Columbus Celebratio

bration is over. The Superintendent has in-structed Inspector McLaughlin to make the

To-morrow the secular part of the celebra-

LOTS OF CALIFORNIA ALMONDS.

Hundreds of New Orchards Add Their

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9 - Growers report the

of acreage planted yearly, it is a difficult matter to estimate the yield, but experts

CONSPIRING AGAINST HIPPOLYTE.

Creason Rampant in Official Circles of the

Little Black Republic,

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, Oct. 9 .- Advices re-

ceived from Haiti are that trouble is again

mminent in that island. All the principal

cities and towns, excepting Jacmel, have

he refugees.

A Lost Train Found in a Ditch.

A Green Glass Strike in New Jersey.

VINELAND, N. J., Oct. 9 .- The Vineland

oor crop in Europe.

in a in good demand, owing to a

Products to the Market.

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PITTSBURG, MONDAY, OCT. 10, 1892.

GRIER'S PLEA OF CONFESSION.

We are inclined to regard Mr. Pomeroy's disclosure of a Democratic plot to use the cumbrous ballot to purloin the vote of the State as savoring considerably of the anteelection roorback. But Mr. Grier's reply to Mr. Pomeroy, and especially his letter to the Democratic State Chairman on the subject, published in self-defense, records an attitude on the part of the State officials at Harrisburg which is little if any better than what is charged by Mr. Pomeroy.

Grier's letter giving the benefit of his official knowledge to the Democratic managers discloses several interesting facts. First, it shows that the State officials undertook to fix the size of the ballot, which Attorney General Hensel now says they size of the ticket" is what Mr. Grier wrote about. "We are now preparing a form," says he, and goes on to detail the dimensions which that form will entail. Next, it shows that this attempt to fix the size was made with the full knowledge that it would defeat a fair and full eleca perforating machine;" and in a third there is not enough paper in the country of sufficient size to print the ticket." Third, Mr. Grier shows himself in his own letter as using his official knowledge of the matter to advise the Democratic Chairman how it can be used to the Democratic advantage, by making early contracts to supply their strong Democratic counties with tickets. These are the important points of Grier's course in the matter as set forth in his own letter.

There may be a difference of opinion about terms. We are willing to let everyone find a name for the thing to suit him self. But when we have set before us the joint action of the Democratic officials to illegally prescribe a cumbrous and impossible ticket; their foreknowledge and avowal of the fact that the tickets cannot knowledge to warn the Democratic Chair and impossible 22x52 inches. man to supply the strong Democratic conters with ballots, it is difficult to see wherein the facts of the case differ materially from those as set forth by Mr. Pom-

erny. If Governor Pattison desires to maintain the former high reputation of his administration for freedom from scandal he should take an early opportunity to clear the Harrisburg offices of all the officials and subordinates who have been engaged in this very shady transaction.

THE NEW PIPE LINES.

The value of the policy which THE DIS-PATCH has always urged, of stimulating competition in the refining and transpor tation of petroleum, appears in the nego tiations reported elsewhere between the Oil City Exchange and the independent pipe lines for the issue of certificates and the provision of tankage by those lines. The progress which has been made in building up new competition is evidenced by the fact that five new lines are prepared to offer transportation and storage facilities and issue certificates as proposed. The Oil City Exchange shows a proper

appreciation of the importance of the new lines by the proposition to establish a rate for tankage in excess of that now charged by the Standard lines. It might be doubtd whether this advanced rate would attract much business to the new lines if it was not accompanied by improved facilities for delivery and private tankage. But the offer of the Oil City Exchange, indicating as it does close relatious between the crude nil interests and the competing lines, argues a solid foundation for the independent enterprise.

The movement at Oil City is based on the belief that it will result in an increase of speculative holdings. We are less concerned for such an outcome-although it appears more than probable-than for the encouragement and maintenance of new methods of communication between producers and consumers. The burden of the petroleum trade for nearly twenty years has been the more or less stringent monopoly of all means of communication. The negotiation referred to gives tangible pround to the hope that the monopoly is terminated.

The opening and maintenance of independent lines is what THE DISPATCH has always urged. Persisted in, it will open a new era for the petroleum interests of Western Pennsylvania.

THE COLUMBIAN CELEBRATION.

The preliminary celebration of Columbus' great discovery which opens this week in New York will fitly commemorate the estimation of that event by the people of this country. New York as the great scaport of the northern continent leads in the commemoration, while Chicago by the dedication of her World's Fair buildings takes the first step in her function of prolonging and enlarging the celebration by a detailed exhibition of the progress a vilization since that achievement,

Words will be exhausted this week in the attempt to fitty state the service to mankind rendered by the great discoverer. The fact is that the results are so great that even to-day a finite conception can hardly grasp them. Mr. Chauncey M. Depew has said that Columbus' most sanguine dream could not have been even a faint conception of the results flowing from his work. But so far is that from indicating the magnitude of the subject that it can be improved upon by saying that the modern mind, with all the advantage of nineteenth cen-

millians of population and thousands of serving that shargy, surly and tough millions of production; but, when the mind tries to form the picture of the vast areas of industry and civilization which by that discovery have taken the place of wilderness and savagery, it is obliged to confess

its inability to grasp the whole. With the simple statement that Columbus called into existence a new world on both hemispheres, the magnitude of the commemoration is most adequately recognized. This nation as the leader and representative of the New World cannot be too enthusiastic in celebrating the event and in honoring the memory of the seaman who disclosed its existence four centuries ago. In devoting the next twelve months to the varied and comprehensive recognition of Columbus' services to mankind the nation will reflect credit on itself as well as do honor to the discoverer.

HENSEL'S WAY OUT. Attorney General Hensel undoubtedly finds the way out of the ballot muddle by saying that the size of the ballot is not SUNDAY DISPA CH, One Year. 250
WHERLY DISPATCH, One Year. 125
THE DAILY DISPATCH is delivered by carriers at wealth. It is a rather small hole for the If cents per week, or, including Sunday Edition, at State administration to creep through, but I cents per week. it will permit the County Commissioners of each county to make the ballots of such size as to permit the election to be held.

