the Light of Day.

CONNEAUT, O., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Wilhelm Schmidt, living four miles south of this place, has become one of the most remarkable "freaks" outside the museums. He has lived

in this country 34 years, but is unable and

unwilling to speak a word of English, living with his wife and daughter on an isolated

little farm that yields corn and potatoes

now lighted by electricity, the installat having recently been completed by the So-ciete Franco-Algerienne d'Electricite. -The Mohaves believe that all who die and are not cremated are turned into owls, and when they hear an owl hooting at night

they think it the spirit of some dead Monave -The only specimen of fossilized or petrifled cave man ever found in the United States was that discovered by an exploring party at Craighead Cave, near Monroe, Tenn., in 1882

-There is a large factory at a small town near Chicago employing about 160 to 150 workers, which is wholly given over to the manufacture of useful articles from waste

-The American President receives his salary in monthly instalments. On the 25th day of every month the Treasurer of the United States sends to the White House a cheque for \$4,166.

-Raw onions contain an acrid volatile oll, sulphur, phosphorus, alkaline, earthy salts, starch and free, uncrystallized sugar The fresh juice is colorless, but by expeto the air becomes red. -There are two distinct places of the

earth lying under the equinoctial line whose

difference of longitude is exactly 85% de-grees, and yet the true distance between the two places is not 86 miles. -The nebula in Orion is a fine telescopic

object now. The great black space in this nebula is known among unpoetic stargazers as the coal hole. No star has ever been seen in this hole in the universe. -A glass factory at Liverpool now has

glass journal boxes for all of its machinery, a glass floor, glass shingles on the roof and a smokestack 105 feet high built wholly of glass bricks, each a foot square. -There are three distinct places of the earth, all different both in longitude and

latitude, and removed from each other 2,000 miles exactly, and yet they all bear upon the same point of the compass. -There are two distinct places on the Continent of Europe so situated in respect of one to the other that, though the first doth lie exactly east of the second, yet the

-Immense stocks of coal are constantly kept on hand at St. Vincent, Madeira, Port Said, Singapore and other Oriental coaling stations, there being often as much as 200,000 tons in store at the last named place.

-It has been found by actual calculation, that if Aphides were left unchecked to only the tenth generation, the descendants of a

single pair would be equivalent, in point of actual weight, to 500,000,000 heavy men. -As a proof of the manner in which the civilization of the West, is seizing hold on

Japan and all that is Japanese, it is stated that in a private mission school in the town of Kiota there were 400 Japanese women. -Light travels at the rate of 213,000 miles a second, a velocity which causes the rays from the moon to reach us in a little less than a second and a quarter. The rays of Jupiter are 12 minutes in reaching us.

-The greatest number of people ever killed by an earthquake since the dawn of history was 190,000. The date of the terrible disaster was 1703 and the scene of the most violent disturbance at Yeddo, Japan, and

vicinity. -Among the most remarkable inventions t the recent paper exhibit set of paper teeth made by a Luebeck den-tist in 1878. They have been in constant use for more than 13 years, and show absolutely no wear whatever.

-The Spanish youth has a rather indifferent time of it when he goes courting. He is expected to turn up every evening beneath the balcony of his lady-love's house, and there to twang the soft guitar and warbie gentle to her of his heart's desires.

-Burial at sea is to be abolished for those who have money to pay for the transportation of their remains in case of death on board ship. Air-tight steel caskets for the transportation of bodies are now a part of the equipment of all the best steamers. -Some ingenious contrivances are used

by thieves. The latest looks like an ordin ary walking stick, but is so arranged that by pressing a spring at the handle the ferrule will spread apart and form a sort of spring clip that will take hold of anything that is

-Piscatory authorities of the highest standing tell us that were it not for nature's grand "evening-up" provisions, the fishes of

the seas would multiply so rapidly that within three short years they would fill the waters to such an extent that there would be no room for them to swim. -A Paris doctor, who had been investi-

gating the question, has just published some statistics showing the number of baths taken annually by each inhabitant of the city since 1850. The average, he states, has varied very little during the last 42 years, and is—one single bath every two years.

-Some German scientists have recently furnished information in regard to the ages of trees. They assign to the pine tree 500 to 700 years as the maximum, 425 years to the silver fir, 275 years to the larch, 245 years to the red beech, 210 to the aspen, 200 to the birch, 170 to the ash, and 145 to the eider, and 130 to the elm.

-The red glow of the planet Mars has puzzled everybody but a French astronomer, who gives it as his opinion that the vegetation of that far away world is crim-son instead of green. He also says that he hasn't the least doubt but that there are single flowers on the war god's surface which are as large as the incorporated-limits of Pars.

IDYLLIC HUMORESQUES. "What did Miss Marvin do when you issed her?"
"Rung it up on a little bell punch she carries."

Harrison Already in It.

Is there is such a thing as treason against the State, there cannot be much question that the proceedings of the Homestead

Ir the acts committed by the strikers at Homestead did not constitute insurrection and rebellion against the peace and welfare of the State, it would be difficult to say what onld .- New York Evening Post. Eveny man in Pennsylvania who posse

he maintenance of the peace and dignity of that the State is still under the domain of law .- Philadelphia Press.

reason, as charged in the warrants issued Two York Evening World.

which, if any laws at all, ought to reach the leaders of the Homestead strike if they have been guilty of crime.—Indianapolis Sentine!

SOCIALISM IN GERMANY.

The Live Topic of the Times in Europes Capitals-Liebknecht's Programm ing Strictly Followed Out -A Prince Dies as a Second-Class Cabman. IBT CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.

BERLIN, Oct. 2 .- [Copyright.] -The Social Democrats have taken advantage of the uncertainty and confusion prevailing domestic politics to begin the most as essive campaign of the last few years obknecht's speeches in Marseilles last Liobknecht's speeches in Marseilles last week were part of his programme to start a new and vigorous agitation for the social revolution. His utterances against Germany's policy toward France, as well as his unmeasured words of condemnation of Prussia's action in and after the war of 1870-71 were intended doubtless to tempt the German Government. 1870-71 were intended doubtless to tempt the German Government to prosecute him and thus give him the chance to milly his party with the cry of persecution as he did in the days of Prince Bismarck's repressive laws. Count Caprivi, however, is too clever to be caught by such a transparent trick. Consequently there is no talk of prosecuting Liebknecht for his treasonable speeches, and only the most rabid anti-Socialist newsparer have devoted argue to the discussion.

only the most rabid anti-Socialist newspapers have devoted space to the discussion
of the Marseilles incident.

