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TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

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PITTSBURG, TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1889.

ESTIMATES OF LITTLE VALUE.

To-night the returns will tell the fate of prohibition in Pennsylvania. The Antis are making pronounced claims of majorities which range anywhere from 20,000 to 150,-000 for the State, while the Prohibitionists are smiling but silent. We are inclined to think that there was never an election at which estimates were so clearly worthless. There is no previous vote on prohibition to go by-only a general sort of feeling as to the state of mind of the community. More than that, there is no way to guess what proportion of the whole vote will go to the

But this uncertainty will make the election all the more interesting. It will keep the opposing sides busy to the last moment bringing out their men. So far as the old third party element and the liquor interests are concerned, the feeling is intense; neither of those two elements will leave undone anything that might count. Yet it is the general and less agitated public which will furnish the material for majorities; and the general public does not at all show symptoms of excitement.

By reason of confidence in the workings of high license, the strongest arguments for prohibition are so diminished to many minds that it is hardly to be doubted the Antis would have a majority on a full vote. But a full vote is just what cannot be expected. It is the proportion of the "stayaways" as much as of those who cast ballots that will decide. Notwithstanding the pretentious estimates which have been submitted from many quarters, the guessers are all in the dark. They may hit it, but are just as likely to miss it.

THE LAWYERS' PLAY DAY.

If anywhere the notion exists that lawyers are melancholy, sad-visaged men whose only cheer is in parrs, pracipes, fl. fas. fees and such things, a look in upon the jolly throng at Rock Point yesterday would have quickly dispelled the fancy. as up in the Ligonier Valley the year previous, Jupiter Pluvius made yesterday several attempts to/ file demurrers to the picnic proceedings, this sort of opposition only brought out more strongly the resources of Allegheny county's practitioners, who enjoyed themselves immensely. The annual picnic is an excellent idea of the Bar Association. Ordinarily the life of a busy lawyer in a city like Pittsburg is so thoroughly bound up in his books and cases, that he may well esteem it a blessing whenever for twenty-four hours together he can totally

LESS GRATITUDE THAN DIPLOMACY.

The opinion of the European press seems to be ununimous to the effect that the United States won a diplomatic victory in the Samoan agreement. Although the opinion to that effect is strongest among the English press, whose Government has been constituted a court of last resort in Samoan matters, we may accept the assurance that our nation has been comparatively successful in this diplomatic venture.

But it is worth while to inquire whether the success we have won is as creditable to our nation as it might have been if we had paid less attention to our own interests and more to those who have some claim upon us. When the report of that fearful storm in which the United States and German vessels were driven upon the reefs at Samoa reached this country, and it was learned that the supporters of Mataafa were active in rescuing the shipwrecked sailors, there was a universal recognition of the fact that the merest gratitude to the native chieftain would require our Government to secure him at least a fair consideration of his rights in future negotiations. But that, it seems, is just exactly what has not been done. The Samoans are left at liberty to choose their king, except that Mataafa, the chief who rescued our sailors and afforded them shelter, is barred out as obnoxious to Germany. In other words, while the United States has procured the restoration of Malieton, who had very slight claims upon our championship, we have thrown overboard Matanfa, to whose interest we were bound by all the ties of gratitude.

It has been generally understood that the moral qualities are unknown factors in diplomacy, but it hardly seems creditable to this country to discard the element of ordinary gratitude so completely in the Samoan negotiations.

MARRIAGE SYSTEMS CONTRASTED.

One of the pleasant little circumstances of marriage in France, looking at the matter from a man's standpoint, is that it is considered the correct thing for the parents to provide the bride with a dot or portion. Few parents are so poor in France that they cannot scrape together enough to make some sort of a settlement upon a daughter about to be married. Here no such custom exists. Of course, daughters of rich men generally get a check from papa among the wedding presents, sometimes a regular allowance or annuity after the marriage. But it is not the rule by any means to make marriage a financially profitable investment for the

Of all people in the world a Frenchman points out some disagreeable consequences of the French ante-puptial settlements. He says that ugly young women with money marry handsome or aristocratic young men without money, and pretty but portionless young women are forced to marry old men. Hence the susceeding race suffers. This is

not altogether clear to us, but the French of this evil, the foundation for them is writer seems to think the theory is borne out by his experience. Then he says that in America men are not on the look-out for marriage portions, but choose wives for ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY 8, 1846. physical or mental beauties, and thus the race is kept up to a high level in every direction. This statement is also a trifle hard to accept solidly as true, flattering though

> There may be more marriages for money it France than in the United States, and perhaps it is due to the practice of giving a dot with the bride. If it is Americans of both sexes should pray that the French fashion in matrimony may never become popular

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

The analysis of river water furnished by Prof. Hugo Blanck and published in our local columns, shows a proportion of unwelcome substances in the water which is not absolutely injurious, but is so close to the danger line as to warrant caution in its use for some time to come.

This analysis rather tends to show a foundation for the warnings of caution in the use of the water than to prove that they were unnecessary. While the proportions of chlorine, ammonia and albuminoids are not positively deleterious they have been so largely increased over the normal condition of the water as to indicate the necessity of care in its use. Boiling and filtering the water is not useless in its best state, and when deleterious ingredients are noticeably increased, it is wise to keep on the safe side in the use of hydrant water for

drinking. Probably the condition of the river water simproving now that thorough work in cleaning up has been done on the upper streams. A week or two more of care in its use, will be likely to give time for the rivers above the city to be restored to an even better condition than before the floods.

CORPORATION GOVERNMENT.

Considerable comment has been aroused by the formation of a corporation in Chicago, which, under the title of the American Execution Company of the United States, proposes to take charge of the work of killing off criminals with neatness and dispatch. The general impression seems to be that this is a novel and somewhat questionable extension of the field of corporate enterprise.

So far as the particular field is concerned, the novelty of the enterprise is indisputable; but in view of the fact that it undertakes a work which is generally supposed to be especially the province of government, it is worth while to note that precedents for the corporate assumption of governmental functions are not entirely lacking. Business and corporate agencies undertake police work all over the United States. It might be asserted, as simply carrying the logic of that enterprise to its legitimate conclusion, that if corporations can detect and arrest criminals, there is no reason why it should not finish the job by killing them. Corporate organization has been avowedly made among the railroads for the purpose of enforcing the inter-State commerce law, and several associations of railroads have published their intention of establishing for themselves a primary court, which will do away with the necessity of the interference of the Commission and United States Court in cases of violation of that law. In addition to that there are numerous assertions to the effect that the corporations actually, if not nominally, make the laws in various States. All these corporate assumptions of the governmental duties of legislation and police work, would seem to pave the way for the final and perfect illustration of government by corporations, in the case of a corporation for hanging or otherwise getting rid of the

sentenced to death. Most assuredly, if the corporations are to make our laws, tax us, furnish our police systems, and govern us throughout, there is no reason why they should not kill us off when we come under the operation of the capital laws. But perhaps it would be better to wait and see whether the perfection of corporate supremacy is to be successful before accepting its last and most signal assumption of governmental duties.

criminals who, by the corporate system, are

WOLSELEY'S WILD ALARM.