It is indisputable that there has been an effort in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to make the function of that office in transmitting the form of the ballots include their size. It is also evident that the effort comprised announcing the size, which was extravagantly large, and which would make it impossible for all the ballots to be printed and handled in the prescribed time. If the announcement from Harrisburg with regard to the size of the ballots were not proof enough, the letter of William Hayes Grier on the subject furnishes the necessary corroboration. Mr. Hensel's assertion that the size is not fixed by the authority of the Secretary of the Commonwealth showed that this attempt was unauthorized, and it permits county authorities to print ballots of rersonable size.

There is a trifle of disingenuousness in Mr. Hensel's assertion that if the ticket has to be extended in some counties behad no power to do. "The change in the | youd the size of 50 inches "it is the fault of the law and not within the regulation of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.' Beyond the fact that there has been an attempt to set up such a regulation there is the further point that the law sets up no requirements which will make a ticket of that size. The law requires the names tion. It "will prevent some counties in | to be printed in brevier, to be not less than the State from holding an election," writes | four inches by six, and to have space for Mr. Grier in one place; in another, "but the cross mark opposite each name. In a very few printing offices in the State have length of 50 inches there is space for 280 lines of brevier, and in a width of 22 inches the space will permit six columns of 334 inches in width. Allowing thirty per cent of the space to be taken up by the head lines and spaces, a ticket of the size talked of could be made to contain 1.372 names. It is wildly improbable that any county will have more than sixty officers to vote on. That would require a ticket having 300 names and a blank column, or about one-fourth the size of the ticket which has been announced as required by Mr. Harrity's subordinates.

The County Commissioners everywhere should take Mr. Hensel's view of it and prepare tickets of such size as can be furnished promptly and voted conveniently. If this is done with intelligence and judgment it is safe to predict that there will not be anywhere within the State an offibe printed; and the use of this official cial ticket much over half the cumbrous

PLUNDER AS A FINE ART.

A striking example of the morals corporate manipulation is afforded by that famous Hocking Valley case which has for the third time been decided in favor of the defendant Judge Stevenson Burke The syllabus of the three decisions might be paraphrased to lay down the legal principles that corporate managers are entitled to divert the property of the corporations to their own pockets without redress for any one who has been injured

thereby. The question has been tried in various forms, but the last judicial ruling by Judge Ingraham, of the New York Su preme Court, is most frank in recognizing the fact that the proceeds of the sale of securities of the Hocking Valley Railroad Company were diverted to the private ben-

efit of the defendant. The judicial view is set forth in the following words: The bonds or their proceeds were appre priated by the officers' of the company to their own use in violation of the covenant. No sum of money was therefore ever real ized by the company or came into its possession, which could be said to be property that had been acquired by the company so

as to be covered by the mortgage. Consequently the bondholder who was the plaintiff in this suit has no claim on the money. The fact has already been stated by the Court that the stockholders have no claim because they were not stockholders when the money was diverted. When that very sleek transaction was effected the parties to it were their own stockholders; and the courts have asserted that they had a perfect right as officers to plunder themselves as shareholders, with the reserved privilege of unloading their shares on a confiding public before the diversion is discovered. Neither shareholders nor bondholders having any remedy, it is indisputable that Judge Stevenson Burke is entitled to credit as the inventor of a successful plan for railroad managers

to put the money of their corporations in their own pockets with impunity. It is only left to say that if this is law it is very bad law. With a view to preventing exactly such delusions as this the law makes it impossible to distribute the funds of the corporation to shareholders without the formality and publicity of a dividend. There having been no such formal declaration in this case, and the money having been taken by private means, every one whose rights are preju-

diced thereby should have his remedy at

NOT MORE THAN SENTIMENTAL. Students of natural history who have been examining into the evidences of the birds and beasts existing at the discovery of America by Columbus, find that many have become extinct by the destruction of reckless hunters. This evokes from the Boston Globe some justifiable indignation over the "melancholy rapacity persisted in under the name of sport." But when the Globs goes on to assert that there has been a material loss to the nation in the destruction of these animals, it gives the subject too much importance.

It may be taken as a general law that mimals which flourished in a wild state and are extinguished by civilization would have little actual value in a civilized line. The buffalo is the most notorious example of the sort, and while his commercial value stimulated the wanton slaughter, it is an obvious fact that he could not have been made available in a country brought under tillage. The herds of cattle that have taken his place on the plains have tury training, can hardly take it all in. something like ten times the value, head

We can sum up the totals in hundreds of | for head, that could be realized out of pre-

The point is of course well taken that the thinning out of birds has permitted the growth of insect enemies of vegetation. But it is to be questioned whether the extinction of entire species of birds which would live in a settled country has any such existence in the records of natural history as the wiping out of animals who must inevitably vanish before the march of population.

ALL the trade reports show a large volume of business on a healthy basis. It remains to be seen whether our Democratic friends will denounce the trade agencies furnishing these satisfactory statements as traitors and liars. But campaign denunciations make no difference as to the satisfac tory facts. The material progress of this country may be hampered, but it cannot be stopped by the assaults of irresponsible and reactionary politicians.

THE cholera ghost is laid for this year. but active precautions will be required to prevent its reappearance with the warm weather of next season.

MR. WILLIAM HAYES GRIER should take warning by the remark of the man who was convicted of larceny after being defended by a very juvenile counsel, assigned to the task by the Court. Faith, if I'd had another," said he, "I'd have been hung." If Mr. Grier should publish another letter in his own defense he could scarcely escape

CLEVELAND has deserted his Gray Gables nest with his family and his belongings. It is even said that he carried away an idea for

SINCE Attorney General Hensel has let out the fact that the Secretary of the Commonwealth cannot prescribe the size of the ballots, County Commissioners can go ahead and have the ballots printed according to law. They will find little difficulty in meeting the requirements of the act and turning to go on.

ALL who contemplate voting this year should go into active physical training fore attempting to cast a Baker ballot.

THE way in which the innocent Tammany oliticians are deprived of the natural right in the way of colonizing voters by the bad Dave Martin, of Philadelphia, is calculated move the sympathies even of the once independent New York Post.

GENERAL APATHY will be responsible or somebody's defeat this fall. The General is a great warrior in some campaigns.

THE female suffragists can thank their stars that they are barred from the polls in Pennsylvania. Weak womankind is too delicately constructed to carry and deposit he Harrity-designed 22x52 blanket ballots.

Some free trade politicians are making their marks in this campaign. They are signing checks for election expenses

lations with the oil exchanges permit specu-lation as to whether the Standard monopoly did not really go out of business when Standard Trust was dissolved.

