FRIDAY, APRIL, 11 2090.

Ir is said that Dr. McGlynn conten plates visiting England and Ireland where he will speak on the land question.

THE Democratic outlook takes on a still further brightening in the news of a big Democratic victory at Chicago.

AMERICAN ideas of progress are successfully copied in Switzerland, where the treasurer of the canton of Ticine has been arrested for embezzling a million francs.

THE Somerset Standard, Republican. says : A fine piece of political manipulation, that Cambria county affair! A nice set of chaps to be entrusted with politcal management! If he citizens of Cambria county don't have a first-class political funeral in the near future it will be generally believed that they like to be humbugged.

Poor Vermont, whose farms are being abandoned because they won't produce enough to live upon, has a gleam of happiness in the fact that she is now harvesting, in the vicinity of Bennington, ice that is twenty inches thick, and expects to go on doing so fcr at least a month to come. After a winter such as this has been, this as almost as good as digging gold and finding lots of it. Such ice however, is quite a natural product in a State that produces an Edmunds.

REVOLUTIONARY WIGOWS are fast, dying out. The number of these on the pension rolls the first of the year was but twentynine and three of these are ninety-sever years old. These are Nancy Rains, of Vermont; Anna Maria Young, of Pennsylvania, and Susan Curtis, of Maine. ne youngest revolutionary widow is Nancy Green, of Indiana, who is seventy-Her age and position on the pension rolls judicate that she must have played May to soldier Green's December, as the revolutionary war closed many years before she was born. And all this points the moral, that in the matter of pensioners few die and none resign.

The average man, as we look at him from a physical standpoint, appears to be composed of bones, blood and flesh and an extensive assortment of muscles and nerves. When he is analyzed, however, and resolved into his various component parts we have different substances apparently and more of them. Dr. Lancaster, an eminent London surgeon and chemist, exhibited in his class room not long ago the results obtained after he had operated on the body of a man who in life weighed 154.4 pounds. In one jar were 23.1 pound of carbon; in another 2.2 pounds of lime; in a third 22.3 ounces of phosphorus, and in smaller vials about one ounce each of sodium, iron, potassium, magnesium, and silicon. Taking another view of the result, Dr. Lancaster estimated that there were 5,595 cubic oxigen, weighing about 121 pounds; 105,900 cubic feet of hydroden, weighing 15.4 pounds, and 52 cubic feet of nitrogen in the man's body. There is nothing like science in showing up a man and taking the conceit out of him.

THE measures taken and in contemplation by the French Chamber of Deputies to encourage the increase of population are even more remarkable than the Quebee law for the same purpose. The population of France has in recent years remained so nearly stationary that the deputies have become alarmed. Last year a law was passed exempting from all taxation all families of five children, but the local authorities found that the state would not bear the deficit in the income and it had to be made good by higher taxation on the families not having five children. "In some parts of France, such as, for instance, Brittany, where large famihes are common, the ratepayers with less than seven children have had to submit to an increase of taxation to the extent of fifty, and even sixty, per cent." The Chamber declines to repeal or modify the law, but a bill is now before it which provides for the heavy taxation of bachelors aids, so that married people with small families may not have to pay for the exemption given to the fortunate father of five

PERUSAL of the perils, injuries, suffering, solicitude and courage through which people all over the world are forced constantly to encounter and display, a care ful obsesver cannot fail to be impressed with the fact that men, women and children are hard to kill under the most trying tests of their endurance. However appalling the loss of life was during the rage of cyclones and the sweeps of floods in the west and southwest, where it is stated that hundreds of thousands if not millions of people were involved in these perils, the sacrifice of life was comparatively small. Men, women and children of all ages endured this terrible danger and passed through this fearful ordeal with miraculous escapes, as well as with a tenacity to help themselves that seemed almost superhuman. People were perched in trees for many weary hours, crowds of women and children crouched on house tops; others were whirled along in the flood, huddled in their homes that were swept from their foundations, of all of om the great majority were saved principally by reason of their coolness, their presence of mind and their courage, In the midst of crashing walls, flying timber, whirling masses of debris of demolished buildings, the per centage of the loss is small in comparison to the mass cf humanity involved in the danger. It is, of course, a cold view of such calamities,

but is it not fair, while deeply sympathizing with the afflictions entailed by flood or tornado, to note with gratification the oscapes of the great multitude, as well as express admiration for those who, confronted by appalling dangers, faced their perils courageously and held on to life tenaciously.

