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POSTAGE-Sunday issue and all triple number copies, ic; single and double number copies, ic. PITTSBURG, MONDAY, SEPT. 28, 1892.

A STILL-HUNT CIRCULAR. The New York Democratic organs are

well-nigh in a state of hysterics on account of the circular issued by Chairman Hackett of the New York Republican State Committee, last week. The circuasks the Republican to whom it is addressed to turnish the committee with the name of one Democrat among his acquaintance who can be induced to vote the Republican ticket. Whereupon, the opposition press rises in a chorus of Blocks of one!" and demand to know: "If this does not mean bribery, why this The question is so easily answered that

The request as it is put is susceptible of either an innocent or a dishonest interpretation. A Republican campaigner may desire to induce a voter by perfectly legitimate appeals and yet wish to keep his plan of operations, or the work in each individual case, away from the knowledge or counteracting work of the enemy. We ere not undertaking to vouch for the purity of Chairman Hackett's methods, because we do not know anything about them. It is quite possible that he has learned from other famous political agencles of New York the arts of buying, terperizing or excluding votes. It may be that, as he avers, he is pursuing the educational campaign on the still-hunt plan. Either is a possible view; but neither is

proved except by some more conclusive agency than the circular. What is evident, however, is that our Democratic friends act with equal prejudice and ill-judgment in rejecting the innocent interpretation and swearing that it means bribery. If they were sure of that and wished to punish the briber, they should have held their peace and responded to the circular, so as to secure proof of the corruption, if it existed. The mly drawback to that course would be that, if there was no bribery, the chance to ruise an outery would have been lost

POWDERLY'S WRONG CONCLUSION.

There is a good deal of inconsistency in anitade of Mr. Terence V. Powderly in regard to the Presidental electron. We the smirble Chauncey F. Black, which by But Mr. Powderly's own utterances exhabit a decided hiatus between the grounds the which he defines his position and the This power can only be left in the hands conclusion as to how he is going to vote. Powderly's last article in the Journal of

the Democratic policy. His denunciation of the failure of the State administration to suppress the Reading deal is not more radical than his repudiation of the destructive free trade platform of Democmay and its reactionary movement in the direction of wildcat bank notes. After putting himself on record in this positive in it worthy of public study. manner, Powderly declares that he will vote for Weaver and Field.

This is a very striking case of false conclusion. Powderly is too intelligent a man not to know that, so far as all practical results are concerned, a vote for Weaver and Field is identical with a vote for Cleveland and Stevenson. The masses might be torgiven for ignorance on this point; but a leader of Mr. Powderly's standing cannot ignore the fact that the utmost success that can attend the Weaver ansvement is to throw the election into the House, where it is a certainty that Clevehand will be elected. So plainly is this character of the People's Party recogmized by the leaders that fusion in the empty and unnecessary electoral votes for Weaver in exchange for votes to en-President.

The present attitude of affairs makes the People's Party an unmistaxable adupon Democratic territory its candidates bugaboo of force bill and negro domina-

POLITICAL CURIOSITIES.

In the line of political arguments of the description which would run an artificial ice machine, two specimens have recently been presented by our cotemporary the New York Sun. That incisive journal is wont to produce deliverances calculated to give the Cleveland interest a congestive chill; but it surpassed itself last week.

In reply to an inquiry from a Democra who wished to know if the Democratic platform really declares against any proection whatever, and says that if so he and others will vote against the party, the Sun admits that the platform declaration is as radical a free trade plank as could be made. "But," our cotemporary avers, "our correspondent need not be troubled by this feature of the Chicago platform. It was repudiated on the spot by the 352 members of the convention who voted against it, white only 564 members voted in Tayor of it." This is as good as anything John Phoenix ever conceived. The party is not a free trade party because one-third of the convention voted against the free trade plank, and it was only carried by a two-thirds vote! This vindication of the party is reinforced by the assertion that Mr. Cleveland has renounced it, and Governor Hill has given "a very ingenious protectionist explanation of it." So that the party leaders having found it necessary to repudiate their own platform on the leading issue

the party is all right. Of course, the Sun does not admit that the tariffis the leading Issue, and on Friday it gave an argument to that effect, which dignation of an organ against the sin of the of 20 and 50 years.

s a fit companion piece to its assertion that the free trade plank is unimportant because it was only carried by a two-thirds vote. In answer to the Chiengo Herald which denies that the force bill is the issue involved, the Sun proves the contrary, to its own satisfaction, thus: "The States of New York, Connecticut and New Jersey, electorally indispensable for the election of Cleveland and Stevenson, believe in the principle and policy of protection. But while they are against the policy which the Herald seeks to champion in the name of Democracy, they are as certainly with the Democrats in opposition to the force bill

Because the votes of New York, Connecticut and New Jersey are needed, therefore anything which will get their votes is the issue, platform declarations, legislative contests and campaign discussion to the contrary notwithstanding, The Sun's logic is of the same imperative kind as that of the boy who was digging out a woodchuck with a fireshovel. The Democracy is out for votes, and the force bill has got to be the issue.

A MOUNTAIN WATER SUPPLY.

The growing necessity for ultimately seeking a pure water supply from the mountain streams has produced a project the points of which appear in our local columns, for taking it from the watershed of Indian Creek. There is much in the scheme as presented by the engineer of the Western Water Company which meets the requirements that will become imperative in the near future. There are also some features that do not come up to the full standard which must be set when this subject is taken up.

The fact that at this early stage a propsition is presented which goes so far toward meeting the situation is encouraging. lar declares itself to be confidential, and It is well worth while to give the project credit for going so far as it does. The ability to impound a large supply of pure water from mountain streams, at an elevation which would feed the Highland reservoir by gravity, and the claim that it can be done at a less cost than pumping, go far toward a complete solution of the question. In view of the fact that within the next two decades it will be necessary for this section to do something the outery is, to say the least, premature. in exactly this line, the Indian Creek water supply, like that of similar mountain streams, is a fact of vital value to a half million people.