Northing points so directly to the fact that, as a race, poets are extinct as the recent verses on Tennyson's death.

GUESSING on the result is a favorite occupation just now. In a month or so eyeral million will be wondering how they ould have been so far out in their calcula

TROTTING has been made easy lately. All that is necessary is to start the horse and the sulky does the rest.

LET us have a reasonable ballot. The law permits it, and the County Commissioners have the power to furnish it. The work of muddling the election has gone far enough.

"POLITICAL Brigandage" may not be a ew name for an attempt to steal a State, but it fits the situation.

THE politicians may rage, and the calan ity party imagine vain things, but the pros perity of the country goes right along with out stopping for partisan necessities

THERE was only one Columbus, but he nust have had many disguises, if the artists are to be believed.

THE warmth of the campaign seems have set in about the same time as the October trosts. The doctrine of compensation still gets in its beneficial work,

TIME has turned the tables, and now all America is doing its level best to discover Columbus.

PERTINENT PERSONALITIES.

MONTAGU WILLIAMS, Q. C., the wellknown London barrister, is believed to dying. MME. HYACINTHE LOYSON advocates

opening the World's Fair to the public on undays, but only for observation, not fo barter.

MINISTER EGAN expects to visit Mr Biaine before proceeding to his home in Lincoln, Neb. He has been informed that Mr. Blaine intends to take an active part in the campaign.

JOHN JOY EDSON, chairman, and B. H. Warner, treasurer of the Washington Citi zens' Executive Committee, have presented to President Harrison a handsome souvening medal of the late G. A. R. encampment.

MR. ROBERT M. LANE, ex-Minister to France under President Cleveland, who went abroad early in the summer in feeble health caused by an attack of pneumonia has returned to Baltimore entirely recov

ONE brother and two sisters of the two poets Longfellow still live—Alexander, of Portland, Me., long connected with the United States Coast Survey; Mrs. Mary Greenleaf, of Cambridge, Mass., and Mrs. Ann Longfellow Pierce, of Portland.

THE daughter of the late Bishop Colenso of South Africa, has continued much of the benevolent work among the Zulus begun by her father. She has taught a number chiefs to speak English, and has translated into their tongue large portions of the Bible.

M. PATENOTRE, the French Minister, who is at home for the purpose of being married, has presented to his Governmen for consideration the question of purchasing the residence of Vice President Morton, or Scott Circle, Washington, for the French MINISTER LINCOLN left London Satur-

day to embark on the Etruria for New York. Secretaries White and Post and all the other members of the Legation staff, together with many ladies, gathered at the Euston station to wish him a pleasant voyage. Mr Lincoln will return in about two months.

Quicksand Ruins a Bridge Site. BEAVER FALLS, Oct. 9 .- [Special.] - The site

for the Pittsburg and Lake Erie bridge across the Beaver river near Homewood, to may have to be abandoned. In the work of putting in the west abutunent there has been encountered a vein of quicksand 60 feet deep. For two months excavation for the foundations has been pushed without intermission, but the quicksand fills up the digging as fast as the best machinery can make it.

Camp Low a Permanent Quarantine CAMP LOW, N. J., Oct. 9.-The question making Camp Low a permanent Federal quarantine station has been practically settled by the announcement here to-day that on the recommendation of Surgeon General Myma.; permanent buildings are to be erected containing a complete steam plant. CHURCH DOTTED ENGLAND.

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. -ONE marked difference in the appear ance of religion between America and England is in the fabric of the churches. This is sufficiently striking in the case of the great cathedrals. Not only are there Creed, as I saw them doing at the Church of the Transfiguration in New York when I came back. One other difference I will few buildings in this country so venerable but there are few so vast. The choir alone in mention of equal importance-or unimpor-tance-with all these:they always sing all the Canterbury Cathedral is larger than Trinity Church, Pittsburg. And the nave is three times as large as the choir. And besides the choir and the nave are the transepts, and the great ambulatories, and the wide chapel spaces behind the altar. And under-neath all, wide as a dozen churches, is the they will sing 15 verses. GOTHAM IN HER GAYEST GARB. scenes of Magnificence During the Week of

great crypt.

But the difference is equally marked be-But the difference is equally marked be-tween the parish churches of the two coun-tries, and especially with regard to the churches of the rural parishes. Everybody knows how the country church looks in the American village. It is built of wood. The architecture is carpenter's gothic. It is plain even to urliness. And poverty is printed in blunt letters on every clapboard and shingle of it. It is the meanest looking outlding in the town. It is the necessary consequence of that condition of division with which some Christian people claim to be contented, which opens a gate by which the devil enters into every little community to persuade the people that they ought to have five or six different kinds of Christianity. They run in debt to pay for the expensive privilege of writing half a dozen different adjectives before the noun "church;" and the result is that they are all poor-the minister the poorest of all. And the miserable church buildings symbolize poverty alike of pocket and of soul. Ancient and Hallowed Sanctuaries.

-Bur in England, in every smallest and remotest parish, stands the ancient and venerable church. The gray tower rises above the tops of the trees; the graves are set about the ivied walls; you approach, per-haps, underneath an archway of bending yews, which were old when Richard of the Lion Heart was young; the belis which invite you with their cheery voices were just as musical in the days when Christopher Columbus saw the other side of the great ocean; you enter by a porch which the monks built in the age of the Norman conquest; the stone floor is worn into waves by the feet of the men and women of genera-tions past, whose family names, still borne by the living, are cut into marble tablets on rations, and beneath it "1492-1892" will appear in electric lighted numbers. Besides the illuminations the front and sides of the building will be covered with 500 American flags of various sizes, and a big portrait of Columbus, framed in the national colors and surmounted by the American eagle, will hang on the front door.

In addition to the big stands at the City Hall and in Union Square, Madison Square and Washington Park, many smaller ones have been put up. Seals on all of the stands will be free for the senool and college parade to-morrow, except a few hundred seats already sold. Nothing else will be reserved. The stands in Madison Square, City Hall Park and Union Square are free only to women and children, and the first come will be first served. There will be an awful rush for these seats, but Superintendent Byrnes has arranged excellent police protection.

