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PITTSBURG, SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1892.

ERIGHTENING POSSIBILITIES. There are signs that the situation at Homestead is clearing somewhat. The position of the men, as announced in their statement published this morning, of willingness to yield if the Chairman of the Carnegie Company can sustain the statements made in his published interview is therefore commendable. The fact that, coupled with this offer, they express confidence of their ability to show that the company's representative erred in his view, does not detract from the merit which attaches to a proposition to compare notes and find where the error is and submit to the finding. The attitude of the Carnegie Company

has so far, since the month opened, been against conference. Yet is it not possible that conference now, in the right spirit, might result in removing most of what the company complained of, and in preserving as in Kentucky, making it a criminal ofto it its old employes on a mutually satisfactory basis? So long as there is a chance of such an ending of an otherwise sad business, it is worth trying for.

Also, there is another hopeful sign. The special committee of Congress/ makes a call through THE DISPATCH this morning for testimony from all sides as to the facts of the whole situation, at a session to States Court room in this city. That is well, too. There will be peace

at least while the committee is here. There will be an investigation that must show approximately the cause of the trouble. There will probably be opened the way to a better understanding between the company and its late employes.

A PRACTICAL RESULT.

While the politicians are rejoicing over the practical revival of the spoils idea in the political campaign, the people at large may find some instruction in studying the actual results of civil service where they have been demonstrated by a moderately faithful experiment.

A recent letter of Commodore Folger, of the Ordnance Bureau at Washington, gives an illustration of what is effected by making appointments on the basis of fitness, instead of as a reward for political work. Since the introduction of the reform the cost of labor in making eight and ten inch guns has decreased fifty per cent, and in making cartridges sixty per cent. The time required for making the guns has been reduced from one-half to two-

This is not due to any decrease in wages. It simply represents the increased efficlency secured by selecting men for their capability irrespective of political favor. It seems that when men are paid by the Government solely for their services, and know that their appointment and promotion depend on efficiency and industry, they do from two to three times as much work as when party heelers are given places as a reward for wire pulling in con-

ventions and campaigns. The political workers may not like a system which diminishes the supply of salaried places available for their sustenance. But will the people at large object to a plan which cuts down the cost of the whole subject. Government work fifty per cent without diminishing wages by a penny?

THE CANADIAN CANALS.

It is stated by the Buffalo Express that Canada has practically abandoned the project of increasing the depth of her canals beyond the twelve feet already established. The fact that ocean-going vessels have to be lightened to twelve-feet draft in order to navigate the St. Lawrence is referred to as conclusive evidence that the work of deepening that river as well as the canals is beyond the financial re-

sources of the Dominion. A proposition has been made to invite the United States to do the work. While there is perhaps just as much reason for the United States to build canals through Canada as through Nicaragua, it is safe to say that our Government will not build any canals in Canada unless it is given territorial rights over the canals. As Canada is not yet ready to do that, it is taken as conclusive that for the present the Canadian canals will remain at their depth of

This makes the work of the United States in digging its waterways considerably simple. The twenty feet waterway which recently cut such a figure in Congress appears to be a superfluity if it is to terminate at Buffalo. If the waterway is to be extended to the ocean the vast expenditure necessary to secure twenty feet is in the light of this fact unnecessary. Fifteen feet of water connecting Lake Erie with the Ohio: fifteen feet connecting Lake Michigan with the upper Mississippl, and fifteen feet connecting the iakes with the sea board, will give us a

While this statement of the Canadian position is favorable to the ambitions of commerce, it is best to remember that twelve feet of water in the Canadian canals is just twice what the United States has at this time and twice what it is likely to have during the present century, unless a systematic and energetic project of canal construction is promptly adopted.

THE STIR IT CREATED. The Homestead events have been almost

the exclusive topic of the week. Coming like a clap of thunder from a clear sky, they have set people writing and talking not only from one corner of the country to the other, but across the ocean as well. Everyone hereabouts knew for some weeks that there was likely to be a contention between the Carnegie Company and their men, but the points of difference were apparently so small that the general opinion of outsiders was they would be easily accommodated. How far off this calculation was, the narrative of the week has shown. There is still so little difference on the mere wages part of the question that, between two parties amicably disposed and upon other details agreed, a complete settlement could doubtless be had, if they were to meet, in a few hours. But, it is to be regretted, there is as yet no assurance of such a meeting.

Meanwhile the grave incidental questions the affair has brought up are holding national and international attention, not to speak of the interest, they have locally. There are so many phases to them that everyone with a taste for public utterance in the press, in Congress or upon the rostrum, has had a chance to give his views on the law, the political economy or the social aspects of the disturbance. At first, as was to be expected, the partisan politicians took hold with a view of making party capital, but the subject was too big for that; and now it is freely conceded that any public consideration of the matter that can help to prevent or mitigate such conflicts in the future must proceed from a far broader basis than mere partisan advantage.

No recent public occurrence has been so quickly provocative of so many sharp controversies on large side issues growing out of it. Congressmen McMillin and Dalzell in the House, and Hale and Voorhees in the Senate, took it as the occasion for a hot contest between Republicanism and protection on the one hand and Democracy and free trade on the other. Governor Pattison and Sheriff McCleary are still wrestling over the question as to when and where the functions of the poss comitatus end and the duty of the State a challenge to reason the matter out, and authorities begins in repressing Niolent outbreaks. The two representative national organs of the Democrace, the New York Sun and the New York World, are violently attacking each another - the former in support of the position that Governor Pattison should have interfered, the latter backing up his waiting policy.
This is not, all. Public meetings have been held in many of the leading cities under the auspices of the trade organizations to support the Homestead people. New laws have been introduced in some States where the Legislature is in session, fense to introduce such bodies as Pinkerton men within the State confines, and finally the veteran Ben Butler comes out with an article urging nothing less than