If ever there should be an international exhibition of fools England will naturally choose Lord Wolseley as a sure prizewinner.

The hero of the three victorious skirmishes and several disastrous campaigns will not permit the public's attention to be diverted from him for a day. He poses continually as a prodigious nincompoop, pasted with placards announcing his enormous services as a soldier and his great ambition to be considered a statesman and an author.

His latest effort to achieve the highest pinnacle of puerility is in the nature of a solemn warning to his compatriots to abandon their present military system and to adopt that of Germany, on pain of having to make the change under the pressure of dire necessity. He sings effusive praise of the European plan of conscription, and compulsory military training for all men, and says that the English people, by their aversion to big standing armies and barrack education, are missing the choicest advantages of physical and moral training that the present age affords.

It has always been one of the strongest evidences of England's good sense, as it has undoubtedly been one of the chief pillars of her prosperity, that she has persistently resisted all efforts to induce her to follow the example of the Continental powers in maintaining an enormous standing army, which would necessarily entail a recourse to the conscriptive system. The advantages of military training and of association of citizens in masses under discipline are quite apparent to us. They can be obtained partially in the volunteer force of England and in the national guards of this country. But to sacrifice from three to ten years of each male citizen's life to training in barrack and field duty is too high a price, in our opinion, to pay for these advantages. In a commercial country like England such a sacrifice would

THE PUBLIC NEED.

The growth of combinations to suppre ompetition evokes from the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette the following terse statement of the public interest:

The idea that monopoly is in the interest of the public is absurd. There is nothing in it. It means simply a tax upon the people. It means a tax upon the necessaries of life. It means a burden upon the masses of the people in the interest of combined capital. Let us not fool about this. There is no time to fool about it. We must elect men to State Legislatures and to Congress who will sit down upon monopolies of all kinds and stand by the rights

of the people. This only needs the addition that we must also secure public officials who will enforce such laws, to state the whole issue, The fact is that while statutory penalties for conspiracies to enhance the price of the necessaries of life would nid the suppression

THE TOPICAL TALKER.

in the common law at present The trusts never could have attained their present degree of vitality if it were not for the official demoralization which renders it so easy for wealth and influence to defeat the action of the law. When a Standard Oil millionaire has undergone a fine of \$250 for conspiracy, without considering it necessary to come from his retreat in Florida to receive his sentence, it is impossible to avoid the charge that the law treats the rich and powerful very differently from the poor and degraded.

We need laws to punish these infringements on public rights, and we want them enforced. When we can send a millionaire conspirator to the penitentiary the reform will be effected.

THE report that the Secretary of the Indian Defense Association has sent letters to the leading chiefs at the Pine Ridge agency advising them not to consent to the opening of the Sioux reservation for settlemen moves the New York Herald to indignation. That journal speaks of the efforts of civilization being thwarted by "marplots." It is rather sad when the effort of civilization to buy land for less than it is worth is thwarted by the marplots who advise people not to sell their property unless they get

THE plan of the temporary houses seems to meet the needs of the Johnstown people. In fact, the creditable feature of the Pittsburg relief work has been that it met the demand of each emergency as it arose.

It is a singular illustration of the irony of circumstances that Conemaugh Lake, which a few months ago was pointed out as a possible source for a supply of perfectly pure water for Pittsburg, is now the cause of our watching our present water supply very closely to see whether it maintains its ordinary standard of cleanliness. The lake was pure enough while under control, but turned loose, its work was productive of the opposite results.

THE signal service appears to have got the art of weather predictions down very fine at present. It just predicts rain and stormy weather every day, and hits it every

THE letter of Colonel Merrill to the Allegheny City Government, is a tolerably clear statement of the point that if Alle gheny City does not want an improved Allegheny river it does not have to have it. But if Pittsburg is cheated of that improvement by its northside suburb, it ought to try and get the appropriation transferred to the fund for purchasing the Monongahela dams.

THE confessions of Woodruff, the conspirator, who is in prison at Chicago seem to fall as easily as the rain. Both confessions and rain come every day.

keep himself before the public in Paris. He was so eclipsed by the Exposition and by Buffalo Bill that the meetings that were got up to advertise him have so far been a failure. It is safe to assert that Boulanger is now a back number.

THE news that some Western speculators have got up a big Castor Oil Trust should inspire the public to physic that combination with a dose of its own medicine.

THERE is one thing to be said about the prohibition canvass. We have had a short campaign. The indications are getting strong that if it had been extended over three months, it would have contained as much silliness and abuse as a Presidental

BETWEEN flood, and dynamite by the hundred weight, the last state of Johnstown threatens to be worse than the first.

THE New York Press quotes Mr. C. L. Magee to the effect that Pittsburg has now only ninety-three saloons, but the Press should remember that while Mr. Magee's authority is correct as to the face of returns. the figures from the "speak easies" are not all in yet.

THE amalgamated scale is completed, and all that remains is to see how gracefully the manufacturers will accept it.

COMPARATIVE analyses of the Philadelphia water and the Pittsburg water indicate that the Pittsburg water is rather better than that of the Quaker City; but Pittsburgers are naturally proud, and won't drink any such water for some weeks to come

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

SENATOR FRYE is fishing on the Restigouche. THE late Sir Thomas Dakin's body was buried PRESIDENT-KLECT REED will preach the

baccalaurate sermon at Dickinson College on MUCH sympathy is expressed with ex-Gov-ernor Waller, of Connecticut, in the loss of his

oungest son by diphtheria. BISHOP POTTER will deliver the address to the graduating class of the Rensselaer Polynic Institute, at Troy, on Wednesday evening next.

