time Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and as a member of the Committee on Finance is well informed on financial mat

LOADED WITH ELECTRICITY.

ence in a Thunder Storm.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-Omnibuses were first introduced in New York in 1880.

was to terminate on the very top of the Cas--The first saw-maker's anvil was taken to

America in 1819.

-Percussion caps were first used in the United States Army in 1890. -A nailless horseshoe that is fastened the hoof with a clasp is coming into use in

-Pupils in the schools of Japan are taken out rabbit hunting one day in every -Four-fifths of the engines now working

in the world have been constructed during the last 25 years.

-The first type-setting machine was patented in England by Dr. William Church, of Connecticut, in 1822. -The fire brigade of London is called out

more frequently on Saturday than on any other day of the week. picturesqueness of such a journey-most of it through virgin, unsurveyed, uninhabited -It is seriously proposed to purify the Thames by importing a school of crocodilecto act as river scavengers. imber land-left impressions that will last

onger than fast-colored scene on finest can--A number of prehistoric skeletons were recently unearthed in Rome. They were of males and females, and averaged seven feet

-The Danish Government has issued a decree forbidding the importation of dogs from any foreign country except Sweden and Norway.

-There are about 11,000,000 women in Italy, and some 2,000,000 are engaged in industrial occupations, while more than 3,000,-

-Rubber heels, to facilitate marching, are to be attached to the shoes worn by French soldiers. Experiments with them have given decided satisfaction.

-A Parisian meteorologist has written a book of 300 pages to prove that the electricity of thunderstorms is caused by the friction of rain-drops on hallstones. -Out of 50,000 guesses on a big cake of soap on exhibition in Berlin only two were

correct. The cake was a soapmaker's advertisement, and it weighed 1,122 pounds. -Suspension bridges which were built in the time of the Han dynasty (202 B. C. to 220 A. D.) are still standing in China, striking examples of early Oriental engineering

-If the dead of London were each allowed a grave 2 by 6 feet, with a very thin wall of earth between, each year her 80,000 corpses would fill a cemetery of about 23 -The total number of gold pieces struck

at the English Mint last year was 87,686,317, as against 70,894,445 in 1890. This was by far the largest ever executed in one year. Their value was £8,325,303 9s 4½d. -The "well of frozen air" is near Day-

ton, Ga. The drill passed through a five-foot stratum of frozen gravel into a series of cavities from which gusts of freezing air come with perfect regularity. -At one time ladies were allowed to wander all over the House of Commons, ex-

cept in the actual chamber itself, but nowa-days the libraries and tearooms are closed to them while the Speaker is in the chair. -Rubbish boxes are distributed about the lawns and paths of London's parks and

open spaces to induce the visitors to place therein paper and refuse, which otherwise might be thrown recklessly on the ground. -The heaviest salmon which has been taken from a Scotch river this year was from the Tay, near Newburgh. It weighed 61 pounds. A few days previously a salmon of 49 pounds was caught at the same -When Jumbo was dissected a nint and

a half of gold, silver, copper and bronze coins were found in his stomach. In the lot there were coins of three kingdoms, two re-publics, five dukedoms, two principalities and one dependency. -The earliest known lens is one of rock

crystal unearthed by Layard at Nineveh. This lens, the age of which is measured by thousands of years, now lies in the British Museum, as bright and as clear as it was the day it left the maker's hands. -Princess Louise two years ago had a

papier mache model of her figure executed by a well-known firm of bust modelers. She year-carrying man acted as cook, house-keeper and chambermaid. Here we ate beans, spuds and bacon that had been in-of fitting and trying on dresses. -Mr. Gladstone is the owner of the

largest lead pencil in the world. It is the gift of a pencil maker at Keswick, and is 39 inches in length. In place of the customary when can it has small and the little of the continuous state of the customary when the can it has a small arm. rubber cap it has a gold cap. Its disti guished owner uses it for a walking stick.

-A wealthy Scotch gentleman who had intended to give each of his daughters a legacy of her weight in £1 bank notes had an official of the Bank of Scotland to figure on the matter for him. It was found that the larger would get as her share 55,344; the slimmer 51,200.

-Several observant ladies have discov-

ered that vegetarians have clear complexions, and have either renounced the use of meat entirely, or partake of it sparingly. Lady Paget, wife of the British Ambassador to the Austrian Court, is one of the recent converts to vegetarianism. -There has been recently a unique ladies'

strike in Germany in one of the garrison towns. The conduct of the men, who neglect ed the unmarried ladies in order to dance with the wives of their friends and acquaintances, displeased the slighted maidens and their mothers, and at the last regi-mental ball not an unmarried girl was

-The United States Great Britain and Germany send the greatest number of letters through the mails. The Universal Postal Union Bureau's report of the annual receipt is: German Empire, 317,485,508 francs: United States, 315,451,284 francs, and Great Britain, 246,275,950 francs. The United States sells more postage stamps and makes more profit on them than any other nation.

-At Hirniskretchen, in Bohemia, from the unequal working in nature in the destruction of rocks, has resulted a most co-lossal and ruggedly beautiful arch, the summit of which is upward of 1,400 feet above the sea level. The sides and top together appear at a distance like the frame of an immense picture, the latter being represented by the wildly romantic scenery which is visible through the opening of the

STOLEN SMILES.

"Do you suppose," asked the Sunday-school teacher, "that the prodigal son greeted his father loudly and loyfully?"
"I reckon not," said the bright boy. "His voice must 'a' be'n kinder husky."—Smith, Gray & Co.'s

Had chanced to stub her toe.

- Washington Star.

Miss Wabash (from Chicago)-What when I was in bathing.

nonsense these jokes about crabs catching people's toes are! I've never had a crab catch my toes Miss Gotham-But there is a limit to a crab's grasping power. - New York Herald.

Druggist (to applicant)—Yes, I need a man for the soda fountain—but I see you wear eye-

glasses. Is your sight defective? Applicant—A little, sir, but my hearing is super! I can hear a man wink.—*Chicago Tribune*. The summer festival is ripe

And the maiden heart is giad;

"Clara, I'm engaged to be married al-ready, and I've only been here two days."
"You sweet thing! Who is the happy man?"
"Dear me, how unfortunate! He forgot to give me his card."—Chicago Neces.