ciates. Even so much is however, but small part of the commotion that the tragic events at Homestead have stirred up. The begin Transfer morning in the United London papers use it as a text to prove how defective and unstable are American institutions. They give with great gusto another whack at their pet aversion, the McKinley bill, and take a great delight in proving to their own satisfaction from their accounts of the Homestead affair that Andrew Carnegie's philanthropy is a sham, and quote to plague him his criticism of British institutions and his laudations of triumphant Democracy. As Mr. Carnegie is in the Highlands just now, accessible to every sharp observation of he London press, it can be imagined the occasion must be anything but agreeable to him. Its pleasure cannot be heightened by hearing a proposal that the city of Aberdeen refuse a new library which he tendered it quickly re-echoed from this side in resolutions of labor organizations asking Pittsburg to return to him the \$1 .-000 000 wift which he made for the library

the indictment of Carnegie and his asso-

at Schenley Park. All this is only a little of the vast stir that has been made in a few days. We had omitted to mention for instance the Congressional Committee which comes to Pittsburg Tuesday to find out all about the trouble, and which, not unlikely, will be followed up by a Legislative Commit-

tee from Harrisburg. But is it not enough-even so much as has been described-to arise out of a situation which was not originally one in which the parties were so far at variance that they might not have conquered each other by simple generosity of concession. instead of fighting with guns? There are a good many preachers who are billed to speak on this topic from the pulpits of the two cities to-day. If, instead of long discourses upon the ethics and religion of the dispute, they were to offer a short but earnest prayer for common sense and Christian charity all around, it occurs to us they would be covering most admirable.

AN EXAMPLE FROM GERMANY.

One feature of the account given elsewhere by a correspondent of THE DIS-PATCH of the fete given by Prince Bismarck on his estate at Friedrichsruhe, calls attention to a point of marked difference between Europe and this country. That is the reference to the managemen of the forests on his estate. The fact that no trees are cut down without others being planted to take their places; that while a mill vields a constant revenue from its output of lumber, the process of growth is kept up to replenish the supply; that only the mature trees are removed and that therefore no spots are denuded and left barren, constitutes a short sketch of what can be done for the preservation of forests, that is practically unknown in this country.

Forestry is one of the matters in which the United States is far behind Europe. It is more so even than in the matter of road making. We make some pretense at keeping up country roads; we make none whatever to secure the greatest usefulness to our once unrivaled but now rapidly disappearing supply of timber. The reason is plain enough. Europe has learned from experience the necessity of preserving forests and of using every acre of waste in the growth of timber. The experience of the United States has been up to a time within the recollection of middle-aged men that our forests contained such a superfluity of timber that the question was how to get rid of the trees at the slightest expense. That time is past and the timber supply is rapidly disappearing. Yet the old practices ob-

permanent control of the lake commerce. tain. Each year many square miles of territory are ruthlessly denuded without any attempt to preserve the young trees the United States with regard to lake for future revenue. The land is left barren with most injurious results to climate and the flow of water.

This is an example of wastefulness the bounties of nature which should be improved upon. We know that Pennsyl-vania has thousands of square miles of mountain land practically useless, which, under systematic foreign cultivation, might make a valuable addition to our natural wealth; and the possibilities are even greater in other sections. The ex-ample referred to at Friedrichsruhe is one that the United States should not neglect, if we are to take any thought for the prosperity of the future.

CLOSE CORPORATION TRUSTS. A New York correspondent in yester-day's issue directed attention to the status of four great corporate or trust estates in that city whose aggregate value is nearly \$250,000,000. In the case of two of them there is more than suspicion, and of one

more a very tangible belief that the revenues are used to pay a maximum of salaries to persons performing a minimum of service; while the secrecy with which these trusts are managed excludes the actual knowledge of such abuses from all except the sharers of the favors.

These cases as alleged illustrate the facility with which great trusts can be perverted from their original beneficial ourpose, while maintaining a profession of fidelity to them. They have parallels on variously reduced scales in many places and they represent an undoubted abuse. The obvious remedy is absolute and compulsory publicity in the management of all trusts for charitable or beneficial purposes, with a suggestion from the magni-tude of the values involved, that there should be some limit to the size to which such trust investments may be expanded.

Nevertheless, the reform of this class of abuses arising out of overgrown wealth is not the most urgent one. The only sufferers from these abuses are beneficiaries or cestuis qui trustent. Other varietles of evil, such as monopolistic combinations, railway manipulations and favoritism in rates, impose their burdens on the whole public and add to their magnitude by unfairly taxing the masses.

The problem of excessively concentrated wealth is a great one, yet far from solution; and the cases referred to show that there are branches of it which have yet hardly come within the public recogni-

DECLINE OF BASEBALL. Another awful doubt is east upon the permanence of one of our institutions by the assertion of the Chicago News that up to date the baseball season is a failure. While the excessive and pernicious general humidity is charged with a portion of this ill success, the fact that the crowds surrounding the baseball bulletin boards have undergone a perceptible shrinkage, and that the baseball crank is several degrees less delirious than formerly, is taken to be conclusive that the public interest in hired and high-price baseball is diminishing.

Perhaps this view of the baseball situation from Chicago may be slightly tinged by the fact that the Chicago team is lagging along near the rear of the League procession. But inasmuch as Pittsburg maintained a persistently hopeful enthusiasm during many successive seasons of that location, it does not seem as if a single season of viewing the contest from the bottom of the list ought to destroy Chicago's vociferous interest.

furnishes a new illustration of the transitory nature of human greatness. command Phenomenal pitchers will no longer the envy and admiration of the public, or the bank accounts of baseball speculators. The "beauties and "mascots" of baseball teams will re tire promptly to their original obscurity. The umpires can, after passing through the dangers of the field, hang up their shields and masks to enjoy an unsalaried but secure rest. How great a fall is portrayed by the probability that the professional player, after stalking across the land in his greatness these many summers. will now be forced to earn his living, perchance even with hammer, pick and shovel!

One phase of baseball, however, is not losing its popularity, we are informed. That is amateur and non-professional playing. In that case it is possible to re gard the change not as a loss of interest, but a gain. People are becoming enthusiastic enough over baseball to play it themselves instead of hiring others to play it for them.

A VERY MILD SINGLE TAX. It is announced that a village in the

vicinity of Washington is going to try Henry George's plan of the single tax on a small scale. Under authority from the Legislature the Commissioners of Hyattsville. Md., have resolved to exempt all improvements from taxation and to levy only on the land values. In pursuit of that policy a millage of 214 or 25 cents on every hundred dollars of appraised land value has been made.