THE WAY IT LOOKS TO A MAN UP A

Myersdale Commercial.

The Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph, occasionally Republican, the Johnstown Daily Democrat, out-and-out old bourbon Democratic, and the Somerset Standard Mugwump, seem to have formed a combination to defeat the next Republican candidate for Governor. The Somerset Standard goes a little further, and is already in the field to defeat Congressman Scull, who will undoubtedly be re-elected to succeed bimself to the next Congress, in the fall election. We must compliment the Standard though in showing its 'true colors thus early in the fight. People know exactly where to place it. This, however, is going to be a bad year for Democratic-Mugwump variety shows.

LET QUAY SEEK VINDICATION.

Senator Quay, it is reported, will institute proceedings in the Court against the New York World for libel, claiming damages in the sum of \$100,000. A Pinker ton detective is responsible for the story. He says that the author of the political expose is being shadowed by detectives, and that sufficient avidence will be produced to vindicate the name of Senator Quay. The writer's name is Boylan, and he is considered by his employers a brilliant and trustworthy man who has had twenty-five years' newspaper experience. The World's managing editor, Mr. Chambers, said that they would welcome such proceedings, and further stated that their columns had been exceedingly lenient toward Quay, eonsidering the proofs held in the background regarding the political scandal. "If it should come to such an issue we will make it far more interesting for Mr. Quav," said he.

HYPOCRISY AND RELIGION.

The Harrisburg Patriot says: "The increasing number of writers who hold religion up to ridicule and cotempt because of the shortcoming of some prominent church members should not dispose any but the most shallow-minded to confound religion with hypocrisy. The hypocrite and the twin companion, the bigot, are in the church, not of it. Touche hypocrite the church is but a cloak, not a temple He uses it for a purpose purely worldly either because the best society goes there that will help him in business or that it may serve to ward off suspicion from actions of his which might otherwise be scanned.

The hypocrite is as mean and contempt ible as words can paint him; but the church he desecrates by his membership is not responsible for him. He existed always and will continue to exist until the end of time. 'If there were no religion there would be no hypocrites,' may be true, but it can be sait, also, that if there was no coin of the realm there would be no counterfeit money. Men do not counterfeit the spurious, but the genuine, and herein lies the reason for the fact that there are prominent church members who are hypocrites. As for the bigot in religion, it may be justly claimed that he is more entitled to pity than to censure, being but the creature of a diseased imagination, who mistakes short lived rhapsody and long continued billiousness for that religion which none can know but the pure and humble in heart.

It would be well for those who affect to despise religion if they would call philosophy to their aid, for this would teach them to despise the hypocrite, shun the bigot, and reverence that very religion which condemns both in terms as strong

SOUND DEMOCATIC SENSE

At the invitation of prominent Democrats in St. Louis, the Hon. Jefferson Chandler delivered an address Tuesday on the political situation and the prospects of genuine Democracy.