"Why did you leave your country board-

"Yes; the air from the landlady's daughter's lane. - Bultimors News.

Doth search from Maine to Dallas
To find that most clusive thing—
The word that rhymes with "gallus,"
— Detroit Free Press.

The Dispatch.

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TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

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WEEKLY DISPATCH. One Year. 128
The DAILY DISPATCH is delivered by carriers at 21 cents per week, or, lucinding Sunday Edition, at PITTSBURG, MONDAY, AUGUST & 1892.

THE MONETARY COMMISSIONERS. The selection of Senators Allison, Jones and McCreary, Mr. Henry W. Cannon and General Francis A. Walker as the Commissioners of the United States to the International Monetary Conference to be held in Europe is a notably judicious one. The Commissioners are all men of high standing and ability; they are representative respectively of the various interests and sections of the country, and all bring especial and diversified fitness to the study of the important question to be discussed by the conference.

It is certain that the United States could not be better represented at a conference of the commercial powers of the world than by these gentlemen. It is to be hoped that they can make the influence of the United States effective in the monetary policy of the nations; and secure a restoration of silver to monetary use upon a basis which will at once prevent a depreciation of standards and check the present tendency toward the steady rise of the monometallic measure of values. The subject is a vast one, with its difficulties increased by its magnitude; but there is good hope that such a representation of the United States abroad will not be without results.

LAND OFFICE VIEWS.

The Land Commissioner's report just made public raises an issue with the predecessor of the present Commissioner and assumes to decide it in a rather summary way. The state of the case is that Mr. Sparks, as the result of certain investigations, was brought to the belief that the vast bulk of the land claims were fraudulent and refused to issue patents for them. Commissioner Carter adopted the belief that they were all in good faith and issued patents on everything. The optimist view is the pleasanter one; but priations the total is \$24,000,000 in round the public faith in it might have a firmer foundation if it did not have to rest on the pension appropriations is \$31,000,000 the assertion of a genial politician who comes from a State where it would be extremely impolitic to assert anything else. Apr. this question of fact the that way. The present House came in er's report is its re

the adoption of a forestry system. ere is no doubt as to the need of such system. This country has been operating upon the opinion of half a century ago that the timber supply is inexhaustible, and that forests are useless wastes to be eradicated by the speediest means. The idea is effete and almost criminally stupid. It is to be hoped that the Commissioner's recommendation of an intelligent preservation of the Government forest lands will

receive early attention.

ON THE ROOF OF THE WORLD. The possibility of an eruption in the Old World over that long-smoldering Eastern question is suggested by the news of the second appearance of Russian forces in Pamir. It is represented that the warlike band in that remote land is merely a party of surveyors and explorers; but experience has taught that where Russia surveys and explores she generally gets a sure grip sooner or later.

It is a claim of Lord Salisbury's supporters that Russia, knowing Mr. Gladstone's avowed and inherent dislike for war, always takes advantage of his pacific administration to reach out for new acquisitions; while during the Tory administration, which is ready to fight to the extent of jingoism, the Muscovite hibernates quietly. There is a certain degree of one-sidedness in this view, but there seems to be some corroboration in the coincidence that simultaneously with the Liberal success the Russian advance climbs on the Roof of the World and looks down with watering mouth on the wealth of China and India.

It is to be hoped in the interest of humanity that the European powers will not find it necessary to fight over the possession of that far-off table land. But if they will insist at last upon flying at each other's throats the United States will be ready to alleviate the disasters of war as far as practicable by selling them provisions and munitions at good market

NOT A VITAL MATTER, There is a large and unnecessary amount of agitation in the press at present over the question whether Thomas C. Platt, of New York, is placated or not. One set of news-venders in New York vigorously insists that Platt has been sufficiently seen, and that he has been brought into the fold by what unknown offers of patronage is left to the imagination. The other insists that Platt, while conferring with some prominent Republicans, has distinctly held aloof from the representatives of the administration, and that his price has not yet been reached by the friends of the President. THE DISPATCH'S special telegrams have fully set forth that he has been in conference with active Republicans. That he has naturally chosen

be taken as natural, if not commendable, Apart from the question of fact it is pertinent to remark that Mr. Platt may very easily ask a bigger price than the administration will feel called upon to pay, and that the enthusiastic news-seeker cian's negotiation with more importance than it really contains. If Republican success depended exclusively on Thomas

the periods during which Platt has swung fers the misfortune of having Wiggins the power of Federal patronage in New break into it the subsequent confusions York have not been exactly gilded by are fully accounted for. glittering Republican victories. We need go no further back than last year for illustration of the fact, and the experience has been duplicated in former years. Mr. Platt has been assiduous in garnering the spoils of victory, but in the actual fighting to win the campaign he has resembled the camp-follower rather than the soldier

in the front ranks. The outcome of the campaign will not depend on the attitude of Platt. It may even be questioned whether that influence can decide the vote of New York. Platt has not the power to turn a large vote against the administration, even if he should wish to do so. Such a power might be exerted by Tammany with the patronage of a great city to recompense its followers for deserting party lines; but Platt has no such power of reward or punishment when shorn of

the Federal patronage. Above all, the campaign is one of meas ures and not of men. The politicians may think well of placating Mr. Platt; but the campaign will be settled on entirely other lines than his satisfactory relations with the fountain of patronage.

THE APPROPRIATION TOTALS.