In South Germany Liebknecht only hurt
the party by his speeches, for Herr Von
Vollmar, the Social Democratic leader, will
not tolerate anti-German agitation in his
wing of the party, and would require only a
few more hints from Liebknecht's central
committee to drive him and his out of the
party altogether.

sat near the holy table. After the Bishop had read two addresses and a prayer, and had called upon anyone who knew cause why the young women should not be "set apart" to speak forth, the Magnificat was sung, and then the Bishop put these questions to the candidates, who answered according to the form:

"Have you well considered in your own mind your purpose to serve God in this office and ministry?"

"I have so considered it."

"Will you endeavor, so long as you shall hold this office, faithfully to fulfil the duties of the same without fickleness or waywardness?" "I will."
"Will you diligently ask of God the grace

"I will."

"Will you diligently ask of God the grace to enable you to cling to this endeavor, and to make this purpose good?"

"I will."

After they had made these vows the Bishop laid his hands upon their heads, one after another, and said: "Take thou authority to exercise the office of a deaconess in the Church of God, whereunto thou art now set apart. Blessed be thou of the Lord, my daughters. The Lord recompense thy work and a full reward be given thee of the Lord God of Israel, under whose wing thou art come to trust. Amen."

After prayers for those in need and necessity and for final blessedness, the Bishop pronounced the benediction in Romans xv:

13. In his sermon Bishop Potter talked of the position of woman in Christian scolety. He regarded the belief in the superiority of man as a peculiarity of Paganism or Paganized Christianity, and not in accord with the teachings of Jesus or the practice of the early Church. He said that the equality of men and women as proclaimed by the early Church in appointing women to the office of deaconess was a daring protest against the universal belief and practice of the Pagan world. He thought that the middle ages, when ecclesiastics became puffed up by pompous ceremonials, the doctrines of the brotherhood of man and the equality of men and women as a result were lost sight of.

The deaconesses will work among the poor, nursing in the homes of the sick and relieving necessity. As Bishop Potter said

poor, nursing in the homes of the sick and relieving necessity. As Bishop Potter said in closing, this first consecration was but a small beginning of what he and his ministers expect to make a great movement.

A SOFT SNAP BEOKEN UP.

Street Car Conductors Find a Way to Mak More Money Than the Company. CINCINNATI, Oct. 2 .- For six weeks the South Covington and Cincinnati Street Rail-way Company has had a spotter at work on its road to ascertain why the receipts of the company have shown such a discrepancy as compared with the number of passenge

carried. The leak was exposed yesterday when the detective made his report. The conductors in the employ of the company have been making more money, on a salary of \$12 a week, than the company has been able to with an immense outlay of capital. Their plan was an ingenious one. When a conductor received a ticket for a fare he would return an old punched ticket at the office. The unpunched tickets received by the conductors from passengers were sold on the cars, and the conductors pocketed the cash. The tickets cost them just 2 cents apiece and they returned them for a 7-cent fare, thus making \$5 on every 100 passengers. Some of the cars carry as many as \$600 passengers a day and more during exceptional days. The punched tickets were obtained by a freman, to whom was entrusted the work of burning them up. He sold them to the conductors for \$2 a hundred. The punched ticket plan of robbing was an extremely elever one. It would be almost impossible for a "spotter" to detect any conductor in it. The conductor could ring and register every time he received a ticket. All he had to do was to watch the ticket register and mark a separate slip each trip, so that he would know the exact number of tickets when the detective made his report. Th and mark a separate slip each trip, so that he would know the exact number of tickets he had to account for.

A GARFIELD HUT FOR THE FAIR.

It Is Built Entirely of Ties and Rails of th Temporary Track to Elberon. CHICAGO, Oct. 2 .- An interesting historical exhibit has been suggested to Major Mose Handy at the Department of Promotion. It is a Garfield hut which is made entirely from ties that were used in building the temporary railroad on which President Garfield was borne from the Pennsylvania tracks to the Franklin cottage at Elberco. N. J. Oliver Doud Byron bought the entire track the day after the dead President's body had been removed and dent's body had been removed and had the hut constructed. Even the spikes driven into the ties have been used in the building, and three yards of the rail form the ridge pole in the roof. Inside the spikes that could not be used in building the hut are hung here and there on the walls and pieces of the ties, nicely varnished, are made into shelving.

Since its erection Mr. Byron has used it as a studio, and it is an object of interest to many visitors in the neighborhood of Monmouth. He is willing to send it to the Fair if he is assured of its care while in Chicago.

THE REFORMED CHURCH SYNOD. Its Saturday Session Devoted to the The

logical Seminary Question. Inwin, Oct. 2 .- [Special.] -- In the Pittsbur Synod's meeting of the Reformed Churc Saturday nearly the entire day was given over to the discussion of the report of the Committee on the Theological Seminary. elect at this time a new professor to the seminary, who shall fill the chair of theol-ogy about to be endowed by the Synod. At the close of the afternoon session a vote was reached, adopting the committee's recommendation. As is the custom of the Synod, their regular synodical commun was held this morning.

The Argentine to Doctor Its Finances Buenos Ayres, Oct. 2.-President Pena has called an extraordinary session of Congress to consider the questions of the budget and ew system of taxation.

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

Joseph E. Renan, Philologist. Joseph Ernest Renan, the distinguished philologist and author, whose serious lilness was announced Saturday, died in Paris at an early hour yesteriay, after enduring intense suffering, of congestion of the lungs. He was destined for the church, but the winning of the destined for the church, but the winning of the Vainey prize for a treatise on the Semitic languages determined his career. He was sent by the Academy of inscriptions and Belles Lettres in 1840 on a literary mission to Italy, and brought back materials for a historical essay on the philosopher Averroes. He was afterward attached to the Department of Manuscripts in the National Library, and in 1856 was elected to the Academy, He translated the Book of Job and the Book of Canticles. He explored Tyre and Sidon at the head of a scientific expedition. He was appointed professor of Hebrew in the College de France, but his opening lecture aroused such fierce opposition that he was removed. He published a Life of Jesus and many scientific works.

