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BY LEWIS BAKER.

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—For Minnesota and Dakota: Fair, except showers in Southern Dakota; stationary temperature; variable winds; For Iowa and Nebraska: Fair, preceded in Nebraska by light rain; stationary temperature; variable winds. For Wisconsin: Fair, preceded by light rains in eastern portion; stationary temperature, except slightly cooler in southern portion; westerly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Place of Obs'vation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Ther'mometer	Place of Obs'vation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Ther'mometer
St. Paul	29.88	54	Helena	30.08	68
Duluth	29.90	48	Ft. Totten	.....	.....
La Crosse	29.84	58	Ft. Sully	29.96	66
Huron	29.92	70	Minnedosa	29.80	66
Moorhead	92.90	64	Calgary	.....	.....
St. Vincent	29.94	66	Edmonton	.....	.....
Bismarck	29.96	66	Q'Appelle	29.86	68
Ft. Buford	29.98	60	Medic'e H.	.....	.....
Ft. Custer	30.10	64	Winnipeg	29.90	66

THE New Hampshire legislature meets next Wednesday, and will elect a senator. The chances for CHANDLER are not as bright as they were, although he is up to the standard as a plutocrat.

THE New York Herald evidently refers to LYDIA THOMPSON as an actress in tights sixty-five years old. The time has been when the horsewhip was invoked for less impertinent allusions to this lady.

THE Democrats in Ohio are holding their county conventions preliminary to the state convention, and it is noticeable that they invariably indorse the late administration and the St. Louis platform. Tariff reduction is stronger than it was last year.

GEN. BOYNTON, the veteran Washington correspondent, is credited with causing the rapid withdrawal of TUCKER. He drew a vivid picture before the mind of the president, impelled mainly by his dislike to BLAINE and the opportunity afforded to get a thrust at him.

MRS. HOWELL predicts that women will get their rights early in the twentieth century, but a couple of decades or so is a good deal on a woman's age looking forward. It shrinks looking back. It is to be hoped that the girls who are said to make $2 shirts for four cents will not have to wait so long for their rights.

THERE has been no denial of the statement of the New York Sun that President HARRISON, at the centennial celebration, drank whisky and champagne, and handled his glasses like an expert. As his election was due to the New York liquor dealers, it might be taken as a very palatable recognition of that fact.

AT THE recent annual meeting of the liquor dealers' association in New York, the official report contained the statement that the organization had contributed materially to the defeat of WARNER MILLER as governor. Its efforts also insured the state to HARRISON, whether that was a definite part of the programme or not.

IF SENATOR FARWELL, of Illinois, is in earnest in proposing to join hands with his colleague and return the "blow between the eyes" administered to the latter by the administration, there should be no discouragement, as there will be no sufferers outside of the participants, and the public would enjoy a little circus of that sort.

THE family feature of the administration is spreading among the high mucks. Senator SPOONER has got a brother a $5,000 job; LYNCH, the colored statesman, has got a sister-in-law at the head of a bureau; BLAINE has put one or two of his people in fresh places; and quiet chances are being found for many of those who have kindred in power. The six relatives of the White house are figured as drawing $20,000.

COL. SHEPARD, the good New York editor, made war on the Sunday stage coaches on Fifth avenue, and reported to the Presbyterian general assembly that he had reformed them into quiescence, and assured the preachers that the circulation of the Sunday papers had greatly fallen off. The assembly has adjourned, the stages run as ever, and the papers print full quotas for Sunday. But SHEPARD still prints Scripture over his editorials.

BLAINE is said to look with great disgust upon the prankish bucolicism of JERRY RUSK riding on a hay cart and swinging a scythe. JAMES hears the buzzing bee in the bonnet of the agricultural statesman. He has seen the time when he could stand up for hours at the country fairs, while the mothers passed up the babies to be kissed; but now he doesn't respond when "JIM" is called, and freezes any old admirer who slaps him on the back.

IT IS stated that when congress convenes, WANAMAKER and his railway coadjutor, BELL, will be called upon to explain to a committee the nature of the emergency that required the appointment of 1,500 railway mail clerks on the last day or two of April to forestall their examination under the civil service rules that became operative on the first day of May. It has been shown that old clerks were not generally reinstated, and that the pretense about the good of the service was false.

