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PITTSBURG, MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1892.

#### THE TREASURY BALANCES

Our New York financial letter elsewhere makes the assertion that by the most heroic efforts in calling in all collections, and in postponing or cutting down payments, the United States Treasury will be able to show in its July statement for the fiscal year an intact gold reserve and a possible surplus of fifteen or twenty millions. But the writer says that trouble will begin about the middle of July, when the demand for Treasury payments will necessitate either encroaching on the gold reserve or issuing new bonds.

No one can blame the United States Treasury for energy in collecting the funds due it. If Secretary Foster has secured more thorough and prompt colections than heretofore it is a feather in his cap and not a subject for criticism. If the cutting down of payments means that it is done by stepping expenditures, that is also a commendable way of keeping expenditure within income. But if it means that people to whom money is due are put off merely to make a better showing than the real state of affairs it is both a dishonest and foolish course. It is dishonest because it is practically cooking up figures to conceal a state of affairs that the people have the right to know; and it is foolish because the truth must come out sooner or later, and when it does come it will have twice as bad an effect for the attempts to cover it up.

The allegation is plainly to the latter effect. If it is true that the Treasury funds are so depleted that it is necessary to encroach on the reserve it is the legiti mate result of the policy of extravagance which THE DISPATCH has so often criticised. Up to the present year that fault was most marked in the Republican party; but the sitting House has taken occasion to show that it is a fault of our politics common to both parties.

It should not require the depletion of the Treasury much further to arouse the nation to an emphatic declaration that its funds must be honestly and discreetly administered, even if that has to be secured by a general clearing out of the present of politicians

## GOOD CROP PROSPECTS.

Notwithstanding the gloomy prophecies from the late and rainy spring, it appears from the crop reports that there is going to be a very good yield this year after all. The hot June was favorable to the growth of the crops however uncomfortable it may have been to the people in cities, and the present time sees crops, though not very far advanced, in a good condition for reaching maturity.

The promising outlook in the Northwest is supplemented by good reports from the South. Here there is the added advantage of a more than usually diversified crop. A large decrease in cotton is expected, mainly from a reduction in acreage on account of the unremunerative price of the last crop, but partly also because the weather has been unfavorable for the development of the cotton plant. But this shortage is more than made up by the large area and flourishing condition of wheat, corn and oats in the South. It is reported that improved methods of cultivation enable the Southern planters to produce cereal crops fully 25 per cent cheaper than formerly.

The present prospects all around indicate another year of fair abundance for the United States. Such over-abundant yields as those of last year are scarcely to be expected; but there is certainty of liberal food supplies for this country and a fair surplus to sell to such foreign countries as need our food products.

## AN INVIDIOUS COMPARISON.

The prominence and importance of the mob in American politics is often made the topic of disparaging comment by our English cousins, especially those of the Tory stripe. It is indisputable that the exhibitions of noisy popular tendencies sometimes reach a grotesque height in this country. But England now has a political campaign side by side with our own, and it brings out the fact that popular disorder plays a part in politics there not less markedly than here.

Two examples of this sort were furnished in the Parliamentary campaign last week. The victim in one case was no other than Henry M. Stanley, who, it is reported, under the enthusiastic feminine guidance of his wife and mother-in-law, has been led to cherish the ambition of ac ding statesmanship to the fame of a great explorer. Those who have heard Mr. Stanley lecture will readily conjecture that his is not the oratory to catch and hold the attention of a restless mob. But such a speaker in America would be left to his own floundering. In London he was subjected to boots and jeers, even of obscene character, despite the presence of Mrs. Stanley on the stage. The disorder of the North Lambeth electors was too much for the man who could not be daunted by the wilds of Africa, and he was only rescued by Mrs. Stanley's intervention. She appealed to the hooting audience in words which one report represents as hysterical and another as clever and skillful. At all events the feminine generalship enabled the explorer

to get through his meeting. This was better fortune than attended the effort of the more skilled and veteran speaker, Joseph Chamberlain, who tried o address a meeting at Coventry on the me night. It was proved there that not by the unpracticed tyro in politics is bie to be howled down. Mr. Chambern's audience demonstrated that it came re, not to hear his arguments, but to ant him from making them. A cabmore effective than his oratory, and Chamberlain finally gave it up.

This is a stretch of popular license rarely known in this country. As a rule political speakers are given a fair hearing, and if the orator is uninteresting or prolix the audience revenge themselves by quietly leaving the hall. The last attempt to howl down a speaker so prominent as Chamberlain in this country was more than 25 years ago, when a crowd of Tammany roughs tried it on Ben Butler, but found that they could not silence that veteran campaigner.

Yet in England this thing is not un usual. It is in line with the election fights, and may be repeated in half a dozen places before the general election is over. On the whole American elections will compare very favorably with the English for decorum and good order.

#### TAMMANY AND THE PULPIT.

The remarks of Rev. Thomas Dixon, of New York, with regard to Tammany, given else where, show that the energeti clergyman proposes to keep up his war-fare on that political organization even though under criminal indictment for previous verbal energy in the same lines. When Mr. Dixon was first attacked THE DISPATCH suggested that it might be indiscreet to give him the opportunity of proving his assertions. From his further detailed assertions it looks very much as if he were disposed to undertake that task, which may result as unfortunately for the political organization as its previous challenge to Dr. Parkhurst.

It is plain that the attack on Dixon has not had the effect of placing any restraint on his tongue. If his assertions are unfounded he deserves the punishment with which he is threatened; out all he needs to do to make himself right is to produce the evidence that his charges are true. It will make no difference whether he has to present that evidence before a Tammany jury or not; for if he should be convicted after making out a decent case he would be put in an attitude of martyrdom, which would eventually have a crushing effect on the political situation.

Tammany has now succeeded in getting itself into a square fight with the pulpit. From the energy shown by the clergy the political machine is in danger of finding out that the pulpit is not the entirely effete institution it has been imagined to be.

#### FREE TRADE DELIRIUM.

The remarkable language of the Democratic platform on the tariff question is hardly more significant of the determination of that party to rush to its own de struction by attempting to paralyze the industries of the country than the circumstances under which it was adopted. The latter phase puts in the strongest light the hydrophobia which affects the Democracy at the mention of manufacturing industries and at the same time displays the irresistible tendency of Democracy to condemn itself by its own blunders.

