

The World
JOSEPH PULITZER.
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345,468
WORLD PER DAY.
Unimpeachable Testimony.
MAY 7TH, 1889.
AFTER a thorough examination of the Circulation Books, Press and Mail Room Reports, and New York Accounts of the NEW YORK WORLD, the following results were ascertained: The circulation of the NEW YORK WORLD, as shown by the Circulation Books, Press and Mail Room Reports, and New York Accounts, is as follows: Daily, 345,468; Weekly, 2,316,240; Monthly, 7,909,680; Quarterly, 31,638,720; Annually, 381,681,760.

A SIMPLE PROBLEM:
1) 10,709,520 (345,468)
AVERAGE DAILY CIRCULATION DURING JULY, 1889.
345,468
AVERAGE DAILY CIRCULATION DURING JULY, 1889.
354,861

TO ADVERTISERS.
The rates for advertising in the Daily World do not apply to the evening edition. Nor do the rates of that issue apply to the morning edition.

Somebody committed a penitentiary offense in the Flack divorce proceedings. The pressing duty of the court is to find out who it was.

It is perfectly safe to say that Mr. Hammond "wishes he hadn't" appointed TANNER to be Commissioner of Pensions. That terrible mouth of the Corporal threatens to engulf the Administration.

The bitter war of words which Dr. SAYRE and Dr. HAMMOND are waging in the newspapers is in the highest— or should we say the lowest?—degree unbecoming to both of them. Gentlemen should never descend to Billingsgate, and physicians should not be gentlemen.

Why should Gen. SHERMAN be at the trouble to explain the strategy of his "march to the sea" in answer to questions and criticisms? The test of merit in military operations is their success, and nobody has ever doubted that the march to the sea was successful.

Resignation is official suicide. And, in the words of DANIEL WEBSTER, "suicide is confession." Now that NATHANIEL JARVIS has confessed by resigning, it will be in order for some of the natural sympathizers with rogues to bring out their sneer at "trial by newspaper."

Union and who ought to be too proud now, after their voluntary services, to become ex-pat-facto mercenaries, as those do who, without need for it, apply for and take pensions from the Government." The trouble is that Senator MANDERSON has not been too proud to ask and take a back-pay pension grab, though he is a United States Senator and a rich man. The editor of the Ledger declines to feel respect for such a mercenary, and so do other high-minded men.

A REAL WORLD'S FAIR.
The location of the World's Fair in New York will attract to the Exposition a far larger attendance of exhibitors and visitors from foreign countries than could be expected if any other city in the United States should be selected. For this, if for no other reasons, New York's claim should be cheerfully conceded.

Some people have inconsiderately said, "This is an American affair and we do not need any assistance from foreigners." But because it is an American affair it is the more desirable that it should be made instrumental in bringing to the knowledge of foreigners the wonderful resources and progress of the United States, as well as in familiarizing our own people with the advancement made by other nations.

Every manufacturer, every inventor, every artificer, every mechanic in the land is interested in making the Exposition a "World's" Fair in fact as well as in name. Not many years ago Europe was wistfully blind to the progress of America in all that makes a nation prosperous and great. Even now the commanding position of the United States is not properly understood abroad. It is to the material interest of America that every foreign country shall learn from the great Exposition how inexhaustible and varied are our resources and how remarkable the energy, enterprise and genius of our people.

When foreign exhibitors can lay down their goods at the very doors of our Exposition without any further expense or trouble than the ocean transportation, few nations will be unrepresented. Located in New York the World's Fair will be the World's Wonder.

THE FLACK DIVORCE PAPERS.
We accept as a high tribute to the ideas and the enterprise of THE WORLD the action of our esteemed contemporaries of the morning press in suppressing in their account of the procurement of the papers in the Flack divorce case all acknowledgment of the fact that this public service was conceived and rendered wholly by THE WORLD.

The great circulation of THE WORLD renders it quite impossible for our generous and appreciative neighbors to keep from the public any news which THE WORLD has printed. And the full statement of the proceedings before Judge ALLEN, embodying the application and affidavit of THE WORLD's attorney and the order of the Judge granting permission to JAMES F. GRAHAM or his attorney to inspect and copy the record of judgment of divorce and all papers in any manner appertaining thereto," published in our columns yesterday, acquainted the public with the real facts in the case, so that neither suppression nor lying would mislead the people.