All along the line and near all the big stands temporary wooden patrol boxes have been placed. As the celebration draws near, thieves, pickpockets and crooks of every description are beginning to come out from their hiding piaces. They are waiting for the big crowds next week. Superintendent Byrnes will do as he did during the Washington celebration, when his drag net pulled in a big load of processional thieves. Orders the walls, or engraved in the ancient brasses sunk in the chancel pavement; in the stone pulpit men were preaching when preaching was perilous business, and when an excess of fire in a sermon might mean an application of very real fire at the stake; prayers were said before the altar in the days when the service was in Latin; and looking out of the pictured windows and up into the rafters of black oak, men sat in armor in the time of the crusades, and in black robes in the reign of Cromwell. Every church has its consecration of delightful, interesting and blessed memories. Gainley Church was built by the monks of Worcester Abbey; at St. Nicholas, Harbledown, they had an aisle for lepers: St. Cross. Winchester was founded by the Knights Hospitallers of Jerusalem; at Hursley, John Keble was ricar; at Bemerton, George Herbert prayed and wrote his poems; at Clovelly, Charles Kingsley as a boy listened to his father's ser-mons. And the church is everywhere. By the cliffs of Cornwall, and on the moors of lugton celebration, when his drag uet pulled in a big load of professional thieves. Orders were issued to-day to arrest all suspicious characters and lock them up until the cele-Devon, out of even the faintest hearing of the cry of the locomotive, everywhere is to be seen the steeple or the square tower, and there are ivied walls and venerable churchyards. Whenever the coach stops to change horses you climb down and look into one of these ancient and hallowed sanctuaries, and tion will be opened with a school and college parade, with over 20,000 in line. the efficies of old knights lie along by the windows, or the pew ends are carved by medieval artists, or there is a font in which abies were baptized before the Saxons and the Normons fought at Senlac. Every child n England is brought up in daily sight of a building which is a symbol not of the pov-erty of religion, and not of its un-Christain erop of California almonds and walnuts will will be large this year owing to the number divisions, but of its aignity, of its stability, of its relations to the past, the present and of new orchards which are coming into bearing all over the State. With an increase

What the Parish Church Should Be. -THAT is a great thing. It is true, indeed, that the most important building in the parish is that which is built up out of the living stones, is erected out of the good deeds of the parishioners. But it must not and that we learn with our eyes, and that it makes a difference even with mature mer and women, still more with boys and girls, what the symbols of religion look like appearance of the church edifice affects the Christianity of the parish. It ought to be ought to express the highest thought which the parish has about the value and the meaning of religion. No parish has any right to be content until the parish church is a better and more worthy building than the house of the wealthiest parishioner. Now, in these churches, what kind of

service do they have? Almost everywhere the service is choral; that is, the responses are sung, and the psalter is sung, and the prayers are sung, and everything is sung except the lessons and the sermon; and the choir is composed of men and boys in surplices. This is the custom in the cathedrals, believe, without exception, and it was followed in every parish church which I attended. Never, in the course of two summers in England, have I heard the service read except at an early celebration, or when the choir was off on a holiday; and never have I seen any other choir than this comoany of men and boys in their white gowns. In the cathedrais this seems natural and fitting. Even the intoning of the prayers, for which I confess I have no liking, seems in these great buildings the only right way in which to lead the devotions of the people. Only by intonation can the voice be easily carried over wide spaces. Listen to the me who cries the departure of the trains in the Union station; he intones his announce ments. So do the newsboys at the corner of the streets. Any other than a choral service would seem unnatural, bare, this and unworthy in a cathedral. And such celestral music! It is like the carolling of the Bethlehem angels. I suppose that there is no service in Christendom so touching, so appealing, so uplifting, so rich in inspire tion and devotion, so true a voicing of all that is ideally best in human prayer and praise and aspiration, as the is sung day after day in some of these great anctuaries. The golden gates are set ajar, and you hear the echoes of the choruses

The Heart Not in the Music.

-THE other day I spent a Sunday at Wells. They sing the "amens" at Wells as they are sung nowhere else. The prayer is ended, the priest's voice dying away in a falling cadence, and you hear a single note away up in the treble, high and clear and sweet, and then another voice joins in, and another, and presently the tenors and the basses. It is like a rain of silver bells out of the night sky.

The singing in the parish churches did not

please me so well. The service was not any-where so hearty as those to which we are the anthems were not anywhere sung so well—it seemed to me—as they are sung in Calvary. In the parish churches for the most part the service was poorly rendered. And a poor choral service is distressin elaborate fracture of the third comman ment. I have heard the prayers intoned in England in a manner which I would co sider disrespectful to the multiplication table. And I have heard a parcel of school boys gabble through the chanting of the psalms as if they were reciting that ancient incantation of the playground beginning "eeny, meeny, mony my." The people did not join in the service so generally as our people do, though they did sing better in the hymns. The choir seemed to steal the service—as the boy choir often does with us —out-of the lips of the congregation.

Several small differences I noticed between the English ways and ours. The choirs are usually smaller than ours. I have never re than 18 men and boys in a choi not even in Canterbury or York or West minster. They do not come or go out sing-ing as ours do, except, I believe, at high festivals. I have never seen a processional cross in England. Nor do the cheir boys the creed. Black stoles are simost universal. So are altar crosses, and altar candles, though I never saw a function made of the lighting of the candles during the service, nor did I ever see the women of the congression. gation falling down on their knees at the words "and was made man" in the Nicene

SPECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, Oct. 9.-Matthew Marshall's article for to-morrow's Sun is on "America" Financial Strength." It is as follows:

The festivities attending the Columbus celebration will probably absorb public at-fention the greater part of this week, to the exclusion of everything except absolutely necessary business. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday will be devoted to parades, orations, fireworks and shows of variou for rest and recoperation, while Saturday is a legal half holiday, any way. The direct cost of the amusement will be very great, but its indirect cost in loss of time to the participants and their personal expenses will be far greater.

If men lived for the making of money

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Special Columbus services were held in most of the churches to-day. All of the discourses were prepared with special consideration for the children. alone, and nothing more, I should deprecate this suspension of their efforts, but inas This evening the Italian colony, under the auspices of the Minister, Baron Fava, began its Columbian celebration at the Lenox Lymuch as money is only a means to an end much as money is only a means to an end, and spending it quite as important as getting it, I cannot find fault with them for giving up even a whole week to enjoying themselves in the way they propose to. Besides, no expenditure, however great, which may be made in celebrating the discovery of America, will bear any appreciable proportion to the financial value of the achievement to the world. Historians, essayists and orators usually exhaust themselves in extolling the sagacity, enterprise and perseverance of Columbus, and I do not say that he fails to deserve all the praise bestowed upon him. But, to my mind, his greatness is only comparative. What he did any one of his cotemptoraries might and should have done it they had not all been as stupid as owis.