The dispute over the relative merits of the two parties in the matter of appropriations calls for a little examination. Republicans trumpet abroad the fact that appropriations this year exceed those of the first session of the last Congress by \$44,322,000, and charge it all on the Democrats. The Democrats reply that the increase was due to the continuing appropriations imposed on them by the billion Congress. Both views are superficial. The Republican statement forgets that the Republican Senate had an equal responsibility with the House; and the Democrats dodge the fact that they came in with the avowed purpose and pledge to force a sweeping retrenchment which would offset the appropriations that are

counted as permanent. To get a clear view of the subject it is worth while to give a comparison of the various appropriations of the recent session with those of the first session of the

•	last Congress. They are as follows:		
		1890.	1892.
	Agricultural	\$1,799,100	\$3, 232, 995
L	Army	24, 206, 471	24, 308, 499
E	Diplomatic and consular	1,710,815	1,604,043
9	District of Columbia	5, 769, 544	5, 323, 414
	Fortifications.	4, 231, 935	2,734,276
,	Indian	7, 262, 016	7,664,047
ď.	Legislative	21, 080, 752	21, 899, 252
	Military academy	435, 206	428,915
	Navy	24, 136, 035	23, 543, 355
	Pensions	128, 779, 368	154, 411, 682
Ü	Postoffice	72, 226, 698	80, 331, 876
	River and harbor	25, 136, 295	21, 153, 618
Į.	Sundry civil	29, 738, 252	27, 837, 228
٦	Deficiencies	18, 2954541	8, 211, 261
		361,770,057	\$385, 837, 500
1	Permauent appropriations		121,863,880
1			

.....\$463,396,510 \$507,701,38 The pension appropriation for 1891 included \$25,321,907 pension deficiences from the previous year; that for 1892 includes \$7,674,332 from the previous year. The other deficiency appropriation is exclusive of pension deficiencies. Comparing the items it is to be admitted that considerable force is given to the Democratic plea that most of the increase is due to the expenditures forced on this Congress by its predecessor. In the regular appronumbers greater, while the single item of greater, showing that outside of pension there was a saving of about \$7,000,000. But it will not do to dismiss the subject ost salient feature of the Land Com- with a distinct public pledge to make a public expenditure, and an examination

of the items shows that the pledge was entirely unfulfilled. In the cases where, by their own showing, the Democratic leaders had the power to call for a sharp reduction of expenditures they made a radical cut in exactly one item, and that the one least justified. The provision of defense for the country is an indisputable need; but the small ap propriation for fortifications was the only one in which the Democratic statesmen could make a heavy cut. It is noticeable that the appropriations in which the statesmen were personally interested either kept nearly up to the general level of extravagance or exceeded it. The Legislative appropriation grew \$860,000, and the agricultural appropriation appealed to the rural members by nearly doubling the amount. In the bills where no members' shoes would be pinched there were slight cuts, but

n owhere was there such a retrenchment as the Democracy had promised. Another point is to be considered. The Democracy take refuge under the plea that they were forced to make the appropriations by the action of the previous Congress. But that is a theory which requires examination. It is very much to be doubted if there is any power in one Congress to bind the appropriating power of its successors. Certain appropriations, such as that for interest and sinking funds. are classed as permanent, because they indisputably commend themselves to the honesty and patriotism of each member. But with regard to other matters it is doubtful if any Congress can do more than authorize something for which it depends on future Congresses to pay. On any other constitutional theory why should not one Congress make all the appropriations for the next ten years, and thus save a lot of wind and grabbing in the follow-

ing bodies? The comparison of appropriations does not redound especially to the credit of either party; but it shows that the Demo eratic House has wofully failed to fulfill its pledges of retrenchment.

RATHER PERPLEXING STATEMENTS.

A week's study of our nearest planetary neighbor results in a variety of information almost as confusing as the points established during a political campaign or as to the authoritative assertions concerning the intentions of a putative Presidental candidate. While the statements are liable to produce a state of bewilderment, there is the mitigation that everyone is at liberty to select the brand of information that best suits his taste and to rely on it

as scientific facts. Thus we have learned that Mars is in habited, and we have also been informed that it is not; that its moons revolve around it in orderly fashion, and that so indiscreet and erratic as to smash all precedents by rising in the West and setting in the East; that the famous canals seen on its surface are surely canals with a possible reservation as to the breed of mules employed for motive power; that they are continents; that they are clouds, and that they are numerous other things terrestrial or celestial. Finally, after all these important disclosures we are told that no one really knows what he has seen on Mars, nor is he likely to until we have multiplied the powers of our tele-

scopes by a very large factor.

THE conference system in use in Pennsylvanis has been credited with produc olitical controversies year after year, but after all, the conferees only reflect the local ing which would make itself felt in any joint action of several counties compelled to act together. Naturally, so long as the stupid idea prevails that nominations shall be made by sectional localities, with each county having an exactly equal vote. But when political organization is intelli-gent enough to make every conven-tion represent the party of the whole district, by representation proportional to the vote of each ward or township, the "local feeling" will not produce so many deadlocks.

THE twenty-million-dollar National Wall Paper Company has declared that it was not a trust. No, indeed! Neither would the

Reading combination raise the price of coal. IT is interesting to learn from New York that Wissig, the Tammany saloonkeeper-lawmaker, who earned a temporary no-toriety by the indecency of his language in the Assembly, is going to run again this year. He must have a vindication like numerous of his political predecessors. The political vindication has been hard pushed heretofore, but it will be given its death blow by vindicating Wissig.

AT the next Columbus Centennial, Chicago will be wise by experience and ask for \$10,000,000 in order to provide a margin for a

compromise. THE public is taken by surprise with the announcement that a sleeping car company has inaugurated measures for the ventilan of its cars. Sleeping cars have provided many things; but ventilation was one of the things that did not come within range of the system. The report is another indicathat the world does move.

Poor Nebraska! It also has a People's party. Pretty soon there will not be a good place to emigrate to if this thing keeps up.

THE salutary effect of a little plain talk by the courts is exemplified by the fact that the Michigan legislature met in special session and promptly passed an apportionment bill that is satisfactory to all parties. It is easy enough to make an honest apportionment when the politicians realize that it has

JUDGING from the low prices at the first sale of American frozen fruit, London must

have had chilly weather all season. CHICAGO sees the two and a half million stake and threatens to raise it another two and a half in December. This jackpot isn't large enough by half for the Windy City. They consider it as only an ante on the first round, and are drawing a full hand for the next session of Congress.

ALL things come to him who waits, and Congressman Watson has now found out what a tired and jagged feeling is.

CROP experts estimate the wheat yield of the two Dakotas at 125,000,000 bushels. This gives little standing ground for the calamity howlers, and at the same time suggests a doubt whether the Western crop liar has not got on an unusual side of the market.

mer resort: Don't forget to buy a return ticket before starting. WILL not some wise friend advise Mr. Cleveland that the writing of letters to people like the author of "Moonlight and Six Feet of Romance" is a public infliction and

that the popular patience has its natural

ADVICE to persons about to visit a sum

HILL was recently near Gray Gables, but f he had a conference with Grover no one ONE of the features of the sketch of the

time for him to go back to the mountains.