One journal, however—it is scarcely necessary to name the Herald as the offender—had the hardihood to claim that the order (which it took good care not to print) was issued upon its solicitation and given to its representative. A more mendacious job of lying was never done in a New York newspaper. The idea of the application originated with THE WORLD. It was carried out by THE WORLD. The order was granted to the city editor of THE WORLD, as the fac-simile copy in another column attests, and the other newspapers had access to the documents through the courtesy of THE WORLD.

We trust that they are satisfied with the use they made of it.

TO THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.
The World has dragged the official records of the Flack case to light and published them in full. We do not see how the Court of Common Pleas can consent to rest the matter at this point without making searching inquiry into the facts which the papers reveal.

The first thing made plain by them is that there was a conspiracy to deceive the court and secure a fraudulent decree from it, and the indications are unmistakable that certain officers of the court itself were the most active parties to this conspiracy. Surely the court must call these men to account.

The second point made clear is that there has been a deal of false swearing and false official certification, into which the court is bound to inquire if it intends to go on respecting itself.

Mrs. FLACK's signature appears at the bottom of two documents. Who put it there? She declares that she did not.

gave any testimony at all is true, then MIKES lied in a report made under sanction of an oath. Will the court neglect to question him about that matter?

Again, in Judge BOOKSTAVEN's order confirming the referee's report it is officially declared that the order is made "on motion of BENJAMIN WRIGHT, plaintiff's attorney." Mr. WRIGHT has made affidavit that he never appeared in the case, never made any motions concerning it and knew nothing of its progress after he signed the preliminary papers. Does not Judge BOOKSTAVEN owe it to the court, to the public whose servant he is and to himself to explain how this thing came about?

Gentlemen Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, without further specification it must be plain to you that your court has been drawn into a very foul entanglement from which you alone can free it, and you only by an immediate, searching and relentless inquiry into all the facts with the purpose of punishing the guilty as they deserve. You have done well in ridding your court of JARVIS. Will you not now look after those who "imposed on it" in the Flack case?

JARVIS RESIGNS.
NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR. has resigned the office of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, from which he ought to have been ejected years ago in disgrace.

He goes simply because THE WORLD'S detailed exposure of his shameful misconduct and its persistent demand for his removal have made him too heavy a burden of disgrace for any court to bear. And thus is added another example of the capacity for public service possessed by a fearless, independent newspaper which does not hesitate to expose wrong whenever its exposure is necessary to the good repute and the well-being of the community.

But how about JAMES A. FLACK? He still remains Sheriff, though the exposure of the facts in his recent divorce suit makes his continuance in office a public scandal. How long shall we have to wait for his retirement?

MOBE EDUCATION.
And now it is the protected glass manufacturers who are combining to get what they paid for in contributing to the Republican campaign fund to secure "four years more" of high bounties.

According to that friendly authority, the Tribune, "a large number of glass manufacturers have formed a Trust under the name of the United Glass Company, whose object is to cheapen the production of all varieties of glass." And "it has begun by announcing a reduction in wages of 15 per cent., to begin Sept. 1st."

Is this the feast to which the glassworkers were invited when they marched in procession shouting for "no free trade," and bearing banners with the motto "Protection and High Wages?"

The glass manufacturers enjoy the protection of duties ranging from 60 to 108 per cent.—many of them prohibitory. Having secured, as they suppose, "four years more" of control of the home market, they combine to put down wages with one hand and to raise prices with the other. This is "protection" with a vengeance.

We rather think there will be a rattling of broken glass in the next election.

THE INVENTOR'S GENIUS.
A recent interview with EDISON, in which "the wizard" described his method of developing and perfecting an invention, goes far towards justifying the definition which holds that "Genius is only great patience."