Valentine Pfeuffer

valentine Fledner, of 120 Fits street, died at his bome yesterday morning. Deceased was very well known in St. Michael's Catholio parish, and held, at various times, important lay offices in the church. For 25 years he was a carrier for The Disparch. and during that period amassed some money. Mr. Ffeuffer was 55 years old when he died, and was eminently respected by all who knew him. He leaves a widow and family. The funeral services will take place from his late residence on Pius street, to-morrow. High mass will be sung at 10 o'clock at St. Michael's Church.

MICHEL ERLANGER, the well-known French HIRAM ATKINS, editor of the Argus and Patrio of Montpeller, Vt., and Chairman of the Demo cratic State Committee, died Saturday evening He was 55 years olu. MRS. HEV. J. M. ROBINSON, a native of New Wilmington, Pa. a sister of J. H. Porter, of that place, died Saturday at Bethel, N. Y. She was married only a short time prior to her death.

oit Free Press.]

which was bleached and uncanny looking, like vegetables grown under cover. Only for a minute was the old man's face to be seen, for he dropped the curtain of hair back over it, saying in German that he did not like the light and could not endure it. The great mass of hair fell as thickly over his face in front as over the back of his head. Out of his ears grew tufts of hair a foot long, and another lock as long hangs from the point of his nose. Schmidt has worn his hair as a hiding piace for his head and face for 18 years, and steadfastly refuses to have it cut. His eyesight has been practically destroyed by having the light shut from it so long."

LIEBKNECHT has, however, injured himself with the whole party, the majority of which think that the withdrawal of the Inependent Social Democrats would cripple the national organization beyond recovery. differences among the leaders, it certainly is accomplishing alarmingly much. In three municipal districts of this city they have just smitten their opponents hip and thigh, and have sent to the city Council thigh, and have sent to the city Council three new representatives. The new comers have shown their aggressiveness by at once joining in a movement to oust Dr. Strycts, chairman of the Council, who is accused of taking his course so as to curry favor with the Emperor and the Governor of Brandenburg. The Social Democratic leaders are now abroad in the provinces boasting of their victory here and exhorting their followers to prepare for new successes by

their victory here and exhorting their fol-lowers to prepare for new successes by bringing fresh converts into the Social Democratic fold. Vollmar speaks daily in Wurtemberg, Foster in Saxony, Molken-buhr in Westphalia and Behele, the finest ofator of them all, in Palitilate. LIEBKNECHT will to-morrow begin holding a series of great meetings in Baden, with a view to repairing the past neglect of the rural population by his party. Some of the leaders, notably Vollmar, doubt the wisdom of this course, as the German Michel, they think, is too conservative and dense to be accessible to the doctrine of the revolution. Liebknecht's plan, however, will be thoroughly tried. He will be assisted at each meeting by several experienced rural actions and the appeals to the recola will each meeting by several experienced rural agitators, and the appeals to the people will be made on such comparatively conserva-tive issues as land reform and broadening

THE scoring of Vice Consul Burke Hamburg for having given clean bills of health after the appearance of the epidemic in the city, and Burke's shifting of the responsibility upon the Senate's Chief of Police, have stirred the German newspapers to demand an investigation of the whole matter. The Cheinische Zeitung commented yesterday upon Vice Consul Burke's charges thus: "Charges as serious as these require thorough and immediate investigation. The Senate and citizens of Hamburg, as well as of the whole of Germany, are interested in proving that such unlawful concealment of the existence of the terrible disease for the sake of a mere commercial and money advantage is impossible among the German officials on German soil. If the charges are mostly or wholly false, Vice-Consul Burke's exequator should be withdrawn. This would be the smallest punishment he deserved. If the charges be found half or wholly true, the Hamburg Chief of Police ought to be dismissed and the citizens of Hamburg ough to insist upon a thorough reorganization of their Government. The Imperial Government, moreover, ought to arrange matters so that a future repetition of such serious neglect of international duties would be impossible." responsibility upon the Senate's Chief of Po

Ar the beginning of the week the city was entertained by the discovery that one of its second-class cabmen had been for sev-eral years a prince. The man, while drunk, fell from his cab and fractured his skull or the pavement. At the hospital papers were

found on him showing that he was Prince Lipinski, of one of the most ancient and noble Polish families. Drink and gambling, he said, had ruined him. In his room were found other proof that corroborated his THE Emperor is still at his Rominter

shooting box. He is hunting daily, and has shot several deer, which he and his party have found exceptionally plentiful. The Empress is just able to leave her room at the Empress is just able to leave her room at the marble palace in Potsdam. The infant Princess is doing finely, and receives daily her young brothers and a few of the ladies attached to the court. Court will not come to Berlin until November, when the extensive alterations of the royal residence wil

THE Foreign office is following closely the dispute between the Netherlands and the Congo State. When King Leopold of Belgium was last at Berlin he persuaded Emperor William to influence Premier Mackay in lavor of participating in the Mackay in 'avor of participating in the Brussels anti-slavery conference. Tiennhoven's Liberal Cabinet, however, reversed Mackay's policy, and now insists upon the removal of the Congo custom duties on the ground that they are harmful to commerce. Germany, while agreeing that the duties might better be removed, does not advocate such removal for fear it might be followed by the bankruptcy of the Congo State and the reversal of the territory to France by virtue of the treaty right of pre-emption. In both Berlin and London it is known that the Netherlands and France are arranging a plan of combined action.

THE decision of the Government to refuse admission to Russian Hebrew emigrants turned back from America is being strictly enforced. The decision has been pending for some time, as an ever-increasing number of penniless Hebrews barred out from the United States ports have become public charges. The complications resulting from the cholera quarantine simply hastened the Government's action. Officials have bee Government's action. Officials have been forbidden to sell the returned emigrants railway tickets, or to allow them to travel on German railways. The emigrants must proceed to Russia by sea, and, regardless of protests, must be landed at a Russian port. At Cuxhaven and Guestemunde parties of returning Hebrews were stopped last week by officials supported by the people, and were compelled to re-embark. The emigrants were not even allowed to seek or receive aid at either port.