EDITOR SHEPARD, who stands out in the moral nigritude of the New York press as the conspicuous religious light, has been discussing the question "Can an editor be a Christian?" His conclusion is that in the weekly press the affirmative of the interrogatory has the easier and more numerous response, and yet in nearly every daily paper there are one or more on the editorial staff who are religiously good, and who serve as the quiet leaven. Without following any analysis of this sort, it may be insisted that the press does its full share of the practical work of Christianizing the world, with little care for dogmas or parade of its virtue.

THE czar is the head of about the only European government that is able to stand up squarely against the liberalizing tendencies of the age and ignore the popular voice. He is not comfortable in that attitude, and needs a railroad to Siberia to take away those who would like to kill him. A striking picture was that the other day of the emperor of Germany admonishing those who had employed the striking workmen that they had a duty to perform to the state, and must use every effort to provide for the welfare of the men. The zeal of the government for the passage of the measure for relief of invalid workmen is on the same line. In Great Britain the Radical motion in parliament to abolish hereditary succession in the house of lords narrowly fails, and will assuredly prevail in the early future. While the ancient machinery of most of the old monarchical systems remains, the popular voice is permeating the structures, and its intonations have a constantly growing distinctness.

THE JOHNSTOWN SUFFERERS.

When we hear of great calamities in other parts of the world, of floods in China, of earthquakes in Japan, of volcanic eruptions in Southern Europe, of plagues that depopulate whole districts in India, we are not impressed with their results because they seem so far away from us.

But it is not so with the Johnstown horror. Here is a home calamity unparalleled in its awfulness, and it produces a shock from which we find it difficult to recover ourselves. There are those in our midst, our neighbors and friends, who came from the ill-fated town, and it is probable that those who are nearest related to them by blood ties are now counted among the victims of the disaster.

Many of us have a keen and pleasant recollection of the thrifty little city nestling in the cosy valley, as we have often seen it when passing by on the Pennsylvania road. Perhaps nearly every farmer in Minnesota is the possessor of some utensil that was turned out from the iron and steel works at Johnstown. Thus it is we are made to feel that we had a personal acquaintance there. They were, at least, our home folks in the sense that they were our countrymen, with whom we had direct dealings.

Therefore the heart grows sick as the details of the Johnstown flood continue to pour in upon us, and we begin to better comprehend the magnitude of the calamity. But it is now not so much the dead as the survivors who merit our sympathy. The thousands who perished in the flood are beyond the reach of human aid and human sympathy. Yet there are thousands of survivors whom we can help. Some of them may have been millionaires a few days ago; but they are all beggars now, and are surrounded by a scene of devastation which has never before been witnessed on this continent. There are those who are nearer to them than we are who are able to aid, but that does not relieve us of the duty of at least making a proffer of help. Therefore we suggest that at its regular meeting this morning the chamber of commerce take such action as it may deem necessary to raise a fund for the relief of the Johnstown sufferers.

DAKOTA ELECTIONS.

There has never been any voting in Dakota, with some local exceptions, of interest enough to draw out the full vote. This will not be the case at the coming election, Oct. 1. In North Dakota the convention has yet to lay out the programme, but it will comprise about the same as in the South, so far as filling offices is concerned, with some doubt as to certain special incitements. In the South there will be a governor and seven other state officers to elect, two congressmen, thirty-six state senatoos and ninety-eight representatives, three supreme court judges, six circuit judges and a county judge for each county. These and the novelty of voting just like the people of the states would draw out a large vote; but the mustard plaster on the body politic is the capital question, not to speak of the prohibitory amendment. A man who wouldn't come out to vote with all these inducements would as soon attend the funeral of his mother-in-law as to go to a circus. The minority amendment is also to be voted on, and some Republicans want it rejected, so as to keep Democrats from coming out to the election and have all the fun themselves. They are of the adult swine order.

NOT THE SAME.

Eastern papers, and some not very far East, confuse the Sioux and Sisseton reservations, and are likely to mislead some of those looking for homes. The statement is on the newspaper circuit that the Sisseton lands comprise 3,500,000 acres, and will be thrown open to settlement at the usual government price as soon as some matters of detail can be arranged with the Indians. If the new settler could get a quarter or half section of those lands in the usual homestead way, he should not let any grass grow under his feet in getting there. It would be a small bonanza in the heart of an unsurpassed civilization. But there are less than 1,000,000 acres of these lands, and they cannot be available for settlement until action is had by congress and a deal made with the Indians. Any one who supposes these processes have any element of rapidity in them has been a poor observer. A year or two would be reasonably rapid. The 10,000,000 acres or more of Sioux lands may be open to settlement by snow time if the Indians sign the terms as readily as expected.