What Was for a Long Time Know. ceum, with a concert and a discourse by Dr. Luigi Reversi on Columbus. In the afternoon many people visited the Italian trans-port, Garigliano, which brought over the Columbus monument.

For the first time in some weeks, the sounds of the hammer and saw were not heard. The decorations of the public and private buildings are all completed. Flags and b nners are streaming from every pole long the line of march of the four big pro-What Was for a Long Time Know.

cessions. A very popular feature of the celebration is to go to the top of some high building and enjoy a birdseye view, which shows a long line of colors stretching from the Battery to Central Park, and from river to river, with flags waving from the housetons on all sides. For centuries it had been known that the to river, with flags waving from the housetops on all sides.

The trelies arch at Twenty-first street, the
Manhattan Club buildings and the residence
of ex-Secretary Whiney were visited by
thousands to-day. Along Fifth avenue from
Madison Square to Thirty-fourth street,
there were a series of standards 100 hundred
in number, from which depended pointed
gonfalons and Venetian flags bearing the
arms of Ferdinand, Isabella, Columbus and
others. earth was a globe. Its dimensions had been approximately computed by the Greek as tronomer, Eratosthenes, 250 years before the Christian ers. The area of the know that a vast region remained to be explored The westward voyage from the coast o Spain was no more hazardous than the northward voyages which the ancient Phoenicians made continually from the Straits of Gibraltar to the British Isles without even the help of the mariner's comothers.

From the Morton House to the Plaza decorations are general. The City Hall is probably the most profusely and artistically draped edifice in the city. The New York Life Insurance Common is stricting for the first prize. All this was known to thousands as well as

eames in the city. The New York Life Insurance Company is striving for the first prize offered for the best decorated building. Between 900 and 1,000 incandescent electric lights will cover the front of the building in globes of red, white and blue. An electric star ten leet high will surmount these decorations, and beneath it "1492-1892" will appear in electric lighted numbers. Besides the illuminations the forest and the second of to Columbus, and that nobody before him had undertaken to do what he did demonstrates the torpidity, in his time, of the human intellect. He was merely among the first to catch the inspiration of the new era which had been ushered in by the invention of printing, and which has since culminated in the numerous applications of steem and in the numerous applications of steem and of printing, and which has since culminated in the numerous applications of steam and electricity characteristic of the present epoch. How blunderingly he groped his way, and how imperfectly he comprehended the immensity of, his exploit is a matter of record. He thought he had merely found only a new road to a familiar country, whereas he had stumbled upon a hitherto unsuspected continent, and increased by one-haif the accessible sur ace of the earth. A Value That Defies Computation. Considered in this aspect alone, the finan-

cial value of America defles computation. Here were presented suddenly to the eyes of Europe, as upon the litting of a curtain, millions, not of acres, but of square miles, or fertile and well-watered land, rich mines and endiess quantities of game and fish. At first indeed, the little accumulations of gold and silver which the unskillful labor of the aborigines had in the course of ages extracted from the earth, monopolized the attention of the newcomers. It was only after these had all been gathered up and

tention on the newcomers. It was only after these had all been gathered up and carried away across the ocean that the more permanent and remunerative riches of the land received the attention they deserved. Nevertheless, even the small supply of the precious metals thus procured was immense in comparison with that which Europe already possessed, and the subsequent additions to it, resulting from a more thorough and efficient working of the mines by modern science and modern enterprise, have been, as we know, the most extensive in the history of the world.

The exaggerated reports of the importance of these metallic treasures awaiting the grasp of the hardy adventurer served, no doubt, to stimulate the exploration of America much more powerfully than did its soberer and more lasting merits. In the search for gold and silver the Spaniards, deterred by no hardships, pushed across to the Pacific and down the western coast of South America. They were followed on the water by the English, most of whom, I am sorry to say, were pirates rather than peaceful seamen, and who robbed in their turn the robbers of the natives. Between the two the number of European ships multiplied amazingly. amazingly.

say it is safe to add anywhere from 10 to 15 per cent to the yield of the preceding year, which was estimated at 3,000,000 pounds, or about 150 carloads, the greater part of which found their way East.

The number of pounds shipped East this year will exceed last year's sipments, almonds being in good demand, owner to a Former Naval Strength of Spain. Columbus had difficulty in procuring from Spain three small vessels with which century later the same country sent out from its harbors the great Armada, menof-war destined for the conquest of England. that it was made at all demonstrates the

naval strength of Spain, while that of Engnaval strength of Spain, while that of England was equally demonstrated by her successful resistance. The ships and sailors thus brought into existence found occupation later in the carrying of emigrants and the planting on these shores of the European stock from which our present population is descended, and when we look at the vast multitudes which cover both North and South America and reflect that 400 years ago the region, they now occupy was pearly un net have been conspiring against Hippo-yte, and Haitian Consuls at different ports the region they now occupy was nearly uninhabited wilderness the magnitude the work of which the discovery of tecountry was the commencement over

the refugees.

Two men, one an officer on board one of the gunboats, have been arrested for communicating with Manigat and attempting to corrupt national seamen. While America has thus been to Europe treasure house to be plundered and a hursery in which to rear a numerous offspring, it has returned a millionfold the investments made upon its territory. Not to speak of the mass of gold and silver which it has in four centuries contributed to the general stocks, it has, in the humble potato alone, added an article of enormous value to the supply of human food, besides annually raising mill one of bushels of Indian corn and exporting it abroad. Tobseco. treasure house to be plundered and a nu DENVER, Cot., Oct. 9 .- At midnight the Santa Fe had lost a freight train between Denver and Pueblo. The Rio Grande, that runs parallel with the latter, reported find-ing the lost train in the ditch 15 miles this side of rueblo, making a bad wreck. Under the engine lay the engineer, fireman and brakeman. All three were dead. nually raising mill one of business of Indian corn and exporting it abroad. Tobacco, though it may be reckoned rather a luxury than a necessity, is another product exclusively of American origin, and to it the people not only of Europe, but of the whole of Asia, are indebted for a narcotic which, however detrimental it may be to their thankly, contributes immensal to their contributes immensal to their contributes immensal to their currents. Freen Glass Works, which went into blast health, contributes immensely to their en-joyment. Cotton, too, which originated in Asia, has become a characteristically Amer-ican crop, while our petroleum has abund antity supplied the market with a new and cheap material for the production of arti-ficial light.

result. Another American invented the electric telegraph, another the telephone another the electric light, and if the rail

road was received by us from England, we

cars and engines, which render it almost

cars and engines, which render it almost our own.