This may be the Henry George theory, but if so it comes in a shape that is espe cially attractive to the land owner who is to bear the soie burden of taxation. It has the earmarks of abolishing taxation on improvements, and of levying only one tax. But there is a wide departure from what has been supposed to be a vital part of Mr. George's theory, namely, that the entire rental value of the land itself shall be taken in taxation. There are tens of thousands of property owners in Allegheny county who will joyfully welcome the single tax theory when they are convinced that it carries a levy of only 21/2

mills on the dollar. But such levy would give an unex-pected corroboration to the DISPATCH'S doubt whether the single tax would furnish enough revenue to furnish a tithe of what Mr. George outlines as to be supplied by the income from land values.

COMBINES and trusts continue to grow and multiply in spite of all prosecutions. It is to be hoped that the majority report o the trust sub-committee of the House Mann facturers' Committee may, in its severity do some real good in causing the enforcement of existing laws and introducing sup

A PEACH crop that has not been pro nounced a failure at some stage or other of its existence is altogether too unconventional to be allowed in the market.

plementary legislation where necessary.

AT last the percentages obtained by the andidates in the Pittsburg High Sol amination are given to the public. And the results will now be of some real practical use beyond that of testing the students' fit-ness for entrance to the High School.

ENGLAND will be out of its agony for a while in a week or two, but everything points to a repetition of the general election dose in the near future.

FROM the persistent manners in which

the Pittsburg ball players maintain a posi-tion as nearly as possible hair way between the bottom and top of the League list it must be assumed that there is something "mean" about our team.

BISMARCK and Wilhelm both show powers of endurance only exceeded by their capacity for undignified folly.

BLAND's bright views on the chances of free-silver coinage are beginning to become sarnished in the atmosphere of doubt as to the bill's fate in the House and the certainty of its death if it should reach the President

BITTERNESS of feeling and lawlessness of action appear to increase as the Irish elections progress.

Now that Chinese rebels have taken to the use of dynamite, the Celestial Empire can hardly be truthfully spoken of as alto-gether unprogressive. But this kind of rogress is a beginning at the wrong end.

THE wild waves are taking a rest while he summer girl does the talking.

THE elaborate preparations under way for the notification of Cleveland and Steven-son are natural and excusable when it is remembered how minute their chances are of enjoying an inauguration.

MASCOTS EN MASSE.

MISS ADELINE M. TILSON has retired from the Cambridge corps of teachers after a service extending through 50 years. MR. F. MARION CRAWFORD, the novelist. wants it to be distinctly understood that in spite of the fact that he lives abroad he is

REALISM and Idealism seem to have met in Boston last week. William Dean Howells is reported to have called on Edward Bellamy on Friday, at the office of the latter

CARDINAL GIBBONS starts next week for a month's outing in Nova Scotia. Unlike most clergymen who go to that region in summer time he will take no rod with him, not even a pastoral staff

MARIE CORELLI, whose novels have me with the approval of Quar. Victoria, uses a pen name. The real name of the writer is Marlon Mackay. She is the daughter of the ate Dr Cimries Mackay and a sister of Eric Mackay. MRS. HARRISON has improved wonder-

fully in spirits since her arrival yesterday at Loon Lake. The President held a recepion yesterday afternoon to which all th quests of the Loon Lake House and the ad acent cottages were invited. THE marriage of Helene Boulanger, sec-

ond daughter of "le brave General," to M. Paul Augnez de Sachy, was celebrated in the most quiet manner at the Cathedral of Versailles, in contrast to the wedding of her counger sister, who married M. Driant in THE Assistant Secretary of War, General

Lewis A Grant, is a stout broad-shouldered, bald man of medium height, with long iron gray side-whiskers. Previous to the creation, two years ago, of the office he now adorns, he was a Minneapolis lawyer. Durng the war he was General of Volunteers. PIETRO MASCAGNI is putting the finishing touches on a longer opera than "Caval-leria Rusticana" or "L'Amico Fritz." It is based on the "Rantzan" of Erckmann-Chat rian. He is also writing two other short ones, giving a musical setting to Heine's one-act tragedy, "William Ratcliff" and Francois Coppee's idyl, "Le Passant."

REID IS FOR UNIONS NOW. He Heins Put Organized Labor in Control

in New York's Postoffice. NEW YORK, July 8 .- [Special.]-Organized Government printing in the New York Postoffice. Postmaster Vancott to-day put the clerks who have been detailed to do the printing back at their regular employment and organized the printing office by the appointment of P. P. Hurley as foreman at salary of \$1,400 a year; James Quest and Jo-If it is true that the public is losing its seph Brannigan, compositors, at salaries of enthusiasm over professional baseball, it \$1.040: E. T. Johnston and Charles R. Ritchey, James Baylen, seeders, at \$650. All of these men are union printers. Hurley, Quest and Brannigan are members of Typographical Union No. 6. Johnston of Pressmen's Union

Union No. 6. Johnston of Pressmen's Union No. 9, and Ritchey and Feiker of the Franklin Pressmen's Association.

Clerks have hitherto been detailed to do the work. Their employment has been a source of dissatis/action to the typographical unions. For eight years or more efforts have been made to get union printers into the postoffice, but they were unsuccessful until President Kenny and other officers of the Big Six selected John E. Milholland, who was instrumental in settling the war between the selected John E. Milholland, who was instrumental in settling the war between the Tribune and the printers, together to go to Washington to confer with the administration about ten days ago. Whitelaw Reid lent his assistance and the Washington authorities acted promptly as is indicated by the action of Postmaster Vanoott which was taken under the direction of Postmaster General Wanamaker.

WITHOUT FOOD FOR 900 DAYS.

An Allentown Woman Completes Her Bemarkable Starving Feat ATTENTOWN July 9 - It is 900 days to day since Mrs. Adam Wuchler, of Whitehall, began her memorable fast. The family this spring moved into a house some distance from their old homestead. Mrs. Wuchler bore the strain without serious results. She has been taken from the second floor of the

has been taken from the second floor of the house to the first floor.