The stereotyped declaration of Bourbon

Democracy in favor of tariff for revenue only might have passed as a matter of course if it had come before the convention in the usual form. But the majority of the committee reported a plank in which a profession, at least, of some concessions to business stability was made by declaring that "the difference between the cost of labor here and labor abroad" might be made a measure of tariff protection; that "it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth," and changes "must be at every step regardful of the labor and capital thus volved." The paradoxical task of reducing the tariff on these lines was not what the convention objected to. When the rampant Watt-rson pointed out these phrases in the platform the Democracy in convention rose with a mighty roar and voted down any such un-Democratic proceeding as paying attention to the inter-

ests of labor and capital. The enthusiasm with which Democracy rejected these five promises and substituted for them a sweeping declaration that the Government must not "impose and collect a dollar except for purposes of revenue only" sets the Democratic pur-pose in a bold light. It does not propose to maintain the difference between Amer-Ican and European wages; it is not satisfied with anything less than the injury of the industries it so much hates; and care for the interests of labor and capital is entirely unworthy of any regard in the great Democratic scheme of destroying the tariff in a single campaign. This is the avowed platform under which Democracy seeks the votes of the workmen and business interests of the country.

Mr. Watterson is reported to have indulged in an exclamation over the blunders of the convention. But the most fatal blunder of all is that violent declaration of intemperate hatred for industrial enterprises, of which Mr. Watterson himself was the leading advocate.

## THE COUNTRY SUNDAY.

The summer Sunday forms the topic of an interesting local article showing how the people of Pittsburg seek change of air and relaxation by getting out of the city to parks, groves and neighboring towns on Sundays. The use of the day to take fresh air and relaxation in enjoying nature's scenes is not strictly in accordance with the old fashioned ideas of keeping Sunday. But when people have been cooped up in city walls all week no one can blame them for using the day of rest to get the most thorough rest possible. Those who are inclined to religious ways can observe the Sabbath in the country; those who are not would not observe i any better in the town. It is healthy and profitable for the working masses to take the day for quiet enjoyment of nature's beauties. The country Sunday is a good thing for those who take it rationally and

its growth in popularity is to be approved. THE Marquis de Mores, renowned in this country for shooting cowboys and spending his rich father-in-law's money as long as the id gentleman would give it up, has scored another sensation by killing a man in a Parisian duel. It seems that the Marquis disapproved of having Hebrew officers in the French army, and took Captain Bobadil's plan of remedying the matter by meeting the bated race in duet one at a time. Having killed Captain Mayer for a starter, and having got arrested, the Marquis expresses his regret and offers to give satisfaction of the same sort to scent who wishes further trouble. How anyone can resist this mollifying advance on the Marquis' part does not appear. At the same time the United States breathe a sigh of relief that the noble Mar quis did not stay in this country to earry a Presidental election by killing off all the pponents of his party.

THE rise of the French three per cent rentes to par for the first time in their sixtysight years' life is considered a subject of world-wide comment. Yet the relative the fact that United States scourities ranged above par for three per cent thes

THE suit of Bessie Bellwood, the English usic hall singer, against the Duke of Man-

bage head thrown at the stage proved chester, for money spent in supporting his more effective than his gratery, and Chamville, calls renewed attention to and old scandal in the English aristocracy. The Duke is evidently of opinion that the honor of having supported the hope of the House of Manchester should be enough for Bessie, he might assert that "virtue should be its own reward," if it were not for the mantfest sarcasm of mentioning virtue in such a con

THE Chicago hustlers got the Fair appropriation indersed by both the big party con ventions; but the appropriation bill still sticks in Congress. Perhaps the money will come out more freely now that the politicians have put it out of their power t make it a party issue.

THE difficulty which election betters find in getting people to take their bets is pro-verbial; but the press seems to be doing its best to remedy the matter. One enthusi-astic man has already advertised himself in astic man has arready advertused ministriction the New York papers as desiring to bet \$20,000 on Cleveland's election. On the following day Senator Quay announced in the press that he would bet \$10,000 on Harrison's victory. Of course, these statesmen will at once seek each other out, put up their money and say no more about it.

REV. Tom DIXON, who is now religiously twisting the tiger's tail, is doing better campaign work from the pulpit than can be hoped for from the most forceful orators ooked for the stump next fall by the oppo sition to Tammany.

THE fact that John L. Mitchell, a many times millionaire of Milwaukee, was intro-duced to the Chicago Convention as the friend of George W. Peck is referred to by the New York Telegram as an evidence of the genuineness of American Democracy. Perhaps so; but in view of the fact that Peck's fame was obtained as an alleged onal humorist it is more noticeable as the only real play of humor ever pro-

Now we are told that Chauncey M. Depew has declined the State Department. The employment of the Vanderbilts gives more power and emolument than the employment of the nation.

THE fact that the New York Sun and New York Herald assert that Cleveland is not likely to carry New York looks dark for Harrison. But a balance is made by the belief of the London Times that Cleveland's chances are best. These esteemed cotemporaries have a talent for getting on grong side with their predictions that

THE Peary relief party will leave today. When the party for the relief of the relief party will sail Northward is not yet

THE prompt displacement of the heated term by cool and delightful weather gives a good deal of ground for the belief that the conventions generated an excessive amount of heat while they lasted. On the other hand there is an impartial omen in the sud-den way in which the country cooled off as soon as the nominations were completed.

PROTECTION is a good enough policy for this country, and the hewers of the Democratic free trade plank will find this out

next fall. Some of our organic cotemporaries show disposition to claim that Harrison has the advantage of Federal patronage in the open ing campaign. That will be a very unsafe reliance, since it ignores the fact that in the last four Presidental and Congressional elections the party having the natronage has come out at the smaller end of the born.

CLEVELAND is reported to be in the best of spirits. This report will not be repeated after the second Tuesday in Novembe

## PAYORITES OF PORTUNE

THE widows of General Grant and Jefferson Davis are staying at the same hotel at

AUSTIN CORRIN expects to plant 20,000 hawthorn trees on his beautiful estate in THE Grand Duke George, second son o

the Czar of Russia, is under medical treat-ment in the Caucasus, where he will remain for two years. GENERAL A. W. GREELY, of the Signal Corps, will spend six weeks on his aunt's

rived last Thursday. SENATOR JONES, of Nevada, whose speech on the tariff amazed the country two ears ago, is said to know more about silver than any living American.