THE golden wedding of the Grand Duk and Grand Duchess of Saxe-Weimer will be an affair hardly second in splendor to the recent celebration in Copenhagen. The fes-tivities will begin on Wednesday, although they will not reach their height until Satur they will not reach their height until Satur-day. Among the guests at the Grand Ducal Palace will be Emperor William, probably the Queen and Queen Regent of the Nether-lands, the King and Prince of Saxony, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden, the Regent of Brunswick and his wife and some 30 other rulers and heads of princely houses. The Czar, it is said, will be repre-sented by the Grand Duke Vladimir.

WHILE in Hamburg recently Emperor William visited the Italian painter Corrod and bought from him a picture of pilgrims washing their feet at the Holy Weii. The Emperor will present the picture to Mosque Omar in Jerusalem.

WREVILS IN OHIO WHEAT.

Farmers in Many Places Compelled to Rus Their Grain to Market. CINCINNATI, Oct. 2 .- Complaints have be ing into Cincinnati of the depredations

The modern game of politics eliminate

DIXON ON RACE TRACKS. The New York Preacher Thinks The Should Go as Lotteries Have Gone. New York, Oct. 2.—Before his regular sermon to-day, Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., delivered another of his characteristic talks. To-day his subject was the Garfield Race Track,

of which he said in part: "Garfield Park in Chicago has for years openly defied the moral sentiment of the nation. It has been an open slaughter pen, in which manhood, honor, decency, truth

in which manhood, honor, decency, truth and virtue were daily butchered. It was the favorite resort of the most desperate classes of the scum world.

"The people of Chicago were recently shocked at the foul murder of two policemen by a desperate gambler on these grounds; and if the people of Chicago tolerate such a hell hole in their midst, wet with the blood of the officers of the law, they should take down their statue in Haymarket square and confess that civic order has failed after all. Garfield track is typical of the race track of to-day. The whole dirty the race track of to-day. The whole dirty business is of the same piece. The con-science of this nation has outgrown it. The race track must go as the lottery has gone. The plain fact is that the lottery is a small evil compared with the races."

GERMAN AID FOR FRENCH STRIKERS, The Serious Labor Situation in Carmaux

Mining and Glass District. Paris, Oct. 2.—The striking French miners at Carmaux have received a subscription of 500 francs from the German Socialist Committee. The troubles at Carmaux have been in existence for a long time, and not only are the miners on a strike, but the glassworkers also, many of whom are employed occurred until finally the Government made an attempt to induce the mining company to agree to arbitration but failed to do so.

Baron Reille, chairman of the company, has been summoned before the Minister o the Interior. He says the company's atti tude is a question of principle. The strikers demand three things—reinstatment of M demand three things—reinstatment of M. Calvignac, who was discharged upon his election as Mayor, a definite arrangement as to the days and hours during which the Mayor will be free to attend to his duties and the taking back of all the workmen who have participated in the affair.

WHITNEY AND TROLLEY ROADS.

The Democratic Leader Defends the Ac tion of New York's Aldermen. NEW YORK, Oct. 2.-William C. Whitney has made the following statement in refer snes to the action of the Roard of Aldermen in passing the various applications of the Metropolitan Traction Company for the building and extension of street railways in this city: "I am a stockholder in the traction company. I am not committed to any trolley railroad, and I am quite sure none will be built unless the public shall want it done. It is rather hard to accuse the Board of Aidermen of voting for a trolley when what they did was to you to leave the annu of road to be built where the law leaves it."

Mr. Whitney further said there was no similarity between the action of the present board and that of the board of 1884, as in the latter instance the meeting was a secretone.

A LET-UP ON IMMIGRATION. Two German Steamship Lines Stop Carrying Steerage Passengers for Awhile. Washington, Oct. 2.—The German Charge at Washington has notified the Secretary of State of the receipt by him of telegraphic information from Berlin that the Hamburg american Steamship Line has given orde or despatching the steamers Rhaetia and Dania from the port of Cuxhaven, carrying

Dania from the port of Cuxnaven, carrying cabin passengers and cargo only, and has decided to transport at present no cabin passengers from Hamburg.

The Charge also says that the North German Lloyd Steamship Company will likewise at present carry no more steerage passengers, although all the ships of that company which have arrived in the United States up to the present time have been free from cholera.

INDICIAL LEASES AND LAND COURTS descated for Ireland by Michael Davitt in

LONDON, Oct., 2 .- Michael Davitt adder a meeting of Irishmen at Glasgow to-day. He said he believed the time was ripe for a novement to give English, Scotch and Welsh farmers the protection of judicial Weish farmers the protection of judicial leases and land courts for the revision and reduction of rents.

"Such a movement," he said, "will give the Argylls, the Devoushires, the Balfours and the Westminsters, who are now encouraging the Irish landlord campaign, enough to do to defend their own interests. The moment the landlord campaign is opened in

ment the laudiord campaign is opened in Ireland we will start a land league in Great Britain."

Electric Railway Building This Year, CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—The present year is showing a remarkable record in the amount of ing a remarkable record in the amount of electric railway building, both in the num-ber of new roads constructed and in the number of old ones extended. During the last 12 months, says Electrical Industries, the number of roads was increased from 385 to 469. The increase in capital stock has been from \$155,087,973 to \$205,870,000.

A New Pittsburg Minister Ordained New York, Oct. 2.-Rev. Alexander Vance f the Pittsburg diocese, was to-day ordained at St. Augustine's Protestant Episcopal Church by Bishop Whitehead, of Pittsburg.

ton Heraid, 1 The candidates should get aboard of the pneumatic sniky. That is the winning

TREASONOUS TALK.

emmittee" come under that head .- Philo

the State, will feel the more secure by reason of this action. It is an announcemen

UNDOUSTEDLY some things were done with a high hand at Homestead. The Carnegie managers may find it difficult, however, to convince a jury that there was also high

The arrest of the lenders of the Homestead strikers for treason comes very near the line of judicial persecution. Pennsylvania has laws, severe enough as every one knows, for the punishment of riot and murder,

The small boy teams of ret.

And she in vain may fret.
She knows whatever he may do
He's "mommer's little pet."

—Detroit Free Press.

In grove and forest, field and mead The eye new charms perceives, And nature's book we all may read, For autumn turns the leaves.

—New Fork Press

"Why, do you suppose Mrs. Flyer west

The Dispatch.