GENERAL BUTLER is down on the Colby University commencement programme for the an-niversary oration on July 2. It is just fifty-one years since the General was graduated from that sterling old Baptist college

DR. PEPPER, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, greatly wants to resign his post, but the trustees will not hear of it. He gets \$5,000 a year salary, and gives the college \$10,000 a year from his own pocket. No wonder they

AT Covent Garden Borto's "Mefistofele" was being done, Mr. Burnand was in the house, and there was a long wait just before the act in which Helen of Troy appears. "Tedions wait, this, isn't it?" remarked a friend. "Yes," re-plied "Mr. Punch," "Troy weight, you know!" SIR FREDERICK LEIGHTON went to the Royal Academy exhibition the other day and a new attendant at the door, not knowing him, demanded his pass or ticket. "I have none," said Sir Frederick. "I am Sir F. Leighton, the president, you know." "Must show your pass, sir," was the reply; "I've been ordered to admit be tatal. She is likely to laugh heartily at her great toy soldier's wild alarm.

no one without a pass or ticket, except by special permission." "Oh, all right then," returned the artist, "I, as president, give you special permission to admit me!"

Not a Wood-Be Suicide.

rom the Chicago News. J "O moody man that wearest A sullen, hateful frown, Devoid of hope and with a rope From which to dangle down, Commit not such a dreadful deed.

O desperate man, take heed, take heed? "Of gittin' scared there ain't no need; This here's a lasso 'n' 1'm the bose

Second Week of N. S. Wood. "The Boy Scout," an old favorite with the patrons of Harris' Theater, is being given this week, the second week of N. S. Wood's engageoth performances yesterday were consider-bly-darger than any that have been attracted to Harris' Theater for several weeks. The play is well mounted and the company presents it in an acceptable manner. "The Boy Scour" will be played in Pittsburg no more after this engagement.

The Wenderful Work of the Pennsylvania-A Plague of Caterpillars-Fifteen, Love -How to Placate a Mocking Bird.

It is really impossible to give the Pennsylva-nia Railroad too much credit for the way in which they have repaired the enormous dam-age done by the floods to their main line from railroad in the world, probably, was ever taxed in such a way as the Pennsylvania has been, and it is certain that none could have readed with the promptitude and energy this State's great corporation. Figures and descriptions in words can hardly give an ad-quate idea of what the Pennsylvasia Raliroad has accomplished since death and destruction nade May 81, 1889, a date fearfully memorabl Several members of the party of newspape nen, who went to Johnstown and South Forl on Sunday on a special train, have told me that what impressed them as much as anything they saw during the journey, was the masterly railroad engineering which the newly con-structed tracks of the Pennsylvania exhibited between Sang Hollow and South Fork.

SOMETHING definite as to the re-building of the Pennsylvania Railroad from Sang Hollow to South Fork may be interesting at this time, and the following statement coming from Passenger Agent Thomas E. Watt may be taken as reliable:
On the night of May 31 the double track be

ween South Fork and Long Hollow, a distance of fourteen miles, was almost annihilated Three substantial and important bridges were smashed and swept away by the flood, namely: the iron bridge at South Fork, bridge No. 6 east of Buttermilk Falls, and the viaduct east of Mineral Point. On Thursday, June 13 less than two weeks after the fourteen miles of track, including three bridges, had been de-stroyed, through traffic was partially resumed, and on Sunday, June 16, the regular schedule of passenger trains was restored, with the ex-ception of the New York and Chicago Limited. In the work of restoration the temporary structures in place of the bridges destroyed are most remarkable. There are two trestles; one 82 feet high and 600 feet long, and the other at Buttermilk Falls, 600 feet long. Double tracks were completed in the new section of road as far as Mineral Point on Sunday and by Wednesday will be completed through

To accomplish this marvelous piece of rail oad building, between 6,000 and 7,000 men were drawn from the track torces of the Pennsy vania Company's lines. The reason for drawing the men from the Western lines, was that when the crash came at Johnstown there was no way to call upon the Eastern divisions of the Peunsylvania Railroad for help. It was just as well that communication could not be had with the East for the damage done to the Northern Central Railroad and Philadelphia & Erie by the floods was so great that the men available for such service on the Eastern divisions of the Pennsylvania were con-centrated in repairing those lines. The men of the middle division, with six bridges gone and miles of track washed away, or rendered unsafe to attend to, have had their hands ful also. So the brunt of a mighty task fell upor the men of the Western lines, and splendidly have they disposed of it.

Is THERE a plague of caterpillars in this neighborhood? From what I have seen in various rural quarters I should say there is, and that the maple trees are being singled out by the pest for destruction as far as their foliage goes. The destroyer is a small green caterpi lar, which resembles that which produces a white butterfly. It is not the caterpillar of what is known in some quarters of the globe as the cabbage white, so called from the favorite food of its caterpillar, but is much like it, the principal difference being in the matter of size. It is much smaller than the cabbage white caterpillar.

Whole avenues of maples in Edgeworth, on the Fort Wayne Railroad, are almost bare of eaves from the ravages of this caterpillar. The whole leaf is devoured in most cases. In Sewickley and in the East End similar invasions of these queer caterpillars have been noted. Perhaps Mr. Hamilton, of the Allegheny Parks, can give some additional informa-tion on this subject.

Lawn tennis is assuming a larger sway over society in this vicinity than ever this year. rather late found his wife sitting on the porch. He awakened her with the words: "My dear, do von know what time it is?" "Fifteen, love," she replied.

She had been playing tennis all the even

HAVE you ever tried to cultivate the friend ship of a mocking bird? For many weeks I have been trying to wir the good will of a talented bird named Billy Every effort I made had been fruitless till Sunday last. Prior to that day he always sa luted me with a rasping sort of snort that com bined the ominous and irritating qualities of a dog's growl and a rattiesnake's alarm.

On Sunday last, it may be remembered, the clouds opened according to the schedule now 40 days old and the rain fell. The swarms of flies which are helping the rain to make this month the beastliest on record, retired from the rain into the houses, or wherever dry shel-

ter offered.

The windows were filled with flies and it was no trouble to catch any number of them. I picked out about 20 of the largest size and offered them to the coy and cruel Billy, one by one at intervals of about three minutes lly was conquered. He is my sworn friend. and for my especial benefit will whistle any thing from the five-fingered exercise to chaste imitations of a neighboring accordeon which rends the twilight silence with painful regularity, whenever I appear,

A MUSCOVITE'S AMBITION.