York, yet it will rise again this week. THERE is some consolation in the fac that the killing of a condemned murdere while resisting arrest will not confirm th opinion of toughs that the law can be defied with impunity.

Even the filibuster has taken a summer

IF the inhabitants of Mars find out th kind of names our astronomers are giving to their seas and continents they may justify the name of their planet by declaring war or

In these days everything goes-even

FAVORITES OF FORTUNE.

JAMES PAYN says the bludgeon roughness gives a deadlier wound than the rapie

MR. NICHOLS, the husband of Charlotte

Bronte, is said to be still living in a remot

part of Ireland. MR. BLAINE may be seen hunting must rooms in the early morning, says a Bar Har-ROBERT TODD LINCOLN is said in Londo

to be "better educated than nine-tenths of Americans who hold public office." THE King of Roumania wears a black high hat and a mottled beard, much like those of the well-known pugilist Jere Dunn. ALPHONSE DAUDET savs that "at 45 a man no longer lives physically upon his income, but begins to draw upon his capital of

THE Rev. Dr. Joseph Stockbridge, who is at the head of the list of chaplains in the United States Navy, is said to be the only one who has the rank of commodore. He lives now in Philadelphia. Among the oldest practicing lawyers in

the country is said to be Robert H. Folger, a native of Pennsylvania, now living at Mas silion, O. Mr. Folger was born in 1812 and was admitted to the bar in 1842. EDWARD C. SPOFFORD, who gave a li brary of 550 volumes to the West Point mes and another of 600 volumes to the cruiser New York, is a New Yorker of about 37 years of age, interested in the shipping trade.

CAREERS are very prettily mixed in Mr

J. C. Macdons, the new Conservative M. P. from Rotherhithe, who is officially described

thus: "Was a clergyman of the Church of

England, is a barrister; President of the Kennel Club." REGULAR KANSAS GRASSHOPPERS

Playing Havoe With the Oats Crop in th Whole Beaver Valley. New Castle, Aug. 7.—[Special.]—Reports from various parts of Lawrence county, and particularly that portion lying on the Beaver river, indicate that grasshoppers are playing sad havoc with the oats crop. In he vicinity of Rock Point and along the the vicinity of Rock Point and along the Beaver valley extending into Beaver county, whole fields of oats have been destroyed. Never in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant have the grasshoppers been so numerous as now. The fields are literally covered with them, and their numbers appear to be increasing daily. They are of the regular Kansas breed and will eat almost anything they come across, but at present they are giving their attention to new oats.

So far as New York politics is concerne ex-Mayor Grace seems to be alarmingly de

MONETARY CONFERENCE MEMBERS ONLY ONE FIRST TIME.

WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. ] For the United States Announced by the The second time is never like the first. The book of experience has no duplicated pages. The muse of history never uses the hektograph. The second time may be an President at Last.

Washington, Aug. 7.—The following gentlemen have been announced as the Commissioners of the United States to take part in the international monetary conference soon to be held in one of the capitals of Eu improvement upon the first. It may have more in it than the first had. But it will rope, the place not yet having been fixed:
Hon. William B. Allison, ot. Iowa;
Hon. John P. Jones, of Nevada; Hon.
James B. McCreary, of Kentucky; Hon.
Henry W.Cannon, of New York; Hon. Francis A. Walker, of Massachusetts. Mr. Allison
has been for many years a leading Senator lack some of the sensations which accom-panied the first seeing of the light, or the first day of the deed. The novelty, at least, has passed away. We no longer look into the absolutely unknown. cis A. Walker, of Massachusetts. All Senator has been for many years a leading Senator of the United States, and has been for a long Committee on Appro-I thought of this the other day at sea. The

great ocean, it is true, is forever changing great ocean, it is true, is forever changing and never ceases to be new. The last even-ing of the journey, as we drew near to Queenstown after more than a week's ac-quaintance with the great deep, the restless water was as interesting and as fascinating as it was the first night I ever saw it. It is in little things that one finds the difference between the first voyage and the second. One is no longer particularly attracted by porpoises. Even a whale or two is of little moment. The routine of life on shipboard, the telling of the time by the belis, the movements of the satiors, the appearance of stateroom and saloon, are now matters of course. He who starts out on a second journey over the ocean feels, as the sopho-more does, the advantage of familiarity, and is inclined to account himself better than the freshman, especially if he has been exposed to that uncomfortable disease, the mal de mer, and has not taken it, and is therefore reasonably sure that he is not going to be sick. You will find him saying in the presence of novices who are not by any means so sure of their own exemption, that he hopes there will be a big blow; this mooth sea he professes to find very monot-

No Need of Introductions. HAPPY is the traveler who has pleasant company! It is true that one easily makes friends on shipboard. There are plenty of nice people, and in a few days everybody knows everybody else. There is no need of introduction. The passengers belong to one oig tamily. Yet home friends are the best, People from one's own town, whom we ave known before, or with whom we have friends in common, are better than all the other new people. Especially when they come from Pittsburg! I am told that 2,500 Pittsburgers have bought tickets this summer for lands beyond the sea. Seven members of this great retinue of fortunate tourists were on the City of Berlin.

Who else is on board? There are three Roman Catholic Sisters, in their uncomfortable garments; women past middle life, with motherly faces, good sailors, now on their seventh journey doing errands for their order. There is a monsignor, domestic pre-late to His Holiness the Pope, having a parish in Massachusetts in a diocese in which just at present they have no Bishop. If the ood sense monsignor will wear a mitre. There is a theatrical agent, who is on his way to interview the Pope, that he may gain way to interview the Pope, that he may gain his approval of a great exhibition which he proposes to give at Chicago in connection with the World's Fair—nothing less than the Passion Play of Oberamuergau.