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PITTSBURG, MONDAY, OCT. 3, 1892.

NEXT SUMMER'S DANGER. While there has been a little too much prompiness in jumping to the conclusion | journal. but all danger from cholera is over, it is time to recognize that for the present the threat is removed. The disease has practheally been stamped out among the quar- the following sentence, from an article on autined people in New York bay. The the currency question: spread of the infection to the shore has been prevented. The cool weather of October is unfavorable to the development if it should again pass the quarantine barriers. It is permissible to conclude that

there is little danger of the disease develuping in this country during the present But that does not show that it is right to relax all precautions for the future. On the contrary, the danger of its appearance next year has from the first been the most presente peril. We know that in various parts of Europe the infection exists. Experience has shown that it can lie dormant a winter and reappear in the spring. The possibility that the germs of the discase may reach this country during the winter or early next year is one against

which all possible precautions should be employed. The success which has attended the work of precaution and sanitation, stimulated by the threat of the epidemic, enforces the wisdom of continuing these safeguards in full force. The danger for thext year is not so immediate as that which has just passed by, but it is of greater magnitude. If the epidemic hould get a start early in the summer its ravages would naturally be far greater han if it had appeared in September.

We have seen that it is possible to arrest the disease at our doors by strict quaranme. We have learned the value of thorand sanitation of all cities, not alone as a safeguard against cholera but for the dimuntion of all fith diseases. With these as the work should continue. The watch for any possibility of infecin a small be kept up at all ports. Every community in the country should adopt mest thorough regulations for securing perfect cleanliness. By such means the of guarding the public health AN INTERNATIONAL INVESTIGATION. success in fighting off cholera this fall laxity or negligence should not be permitted to open the way to the greater danger

A cureer of luwlessness and crime was spuropriately terminated by the shooting of Frank Cooley at his father's house in the southern part of Fayette county last evening. This outlaw, with his following of thieves and bullies, had successfully defied the rather lax enforcement of the law in that county for a long time. But the end was bound to come; and since it is now evident that the mountain freebooters could not be put down in any other way

than by being killed while resisting the law it is not to be regretted. Indeed, the only point of criticism is that the falling in the legal form in which the surred was not done much sooner. It does not seem from the circumstances that it required any very great expenditime of energy to find Cooley. His lawassess and outlawry have been beyond dispute for many years. It was the duty of the officers of the law to have pursued him and his associates so incessantly and with such force that he would have been either apprehended or shot much earlier in his career of freebooting. However, the fact that his career is brought to a bloody and sudden end atomos a good deal for the delay and many. It is to be hoped that the example will not be lost on others who may have eets attracted by the temporary success of be outlaw in bolding the law at bay. Sow though the law may seem in its missen, and although it may be burdened by inefficiency or malfeasance, the neces-

sary result of defying it must be either the indiction of its penalties or such a death That the warning may be complete no prins should be spared in hunting down and stamping out the rest of the gang. It is time to demonstrate beyond the possiballty of a doubt that the law is supreme

throughout the length and breadth of Penn-

NO SYMPATHY FOR THEM. Not many tears will be shed on this side of the Atlantic over the information that the steamship companies are in a quandary as to what they shall do with the crowds of immigrants left on their hands

arough the restriction on immigration uposed by the quarantine of this country. They have taken charge of some thous unus of these people under a contract to rovide maintenance for them until they ry banded in the United States. This Government having in self-defense interpased checks to the flood of immigration. ne steamship companies cannot land their passengers here. Offers have been made to the immigrants to take them back o their starting point, which were naturally declined. Attempts have been made to throw the care of the immigrants on the public charities in the ports where they are waiting; but this has no less Justifiably been declined by the authorithe. The steamship companies are there-

fore somewhat pathetically asking what they shall do. The only answer is that they must devote the part of the profits heretofore made in transporting immigrants to the lodging and feeding of those now on their hands until such time as the United States can safely admit them. That is the contract which they have made, and if they lose

shey in earrying it out they is me for it but themselves. I ion will regard such a k

iblic THE official returns from the Maine elecion afford a basis for the accurate compari-

son of the vote with that of 1888. This year light than that of natural justice. The the Republican vote was 67,585, a loss of 11,-820, and the Democratic vote was 55,073, a loss course of most of the transatlantic companies in conducting the transportation of of 6,276. This goes far to corroborate THE DISPARCH'S view of the apathetic condition nmigrants has not been such as to establish any claim to public sympathy. They by which there is a light vote in sure States. The Republican vote tell off nearly twice a have been free in stimulating the most unmuch as the Democratic, which is rather beyond what is to be expected from the ordesirable classes of immigration, in aiding the violation of our laws, and in secreting finary rule that the majority party in a the introduction of infection. The prescertain State shows the greater shortage in a dull campaign. Perhaps the Maine vote was affected by the failure to nominate Mr. ent case is due to their readiness to make the profit of the business outweigh consid-Blaine; but the main fact in this campaign so far is that it does not enthuse. erations of health and safety. If they had entertained any care against the spread of infection they would have stopped the

TALKING about ice-wagons, there is room transportation of immigrants from infected for inquiry whether the whole campaign or parts before the quarantine left these both sides is not dominated by the retrige thousands of steerage passengers on their If the steamship companies have been

ORGANIC EXIGENCIES.

ticket in New York "because it would

Nevertheless that is not so decidedly :

The Democratic platform, in suggesting

checked and contracted volume of money.

any safeguards whatever for return to a

State bank currency. It simply calls for

thus throwing open the gates to whatever

vagaries in that direction the 44 different

If it were not for this we might charita

ver dollars stacked up in the Treasury the

silver question has nothing to do with the

volume of circulation; it is a question of

standard. The State bank notes would

other hand those issues which maintained

relations with the standard would be re-

deemed in whatever coin should be au-

thorized as a legal tender; and a vast num-

ber of them would be something beside

which even a sixty cent dollar would be a

The only relation between the silver and

the banknote questions is that free coin-

age is sound and conservative finance be

side the proposition of the Democratic

platform. The exigencies of party work

are powerfully illustrated when a paper

that once at least had the virtue of intelli-

gence is compelled to swear to all the

Democratic vagaries of Calhonnism and

wild-cat banknotes to stay up the cause of

A well-founded call for an investigation

clean bills of health to infected steamers.