He Would Taste Every Cosmopolitan Dish

Prepared in Paris. Paris is full of Orientials of every hue and in every conceivable costume just now, writes the correspondent of the London Telegraph. You see their copper-colored or abony faces or the boulevards and in the cafes, and occasion ally tail Egyptions, Algerians, or Indians, in tremendous turbans and gorgeous petticoats, flash by in vehicles, adding additional bits of bright color to this kaleidoscopic city. The red fezof the Turk and the pintall of the Chinaman are as common on the boulevard as the Panama hat which the Caucasian has taker

Panama hat which the Caucasian has taken into wear owing to the heat.

Among the most original, however, of the foreigners now in Paria must be mentioned a Masscovite magnate who has been in the exhibition every day since its opening, and whose special mania is to taste every cosmopolitan dish that is prepared on or near the Champ de Mars. He has eaten everything, including the unsavory messes of the Annamites, and intends to go on with his gastronomical experiences until he has exhausted all the international means.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

Rev. William Hosmer.

AUBURN, N. Y., June 17.—Bev. William Hos-mer, a conspicuous figure in the anti-slavery agi-tation and one of the first temperance advocates, tation and one of the first temperance advocates, died this morning, aged 79 years. He was ordained a Methodist clergyman in 1855, and was editor of the Northern Unristian Advocate unti 1856, when the General Conference removed him for his abolition scutiments. He then started the Northern Independent in this city and continued it until stricken by paralysis while delivering a temperance address in Wooper Institute. New York, in 1871.

pecial Telegram to The Dispatch. Bosrox, June 17.—John Gibbs Gilbert, omedian, died at 1 o'clock this afternoon, at the ome of his wife's sister, with his wife and other nome of his wife's sister, with his wife and other members of the family at his bedside. He suffered greatly to the end, but he bore the pain with remarkable fortitude. He was conscious until about three minutes before he breathed his last. Then he went into convulsions and died while unconscious of his surroundings. He knew that the end was approaching and made such arrangements as he desired for the disposition of his body. The funeral will be Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock at the Church of the Unity.

George Hiller. Special Telegram to The Dispatch.

NEW YORK, June II.—George Hillier died today at his home, 218 East One Hundred and Twenty
third street. Mr. Hillier was 78 years old and
since 1841 had been chatodian of the Custom House
building. He was formerly a page in the United
States Senate and was appointed to the customs
service on the recommendation of Daniel Webster. He had survived all the changes in administrations, and never for an instant behaved that
any incoming collector would disturb him.
He had Janiel Webster for a backer, and then
hantel Webster's name when the great Senator
died. Mr. Hillier was a little man with silver
hair and side whisher's and smiled pleasantly from
the moment he got out of bed until he returned to
it at night. The people in the Custom House will
do something to show their regard for the old
servant's memory. Special Telegram to The Dispatch.

HON. GEORGE OUIGLEY TALKS Of Early Days in Pitteburg, and Drops Into Current Topics.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] PHILADELPHIA, June 17. - Hon, George Quigley, of Philadelphia, stood in the corridor of the Girard House this morning, and talked with Hon. William Marshall, of Allegheny, about old times in Pittsburg. Mr. Marshall is on his way home from Atlantic City, where he left Mrs. Marshall in the hope that her health will be improved by the sea breezes. Mr. Quigley in his boyhood lived on Fifth avenue, opposite the Masonic Temple, and one of his playmates was Timothy O'Leary, whose home was on Smithfield street.

"I remember when Joe Barker was elected
Mayor of Pittsburg," said Mr. Quigley, "He

wanted to appoint the police force, and the City Council thought that was its business. Barker sent out his policemen after the Council's officers and had them all brought before him. He committed them to prison, except one man, who looked like a miller. 'Here,' he said to him, "you look like an honest workingman. Go home to your wife and family; out I want these broadcloth fellows to understand that Joe Barker is Mayor, and he's running this town.' After Barker's term of office expired," said Mr. Quigley, "damage suits were brought against him, I don't recollect what became of them."

them."
"It seems we're not going to have a special session," remarked Mr. Marshall.
"No," responded Mr. Quigley, who, by the way, is a Democrat, but who fell to work criticising the Governor as freely as though he were a Bepublican. He talked no more severely, however, than have many Republican members of the Legislature on the same subject. He and Mr. Marshall agreed that the precedent the Governor establishes is a bad one. "The Governor," said Mr. Marshall, "will be

one.

"The Governor," said Mr. Marshall. "will be out of the office when the next Legislature, a new one, will be asked to take action. The Governor has no legal right to pledge the credit of the Commonwealth. That is the business of the Legislature.

Mr. Quigley severely criticised the Governor's policy with regard to appropriation. "He insulted every Pennsylvanian," he said, "by refusing to let the Pennsylvania Reserves have \$12,000 for a memorial hall at Gettysburg, and then he gives \$60,000 to a Loyal Legion and Grand Army library that exists only on paper. Besides, he gives \$100,000 to the State Agricultural College, that does nobody any good. How many practical farmers are graduated from there? Why, if I had a boy, and wanted him to learn farming, do you suppose I'd put him there? No, sir. I'd put him on a farm, just as I'd apprentice him to a blacksmith if I wanted him to learn blacksmithing."

"It would be cheaper for the State." said Mr. Marshall, "to educate the State College students at Yale. If I go back to the Legislature, I'll vote against any more appropriations for it. Its time they were stopped."

Mr. Quigley says the prohibition vote in his Legislative district will be very light. He has been surprised to find that many persons he supposed would vote for prohibition are on the other side. Mr. Marshall thinks his Legislative District will be nearly a stand off.

WHY PENNSY GOT THERE.

The Modern Marvel of Railway Recon tion-One Camp of 2.000.

Special Telegram to The Dispatch EAST CONEMAUGH, June 17 .- Here, where fully one-half the town was swept away by the flood, and the Pennsylvania Railroad round-house, with its 35 locomotives, went floating about in sections, there is a spirit of resumption and recovery extant that is quite remark able in some respects. Among the measures of relief adopted was the transformation of the Central Public School building, by Rev. J. H. Central Public School building, by Rev. J. H.
Pershing, into a dispensary well stocked with
medicines and other supplies, with which to
meet and check any possible epidemic.
The town is well under control by a police
force. No outbreak has as yet been attempted,
although here is where the Western railroad
men, to the number of perhaps 2,000, have their
headquarters. About half of them are camped
on the hill above town, while the other half
quarter in their cars brought with them from
the West. Although there was a scarcity of
provision and clothing at first after the flood,
at present all are well cared for.
Eight hundred and eighty-six people are now
provided for daily with eatables at the public
schoolhouse. One of the wants is for houses.
What all will do is not yet known. It is
thought that the Pennsylvania Railroad will
need all of what was Front street for a yard.
This would give them room for their growing
need.