The points in which the project appears to fall short of the full measure of future needs are those of capacity and organization. When the manufacturing center of Western Pennsylvania goes to the mountains for its supply it must settle the question for all time. It must have a supply that will meet all future growth of population, and it must have an organization up to the standard of the coming century. Seventy-five million gallons daily, the capacity estimated engineer's report, is about adequate for present population; but it will not be sufficient for the population of 1910. As the scheme is capable of a double reinforcement, by pumping water for manufacturing purposes from the rivers, and by a possible doubling of the mountain supply,

this objection is not fatal. But the question of organization is a more serious one. The experience of this section in corporate water service has not been a happy one. It is possible that a corporation might be put on the basis of efficient service and reasonable charges, but observation will be likely to produce a small amount of faith in its probability. Beyond that, the ownership of the watershed whence this supply comes is a vital matter. It may do to rely for the present on the fact that there is no mining or manufacturing and but little agriculture in the district, but it will not do to rely on do not refer to that reported collision with | it for the entire future. There must be authority to control the drainage and sanitation of such a section; to keep a large share of it in forest and to prevent the conditions which cherish disease germs. of the State or of some public ownership. It has been demonstrated in the case of United Labor makes a vigorous attack on the Croton watershed to be an essential in

the complete solution of the water problem. Every such proposition contributes to the store of public knowledge on the subject. While it may be doubtful if the water supply of Pittsburg will be entrusted to the Western Water Company, there is no doubt that the project has many points

DISCOUNTS ON BANK NOTES.

Governor McKinley made a telling hit in his speech at Philadelphia by quoting from Thompson's Bank Note Reporter of 1859, showing the vast quantity of either worthless or depreciated bank notes in circulation at that time. The recapitulation of this list is too long for repetition here; but the condition presented at that time was not unusual or temporary. The Bank Note Reporter of those days was a necessity to every person receiving money. and who desired to obtain any protection against being swindled on the money he took. Any issue of that publication in the State bank days would demonstrate the West is based on the plan of swapping difference between that system and the

present. The issue of June 11, 1857, showed notes sure the election of a Democratic Vice of 450 broken banks in circulation. In addition the discounts on various notes occupied pages. For example, the quotations on Indiana bank notes showed eight junct of Democracy. When it trenches | banks whose notes were at 1 or 2 per cent discount, three whose notes were at 40 to are suppressed by that basic element of 50 per cent discount, four at 80 per cent Democracy whose heart is fired by the discount, six on whose notes brokers would give no quotations whatever, and none at par. Notes on Arkansas, Mississippi and Iowa banks were declared to be of only nominal value."

Let it not be understood that the assertion is that there were no sound banks under the old system. The Bank of Pittsburg, for example, preserves as one of its best records the fact that specie was already in exchange for its notes even during the war when specie was at a high premium. But even such solidity as that could not protect the ordinary note-holder. In localities where these banks were little known the note shavers got their dis count. Thus, while the New York banks furnished the model on which the national system was formed, the regular discount on them ranged from \$1 25 to \$5 per \$1,000 of the notes of solvent banks. In the case of national bank notes, their strength consists in the fact that everyone knows that the Government holds the money to redeem them. In the case of State banks that were solvent the knowledge was not so general, and discounts were the rule.

The old State bank system was the Democratic one, and perhaps that is the reason why Democrats now wish to go back to it. Its vital characteristic is that with the legislation on the subject left to the vagaries of forty-four different legislatures an immense amount of worthless paper is certain to be put into circulation. A party which proposed to throw open such a door to sharks and swindlers is a worse advocate of fiat money than the greenbackers or silverites.

THE New York World, which has been pitching into Dave Martin with all the in-

other fellows, heads one of its recent attacks with the staring black-letter line: "There is no room in New York for Builot Box Staffthe surface this conveys a comforting in-timation that the esteemed World is going to clean out the Tammany gang. But a moment's consideration shows that such a view is all too optimistic. The declaration simply conveys the information that the Tammany ballot box stuffers, vote-buyers and political thugs occupy the field so completely that there is no room for any opposit

PERHAPS General Weaver will conclude, after his experience with Southern mobs which throw rotten eggs at women on the stand, that it is not worth while to run a hird party for the express benefit of a political organization that rests on the corner stone of such besotted intolerance.

THE New York Sun draws from reports oncerning the condition of robins, racons, snipes, blacksnakes, swallows and woodchucks the augury that it is going to be a mild winter. At the same time it argues from the activity of Senator Hill the strong conclusion that it will be a hot autumn politically. Considering the frigidity of the Hill argument that the Callioun plank on the tariff means a tariff for incidental protection, it is permitted to infer that, if the autumn temperature is any guida to the winter that will follow, next December, January and February will be a seaso

OF course if Peck is sent to jail it will warn future statisticians not to publish any-thing that does not suit the party need; but we fall to see how it will convince the work ingmen that they must vote for the party which exercises the censorship.

"No man in this country can come nearer than Major McKinley to convincing the publie that it is a good thing to let some pet of the Government put both hands in the workingman's pockets and take out a trib-ate in the shape of a tariff tax" is what the Philadelphia Record found to say the morning after McKinley's speech in Philadelphia When that rank free trade organ is forced o give a grudging recognition of Governor McKinley's force and persuasive powers we may be certain that the protective capturing the masses.

LABOR COMMISSIONER PECK'S declara ion in Philadelphia that he is a "New York Nun Democrat" is not calculated to reassure he supporters of Cleveland that his famous statistics were not intended as a stab under

GENERAL STEVENSON-whose generalship is of the ex-Assistant Postmaster variety-has been telling the Southerners hat the force bill is the true issue. Simultaneously the South presents an example on the force bill question by howling down and otten-egging General Weaver, after that candidate had declared himself against Fedral legislation on elections,

IT is generally considered unwise to shout before getting out of the woods: but Democratic shouters are evidently pressed with the conviction that it is better

THE remarkable time of Wheelman John son in going a kite-shaped mile in 1:56 3-5 is worthy of all the sensation it has caused, the time is not contracted as much as some corporations are expanded. A match be-tween Johnson and Nancy Hanks might settle which can knock the inflation out of th other.

THE hot weather at this time of the year contains a strong assurance that vigorous sanitation and such precautions agains epidemic are not misplaced.

FAVORITES OF FAME.

JUSTICE LAMAR, of the United States Supreme Court, who was stricken with paralysis on Wednesday, is reported to be improving.