OUIDA resents the interest the public feels in her clothes, her horses, her dogs and her wine. If Mile, de la Ramee's face were andsomer she'd scarcely be so resentful, THE Duchess of Edinburgh is an accom plished and lovely woman, and is another instance of the familiar truth that exalted station does not secure personal happiness JOHN HABBERTON says there were not 0 canocists in the country when he began

to paddle a canoe 20 years ago. Now there are 20,000 of them who write their names "in water" every year. LADY DUFFERIN performs her socia duties in Paris with a tact and grace that win admiration; but there is a serious side to her character which seems to cause a lit tle surprise. She preferred staying at h

#### for instance, to going with her husband to the race for the Grand Prix the other day. NO CHANCE TO WIN.

#### Deacon White's Prophecy of Defeat for the Democrats Next November.

New York Advertiser. ] "Deacon" S. V. White, the Wall stree banker, predicted yesterday that the Repub licans would carry the State by 40,000 plurality. "On what do I base the prediction The facility of the Democratic party for making blunders and mistakes renders it a comparatively easy matter to prophecy.
"The refusal of the Chicago Convention

by the committee, and its declaration that it is a fundamental principle of the Demo-cratic party that the Government has no constitutional constitutional right to make tariff duties except for revenue only, will drive enough voters out of the party to lose all the doubt ful States to them. The workingmen of this country will repudiate the party that declares that there is no constitutional power to protect them against the paper labor of foreign countries.'

## APOPLEXY INDUCED BY ELECTRICITY.

The Victim Had Been in the Habit of Ter ing Currents With His Tengue. New York, June 26 .- The death of Arthur

J. Yeo, an electrician 27 years old, was reported to the Health Department to-day, The cause of the death was given as nervous apopiexy.

It is said that Yeo had been killed by electricity. He was in the habit of testing currents by applying the wire to his tongue, and the electricity injected into his system by this means resulted in the nervous apoplexy this means resulted in the which caused his death.

## Marvelous Convention Reports

Elizabeth Herald.] The convention reports published by TH Private Disparce concerning the two great political gatherings which have just been held have been marvelous in their completeness, covering every pliese of the doings at these great gatherings and giving everything worth knowing about them THE DISPATCH is unsparing in its use o money to command the most complete news service, and had the very best trained politi-cal writers on its special staff for these great

#### Interesting Subject for Sermons. veland Plain Dealer.)

The decision of a New York justice hold ing the Rev. Thomas Dixon in \$1,000 ball for trial on the charge of libeling an official may have the effect of making the gospel more attractive to this class of ministers as a sub

## THE PURSUIT OF PLEASURE.

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. -I WALKED, one sunny day last summer, from Concord to Lexington.

The road was that historic highway over which Paul Revers spurred his horse on the eve of the Revolution, that night when he woke up the eager countryside, and made ready a warm and enthusiastic reception for the British soldiers who came marching atter him. My pilgrimage began at the bridge where the forces of King George met their first repulse, and where the farmers of Concord fired "the shot heard round he world." The shady road wound round the Old Manse, past the former dwelling places of Hawthorne and Alcott and Emerson, beside the steep and wooded banks from whose summits of advantage the colonists kept up a rattling fire upon the retreating red-coats, and ended by the "green" at Lexington, where the War of Independence had its beginning.
Such a walk is a refreshment to both body and mind. Such a holiday is a holy day. A

vacation which contains such experience is a vaction indeed. We are busy just now, a good many of us, in planning for vacation. Most of the peo-ple who have she least need of a change are ditating journeys, and anticipating summer joys and engaging uncomfortable rooms at crowded hotels. The people who really ought to have a rest, the men who work in he hot mills, the women who live in the sixth stories of tenement houses, may have t least this satisfaction: that the majority of vacation takers get but a meager enjoy nent out of their vacation.

Indirect, Roundabout Pleasure the Best. -PLEASURE is best sought indirectly. It got at quickest by taking the long way round. It is apt to be coy and shy, and to say "no" to the votary who presses his suit too abruptly. People who set out in avowed pursuit of pleasure are often as disappointed in their quest as the old knights who sought the holy grail. Sometimes the knights found the grail after they had abanoned their search and returned home. So, too, with health, which we all pretend

to be in pursuit of in these summer pilgrimages. We add cubits to our stature only when we stop taking thought about our pulse and our temperature. To have some object which is not health and not pleasure is the best way to get both health and pleas ure. Thus some wise men, like the apostler go a-fishing. They have it for their pur pose to catch fish, and on the way, while they are not thinking of it, they catch the red of the sun in their cheeks, and rainbows

in their souls. I met a Yankee pedler that day between Lexington and Concord, and he offered me s wide choice of wares. He was willing to sell me soap or suspenders, or collar buttons or patent medicine, or a plan of Boston of the Plan of Salvation—all of which invest ments I declined. There are as many and as various opportunities in the matter of vacation. That, however, will be the most profitable vacation, in which there is a purpose to do something or see something beyond the plunt pursuit of pleasure.

A Good Year to Study Historic Spots. -THE people who go to Chautauqua robably have all the better time because they go to lectures. They improve their bodies all the more for improving their minds. It is a good plan to make the sum mer holiday an opportunity for seeing some of the historic and beautiful places in the world. The towns of Massachusetts are full of colonial and revolutionary associations What a good year this is to go to Saler where just two centuries ago this summe they were busy trying witches! What an ex ellent season to make a voyage to the Bahamas, to San Salvador and Watling' Island, and thus to tread in the footsteps o Columbus! Now is a fine time to take the great trip overland, and see that wonder u new country of which most of us have such dim ideas, and to visit Alaska before the primitive conditions there have been quite supplanted by modern civilization. Or, read the books of Francis Parkman, and explore Canada; fight over again in imagination those flerce old frontier battles, and revive the blessed memories of the brave Jesuit missionaries who suffered martyrdom along the banks of the great river. Or, visit the Two young men from Pittsburg took a de lightful journey on their wheels the other day, through the Shenandoah valley-a trip worth taking. Of course, if one can get pass tween these shores and the lands over the ea, that is better than anything else. Bu our own country is sufficiently interesting. Any vacation which is intelligently planned to take in places of real interest such as can readily be reached in but a few hours by rail, will be a profitable vacation There will be more health and pleasure in it than foolish people who spend shining