There is one passage in this excellent speech which deserves to be read and pondered, not only by the Democrats of Missouri, but also by Democrats in every State of the Union:

The Democratic party cannot adopt The Democratic party cannot adopt the doctrine of extermination of protected industries. Neither can it pursue a revolutionary policy in regard to Federal taxation. Its line of battle in 1890 and 1892 will be as it has heretofore been in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, the two Virginias, Indiana, and Missouri. It must appeal to the conservative thought of those States for success. It cannot afford to throw itself at the feet of any man. Democracy is greater than any individual. Parties forming tariff reform clubs and other unions, reflecting but a single idea, ought to disband them and in their places organize Democratic Clubs. One idea, and that a subordinate one, an impracticable one, a cold, pulseless one, an idea confronted with a decisive majority against it in the United States, which, increased by the admission of new states, will continue for at least ten years and possibly longer is scant political carvillators. the doctrine of extermination of protected industries. Neither can it pursue a revo it in the United States, which, increased by the admission of new states, will continue for at least ten years and possibly longer is scant political capital to wage a great battle upon. Persons suffering from mental lassitude to the degree that one idea makes them noisy, ought to seek seclusion and rest. The further proposition that one candidate with defeat is better than another candidate with success, indicates low intellectual pressure. The tarific doctrines of the party are well expressed in its platforms and are suited to a healthy growth and development of American industry. These doctrines can only be of value to the country by the success of the party. A flippant indifference to success is extreme folly. The Democratic party cannot succeed as a negative party, nor as a critic merely of some other party. It must reaffirm its code of principles have an enlightened, aggressive policy of its own to carry them into execution. It must have Democrats in

office to support a Democratic administra-tion; it must purify the civil service by plac-ing in power Democrats in sympathy with Democratic principles. The party pos-sesses a membership sufficiently ac-complished and patriotic to fill all offices under a Democratic Administration, and to make the civil service of the highest standard of purity and efficiency."

This is clear unfulled company sense

This is clear, undiluted common sense. The platform is square and solid, and on no other platform can the party win

SALARIES OF CITY OFFICERS.

In view of the fact that there is a dis-osition on the part of some persons to mylew of the fact that there is a dis-position on the part of some persons to complain, because they think the propos-ed salaries of the city officials are too high, it might be well to drop here a few facts concerning the task before our in-coming officials and to make some com-parison with other civies in Pennsylvania of about the same size as Johnstown. We have nothing to do with fixing the

We have nothing to do with fixing the salaries of the city officers; that matter rests with the councils. But we are anxsalaries of the city officers; that matter rests with the councils. But we are anxious to see the new city start out by paving its officers good salaries. And we by no means favor extravagance. The duties devolving upon our new officers will be very much greater than had we been a city for a number of years. Instead of having one set of laws to administer, our Mayor will have seven. This will be the case until there are city ordiuances passed covering all the ground covered by all the different ordinances of the several boroughs. Each borough had its own laws regarding the width of the rivers. They have separate contracts with the light and water companies, and with other corporations. All these various laws and contracts will have to be administered in the districts in which they were enacted. A little reflection will give an idea of the difficulty of the task. Besides this the regular city government will be to administer.

In the case of the other city offices those who fill them will have to make the starting out. There will be no form by which to pattern the conducting of the

starting out. There will be no form by which to pattern the conducting of the several offices, and there will be plenty of which to pattern the conducting of the several offices, and there will be plenty of wise crities on had who know all about how these things should be done. These are some of the difficulties in the way of the first set of officers. It will be comparatively easy to follow the precedents established during the term of the first set of officers, but to set everything moving smoothly is no easy task.

We submit a few comparisons with salaries in other cities which have been in operation many years:

Pittsburgh—Mayor, \$4,500: Treasurer, \$3,500; City Engineer, \$2,500; Mayor's Clerk, \$1,200; Controller, \$2,500; Clerk, \$1,200; Cle

tectives, each, \$2.75 a day; Lieutenants of Police, each \$2.75 a day; Asach Patrolman, \$2.05 a day; Asach Patrolman, \$2.05 a day; Asach Patrolman, \$2.06 a day.

10 (1) funds; Controller, \$2.000 for city funds; South City Controller, \$2.000 for city funds; South City Clerk, \$3.00 for city funds; South City Clerk, \$3.00; Clerk of Common Council, \$300; City Engineer, \$1,500; Chief of Police, \$1,200; thus Sergeants of Police, each \$4.000; Thurst-pour patrollenen, each \$900.