Yesterday a child of a Mr. Bowser drank some medicine in mistake, and died in dread-ful agony a lew hours after.

A REMARKABLE RECOVERY.

About Ready to Resume. JOHNSTOWN, June 17.-Manager Fulton, of the Cambria Iron Company, stated this afternoon that the blooming mill would start up Thursday morning sure, and that the whole plant would be in operation in less than ten days. He says that No. 2 mill will start up next Monday, and they will turn out their usual amount of steel rails, slot rails, special shapes, etc. Temporary dwellings are being over the trains of rolls, which have no

injured.

The question whether the Gautier Company will build upon their present site or move to Cambria City has not yet been decided. They are still dickering for certain property below Woodvale, and will likely get it. MCSWIGAN.

PNEUMONIA FOLLOWS FLOOD.

A Venerable Lady Who Escaped One Deatl Meets Another. BROWNSVILLE, June 17 .- Mrs. Nelson Bo man died on Sunday of pneumonia, which she contracted at Johnstown during the flood. Mrs. Bowman had been visiting friends in the East, and was a passenger on the west-bound train at the time of the flood and miraculously deep, to a place of safety, and was taken to Altoona, where she was detained for a week be-fore being brought home where death eventu-ally overtook her.

She was 62 years of age, and a member of one of the oldest, most wealthy and prominent families in Brownsville.

ALL ARE SATISFIED.

Major Cartin, Commissary at Morrellville Finally Succeeds. IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

JOHNSTOWN, June 17 .- Major Curtin, Com missary of the Second Brigade, who has been placed in charge of the supply station at Mor rellville, has made a number of improvement in that department. The clerks there, who the changes made, were for the good of the service, and did not ask to be released. A greater number of people are being fed each day, and in less time thanformerly.

McSwigan.

A JOHNSTOWN THANKSGIVING. That is the Programme of General Hasting for Next Sunday.

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. JOHNSTOWN, June 17 .- This week Adjutan General Hastings will send out a notice requesting that 20 ministers of various denominations be sent here next Sunday to hold divine service. The idea is to make it athanks-giving service, and have a regular religious day all over Johnstown and the surrounding boroughs.

MCSWIGAN.

TWO CARLOADS OF BAGGAGE. The Amount of Merchandise Imported by

Mrs. John Wanamaker. PHILADELPHIA, June 17 .- Two carloads of PHILADELPHIA, June I7.—Two carloads of baggage, containing 57 cases of European merchandise gathered by Mrs. Wanamaker while on her European tour, arrived at the bonded warehouse of the Reading Railroad Company at Willow street on Saturday, under the seal and lock of the Collector of the Port of New York. The goods are the choicest the French connoisseurs could purchase in Europe, and are intended for the Postmaster General's new residence at Washington. residence at Washington.

The consignment includes paintings by grea masters and other rare and precious works o art. The duty and appraisem by the appraiser at this port.

TROUBLES NEVER COME SINGLY. A Man Arrested for Debt While Getting Marriage License.

URBANA, June 17 .- A novel way of service upon a defendant in a civil case occurred here this week. Henry M. Robinson, a wealthy this week. Henry M. Robinson, a wealthy resident of Eureka, Ill., came on here to marry an estimable young lady of St. Paris. While standing in the Probate Court waiting for his neense he was served with notice by the Sheriff that he had just been sued for \$1,131 50 for the keeping of his first wife.

The suit was brought by Hugh Brown, his father-in-law, of Guernsey county, to recover the money for the support of his first wife. The petition has been ready for a long time, but service could not be made on the defendant.

A FEW GOTHAM TRIFLES. OUR MAIL POUCH.

The Personal Liberty Question as Involved

in Prohibitory Laws, To the Editor of The Dispatch: In reading the circulars and speeches for and against prohibition, it seems strange that those in favor of it so feebly and illogically meet the arguments of their opponents on the score of

personal liberty.

If prohibition were merely proposed as a safe-guard for the "health, morality and economic expediency" of the drinker, I should fully agree with the most pronounced anti-prohibitionist that the proposed amendment is an unjustifia-ble interference with the private affairs of the

individual.

The State would have as much right to regulate the furnishing of one's house, his wardrobe and diet. He may be impairing health and fortune, but that is his own private business. The State has neither the right nor the power to protect a man against himself: and if no better plea could be made in favor of prohibition, the liquor league mightsafely have kept the money it is spending so freely in its several pockets. But this is not all. Against a man's neighbor the law has a right to protect him. That is its first duty—its raison d'etre. If it is not to enable the citizens of the State to live in security and peace, protected from the rapacity and violence even of one another, for what does it exist? All men who live in communities must make some concession to the rights of others. It is not enough to say that they yield to those others all the rights they claim for themselves. Except in matters of religion and conscience, that is by no means enough. Supnose a party of marauding cowboys in an Arizona town inform the peaceable citizens that they also have to ride over everything that comes in their way and fire into windows as they please, is that privilege likely to compensate for the jeopardy in which their lives are senselessly placed? The self-described, universal man "who can drink or let it alone," does not want, and should not have, a law to protect him from himself, even though it happens, as it does, that he drinks himself to death in large numbers every year. But the man, or, more frequently, the woman, who suffers at the hands of the drunkard does ask and should receive protection from him, On this ground, and on no other, it seems to me, is prohibition constitutional. "To establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare," is part of the language of the preamble to the Constitution.

"Drunkenness is no excuse for crime." But its made an excuse often enough, in the The State would have as much right to regu-

tution.
"Drunkenness is no excuse for crime." But it is made an excuse, often enough, in the courts. Even if the penalty for a crime committed by a drunken man were made double what it should be had he been sober. mitted by a drunken man were made double what it should be had he been sober, there is no reason to suppose that would diminish the number of such crimes. What does a drunken man know or care for the law and its penalties? And what avail to the victims of the daily murders and lesser crimes is it that the perpetrator is punished? The prime dause of infinite law-breaking is known and sustained by the law. Legislators and people know that so long as liquor is within the reach of everyone, innocent lives will be sacrificed, because the men "who can drink or let it alone," for the sake of having it themselves, insist that it shall be placed within the reach of those who cannot and will not "let it alone," but drink it to the detriment of the peace "and order of the community and the peril of their neighbors' lives. Probably no drunkard ever took his first glass without the firm belief that he could "take it or let it alone," Many a one has taken his last drink with the same conviction.