She was propped up in bed. Her eyes are bandage! with a white cloth, which makes her black hair appear still darker by contrast. She says she cannot see atail, neither, she avers, has she taken a morsel of food since she began her tast. She is exceedingly attenuated, but her strength of mind is remarkable. Her voice is firm, but she sobbet when she spoke of her pastor's wire. The subject of her conversation was entirely of a religious nature.

"God knows how I have suffered and He alone is my judge," she said. "I pray for relief, but fear it will only come by death; how soon I cannot say."

soon I cannot say."

Mr. Wuchler and his sons are no longer constantly at the house, as they were for two years, and now pursue their daily labors. Mrs. Wuchler is nursed by her daughter, Sarah.

The neighbors have long ago ceased to place any confidence in the story of the fast, and laugh it to scorn.

THE WOMAN WAS VICTOR

Husband Whose Smoking Was Stopped by His Determined Wife. Detroit Free Press.]

We were going through Canada, and as soon as we entered the Queen's dominions a St. Louis man who was in the smoking car

with us began to talk.

"No petticent government for me." he was saying, "I want to get out of this country as quick as I can. I tell you, gentlemen, I never did believe in petticent government; women are all right in their proper spheres, but when it comes to government." ernment—"
At this moment the car door opened, and through the volume of smoke a stern-visured, spectacled woman presented herself, "Is that you, Hiram. I guess you've smoked about enough. Come back into the sleeper. It makes me sick and dizzy to stay here. Come, hurry up," and she held the door open while she waited.

And Hiram meekly followed her, without a single protest against the home article of petticoat government.

MME. MODJESKA SMOKES.

she Started It in Her Youth When She Was With Her Brothers. altimore News.]

Baltimore News.]

Cigarette smoking is a fad to which Mme.
Modeska is addicted. This is less harmless, in the opinion of many, than that
which has possession of most other women,
on or off the stage, but she justifies is as
follows: "I do smoke,but I am not a smoker;
my clothes never suggest the smell of tobacco, my breath is not tainted, and there is
not a trace of nicotine on my flugers.

"I do not shop or gossip; I am neither a
candy enter, a tea urinker nor a wine
drinker. I require something to quiet my
nerves and I taink I have chosen the least
hijurions of all stimulants." She shokes nerves and I tallak I have chosen the least injurious of all stimulants." She shokes only a package a week, and contracted the habit in her girlhood, when she was so much with her brothers and had to smoke in self-defense, because the fumes of their eigers

A LOOK AROUND.

As was predicted some weeks ago there is every prospect of a stubborn fight in the Thirty-seventh Senatorial district. In 1888 there was a fight between George W. Hood, the Republican candidate from Indfana county, and William C. Bond, the candidate from Jefferson. Hood got 4,555 votes, Bond 4,455 and Hannibal K. Sloan, the Democratic candidate who had 5,801 votes. was clotted candidate, who had 5,801 votes, was elected. There is an apparent likelihood of the same thing occurring arain unless some compro-mise can be effected, and as there is danger of the Senate being close every effort will be made to prevent losing the district to the

be made to prevent losing the district to the Republicans.

In Indiana county Hon. M. Clark Wesson has received the Republican nomination after a hot fight against ex District Attorney Jack, who was supported by John Elkins and his friends. Mr. Watson pledged himself to stay in the fight to a finish. In Jefferson county Alexander Mitchell was nominated, and he, too, is pledged to not yield. These gentlemen are warm personal friends and political associates, but they are compelled to remain firm. It is said that some of the Elkins people are backing Mitchell and telling him he can get a large vote in Indiana county-sufficient with his own county vote to elect him over the Democrat. It is admitted, however, that Mr. Sloan may sgain take the nomination, and as he is personally stronger than his party ocrat. 10 19 admitted, however, that Mr. Sloan may sgain take the nomination, and as he is personally stronger than his party he would probably again defeat both Republicans. As can readily be imagined there is much dismay among Republicans over this complication, and harmony will be preached on a large scale and 99 9-10 pure.

IN THE Congressional fight in the Twentyfirst district, which includes the Thirty-seventh Senatorial district, there is even re gunpowder scattered around than in the Senatorial matter. George Huff, of Greensburg, is said, sometimes, not to be of Greensburg, is said, sometimes, not to be seeking the re-pomination, and at other times he is eager for it. It can be set down as a fact that if Huff can get the plum he will shake the tree like a young whirlwind. Huff has the conferees from West Moreland only, as each of the four counties has a candidate of its own. Heiner, of Armstrong, and Nesbit of Indiana, have united forces against Huff, and it is understood that Jeferson's candidity is also with them, which will in all probability ensure the selection of a man from one of these counties.

"I WONDER where the new people come and where the old ones have gone," said an old merchan yesterday. "I walked up and town I'm avenue twice to-day, and I was I have lived here all my life and have always had a large acquaintance, but I can better realize how rapidly the town is growing after my experience to-day. Of course it has occurred to me before but in a lesser degree, and I have never so fully realized how many well-dressed, intelligent looking men and women have been drawn hither within a few years." struck with the number of new faces I saw.

made a large fortune for himself and others of the country, is successfully engaged in a new industry in Detroit. He has a superb soda-ash plant, in which it is said \$750,000 have been invested. A great many attempts have been invested. A great many attempts have been made to manufacture soda-ash in the United States, but up to this time none of them have been particularly successful I am told by those who use this article in the making of glassware. The bulk of the trade is held as a monopoly by the Bruner-Mond Company, which has an enormous plant not lar from Liverpool. This concern has control of patents and processes, which have enabled them to hold their own and everybody else's for years. It is said that the Ford's have obtained processes as good as those of the English company and will soon turn out a large product.

THERE are many more of these trade monopolies than people fancy. For in-stance, one English maker controls the trade in black crepe for mourning goods. trade in black crepe for mourning goods. Nobody else has ever been able to produce the kinky, wrinkly effect which is regarded as the proper thing, although large sums have been spent in the attempt. Russia leather, such as a used for brown shoes in this country, is made by but one American firm, and they cannot turn out enough to supply the trade. I presume there are plenty of others in the same position.