DR PHILLIPS the Philadelphian who is now occupying the pulpit of the late Dr. Spurgeon, is reinembered in the Quaker City for his unusual charitable deeds. PROF. WILLIAM PICKERING, who has

been making interesting observations at Arequipa, Peru, is about 35 years of age and a brother of the Director of Harvard Observatory. THE veteran member of the next Maine

Legislature will be William Dickey, of Fort Kent, now 81 years of age. He has served 13 terms in the Legislature, having been first elected in 1842. MISS ELIZABETH NEY, the Texas sculp tor who is engaged upon the marble statues of the great men of Texas which are to be

exhibited at the World's Fair, is said to be a descendant of Marshal Ney. FREDERICK A. OBER, the Massachusett naturalist, has just returned to his home in Beverly after a 20 months' trip of exploration in the West Indies in the interest of

the World's Fair Commission. LORD and Lady Brave and their son of London, are in New York, having started on a trip around the world. Lord Braye's name is Alfred Verney-Cave, and he has

been in the House of Lords since 1879, A MAINE veteran who marched in the procession at Washington has 48 scars, an ampty sleeve and an artificial eye to prove that he was in the late unpleasantness. His name is J. F. Chase, a member of the old Fifth Battery of the Pine Tree State.

A FRAUD OF A CONSUL FIRED.

He Got His Job Under False Repr and Kept It the Same Way. Washington, Sept. 25,—It is stated at the Department of State that Edmund Johnson has been removed from consulate at Kehl Germany, for false representations as to his military service and for fraudulent practices as Consul. The case has been under invest gation by Secretary of State Foster for the past month, and definite action was taken yesterday. Mr. Johnson was first appointed to the consulate in 1872, has at various times undergone investigation, and was once re-moved, but soon afterward re-entered the service, and has maintained his position upon the representation that he was re-peatedly wounded at various battles during the Civil War and was thereby greatly im-mained in leath.

the Civil War and was thereby greatly impaired in health.

Recent charges as to his accounts and official conduct led to an investigation of his military service, which showed that his army record was bad, that he was not in the service at the time and did not participate in the battles as alleged, and that the claim made as to his wounds was entirely unfounded. He was also found to be guilty of presenting fraudulent accounts as Consul. presenting fraudulent accounts as Consul.

ANOTHER WORLD'S FAIR BUILDING. Educators Clamoring for More Space

Exhibits From the Schools, CHICAGO, Sept. 25.-If another Expositio building is not forthwith erected for the accommodation of the educational exhibits from this and other countries at the World's Fair, indignation meetings may be expected. The Executive Committee, which recently

The Executive Committee, which recently decided against a new building, has yielded so far to the immense pressure brought to bear upon it as to appoint a sub-committee to report upon the subject.

Last evening Albert G. Lane, President of the National Teachers' Association and Superintendent of the Public Schools of Chicago, and other prominent educators protested warmly against the neglect alleged to have been shown them in the matter of space, and there is a strong probability that a separate building will be erected.

THE JESUITS' NEW GENERAL

An Election Held Outside of Rome, but Its Result Is Unknown.

ROME, Sept. 25 .- It is rumored here that the Society of Jesus held a meeting vester day and elected a new General of the order day and elected a new General of the order.

It is said that the name of the member selected for this office will be announced October 2.

The members of the society were required to take an oath that they would not reveal the place where the meeting was held, but it is known that it certainly was not held in Rome.

Typhoid Killing Off Braddock Men. BRADDOCK, Sept. 25.—The number of deaths from typhoid fever he Braddock during the past two weeks is very large. The princi-pal victims are young non between the ages

Andrew Carnegie is as good a man as any. ONE GLORIOUS PRIVILEGE. He can stand it. But, seriously, will anything evil or unjust which exists be remedied by denouncing what is solely commendable? And how foolish it is to full foul of the good things

WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. -- LET us abuse somebody. Let us exerise our Anglo-Saxon verbs. Let us throw stones at our neighbors' glass houses. Everybody has a certain number of breakable windows, and ought to expect to get them broken. That was a wise Judge who acquitted the Irishman whose shillaly fractured the head of the man with the abo ally thin skull. It was discovered at the quest that the man's skull was extraordi narily thin, and the Judge ruled that a man with that sort of a skull had no business to take part in a discussion. He deserved to have it broken. The blame always belongs to the man with the thin skull. Locomotive Engineers, neid towns:
dreds of strangers were present, including
delegations from all surrounding towns, as
well as from Pittsburg and Allegheny.
Shandy Maguire, the famous railroad poet,
The object The degrest privilege of human nature is

the liberty of free speech about the faults of our friends. As for the faults of our enemies, they are our meat and drink. A great many people would be perfectly miserable if they had no enemies. They would be deprived of one of the most fruitful and interesting topics of conversation. Indeed, what talk about other people? And who would be so unreasonable as to expect us to talk in compliments forever, using buttered words! That would be as insipid as a perpetual reading of old-rashioned Sunday school

Human nature absolutely demands some body to abuse! Fortunately, there is always somebody who needs abusing. The world has never gone quite straight, and does not even yet show many signs of reformation.

and somebody is always responsible Gladstone a Mark in England.

-JUST at present, in England, it is Mr. Sladstone. It is remarkable to one who journeys into that country out of this, carrying with him an enthusiastic admiration of Mr. Gladstone, how little sympathy he finds. Of course, there is a majority of Gladstonians over there somewhere; or else Mr. Gladstone would not be where he is, in the chair of the Prime Minister. But the American traveler wonders where they are. Everyone you meet, with but an exception here and there, is against the administration. Especially if you talk to the vicera and the deans, and the bishops. Canon Fremantle, of Canterbury, was the only church dignitary whom I met who believed in Mr. Gladstone. Question at random any gentlenan in a dress coat, you will find in nine cases out of ten that he voted for Lord Salis

It is quite safe then in England to abuse Mr. Gladstone. The aggressive cow which attacked him in the field the other day at Hawarden was simply possessed by the same devil which is working industriously in the hearts of most Englishmen. "Why is it," said one gentleman to another, "that Gladstone is called the Grand Old Man? Why, I suppose," he answered, "that it is with him as it is with the pianos in my fac tory; when we have one which is neither Square nor Upright we call it Grand!" What would become of human conversation if we could not lighten it with these gracious menities? That poor cow could not talk, and had to use her horns and hoofs instead What a world of violence we would be in if we were all dumb!