#### hours and shining dollars at fashionable re sorts can ever dream of.

The Home Houlday Not Disappointing. -WHY not stay here in Pittsburg for vacation? I know some people who tried that last summer and were so well pleased with the experiment that they are going to try i again. Of course, there are thousands of our fellow citizens who must by reason of necessity stay in town all summer, whether they like it or not. But these friends o mine might, if they chose, have spent vaca-tion at the sources of the Nile. They deliberately preferred to spend it at the so

Let the people who must be in town all summer congratulate themselves. If they have money enough they can ride out every day in Schenley Park or Highland Park or over the outreaching roads which run beside the rivers, through shady forests, and amidst some of the most charmin scenery on the continent. And they can spend the heat of the day under the cool shadows of their own trees, or in the ham mocks on their own wide porches, and ent sion of home, and sleep in their own comfor table beds in their own pleasant rooms; and, if they desire to travel, they can buy a book and journey with the author even into the cold neighborhoods of the pole; and if they have a longing for society, they can buy a novel, and dwell in marble halls or thatched cottages, with lovers and their lassies. I believe that a week's vacation in Pittsburg, lived after this serene and restful manne would do more good to tired people than a onth at Atlantic City.

## Rest Within the Reach of All.

-OR if we have not money enough to own either a horse or tree, cents will buy a horse that will answer all our purposes, a horse and carriage as comfortable as the best, and which will convey us more rapidly and more moothly than any coach or cart in the finest stable in the city; and thus, in the "people's carriage," in the cable or electric cars, we may take a ride as interesting and as refreshing as any that the millionaire can take. And as for trees, do we not own whole parks full of trees? Do they not actually belong to us, the people? Let us make the most of our advantages. This is not such a bad business, staying in town all the summer.

Suppose one were to devote himself, in whatever spare time he might have this summer, to the exploration of Pittsburg, tramping over its back streets, looking about among its avenues of mansions, learning somewhat of its industries, seeing what made here and how they make it, visiting its piaces of interest from the block house to Braddock's Fields, viewing it at night from the heights of Mt. Washington-would there not be some interest in that! Might not that be a pleasant feature of a stay-atome vacation After all, the vacation depends upon the

nake the most of life will have a good vacation anywhere. Baccalaureste Sermon at Mendville MEADVILLE, June 26.—[Special.]—Dr. D. H. Wheeler to-day preached his ninth baccalaureate sermon to the students of Alie gheny College. It was attentively listened to by a large congregation. During his re-marks ne said: "The foundations of life are marks he said: "The foundations of life are laid under us all. We cannot build them over again. It is left to us to build upon these foundations with good or bad material, wisely or unwisely. This truth is axiomatic to everyone who thinks. It is a truth growing oleaner as science and experience accumulate in the world.

vacation-taker. People who know how to

#### DE MORES A COOL ONE.

How He Winged Two Bed Cowboys Who Guyed Him Out West,

New York, June 26 .- "Did you ever hes how the Marquis de Mores 'winged' two bad men in Cheyennet" asked Jack Frazier, of Council Bluffs, yesterday in the Astor House rotunds. "I was in the oattle business in 1885, and became acquainted with De Mores in Denver in May. He was a very polite man, but rather inclined to be offish, as we say in the West. About a month after thats I met him at Bartow's ranch, about 25 miles from Cheyenne. He was mounted on I vicious broncho, and appeared to have a good deal of trouble to keep his seat. Two cowboys, who had been loading up on tangle-foot, were whooping and howling in front of Bartow's shanty when the Marquis rode up. Their ponies were tethered and they were running foot races, and for no reason on earth yelling like Comsohes in a war dance. "One of them began to guy the Marquis on his horsemanship. He made no reply, but kept on talking to me. Finding he could not be provoked that way, the cowboy, nicknamed 'Broad Back' Morris, because of his unusually broad shoulders, mounted his pony, and with a dig of the spurs began to show the Frenchman how to ride. His companion followed his example, and in a couple of minutes they were circling around the Marquis, firing off their Winchesters and using the most insulting language. Whether the Marquis did not understand what they meant I don't know; at all events he rolled a cigarette and lighted it. "Drop that, you tenderfoot,' roared Morris, pulling up his mustang with a jerk; 'drop that, or I'li clip it out of yer mouth.' At the same moment he lifted his Winchester. "De Mores turned half way on his saddle. Bartow's shanty when the Marquis rode up.

ter.
"De Mores turned half way on his saddle,
"ne deen insuration and blew out s "De Mores turned half way on his saddle, took a deep inspiration and blew out a cloud of smoke. As it cleared away the cowboy took deliberate aim and fired. The cigarette was sent flying in fragments. Before I knew what had happened De Mores had drawn his long-barreleed French revolver from his belt and pulled the trigger. The Winchester dropped out of Morris' hands. He had been shot through both wrists. The howl he let out could be heard a querter of a mile.

wrists. The howl he let out could be heard a quarter of a mile.

"The other cowboy was then on De Mores' flank. As soon as he saw him pull his gun he grabbed his rifle, but had not time to raise it before the Marquis fired a second shot, just as his broncho gave a lunge. The bad man tumbled off with a bullet in his shoulder. It might have been meant for his head, for all I know.

"What did De Mores do then? He rolled another cigarette, lighted it and continued the conversation."

#### FOUR CHURCHES A CENTURY OLD. They Are All Within a Few Miles of the

Village of West Newton. WEST NEWTON, June 28.—[Special.]—The centennial of the Salem Baptist Church, on the Robbstown and Williamsport pike, two miles from this place, will take place Thurs by the congregation to celebrate the event and many visitors are expected, for whom

and many visitors are expected, for whom provisions have been made. The leading-ministers of the Pittsburg Baptist Association, to which the church belongs, will conduct the services, and people from all points in this district are expected to crowd the little town on that day.

In 1792 the Salem Baptist Church was first organized, and a little log building was erected in which they held services. The congregation was necessarily slow in growing those days, and it was not until 1840 that the little old log church was pulled down and a brick structure erected in its place. Three churches in this district have the honor of being even older than the Salem church. They are the Peters Creek Baptist, and the Round Hill and Long Run Presbyterian Caurches. These celebrated their respective centennials some years ago. The Peters Creek is the older for the Pittsburg. respective centennials some years ago. The Peters Creek is the oldest in the Pittsburg Baptist Association, and the Salem is next honor in point of years.

