S. means to either get appointment or boodle out of the coming struggle.-Chicago Globe. MR. CLARKSON sarcastically complains that he has to read the newspapers all the time to keep fairly posted about the anti-Harrison conspiracies in which he is engaged. It might simplify matters and save time for Mr. Clarkson to seek his information from

Mr. John C. New .- Peoria Enquirer. GENERAL J. S. CLARKSON informs the Recorder that, while President Harrison would make an excellent candidate for the Presidency, Mr. Blaine would make a better one but that General Clarkson has a personal candidate who is better than either Harri son or Blaine or anybody else. Don't keep us on the anxious sent too long, General, as to your candidate. Trot him out!-New York Recorder.

Ingratitude, Thy Name Is Water. Chicago Tribune.] A Baptist church in Mississippi was swept away by the flood a few days ago. Ingratitude, thy name is water!

Ohio Likely to Get the Nomination, t. Louis Globe-Democrat, 1 Ohio is likely to get the Republican nom ination in any event. Harrison, Sherman and McKinley were all born in the Buckeye

### DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

oreign Affairs, died yesterday at Copenhagen. AUGUSTUS S. WINSLOW, Vice-President of the first National Bank, of Cincinnati, died yester-ay, aged 75 years. GEORGE W. ESTES, the first man to play a snare drum by note, and one of the oldest musicians in the country, died Friday, aged 87 years. Estes officiated as drum major at the funeral of President William Henry Harrison in 1841. MRS. E. C. PULLMAN, mother of George M.

BARON ROSENOERN-LEHN, Danish Minister

Also, E. C. PULLMAN, mother of George M. Pullman, who for the past four days has been in an unconscious state at the Belgravia, New York, died yesterday morning at 70 clock. Her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Margaret Pullman, died Friday in Baltimore. SISTER MARY CATHERINE, of the order of Dominican Nuns, has died in the convent at Fall River, Mass., of consumption. Her name was Mary Catherine Van Buren. She was born in Con-cordia, Ky., in 1868, and has been a member of the order four years.

MRS. MILDRED ANN CLAY, aged over 109 years, MES. MILDERD ANN CLAY, aged over lawyears, died in Leavesworth, Friday. She was married twice and was the mother of 15 children, all of whom are dead but six. She was born in Virginia, and went to Kansas in 1852, where she had since resided. Her health and memory were quite good to the last. Boston Herald.]

#### TALK OF THE TIME.

-Several times since the free bridge discussion has been in progress there have been dark hints to the effect that there are provisions in the charters of the bridges now over the Monongahela which should be taken advantage of by the city and a free

bridge thus acquired.

If you will take the trouble to look for yourself at these bridge charters and the mendments to them, you will find that all this matter was anticipated years ago, and provided for in such a way as to make the companies hard to get at.

Take, for example, the Smithfield street bridge. It was chartered in 1810 by James O'Hara, William McCandless, David Evans, Ephriam Pentland, Jacob Beltzhoover, Adamson Tannehill. Thomas Cromwell, Thomas Enochs and Dr. George Stevenson It was known as "a company for the erect-ing of a bridge over the river Monongabela, opposite Pittsburg in the county of Allegheny." The act made it obligatory to give notice by publication in Pittsburg, Washington, "Union-town" and Greensburg of the charter and the capital stock was fixed at \$50,000 in shares of \$95 each. The company was to own the bridge for 40 years from the time of its complete. bridge for 40 years from the time of its completion and there was a "free bridge" proviso to the effect that when the revenue from tolls exceeded 15 per cent on the capital stock, the excess was to be invested in bridge stock or other securities together with such donations as might be given and this to form a sinking fund to buy the bridge from the company and make it free. It the fund was sufficient before 40 years expired, the stockholders were compelled to sell out at an appraised valuation. If the fund was not adequate at the end of 40 years the Legislature was empowered to declare it free, providing at the same time for a fund for its repair and maintenance. If it was not redeemed at the period stated the comnot redeemed at the period stated the com-pany was to retain it until such time as it