A GOOD BEGINNING.

The Sioux commission seem at last to be moving toward the field of operations, and, as announced, will strike in at Rosebud, the most southerly agency in the reservation, perhaps excepting Pine Ridge, on the extreme west. Less is known generally of these Indians than of those further north, where are SITTING BULL, JOHN GRASS, RED CLOUD, and the other notables, some of whom are kickers from way back. There is something in names. At Standing Rock, where the commission, last year, did their first and chief work, they found obstinate old bullheads who defeated the mission; but at Rosebud, a name inviting to the senses, it is understood that the Indians are favorable, and even anxious to sign. A good start there will be a long ways toward success. The Indians should understand that this is their last chance for so liberal terms. Their consent will not be asked if another law shall be needed.

A FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

The difficulty presaged by the GLOBE when the Sioux Falls constitution was under consideration now confronts the people of South Dakota as a condition, not a theory. The enabling act appropriates $20,000 for the holding of a convention, but as the vote of the people has left almost nothing for it to do, by ordinary processes there is little chance to keep $10,000 or more from going back to Washington, in violation of economical principles and good usage. The act fixes the per diem of the members, but as it is only $4 most of the members do not take kindly to the proposition to keep in session with lawyers talking against time till the money is gone. The most acceptable proposal seems to be to appoint all the editors in South Dakota clerks of committees or officers of some sort, with post mortem duties sufficient to exhaus the appropriation. This seems quite feasible, and will, no doubt, have the united support of the press.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

The supreme court of Ohio has reversed the decree of Judge PUGH in sentencing ALLEN O. MAPES to pay a fine of $200 and serve ninety days in jail for contempt of court. Whereupon the Washington Post suggests that legislation is needed to emphasize the point that courts are not final judges of contempt against themselves.

We are inclined to the same opinion, although it is a power that is seldom abused by the courts. But the fact that it is liable to abuse, and that in a few instances petulant and spiteful judges have made extreme use of the power that is vested in the bench to avenge its slights and insults, only goes to demonstrate the necessity for legislative enactment in fixing the limit of punishment for contempt. As a rule, the injured party is not supposed to sit in impartial judgment on his own case; and where a judge is smarting under a real or fancied wrong he is liable to go too far in a contempt case. Nor is it in accord with the spirit of our institutions that unlimited power should be vested in one man. Therefore there should be a provision in the code of each state giving a clear interpretation of what constitutes contempt and limiting the punishment for the offense.

WHISKY'S COMPETITOR.

If this were summer, or there were a prospect that we were going to have any summer, we would, probably, be more interested in Dr. HAMMOND'S statement that ice water kills more people in this country than whisky. But in the present chilly state of the weather nobody in this country is hankering for ice water; and, consequently, whisky has the field to itself.

And yet it is well enough to remember what Dr. HAMMOND says, for if the weather ever does get warm everybody will be calling for ice water. He says that the two diseases now prevalent in this country, and which are most fatal, Bright's disease and paralysis, are both produced by an intemperate use of ice water. And there are very few who do not use it intemperately, for a tablespoonful is an immoderate quantity, particularly when the individual is perspiring when the water is taken into the stomach.

Dr. HAMMOND says that water for drinking purposes should never be below fifty degrees, for when it is lower than that a rude shock is given to the whole system by gulping down a glassful.

WOMEN MINISTERS.

The statement that the Ohio female preacher authorized to perform the marriage ceremony took a new departture, and was the first instance of the kind, elicits various facts on the subject. Rev. PHEBE HANAFORD states that she has married people in three states and united forty-nine couples. She is a Universalist preacher, and insists that in her denomination there are nearly forty women legally qualified to perform the marriage ceremony, and hundreds of people have enjoyed their services, and the law has not set any of these aside. In 1870 courts in Massachusetts decided that Rev. OLYMPIA BROWN possessed this authority. It does not appear why there should ever have been any question raised on the subject. Where women are ordained ministers this function naturally attaches. In the early history of Wyoming, and perhaps Washington territory, there were female justices who took in legal fees this way. Women naturally like to have a good deal to do with these little domestic arrangements.

IT CAME WEST.