Of the numerous less important inventions distinctively American, which increase the productiveness of labor and the comfort of daily life, it would be a waste of time to speak. The whole world recognizes their value and gives us the credit for them. It would be too much, perhaps, to claim that these achievements of human ingentity could not have been accomplished if America had remained undiscovered, and yet it is certain that the conditions arising from the entirely new mode of life which is possible only in a newly settled country have been more invorable to them than those of the Old World.

A Financial Power That Grows.

A Financial Power That Grows.

However this may be, it is a fact to

dain for dispute that the financial power of

America has been ateadily growing, until

it is now a formidable rival to that of

Europe, and may soon be a successful one

I can already see an immense advance to-ward this result since the days when every

ward this result since the days when every American banker and merchant looked to Europe and regulated his business with reference to the European money market. We are still, it is true, greatly indebted to

We are still, it is true, greatly indebted to European capitalists for assistance in our business enterprises, but the debt is becoming smaller year by year. Within the past two years we have paid off a considerable amount of it with the product of our gold mines, and everything points to a continuance of the process until it is completed. Then perhaps we shall be a ration of capitalists, and lend money to the rest of the world instead of borrowing it. As it is, we have been able to supply an immense for

have been able to supply an immense for-eign demand for gold without incon-venience, and all the lantastic tricks which Congress have played with our currency have as vet, owing to our solid financial strength, tailed to do any serious mischief.

have made improvements on it

last week, has a strike on its hands already. Yesterday the proprietors undertook to reduce the wages of the tending boys, which caused a revolt, and until they return to work all departments will have to suspend The Work of Nature, Not Art. DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE. These things, however, are rather the Stanley H. Fundenberg, M. D. work of nature than of art. They were but ruits of the earth, which demanded only

Stanley H. Fundenberg, M. D., died on opportunity to come into use, and if Amersaturday of typhoid fever at the residence of his nother, Mrs. Ximina Fundenberg, Amber street, ica had contributed nothing else to the mother, Mrs. Ximina Fundenberg, Amber street, Kast End. He was oorn in Ligonier, Pa., 1844. He received a collegiate education and enjoyed from his boyhood the instruction of his father, the late Dr. George B. Fundenberg, an eminent puy sician and surgeon of Maryland, and a classical scholar. Dr. Stanley H. Fundenberg graduated from Bellevue Hosbital Medical College, New York, in 1887, and commenced the practice of medicine with his father in Cumberland, Md., after ward locating at Ocean, Md. After is years of practice be was ignired by the bursting of machinery at his stock farm near Cumberland and retired from professional life. Dr. Fundenberg married Eliza, daughter of the late Joseph Shriver, President of the First National Bank of Cumberland, who, with three children, survives him. He was a brother of Drs. W. F. and George E. Fundenberg, both practicing physicians of Pittsburg. world's wealth its discovery would be entitled to be called only a lucky accident. But to this natural wealth its people, particularly those of the United States, have added that those of the United States, have added that created by an inventiveness unparalleled in previous times. The cotton gin has made that staple available for use and given to unnumbered millions cheap and comfortable clothing. An American first applied steam to the propulsion of vessels and started the series of improvements in water transportation of which the monster steamers now traversing the Atlantic Ocean are the latest result. Another American invented the

Dr. W. A. Sandles, Braddock. Dr. W. A. Sandles, probably the mos popular physician of that vicinity, died yesterday afternoon at Braddock. His allments were di afternoon at Braddock. His aliments were dropsy and an affection of the liver. He was if years old. Dr. Sandles was born at Saltsburg, Indiana county, in 1845, and when only 16 years old enlisted in the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavairy, serving three years. Subsequently he graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, and came to Braddock 10 years ago. His wife died some ten years since, and he leaves only a daughter, a miss of 10 years. He was a member of Major Harper Post 181, G. A. R., which will have charge of his funeral, Tuesday afternoon.

Thomas Woolner, Sculptor.

The death of Thomas Woolner, R. A., announced from London. When is years of age he evinced a talent for sculpture and was placed in the studio of William Behues, under whose able guidance he studied with great diligence for six years, acquiring remarkable skill as a sculptor and becoming an accomplished draughtsman. He took a leading part in establishing the Germ, a short lived periodical in which the ideas of those artists who were afterward called "Pre-Raphatites" first found expression. Mr. Woolner's contributions consisted of a number of graceful poems.

MRS. ELIZA GRIFFIN, mother of Dr. Ham Grif-fin, Mary Anderson-De Navarro's stepfather, died Saturday at Louisville, aged 78 years. JUDGE E. S. SAMPSON, ex-Congressman from the Sixth Iowa district, died Saturday at Ottum wa, Ia. He had been ill a long time from complica-tions following a severe stack of the grip. JESSE WILLIAMSON, brother of Issiah V. Williamson, the late millionaire philanthropist, and last surviving member of the frmily, died yesterday at the residence of his son in Lancaster, aged

EDMOND DE JOLY, architect of the Chamber of turn to the sitar at the gioriae after the psalms; though always, in every sort of church that I saw, they do turn eastward at Paris. He was 8 years of age. OUR FINANCIAL STRENGTH. TIRED OF TEACHING BAD BOYS.

School Ma'am Poisons Herself Becau She Failed to Control Her Pupils. CHATRAM, ONT., Oct. 2 .- Overcome with

shame and anger at her inability to punish one of the refractory boys in her school yes-terday afternoon, Miss Alice Granger, a school teacher, took her own life inst night by means of morphine. Miss Granger has had charge of the school for three years and has always been successful with her pupils until the present term, when a half dozen incorrigible boys came under her authority. For six weeks they have made life a burden to her by refusing to obey rules and instigating rebellion among younger pupils.

