

GREAT LANDLORDS.

ASTOR PROPERTY IN NEW YORK WORTH NEARLY \$200,000,000.

There is no sentiment in the management of this vast property—tenants must face the music—Not very prescriptive and wait for others to lead.

We are all inclined to regard the great American landlord with disfavor. He is associated in our minds with the idea of high rents, demanded the instant they are due, with unfulfilled promises as to repairs and little improvements that would add so much to our comfort and with many other small annoyances that make him the man terrible, the man unfaithful, the man hostile.

Through the obscurity of these prejudices it is doubtful if many of us see him clearly or judge him fairly. According as we are near moving day or not and as we secure repairs we are apt to regard him as a very disagreeable person, indeed, with few of the higher human attributes or else the reverse, and in the meantime we pay rent and tolerate him because his finances are better than the law protects him.

Perhaps the best example of the American landlord is Astor, or rather the Astors. The interests of this famous New York family are so numerous and so extensive, so widely distributed and so varied in character, that as landlords they hold over all classes of city, occupying every kind of structure. Then, too, the Astors are typical in that no sentiment enters into the management of their properties, and, after all, this is true of the management of most real estate in this city.

As landlords the Astors demand the market rate for rents, and they demand the first of every month or quarter, as the case may be. Sooner than make material concessions in the amount to be paid on a lease the Astors will allow a house to remain vacant, not one season or year only, but two, three or more years, and if then a good tenant would be an excellent commercial directory, far more reliable within the limited sphere, perhaps, than anything ever attempted in this city. Ninety-five per cent of the persons whose names are on their pay roll the rent they agreed to pay on the first of every month. Those on their rolls who do not disappear when the rent is due are up or before it is due. The Astors are not hard landlords, but they are very businesslike, and they are very prudent, and they are very fair, and they are very generous, and they are very kind, and they are very good.

Through of Dutch stock the Astors have no feeling of friendship for the liquor traffic. The saloon keeper is not wanted even at the high rates he offers, and neither is any other sort of tenant who is likely to clash with the police. Every time to time, of course, persons bring favor with the authorities creep into Astor properties, but when discovered they are ousted as quickly and as completely as possible.

So, to sum up, the Astors are the owners of the bulk of the great real estate holdings in New York City. They are the managers of the vast property which they own. They are the landlords of the city. They are the great power in the city. They are the great wealth of the city. They are the great influence of the city. They are the great name of the city. They are the great honor of the city. They are the great glory of the city. They are the great pride of the city. They are the great joy of the city. They are the great love of the city. They are the great hope of the city. They are the great dream of the city. They are the great future of the city. They are the great destiny of the city. They are the great fate of the city. They are the great fortune of the city. They are the great power of the city. They are the great wealth of the city. They are the great influence of the city. They are the great name of the city. They are the great honor of the city. They are the great glory of the city. They are the great pride of the city. They are the great joy of the city. They are the great love of the city. They are the great hope of the city. They are the great dream of the city. They are the great future of the city. They are the great destiny of the city. They are the great fate of the city. They are the great fortune of the city.

CAUGHT A WALKING FISH.

It Had No Gills, but Had Four Legs and Knew How to Use Them.

Frank Davoy, the photographer, is the possessor of a very strange fish, which after having exhibited to a number of friends while still alive he put into alcohol to keep. The fish is known to some people here, but is quite rare. Its home is in the deep water, and if the story told by the Chinaman who produced it—namely, that the catch was made in comparatively shallow water just outside of the harbor—is to be depended on the occurrence is indeed unusual.

It is about three inches in length and when alive was of a bright yellow hue, with spots of black here and there. Its mouth is quite large, and the part of the body nearest its correspondingly large eye tapers off to a small tail, but the peculiar part is that there are no gills or what are popularly known as such. Where these should be the skin is just as it is all over the body. At a distance of about half an inch and protruding from the belly near the central part are what might be called arms or legs. They are jointed and have some ten very fine claws. These, together with another pair farther anterior, the fish, when alive, used to walk about with on the bottom of the jar in which it was contained.

It would show fight instantly when approached and gave every sign of being endowed with the spirit of the enterprising trader, snapping its mouth and teeth, elevating a sharp, knife-like appendage on the top of its nose and sending two currents of water from holes or false gills just back of the large, arm-like appendages mentioned above.

When the fish was killed and placed in alcohol, the bright yellow disappeared entirely and left in its place a whitish color.—Pacific Commercial Advertiser.

DIPLOMACY.

The Astor Mayor Knows How to Help Along His Own Town.

A number of indignant citizens had filed into the office of the mayor of a small but progressive town.

"We called," said the spokesman of the party, "to see about your announcement that you would fight to the bitter end the proposal of those two railroad companies to lay tracks so as to connect."

"Well," was the reply, "what of it?"

"You don't deny saying it, then?"

"Certainly not."