#### A SIAMESE PRINCE IN GOTHAM.

rie Is on a Short Visit to the Metropolis and

Will Go No Further West. New York June 26 - [Special.] - A very merry, round-faced little Siamese prince, Mom Rajawongse Pheen arrived at Hoboker to-day from Christiansand, on the Danish steamship Hekla. He is a nephew of His Prismatic Majesty, King Chunlongkorn, of Siam. The little prince is 22 years old and has spent ten years acquiring the experience necessary to make him the ruler of the Siamese navy. He has spent nine years in the Danish navy and one year on the Ordnance Department of the French navy at Havre. He is a First Lieutenant in the Danish navy. He comes here as fourth officer on the Hekla, but with many more privileges than are allowed to the ordinary fourth officer. rivileges than are allowed to the ordinary

fourth officer.

He will stay only a week or so in New York and will return to Copenhagen on the Hekla. He will be the guest of Mr. Isaac smith, of the Union League Club, who represents Siam in this country. He will go to Niagara Falls to-morrow night. The prince speaks English, Danish, Italian, French, Spanish and German.

## A TREE OF CONTRADICTIONS.

lome of Its Branches Bear Early and Others Very Late Fruit.

Bellaire, June 26 .- [Special.]-F. G. Cun ingham, near South Olive, Noble county, has a cherry tree that is a curiosity. It is about 20 years old, is a foot through and has three forks. Two of these forks bear early cherries, the other fork bears very late ones. When the early ones are ripe and gone the late ones are not half grown. On the forks of the tree limbs put out that grow early cherries, and on the forks that grow early ones limbs put out that grow late ones. Standing off and looking at the foliage, a

distinct difference is noted in the shape and color of the leaves. The story is a big one, but the proof to the non-believer is to go and see it. Thousands have come for miles to see this strange tree and it has never been

## DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

Gertrude Dawes, Actress, Gertrude Dawes (Mrs. Campbell). actress of the old time, died at her home, New York, Wednesday. Her maiden name was Briant, and she was born in Savannah, Ga., in 1835. Many old-time theater-goers will remember her as a dancer. She made her debut at the National Theater, Philadelphia, under Wemyss' manage-ment, as one of the fairies in the "King of the ment, as one of the lairies in the "Ring of the Mist." She first appeared as an actress in 1852. Her first character part was Catherine Eloper in "Lois Montes." Her last appearance was in 1854. In the latter part of that year she married Cornelius W. Campbell, who had just come home from California with \$20,000. Her husband took her off the stage, and she never returned to it.

Percival L. Drayton.

Society people in New York and Tuxedo were shocked Saturday to learn of the death of Percival L. Drayton, a cousin of J. Coleman Drayton, and one of the handsomest and most popular men in exclusive circles in New York City. He died late Friday evening at the house of Sammel S. Howland in Washington. City. He died late Friday evening at the house of Samuel S. Howland, in Washington, Mr. Dray-ton took the bi-chloride of gold cure. Although not a drunkard he wished to break himself of a taste for spirituous liquors. Bi-chloride of gold is now alleged as the original cause of Percy Dray-ton's death, although it is believed to have been some months since he ceased the treatment.

D. D. Bell, Lonisville. D. D. Bell, who was stricken with paraly

is a few days ago, died yesterday at Louisville. He was one of the wealthlest men in this section, and well known in turf circles. He gave thousands annually to charity. Most of his fortune is in New York and St. Louis. His father was at one time a partner of A. T. Stewart in St. Louis, Mr. Bell was 42 years of age and leaves a wife and one child. He was a son-in-law of the well known banker, E. D. Sayres.

## Frank Hill, proprietor of the St. James Hotel, Corry, died Saturday morning from the effects of a sunstroke which he received the week before while attending the races at Warren, Pa. He has suffered intensely since the stroke, but was supposed to be improving. He was formerly proprietor of the Manaion House, Titusville, but went to Corry as November, bought the Procalk Hotel and leased the St. James for a term of years.

Frank Hill, Hotel Man.

Oblinary Notes. EDWARD HERBST, the Austrian statesman AMEDES ERNST BARTHELMY MODERNEY the well-known French naval officer, scientist

MR. SHELDON, the European manager of the Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Company, died yesterday at his residence in Hampton, England. The cause of death was heart failure. apparently chauged a single vote. BOBERT RALSTON CROSBY, the last surviving son of the late William Bedlow Crosby, and brother of the late Dr. Howard Crosby, died suddenly Saturday at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson of pneumonia. W. S. CULBERSON, the Albany, Ind., millionaire w. S. CULBERSON, the Albany, ind., millionaire, died Saturday night from the effects of the grip contracted last winter, at the age of 78. He was President of the First National Bank, and was for many years a merchant. He was a native of Carlisle, Pa.

#### THE TWO CONVENTIONS.

As a matter of course there were vits differences between the proceedings of the two conventions which met at Minneapolis and Chicago, but at the same time there Perhaps the most notable of these was in the tactics adopted by the opposition to the leading and successful candidates at both places. The beaten managers in each case decided that their best prospect of success lay in inducing as many favorite sons as possible to enter the field, or allow their names to be used, hoping thereby to pre-vent a nomination on the first ballot, when they fondly imagined they could turn the tide to the candidate of their choice. espectively had a number of instructed o

The main reason for this policy was found in the belief that Harrison and Cleveland ledged delegates who would consider their orders or promises satisfied by a single bal-lot, and who would thereafter vote according to their individual ideas and convictions The candidates were radically different in that the leaders of the Democratic oppo sition had only to hold together one third of their convention, while to carry out their plans the anti-administration managers at Minneapolis had to secure half of that gath ering. Had it taken 600 odd votes to nom nate in the Republican assembly the ballot ing might have still been in progress beside the falls of St. Anthony.