Harrisburg—Mayor, \$2,000; Treasurer, \$1,500; for City funds, \$800 for School funds; City Controller, \$1,000, pay from school board not given; Chief of Police \$85 a month; Lieutenant of Police \$75 a month; Patrolmen each \$90 a month.

10 can month; Patrolmen each \$90 a month.

11 Engineer, \$2,000; Commissioner of Pilghways \$900; Clerk of Common Council, \$900; Treasurer, \$1,500; Controller, \$800; Clief of Police \$90; Clerk of Common Council, \$900; Treasurer, \$1,500; Controller, \$900; Clerk of Common Council, \$900; Clerk of South Set Sou

nen, \$50.

IT WILL NOT DOWN.

Capt. H. H. Kuhn on the Hastings-Delama ter Contest—The Names of the Benefi-ciaries of the Flood Fund Should by Pub-

rittsburgh Post, April 4. Henry H. Kuhn, of Johnstown, who was commissary of the State forces during the flood, is at the Seventh Avenue. He said evidences of the great disaster were well cleared away, but that every heavy storm causes alarm. "The people of Johnstown," Mr. Kuhn declared, "are not ungrateful to General Hastings. the delegates to the Republican State Convetion from Cambria county cast their votes for anyone but Hastings, they will do so in opposition to the wishes of the people. The story of how they came to be instructed for Delamater is well known. Some talk has been indulged in concerning a desire of the people to have a fair chance to express their wishes, and call another primary. The result would show whether Johnstown's people were ungrateful or not. But this probably will not be done. That rests with the Chairman of the County Committee. He is a delegate, so it is apparent why he does not want the primaries held over again.' Mr. Kuhn thinks a list of all the beneficiaries of the relief fund contributed for flood sufferers should be published. It would be only fair to the contributors, he "I lost \$3,000 by the flood and got \$745 from the fund. I am not ashamed lightning and knocked senseless. She was to have it known, and don't see why any one else should be," said he.

Alphouse Daudet, in a recent conversa described how he had been led to write his new story, " Port Tarascon, the Last Adventures of the Illustrious Tartarin," Henry James' translation of which is to begin in the June Harper. " I love " Perhaps I Tartarin," said M. Daudet. would have let him rest in his lovely town for some time to come, had not a wholly personal consideration encouraged me to start him again on his adventures. The past year has been a hard one for me I have suffered a great deal; and I was earching for a distraction from my sufferings-for one in those tasks that absorb one, and make one forget physical pain-I thought of Tartarin. Pascal forgot his neuralgia in working at mathematics; I have forgotten my rheumatism in the company of Tartarin. The Tarasconian here is perhaps indebted to me for his fame: I am indebted to him for repose, and for helping me to forget my sufferings. Ought I not to feel beholden to him?"

There are now, according to the new directory just issued, 2,234 newspapers published in the United Kingdom, of which 185 are dailies.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6, 1890. Editor of the Johnstoren Den

Mr. Harrison has been appealed to by his party associates to use his influence to stop the big row which the new tariff bill has created among the Republicans in the House. Mr. Harrison will find it a big contract should he decide to undertake it. The Massachusetts members accuse Chairman McKinley of breaking up his pledged worl to them, and say that no bill which puts a duty upon hides (this one does now) shall ever pass the House with their consent. There are a number of Republican members from other sections who are mad because their constituents were not given free carpet wools, and other raw materials and to these may be added the sugar and tobacco crowd who do not like the bill. The Re publican leaders are very uneasy over the outlook and fear to call a caucus on this bill until they can stop some of the protests, and an effort will be made, now that the bill is before the full committee, to make some changes in it. If they are not successful the bill is likely be openly opposed by enough Republicans to insure its defeat.

The bill for the admission of Idaho has been railroaded through the House.

The spasm of industry which caused the Senate to pass a resolution making 11 o'clock the hour of meeting passed off as speedily as it came on and the old hour will be resumed on Monday.