"And yet you call yourself a wide awake man, competent to look after the interests of an ambitious community like this?"

"I am doing my best to deserve approval."

"Don't you realize that the junction of those two roads is one of the best things that could happen to this city?"

"Certainly."

"And yet you are doing your best to stop it?"

"The mayor reflected for a few minutes and then said:

"Gentlemen, you will keep a secret?"

"If it is nothing detrimental to the city's interest."

"Well, I can just as well admit to have that work done as you are, but you know how they usually go about such things. If we let them alone, they'll begin work about the last of November, leave things torn up all winter and not finish before next summer is half over. Now, if they have really determined to make this improvement, my saying I disapprove of it won't change them, but it will have one effect—it'll put them on their heels. They'll get together a gang of men some night and put them to work with lanterns and rub the job through so fast that there won't be any interruption of traffic whatever."

Washington Star.

Wouldn't stand it.

The uniformed guard at the entrance of the Field Columbian museum stopped the man in the brown suit who was leaning against the iron railing.

"What do you take that man in the brown suit for?"

"Why he's demanded the other."

"It's against the rules. You'll have to stand back of that window."

"What will that cost?"

"It will cost you a cent."

The man in the brown suit hesitated.

IN THE LONG AGO.

When the St. Louis Spaniards Marched Against the Michigan English.

A Spanish army came to Chicago in the long ago. The minor details of it and the finer statements reasons of it are hidden in the mists of the Escurial along with tons of other documents that will never see the light again. But we know that those men of war marched over the Illinois prairie, and that they were sent to increase the dominions of their sovereigns.

By the treaty of Paris, signed in 1763, France ceded to Spain all of that vast territory known as Louisiana, which stretched from the mouth of the Mississippi to the Canadian line. In 1781 Great Britain was at war with the United States, Spain, Holland and France. St. Louis was a Spanish town, and English officers attacked it at the head of 1,500 Indians. They were defeated with little trouble and retreated.

In revenge the Spanish commander at St. Louis, which his people called "San Luis de Villalonga," laid a raid against the British post of St. Joseph. It was a fort or outpost, located at a point two miles from the present city of Benton Harbor, Mich., and 60 miles northwest of Chicago across the lake. The force began its long, difficult and dangerous journey on Jan. 23, 1781. They estimated the distance at 230 leagues or 460 miles, and subsequent surveys have proved that they were remarkably good guessers. It was offered by Captain Eugenio Parre, commanding, and Lieutenant Carlos Tacon, the interpreter was Luis Chevalier, Chiefs Electo and Nequeno led the 40 Indians. There were 65 Spanish volunteers, in all 130 men, selected with special reference to their ability to withstand the arduous journey.

They marched up the Mississippi river, crossed along the track of the French explorers and voyagers. The route took them up the Illinois river past Fort Creve Coeur (Peoria) to old Fort St. Louis (Starved Rock). Here they planted the blood stained banner of Araucan and Castile. A century before from the rocky eminence of Starved Rock looked down the river to the Gulf of Mexico. Subsequently the British flag had waved over it. Now Old Glory waves there in peace and beauty.

Parre's force toiled in snow and ice to the junction of the Kankakee and Desplaine rivers. They reached St. Joseph on the 23rd of February, and found the lake at its southern edge. They found it a desolate region of swamps and sand dunes. Thence they marched to their destination.

The small garrison of St. Joseph fled to the woods at their approach. All of the stores fell into the hands of the invaders. They proclaimed the sovereignty of Spain over this section and divided the stores. After resting some days they began their return march over the former route. They reached St. Louis in safety after a march of 400 miles nearly 1,000 miles through a hostile country. They had few casualties and gathered much plunder.—Chicago Chronicle.

Atlantic Current.

It is an interesting fact in the records of scientific progress that the United States navy has for a long time past been dropping bottles overboard in the Atlantic ocean at the Azores, in deep water along the coast of Spain and from the Madeira and the Canaries southward along the coast of Africa and toward along these bottles that have been recovered have been found on the coast of South America, on the Antilles, and some of them as far west as the mouth of the Rio Grande, suggests the inference that every buoyant object which has been dropped into the ocean during the present geological epoch by volcanic or historic landmarks, Portuguese or African has found its way to America and been stranded somewhere between the north parallel south and the tropical parallel north. In the northern part of the Atlantic ocean the currents flow from Europe and America to the south. In the Pacific ocean the daily ebb and flow on the west coast of America from about St. Elias southward leads proceeded from about the tropical parallel north, in the vicinity of the Malay peninsula and among the islands there, eastward through the China sea and the Japanese sea to pick up matter designed for the western hemisphere.

Barrel Case.