The State Becomes Part Owner, -This charter of 1810 seams to have lapsed,

or in 1816 it was re-enated by the Legislature and William Wilkins, James Ross Thomas Baird, John Thau, Pavid Pride, Philip Gilland, Oliver Ormsby, Christian Latshaw, Jacob Beltzhoover, James Brison and Samuel Douglastwere the new incor porators. By some sort of operation which does not appear at all either directly or indirectly in the legisla-tion obtained prior to 1818, in that year the Common wealth became a stockholder in the Common wealth became a stockholder in the bridge and an act was passed enabling the Governor to pay \$20,000 for 1,600 shares of stock before the completion of the work and an additional \$20,000 when the bridge was finished. In 1832 the Governor was authorized to subscribe for an additional 400 shares at \$25 each, provided the stockholders raised enough money to thoroughly repair the bridge and maintain it, the sum to be satisfactory to the Governor before the money. actory to the Governor before the money hould be advanced by the Commonwealth This proviso in regard to the raising of a fund by the stockholders was reported the same year it was passed. same year it was passed.

In 1871 the act for the new suspension bridge was passed and the capital stock was increased to \$500,000, the new stock proceeds to build the bridge and pay off part of an issue of bonds authorized by the same act. All the money on hand in the "free bridge" and other funds was also to be used for building the bridge, and the whole of the section of the act of 1810, providing for free for the bridge, either by purchase or by action the bridge, either by purchase or by actions.

of Assembly, was repealed without giving the public any return.

It might be of interest to know something of the history of the investment, of the Commonwealth in stock and what became of it.

Original Charter for Tenth Street. -The same intent to have a free bridge ltimately is seen in the legislation for what s now known as the Tenth street structure It also got out of reach as soon as possible. It was chartered in 1837, and was to be fin-ished in six years. Its charter was enti-

"An act authorizing the Governor to incorporate a company to erect a bridge over
the Monongahela river at the borough of
Birmingham, in the county of Allegheny,
with power to construct a turnpike road
from the south end of Denman street in said
borough to intersect the Monongahela and
Coal Hill turnpike road."

The incorporators were Alexander Miller,
O. Ormsby Gregg, James Patterson, Jr.,
William Noble, R. A. Bausman, Thomas
Dart, Charles S. Bradford, Charles Phillips,
C. Ihmsen, Samuel Hare, David Bogrey, Jr.,
John McClurg, James Barr, Alex. McKlibben,
William Price, Semuel Leonard. A. MeN.
Semple, Andrew Watson, James Thompson,
C. L. McGee, H. M. Watts, Alex. Carnahan, William Elebbaum, Thomas T. Whitehead Samuel P.Darlington, William O'Leary,
A. H. Hershberger, David Beeler, R. C. "An act authorizing the Governor to in-

head Samuel P. Darlington, William O'Leary,
A. H. Hershberger, David Beeler, R. C.
Townsend, David Fitzsimmons, James Patterson, John D. Baird and John Brown.
The proviso in relation to freeing the
bridge read as follows:
"And provided, also, that when the tells
shall exceed 12 per cent net annual profit
the excess shall compose a fund for the redemption of the bridge, so as to render it
free, save that there shall always be a small
toil collected for keeping it in repair; and if toll collected for keeping it in repair; and if at the expiration of the 40 years aforesaid the amount of such fund shall be found adeat the expiration of the 40 years aforesaid the amount of such fund shall be found adequate to the redemption of said bridge so as to declare it free (providing at the same time for its repairs) then the said company shall be obliged to take such sum of money therefor as shall be allowed on a fair appraisement by disinterested persons to be chosen in such manner as directed by law; but if the said bridge small not be redeemed and paid for as a free bridge at the expiration of the said term of 40 years, the said corporation may and shall continue to hold the same on the terms of this act beyond the said term and until the same shall be redeemed and paid for in the manner, as may be directed, or in some other manner, as may be directed by the Legislature."

The Repeal of the Free Clause. -In 1840 the charter was extended for inree years. The charter lapsed and in 1853 it was revived exactly as originally granted except that it provided for the subscription of 500 shares before work began instead of 1,000, and Samuel McKee, Patrick Mulvaney, Thomas McKee, Thomas Blackmore, James McEiroy and Joseph McKnight were incorporators, or "commissioners" as they were called. Later in the same year the were called. Later in the same year the turnpike end of the charter was repealed and the name of the company changed to "The President and Managers of the Birmingham Bridge Company." It was made amendable to the general bridge act of 1855 in April, 1855; its time was extended three years and seven years were allowed for its completion. It was also provided in this act, "That so much of the tenth section of the act, to which this is a spplement, as refers to a period at which the said bridge fers to a period at which the said bridge shall be declared free, be and the same is

shall be declared free, be and the same is hereby repealed."
In 1857 it was taken out of the provisions of the general act of 1855. In 1858 it was allowed to issue \$50,000 of preferred stock, on which 10 per cent dividends were to be paid. In 1864 it was permitted to issue bonds not to exceed \$50,000, and in 1867 it was privileged to elect a board of 13 directors, a president, secretary and treasurer. In this way both of these bridges have passed beyond the methods originally intended for the benefit of the general public.