The reproduction of aspirate sounds has been the weak point of the graphophone. Says Mr. Edison:

For seven months I worked from eighteen to twenty hours a day upon the single sound "specie." I would say to the instrument "specie," and it would always say "specie," and I couldn't make it say anything else. It was enough to make me crazy. But I stuck to it until I succeeded, and now you can read a thousand words of a newspaper at the rate of 150 words a minute, and the instrument will repeat them to you without an omission. You can imagine the difficulty of the task that I accomplished when I tell you that the impressions made upon the cylinder are not more than one-thirtieth part of an inch in depth, and are completely invisible even with the aid of a microscope.

Not only is accuracy thus secured, but with his latest machines the inventor says he can obtain "a sound powerful enough to reproduce a speech that can be heard perfectly by a large audience."

Of course the germ of the phonograph, as of all great inventions, was an inspiration—the happy thought of a mind endowed at birth with the peculiar combination of imagination and causation required to conceive and to "think out" a contrivance for doing an entirely new thing, or an old thing in a new way. But the development of the idea is due to that practical side of genius, "great patience."

The reason why so many discoveries and inventions are failures is because their originators lack this habit or capacity.

Real thinking is the hardest work in the world, and that is the reason, probably, why there is so little of it done.

contributed for this purpose? The fame and the memory of GRANT are matters of National, not of merely local concern.

The eminent Republican statesman and financier who perpetuated a surplus by refusing to reduce taxes, and then engineered a bond corner to squeeze big premiums out of the Government, appears to have failed for the present in the latter scheme. But all the same the proper place for the surplus is in the pockets of the men who earned it.

It is soberly announced in the navy news, quite as a matter of course, that "the Galeña is still in the outer harbor at New York, waiting for the expected storm to go by before sailing for Hayti." With the new cruisers taking their trial trips in the bays to slum exposure, and the other war-ships hiding behind a headland to avoid an "expected storm," our navy must strike terror to foreign nations.

Mr. THOMAS G. SHEARMAN estimates that there are 31,000 persons in this country who own three-fifths of the total wealth of the country. The fact would be less evilly significant if such men usually refrained from attempts to make their wealth a controlling political force.

President HARRISON's Collector of Customs in Vermont has called for the resignation of all Democrats in his office. This would be a fine text for one of Senator EDMONDS's ponderous magazine homilies on Civil-Service Reform.

SEVERAL TIMES OF LATE the press has told of the downfall of men who gave way to the seductions of newspaper "tips" on horse-races, and who, in consequence, were weaklings and might have gambled if not tempted by the predictions of their favorite journals, but the fact remains that the newspaper "tip" is a snare as dangerous as it is prevalent. When contrasted with a biblical quotation on the editorial page these "tips" seem especially obnoxious.

THE FACT that President HARRISON refused to kiss a baby in Maine but smacked one in Ohio indicates a curious independence on his part. Does he think that he can with impunity thus smother the infants of one section and honor those of another? Is he not President of the country at large? But perhaps he bases his defense on the fact that a gubernatorial contest is now impending in Ohio?

THE AMERICAN CONSUL at Flamen, Germany, sends word to the State Department that the American hog is still a victim of ROSMANN'S aggressiveness. This will again stir up the rage of Chicago's four hundred.

EDISON COMPLAINS that, do what he will, he cannot teach the graphophone not to drop its ink. Will this limit its commercial value in England?

THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT has again sentenced Mr. O'BRIEN to prison, doubtless with the intention of capturing his Fall trousers.

THE FINAL OUTCOME of the fashionable bathing-suit this season is practically a nude departure.

LIFE: The only thing which beats a good wife is a bad husband. Rochester Budget: Can a chiropodist extract a corn from a mistletoe? Merchant Traveler: A lawyer depends on words; the real estate man on deeds.

Boston Herald: The complaint is renewed that we have no National air, but we have lots of wind. Boston Courier: It is when a man is in the iron grip of poverty that his clothes begin to get rusty.

Trip Press: A dealer in perfumery knows a sweet scent when he sees it and noses it when he smells it. Washington Capital: The waiter girl is different from a poet. She is not born; she is made.

Munsey's Weekly: Constant reader is informed that an any line is not necessarily run altogether on wind. New Orleans Picayune: Thomas A. Edison rarely sleeps more than four hours a day. The balance of his sleep he gets at night. He is a wonderful man.