Dr. Jenkins' Friends Scarce

-IN quarantine the proper person to abuse was Dr. Jenkins. We were not any of us personally acquainted with Dr. Jenkins, and we had none of his relatives on board with us, so we discussed him to our hearts' content. It is always easy to say mean things about people whom you do no know. Dr. Jenkins, accordingly, was made individually responsible for every moment of our unnecessary detention. He either majicious or he was incompetent. He had a flendish joy in holding us back from setting our feet on land, or else he did not know his business. Either he had no heart or he had no head. We were accurately informed how long he stood on the dock doing nothing, while we could have given him plenty of employment. We knew how many cigars he smoked when he ought to have been fumigating our baggage. And all this was a benediction to us. I have no doubt but that even on the Normannia the priv ilege of abusing Dr. Jenkins contribute greatly to while away the anxious hours of

mprisonment,
Dr. Jenkins was a scoundrel; he was thie; he was a murderer; he was the brother-in-law of the Tammany ring. It is not likely that anybody thought of suggesting that he might possibly be a good man with his shoulder under the biggest kind of dreaded of modern plagues out of the city and the country, and really getting that ac complished. He was simply the sacrifice which lay at that moment upon the altar of the goddess Malediction. What is the use of naving a large and elaborate vocabulary of complaint, if we are never to bring it in

Carnegie a Very Live Topic -WE ought to have somebody to abuse

in Pittsburg. Of course, there is always our neighbor. But we have different neighbors. We need some central and common and municipal neighbor upon whom we can all unite. Why not take Mr. Carnegie? Some of the labor unions have already made this suggestion. Why is it not a good one? Let us abuse Mr. Carnegie. We are not many of us personally acquainted with him, but we all know who he is. He is the man who gave two millions of collars to provide books and music and pictures for people who have not much money for books and music and pictures of their own. And now he has been having trouble in one or two of his great steel works. This would be an excellent time to let abuse drive out appreciation Let us ask Mr. Carnegie to take his money

It is true that Carnegie could not take his money back if he would. It has been given part of it spent and the rest of it involved in contracts. It now belongs no more to Andrew Carnegie than it does to Hugh O'Donnell. The only way in which the Councils could return it would be to take that sum of money out of the public treasury-that is to say, out of all of our pocket -and pay the giver back. The money has been used. We might as well prop pull down the Allegheny library and ship the broken stone to Cluny Castle.

It is true also that Mr. Carnegie would not take back the money if he He has more sense. He has lived long enough, and worked hard enough, and seen enough of men in his busy experience to be quite aware of our universal tondness for snap judgments and sharp phrases. Nobody ever did a good thing without some circumstances turning up to lead to his being abused for it. And Mr. Carnegie has already done so many things which until a little while ago were pronounced good that he has long sine found that out, and is, no doubt, prepared to make allowance for it. Let a rich man spend his riches on himself, and all men will speak well of him. But let him remember the great public, let him undertake some notable benefaction and try to do some good with his money, and we will be-gin to call him a hypocrite and end by pronouncing him a scoundrel. That is so true that it has passed into a proverb. The "in-gratitude of republics" means simply the temper of people in general.

Examples Worthy of Imitation

-MR. CARNEGIE and Mr. Phipps and Mrs. Schenley have set an example of public spirit in this town worthy of all imitation. Flowers and open spaces, and books and pictures and music, are essential to our best life. It is a great thing for any community to have men in it with enterprise enough, and brains enough, and patience and strength and persistence and unwearled application enough, to plan industries giving occupation to thousands of their fellow citizens. And if these men began poor, and ventured all they had, and won suc so much the greater praise to them. To have these men who have succeeded shar-ing the benefits of their success, and making life better for the rest of us, is most destrable, indeed.

And yet something is wrong. There is trouble on all hands. There is no lack of causes for complaint. Nobody knows yet just where the trouble is, nor how it can be really remedied. Neither the labor unions nor the capitalists see the way out. And in the meantime, human nature being as it is, somebody must be abused. And very likely

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

INPECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATOR. NEW YORK, Sept. 25.-The subject of Matthew Marshall's article for to-morrow's Sun is "The London Money Market." It is

have been suffering from dull times ever since the Baring collapse, nearly two years ago, seem at present to be in a worse plight than ever. The Bank of England rate of per annum, but in the open market goo trifle less, while loans on call can be had at so small a fraction of 1 per cent that the inamounts to only about 60 cents. For perma nent investment the borrowing demand is also light. Lenders are glad to get 3 per

by announcing his firm belief in organized labor, saying he fett sure that if the laboring men of this or any other country are ever rescued from the thraldom of slavery it will be through and by organized efforts. The misfortunes of organized labor of the present day have in most cases been the selection of leaders.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has done much for the good of the men, their lamilies, the railroad companies and the communities in which the men dwell. It has given the railroad companies trustworthy, reliable men. It insists on all being sober, honest and faithful to duty. During its 28 years of existence it has had only three strikes, and these could have been prevented had the roads been as fair-minded as the men. The speaker's remedy for labor disputes was that suggested in the Bible—"Come, let us reason together," and "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you."

The speaker then explained the system of nto you."
The speaker then explained the system o

settling grievances. There is no one-man power. When people say "Arthur ordered a strike" they are mistaken. Arthur orders no strikes. The men decide those questions themselves. Referring to the recent Reading trouble, he said that no matter what ing trouble, he said that no matter what President McLeod had done to other people the speaker found him a very fair-minded man. All differences were settled within 30 minutes after the committee met McLeod.

The insurance system of the Brotherhood has resulted in the payment of over \$3,000,000 in benefits. Strikes are never ordered except in extreme cases where all other resources have ialled to bring about an adjustment of the grievances. Chief Arthur departs for Cleveland, his home, early tomorrow morning. forrow morning.

Mr. Carnegie has done simply because h

has not done other things which some might

CHIEF ARTHUR'S WORDS OF PEACE.

ALTOONA, Sept. 25 .- Chief P. M. Arthur was

he drawing card at the union meeting of J.

Burley division No. 287. Brotherhood of

Shandy Maguire, the famous railroad poet was also a conspicuous figure. The object

of the meeting was to acquaint the public

with the objects of the order. The speakers

all impressed the claim that the Brother-hood of Locomotive Engineers was intended

to avert, not cause, trouble with employers. Grand Chief Arthur opened his remarks

by announcing his firm belief in organized

otive Engineer

ive Engineers, held to-day. Hun

He Makes a Very Conservative Speech

wish him to have done.

HIRSCH COLONISTS REVOLT.

Forty-Two Leave the Woodbine Village B cause of a Gloomy Outlook.

New York, Sept. 25 .- A Hebrew colony wa started about a year ago by the agents of Baron Hirsch down in Cape May county, N.
J. A full description of the plan and
its scope appeared in The DISPATCH its scope appeared in The DISPATCH not long since. Forty-two families in all were sent there. Arthur Relchow was made the manager of the colony, and visited it frequently. His office is at No. 378 Grand street, and on his door is the sign: "Woodbine Land and Improvement Co."