A paper of late date, from the capital of New Hampshire, berates its moneyed men for organizing a company with a million dollars capital to invest in improvements in the West. It appeals to their local pride to put their capital into home factories and summer resorts for tourists, and plaintively bewails the tendency all over that state to put their surplus means into "Western speculations," lands, railroads, mines, etc. This, it alleges, has been the practice for years, and the state has been depleted of its capital and young men to build up other sections. The West is certainly indebted to New Hampshire and other Eastern states for men and money, but the advantage has been mutual. As the paper reminds them of losses in some instances, probably some investments in mines have failed to meet expectations, but there are abundant openings in Western realty in which there are no contingencies, and the men who prefer to send their money West act upon motives dictated by profitable experience.

SAUCE FOR BOTH.

Republicans think it unfair that the legislature of Indiana should be controlled by the Democrats while the popular vote shows a small margin in their favor. It is insisted that the apportionment is unjust. The legislature of Rhode Island has just elected a Republican governor, although the Democratic candidate had several thousand more votes. Connecticut has two Republicans in the senate, although the state is Democratic. So has New York, which is generally Democratic on the state ticket. In neither of these states could the Democrats carry the legislature if they had 1,000 popular votes to every 900 Republican. If this were the condition in any Southern state, Republicans would insist that it did not have a republican form of government and needed taking in hand by congress. It is not designed to apologize for unfairness in any state, nor insist that any party has always been above partisan methods in such matters; but there is soot on the pot as well as kettle.

A PUBLIC LOSS.

This state lost a citizen of more than local repute in the death of Hon. WILLIAM THOMAS BONNIWELL, at Hutchinson, on the 26th ult. He was known and esteemed very widely in this state and Wisconsin, having repeatedly served in the legislatures of both. He was born in New York city in 1836, but became a resident of Milwaukee three years later, residing there until 1866, when he removed to Hutchinson, this state, and has since lived there. He was elected to the state senate three times between 1871 and 1881, and in 1877 was chosen to the house. He was one of the most efficient and popular members, and it is said that few of his associates had so many personal friends, or succeeded so well in carrying measures through. His magnetic manner and kindness of heart attached even his political opponents to him, and all had the utmost confidence in his integrity and adherence to his convictions. McLeod county and the state have sustained a severe loss in his death.

BLAINE is said to find apology for the selection of TUCKER for the honor of an important position. The incident seems to illustrate the eagerness of the Republicans to capture Confederates, and they seem to have a special affinity for the men of most unsavory repute. Admitting only what is conceded in the record of TUCKER, it would not be difficult to find Republican authority for quite as flagrant acts in the career of men like CHALMERS, MOSBY and MAHONE. There is more than sublime obliviousness when they put on the Republican cloak.

A DELEGATION of the New Hampshire Republicans went down to Washington to try to get Gen. PATTERSON in as fifth auditor of the treasury, and were told to stand around awhile, as the president had some Indiana friends to provide for first. They were so ill-mannered as to get out of humor, and seem to have prowled around the White house, and when they went home reported that the president had five families of kindred quartered there. These were the households of BEN and Son RUSSELL, and the tribes of the McKEES, SAUNDERS and SCOTTS. The latter branch was having its quarters made ready. The house is more than full, not counting the red ants or many relatives not there yet. The need of a vastly larger White house is evident.

SOME of the Republican journals have examined the records so far to find that "no president after having left the White house has ever again been returned to it." This seems to afford them relief when they hear Mr. CLEVELAND named. A year ago it might have been claimed that no grandson of a president had ever been elected, and a few years earlier it was insisted that no man with a C in front of his name ever could be elected. It is not presumed that Mr. CLEVELAND will be a candidate again, but the fact of his having been president will not rule him out or weaken his chances.

WHILE the worn and chestnutty conundrum, "Is marriage a failure?" is being shelved, a portion of humanity is vexed with the question, "Should woman propose?"

STATE GOSSIP.

The Boston Globe has figured out that there is room for 70,000 families in the Sioux reservation, soon to be opened for settlement. But some of these families, as it thinks, would like to see the announcement coupled with some practical means of raising the scrip to get there. If the Globe will start a movement to raise the scrip, we will undertake to find room in the Sioux reservation for seven times seventy thousand families. But men who are too lazy to work for a living in the East will starve as soon in the West as anywhere else, and shipment to the Sioux reservation does not include government rations.—Duluth Herald.

We are afraid Mr. Scheffer's law for punishing drunkenness will prove a failure, because, unlike his meat law, it provides for no inspector. How "full" must a man be to be drunk? The law does not say. An inspector, authorized to smell of his breath, make him walk a crack, or say "truly rural" or "innocuous deseutude" could easily determine whether the symptoms were good for a straight drunk, and thus on the hoof speedily enforce the law.—Hutchinson Leader.