RECIPES, too, have built up enormou fortunes for their owners. Cross & Black-well's pickle dressing and Lea's Worcester sauce are two famous English examples, while Hostetter's bitters is a local instance

It is current gossip that a leading business man among the best known of local financiers is likely to be one of the first to agents for a portion of the property lying agents for a portion of the property lying between Fifth and Center avenues, about midway up the slope. It is said he desires to rent about three acres around which he will erect a brick wall somewhat similar to that around the Fith avenue entrance of Mr. Kirk Porter's place, and within this he will lay out elaborate grounds and build a fine stone mansion. All this is contingent upon his securing a lease for a period approximating 60 years.

A WELL-KNOWN club man has carried a flat tened rifle ball about with him as a souvent for several days. It is a memento of the bat Connected with the ball is a long story, all of which is not usually told. The gentlemant in question is very frank and notably truth in question is very frank and notably truthinl, so his statement was taken as all right until yesterday. It opened up with his witnessing the battle, the appearance of blood-thirsty sharpshooters, who singled him out, took aim with great deliberation and fired, the bullet going into an adjacent tree. Some evil-minded person, after hearing that end of the story, asked: "Where were you standing?"

"On the bank just across from the parges."
"Where was the man who shot at you?"
"On the bank too."
"Which bank." WALTER

HUGE FRAUDS IN COTTON.

Crocked Work Which Led to the Big Fail ure in Liverpool, England. LIVERPOOL, July 9 .- Percy Lamb, cotto broker, and John Wilson, a salesman, have been charged here with embezzling \$60,00 from their employers. The prisoners de-clared that they represented a syndicate formed to buy and hold cotton to the value

of \$1,000,000. Their statements were believed in many quarters, and the prisoners entered into enormous speculations in cotton and stocks.

The failure yesterday of Isaac Cooke & Son is believed to have been counceted with these trauds. Lamb and Wilson admitted

the charges and were remanded pending and an experimental pending and the firm's books. Further evelations are expected. The cotton market is greatly excited.

RELATED TO ROYALTY. Claimants in Indiana Who Are the Possib

Heirs to a Fortune. RICHMOND, IND., July 9.—Several member of the Douglas family in Central Indiana have employed a Scotch attorney of this have employed a Scotch attorney of this city, who is looking up a legacy which is said to belong to them as descendants of the great Earl Douglass, of Scotland. It has been found that the only relative of the wealthy Earl was a brother who was drowned at sea. It now remains to be seen who his direct descendants are.

The attorneys believe the Douglasses here are or the royal family, and, with the aid of an attorney in Scotland, are pushing their claims. The fortune amounts to \$8,000,000, and there are 14 cialinants.

hood that Weaver will carry a single State, and he will be lucky if he poils more than a A VERY SLICK PRENCHMAN.

When He Gets Into Trouble for Frauds He Dodges Behind the Stars and Stripes, CHICAGO, July 9.-M. Muzati, arrested here charged with swindling the Parisian Indianapolis Journal, miltionaire, De Escombrera, was granted a continuance without ball to-day. The French Consul says the accused has a long French Consul says the accused has a long record of crime, and has been imprisoned it times. The Consul adds:

"Muzati is the Frenchman calling himself an American citizen who was arrested in Tangiers last year for swindling. He then gave the name of Adams and escaped through the intervention of the American Consul."

Ruffalo Enquirer.] President Harrison is expected to attend the convention of Republican Clubs to be held here this fall. The President will receive a hearty welcome from the people of Buffalo irrespective of party.

'As It Ought to Be.

New York Recorder. The Kansas Democrats have resolved to fuse with the People's Party. This means that they have resolved to figure out of ex-

BI-CHLORIDE AND RUM.

The Untaxed Whisky Used in the Gold Cure to Be Investigated. PHILADELPHIA, July 9 .- Collector of Interrail Revenue William H. Brooks will to-day take steps looking to the investigation of the Keeley bi-chloride of gold treatment establishment at Media, for the cure of drunkenness, with a view of compelling Dr. Keelley or his representatives to pay the internal revenue tax of \$25 per annum for selling nal revenue tax of \$25 per annum for selling

liquor at retail. The Internal Revenue Department at Washington have made a ruling on the subject of the gold cure, and, in view of the fact that Dr. Keeley and the physicians in charge of his institutes in different parts of the country supply their patients with liquor by the drain and bottle, they have been rated by the United States Government as regular retail liquor establish-ments and liable to the Government tax as

such.

The Collector of Internal Revenue at Kanass City notified the Keeley Institute of the
decision of the department a few days ago.
The Keeley Company at once made a vigorthe Keeley Company at once made a vigorthe Keeley Company at once made a vigordecision of the department a few days ago. The Keeley Company at once made a vizorous protest to the department at Washington against being classed with saloon keepers. Uncle Sam's rules, however, are inflexible, and the protest brought a letter from
Commissioner Mason, in which he explains
the matter very plainly. Commissioner
Mason says that every druggist who sells
whisky or other spirits, not combined with
drugs, though he furnishes the spirits on a
physician's prescription and for medicinal
use only, is required to pay a special tax as
a retail liquor dealer.
Under this decision the Keeley institutes
are simply classed as drug stores which dispense liquors, and Collector Brooks, whose
attentien was called to the matter yesterday
for the first time, stated that he would at
once proceed to ascertain whether or not
liquor was actually dispensed at the Media
institute, and if he finds it to be the case he
will promptly levy the Government tax.

A LOT OF PARNELL'S MONEY.

The Irish Leader's Mother Asks for Admis istration in New York. New York, July 9.—[Special.]—Mrs. Delia F. Parnell, mother of Charles Stewart Par-nell, applied to-day to Administration Clerk O'Brien for letters of administration on he on's estate in this country. She says he has no real estate but has personal property to the amount of \$15,000. Mrs. Parnell asks that Lawyer Alfred H. Byrd be appointed administrator of the estate. Mr. Byrd, who has an office at 59 Wall street, said to

"Mr. Parnell made a number of investments of securities in this country, some of which was disastrous and some fortunate. The estate in this country consists of about \$15,000 in securities. These investments had othing to do with the moneys raised in this

nothing to do with the moneys raised in this country for the Irish cause. I understand that money went to Paris. This was his own money."