The remark of one of them, that either

Burke should be removed from his post or

the Hamburgers prevented from again in-

flicting such danger on the health of the

It will be with the approval of this

nation that such an investigation should

be made searching and without favor. It

is possible that Burke may come out of it

with little credit; but it is hard to see how

the Hamburg administration can escape

with vindication. The entire course of

that city until the matter became too

great for concealment was based on the

was turned loose on the world at large,

If one of the results of the investig

of her course in dealing with the early

THE PLACATED POLITICIANS.

The last week or two has lifted the load

that has burdened the political situation

since the date of the conventions. While

the country was laboring under the doubt

whether Hill was still a Democrat and

Platt still a Republican the campaign

could not well go on. With this cloud of

uncertainty darkening the political atmos-

phere the marching club delighted not the

heart of the politician and the art of eluci-

dating economic issues by torchlight pro-

cessions was left to the small boy who col-

lectively invades the front yard of the citi-

zen and bones him for cash to help us out Now, however, the cloud is lifted. Both

those eminent New York politicians have

testified to their placation. Hill has called

renewed attention to the fact that he is

"still a Democrat," and Platt has certified

to the world that he remains a Republi-

can. The organs on their respective sides

have leaped for joy, and the organs op-

posed have virulently quoted the expres

sions of disaffection indulged in by each

in their day of discontent. But it is settled

beyond the possibility of dispute that Hill

and Platt are in their places. Therefore

With due recognition of this re-estab

lishment of serenity in the partisan skies,

speculation. Suppose that Hill and Platt

had not come down to their fodder. Let

us imagine, indeed, that the two gods of

the machine had repeated the act of Full

Private James and Major General John,

by letting Hill be a protempore Republican

and Platt becoming a Democrat for the

purposes of this campaign. What would

the material difference have been? Could

not the people have voted and the politi-

cians claimed everything, until the returns

were in, with the same zest? It is possi-

ble that the drum major might have strut-

ted less multitudinously and the torch-

light east its glare less widely; but we

think that the American people might have managed to select a President with

Indeed, the heretical mind may go so far

as to inquire if the New York political

managers have not skillfully timed their

alienation and their placation with more

care for the interests of Hill and Platt

than for those of their respective parties,

Hill and Platt sulking in their tents.

the mind cannot refrain from beterodor

the campaign can go on.

stages of the disease,

world, is entirely to the point.

joy forever.

its candidate.

Legislatures choose to permit.

125 osition to run an independent municipa

THERE is novel information in the report from Chicago that certain persons are sollo-iting subscriptions to pay them for obtain-ing legislation in Illinois that will reduce caught by their own methods in a losing contract they should pay up the loss and resolve to be somewhat wiser the next telephone charges, on the claim that they have done so in Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania. If anyone has succeeded in reducing telephone charges in this State it would be exceedingly interesting for the The exigencies of the New York Evenpublic to find it out. The reduction which Pittsburg has experienced would have to be ing Post in an organic character must be exceedingly trying. In one issue last week it took occasion to argue against the prop-

CLEVELAND is to be perpetuated in clay by a female scutptress. This is the first real

further familiarize the New York public mud-slinging of the present campaign. with the helplessness of the respectable element in the voting population." As MR. CLARK HOWELLS, of Atlanta, Ga. is very severe in denouncing the "anti-snappers" movement in New York City for this amounts to advice that the respectable element shall make a complete suran independent municipal ticket, because it render for fear its weakness should be "threatens national success." To some discovered it should be Hibernian enough people the fact that the Cleveland cause is to suit Tammany and humiliating enough so thoroughly bound up with Tammany rule of the New York spoils might be considered to appease the spirit of machine politics severe on the alleged reform candidate for all the offenses of a once independent But that idea has no force in the latitude of

Atlanta. display of party subserviency as the resort THE chickens will not roost so high in of the Post to square misrepresentation in Fayette county now that Frank Cooley has

een removed from its rocky bosom. THERE is instruction and amusement in learning from the Democratic organs in New York that another round lot of boodle return to a State bank currency under proper safeguards, removes the practical objection which many have fest regarding the street railway franchises has been given repeal of the silver law, and as a conse-quence of such repeal the possibility of a out and then studying in their columns the land and Tammany is so strict that the Everyone who has read the Democratic once-independent papers cannot, for fear of injuring reform campaign No. 3, say a word platform knows that it does not propose

against Tammany. For October weather, Sunday's clear sky and bracing atmosphere were all that could

the unconditional repeal of the prohibitory 10 per cent tax on State bank circulation, RISHOP POTTER'S article in the Octobe Forum in favor of opening the World's Fai a Sunday, together with Bishop Whitehead's previous utterances to the same bly hope that the Post's further remark effect, afford a striking commentary on the strict morality of the politicians, headed by about the connection of this question with our own Matthew Stanley Quay, who will not permit that to be done. that of the silver issue was due to ignor-

ance. So long as there are millions of sil-IP the Paper Trust should put up prices voting under the Baker law will be indeed a

not settle the standard question. On the THE cholera scare is over, the frost is in the night air, but garbage heaps still breed disease and sanitary work should be prose cuted vigorously.

It is now in order for Judge Gresham to exclaim "Where am I at?" THE Chicago short rib cornerers made hogs of themselves, and it's but meet for

FAVORITES OF FORTUNE. SIR JOHN TERENCE O'BRIEN, Governor f Newfoundland, who had been on a visit to London for some time past, sailed for home Saturday.

Emperor William, accompanied by his wife, Princess Irene, arrived in London yesterday from Germany. THE Presider row Alexander as British Vice Consul of and has been made by the German papers as a

for the city of Tacoma, in the State of Washconsequence of the dispute of United ington, to reside at Tacoma. States Consul Burke and the Hamburg of-REV. FATHER PALLADIUS, the famous ficials over the responsibility for issuing Russian missionary, has brought out, after 20 years of labor, a Chinese-Russian dictionary, containing 11,668 hieroglyphics.