Contrary to general expectation, the Senate Judiciary Committee has reported a substitute for Senator Sherman's trust bill. It is substantially the original bill stripped of the amendments. The House Committee on the Judiciary is also making a great pretense of being engaged in considering an anti-trust bill. Notwith standing all this I think the trusts are safe so long as the Republicans control Con

The dependent pension bill has passed the Senate, and the debate upon it makes it certain that quite a number of Republicans are opposed to any other pension legislation at present. There is a plot in the House to add the Morrill service pension bill to this measure as an amendment, and if it succeeds there it may afterwards get through the Senate.

Absenteeism on the part of the Chiefs of Divisions and Bureaus in the Interior Department has become such an abuse that Secretary Noble has issued an order that no chief or other clerk shall be ab sent in the future without obtaining per-

Hamilton Shidy, the man who was given a position in the Census office as a reward for testifyir g against the postmaster at Milwaukee, by whom he was employed. has been removed from office, but the Civil Service Commissioners for whom Shidy did the dirty work, and who got him the office he has been dismissed from are still in office.

The Senate Committee seems in n hurry to report the World's Fair Bill, and will probably not do so before next week

The members of the Pan American Congress will start on their southern excur sion in about two weeks. On the 11th inst., Secretary Proctor has ordered a review of all the regular army troops stationed here and of the local militia for the pleasure of the foreigners. On the even ing of the same day the Congress will en tertain Mr. Harrison at dione

The National Association of Democra i. Clubs has established headquarters in this city, and will take a very active pat in coming Congressional campaign.

The members of the House who lost their salaries through Sillcott's defalcation were made to feel good by a decision of the Court of Claims this week that the Government was responsible for the

stolen money. The case will be appealed.

The friends of the Windom Silver Bill will try to have that measure called up for consideration by the House on the 15th inst.

Senators I dmunds and Ingalls have not spoken to each other outside of the Senate chamber for quite a long while.

From the Philadelphia Tin Petersburg, April 6 .- A curious freak of lightning during a recent storm was played on a woman named Ellen Barnes a laundress, living in the suburbs of this She had stepped to door and stood holding it aiar, watching the storm, when she was struck by the alone at the time except for a child a few months old, but a neighbor from her window saw the woman fall and, during the storm, ran to her assistance and suc ceeded in resuscitating her after some

Though unable to speak for hours she was apparently unhurt by the shock, but a part of her hair was turned a dazzling white by the electricity and killed to the very roots. A distinct line of demarcation separates the dead white hair from the living and black strands. This line does not run exactly down the middle of the head, but about an inch and a quarter to one side.

A remarkable feature of the occurrence is that the woman says that as she was struck she was conscious of a terrible pang in the side of her head, which is unchanged, and remembers no particular sensation in the other. She is inconsolable over her strange deformity, as the physicians here give her no hope that new and black hair will ever grow again on the affected side, of her head, but endeavor to comfort her by the unanimous opinion that she owes her life, and at any rate her reason, to the thickness of her locks, which prevented the brain from feeling the full force of the shock.

ANDREWS' "MAN OF VICTORY"

About Ready to Admit Defeat—Quay Dis guested With His Representatives—

guested With His Kep.
The Revolt in the East.
ttsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.
PHILADELPHIA, April 5.
Delemater and Andre 5.—The fight against Delamater and Andrews is almost

The Meadville candidate already scents defeat in the morning breezes from the Western Districts.

The story of Quay's visit to Philadel phia last week has been told, but what happened here has been kept a secret.

For three days, beginning in Washing on and ending here, Quay berated Andrews for the manner in which he had managed. Quay denounced the Cambria steal as stupid and unnecessary, and declared that the elections by county committees in Elk and Fulton counties was about as bad.

Instead of encouraging Andrews and Prince Delamater, Quay intimated very strongly that he was about ready to leave them and go over to somebody else. This talk was based on first impressions only After being in Philadelphia a day or two Quay became more savage. From all sides come bad news as to the outlook in the State. Men of all sizes and conditions politically warned the Senator that An drews must promptly retire from the Chairmanship of the State Committee, and that Delamater must run ashore in the wind until some other time.