Always Working for the People. Philadelphia Ledger, New York Letter: The World performed an important service for the public to-day in forcing the Court to permit the papers in the bogus Flack divorce case to be copied for publication. Since Judge Bookstaver declared that he had been deceived and that a great wrong had been committed there has not been a particle of justification for keeping the papers in the case secret. It was due to the public that the record should be laid open. As neither Bench nor Bar seemed disposed to move in the matter, a newspaper man takes hold of the case and attains the object desired. It was the newspapers that opened the way for the overthrow of Tweed, and it is the newspapers again which have inch by inch forced the disclosures in the Flack case.

Dodded with Pitch. From the Trip Press: The New York World of yesterday prints a felicitous caricature representing Speaker Colquhoun walking the plank because the party deemed it would be unwise to amend him. He should be made to do so. The man with the stomach of the ceiling scandal upon their garments ought not to be nominated for office by either party. Officials must be taught that they cannot dabble in jobbery, and with dirty fingers return to their constituents and receive remunerations. Those who were in any way identified with this miserable scandal ought to be subjected to a probationary period in private station for at least a year or two, and not come forward again until they shall give substantial evidences of reformation.

Mice in the Meat Tub. From the Boston Herald: Tammer boasts of the amendment he is to bring upon Congress by the extent of his calls for money from the Treasury. Seriously, did the Grand Duke of Gerolstein itself ever furnish such parodies of men in public life as our nation is now affording at the Pension Office and the Post-Office?

Illustrated Advice. From the Boston Herald: If that Washington Metemorphosis is to be an exhibition in 1892 New York has got to just "hump herself." This is not slang. She must hump herself so—

PERSONAL AND PERTINENT.

The Prince of Wales, though many times a colonel, is obliged to pay more attention to his regiment than his regiments.

Edwin Arnold, the English poet, will be a guest of the President of Harvard for a while during his sojourn in this country.

Eighty years ago Tennyson, Darwin, Gladstone, Lincoln, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Edgar Allan Poe and Lord Houghton were born. 1809 was a great year.

Gen. H. B. Kenney, Adjutant-General of Delaware, is a tall, handsome young man who practices law at Dover. He has been a member of the Bar only six years, but has the largest practice in Kent County. He had an opportunity to go to Congress, but refused it.

Miss Sawyer, who works with a typewriter in the interests of President Harrison, is one of the successes of the Administration. It is said that she has been of more assistance to the President than any clerk in his employ. She is a rapid worker and can copy on her machine 120 letters a day.

A. N. Eslinger, of Dillsburg, Pa., lives in Boss Quay's birthplace. The old log house in which the Senator was born is still standing, and Eslinger has some papers made from the house. He is not one to Quay. Eslinger has just been appointed Postmaster of the borough. Who says a politician never has a large lump of sentiment?

Secretary Halford can take no action in regard to the use by a cigarette firm of a photograph purporting to be that of his daughter Jeannette. The picture is not Miss Halford's, but is evidently an idealistic head to which the (unconscious) thought of the fact that the great deal of the private Secretary's daughter.

In the Grand View Cemetery, above Kernville, opposite Johnstown, Pa., is a row of six graves, at the head of which is a white bench bearing this inscription: Here lie James Swann, his wife and four children, drowned on May 31 by the South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club.

The death of Mrs. William Reed Lewis, wife of the American Consul at Tangier, Morocco, recalls a romantic story. Consul Reed, who died in 1870, had been married to a young girl, the daughter of a French nobleman, who was the daughter of Benjamin F. Duane, a comic recitator. Francis Lewis, father of the Consul, had no objection to the girl, but disliked her father's occupation. Young Lewis married her and struggled against poverty for a long time. At last he obtained a position on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and finally offered a Commission by Secretary Bayard. His wife was a direct descendant of Benjamin Franklin.

It is said that Boss Quay has promised to support State Senator Delamater for Governor of Pennsylvania. Says the Philadelphia Record: "Delamater is rich and stable. His wife is as ambitious as the handsome young Senator. Mrs. Delamater is related to the Paynes, of Standard Oil fame, and their political connections are for the Senator and for Quay if he will only help Mr. Delamater. Quay proposes to cultivate the Paynes and the great influence of the Standard Oil Company. In return for his aid in making Delamater Governor the latter will maintain the family in the Presidential race are indeed chattering."