THE Emperor and Empress of Russia are oon to pay another visit to their invalid son. Prince George, at his mountain retreat. Abbas-Tuman, in the Caucasus. PROFESSOR S. A. WHITCOMB, a Univeralist preacher in Washington, has aban uoned his old church connections and en

tered the Episcopal denomination, FREDERICK HUNTINGTON GILLETT, of Springfield, Mass., whom the Republicans have just named for Congressman, was the father of the Anti-Free-Pass bill that pass the Massachusetts Legislature. WILLIAM B. DAVENPORT, the Public

Administrator of Brooklyn, is a collector of scarf pins. Rumor has it that no less than plan of serving Hamburg's monetary interests, no matter what danger of epidemic 365 pins, one for each day in the year, comprise Mr. Davenport's collection. MRS. DORA WHEELER SMITH is doing tion should be that Hamburg loses her in lecorative work on the ceiling and frieze of dependence and comes under imperial rule it will only emphasize the stupidity

the Woman's Building, at the Chicago World's Fair, without charge, which would have cost \$3,000 if done by anyone else. CAPTAIN THOMAS J. SPENCER, now in the employ of the United States Pension Office, served in 45 battles of the Civil War

twice, and saw the inside of seven Contede ate prisons. COLOMBIA OPEN ONCE MORE For All Vessels Sailing From Ports on the Atlantic Ocean.

Washington, Oct. 2-The State Depart ment has been quite successful in its effort to secure a modification of the orders of the Colombian authorities is closing the port of Colon to all vessels from the Atlantic ports Colon to all vessels from the Atlantic ports of the United States and virtually stopping commerce across the 1sthmus of Panama.

Secretary John W. Foster received a cable-gram last night from Minister Abbott, at Bogota, stating that instructions had been given to the Panama authorities to permit the entry and unloading of American steamers proceeding from New York, upon being advised by the Colombian Minister in Washington, or the Consul in New York, that there was no cholera in that port, provided they do not carry European merchandise, except Spanish, and due precautions are taken respecting the cargo.

NEW CASTLE'S MEDICAL HERO. The Only Doctor Who Dared to Fight Smallpox Is Stricken Himself. NEW CASTLE, Oct. 2 .- [Special.]-Dr. R. W. Bell the city physician in the smallpox cases in this city, has been stricken with the disease, He is the only physician in New Castle wh would consent to take charge of the eight patients suffering with the disease here, and his case is considered serious.

The public schools will reopen in the morning, after being closed fourteen days. Now that Dr. Bell has fought the disease so nobly and successfully for others, there is genuine public sympathy for him.

Preserve the Old Landmarks

Indianapolis Journal. The "Daughters of the Revolution" who live in Pittsburg have gone to work in a practical way to demonstrate the usefulness of their society. Pittsburg has many his-toric associations and a few relics of its early history survive. One of these is century-old blockhouse or fort, and posses sion of this has been secured by the women. sion of this has been secured by the women. It will be restored, externally and internally, to resemble a frontier fort of the last century, and the surrounding shops and tenement houses will be removed to give free approach to it. Americans are slowly learning to have respect for such historic landmarks, having learned that it is not the new but the old which gives charm so the cities of the old world.

cities of the old world.

A Summary of Grover's Views New York Advertiser.] The best summary of Cleveland's tariff views is that he seems to be in favor of free GLIMPSES OF ENGLISH LIFE.

THE FIRST DEACONESSES. WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH on of Three Young Women by —I WROTE a letter one day last summer to the editor of the London Daily Telegraph and asked him to correct the headings of his re-ports of the trouble at Homestead. These Bishop Petter-The Ceremony. New York, Oct 2.—[Special.] — In Grace Church to-day Bishop Potter consecrated the first deaconesses of the Episcopal Church in New York. There were three young women, dressed in black with white at the neck. Their nair was brushed smoothly back from their foreheads and their faces reports were labeled, day after day, "The mining Riots in America." I told him that the men at Homestead were not miners, had nothing to do with miners, and probably knew less about mining than they did about printing. There had, indeed, been riotous were as unworldly as their severe and ber garments. The ceremony of "setting apart" was simple and brief. In the early part of the service the young women, whose names are Sarah K. Barker, Mary E. Greene and Kate iners out in Idaho; but Idaho, I assure

the editor, was some miles distant from Pittsburg: somewhat further away, in fact, han Constantinople is from London. Newell, were seated in one of the front pews surrounded by friends. At the proper time they were brought before the Bishop, who sat near the holy table. After the Bishop They do not know everything in England. After the death of George William Curtis the Athenaeum, which is supposed to have some acquaintance with English literature, ed him in a brief paragraph as the editor of Harver's Magazine and an authority

n educational matters! Nevertheless, I read the Euglish papers ast summer with considerable interest and profit. They are not so bad. It is true that there is not nearly so much reading matter in them as there is in ours; but I am not willing to account that as a disadvantage. What ere is, is good. The news is so arranged that the reader can discover it readily, and look it over quickly and quietly. A good many of our newspapers are managed on the foghorn principle. The reporters are allowed to yell their information in the ears of a patient public through the speaking trumpets of obtrusive headings. The heading in the English paper may not always be accurate, but it is always quiet, never slangy, never objectionable. The editor

takes it for granted that his readers do not particularly enjoy flash dialect, even in Benefit of Long-Range News. -OF course, I hungered and thirsted for ews from Pittsburg, and the meagre dole of the daily London papers seemed only an aggravation. Yet, after all, the chief facts tot across the water. They were not emellished with a great many adjectives. They were lacking in local color. They were not elaborately attired by reportorial tailors. But the main facts were reported day by day., And it is likely that we were in posession of the real truth about Homeste as much as if we had read the Pittsburg papers. Perhaps we knew even more than was known at home; or, at least, knew the situation in better perspective. It is often a disadvantage to see an object too close at hand. It looks bigger than it really is. At

great outlines of things are evident. about some things we might know more One curious thing about the American news in English papers was the translation of intelligence into the language which passes over there for English. The freight cars which were burned in Buffalo became "parcels vans" in London; the ralls were 'metals;" the cruductor was the "guard;' the engineer was the "driver." The English language in England is a curious kind of speech. One is tempted to say that with a little knowledge of English one can get