Mr. Byrd said that Kitty Parnell, the widow of the Irish leader, was not a party to the present proceeding. He declined to say whether the application had been made with her consent or where the securities are. He said that the widow had been made administratrix of the estate abroad, but she could not act as such administrator here. He believed she knew of her husband's possession of the securities in this country but he said she had taken no steps to obtain them. He believed that the mother would be entitled to a sixth of his property here. Parnell had died without making a will, Mrs. Parnell lives at 770 Amsterdam avenue with Mrs. Knoude. She was not at home this afternoon, but Mrs. Knoude said the securities were with a banker named McAllister, who had recommended Lawyer Byrd.

CLEVELAND DOESN'T LIKE IT.

He Objects to the Use of His Wife's Name

for Political Clubs. NEW YORK, July 9 .- Grover Cleveland has sent the following reply to the letter to Mrs. Cleveland from Mrs. Mary Frost Ormsby President of the Frances Cleveland Club No. informing her of the formation of the lub and saying it has taken the liberty of sing her name:

GREY GABLE, BUZZARD'S BAY, MASS., July & fra. Mary Frost Ormaby: Mrs. Mary Frost Ormsby:

Mr Dran Maddam-Mis. Cleveland has referred to me your letter informing her of the organization of the "Frances Cleveland influence Club." It is by no means pleasant to dissent from methods which sincere friends adopt when their efforts not only demonstrate their friendiness. but when they seek to subserve the public good, and are therefore engaged in patriotic service. It is, however, impossible to approve of the use of Mrs. Cleveland's name in the designation of clubs designed to do political work. We trust you will not undervalue our objection, because it rests upon sentiment that the name now sarred in the home circle as wife and mother may well be spared in the organization and operation of clube created to exert political influence.

Yours very truly,
GROVER CLEVEEAND,

ense Smoke and Lightning Flashes Aris ing From the Crater. Rome, July 9 .- Mount Etna was unusually active to-day. A thick column of smoke, in which lightning flashes were seen, issued from the crater and rose to a great height in the air. Then, blown by the wind, it covered Catania with an immense cloud. ejected from the crater. The phenomena lasted for an hour. Several shocks of earth-quake occurred during the morning, the tremors being feit throughout the whole district.

ANGRY MOUNT ETNA.

WOVEN ABOUT WEAVER.

WEAVER heads the reopie's party's ticket It will be Weavers and weft this time. "Also Weaver and wept and Weaver and left .-Wheeling Register. Ir there is any erankylsm before the country that James B. Weaver hasn't in-dorsed Mr. Weaver hasn't heard of it.—In-

napolis Sentinel. How can a good Greenbacker like Mr. James Weaver accept such a preposterous compromise between a gold dollar and a sheet of paper as 69 cents' worth of sliver?— New York Commercial Advertiser.

As Presidental candidate of the Green back party James B. Weaver received 307,000 votes in 1880. This is about as large a total as he can count on this year as standardbearer of the People's party.-St. Louis Globe

WEAVER is as high a type of statesman as could be induced to stand as its representa-tive. Its true exponent is the swarthy sage of Madison Square. It should have nomi-nated not Weaver, but George Francis Train,-New York Times. THE Omaha convention resolved in favor of "limiting the office of President to one

term," then nominated General Weaver for President a second time. Which of the two terms offered him is the one he shouldn't THE best thing to be said about General Weaver is that he was formerly a newspaper man. If he had stuck to his business, in

stead of going into politics, the chances are

ild have a greater future before him than he seems to have now.—Boston Herald. THE nomination of Weaver for the Pres dency by the People's party should put an end to the talk of a possibility of an election of the next President by the House of Representatives. There is not the slightest likeli

half million votes in November in the Sout

and West.-Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. Where Silence Is Golden

If "General" Adlat Stevenson had not talked so much since his nomination his peculiar record might not have been brought into such prominence. According to all accounts of the episode, the less he says about his 13 days' "army service" the better, if he among admiring Democratic veterans.

DEATHS HERE AND BLSEWHERE.

CARDINAL FRANCESCO BATTAGLINI, Archbishop of Bologna, is dead. He was born in 1873, and was made a cardinal in 1885.

ISAAC EDWARD, a retired Cincinnati merchant died Saturday night at Hartwell after \$6 hours' se vere illness of choiera morbus. SAMUEL BICKERSTAFF, a highly respected citizen of Phillipaburg, near Beaver, 74 years of age, died suddenly Friday night at 12 o'clock. He had worked hard in the garden that afternoon, and on retiring at 9:30 o'clock fell over unconacious, expiring at the time stated. He was born in Phillipaburg, where he resided all his life. 12 was said overheat produced appoplezy.

STORIES OF THE STATE.

One would think that some memorial of its deep historic interest would be found at Fort Necessity, the spot in Fayette county about which cluster so many legends of Washington. There is little or nothing to distinguish the site of the fort from the rest of the Great Meadows, as General Washing-ton called this fairly open valley. A farm roads leads down from the turnpike to the swampy hollow in which the Virginians chose to await the onset of their Indian and French foes. Three of us tried the other day to make out the lines of the embanked stockade with which Washington fortified his position, and a slight but regular elevation of the ground could be traced, inclosing a space of perhaps two acres. A little sluggish stream flows through the pince, which is little better than a swamp, and tradition says it was so in Washington's time. Why that shrewd soldier chose it for a camp seems rather hard to comprehend, for it is commanded on two sides by rising ground and has no natural defensive features. Perhaps the supply of water had something to do with it; or were the Great Meadows the only considerable clear ground in that wooded region, and a fort desirable there because the approach of the steatiby red man could be more readily observed? Seeing that Fort Necessity was the only place worth mentioning that the Father of His Country everyielded to a foe, it seems probable that it was really a very wenk position.

To-day its strong point is snakes. A numerous and varied assortment of serpents make their home in Fort Necessity, which Mr. Fazenbaker, the farmer who owns the ground, *ays has never been cultivated and is to all intents worthless marsh land. The subscriber did not know about the snakes till he had emerged from the long grass and ditches of the fort, but he attributes his immunity to the presence of two lights of the Fayette county bar. It is a well-known scientific fact that snakes never bite Uniontown lawyers, for reasons that are good and sufficient.