The name of liquor is given to a new invention, said to be a most valuable. This gas, as described in inventors' list, and originated by H. Hoer of Paris of Manufacture Italy, is obtained as follows: Lime as pure as possible is employed as a base, ordinary and calcium carbonate being added and parts of the mixture ready for use consisting of 800 of gasoline, 30 of cephaline and 30 of calcium carbonate—and there is said to be no liability of explosion by mixing with air. No heating of water and no special burner is needed. One thousand parts of the mixture give 600 parts of gas, and the presence of 30 millions of water, and the photometric intensity of the flame is stated to be 30 candle power, while the same amount of calcium carbide employed singly would give only 3 candle power. Thus, it is asserted, the new gas at all per cent is more than twice as bright as equal cost it will give half as much more light.

An Uttering Barometer.

The advertising columns of legitimate newspapers are now regarded by the more intelligent and thrifty portion of the public as an unerring barometer of the character, energy and success of business men, and those who fail to appreciate the now universally accepted method of reaching the people must fall behind in the race for business profits.—Philadelphia Times.

Beech Creek Railroad.

N. Y. O. & S. R. R. C. Lines.

Head Up	Head Down
Exp. Mail	Exp.
No. 70 No. 66	No. 30 No. 26

Time	Station	Time	Station
7:30 A.M.	Patton	4:45 P.M.	Patton
8:00 A.M.	Waverly	4:15 P.M.	Waverly
8:30 A.M.	Mason	3:45 P.M.	Mason
9:00 A.M.	Clarksville	3:15 P.M.	Clarksville
9:30 A.M.	Rocky Hill	2:45 P.M.	Rocky Hill
10:00 A.M.	Bellevue	2:15 P.M.	Bellevue
10:30 A.M.	Bellevue	1:45 P.M.	Bellevue
11:00 A.M.	Bellevue	1:15 P.M.	Bellevue

Allegheny Valley Railway.

in effect May 16, 1897.

Low Grade Division, A. V. R. Y.

WEST BOUND		EAST BOUND	
Station	Time	Station	Time
Pittsburg	7:30 A.M.	Allegheny	8:15 A.M.
Red Bank	8:00 A.M.	Allegheny	9:00 A.M.
New Bedford	8:30 A.M.	Allegheny	9:45 A.M.
Brookville	9:00 A.M.	Allegheny	10:30 A.M.
Fuller	9:30 A.M.	Allegheny	11:15 A.M.
Bellevue	10:00 A.M.	Allegheny	12:00 P.M.
Rocky Hill	10:30 A.M.	Allegheny	12:45 P.M.
Bellevue	11:00 A.M.	Allegheny	1:30 P.M.
Fuller	11:30 A.M.	Allegheny	2:15 P.M.
Brookville	12:00 P.M.	Allegheny	3:00 P.M.
New Bedford	12:30 P.M.	Allegheny	3:45 P.M.
Red Bank	1:00 P.M.	Allegheny	4:30 P.M.
Pittsburg	1:30 P.M.	Allegheny	5:15 P.M.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

IN EFFECT AUGUST 1, 1897.

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division

Station	Time	Station	Time
9:10 A.M.	Train 1, week days, for	10:30 P.M.	Train 4, week days, for
10:30 A.M.	Train 2, week days, for	11:55 P.M.	Train 5, week days, for
11:55 A.M.	Train 3, week days, for	1:20 A.M.	Train 6, week days, for

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Ry.

C. & M. Division.

WEST BOUND		EAST BOUND	
Station	Time	Station	Time
8:30 A.M.	Patton	4:45 P.M.	Patton
9:00 A.M.	Waverly	4:15 P.M.	Waverly
9:30 A.M.	Mason	3:45 P.M.	Mason
10:00 A.M.	Clarksville	3:15 P.M.	Clarksville
10:30 A.M.	Rocky Hill	2:45 P.M.	Rocky Hill
11:00 A.M.	Bellevue	2:15 P.M.	Bellevue
11:30 A.M.	Bellevue	1:45 P.M.	Bellevue
12:00 P.M.	Bellevue	1:15 P.M.	Bellevue

Ridgway and Clearfield R.R.

WEEK DAYS.

Station	Time	Station	Time
8:30 A.M.	Renovo	5:00 P.M.	Renovo
9:00 A.M.	Northwood	4:30 P.M.	Northwood
9:30 A.M.	Kempston	4:00 P.M.	Kempston
10:00 A.M.	st. Marys	3:30 P.M.	st. Marys

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Ry.

Local Time Table in Effect June 7, 1897.

EAST BOUND		WEST BOUND	
Station	Time	Station	Time
7:30 A.M.	Patton	5:00 P.M.	Patton
8:00 A.M.	Waverly	4:30 P.M.	Waverly
8:30 A.M.	Mason	4:00 P.M.	Mason
9:00 A.M.	Clarksville	3:30 P.M.	Clarksville
9:30 A.M.	Rocky Hill	3:00 P.M.	Rocky Hill
10:00 A.M.	Bellevue	2:30 P.M.	Bellevue
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Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Ry.

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