The colony seemed to be getting on swimmingly until about two weeks ago. Then there began to be some grumbling among the colonists. Some one was evidently breeding discontent. On Wednesday matters reached a crisis when all of the forty-two heads of families came to New York.

ty-two heads of amilies came to New York, declaring they would not return to their homes till their troubles, real or imaginary, homes till their troubles, real or imaginary, were settled.

Some of the men had to borrow money from the others to pay their railway fare. They called on Manager Reichow in a body, and many of them on Manager Frank, of the United Hebrew Charities. The point they were particularly anxious to determine was as to who was responsible for the fulfillment of their contracts and who would eventually guarantee their title to the land they occupied.

"They have good homes and plenty to eat," its said, "and they have documents to guarantee them their rights in all business transactions with the company, We shall know more when, Mr. Reichow returns."

A HUMAN PIN CUSHION.

An Illinois Woman Who Swallowed Mouthful Is Suffering Severely.

LEWISTOWN, ILL., Sept. 25. - Mrs. Anna Jack, of Farmington, is again suffering ex-cruciating pain from the presence of pins in her stomach, and her physician thinks another pin will soon work its way out through the flesh. It is a peculiar case. Nearly year ago Mrs. Jack attended her husband almost constantly. He suffered from dropsy

and finally died.

Mrs. Jack sat up at night renewing the bandages on his limbs and placed the pins from the bandages in her mouth. Unconfrom the bandages in her mouth. Uncon-sciously she swallowed many of them. A few months later she became ill and coughed up a quantity of pins. Since that time, at intervals, il pins have worked their way out of her stomach through the flesh. She suffers terribly at times and is critically ill now. It is feared there are other pins in her system. Some of the pins have come out in pieces.

SOMETHING WRONG WITH THE ALASKA The Guion Line Steamer Alaska 36 Hor

Overdue at Liverpool. LONDON, Sept. 26 .- The Guion Line steame Alaska, which sailed from New York September 17 for Liverpool, is at this writing (1:30 A. M.) 36 hours overdue. The Captain of the Cunard Line steamer Aurania, which left New York on the same day as the Alaska and arrived at Liverpool to-day, reports that he passed the Guion Line boat outside of New York, of New York.

The Alaska was proceeding at only a slow rate of speed, and apparently something had happened on board of the vessel which impeded her progress. It is supposed that her engines got out of order.

Mingo Nailers at Work Again. STEUBENVILLE, Sept. 25 .- [Special.] - The dif-ference between the nail plate men at the Mingo Junction mill and the company has been settled, and the mill will resume next week. President Garland and Vice President Hocking were present at the conference yesterday, and both sides conceded a little before a conclusion was reached. The nailers have been idle for over 12 weeks.

Reindeer for the World's Fair. DATTON, Sept. 23 .- A herd of reindeer ar rived here last night from Norway for exhibition at the World's Fair. They will be

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

James Cartwright, Manufacturer. James Cartwright, Manufacturer.

James Cartwright, a prominent iron manufacturer, of Youngstown, passed away yesterday morning, aged 64 years. Death was caused from a cancerous growth of the throat. Mr. Cartwright erected the second rolling mill in that city, engaging in the iron business during the early years of the war, and for years operated the extensive plant of Cartwright, McCurdy & Co. Several years ago he disposed of his interests in the concern, and for a time operated the rolling mill at Olikanna, near Steubenville, and later superintended the erection of a mill at Tacoma. Mr. Cartwright was formerly a member of the City Conneil and a member of the Citical Board of Trinity Church. He leaves a wife, son and two daughters.

General James W. Husted. General James William Husted, the New York State Republican politician, died at Pough-keepste last night. He was born in Bedford N. Y., in 1833. After graduating at Yale he was admitted to the bar. He filled the offices of County School Commissioner, Deputy Superintendent School Commissioner, Deputy Superintendent of State Insurance, Harbor Master of New York and State Commissioner of Emigration. He has been for many years a member and also Speaker of the State Assembly. In 1873 he was appointed Major General of the National Guard of the State of New York. He was President of the New York State Military Association and was popularly known as the "Baid Eagle of Westchester."

Obituary Notes. CAPTAIN HENRY PRATT, Treasurer of the Michigan Central Railroad, died at his home in New York City Wednesday night. MRS. SOPHIA E. DENNY-WILKINS, wife of Attorney H. Brady Wilkins, died yesterday morning at the family residence, 157 Grant avenue, Alle-gheny.

william G: Winner, the oldest male resident of Easton, died there Saturday morning. Yester-day would have been his 92d birthday. He lived in Northampton county all his life. GEORGE HOFFMAN, a much respected young man of McKeesport, died suddenly of cramps yesterday morning. He was a well-known German, a member of the McKeesport Turn Society, Odd Fellows and Knight, of Pythias. CHARLES A. CONRAD, a well-known lawyer,

as follows: The money lenders of Lombard street, who discount remains nominally at 2 per cent short bills are taken at 1 per cent and a

also light. Lenders are glad to get 3 per cent per annum on good security, and are buying consols, first-class railroad debentures, and municipal loans at prices which yield a shade under that rate.

Our sympathy with this distress of British capitalists is, of course, very much mitigated by the consideration that it happens opportunely to counteract some of the evil results of our own hazardous financial policy. The bad harvests in Europe last year helped us out amazingly in meeting the demands of our foreign creditors. This year, when we have not such intervention of Providence in our behalf, we will, with equal good fortune, have not the same need of it.

Specie Shipments Suspended for Awhile.

Specie Shipments Suspended for Awhile. In spite of the desire of European financial institutions to strengthen their gold reserves, and of the special effort making by Austria-Hungary to acquire the means o resuming specie payments on a gold basis, the shipments of the metal from this country have ceased for the present, not to be re

have ceased for the present, not to be resumed, probably, for some months to come. This is partly owing to the check given to importations by the precautions against the cholera, but more difficulty of employing money abroad profitably, indicated by the low rates of interest-there.

The shrinkage in the volume of trade in Great Britain, which began with the Argentine collapse, has been assisted by the financial troubles of Brazil, following closely upon those of Argentine, by the bad harvests of last year, and, finally, though not to the extent often asserted, by the operation of the McKinley tariff. The bankruptcy of the large area of South America covered by Argentine and Brazil has faturally diminished the ability of a numerous population to buy and pay for British goods. The partial failure of the crops at home has had the same effect upon home consumption. In special branches of manufacture, such as the tinplate and other articles of metal, the exports of Great Britain to this country were for a time uniavorably affected by our new tariff, though they are now resuming their former proportions.