P. L. W.

### USE FOR THE MICROPHONE.

As a Domestic Spy It Can Be Made Efficient and Dangerous. Philadelphia Times.]

When the poet declared that the very walls have ears be was taking a poetic license, but modern science has made it possible not only for walls to have ears to hear, but ongues to speak. Aiready it is said the Russian Government has been making inquiries of a Berlin firm in regard to invisible microphones suitable for prison cells, to record the utterances of occupants. If this invention can be made available it will prove a terrible blow to Anarchy. The Anarchist can endure imprisonment with a how of endurance, but not to be able to talk except in the hearing of the tell-tale nicrophone will be a greater hardship than the pains of Siberia.

The advantages of the microphone ne

doubt will be very great, both in and apart from its invisible uses. It may be used as a doubt will be very great, both in and apare from its invisible uses. It may be used as a record of important conversations without the interposition of either a stenographer or typewriter, for as a matter of course it goes far beyond the present availability of the phonograph. Where exact recollection of discussions and agreements becomes necessary, it will be indispensable. But it will inevitably bring woes as well as uses. Papa can place it behind the sofa in the parior, and read all the sweet nothings of George Augustus and dear Clara in the morning. In a little time it may make talkative people's tongues a terror to their owners. As a domestic spy, it can be made as efficient as it will be dangerous. Indeed, it is not impossible that this new device will turn the world topsy-turry. It is evident that a new danger confronts humanity, and the only possible way to guard against the babbling of this talk recorder is to compel every microphone to be licensed as a speak-easy.

Why It Was Named After Swift,

The new comet travels at the rate of 500 miles a second, which is one way to explain why it is named after Swift.

#### CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-Since the Franco-Prussian war Germany

as spent \$2,200,000,000 on herarmy and navy. -Arkansas has a rooster that still lives, though its head was cut off several weeks

-The French War Office has provided

for the enrollment of between 6,000 and 7,000 bicy clists in war. -A woman in Stokes county, N. C., is cutting her third set of teeth. She is in the

88th year of her age. -The Horse Accident Prevention Society in London reports that 1,000 horses fall upon asphalt to 500 on wood.

-The Germans not only sleep upon a feather bed but underneath one. The feather covering used in Germany, however, is not so large or as thick as the one which is

-One of the largest camellia trees in

Europe is now in full bloom at Pilnitz, near Dresden. It was taken from Japan 150 years ago, is 50 feet high, and has an annual aver-age of 40,000 blossoms. -According to the census of 1890, there

are 15,000,000 people living in the States and Territories lying west of the Mississippi river, almost one-fourth of the entire popu-lation of the United States. -It is said that a German family living

out West have in their possession a tame fox with a beautiful bushy fail, with which the animal has been trained to dust the parlor furniture every morning. -It appears from the official records that ast year articulation was taught to no less than 4,245 pupils in American schools for the deaf. In a large number of these cases the infirmity dated from birth and was inherited.

-One result of the May-Day dynamite scare in Paris was that the receipts of the theaters for that day were only 27,316 francs, whereas on the preceding Sunday they had reached 81,527 francs, the loss being 54,211

-The oldest hotel in Switzerland and probably the oldest in the world is the Hotel of the Three Kings, at Basle. Among its guests in 1025 were the Emperor Conrad II., his son, Henry III. and Rudolph, the last King of Burgundy. -The largest cotton crop in the Southern

States prior to the war was in 1860, when 4,599.770 bales were produced. In 1871 it was 4,352.317 bales, In 1891 the production reached 8,652,597 bales, and 695,581 bales of the production were consumed in Southern mill

-France points with pride to its Tunislan colony, where there are now 32,000 French citizens and persons claiming French protection. Great results are expected from the opening of the harbor of Tunis next year, and of Bizerta the year following. -The old Virginia custom of drinking the

first glass of wine standing is a survival of

the custom of testing wine to show that it contained no poison. The host held his glass up to the light in the presence of all his guests and then drank its contents as a guarantee of good faith. -On the coast of the channel dough is adjured to imitate the leaven, the miller and

the baker and to rise. The oven is a sacred object and connected with crowds of superstitions. The oven is dedicated, with ceremonies; in certain places of Brittany the wood is watered with blessed water. -The cold in a cavern in France is so great, no odds how warm the external atnosphere, that the visitor cannot prolong his stay without inconvenience unless wrap-ped in winter clothing. There are not less than a score of these natural icehouses in France, and probably half as many in Italy.