Position of Two Noted Buckeyes, To carry the parallel still further it wa pon a favorite son of Ohio that the chie opes were levied at each convention, one a Governor and the other an ex-Governor, who had just been pitted against each other in one of the most interesting of political cor ests. McKinley was an avowed supporter of Harrison and Campbell an open adherent of Cleveland. Neither of them, though, would have carried their devotion to the extent of refusing an offered Presidental nomination, which would come to them free of any taint of treachery and wire-pulling on their part. McKinley was the first to face the crisis, and, while he deprecated, he did not forbid the use of his name. His own sup-port he gave as he had pledged, but he made no strenuous efforts to curtail the desires and operations of his friends. He could could well be pardoned for thinking that, in view of the temporarily bitter recrimina tions and apparently muddled situation, a new men would be for the best interests of all concerned, and each element admitted that if a third candidate were to win the prize none was so likely to do so as the Suckeye Executive. It is not strange then that, while holding himself personall from all schemes and combinations, it was not until after Harrison was practically nominated that McKinley challenged the right of the delegates from his State to cast their votes for him.

The fact that a large portion of the votes when the control of the control of the votes for him.

The fact that a large portion of the votes given to McMinley, though, were thrown so simply in an effort to prevent a nomination was clearly apparent, and when Campbell came to confront the same situation two weeks later he had the advantage of the experience of his late opponent. Until the arrival of the ex-Governor in Chicago Senator Brice had been assuming an impartial and unconcerned attitude. Under the surface, however, he was in a combination working to defeat the success of Cleveland, and the part of the task assigned to him was to see that the ex-President got no votes in Ohio. It was precisely the same labor alloted to Foraker at Minneapolis, in which he was more successful than the Wall street Senator.

Half, at least, of the Buckeye Democrat Half, at least, of the Buckeye Democratic delegation belonged to a faction opposed to Campbell, but acting under instructions from Brice they were prepared to seemingly support the ex-Governor in order to draw his 'riends from Grover. But Campbell acted in a more radical manner than McKinley. He publicly announced that he was not a candidate, and more than that denounced the favorite son plan. Beyond that he caused it to be known that if his name was presented to the convention he would denounce the scheme as a fraud upon the floor, and warn his friends not to be deceived by it. He made it plain that wille he would be gratern for an honest support for the highest office in the land, he was not to be used as a catspaw.

A Most Important Announcement. THIS warning from Campbell so discomposed and angered Brice that in his confusion he exposed his real position, and dropped his cloak of impartiality and un concern. From that moment the favorite son scheme, which had been formulated with much labor, punctured at one place commenced to fall to pieces. Senator Palmer and Gorman followed the example of Senators Cullom and Allison at Minne apolis, and declined to encourage their re spective booms. Gorman, to be sure, gets very little credit for his self-abrogation, for he remained on the fence until it became evident that Cleveland was likely to win without him, when he abandoned the

At both conventions the National Conmittee was against the successful candi date. At the Republican gathering this feature was the more marked, as the committee rooms were the headquarters of the opposition, and from there even the waving plumes for anti-The roll was made up and the Temporary Chairman appointed in the interest o one element. The Democratic Committee turned down the Chairman suggested by the Cleveland managers and named the one selected by Henry Watterson, one of the sciected by Henry Watterson, one of the most pronounced disbelievers in Groger's availability. In both cases threats were made of antagonizing these selections as Temporary Chairmen on the floor of the convention, but in neither were they carried out, and in neither case was the temporary presiding officer able to do anything for advantage of the side which had placed him in the chair.

for advantage of the side which had placed him in the chair.

At Minneapolis a majority of the New York delegates and at Chicago all of them told their respective conventions that the choice of a particular candidate would endanger the Empire State, and yet when that candidate was named in each case, after the temperary expressions of disappointment, the men who gave the warnings expressed hope and confidence of carrying the State.

Ir was shown that success is not the chief

## The Oratory and the Applause

inspiration of applause. On the banks of the Mississippi and by the shores of Lake Michigan the most remarkable demonstrations were in beha of candidates who were beaten, and came from those who knew in their nearts that defeat had already been practically reorded. In each instance the applause we made intense and prolonged, not only out of enthusiasm and affection for a favorite, but because of a desire to gain time from vague hope that something might happen to turn the tide, and from a desire by frenzied and continuous shouts to make an impression on uncertain and wavering delegates. Probably two-thirds of the 14,000 people who filled the convention hall at Minneapolis were for Blaine, and that gave them an advanage in numbers which early enabled then to surpass any of the demonstrations made by their opponents. But it was noticeable, nore noise than a number on the other side and that this was characteristic of the friends of a defeated champion was clearly proven at Chicago.

Among the 20,000 people in the big wigwam not more than one-fourth, at the outside, were for Hil, and yet the demonstration made when Governor Abbett pronounced the name of the New York Senator exceeded in intensity and force any of the orations accorded to Cleveland's name.

There were not nearly as many people of their feet and the noise did not last quite a each person engaged was much more vehement.

The oratorical effort of the Minneapolis Convention was that of Wolcot, calogizing Blaine and attacking the administration and giving implied warnings of disaster if Harrison was nominated. The feature of the Chicago speeches was that of Burke Cockran, defending and championing Hill, criticising Cleveland and urging with a force which almost equalled a threat that he was not an available candidate. Each of these eloquent addresses was made in behalf of men who were beaten before the speaker ascended the platform, and neither of them apparently chauged a single vote.

Victory by Narrow Margins. THERE are many other minor feature

of the two conventions upon which a parallel could be drawn. Even the votes which decided the contests are really very similar. The actual test of strength between Blaine and Harrison came on the report of the Committee on Credentials, when the

administration forces cast 18 more than half the voice of the convention. A change of a few more than a dozen delegates on that roll call would have reversed the entire situation. The men who got on the Harrison band-wagon the next day because he had shown a majority, though small, would have stampeded to Blaine even more readily if his friends could have secured on that initial test a lead, even if it was only two or three. There was no public trial between the Cleveland forces and those of the opposition until the ballot for the nomination, when Grover came to the front with a dozen more than the necessary two-thirds, as Harrison had obtained a dozen more than the necessary half.

After the nomination for the Presidency at Minneapolis the outsiders took it for granted that Morton would get the place, as at Chicago almost everybody thought that Gray would be named for Vice President. But Reid secured the niche on the ticket with Harrison practically without opposition, while Stevenson was nominated as Cleveland's running mate by a stampede at the end of the first ballot. And, to continue the comparison beyond the convention, there is an apparently large element which holds that neither of them will add much strength to their respective tickets.