HE SHOULD HAVE REMAINED THIN. Why Mr. Miller Sues the Atlantic and Pacific for \$10,000.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—John H. Miller, a robust Michiganian, is suing the Atlantic and Pacific Railway for \$10,000 damages. The Company to-day secured a removal of the suit to the Federal Court. Miller's health was very bad last year, and he concluded to spend the Summer in the Southwest and come back when the leaves began to turn. The ticket he purchased was open from April until November, but was not transferable. Written on one of the coupons was a description of Miller which, among other details, mentioned him as tall and slim, with black mustache.

Arrived in New Mexico, Miller bought a bronco and a cowboy's outfit and for six months he lived the life of a cowboy. He had gained 100 pounds, and he thought it was time to return to his wife home in Michigan. He took the train of the Atlantic and Pacific at Albuquerque, and at Barstow he filled out his ticket and handed it to the conductor. The latter looked at Miller's 200 pounds of flesh and "sized up" his fat heard of six months' growth. "That's what it is," was Miller's reply. "It's your name John H. Miller," he inquired.

"Well, you ain't the man that's described here." When it dawned upon Mr. Miller that he should have remained thin and discouraged the growth of anything but a black mustache. He understood, but he was too fat to do anything. He betrayed the amount of confidence of his own identity necessary to satisfy the conductor. In a few minutes the conductor had the ticket and Miller was on his way. The conductor got the ticket and Miller got back home and sued the Company for \$10,000.

A Generous Compromise. From the San Francisco Alta: Now, here is a compromise. Christopher Columbus is 1492 just as much as North America was, and "I yim" she has just as good right to have the Exposition of 1892. Buenos Ayres, about the smartest city, and in the smartest country down there, is a candidate, and makes more noise than New York and more than all the rest of the world.

Too Much of a Good Thing. From the Christian Register: That they have claims in Washington Territory twelve inches long is quite true, but they are neither playful nor loquacious, and as an article of diet are not conducive to calm repose.

A Merry Jest. From the Boston Herald: Full care, begone, away! We haven't time for many a day. Who'd care who he could stare for, naught—Stavation's worth being clearly bought! Too long are we of just and joke. At lack of bread and meat to crank—A quarrel, was the honest boys. We ruzzled miners of Illinois!

Lives there a man who would die From sheer abject poverty? Lives there a "sturdy, well-protected," Poverty-stricken, poor, neglected Wretch who'd not rather be a slave Than taken rich benefits "Free Trade"? Hurrah, we are the jolly boys, We starving miners of Illinois!

True, we can't earn our bread; but why, For such a trade, should we die? True, our dear wives and children fade Before our eyes, but to re-erode Us that we're not "protected Sons of Freedom," neither god nor guru Nor all Democracy's foul joys Suffice! We're all right, aren't we, boys?

The doctors come and go, the hearse, Waits for the sufferer who is "worse," But, because of lack of bread—Oh, shame, that such a thing be said! The graveyards fatten over the hill While we grow thinner, pier still—Hurrah, we are the jolly boys, We "rugged miners of Illinois!"

W. J. P. New York, Aug. 26.

TRACTS' OLD COMRADES-IN-ARMS.

They Welcome the Secretary of the Navy to Their Annual Reunion. (SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.)

OWSON, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The survivors of the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment of Volunteers, which was organized by Gen. B. F. Tracy and mustered into service Aug. 27, 1862, under his command, held their annual reunion to-day at the Newark Valley, front ponds, miles north of the headquarters of the regiment, assembled from this and the adjacent counties and prepared to give their old-time Colonel, Secretary of the Navy Tracy, a rousing welcome. Secretary Tracy arrived from Newport by way of New York at 4 o'clock this morning. The station, in spite of the unseasonable hour, was crowded and an enthusiastic reception was tendered the Secretary, who went on to the Always House, where he was joined by Mrs. Tracy, Frank B. Tracy and Gen. and Mrs. Isaac S. Catlin.