Plans for the Passion Play. I HAD several talks with Mr. Rosenthal, who has this matter in hand. He told me that the people whom he represents are villing to spend \$800,000 in this venture, that they have the refusal of the old University nds upon which they intend to erect a heater exactly like the one in the Tyrol, that the costumes are to be the same as were used before—that is, the same in design and color. The intention is to reproduce the play as nearly as possible as it was played in 1890, except that the representation is to last only four hours instead of eight, and new music is to be brought in-better than the old, Mr. osenthal says. He told me that Joseph Meyer, who took the chief part, and Rosa Lang, who acted the character of the Holy Mother, and 235 of the Oberammergau people who were in the play, have promi to come to America. They are to live, during the six months they are in Chicago, in a louse by themselves, on the grounds by the theater, and are never to be seen except on the stage. This is to keep them from being contaminated by Chicago, and to save them from being gazed at by the curious. Finally, as a feature calculated to win for the Chi cago play the approbation of all church Cooley gang is the promptness with which the Fayette county jail let any one of the goers, the play is never to be performed on

"Have the Oberammergau people really greed to come?" I asked Mr. Rosenthal.

'Yes," he said, "they have." "And you are sure that you will have the "Yes, if public sentiment does not inte fere: if the parsons will leave us alone." "What argument did you use with Meyer and the others to get them to consent? Was it the good they could do or the money they could make?"

"Money; but not for themselves, for their town." A Firm Belief in Oberammerga "THAT disappointed me a good deal, for I ave always insisted that the Oberammergau eople did not play for money but for the erformance of their vow and for the good

of the great congregations.

Nevertheless, I still believe in Oberammergau. I am inclined to think that the theatrical gent is too sanguine, and that the consent of the original actors has not really been given. As for the production of the play at Chicago, it would be a scandal and a blasphemy. I was going to say that it would be like hiring a man to describe his nother's deathbed as a part of the pro ramme of a variety show. Indeed, that is ut a fair characterization. In the midst of the most mercenary city on the face of the earth, as a side snow by the door of a circus, for the sole purpose of making money to fill the pockets of irreligious speculators, it is proposed to enact a representation of the eath of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. The thing is an insult to religion. I approve, indeed, of taking religion into all the dark corners, and of bringing it in contact with people in every way, and I regard the Passion Play as the best sermon that I ever heard preached. If the clergy and good people of Chicago desired it for the good that it might do, I would not say a word. But under the proposed conditions, as a show which, Mr. Rosenthal assures me shall not be performed on Sunday—the very day on which it ought to be played, if ever -it is like using the Bible for wrapping paper, or interlining the hymn book with advertisements of pills, or having prayers mixed up with minstrelsy. Mr. Rosenthal may say what he will to the holy father at Rome, that good man, I am sure, will never approve of such a prolamation. And whether he approves or not, the good Christian sen-

timent of the people in general will make the thing impossible. A Burial and a Wreck. Two sad sights I saw on this ocean joura wreck. A steerage passenger, a young man with a wife in the new world and a mother in the old, fell sick in midocean and died—stopped in his journey over the troubled waters and took his way into that other country where, St. John said, there is no sea. And we buried his body in the deep, the prayer book service was read at noon, the engines of the steamer ceasing their motion, and the coffin was cast into the sea. The last 'day of the journey we sighte the City of Chicago on the rocks at the Old Head of Kinsale. In the dense fog the great vessel, missing the gleam of the lighthouse at the head of the peninsula, made straight along as if no arm of land reached out there into the sea, and thus ran full upon the rocks. She was broken in two when we saw her, all the middle part lying under water, apparently a hopeless wreck. That made us still more thankful for the

The Largest Icehouse in the World. ALTOONA, Aug. T.—[Special.]—Armour & Co., the Chicago meat firm, have broken ground in Altoona for the erection of the largest iceing station in the world. The structure will store at least 12,000 tons of ice, and 20 cars can be given two tons in less than two hours. The station at Wilkinsburg will be abandoned.

ooth seas and clear skies between which

we had sailed, and for our safe arrival at

GENERAL JOHN TILLSON, who was colonel of the Tenth Illinois and commander of a brigade in Sherman's march to the sea, and later editor of the Quincy Majo, died in Quincy. Ill., Saura's night. General Tilson had been prominent in Bepublican politics. His widow is a daughter of Governor Wood, one of the early Executives of the State. Cleveland Leader.] Cobb was not "corned." The House Com

DANGER IN DEADLOCKS. Allowance in the Baker Ballot Law for

Prolonged Nominating Contests—One Idea of the Best Feature of the New Methods-Current Political Points. Such deadlocks over nominations as now xist in the Twenty-first Congressional disrict, the Indiana-Jefferson Senatorial disrict and in other electoral divisions of the State, cannot be continued for a much greater length of time without the most serious consequences. The practice of post-coning the settlement of such disputes until the latest possible moment—sometimes even the day before the election—is no longer possible. An eleventh hour compromise or repentance on the part of a stubborn elenent, is now more than difficult. In fact under the exact wording of the Baker ballet aw, it is out of the question.

ters. Senator Jones is also a leading member of the Finance Committee of the Senate, and has given special study to the silver ques-tion. He has been noted for his speeches on ston. He has been noted for his speeches on financial issues.

Mr. McCreary is a member of the House of Representatives, formerly Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He introduced in the House the bill providing for the present international monetary conference, and has taken special interest in the subject. Mr. Cannon has for years taken a leading part in financial operations in New York; was formerly Comptroller of the Currency, and is now President of the Currency, and is now President of the Chase National Bank of New York city. Mr. Walker is a well-known writer on economic questions. He has been Superintendent of the Census, and was a member of the International Monetary Conference held at Paris in 1878. He is President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, President of the American Statistical Society and Honorary Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society of London. According to the mangled Australian system, which went into effect in Pennsyl vanis on March 1, certificates of regular party nominations for State officers, elec-tors, legislators, Congressmen and Judges must be filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth at Harrisburg 56 days before the date of the election. Independent nomination papers may be filed one week later, but as they have to be numerously signed by voters, the additional time is not more than sufficient for that purpose. Besides, it is an expedient which would only be resorted to by old party organizations in case of great emergency.