L. D. B.

#### strength to their respective tickets L. D. B. TURTLES IN BATTLE ARBAY.

A Large Drove of Them Put a Boy to Flight

and Frighten a Team. BEAVER FALLS, June 26.—[Special.]—George Golden, a farmer near Darlington, whose farm lies on the Little Beaver river, was in town yesterday and told a singular story. As is well known by those familiar with the they lay their eggs, and while doing so leave the streams and ponds and wander off to secluded places to make their nests. While

secluded places to make their nests. While in this migratory state they are very victous, and their oite is said to be poisonous.

Yesterday morning, Mr. Golden says, as he was driving along the road near his farm he encountered a large drove of turtles. After his first astonishment at the sight, he counted 54 of them, although many were hidden in the grass on each side of the road. They were all big fellows, and many of them would weigh fully 30 pounds each. They appeared to all be of the regular "snapper" variety, and were getting away from the Little Beaver as fast as their little short legs would carry them.

Mr. Golden's son, 14 years old, leaped from the wagon and attacked the reptiles with a whip. They turned upon him, and, with hisses like those of geese, and with outstretched necks and open mouths, made the boy beat a hasty retreat. The lad scrambled onto the wagon, and the unwonted sight of a drove of turtles approaching in warlike array so frightened Mr. Golden's horses that they wheeled and almost upset the wagon and dashed off in an opposite direction. They ran half a mile before he could stop them, and when he got back not a turtle was in sight.

## CHICAGO DRINKING SEWAGE.

The Flood Drives the Politted Streams Int the Water Tunnel.

CHICAGO, June 26.-Much apprehension felt by the city health officers for the wel-fare of Chicagoans, owing to the thousands of gallons of sewage now pouring into the lake and polluting Chicago's water supply. River sewage is pouring lakeward at the rate of 500,000 cubic feet per minute. The polluted area has reached the two-mile tunnel ports and disease-laden water is being pumpe through the mains. The water department officials are unable to check the outflow, except to advise users of city water to bo

every drop.

damples of water taken in and about the samples of water taken in and about the two-mile crib confirm the fears of the department, Chemical analyses have not been made, for evidences of pollution are tangible. The specimen taken from the crib will show a greenish tinge, indicating ammonia. The flood has reached a higher point and lasted longer than the May freshet. During that period City Engineer Clark maintained that the sewage did not reach two-mile crib, Until Friday night he would not give up hope that the city would escape this time. Yesterday morning, however, he feit differently.

## THE TICKET'S TAIL.

WILL Mr. Stevenson come East for a few days and be introduced?-New York He HOORAY for Cleveland and what's-hisname! Three cheers and a Tammany tiger! Now-all together.-Minneapolis Tribus

WHY, oh, why, didn't Mr. Stevenson's respected parents think of an easier and more euphonious name than of Adlai?—Boston AND still the chorus swells in melancholy

dence throughout the Democratic camp: "Who is Adiai Stevenson, anyway?"-St. Po Pioneer Press. TAMMANY has had its revenge. It has

fixed the Democratic ticket so that the back nd will pull down the front end .- St. Louis Globe Democrat. ADLAI is a decidedly awkward and un American name. Suppose we compromise by calling him Adelaide, Amelia or Amanda?

REPUBLICAN CHAIRMAN CLARKSON Seems to think that Stevenson is the more available man of the two Democrate on the Presilental ticket. Still that is not exuberant

praise.—Philadeiphia Inquirer.

Mr. Strvenson, the Democratic nomine for Vice President, is a gentleman well known and highly respected by his neigh-bors and friends down in Bloomington, but bors and friends down in Bloomington, but there are not enough voters in Bloomington

In nominating Stevenson for Vice Presi dent the Democratic party confers honor and distinction upon the hungriest and most deflant spoilsman who figured in the public service under the Cleveland administration That's the kind of civil service reform party the Democracy is .- New York Press

#### SOUGHT FOR A LIVING BLSEWHERE. General Carkson Relates His Experience as an Office-Holder.

Congressman Otis, of Kansas, who belongs to the Alliance party, has introduced a bill in Congress limiting the compensation of all Government officials to \$5,000 per annum. Apropos of this ex-Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson tells a story of his expernce as an office holder in Washington which ought to enlighten the member from Kansas. Mr. Clarkson's salary was \$4,500 and the rent of his house was \$4,400. Mr. Clarkson, uppreciating that there was a bal-ance to the good, asked his wife what he had better do with the other \$100. "Well," said she, "you might as well put n a telephone."

Instead of which Headsman Clarkson up
and resigned his office to get a living else-

## THE FLAG IS REPUBLICAN.

Hence Georgia Democrats Are Louth to Display the Stars and Stripes. ATLANTA, June 26.-Georgia society is at odds as to the propriety of hoisting the Stars and Stripes July 4. The head of the Na-tional Order of Daughters of the Revolution has sent out the suggestion that all mem-bers of the order should display the flag upon their homes on the nation's birthday. The members of the branch recently organized here, with few exceptions, will heed the suggestion, but it will not be heeded in

me other towns. Those opposed to the proposition are pro-fase in the word "loyalty" to the Union em-blem; but, as one of them said, "Some way or Republicanism waves with the

## MATTA'S FUNERAL HOOTED.

Balmacedist Insult Almost Results in Riot at Valparaiso.

VALPARAISO, June 28.—The funeral ceremonies over the dead ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senor Manuel Antonio Matta, were of the most imposing character. While the body of the dead statesman lay in state, a umber of ex-officers of Balmac

repithets.

The people were aroused to a frenzy by this action, and threats were made to sack the restaurant in which the Baimacedists were, and also the office of La Republica, and the police had much difficulty in restraining

A Whittier Poem for the Fair AMESBURY, MASS., June 26 .- It is now settled act that the poet Whittier will write the opening ode for the World's Fair. when the opening ode for the world's rair.
When the matter was first broached to the
poet, he was unable to give a definite answer;
but improved health will permit him so to
do. The title is still a secret to every one
except fir. Whittier.

#### CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-The wealth of the negro population o Alabama is estimated at \$20,000,000. -It is said that one in every ten of the world's working women support their hus-

-The river approaches to Lake Nicaragua abound with the only species of freshwater shark known to scientists.