Is it justice that the "moderate drinker" should compel unwilling men and women to submit to danger and violence, poverty and grief that he may have at will the liquor which he says he can do without? Is this not the acme of selfishness and injustice? He knows that while free liquor continues a certain amount of crime attributable to that and to nothing else will occur every year and knows that while iree liquer continues a certain amount of crime attributable to that and to nothing else will occur every year—every day. If we could single out beforehand the man who, under the influence of liquor, will kill, burn, maim, beat, rob and starve helpless children, the thing might be provided against, and the drinker who shall do no harm to any kill, housely might the quistrybed. against, and the drinker who span do no mark to any but himself mightdrink on undisturbed. But we cannot do this. There is no way to reach the mischief but to establish, for the safety of all, a law to be obeyed by all. S. G. K. PITTSBUEG, June 17.

A FESTIVAL AT SAMUA.

How the Matrons and the Maldens Dress and Look-A Great Honor. From the New York Sun. 1

A naval officer stationed at Samoa writes in ecent private letter:
"The long-waited-for tolota, which you may ot know is a native festival at which present of food, etc., are given by the people to the King, accompanied with promises of allegi-ance, came off to-day, and I saw the people gather, all in best bib and tucker, in some cases

gather, all in best bib and tucker, in some cases a marvel of rich color. Here is a tiputa in the most dazzling combination of crimson and green satin, and there a village maiden, abominably ugly, but with such a headdress, a mass of bleached hair standing on end, at least six inches high, looking like the puffy structure of the dandelion flower, and decorated with shells; in front are two horn-like protuberances adorned with pink and white feathers.

"The crowd is like one of our own on show days—universal; every man, woman and child in the place and surrounding country is flocking to the spot. The fathers and mothers are glistening with coccanut oil; their hair is firmly brushed on end and scented with sandal nut; and they wear stiff lara-laras, or skirts, which bunch out and give them a curiously awkward appearance. A woman just in front of us stopped to arrange her drapery, all unmindful of the eyes behind her, and as the lower edge of her lara-lara crept up some fine lines of tattoo with which she was decorated were displayed. An infant rides stride the mother's hip, imbibing health and happiness as it goes, the mother apparently not noticing the child or its occupation.

"I don't know what you may hear of Samoa now, but certainly Mataafa and the Admiral are on excellent terms. Usually the common people dance before the King, but an especial honor was paid to the Admiral by the chief's dancing, something so unusual here that many people had never seen it before. A very grave,

honor was paid to the Admiral by the chief's dancing, something so unusual here that many people had never seen it before. A very grave, dignified-looking man this chief, with a kind face and eyes that speak very pleasantly when he looks at you. The gale has destroyed much fruit and other products, and the natives will have a hard time of it making both ends meet for the coming season. But I must ashore to look after some work, and take a delightful plunge in our mountain stream here close at hand, a bubbling, boiling, seething, foaming mass of water, where one is twisted and toss-ed about, half smothered in foam, and finally comes out with a sense of his own impotent and a vastly refreshed feeling."

POTATOES AS MEDICINE.

Detroit Man Says They Are Used as Cure for Rheumatism.

From the Detroit News. 1 "There are scores of people in Detroit who are thoroughly convinced that they are being cured of rheumatism by carrying potatoes about in their breeches pocket," said Justice Clerk Kinney yesterday.

This sort of faith cure seems to have a great hold on some people. There's a Griswold street banker who has carried a potato in his pocket for months, and what is stranger, is eady to make an affidavit that his rheumatism is cured. There is much alarm over the growth of this potato-cure faith felt by patent medi-cine manufacturers. With the growth of the faith in potatoes as a panacea for such ail-ments, the mountain health resorts will no more be invaded by sign artists who paint in letters bold: "Try Dr. Killem's cure for rneu-

"No! All these enterprises will vanish and "No! All these enterprises will vanish and instead we shall see a renaissance of the potato garden in its primitive state of glory. We shall become familiar with the Peach Blow cure, the Early Rose specific, and the Snow Flake pain killer. A revolution is at hand. Gardeners will no longer be required to plod early and late for frugal returns. They will become rich. They will become bondholders and their families will dress in purple and fine linen."

Washington as a Summer Resort. From the Chicago News.3

"Whee! It's pretty hot to-day," said the vis-ting politician in Washington. "I think I'll to over to the White House and get cooled "How will you manage that?" inquired his "Why, I'll strike the President for an office.

A Toe Nearly Five Inches Long. WOOSTER, June 17 .- The second toe on the tained the enormous size of nearly \$\frac{4}{2}\$ Inches length, and has been amputated, in order nat Mrs. Dunkle could wear the same sized

A Two-Hended Sunke Killed. AUGUSTA, KY., June 17 .- Patrick Cook, respected and perfectly reliable farmer of near Powersylle, this (Bracken) county, killed a green viper about three feet in length yester-day with two distinct heads.

London is going to have India rubber pave-nents. The banana peel will have no terrors for the cockney then, for when he sits down uddenly he will bounce up just as quickly.

Going Abroad for Religious Purposes.

New York June 17 -The Consed steamsh othnia will sail from this city on Wednesday with 400 delegates to the World's Sunday School Convention, which opens in London on July 1. A large band of Roman Catholic pilgrims from various parts of the United States will start on Thursday by the steamship Wil-land, to visit the holy places in Europe. Bishop Rademacher, of Nashville, and Bishop Wigger of Newark, will be among the pligrim excur

Made Both of Them Swear Off. James Dobbins and his wife reside at 134 Cherry street. Mr. and Mrs. Dobbins attended wake last night. Mrs. Dobbins drank some whisky and became unduly excited. Mr. Dobbins tried to persuade her to come home, and oventually succeeded, but she was in an awful temper. Mr. Dobbins also was angry, and scolded a little. When they got home Mr. Dobbins sat down, placed his elbows on the table, and rested his chin in his hands, that being his customary attitude when sulky. Mrs. Dobbins suggested that he should go for a pint of beer for supper. He refused. Thereupon Mrs. Dobbins got a hatchet and hit Mr. Dobbins a fearful blow on the back of the head, fracturing his skull. Dobbins was subsequently taken to Couverneur Hospital, and Mrs. Dobhis wound dressed he insisted on leaving the ospital. He got up and went home, ma pot of coffee and carried it together with a nice lunch he had prepared, to his wife at the Madison street station. Then he went back to the hospital and became delirious. He was better to-day, though unable to be up. He absolutely refused to make any statement or complaint to the police. "It was the drink that did it," he said, "and neither of us will ever touch another drop." Mrs. Dobbins is still in the cells,

*A \$700 gold watch, suitably inscribed, was presented to Captain Richter, of the North The donors were a few of the passengers whom Captain Richter brought safely to port after piloting the vessel safely past an iceberg.