Candidates Not Even Allowed to Withdraw The general election occurs this year upon the latest possible date, November 8, Tues-day being the first day in the month. This gives a little more time than will be the rule for the filing of nomination certificates. Senator Hansbrough Has a Lively Exper Yet the last day for the filing this year is September 13, only a month away, and much WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 .- Last night this city earlier than a considerable percentage of the Congressional and Legislative nominawas visited by one of the heaviest electrical storms that have been felt this season. It had a peculiar effect on some people. The liveliest experience, probably, was that of Senator Hansbrough, of North Dakota. In tions are usually made. The Baker law makes no allowance for stubborn conferees talking about the storm to-day the Senator "About 6 o'clock yesterday evening I be-

A Politician Finds a Good Feature,

In discussing the Baker law the other day

a politician who has devoted some time to

its study said: "While the modified Austra

lian system adopted in this State is by no

means perfect it is not such a terrible affair as has been pictured in some quarters. It is

almost sure to be altered in some feature

as may be dictated by experience, and for

that reason it is unfortunate that the law should have its first trial in a Presidental

year. I do not look, though, for the changed method to have any remarkable effect upon the election returns. The restraints and mistakes are likely to operate

the distribution of tickets will be a lost one.
That one fact to my mind atones for much of the inconvenience and cumbersomeness attached to the system which is so soon to be thoroughly tested."

State Elections Before November.

years has flagged. There are four sucle elections, two in Northern Republican

Arkansas will lead off on the first Monday of

first Wednesday in October. These election

tions are usually made. The Baker law makes no allowance for stubbora conferees who insist upon taking all summer and fall to agree upon a candidate, and makes no provisions for the dark horse who has occasionally entered the field a week before election day with the intention of sweeping the district.

The only arrangement for the substitution of a new name on the official ticket is in the case of the death or withdrawal of the regularly nominated candidate. And a candidate is not even allowed to withdraw as late as the day before election. The final date for the withdrawal of any aspirant whose nomination has been filed with the Secretary of the Common wealth is 15 days before the time for voting.

Any citizen, of course, can write in the name of his choice for any office, whether he has been nominated too late or has not been nominated at all. But in a district where there was any opposition the candidate who had to depend upon his friends using the pencil in every case, would have very little chance against the one whose name was duly printed on the official ballot. It is to be presumed that the politicians, delegates and conferces are keeping these facts in mind, but they have not much time to spare. For instance the majority of the Democratic nominations in Allegheny county have already been postponed to September 6, only a week before the last day for filing certificates. That is plenty of time where everything is peaceful and reasonably harmonious, but does not give much opportunity for the prolonged dead-lock which has been so popular in Pennsylvania of late years. "About 6 o'clock yesterday evening I became aware of the fact that the air was highly charged with electricity. It seemed to me that my fingers clutched two invisible poles of a battery, and in spite of every effort I could not loosen my grasp. As the evening wore on the charging of my system was conducted in a more vigorous fashion until at length I wrs in what may be termed electrical paroxsms.

"My muscles were contracted just as they would be under the influence of a most powerful battery and my best efforts to counteract the feeling were of no avail. These strange sensations were at times extremely painful, the center of disturbance being in the region of the spleen. Once or twice, after the storm broke, there was temporary relief, but it was not until the thunder had died away in the distance that I found myself free from the power of the current.

"Then I was as weak as I would have been self free from the power of the current.
"Then I was as weak as I would have been had I contended for three or four hours with half a dozen professional wrestlers."

AMERICA'S CHRISTENING DAY.

sioner Suggests That the World's Fair Be Opened May 5. ALBANY, Aug. 7.-John Boyd Ynacher, Commissioner from New York State to the World's Fair, said to-night that he thought a tribute might be appropriately paid to the memory of Americus Vespucius by opening the Exposition on the 5th day of May, 1898. On the 5th day of May, in the year 1507, there was printed a little book in St. Die, Lorraine, which first suggested that the newly discovered quarta pars orbis should be given the name of America, and there-upon deliberately and formally baptized the fourth part of the world "America," after the Florentine discoverer, Americus Vespucius. This book was printed on the 7th day of the Calends of May, 1507 (April 25), which is equivalent to the 5th day of May, as corrected by the Gregorian calendar.

This day, the 5th of May, is the christen This day, the 5th of May, is the christen-ing or baptismal day of America. The 5th day of May also falls on Friday, which is another singular concidence, as it was on Friday that Columbus set sail from Palos; on Friday that he saw the land of the New World: on Friday that he first reached Palos on his return, and the fourth hun-dredth anniversary of the discovery falls on Friday.

BREATHING THROUGH A TUBE. New York, Aug. 7 .- For half an hour yes terday afternoon a crowd surrounded a truck

Place door of the Mills building. Attache

to the truck was a horse, and there was a peculiarity in the animal's appearance which had caused the crowd to gather. The horse was doing its breathing not through its nostrils, but through a tube in-serted in its neck. The contrivance looked very much like an old-fashioned candlestick with the case and an inch or two of the

with the base and an inch or two of the shank showing. In the tube was a sort of filter to catch the impurities in the air which passed through it, and the arrangement appeared to work very satisfactorily.

The driver explained that trachectomy had been resorted to to save the life of the horse, which had suffered from asthma. The tube had been used for several months, and the horse appeared to be as well as ever. It was certainly able to do its full share of work. Every two or three days the tube was taken out and cleaned, but the horse had it in its neck the rest of the time.

NO DELAY IN WASHINGTON. Treasury Officials Ready to Get Out World's Fair Coins. Washington, Aug. 7 .- The Treasury De partment will take prompt measures for the execution of the provisions of the act appropriating \$2,500,000 for the World's Columbian Exposition, and expects to have the souvenir half dollars coined, the bronze

medais and the veilum impressions for diplomas prepared in about six weeks. The designs of the souvenir coin have al-ready been selected. The reverse will show ready been selected. The reverse will show the main building of the Exposition and the obverse the head of Columbus. The plaster cast of the head of Columbus was made from a portrait of Columbus which is recognized by experts as being as nearly authentic as any that exists.

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE. Captain C. F. M. Sp Captain Charles Fenton Mercer Spotts-wood, formerly of the United States and Confedwood, formerly of the United States and Confederate navies. died Saturday at his home in Norfolk, Va. He had reached his 80th year. Captain Spottawood entered the United States Navy away back in the twenties, and while serving in the Mediterranean Sea married a Spanish lady—Miss Aquimbau—at Port Manon Island, off Minorea. He was stationed at the Gesport Navyyard at the breaking out of the Civil War, and was also on duty there after he entered the Confederate Navy, having been ordered to take command of the station by the Governor of Virginia when Commodore McCawley abandoned and burned the yard. He was on duty during the war for a considerable time in connection with the Confederate ordnance work at Charlotte, N. C.