—India rubber trees grow wild all over Lee county, Fiorida. At Fort Myers they are the chief shade and ornamental trees. -The Chinese have their tombs built in a semi-circular form, like a horseshoe, and the Moors use the same form in their archi-

-When the Falkland Islands were first visited by man, the wild dogs found there approached him without either fear or aversion.

-The Czar of Russia is the largest individual landowner in the world. The area of his possessions is far greater than that of the entire Republic of France.

-In America, as in France, the average size of families has been steadily decreasing for the last half century. The average is now 4.94, where in 1850 it was 5.50. -Horticulturists tell us that the orange

was originally a pear-shaped fruit about the size of the common wild cherry. Its evolution is due to 1,200 years of cultiva--In Michigan a double cedar knot is car-

ried in the pocket to cure rheumatism, and in New Hampshire men carried a gall from the stems of the golden rod for the same dis-

—On the eastern shore of Maryland bil-iousness is cured by boring three holes in a carefully selected tree and walking three times around it, saying, "Go away, bil-ious." -The average length of life is greater in

Norway than in any other country on the globe. This is attributed to the fact that the temperature is cool and uniform throughout the year. -The paragraph mark "T" is a Greek "p," the initial of the word paragraph. The

early printers employed a dagger (†) to show that a word or sentence was objectionable and should be cut out. -Four different peaks in the mountains of Idaho are from 13 to 23 feet lower by actual measurement than they were 15 years ago. Geologists do not attempt to explain the "why" of their settling.

-The greatest day's run of an ocean teamship was about 515 miles. The steamer in question was 562 feet long and had previ-ously been known to make 560 miles per day for three days in succession.

low Trout Creek there is estimated to be a band of at least 700 wild horses, which are not only eating off the ranges, but coming a more direct source of loss to -A heavy plate-glass shade, ornamented with gold and securely locked to three staples set in the marble top of a pulpit in a church in Brussels, is said to cover one of the thorns which formed a part of the Savior's crown.

-In an area of about 15 miles square be-

-Really beautiful turquoises are very rare. The Maharajah of Ulep Sing, former King of Lahore, owns one or the most famous, and a son of Abd-el-Rader has in his possession the fetish turquoise on which are ougraved the legends dictated by Moham-med.

-Caterpillars from six inches to a foot long are common in the vicinity of the Darling river, Anstralia. The natives twist them together and boil them in kangaroo grease. Travelers who have tasted this delicacy say that it is not altogether un-palatable.

-The first day of the Chinese New Year's

feasts is called "Bird's Day" (Kay Yat), and is supposed to bring to mind the utility of the feathered tribes as food. On this day the orthodox Chiuese abstain from eating fiesh, and they sometimes observe it as i -There is only one factory in Russia for

the manufacture of playing cards. It has a monopoly of the business and belongs to the Foundling Hospital. It is figured that there are 30,000,000 people in Bussia who play cards, and to supply the demand, this factory puts out 6,000,000 packs of cards annually. -The Chinese, notwithstanding the fact

it a great delicacy, bonor their dogs more highly and take better care of them than any other race of people. In every large Chinese city there is a workman whose sole trade is that of making coffins for departed -The Eiffel Tower is now the highest glock tower in the world. A gigantic clock as been placed on its second platform, and

scientists daily and hourly take observa-tions on the motion of the pendulum, it being their idea that the revolution of the earth on its axis may be visibly demonstrated by the experiment. -A curious practice of the Bulgarian maons which survives to this day testifies to the vitality of the legend. To insure the olidity of the houses they build they measure with a reed the shadow of the first per-son who passes after the digging of the foundation has been completed. When the

nmenced this reed is buried

under the first rock, usually the corner -An African, with the additional nerve force imparted by the kola nut, can endure from ten to 100 hours' fatigue, the half of from ten to 100 hours' fatigue, the half of which would kill the laborer foothardy enough to attempt it without using the in-vigorating little nut. Where it takes eight Brazilian negroes to carry a load with diffi-culty, four African porters earry it chear-fully along, singing "as if each muscular ex-ertion was exhibarating joy."

-The body of a man weighing 158 pounds exactly has been found to contain 23.3 pounds of carbon, 2.2 pounds of time, 22.3 pounds of carbon, 2.2 pounds of line, 22.3 onness of phosphorus and 1 ounce each of sodium (salt), iron, potassium, magnesium and sillicon. Besides the above "solids" the analyst obtained from the same subject 5,595 enbic feet of oxygen and 105,9.0 cubic feet of hydrogen, this latter weighing 15 pounds 4 onness, and 52 cubic feet of nitrogen.

-Anaxagoras, the Athenian philosopher, who flourished in the fifth century before Christ, taught his scholars that wind was air set in motion by rarefaction; that the moon owed her light giving properties to the sun; that the rainbow was the resulting phenomena of reflection; that comets were wandering stars, and that the fixed stars were at an immeasurable distance beyond the sun, besides giving them many other ideas thought to belong to more modern

IDYLLIC HUMORESQUES Fair Amateur-Yes, I painted that. What nool of painting would you call it? Artist (gently) — Boarding school,—Somersel

And sees with a giance all things.
Gets awfully left in the lurch
By the circus that has three rings.
—Chicago Inter-Ocean Mariorie-Do you know why that young

The fellow that's up with the times

man who threatened to blow out his brains on your secount didn't do it? Madge—Poor Cholly! He must have come to the conclusion that he hadn't any.—New York Emming The delegate comes home again; His soul is filled with care; He has a wealth of hope and cheers,

But not a cent to spare,

- Washington Star. "Do you think Smidgley has made a good Bulkly-I guess it's just the same old sulphus He has already applied for a divorce

Berkeley Register. Although a glorious day, no doubt, It's rather out of tune To have the kid begin about

Wife (shaking him)-John, wake up! It's chicago Editor (rubbing his eyes)—Eh? Wh-what our did it adjourn to, boys?-Chicago Tribuna. Husband (sniffing)-Seems to me I smell

kerosene. Wife—Yes; by the way, my dear, you must go to the intelligence office and get a new girl. You can ride down with the undertaker—New York Weekly. Miss Prim, let none deride her, She has no one beside her, go she's beside herself.

-New York Evening Sun. Winebiddle-I see that a quantity of whale oil calmed a very heavy sea the other day. Gildersleeve-When I was a boy at school I re

member that the same thing calmed many an un ruly boy.—Detroit Free Press.

# The Dispatch: ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY & 1846