WHAT THE ELECTION IS FOR.

Two Proposed Constitutional Ame to Be Voted For To-Day.

The election to-day is to be held to decide whether an additional article shall be added to the State Constitution, forbidding the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage, and whether the first section of article eight shall be amended so as to abolish the tax qualification for voters. The proposed ew article, popularly known as the "Prohibitory amendm ent." is worded as follows: Article XIX. The manufacture, sale or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors, to be used as a

for sale of interesting liquors, to be beer cage, is hereby prohibited, and any voof this prohibition shall be a misdemeand is hable as shall be provided by law. ishable as shall be provided by law.

The manufacture, sale or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor for other purposes than as a beverage may be allowed in such manner only as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall, at the first session succeeding the adoption of this article of the Constitution, enact laws with

dequate penalties for its enforcement.

The so-called tax qualification amendment proposes to change the qualification for a roter in this State so as to abolish the present constitutional requirement that a citizen shall have paid a State or county tax within two rears, which shall have been assessed at least wo months and paid at least one month before election. The proposed substitute also changes the limit of the required residence of another otherwise qualified elector in the election dis-trict in which he lives from 60 to 30 days, and

REDUCTION OF SUNDAY TRAFFIC.

How a Young Pittsburg Theologian Thinks

It Might be Effected. At the recent annual exercises of the Andover Theological Seminary one of the graduates-George Frederick Kenngott, of Pittsburgread an interesting address on "Sunday Traffic and Week Day Religion." Perhaps the strongest point he made, as regards the possi-bility of curtailing Sunday work on railroads, was embraced in his conclusion, as follows: divided that one part of the men have Sunday morning; another, the afternoon; another the evening, or else, that one portion have one half the day, another the other half. It would demand also that these men have one whole day of rest in seven, even if it thus might not be taken all together, and would demand less hours of work. The city then, running the roads, not for gain but for the public, could afford to give its employes living wages for six days of work in the week, of eight hours a day.

SIX WEEKS WITHOUT FOOD.

The Long Fast of a Valuable Bristol Setter

Dog. A Bristol dog which was found in a deserted barn on Thursday had survived six weeks without food. The dog is a valuable setter, belonging to Robert Bruden, and was lost six weeks ago, after Mr. Bruden had been at a furniture sale. The furniture dealer had locked the dog in his barn and left the town. People in the

neighborhood heard the dog barking for two weeks, and then heard him no more. weeks, and then heard him no more.

After a fruitless search in every other direction, Mr. Brugen thought of the furniture dealer's barn and looked in there as a last chance. Here he found the setter, as thin as a shingle and too weak to stand up. He, however, soon revived under the stimulating effects of a three-pound beefsteak, and is now as well as

Descendants of Munchausen

From the New York Tribune. A current writer insists that men go fishing ecause of a habit inherited from primitive ancestors. We had always supposed that the majority of our fellow citizens went fishing in majority of our fellow citizens went fishing in order to give their imagination full play in their ubsequent fishing stories.

How He Might Retaliate, From the Philadelphia Press.1

The Kansas City man who has sued his wife for a divorce on the ground that she has contracted a playful habit of throwing knives at him is resorting to rather harsh measures. He might simply retaliate in a quiet way by looking daggers at her. .

No Sympathy for the Thermometer. From the New York World.] A Princeton student has been lodged in jail for stealing a thermometer. The sympathics ot a perspiring public will not be with the ther

TRI-STATE TRIFLES. WILLIAM ZOOK, of Malvern, Pa., received an electric shock a few days ago which partially paralyzed his hands. He was holding a lawn

WEST CHESTER, Pa., is practically without a stoffice. The lease expired over three months ago, and the owner refuses to renew it at the ld rates, and the postoffice authorities refuse to pay a higher rent.

nower during a thunder storm when he re

MRS. E. S. RITCHIE, near Hatboro, Pa., has a rose bush of the "Seven Sisters" containing Ar an industrial establishment in Quaker-

town, Pa., a sign is posted reading as follows:
"No loating here. Employes do enough." MANY farmers have ploughed up their potato fields and are replanting. The seed potatoe first planted were ruined by the wet weather.

CHERRIES are ripe ten days earlier than isual. MAHONING COUNTY, Ohio, claims to have the

He is too lary to chew his food, and has invented a machine to do it for him. ROBERT GRISSLE, of Andover, Ashtabula county, O., has a clock that runs by water

A SMALL town near Morgantown, W.Va., has an eccentric woman who wears a different colored wig each day in the week. WILLIAM ROBINSON, of Venango county,

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-Malon thieves are exasperating Sout lorida farmers. -A Boston company is trying to intro luce wicker-work coffins. They claim from a -It is said that on the inside of a ring

owned in Archison, Kan., is engraved the following: "T. and H., betrothed April, 1884; divorced May, 1888." -D. Augustus Vanderveer, who owns ; large vineyard at Manalapan, N. J., has pur paper bags own 10,000 bunches of growing grapes as a protection against insects. -"Reduce your gas bills 75 per cent; se

cret for \$1," read an advertisement which a Brooklyn man answered. He received this reply by return mail: "Burn kerosene." -The absurdity of applying the title "Mister" to all sorts of men, on all sorts of oc casions, is well illustrated in a recent issue of a southwestern paper, in which it was declared that "the late Mr. Hank Brown was hanged yesterday in the presence of a large and interested andience.

-The other day Madison, Ga., was treated to something novel in the show line. A negre with a live rattlescake was going the rounds, and for a small contribution he would take the snake from the box and handle it as though it were a toy. The snake was a genuine rattle-snake, 7 years old.