-The Greeks were probably ignorant of the use of rings until the time of the Trojan wearing them on the third finger of the left hand. This was to prevent the hand from dishonorable action, as that finger was sup-posed to be connected to the heart by a small nerve. war. Then they adopted the custom -A few nights ago one of Rock Mount's,

N. C., citizens was awakened from his slum-

ber by hearing a pet chicken squeaking. He

arose and found the chicken under the house with one foot part in the ground. Cutting around it with his penknife, he scovered a crawfish gnawing away on it The crawfish had already devou -A new material for paving is now being introduced in London. It is composed of granulated cork and oftumen pressed into blocks which are laid like bricks or wood

paving. The special advantage of the ma-terial lies in its elasticity. When used for pavement it gives a soft tread which is ex-ceedingly pleasant, recalling the feeling of a carpet. -A French doctor has evolved the theory that the color and nature of the hair have an influence on the pursuits of man. Thus, he declares that red-whiskered men have a tendency toward the race track and the hunting field; men with straight black hair are apt to feel that they have a call to the ministry, while light-haired men are natural travelers and adventurers.

-One of the "finds" frequently made in old curiosity shops on the Continent, and particularly in Parls, is the cross of the particularly in Faris, is the cross of the Mexican order created by the ill-fated Maximillian. As for the insignia of Isabella the Catholic, that decoration and the military orders created by her inther Queen Isabella bestowed so generously that many unworthy people had them, and the lavish bestowal of them suggested the libretto of "La Grande Duchesse."

South Africa that looks for all the world like a piece of toast with four legs, a head, and a tail. It resembles a pussy cat about the forehead and ears, but its nose is distinctly that of a rat, while its tail is not very dissimilar to that of a fox. This strange animal is called the aerdwolf, and doubtless dwells in South Africa because, judged ny his looks, he would not be admitted into good animal society anywhere else. -Sunshine is recorded at the Meteorological Office in England by means of the

-There is a curious looking animal in

card placed beneath the lens, but can only do so when it is unobscured. As the card is divided into hours, it is easy to calculate the amount of actual sunshine with which each

Stokes-Campbell instrument, the essential feature of which is a spherical lens, which

acts as a burning glass. As the sun accom-plishes its apparent journey from East and West it burns its autograph into a strip of

TRIFLING WITH TRIFLES. Pedestrian-How is it that this street is much dirtier than the others? Cop-The women never walk here

A girl from the Nile, who was late, Caused a stir when she got to the fete, And the papers next day, Had whole columns to say, That the smile that she had on was great.

Mrs. Spinks-Is your friend Finks a married man? Mr. Spinks—I guess so. He fastens his supenders with a hatrpin instead of a nati. —Judge. Mr. Newsome (showing visitor through

Mr. Newsome (showing visitor through his reputed ancestral halls)—And this is the suitm; great-grandfather wore when he gave up his heart's blood during the Revolution.

Miss Gotham (looking in vain for builet holes or sabre rents)—Ah!—Was your great-grandfather killed while in bathing, Mr. Newsome?—Puck, We boast in these modern days

Of Edison and carbon tipe, And laugh whene'er we chance to think Of our ancestor's tallow dips. But after all a tallow dip, Although its flame be dim and weak, Is worth a dozen electric lamps

To find out where gas pipes leak. Daughter (forcibly)-I wouldn't marry the best man in the world if he were addited to strong drink. Mother (gently)—If he were, my dear, he would not be the best man in the world.—Detroit Free

Miss Porcus-Did you ever see the man in the moon with the naked eye?

Miss Beacon—I have imagined I could distinguish a male figure in fair Luna, but I don't think I ever noticed his eye.—New Fork Herald.

'Tis plain that the kicher' May never be stilled. When we're rid of It's place is so When the ab That sera The festiv

"Judgina 6 efor