At 10 o'clock accompanied by Mrs. Tracy, the Secretary started for the front ponds. Gen. and Mrs. Catlin followed him twenty minutes later. At the village of Newark Valley the carriage were met by a delegation from the regiment, accompanied by a band and drum corps, and the Secretary, with those around a flag, were escorted to the temporary platform that had been erected by the speakers. The program was opened with a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Fildworth, of Newark Valley, who was followed by the reading of the more stirring incidents in the history of their period of active service. He dwelt particularly on the fact that the regiment was organized just after the news of a severe defeat had reached the North and when success was thought to be in the hands of the Confederacy.

Gen. Catlin spoke when Secretary Tracy had finished his remarks. He said that the "energy that made it possible for Gen. Tracy to lead his regiment into the hands of the North and the One Hundred and Ninety-seventh New York State Volunteers, in thirty-three days, would some times, will be a good thing for our navy."

Dinner in the pavilion followed the speeches. The Secretary then delivered a most interesting address, the Secretary returned to Owego. Secretary Tracy will remain over night at the Always House, and will leave for Washington to-morrow afternoon.

"CLAIM NO. 425."

Gen. Lew Wallace Himself Billed Mexico's Government for \$25,000. (SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Gen. Lew Wallace's story of his secret mission to Mexico during the late war, as printed in to-day's WORLD, was read here with great interest. In speaking of it, Col. Haswell, Chief of the Bureau of Archives of the State Department, who has been in the Department two or four years, said to THE WORLD correspondent: "Gen. Wallace's story is undoubtedly true in every detail, though there is not a scrap of evidence on file in this Department to show the character of his instructions. As he says, he was sent to Mexico without the knowledge of Secretary Seward, and his mission was largely military rather than diplomatic. The important results of his work, however, are registered in the Department in no uncertain way. The issue of bonds of which he speaks in payment for the purchase of agents and munitions of war made the governments of the United States and Mexico no longer enemies, but friends. Gen. Wallace says, 'we used to pay debts with, and when they matured they proved a great embarrassment to the Government. Many holders of the bonds laid their cases before the Mexican and American governments. The result was that the claims were adjudicated de novo. The record shows that Herman Sturm, who was selected by the Mexican Government to purchase a sort of purchasing agent, himself appealed to this commission to settle his claim, for which he had been paid \$25,000. The result was that the claims were paid. In examining the list of claims adjudicated by the Mexican and American Commission THE WORLD correspondent happened upon this entry: Claim Number 425.—Filed by Lew Wallace for compensation for his services as far as the State Government in 1855 and 1856, \$25,000.

According to the evidence this claim was the largest of the kind, and the Secretary of State appears to have been unable to agree upon it, and accordingly referred it to an umpire, who referred it to the Commission. The umpire's report appears to have been in favor of the claimant, but it is said that Gen. Wallace afterwards placed the claim in the hands of a private agent, who secured the payment of the claim from the Mexican Government. It is understood that the services referred to were those of the war correspondent, Gen. Wallace. The difficulty encountered was in securing their payment."

An Ineradicable Secret. (From the Philadelphia Record.) The prolonged silence of Secretary Blaine on the Behring Sea question is very perplexing to the public. It is not a question of which the Secretary will take, and hence their embarrassment. If he would only come out frankly and say that the Government has a right of exclusive jurisdiction over all that part of the Pacific Ocean called Behring Sea he would afford them much relief. The apprehension that he will not take such a position in his correspondence with Great Britain and other governments, and that he denies the organs to a silence as profound as his own.

Incredible Bravery. (From the Western Post & Gazette.)

Roaring Branch has a young lady of nerve. The other evening while enjoying a visit with some friends a correspondence asserts that a mouse came from under the sofa where she was sitting and found shelter in her skirt, where she was sitting. She was so terrified that she called out to her friends, and they all looked at her. She said nothing of the kind. Just firmly tightened her hand over a portion of her clothing and quietly left the room. When she removed her hand a dead mouse dropped to the ground.

A Question Easily Answered. (From the Pittsburg Dispatch—Reg.)

In view of the pledge of Mahone's platform in Virginia that the Republicans will secure financial aid to ex-Confederate soldiers and their widows and orphans, it becomes a rather pertinent inquiry whether Republican platforms are intended to state Republican principles or to catch votes.

Stubbish Iron. (From the Boston Herald.)