A Great Reduction in Exports.

A Great Reduction in Exports.

The general result of these causes has been to reduce the total amount of British exports of home manufactures during the first eight months of this year to about £150, 000,000, against £165,000,000 during the corresponding period of 1891. On the other hand, the British imports of food for these last eight months have been £7,000,000 greater than they were for the first eight months of 1891, and those of cotton and other raw materials about £4,000,000 less, showing a net increase in imports of £3,000,000 and more. Accompanying this shrinkage in the imports of raw materials and the exports of manufactured goods an unwillingness has been shown to embark in new enterprises, which has reduced the amount of fresh capital invested in them since January 1, 1891, to £170,000,000 against £320,000,000 for tue two years previous to that date.

The depression in the British shipbuilding industry also reflects in a marked manner the depression in the general trade of the country. At the annual meeting of the Associated British Chambers of Commerce, held Tuesday, its President declared that "shipbuilding was little more than a remembrance." The effect in preventing its revival which the cholera panic is likely to have, I need nat point out.

Quite a Deficiency in Grain. eight months have been £7,000,000 greater

Quite a Deficiency in Grain.

What makes this decline in the foreign lemand for its manufactures and of employment for its shipping the more serious to Great Britain is its dependence upon the profits of the manufacturers and of its carry. ing trade for the means of feeding its people. Its net imports of articles of food and ple. Its not imports of articles of food and drink in 1891 came to over £150,000,000, and for the first eight months of this year their value has been nearly £100,000,000. Notwithstanding a high cultivation, which makes the average yield of wheat 37 bushels to the acre, whereas on our new, fertile land the average is but about 11 bushels, the total harvest of wheat in Great Britain and Ireland for the present comparatively favorable year is estimated at only £2,150,000 bushels, while the requirements for seed and for els, while the requirements for seed and for consumption as food are put at 250,052,000 bushels, leaving a deficiency of 187,998,000 bushels to be supplied by importation. In addition, the country consumes annually, beyond its own production, about 40,000,000 bushels of barley, 45,000,000 bushels of oats and 8,000,000 business of beans. It also imports some 60,000,000 bushels of our Indian orn, which takes the place of other bread stuff, and an immense quantity of beef, po with that of butter che with that of butter, cheese, eggs and sin articles, is nearly £60,000,000 annually.

England's Great Investments Abroad. Nearly a century ago the famous Thomas Malthus, in his essay on the rate of increase f population, predicted this deficiency in the British food supply and was violently denounced for doing it. The fulfillment of his prediction has indeed been aided by causes of which he took no account, yet his principle has proved to be sound. I would principle has proved to be sound. I would not be understood as asserting that the people of Great Britain have no other means of paying for the food and drink they import than their manufactures and their shipping. On the contrary, they have an enormous income, derived from their investments all over the world and especially in this country. That many hundreds of milions of dollars worth of our ratiroad securities belong to British capitalists is a matter of noto-riety, and it is well understood, besides, that they are interested in numbers of our mines, manufactures, as and water besides, that they are interested in numbers of our mines, manufactures, gas and water works, land companies, breweries, and other enterprises, which yield them a large revenue. How much of our banking and insurance capital is furnished by them it is impossible to say, but the amount cannot fail to be important. What they have done here they have done on aimost as large a scale on the continent of Europe, in Asia and Africa and, to their sorrow, in South America. The result is, that for many years in succession the imports into Great Britain have exceeded its exports by £100,000,000, or £6,500,000,000 a year. n year.

The End Impossible to Foretell. The causes of the prevalent depression n the London market being such as they are, it is impossible to predict when it will come to an end. So far as I can judge, the state of things in Great Britain is very imilar to that which we have experience here after the great crashes of 1837, 1857 and 1873. People must have time to recover from their losses and to pick up courage for a fresh start. This will come in the course of time, but until it does come the present stagnation will continue. It is fortunate for us that it exists just at this juncture, when our currency is at so daugerous a point of expansion, and we ought to be very

IN FACTION-IORN VENEZUELA. The New Dictator and the Governor of La

Guayra Ruling With a High Hand. PANANA, Sept. 25 .- News from Caracas states that Villegas Pulido had not, up to | Co orado Sun. September 13, been recognized by the foreign Ministers as legally President of the tepublic. All the troops have left the city for the front. Renjifro Palaco, Governor of La Guayra, it is claimed, opens all the for-eign malls and is exercising a virtual dictatorship in local affairs. He has grossly in-

sulted the American Consul and threatened

sulted the American Consul and threatened to revoke his exequator. In the waste about the Custom House, which was being removed, there were found 4,000 letters to local merchants which have been rifled, it is thought, by Mendoza and Renjifro.

Minister Scruggs made a vigorous protest against the seizure of the passengers on the steamer Caracas at Puerto Cabello. He domanded that they be returned to the deck of the steamer, to salute the flag and to give personal damages. The foreign Minister made an evasive reply, and to Mr. scruggs' second demand made no answer. Since then he has had no relations with the Government. It is unknown in Caracas where ment. It is unknown in Caracas wher the prisoners are.

Might Have Gone to Extremes.

Ought to Catch the Democrats.

"A Democrat still" ought to catch the hip-

oston Traveller.] Did Mr. Cleveland's promise to "write no more letters" include even a letter of acceptance? It now looks like that,

Washington Post.

GOSSIP OF THE SCHOOLS.

Pittsburg Pupils Will Make a Magni Effort for the Fair.

John M. Woodward, the Assistant Exec tive Commissioner of the State World's Fair Board, wishes to arrange a meeting of Dr. Brooks and other educational lights relative to Pennsylvania's educational exhibi Superintendent Luckey, when asked about . Woodward's visit during the week, said "All Pittsburg wants to know is how much space our city can have and our schools will attend to the exhibit. This Mr. Woodward is unable to tell us." As Pittsburg has taken premiums at both the Philadelphia Centen-

premiums at both the Philadelphia Centennial and Paris Exposition, the Columbian exhibit will be unusually fine.