The central counties came first with their protests. A Quay Lieutenant from Montgomery told Mr. Quay that if Delamater was nominated the Republican would lose a State Senator, five members of the Legislature and the Congressman from that district. Montgomery was said to be in a very bad humor, indeed.

Delaware leaders said that although Delamater has stolen two delegates there 'y a trick, the party as a mass was ready throw the whole combination overoard.

Huntingdon county was on hand in the person of George Orlady, who talked in a way to make the Senator sick. Within three days fifty of the party leaders came to beg Quay to pull off the Meadville crowd, All sorts of horrible contingencies were foretold, and when the Beaver states man thought he was about ready to hear tidings there came instead the whispers of disaster in Philadelphia itself.

The sturdy declaration of Mayor Fitler, that he would give up all personal ambitions to make Hastings Governor, opened Quay's eyes. Then Sheriff Leeds Quay that not a man in the Quaker City was for Delamater, and that he and James McManes were ready to break up the delegation and aid the Mayor,

In order that there may be no misunderstanding about the position of the Mayor here is a letter which His Honor sent me last night:

"1600 WALNUT STREET, "PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1890.

"Parker L. Walter:
"Dear Sir: In answer to yours permit me to say that I favor the nomination of General D. H. Hastings for Governor of this State, and believe if he is nominated he will poli the full Republican vote. "Yours truly, "Edwin H. Fitler."

The "field against Delamater" is still the cry all through the East. It looks to me as though Delamater would not get ten of the Philadelphia delegation. The rousing trocess of Indiana county has hat its effects. Other counties will take-

No move will be made in this city until next week, when S nator Quay will come here ready to make a final decision as to what he will do. In any case Hastings is certain of the support of Fitler, Leeds and McManes. P. L. W.

tast Opportunity for Washington via Penn sylvania Rattroad.

The last of the popular series of excursions to Washington, which have been successfully run by the Pennsylvania Rail oad Company during the winter and spring, is fixed for Thursday, April 24th, a date that is without doubt the most desirable that could be selected. Washing ton at that time is beginning to show all the activity of spring, and the beautiful parks in which the city abounds are verdant with shrubbery and blooming with early flowers. Congress is busy, the city is thronged with prominent people, and the actual workings of the Govern

seen to the best advantage. Excursion tickets will be sold as here tofore at \$9.00 from Pittsburgh, and proportionate rates from other stations, with the privilege of a stopover in Baltimore in either direction. These tickets will be good going on any regular train of that date, except Limited Express, and to return within ten days. In addition a special train of Pullman Parlor Cars and Day Coaches will leave Pittsburgh at 8:00 A. M., and run through to Washington.

Pleasant side trips may be made from Washington to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg and Mount Vernon at reduced lates.

The specific excursion rate from Johnstown is \$7.35, and train connecting with special will leave at 10:13 A. M.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox gave an evening reception recently to which were bidden all the friends she has in New York who are able to speak French. The conversation through the evening was carried on in the French language, and the only things about the affair which were not French were the guests and the tea, which latter was Russian. Two French teachers were engaged to be on hand, so that when the guests were disturbed with poetic thoughts which they were not able immediately to express they were supplied with the necessary words without resorting to a pocket dictionary. Whether or not the poetess intended to give notice through this entertainment that she had dropped the language of passion for the paiots of Paris is not known.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TRADE. wer Failures, Large Railroad Tonage and Heavier Foreign Trade.