The teacher appealed several times to the School Board for assistance, but as two of its members are the fathers of the troublesome atudents she never received any. See finally determined to take forcible action in the matter, and, after a particularly bad outbreak, tried to use a rattan on Harry Bortling. He rebelled, and in the scrimmage other boys came to his aid and blackened the teacher's eyes. She at once closed the school and returned home. Last night she was found stretched across her bed, dead. An empty phal of morphine lay beside her, has always been successful with her pupils was found stretched across her bed, dead, An empty phial of morphine lay beside her, and in her hand was found this note: "I am tired of trying to teach bad boys."

STATEHOOD FOR OKLAHOMA.

The Lusty Infant Is Already Outgrowing Its Swaddling Clothes. WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 .- The annual report of

Governor Seay, of Oklahoma, has been re-ceived by the Secretary of the Interior. The population of the Territory is shown to have increased from 60,410 in 1890 to 133, 100 in 1891. These figures do not include In dians who still maintain their tribal rela-

There is a growing feeling of distrust, the Governor says, as to whether the policy of alloting the Indians the choicest lands of the alloting the Indians the choicest lands of the Territory and making them inalienable and non-taxable for 25 years is fair and just, and whether, if this policy is persisted in, the future prosperity of the Territory will not be seriously retarded. The people of the Territory will ask to be heard next winter by Congress on this question. With a fair prospect of an early decision by the Supreme Court, giving "Greer county" to Oklahoma, the Governor says the Territory will be entitled to statebood, and will soon ask Congress for admission to the Union.

FRENCH TROUBLES IN TONQUIN. Flerce Battles With the Black Flags Alarm

ing the Paris Government. Panis, Oct. 9 .- Letters received Here from Tonquin contain the information that several battles recently took place between the frontier, where the French soldiers were

frontier, where the French soldiers were reconnoitering. Fighting was fierce and determined on both sides, and in one of the engagements the French sustained a loss of six killed and 13 wounded.

The commander of the French forces asks for reinforcements in order to suppress the frontier reids, which he declares are instigated by mandarins. The French press speak in an alarmed tone of the serious condition of affairs existing on the trontier, and arges the Government to demand an explanation from China.

A COLUMBUS DAY IN OLD SPAIN,

The Queen Regent Welcomed at Cadiz and Huelva by the Populace.

Cadiz, Oct. 9 .- The Queen Regent and the royal party, en route for Huelva to attend the Columbus celebration there, were welcomed on arriving here with thunderou salutes from the forts and from the Spanish and foreign men-of-war lying in the haroor. The Queen Regent and party attended mass in the Cathedral this morning and then em-barked on the Conde Venadeto, which will start for Hueiva to-morrow morning, es-corted by Spanish and foreign vessels. To-night the city and harbor were illuminated, presenting a brilliant spectacle, ar grand ball was given at the Town Hall which the Queen Regent was represented Admiral Beranger, the Minister of Mar-

MRS. HARRISON STILL THE SAME. No Change Worthy of Note in the Con-

dition of the Invalid. WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.- There was no change worthy of note to-day in Mrs. Harrison's condition, and her physician said, after making his last call for the day, that she was resting easily. She took the usual amount of nourishment to-day. There has mount of nourishment to-day. There has a Moquiled utilis. been a slight relaxation in the nervous affection since Mrs. Harrison's return from Loon Lake, and her sufferings from that cause are less severe. Her nights are mod-erately comfortable. She sleeps for an hour ore at a time, and then wakes and re-

again falls asleep.

The treatment by massage with oil, which is applied about 9 o'clock in the evening, is of material assistance in producing rest.

PARNELL'S MEMORY LIVES. All Parts of Ireland Turn Out to Deck His

Grave at Dublin. Duetry Oct 9 .- The neonle who took part n to-day's demonstration in honor of the ate Charles S. Parnell equaled in number those who attended his funeral a year ago. Phoneands of visitors came to this city from Cork, Galway and the North of Ireland. Fioral tributes in the shape of wreaths, herps and other designs were received from

harps and other designs were received from political bodies throughout the country and completely filled the memorial car and two carts. The procession to Parnell's tomb was accompanied by bands playing the dead march, and the corporations of Dublin and Cork, who attended in state. J. J. O'Kelly delivered an oration at the grave.

Why It Is Called a Pivotal State Chicago Tribune.] New York has more Turners, it is claimed, than any other State in the Union. Per haps

that is why it is called the pivotal State. Famous for Its Collapses St. Louis Globe-Democrat. 1 The People's party is doing more colapsing than any other political organization

of the period. THE BLANKET BALLOT.

THERE is no sense in providing a ballot ore than four feet in length when a sheet of paper 15 inches long will contain all that required in fairly good sized print .-Scranton R publican. IT is a sorry condition of affairs that Penn-

sylvania's bailot law is so full of snares and pitfalls, so full of barriers and obstructions, that a large percentage of her vote will be lost-Harrisburg Telegraph. Tax ballot reform law is inadequate in still another respect. It does not provide an ambulance in which to send voters home

after the labor of voting the blanket ballo

has knocked them out,-Philadel his In-

Is there are opportunities in this big blanket ballot to give the e'ectoral vote of Pennsylvania to Cleveland or to prevent it from being counted for either party, the Demo crats may be trusted to take advantage of them .- Cleveland L ader.

THE Baker ballot law, if Colonel Grier, State Superintendent of Printing, has not made a mistake, is likely to prove itself not 'an unqualified success." It is pretty-late In the day to have the discovery made that the ticket cannot be printed by the ordinary appliances of the printers' art .- Eric Times It is beginning to appear as though the

Democratic officials at Harrisburg, by interpreting the Baker ballot law in a way its framers and supporters could not have in tended, desire to gain two ends-the discour agement of ballot reform legislation and the invalidation of the vote of the State this full.-Altoona Gazate. THE people will submit to this wanton dis comfort for one year, but there will be such

demand for honest ballot reform when the next Legislature, meets that even the ma chine leaders will bend to honest amend ment rather than be broken. Ballot reform has come to stay and don't forget it!-Phila delphia Times. Norming would suit the enemies of the

new system any better than to have this apprehension justified. It need not be and will not be unless those who have been determined to bring into disrepute in Pennsylvania the system now in operation in three-fourths of the States have been more successful in encumbering the act than was supposed.—Philadelphia Press.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-Silkworms are sold by the pound in

-Salmon, pike and goldfish are said to be the only fish that never sleep. -The new British coinage will bear the

Queen's head without her crown. -In Samar beehives hang in the form of blong goards from the branches of trees. -Thirteen tons of postage stamps are said o have been sold in New York City last

-In 1841 each individual consumed 13 unces of tobacco; in 1891 he consumed 26 -Some people have taken to putting rape on the wniking sticks as well as or heir arms.