Miss Lizzie Edwards, of the Peebles School, whose lilness has caused her friends much anxiety, is slightly improved. She is at the home of her brother in Braddock. Chief Birelow has formally assigned a plot of ten acres of ground for Columbus Grove in Schenley Park. Superintendent Luckey will immediately prepare a circular of information for the school principals as a guide for the Columbus Day exercises, October 21.

guide for the Columbus Day exercises, October 21.

From an educational standpoint Pittsburg suffered from the cholera scare.

The teacher of the Sloyd school, Miss Elin Esselius, was detained at Quarantine and the opening of the school was delayed three weeks. It will resume operations to morrow, however. Miss Esselius speaks highly of the treatment the Rugia's passengers received after their transfer to the steamer New Hampshire, and smilingly states that all the passengers concluded that they should continue their pleasant associations formed while prisoners on the New Hampshire by traveling next summer on the same steamer, providing there is no cholera.

One of the teachers of the public schools had occasion last week to open a notebook of one of the pupils. She read there this prayer: "Plese Lord, help me to get my geography and please for rive me for not saying my prayer this morning. I will try and be better to-morrow."

SOCIALISTS KNOW NO NATION.

River of Blood Separates German

French Workingmen. MARSEILLES, Sept. 25 .- At the meeting of the Workingmen's Congress to-day, Herr Lieb-knecht, representing the Socialists of Ger-many, delivered an address, in which he

"For Socialists the question of Nationalism does not exist. We know but two nationsthe nation in possession and a nation of prol-etarians formed of workingmen of all countries. Between Frenchmen and Germans there is a broad river of blood, for the flowing of which we are innocent and our enemies are responsible. But it does not form a frontier of hatted between Socialists. We protested against the tratricidal war of 1876. The Socialists constitute a great army, of which the workingmen of France, Germany and elsewhere form the different army corps. We have beaten Bismarck after a struggle lasting 25 years, and we are ready to shed our last drop of blood for socialism."

Herr Liebknecht concluded his stirring address by shouting, "Long live the International Revolutionary Democracy." His utterances were greeted with enthusiastic applause. M. Ferrout, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, who is one of the prominent delegates to the congress, warmly flowing of which we are innocent and our prominent delegates to the congress, warmly thanked Herr Liebknecht for his address and called for cheers for the workingmen

LAST HONORS TO GEN. POPE. After Lying in State in Sandusky His Re

mains Are Taken to St. Louis. SANDUSKY, O., Sept. 25 .- The remains General John Pope, while lying in state in the hall of the Administration building at the Ohio Soldiers' Home, between 10 and 11

o'clock to-day, were viewed by many people. The body was under guard of four veterans of the Home, and the first to view for the last time the remains of the distinguished General were the inmates of the Home, who passed in regular order by call of cottagers. Then came the citizens, and finally the members of Company B, Six-teenth Regiment, Ohio National Guard, after which the casket was closed. after which the casket was closed.

Prior to the viewing of the remains, private family services were held in the Administration building. At 11:30 a procession was formed, and under escort of Company B, moved to the Lake Shore depot. As the cortege moved away 13 rounds were fired, the last sounding as soon as the grounds were cleared. At the depot the military company opened ranks and the funeral car passed between and deposited the casket containing the body upon the platform. The remains were accompanied to St. Louis by General Manning F. Force, Commandant of the Home; John Pope, of Chicago, and Horton Pope, of St. Louis, the latter being sons of the deceased.

DANIEL O'DAY MARRIED.

The Standard Oil Millionaire Treats His

Friends to a Surprise. Buffalo. Sept. 25.-The many Buffalo riends of Mr. Daniel O'Day, of the Standard Oil Company, formerly of this city, will be pleased to hear the announcement of his narriage in August last to Miss Grey, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, Mr. O'Day was a former Buffalo millionaire and it was with deep regret that his fellow-townsmen

with deep regret that his fellow-townsmen received the announcement during the past winter that he was about to take up his permanent residence in New York City.

The wedding was a great surprise, but Mr. O'Day is already the recipient of many congratulations from a host of friends in this city. The wedding, which was celebrated in the Haltiax Cathedral, was a very quiet affair. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. O'Day went to Shelter Island, where he owns a magnificent estate, but they will occupy their New York home during the winter.

RUSSIA SHOWING HER TEETH.

the Looks Upon the Roberts Mission as British Move to Absorb Afghanista ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 25 .- The Novosti pub lishes an article in regard to the mission leaded by General Sir Frederick Roberts who was dispatched last month by the In lian Government to meet the Ameer of Afghanistan.

Afgnanistan.

The papers says that the mission is calculated to lead to the absorption of Afghanistan by Great Britain, which country will then cut Russia off from the route to the Indian ocean, and that it is creating a much greater motive for an Anglo-Russian war than did the Pamirs matter.

THE LETTER THAT'S COMING.

CLEVELAND'S failure to write that letter shows that he is pretty sure he can't be elected .- St. Louis Globe Democrat. Wz are beginning to fear that Mr. Cleve and's lead pencil has got tangled up with another phrase like "innocuous desuetude." -Chicago News.

AT last accounts Mr. Cleveland was flipping coppers with himself to see whether he should indorse, straddle or repudlate that free trade plank.—Monneapolis Tribune Is Cleveland postpones his letter of ac-ceptance much longer there won't be any-thing for him to accept but the melancholy fact that his defeat is inevitable .- San Jose Times.

Even before Mr. Cleveland has had time to write his letter of acceptance, the Demo-cratic party is attempting to crawfish from the tariff plank of the Chicago platform .-

Only six weeks until the Presidental slection and Cleveland's letter of acceptance has not yet seen the light. Is he wait ing for the November returns before he sends it in?-Ohio State Journal. GROVER CLEVELAND, it has been suggested needs a blue pencil, and needs it badly. But

there is no evidence as yet that he has got

through using his black one. Don't hurry the statesman please. Let things follow in natural sequence.-Chicago Mail.

Sr. Pact, Sept. 25 -Yesterday witnessed an vent for which the "oldest inhabitant" cannot recall a parallel. A man sustained sunstroke in St. Paul on September 24. Isaac Hannah feli down in his piace of business under the oppressive heat. The physicians think he will survive.

Has a Cause for It. Minneapolis Tribune.]

The average woman of to-day is two inches taller than the average woman of 25 years ago. And she feels a mighty sight bigger, too, bless her.

Weaver Loses His Heart New York Commercial Advertiser. Weaver probably wishes he had never been born, or, at any rate, that he had not pecome the leader of the Populists.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-The enrollment of girl students in the Harvard Annex this year is over 300. -The catapult was invented in Syracuse 406 B. C., in the reign of Dionysius the Elder.