R. G. Dun & Company's weekly reiew says that the first quarter of the year has passed without the financial disturbances which many saw reason to fear: with fewer failures than in the same quarter of last year, and smaller liabilities by twelve per cent.; with a larger railroad tonage than in the same quarter of any previous year, and with larger payments than ever through bankers's clearing houses outside of New York. Foreign trade has been heavier than ever for the season, and domestic consumption, while much smaller than usual in coal and in woolen and heavy winter goods, has been at the maximum in nearly all other lines

The new quarter begins with no apprehension of monetary, difficulty, with the general level of business recovering from the depression of February and with signs of improvement in many quarters, though the recourrence of failures of woolen commission and manufacturing concerns calls renewed attention to the evil effects of long credits in that department and to the unusual strain to which it has been subjected by a succession of two mild win-

The money market is no longer a centre of apprehension. Philadelphia reports noney easier, though not plenty, because of many large investments in Southern enterprises. The United States Treasury has taken in but \$70,000 more than it has paid out.

The failure of a woolen commission nouse here and a manufacturing estable lishment in Pennsylvania came just when there were signs of a better demand by, manufacturers for wool at Boston, here, and at Philadelphia. On large sales concessions are still made, but the manufacturers reason that the pending tariff bill probably prevent sales of new clip at ower than current rates, while it may give them a better market for goods.

In the iron business there is another effort at Philadelphia to create a more encouraging impression, but it is now admitted that, in spite of hopes there enter-tained, the demand for the past quarter has been slow and at receding price Philadelphia the trade is unsettled, the

drug trade fair and tobacco more active.

The number of failures during the first quarter of 1890 was 3.223, against 3,611 last year, with a decided decrease at the East, the South and in the Pacific States, but increase in the Middle and Western The aggregate of liabilities was \$37,852,968, against \$42,972,516 last year. The failures for the week number, for the United States, 189, and for Canada, seventeen, a total of 206, as compared with a total of 243 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 222, representing 187 failures in the United States and thirty-five in Canada.

NOT ANGELS IN DISGUISE.

Angels Don't Come Around Begging Cider After Dark. Murray's Magazine.

One summer evening an old farmer sat on his doorstep smoking a pire before going to bed. Presently a tramp approached and said :

"Good evening, sir."

"Good evening," answered the farmer.
"I have been walking a long distance," said the tramp, "and if you will permit me, I'll sit a few moments on your door-

All right," was the answer.

The two men tell into conversation and as the farmer discovered his guest to be an intelligent man, their talk was con tinued until a late hour.

Would you mind giving me a mug of eider?" asked the tramp at length. Not at all," said the farmer, "I will

do it with pleasure." The cider was produced and disposed of in a summary fashion, and then came the next request :

"I've travelled a good distance to-day, and I should like very much to lodge with you, if you've no objection.

"All right," answered the farmer, "I can accommodate you." Meanwhile his wife, who had long

before retired, and was listening to the No, you won't; I won't have him here. Come, husband, it's time for you

to come in and lock up.' "Madam," said the tramp seriously, turning in the direction of the voice. You should not speak so abruptly to a stranger. You might be entertaining an

angel unawares.' "I ain't a mite afraid," returned the old lady, calmly. "Angels don't come round begging cider after dark."

Union Veteran League

Encampment No. 60, Union Veteran League, was instituted on Saturday evening at Grand Army Hall, by E. F. Seanan and James R. Hutchinson, of Pittsburgh. There were twenty-five veterans burgh. There were twenty-five veterans present of the thirty-six charter members. The following are the officers: Colonel, F. H. Singer; Lieutenant Colonel, John Inglert; Major, Joseph Thomas; O. D., C. C. Headrick; Q. M. John Berry; Chaplain, W. H. Fredericks; Surgeon, Alf. Heslop; Advisory Committee, Jacob Higgins; Adjutant, Samuel Masters; O. G., Jno. T. Bricker; S. M., L. G. Howard; Q., M. S., Robert Parsons; G. B., Gill Penrod; Drummer, A. G. Fockler.

Lack of work is felt so keenly by the laboring classes of Italy that the government is calling upon property owners to devise some employment for the unoccur-

New Mexico polls 30,000 votes. The highest vote ever cast in Wyoming was 18,000. Last election it was 6,200. But Wyoming is Republican and gets in, New Mexico is Democratic and stays out.