-A mouse attracted no little attention in show window in Danbury, Conn. The little fellow ran about among the goods, and climbed up to the top of the large show window and curtains, catching files. He has made the window his abode for several weeks, and keeps the flies away in the most approved

-While fishing in Cobb creek, near Jekyl

Island, Georgia, the other day, Beauregard Tomlins caught an immense sawfish. The monster got entangled in his net, and after being shot two or three times was lassoed and towed into port. The fish measured nearly 12 feet in length and weighed 250 or 300 pounds. The length of his saw was nearly 3 feet. -J. D. Smith, of Sunnyside, a few weeks ago had one of the finest lots of Poland China pigs in the community, but every night or two

one of the little porkers would disappear. Mr. Smith decided to watch for the thief and discovered a large rat come up through the floor and quickly grab one of the little pigs and carry it away. Mr. Smith procured a rifle and succeeded in killing 17 of the thieves. -Leather collars and cuffs are sold by the swell London ladies' tailors. The colors are in varying shades of brown, green, red, and in black, and they are ornamented with fancy stitching. The cuffs are about three inches deep. From Paris, meanwhile, are coming dress trimmings, cut out in arabesque designs. Traveling dresses are to be ornamented round the edge of the skirt with broad strips of black, tray and brown leather.

-While Julius Smith, an engineer on the Long Island railroad, was packing oil and cotton waste into a hot box of the engine, last cotton waste into a not box of the engine, asse week, there was an explosion and hot oil was thrown into his face. It is feared he will lose the sight of one eye. Investigation showed that a torpedo cap used as a danger signal on the road had got into the waste and had ex-ploded either from the heat or from being struck by the packing iron. -While the fishing schooner Hattie D.

was on the Banks one of her men caucht a

large halibut. The fish was of such large pro-

portions that it took several of the crew to haul portions that it took several of the crew to ham it aboard. Upon opening the halibut a portion of a woman's hand, with the thumb and first and second fingers, was found in it. On the second finger was a pinin gold band ring, on which were engraved the letters "G. W. G." The ring is now in the Captain's possession. -'Squire Jesse R. Jones mentions Mrs. Ala., as being over 90 years of age. He and Rev. Mr. Smith, of the Episcopal Church, can

recall that about 50 years ago she was at the point of death, and to gratify her supposed last wish she was taken to church on a cot by her relatives that she might hear her funeral preached before she died. The funeral sermon was preached and the object of it is still living. -In Paris lately a physician was arrested for practicing medicine without a disloma. He had a large and lucrative practice, and as the trial several patients testified that they had been ordered by the defendant, as a cure for their ills, to held a copper rod on their hands until it fell off; to stand on one leg, etc. Such disclosures didn't unnerve the doctor in the disclosures didn't unnerve the doctor in the least, and when asked what he had to say, to the great surprise of all, produced a diploma showing he was a regularly graduated physician. He then explained that for any other statements of the surprise of all, produced a diploma showing he was a regularly graduated physician. He then explained that for any other statements of the surprise of the surp

after leaving college, he had vainly tried to make a living by regular practice. Then, to avoid starvation, he hit upon his quackery dodge, and made considerable money. But now, that he had been obliged to show his diploma, the "trick" would work to show his diploma, the "trick" would work no long and he would be obliged to move to some of locality, where he would not be known a regular physician. -A swarm of bees took possession of East Main street in Meriden, Conn., the other after noon and effectually blockaded traffic for an hour or more. A few venturesome drivers sent their horses through the buzzing mass of bee flesh, but those horses which made the trip paid the penalty of the folly of their owners. Several people were stung, and the neighbors were compelled to keep their windows closed. Even then the "pesky vermints" battered against the windows in vain attempt to get in-side. The affair created a genuine sensation, Prominent citizens, whose dignity had never before been impeached, turned up their coat

before been impeached, turned up their coat collars and ran to escape the fast becoming maddened swarm. Finally the queen hee sailed over into the Main Street Baptist lot and lighted on a low branch of one of the evergreen trees. The whole swarm followed, and the branch was buried knee deep with bees in a juffy. Then the church janitor and the gardener went to work to cage the "critters." A keg was procured and placed at an angle under the limb. Allemeyer cut the limb off and his assistant bravely shook it over the keg. The queen hee went into the keg, and the rest fol-

"Be like the tree that covers with flowers the hand that shakes it. "-Puck, Young people who have courted in society

Tubbs (recounting his experiences at a musical a few evenings previous)-They did not even ask me to sing. Miss Whiteiye (placidly)-'ve sung there before, haven't you? Tubbs-once. Why? Miss W.-O, nothing.-Columbia

"Dearest, have you replied to the invitation to Mrs. Bloodgood's reception?"

Mr. Quilipen—"No: she didn't inclose a stamp."—Burlington Free Press. Johnny Dumpsey-(with inflated paper bag)-S'b-h! See me bust this bag by grandma's

Smart, don't you know.
Higgers—Nor I either. He's a beastly cad.
Talks like a geatleman, too.
Jiggers—Yes; but what a deuced affectation it is,

too, you know .-- Cincinnati Gazette. A Bar to Osculation .- Papa-Young Smithers didn't stay so late as usual last night. Laura-No; he wasn't feeling well. He had 2

Papa-Front tooth, eh? Laura-Y-yes, sir .- Louisville Courter-Journal, It has frequently been noted that the New Englander is cautious in his language, and that he rarely gives a direct answer to a question. A gentleman said to a friend whose family were A gentieman said to a riveno whose saidly was not your father's death sudden?" Slowly drawing one hand from his booket and pulling down his beard, the interrogated cautiously rentied "Wash, rather sudden for him. --Chumbers' Journal.

And never, each vowed, had a flame like theirs

Spring up in the human heart. While the door of joy's future seemed hung with

At a quarter or so a pair.

Pennsylvania, claims that crude oil will cure almost any aliment. He says he has used it in all his sicknesses, and has always been cured.

assistant bravery shook it over the acc. The queen bee went into the keg, and the rest foilowed after a few minutes, all except a dezen or more, which were so excited that they couldn't see the keg or the queen. The keg was taken away, but the dozen or more which were left had fun at the corner all afternoon. WHAT WILD WITS ARE SAYING.

go on bridal trips to see how they like each other, -New Orleans Pleayune. She—All extremely bright men are awfully conceited, anyway. He—O, I don't know: I'm not.—Harcard Lampoon.

Editorial Courtesy.-Mrs. Quillpen-

Grandina--(after the exptosion, placidly laying her knitting in ner inp and looking town door)-Come in. - Burlington Free Press. Jiggers-I nevah did like that fellow

BY THE TREACHEROUS SEA. They met and loved in the usual way By the shores of the summer sea. She a banker's daughter—'t was her own tale— While a merchant prince was he.

when the time came on to part. chind the counter she proudly stood And her eyes took a stony stare a he asked to be shown some woolen socks

Forgetfut how tender men's bosoms are,
Her pride said: "Ignore him!" She does!
She cut him as dead as a coffin nai!
And ne didn't know who she was,
—Philadelphia Time