-Bismarck's tenants present him every ear with 101 plovers' eggs on the anniver -If a well could be dug to a depth of 46

miles the air at the bottom would be as dense as quicksilver. -Artificial teeth are so much in use nowadays that it took 40,000,000 to supply the demand last year. -Among the wealthy classes of Japan it

s considered undignified to ride a horse soing faster than a walk. -In China wealthy people buy their coffins long before they need them, and exhibit them as ornamental pieces of furniture.

-In the 25th of Henry VIII it was enacted that no person should keep above 2,000 sheep nor hold more than two farms. -Vidal, one of the most famous last decade sculptors of France, was stone blind at the time when he executed some of his mostamous works.

-A dish-washing machine has been for some time in use in a London hotel With two persons to attend to it, it washes 1,000 dishes an hour. -Cranes, storks and wild goese fly fast

enough to make a trip from Northern Europe to Africa in a week, but most of them rest north of the Mediterranean. -In accordance with Chinese etiquette. all business of state requiring the Emperor's attention is transacted between the hours 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock in the morning.

-France has a population of 38,218,903, comprising about 10,000,000 families, and of these 2,000,000 couples have no children, while 2,000,000 have only one child each. -A California company makes a splendid article of toilet soap from the froth skimmed from a boiling compound. It is supposed to be a mixture of borax, alkali and mineral

-At Baku, Russia, there is an immense oil well that "ebbs and flows" with the same regularity as do the ocean tides. It is be-lieved to have some mysterious connection with the sea. -A curious superstition is alleged to

exist among the Hindoo sentries at Bombay. Whenever a black cat passes they salute it in the belief that it contains the soul of an English officer. -The Brazil nut contains from 15 to 24 seeds, which all germinate at one time. The most vigorous one gets first through a small hole at the top to the open air and there-upon it strangles and feeds upon the rest.

-Rush Valley, Utah, has a mine of natural shoe blacking. An analysis of the pe-cultar stuff reveals the fact that it is com-posed of 16 per cent of carbon, 18 per cent of bitumen and the remainder aluminum, alost pure. -The leading theologians of the world who have been figuring from Scriptural and

other data for some time, have come to the conclusion that Christ was crucified shortly after 9 o'clock on the morning of Friday, April 10, A. D. 30. -The streets of London are cleaned between 8 in the evening and 9 in the morning. any of the carriage ways are washed daily y means of a hose, and the courts and lleys inhabited by the poorer classes are

leaned once a day. -The term "tabby cat" is derived from Atab, a famous street in Bagdad inhabited

by the manufacturers of silken stuff called atibi or taffety. This stuff is woven with waved markings of watered silk resembling a "tabby" cat's coat. -The Brazilian pottery tree contains

-A person who has totally lost the sense of hearing in one ear, although he may imagine that the defect is of little consequence, cannot locate the direction of a sound to save his life, even when the center of distui bance is quite near him.

-Lepers in India were treated with shocking inhumanity be ore Christianity entered that country. Many of them were buried alive. The English rulers have put a stop to this dustom, and for layears there has been a special Curistian mission to the 135,000 lepers in India.

-One of the most curious stones in the world is found in Finland, where it occurs in many places. It is a natural barometer, and actually to retells probable changes in the weather. It is called semakuir, and turns black shortly before an approaching rain, while in fine weather it is mottled with spots of white.

-They have a Derby in Persia. A lot of wen enter their horses and deposit the entrance fees with the Shah. The race is then run, after which the Shah. The race is then run, after which the Shah takes pos-session of the winner, and sucks to all the entrance money. There is a business-like simplicity about sport in Persia which speaks for itself.

-A curious book, in which the text is seither written nor printed, but woven, has lately been published in Lyons. It is made of silk, and was published in 25 parts. Each part consists of two leaves, so the entire volume only contains 50 leaves, inscribed with the service of the mass and several prayers. Both the letters and the borders are in black silk on a white background.

-One of the latest methods of loosening the earth to a depth of two or three feet, and allowing the absorption of considerable noisture in periods of draught, is by the use of dynamite electrically fired. The inventor of this ingenious tilling of the soil drills holes two or three feet deep and five feet apart, making 1,500 to the acre. In each hole is placed a sufficient quantity of the explosive, connected with a wire leading to the battery, and after the earth tramped down the whole is discharged by a

RHYNKLETS AND RHYMELETS.

The Maiden-Then you find married life

The Wife-Yes; but then I seldom see my husband, you know .- Smith, Gray & Co. 's Monthly. "His eves are as bright As the stars at night," The girl to ber friend did relate.

And their brilliant light In them I can see if my hat's on straight. " -Uhicago Sect.

"William," said she, severely, "how any more times are you going to ask me to marry 'Clara, " said he, "I can't answer that question but I think I'll not bother you much longer. One of the other three girls I'm proposing to shows

signs of weakening. "- Texas Siftings. The chill of the autumn is in the air. The meadows are growing sere, And the galluses worn by the maiden fair and the galluses work year.

Are furied until next year.

—Noe Fork Press

He-I am not worthy of you, darling. She-I know it, Henry, but no other man is either so I will accept you - New York Hernist. When he starts in to tell his love. But soon he finds, to his dismay,

He's mixed the thing, and has to say: "My love, where was I at ?" -Brooklyn Engle. Young Wife-Darling, I made these cunning little bread sticks just to show you how I can

Husband (breaking one)-Yes, pet, and they are made of natural wood, too I see. Pretty ex-pensive, eh?-Calengo Inter Ocean. The small boy taunts the teacher new And she in vain may fret. She knows, whatever he may do,

He's "mommer's little pet "

— Detroit Free Press. New Arrival (in the spirit world)-And

this is the great Christopher Columbus! Why, you do not resemble in the slightest degree the pictures they are printing of you on earth! Christopher Columbus - No, thank heaven! - Chicago Tribune.