-The sword of Henry the Pious, Duke of Silesia, was six feet long and weighed 30 pounds. -Military maces, clubs with iron heads,

came into Western Europe in the seventh -The ancient Mexicans used wooden

swords in war that they might not kill their -There are but 190 colored voters in North Dakota. There are 15,000 in the city

-The legion was formed by Romulus, B. C. 720. It originally consisted of 3,000 foot and 300 horse -Egyptian bronze swords made B. C.

3,200, were from two to three feet long, with double edge. -Between 1880 and 1890 the eligible voting population in the United States in-creased 32 per cent.

-The armor of horse and rider in the fourteenth century frequently weighed as much as 400 pounds. -The Federal census of 1890 returned the adult white male population of the United States at 16,940,311.

-The youngest member of the British House of Commons is 22 years of age; its oldest is on the shady side of 90. -A French photographer has succeeded

in taking a flying insect, the time of expos-ure being only 1-2500 of a second. -A well-known Parisian physician is authority for the statemens that 40 people are annualy prepared for burial while still

-In China the candle used in the taking of the "yellow oath" is made from the fat

of eriminals who have undergone the death -The deepest bore-hole in the world is at Schladebach, near Kethan, Germany. It is 5,735 feet in depth, and is for geological re-

search only.

-There are 15,000,000 adult male inhabitants of the United States, and 2,000,000 colored, Chinese and Indian inhabitants above the age of 21. -Upward of 100,000 pounds of snaits are

eaten every day by the residents of the gay French capital, the snall market being the busiest industrial mart in Paris. -The center of population in this country, which at the close of Jefferson's term

was 40 miles northwest of Washington, is now 12 miles east of Columbus, Ind. -The white horse has been taken out of the German cavalry, it having been proven that it can be seen at such a distance as to make it a special mark for an enemy. -At New Orleans there is a colored

woman who was a grandmother at the age of 25, and a French woman who was a greatgrandmother three months before her birthday. -Keyless watches, now so popular have long been known, but have not been in general use more than a dozen years. Napoleon I. was the owner of a wonderful specimen of this species of keyless timepieces.

-Experiments made at the gas plant at International bridge, Ontario, gave a tem-perature of 89° below zero—this with the use of gas and water alone—no chemicals of any kind having been added to the solution. -A child born at Waucoms, Is., on the 13th inst, has a smooth, round hole in its back, near where the points of the shoulder-blades come together, through which the action of the lungs can be plainly observed.

implements or instruments of which we have any record. The old-time needles were unlike the modern luxury, they having been made of wood, bronze, bone, etc., and without eyes. -A submarine eruption was recently witnessed in the Mediterranean by Captain

-The needle is one of the most ancient

Sibery, of the Clan Macgregor. The occur-rence took place between Malta and Port Said, resulting in violent rolls and a boiling appearance of the sea. -A shark recently washed ashore at Midian, British Columbia, had two distinct talls, three perfect eyes, and what appeared

to be the rudiment of a fin or flipper hang-ing to the under jaw. It will be mounted and sent to the World's Fair. -The London police are giving up their old buil's eye lanterns, which, up to the present, have been their only means of flushing the light of intelligence upon the iark spots where cri

Austria, Spain and Italy as well as in Egypt and the other countries on the Mediterra nean's southern shore. Hygienists claim that they are very nutritive, containing not less than 17 per cent of nitrogenous matter. -The latest thing in the way of clocks is European invention warranted to keep correct time for ten years without regula-

are now supplied with little electric lamps

-Snails are used as an article of food in

tion or winding. One placed in the rallway station at Brussels by the Belgian Governnent, and sealed with the Government sea has kept perfect time since 1886 -One of the most remarkable productions of the Isles of Chileo is the celebrated "barometer trees," which grow in great pro-insion in all of the salt marshes. In dry weather the bark of this natural barometer is as smooth and white as that or a syca-more, but with the near approach of storms these characteristics vanish like magic and

the bark turns black. -But one species of venomons hird is known to the student of ornithological oddities_the Rpir N'Doob, or "Bird of Death," feathered paradox of New Guinea. Persons bitten by the creature are seized by madden-ing pains, which rapidly extend to every part of the body. Loss of sight, convulsions and lockjaw are the other symptoms which follow in rapid succession.

-Two natural objects seem to have fur nished the model for the spoon to primitive nan, the river or sea shell and the leaf of plants. In Southern China shell spoons are pinnes. In southern china speci spoons are still used that are closely reproduced in the familiar porcelain spoon of that country, while metal spoons are found in India on which are reproduced even the veins of the leaves from which they were copied.

-It is a remarkable fact that the specific gravity of hardened steel is less than that of the unhardened, another singular point being that steel, of course, expands with heat, and when it is allowed to cool slowly regains its original size; but if it be cooled suddenly—the only way in which it can be hardened, although it contracts very much —it does not quite reach the small size of

RHYNKLETS AND RHYMELETS.

the unhardened state.

"So," said her father, "you desire my consent to my daughter's engagement to you?"
"No," replied Algernon, who spent the summer
at the seashore, "we don't want to be engaged. We want to get married, "- Washington Star Ah, girls are not like apples

Nor any fruit between The earth and sky, because they Are sweetest when they're green.

-Detroit Free Press Waiter-Er-it's customary here for the guests to remember the waiters, sir. Irate patron, who has been poorly served-Well should think it would be. -Chicago Nace.

Wives of poor men oft remind us Women's comeliness depends Not so much upon her features As the sum for dress she spends.

—Detroit Tribune

Delia-Can't you go down shopping with me this afternoon? I want to get my husband s birthday gift. irthony girt.

Esther—Yes; what are you going to get him?

Delta—Well, I have been thinking about it for
ome time, and I think I need table linen and rugs

This life is like a game of eards, And most of us are chumps; For when we think we're going to win,

The other man holds the trumps.

—Brooklyn Engle. Cholly-What was it, Miss Clara, that Talleyrand said? Language is for the purpose of concealing thoughts?
"Then how prodigal it was of nature not to make you dumb!"—Buffulo Express.

He whispered into her willing ear. He called her his love, his pet, his dear, To his heart in ecstasy he caught her— Well, why not? 'Twas his own little daughter.
-Chicago Tribune.

"What makes you think Miss Hennings "I'm the only man she won't firt with-Pos