One of the most striking instances of ingratitude in modern history is that the iron industry has so stubbornly refused to flourish despite all that the tariff has done for it. It has been protected, for these many years, and the result is that it seems to be in much the condition of a favorite son who, having outgrown his fatherly care, has been left to his own devices. It is not easy to down a man who weeps out, washes the rollers, writhes in the mud, and who, when the iron is cast, will be a member of public opinion.

Eternal Vigilance is Necessary. The Standard Gas Company, at the foot of East One Hundred and Fifteenth street, regardless of the promise made by it to the Board of Health, is again poisoning the neighborhood, Friday, Saturday and Sunday we had to close our windows to keep out the smell of gas and sulphur. There is not a resident in One Hundred and Fifteenth street. Our Hundred and Fifteenth street or Pleasant avenue that is not complaining about this disgraceful outrage, but the sanitary opinion seems to be that when the Board of Health and the Fire Department of this city are so stupid as to allow the Standard Gas Company to pollute the air with its gas, it is useless for private individuals to do so.

All Hands in the Ple. (From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.)

When Confederate Gen. Mahone appeared before the Virginia Republican Convention he was received with enthusiastic cheers and the band played "Dixie." The war is over and all differences are forgotten in the scramble for the spoils.

An Unfair Comparison. (From the Chicago Post.)

Some of our Republican contemporaries are making references on Southern prejudice because the Atlanta Postmaster who appointed a negro clerk is said to be boycotted. It is unfair to make such clever comparisons. The Southern Republic for Southern prejudice do not appoint negro clerks. If they did they might be buried in effigy also.

A Discouraged Resident. New York, Aug. 26.

THE CITY'S POWER LIMITED.

IT CAN ONLY AID THE WORLD'S FAIR SUBJECT TO THE STATE ORGANIC LAW.

The Finance Committee Will Meet To-day to Discuss Plans for Raising Funds—New Suggestions for Sites—The Exposition May Open in the Way to American Trade with India—Brooklyn Has a Site.

The Executive Committee of the Finance Committee of the International Exposition of 1892 is called to meet at the Chamber of Commerce at 11 A. M. to-day. At the first meeting of this Committee, it will be remembered, all the plans for raising money for the Exposition that had been sent to the Mayor from the invention of the enterprise were divided into five lots and each member assigned a batch for examination. A week has been consumed in this work of division, and at today's meeting it is expected that the most practical suggestions will be considered.

"The great trouble with most of the schemes proposed," said a member of the Finance Committee, "is that they are based upon a proposition in flagrant contravention of the State constitution of New York. They start in with the idea that the city shall guarantee dividends upon the stock of a private corporation, which the constitution expressly prohibits. Now, the citizens of New York on one account are in favor of the city becoming responsible for a large amount in aid of the Exposition, but it requires the utmost care to formulate a plan which shall accomplish this result without the infringement of the organic law. The Finance Committee appreciates the necessity for prompt action, but it also feels its responsibility for the State."

It is the opinion of the Finance Committee that the city should not be held responsible for a large amount in aid of the Exposition, but it requires the utmost care to formulate a plan which shall accomplish this result without the infringement of the organic law. The Finance Committee appreciates the necessity for prompt action, but it also feels its responsibility for the State."

Walter S. Church says that a magnificent display of the kind of work that is being done in the United States, more especially of our industrial literature. Nothing of the kind worthy of note has ever been attempted in this country or elsewhere.

John Gilmer Speed, who was chief of the Bureau of Fish and Game in the State Department in 1870, expressed himself as highly pleased with Charles Lydell Norton's proposition to build a dam across the Hudson River, south and southwest of Liberty Island. Douglas Burnett proposes, instead, the use of the bay north and west of Liberty Island, and the mean depth of water is three and a half feet. James M. Drake suggests a site not heretofore considered, and which would be a waterway bank of the Harlem River between Macomb's Dam and Madison Avenue bridges, extending from 125th Street to 145th Street, and from the Hudson to the Harlem River. He thinks Congress would make a special appropriation for the improvement of Harlem River. One of the most important works for the city, writes that he is struck with the suggestion of building a dam across the Hudson and the ground lying between Morning-side and Riverside parks.

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