Rev. Benjamin Fisk Barrett, Rev. Benjamin Fisk Barrett, perhaps the most noted Swedenborgian in the United States, died Saturday afternoon at his home in German-town, near Philadelphia, aged 34 years. He was a town, near Philadelphia, aged 34 years. He was a minister for 30 years and was a voluminous writer, his works being especially on theology. He was a graduate of Boudoin College and Harvard Uni-versity. He has had charges in Boston, Orange, Cincinnati, Chicago, and latterly preached in the Swedenporgian Church on Broad street, Philadel-phia. Seven years ago he established the Sweden-borgian Public vion Society of Philadelphia, and was its President up to the time of his death.

Obituary Notes.

University, died yesterday.

SIR DANIEL WILSON, President of the Toront

MRS. MARY B. WILLARD, mother of Frances E

Willard, died in Evanston, near Chicago, shortly after Saturday midnight. She was 88 years old,

WILLIAM WRITE, aged 76 years, Grand Secretary of the Independent Order of Old Fellows, died yesterday morning of heart disease at his home in Louisville. JOSHUA WALCOTT, aged & years, died Saturday at Tucson, Ariz. He was born in Massachusetts, and was engineer of the first passenger train run on the New York Central. He was also the first engineer on the Panama Baliroad. Levis M. MEYER, aged 26 years, of Chatta-nooga, vice president and general manager of the Chattanooga Transportation Company, died of typhoid fever, followed by heart failure. Saturday evening, at the home of his father-in-law, ex-Rep-resentative Herman Buchholz, in Springdeld, Mass.

growth and extent of the People's party and Farmers' Alliance movement in that section. In Georgia, particularly, this element has been aggressive and made such a slow of strength as to cause much apprehension among the Democratic leaders.

Vermont is the first Northern State to speak. Bradley B. Smalley, who is united with Don Dickinson in the management of the rainbow chasing national campaign committee, is the Democratic candidate for Governor of the Green Mountain Commonwealth, the election occurring September 6. There is no question as to the result. Harrison received nearly three times as many votes as Cleveland in 1888, the totals being 45,192 and 16,788 respectively. Vermont's vote, though while never in doubt, has always been taken as an indicator of prevalling political conditions. When the Republican majorities dropped below 20,600 in 1882 and to 14,600 in 1890 in each case this September result was followed by a Democratic tidal wave in November.

More interest will be taken in the Maine contest than any other before the general verdict. This will be largely because both Biaine and Reed are expected to be on the sump with the intention of giving the Republican cause a good send off in the Pine Tree State. The Republican plurality in Maine in the September election of 1888 was 18,048, which was considerably increased in November.

November.

THE COUNTRY RELIEVED. LIId Congress came to an end, and now peace will reign in Washington until December.—Chicago News. THE adjornment of Congress will prove

big relief to the country, and more especially to its business interests, threatened as it has SOMEWHAT unexpectedly, perhaps at las precipitately, certainly not an hour to-soon, Congress adjourns and a long-suffer ing people are at rest for a time.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

On the whole the Fifty-second Congress

has acted fairly well in its first session, al-though it has done some things it had better not have done and has left undone some things that it ought to have done,—New York Evening World. Parsiots have reason to rejoice that the first session of the Fitty-second Congress has come to an end. For several months the country will be spared the spectac

daily presented to it of a reckless, un-principled and irresponsible mass meet-ing.—New York Commercial-Advertiser. Ous late but not lamented Congress in creased its general appropriations \$44,000,000 over those of the first session of the Fifty-first Congress. This is a lesson which voters should take to heart when they are alked to about the beauties of "reform in the public expenditures."-New York Ad

SALTIMBANQUE.

ndon World. 1

Two emptied bottles at her feet Hold candles, dimly flickering low; The crone who sews the winding-sheet Dreams of the debut long ago. Quite still she waits the prompter's call, The cry across the gangway rails; She moves not, for the three knocks fall. With echolog sound on columnatia.

Dead in the caravan she lies, The ghastly chalk yet on her face, The rouge-red o'er her closed eyes, Her faded bouquet in its place.

Have to Hire Only American Citizens.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT. AFTER reaching the Pacific Coast the route of the expedition of which I was one

cade Mountains. This range comes down from British Columbia, and is the dividing line between Northwestern and Southeastern Washington. This took our party out of a besten track, past year old hamlets, through dense, heavily-tim-bered, moss-festooned forests, beside bluegreen, swift-running, snow-fed, ice-cold ivers, over rutty, rooty, rocky roads, along indian trails, up and down narrow, danger ous, tortuous pathways, worn by mocca-sined feet into the side of precipices—up and on to the pure, deep, coarse snow, and the blue-caverned, bear-tracked, awe-inspiring glacier. Part of the journey was by rail, a few miles by hand car through iumber camps and clearings, a long stretch by char-tered stage coach, across deep rivers on primitive ferries, the remainder— right up to a wall of rock over which ropes dangled on the backs of sure-footed little broncos, or "coyuses," as they are called there. The diversified

THIS perilous but enchanting journey was booked to end at a deposit of precions mineral. It was in fact an expedition of exploration. At its head was Mr. John B. Farish, of Denver, the well-known mining engineer and expert, who had been engaged to pass upon the proposition. The others of the party were ex-Sheriff McCandless and Mr. J. P. Brown, of Pittsburg: William Hainsworth, Jr., late of Pittsburg, now of Seatde; a gentlemen representing a New York mining syndicate; the expert's assistant, packers and myself. At Marbie Mountlog saloon and a supply store on one side of the swift river, a ferry leading to a pioneer's home and a sleeping shack for a dozen people—our nounts and pack horses were to be taken for the mountains. Just as the stars came out over the huge trees this resting spot was sighted. Here the Cascade river tumoles into the Skagit, rising and falling with the strength of the sun on the snow that gives it birth up in the granite-walled, ice-crowned hills. Here the eal work of the journey commenced. Here we turned our backs scraps of civilization, and with the dawn began to penetrate the solitude. Only the chirp of the wild birds, the swash of the vaters, the sighing of the winds through he trees, the neigh of the horses, the backlung warning from the leader who knew the pitfalls and the dangers of the trail, the exciamations of wonder at the najesty of the trees, the thickness and the carpeted the deep, rich soil and clothed fern-covered, veivety blanket-only these nade discord in this cool and shady roadway. No idle jest, no senseless song, no thoughtless banter then and there. Naught out contemplation of wonder-working na-