a distance the details are obscured, and the

long very well anywhere in Europe-except in England. Some Pleasant English Custo -IT may have been on account of previous acquaintance that I liked things in England etter this time than I did before. I liked the big round loaves of broad, with the little round loaf on top, and the informal fashion of putting the bread on the table whole, and etting every lodger take a hack at it; and even the butter without any salt in it. I liked the pleasant custom of having five meals a day-breakfast at 9, and luncheon at 1, and tea at 4, and dinner at 7, and supper at 10. The afternoon tea is as regular a meal as dinner, and quite as delightful; and, when Justice to step in and demand a share of the it goes out of doors and becomes a garden party, where are the words to compass its fascinations? England is interesting indoors and out; it matters little. But to drink tea in one of the fair gardens of the precincts of Cantebury, amid the hedges and the grac ful trees and the velvet lawns beside the turfed mound that was made by the easting PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA, brother of up of the earth when the cathedral crypt was dug-so many years ago, that it makes one dizzy to think of it—with the splendid

towers rising into the blue sky, and the bells counting the hour, and in the be company in England, is to catch a glimpse of perfect bliss. I remember a garden party at a vicarage near Knebworth. The vicarage is several miles from the parish church, but distance in Hertfordshire is only a prolonging of de light. I did not see the houses of the pec ple; but the people in England do not count for so much in the parish as they do with us. It was enough to see the vicar and the vicarage. Here is the parson of a country village, miles from a railroad. In Pennsyl vania he would be a careworn man, with a careworn wife and seven hungry children and they would be living in a small fram house, of a style of architecture which is the

most hideous in the entire history of pulldng, upon a salary of \$300 a year. They do things differently in England. What the State Church Accomplish -IT is all very well to abuse the "estab ishment," and to rail at the State church but, with all its defects, it does succeed in de ing this: It places in every English hamlet, in the remotest districts of the country, and among the poorest people, a minister of the cospel who is a gentleman and a scholar and enables him to live as a gentleman and scholar ought to live. The country par ishes with us are opportunities for slow nartyrdom. They are the result of the de sire of the people to write half a dozen dif-ferent adjectives before the noun "church." They are the logical consequences of our in-Christian division. The parish is small was captured three times and escaped

the salary is small, the people are small, the parson has to keep on constant guard against being small, sometimes the Chris tianity of the place is correspondent But here is a large fair house, with vines growing over its walls of stone; the rooms are wide and sunny, and hung with pictures, and rich in books. Outside are lovely gar-dens, with flowers and long reaches of smooth grass, and winding walks. Everything indicates comfort and content. From the front door you see the square tower of the ancient church, built centuries ago, ven-erable, stately, consecrated with a thousand associations, a symbol of the grace and stability of religion. This is a picture of Grir ley, where I spent four memorable days; and of Hursley, where the vicar showed me Keble's study; and of Clovelly, where Charles Kingsley's father was the vicar, and Charles Kingsley's daughter—"Lucas Malet"—is the

present vicar's wife. And of the vicarage near Knebworth, where I enjoyed the hospi alities of the vicar's garden party. A Bostonian Figure of Speech. -Ir was in this garden that a bright young English girl showed me a familian vegetable among the leaves and asked me what it was. "That," I answered, "is a was It was Trac, I answered, is a squash." Whereupon the young woman saughed till she cried. "Squash!" she said, "squash! That means mashed together. It is the name of something to drink—a lemon squash! I never heard such an absurd name." "What, then," I asked, "do you call a squash in what you imagine to be the

name." "What, then," I asked, "do you call a squash in what you imagine to be the English language?" "Why," said she, "It is a vegetable marrow!" Life is lived more leisurely in England than here. And better so. The working day begins later and makes up for it, as day begins later and makes up for it, as Charles Lamb said, by ending earlier. In London men are taking down the shutters of the shops at 9 o'clock. The streets are full of people, but they are not all of them rushing for a train as we are. They have more than we of the spirit to which Matthew Arnold gives expression in that poem of his, which we ought to learn by heart and recite every morning before breakfast, on "Quiet Work." They know the meaning of toll unsever'd from tranquility." And hey appear to get as much accomplished

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.-Assistant Secretary

Nettleton said this afternoon, in regard t

Valentine Pleuffer, of 126 Pius street

Nettleton said this attended, for the World's the medals and diplomas for the World's Columbian Exposition, that the work on Columbian Exposition, that the work on EDWARD O'NEILL, a ball player, formerly of the Miwaukees and Fort Waynes, and well known throughout Massachusetta, died suddenly Friday night of asthma. He was about 35 years of age and both will be pushed vigorously by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing as soon as the designs shall have been agreed upon. Preliminary sketches of the designs have been prepared by the Bureau and await only the sanction of the Committee on Awards

at Keokuk, Ia. She claimed that she was 18 years old at the close of the Revolution. She was born a slave in Georgia and was freed by the emandipa-

AUNT MARY TYLER, colored, died Friday night at Keokuk, Ia. She dalmed that she was 18 years

coming into Cincinnati of the depredations of weevil upon wheat in this State. At first they attracted but little attention. They have continued coming in so regularly and from so many quarters as to be regarded seriously. They are from many points of Kentucky, from Southeastern Indiana and from the Stoto vailey in Ohio.

Reports are that farmers in the last named place are rushing their wheat crop to market. Some car loads of wheat shipped South from here heated greatly on the way.

a Glasgow Speech.

He was a stranger from the East, And on a Western train He bought the train boy's mild eigars He won't do so again. Next day they found him in a heap Inside the smoking car; He'd gone to his eternal sleep; He'd gone to his exercise. He'd smoked his last cigar. —New York Herald,

Parent-This is your birthday, Tommy. What can I do for you that will cause you ple Tommy-Spank Johnny!-Tems Siftings. Though fishing be an idle sport, It teaches one to wait; For fish are very hard to court, And slow to take the bait.

-New York Sun

"I observe, Miss Georgiana," said the professor, "that you speak of Mars as 'she, ' Why
do you do that?" eak of a man-of-war as 'she, ' professor, 'S replied the young woman, "and why not the god of war?" - Chicago Tribune, The small boy taunts the teacher new

Mrs. Hardhead-I can always tell what nd of a wife a man has j by his views on the oman question. Stranger—I have all sorts of views. Mrs. Hardhead-Then you are a Chicago man-New York Weekly.

such loud clothes?"
"So she won't hear her husband growl a
the bills, I suppose."—Chicago Inter Ocum.