A short distance from Fort Necessity a clump of trees within a square inclosure substantially fenced in marks Braddock's grave. A fund to supply simply-inscribed stones to mark these interesting localities, one would think, could be easily raised. In a country with a short history like ours we ought to make the most of it. swampy hollow in which the Virginians chose to await the onset of their Indian and

Where Lors Are Deveured.

It is seldom that a small place has such a

big lion to show visitors as Austin, Potter county, has. The inhabitants of that very new little town are, I believe, 2,700 in new little town are, I believe, 2,700 in number, and all above the age of 3 will tell you at an early stage of the game that the sawmill there is the largest in the United States. Whether the saws of Austin convert more trees into boards of all sorts and sizes than any other mills or not, there is no disputing the extreordinary dimensions and the perfection of the machinery, which is gobbling up the forests of Potter county at a fearful rate. The trees that are chopped down on the sides of the Sinnamahoning Valley, and along tributary creeks, find their way to the mill at Austin by rail. The trees travel, out into lengths of 30 feet or so, oh specially constructed cars, from which they are tumbled into a big pool of water above the mill at Austin. In this sort of stockyard men with elongated boat-hooks are continually at work day and night guiding the logs to the slaughter. The last journey of the unsuspecting log, like that of its rhyming mate, the hog, at Chicago, is swift and terrible. An endless belt with teeth of upward inclination snatches the log from the pool and hurries it up into the mill, where it is deposited upon a platform, shelving on either side like the roof of a house. Sliding down this declivity the log is received upon a running carriage, to which it is firmly fixed—a great iron claw, called in the mill "the nigger," forcing the luckless timber into the fatal embrace. The nigger," has a most wickedly human way of banging and Jerking around the logs, and when it has done its work, slips out of sight with diabolical suddenness. Then the car to which the log is bound rushes madly as a easily as your grocer will a pound of cheese. The log stays on the carriage till the last of it disappears in the shape of boards. The board is not touched by human hands, but falls as it is cut by the saw upon an endless belt furnished with cross-pieces to a gigantic furnace outside the mill. The sawdust is used to feed the furnaces under the boilers. The mill runs 22 hours out of the 24 winter and summer, and th ber, and all above the age of 2 will tell you

Austin is built upon the sawmill,

A Prohibition Center. The beauties of probibition are displayed in the bountiful supply of drugstores to be found in Austin. Upon entering the town the stranger will remark with alarm that out of 20 stores on the main street one-third deal in drugs and must be doing a big busi ness at that, for they are handsomly fur ness at the property of the same of the series and an enormous demand for quinine float before his eyes. He is uncomfortable till he asks the hotel-keeper if he can have a nice, cool glass of beer, and is told that he is in a prohibition district, but that any one of the neighboring druggists can sell him a bottle of malt tonic—"which." the landlord adds, "is quite as good." Upon trial it is found that the tonic beats beer as an intoxicant. The whenceness of the drugstores' prosperity is apparent. Another proof of the efficacy of prohibition is to be noted in the fact that the big locomotive on the Sinnamahoning Valley has to pull two extra cars loaded with beer and whisky in bottles and kegs over the mountain to Austin the day before July 4 dawns. Potter county enjoys all by its lone-some some unique legislation, a specimen of which is the law prohibiting the sale of liquors in the county, except in Germania township, where the German settlers are allowed to brew, sell and ergo, drink ale within the township's limits. nished. Visiting of malaria and an enorm-

Sewing Machines as Monuments. Among the supplies furnished by the Reiel Committee to those who lost everything in the fire and flood at Oil City and Titusville are sewing machines. An agent of one of the Pittsburg sewing machine nouses told me that his firm had sent 50 machines to Titusville alone. Walking among the ruins at Titusville a few hours after the disaster it was a common thing to see a cooking stove and the iron frame of a sewing machine standing alone in a little waste of sand—all of a comfortable ho ne that fire and water had been unable to destroy. It was a pitful and peculiar feature of the ruins at Oil City and Titusville that the woman of the destroyed home was constantly suggested by them: now by a sewing machine, now by a cooking slove, now by the skeleton of a baby carriage. Warped and washed by flame and flood these scraps of iron were an eloquent monument to of iron were an eloquent monument many a woman's worth.

Up Among the Bruins, The very word Sinnamahoning suggests bears,—'Walk up, Cinnumon, two by two!'— and if you hadn't been posted you'd suspect the presence of "B'rer Bar" among the blackberry bushes that fill up the valley rom the trout stream at the bottom to the hill-tops which the woodman's ax has made well-nigh bare. The Sinnamahoning Valley this Potter county wilderness; rather is it one of the romantic features of the region. The locomotive that hands the train of two cars from Keating Summit to Coudersport is a powerful freight engine with four drivers. When you have traveled from Keating Summit to Austin, climbing mountains and making curves that recall railronding in the Rockies, you understand why strength rather than speed is desired in the locometive. One day recently when I made the trip, the traveling exhibition of Florida's products in a car about the size of a Pullman sleeper formed part of the train. The curves were almost too sharp for the long car, and the weary-looking alligators, the pineapples and preserved fruit, the photographs and the cash register, and the rest of Florida's choice products, not omitting a cheerful little darkey, who preferred to sit on the steps of the car every time we came to a curve, marrowly escaped a toppling over among the rocks and blackberries. It on the steps of the car every time we came to a curve, marrowiy escaped a toppling over among the rocks and blackberries. It is a novel sensation in a train of two cars to see the locomotive that is hauling you pass your window in the opposite direction. You can enjoy it frequently during the voyage from Keating to Austin.

The road is new and well built, however. Down in the valley below you can be seen the roadbed which was in use till just lately. It was abandoned because the new route showed a saving of several miles—and I believe because the grades and curves of the old road were too tame for the natives.

HEFBURN JOHNS.

No Money, no Votes,

The People's Party Executive Committee opens the campaign bravely with a sturdy appeal for funds. We thought the use of money in elections was one of the things the

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-The German Emperor's train cost alto

-A hen at Hawthorne, Fla., hatched 19 chickens from 18 eggs.