Thus on we pushed. First over a well defined trail that led through a level stretch of forest, then up gradual land lifts that led to rocky promontories, then down to little valleys in whose soggy soil the ponies sank knee deep, then across a bouldered ford whose scap-suddy blue waters made a Niagara-like noise, then into mountain climbing in real earnest. At numerous places the trail was a mere foothold on the heavy-timbered, loose-rocked sides of the foot hills. Roots of giant trees made treacherous hoof-holds for the four-footed climbers. A misstep meant a fall of hundreds of eet over rocks and against timbers-broken precipitous, tortuous, tiresome way the leep-dyed, scentless flowers could be plucked from the saddle; on the other an abyss up from whose hollows came the song of the swift stream. Over across and seem-ingly high as the very sky black bare craigs shot far above the timber, snow-covered and

ture at its very best.

straints and mistakes are likely to operate equally on all parties.

"To my mind," he continued, "the most commendable feature of the system is the fact that it absolves candidates from the necessity of providing tickets and seeing that the voters get them. This was not only an expensive feature in itself, but furnished an excuse for the collection of large campaign funds which might be diverted to other uses. Under the new pian every candidate, no matter how poor and without necessarily subscribing a cent, can rest assured that if he has been regularly nominated every voter in the district will have the official ballot with his name on it. The excuse of no money nor organization for the distribution of tickness will he less to ever the official ballot with his name on it. Ar midday a shack-like commodious structure was reached. Here a red-nosed, jolly, year-carrying man acted as cook, housereased in price through freight rates levied by the pack train proprietor. Here, too, were the first real signs showing that the trail led to a mineralized region mens, speculations, surmises. A relished meal by man and beast and in the saddle for Since Ohio has gone out of the list of States holding State elections earlier than the night station-a log cabin and a tented the day for choosing the electors, general interest in such contests in Presidental supply store just at the foot of the mineralized mountain. A portion of this end of the journey was through veritable forests of erns in the sombre green valleys traversed by the zig-zag, up and down trail. Here the States and two in Southern Democratic States, before November 8. In the South beautifully formed and fragile maiden-hair grew at the feet of others of its family whose bearded leaves shut September, and Georgia will follow on the out all view of the rider ahead will be mainly important as indicating the and switched the faces of those who rode growth and extent of the People's party and Farmers' Alliance movement in that section. erect through the green labyrinth. Higher and bolder grew the granite mountains, noisier the tumbling waters, deeper the soli-tude, heavier the snows lost in the rainladen clouds, more dangerous the footway.

Ir was ride carefully and walk in bad spots slowly to the end that afternoon. You who sit in saddle for a spin over broad streets and park roadways, you who gallop and cavort on town-bred steed in reckless fashion—you, well, perhaps you would have walked all the way. But without mishap worth mentioning, tired of limb, wet with the raindrops showered from the low branches of the thickstanding trees and tall, broad-leaved, prouse ferns and variegated vegetation, we reached our night station just as the camptors who were there ahead of us. On the hide of a slaughtered something. We

scented a relief from beans and bacon.
"How are you, boys? My name's Whiskers. There's my dog. He's Whiskers, too." And the canine wagged his tail in prompt acknowledgment. Over the fire sizzled a smoke-blacked tin pail. The contents bubbled with such vigor as to almost force the lid off. I eyed it suspiciously, scenting like unto a hound. "Don't turn up your nose at that," said Whiskers. "It's horn soup, and will be done to-morrow." I was glad to learn it didn't have to be sampled that night. After a stand-up meal of beans, bacon and spuds we wrapped ourselves in the blankets and soundly slept on the ground floor of the little cabin under the shadow of the mountains within an air belt cooled by both ice

and snow. IN A PECULIAR POSITION

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—An interesting ques-tion has been presented to the Treasury Detion has been presented to the Treasury Department, in regard to the steamshipsCity of New York and City of Paris, the owners of which are preparing to have them documented as American vessels, in accordance with the provisions of a special act of Congress granting them that privilege, under certain conditions. The steamship company is anxious to retain the present complement of officers of those vessels, most of whom, however, are of foreign nationality, and in order to bring them within the law requiring vessels of the United States to be officered exclusively by citizens of the United States to be officered exclusively by citizens of the United States, the company took steps to secure their speedy naturalization. This, however, is a very slow process. The officers in question have already taken out their first papers, but have to serve out the full probationary period before they become full-fledged citizens.

Leaving out the question of their financial ability to remain idle during that period, the company itself is unwilling to sacrifice them for the untried men of American citi.

ability to remain idie during that period, the company itself is unwilling to sacrifice them for the untried men of American citizenship. Accordingly, as a test case, application was made to the Treasury Department for the detention of Captain Watkins as master of the City of Paris during his probational period of naturalization. The Commissioner of Navigation, to whom the matter was referred, has replied that the law is obligatory to the citizenship of masters of United States vessels, and that such citizenship, in the case of an alien, is not established until he shall have inifilled all the requirements of the naturalization laws. Unless this decision is reversed the steamship company will have to secure a new set of officers for the two steamships, or else delay the documenting of the vessels under United States laws until the present officers can legally serve.

And charge him just \$1.

Brooklyn Engls.

Anent la mode, the humorist

Nursemaid-Jamie is out playing with hose wicked boys that live in the alley.

Mamma-That don't matter, Mary; he

Her face-you should have seen it there; It once had beauty's glow-But not just then; the bather fair

For in the name of Charity She'll sport the season's fad. She'll smile into a manly face, Then seize him by the collar, While on his coat she'll pin a rose

ng-house?" asked Smithkins,
"I couldn't stand the air," returned Biddleman,
"Couldn't stand the air?"

to meet those with whom there would arise no ghosts of past knife-whetting to slit up the harmony of the occasion may

C. Platt the party would be in perilous shape. But on that point it is wise to relief a little. It is the fact, however, that of statement. But when any science suf-