-One pound of cork is sufficient to sur port a man of ordinary size in water. -A Brooklyn inventor proposes to tan the earth's interior for heat and thus save

-The hardest known wood is cocus wood; t turns the edge of any ax, however wel -It is reported to have rained alligators

during a severe rain storm at Ottumwa, Ia., on Friday. —A 14-year-old boy at San Jose, Cal., thrashed his father because he ordered him to bring in some hay. -A train on the Florida Central and

Peninsular Railroad killed seven cows in one day near Leesburg, Fla. -A blacksmith's tools of the present day are almost identical with those used in the same trade over 300 years ago.

-Georgia professes to have a girl from whose mouth there runs constantly a stream of water as from a small spring. -It would take 40 years for all the water in the Great Lakes to pour over Niagara at the rate of 1,000,000 cubic feet a second.

-The Registrar General's returns show that for every 100 deaths in English country districts there are 120 deaths in the towns. -A collar button was recently found concealed in a cow; and this has caused wonder as to how the cow crawled under the bureau. -The gavel used at the convention of the People's party was made of timber from the first homestead entry in the United States. -The German and Austrian Alpine So-

ciety has erected 419 taverns in the mountains where students can board at reduced -Russia now exports 14,000,000 pounds of caviare; and she is believed to import a great deal of American sturgeon roe to ma

extremely scarce, and many other persons note a similarity in the silver and the paper varieties. -The auction of the Borghese art treasres at Rome on April 14 realized only 1,300,-

-Jewelers report that gold dollars are

000 francs, a mere fraction of the real value of the articles sold. -It is reported from Paris that M. B. Blaedel has invented an apparatus by which a driver of a vehicle can release a carriage from runaway horses.

-The mortality among cattle at sea, resulting from cruelty, want of water, etc., was formerly stated at 16 per cent, while at the present time it is 1 per cent.

-An interesting literary relic has just been uneartised by the London Johnson Club, viz., an original copy of the sale catalogue of Dr. Johnson's library. -Miss Catherine V. Curry, of Syracuse,

can type-write 183 words a minute, a speed that is believed to top off the record. She has been operating five years. -A young man in Texas started to town the other day to get a marriage license, but the clerk had sold out. He invested in a pair of shoes and went home perfectly satis-ied.

-There are in Great Britain and Ireland no fewer than 2,788,000 acres of woodland. Notwithstanding this fact, timber to the value of £16,000,000 is annually imported into the country. -The largest town clock in the world in in the tower of the Glasgow University at Glasgow, Scotland. The clock weighs about a ton and a half and has a pendulum weigh-

-A Spanih lady has succeeded in crossing the Andes in a carriage, a distance of 300 miles. The journey was completed in 11 days, though nearly a mile of the road had to be built for her use.

that of the Gross family of Richmond, Ind. There are six brothers and five sisters of the family and there has not been a death among them for 50 years. -The nebula in Orian is a fine telescopie object now. The great black space in this

-Few families can show a record like

nebula is known among unpoetic star-gazers as the coal hole. No star has ever been seen in this hole in the universe. -Pope Leo XIII. owns a pearl left to Peter, which is worth £20,000, and the chain of 32 pearls owned by the Empress Frederick is estimated at £35,000.

-Elizabeth More, a pretty young girl of Edgeworth, with the help of a girl friend, has recently built a little cottage for herself, laying the foundation, doing all the carpentering and plastering the rooms. -They are fond of old things down in Delaware. A Sussex county farmer pre

serves with plous care and exhibits with pride an ear of corn grown upon his father's larm in 1835, and another produced from the ancestral acres in 1735. -France points with pride to its Tunisian colony, where there are now 32,000 French citizens and persons claiming French pro-tection. Great results are expected from

the opening of the harbor of Tunis next year and of Bizerta the year following. -In ancient times Greece possessed some thing like 7 500 000 acres of dense forest, and she was comparatively rich in timber until half a century ago. Many forests have now disappeared, and the result is seen both in the searcity of the water supply and in val-ious injurious climatic effects.

-A good deal of the dew which we see in the morning covering the leaves of grasses and other plants comes from the interior of the vegetables themselves. The extremely fine dew. as a rule, is atmospheric, but the larger drops, which we find on the margins of leaves, are in general exudations from the

-It has always been generally believed that snow keeps the ground warm, but no very accurate data on the subject has hitherto been forthcoming. Accordingly it is in-teresting to learn, from observations recent ly made at Katherinenburg, that at a depth of 14 inches the soil, when covered with two leet of snow, was 10° warmer than at the

FLIGHTS INTO FUNNYDOM,

"Clara, I'd give a thousand dellars for your mplexion."
"Would vou, dear? What did the color you've Briggs-Spriggins had a hard time the other day. He put a porous plaster on his chest and thought he would try to get it off by getting down on the carpet and rubbing himself back and

Griggs—Did he succeed?

Briggs—No. The carpet came up.—New York I cannot sing the old songs This noisy crowd amid; I cannot sing the old songs They'd mob me if I did.

-Detroit Free Pres

Mudge-Judge Billigus is a remarkably easy man to get acquainted with, don't you think? Yabsiey—I never noticed it. Mudge—He is, though. I ha/n't known him for over an hour before I borrowed a dollar of him, and inside of the next hour we got so well acquainte that he refused to lend me another.—Indianapole

With types and paper, and hand-press, And faith serenely glowing, He settled in the wilderness, And set his mill a going. They wondered what he was about When in the woods they found him, But when he got his paper out

They built a town around him! "I had a narrow escape yesterday," said

Riggins.
"Is that so?" rejoined Ruggins, with interes
"Yes, I was nearly choked to death." "No. Flannel shirt. I wore it out in the rain." There seems little left to wish for,

She has pleasure, wealth and fame; But still she is not happy, For she sighs to change her name. Corydon (at the picnic)-Let me get you a glass of iemounde, dearest.
Phyllis (blushing)—Lemons do not agree with me.
Cerydon(brightly)—Oh, but there isn't enough of mon in this to do you any harm .- New York Dr. Emdee-Have you any vices?

Dudley—I smoke cigareties.
Dr. Emdee—You have softening of the brain.
Dudley—Would eigarettes give me that?
Dr. Emdee—You wouldn't smoke cigarettes unless you had it.—Smith, Groy & cu.'s Monthly.