There is now a definitely settled conclusion in St. Paul that the three bills stolen from the files of the legislature the last week of its late session (including the Duluth & Winnipeg land grant forfeiture bill) were stolen by a clerk of the house, who is a country editor, and, to the credit of the profession be it said, the only editor in the state mean enough to do such a thing.—Le Sueur Sentinel.

Mr. Washburn will fight Senator Ward, but "Kid" Eugene Hay, who, according to R. B. Langdon and Loren Fletcher, never has had a law case in Minnesota, he is pushing for United States district attorney. Mr. Washburn's fears for the safety of the republic are based on a broad and rather peculiar personal experience—Duluth News.

The Mankato Review makes serious charges of corruption of the members of the legislature from that county. The editor, Mr. Wise, in making the charges appears to be ready to sustain them. Mr. W. usually knows whereof he speaks, and those members want to handle him carefully, or he may make it interesting for them.—St. Peter Herald.

The report that Senator Davis will not be a candidate for re-election was undoubtedly started by some ambitious rival. Senator Davis will be in the hands of his friends when the time for re-election comes and his friends will see that he is taken care of.—Martin Sentinel.

Emerson gave some very pretty advice to young men about maintaining their integrity and remaining poor, wrapping themselves in their own virtue, etc. Emerson evidently knew nothing about the Minnesota climate.—Owatonna Journal.

Give the meat inspection bill or any other a fair trial. If it proves a failure make your objections felt when the next legislature is being elected and is in session. Then they will have weight. Until that time observe the law.—Austin Transcript.

HERE AND THERE.

It is already evident that Minneapolis and St. Paul are getting ready to present some wonderful figures as a result of the next census, and there is a big fight on hand over the selection of the gentleman who will manipulate the figures for that state. St. Paul has given it out that she proposes to show up more people than Minneapolis, and Minneapolis doesn't propose to have it that way. Altogether the figures which will be sent out from those cities next year will be fearfully and wonderfully made up.—Omaha Dispatch.

There is room for 70,000 families in the Sioux reservation, soon to be opened for homestead settlement. Some of these 70,000 families would like to see the announcement coupled with some practical means of raising the scrip to get there.—Boston Globe.

A pretty good illustration of the advantage of casting one's bread upon the waters, is to be found in the action of Senator Spooner of Wisconsin, who some two years ago got the salary of the consul to Prague raised from $2,000 to $3,000. And now his own brother has just been appointed to this consulate. This teaches us that it pays to be generous with the government's money.—Boston Herald.

FOUNDATIONS OF FORTUNES.

Senator Farwell began life as a surveyor.

Cornelius Vanderbilt began life as a farmer.

Wanamaker's first salary was $1.25 a week.

A. T. Stewart made his start as a school teacher.

Jim Keene drove a milk wagon in a California town.

Cyrus Field began life as a clerk in a New England store.

Pulitzer once acted as a stoker on a Mississippi steamboat.

"Lucky" Baldwin once worked on his father's farm in Indiana.

Dave Swinton sold sugar over an Ohio counter for $1 a week.

Moses Taylor clerked in Water street, New York, at $2 a week.

George W. Childs was an errand boy for a bookseller at $4 a month.

J. C. Flood, the California millionaire, kept a saloon in San Francisco.

P. T. Barnum earned a salary as bartender in Niblo's theater, New York.

Jay Gould canvassed Delaware county, New York, selling maps at $1.50 apiece.

C. P. Huntington sold butter and eggs for what he could get a pound and dozen.

Andrew Carnegie did his first work in a Pittsburg telegraph office at $3 a week.

Whitelaw Reid did work as correspondent of a Cincinnati newspaper for $5 a week.

Adam Forepaugh was a butcher in Philadelphia when he decided to go into the show business.

Senator Joe Brown made his first money by plowing his neighbors' fields with a pair of bull calves.

AN AMUSING COMPANY.

The doctor is a man who speaks ill of a good many people.—Burlington Free Press.

A cent's worth of authority frequently puffs a man up 25 cents' worth.—Titusville Herald.

Few men like to see a woman smoke, yet they are always ready to help her to alight.—Baltimore American.

The crab may think he has a "soft snap" on the fat of your foot, but you never think so.—Washington Critic.

The announcement that there is an overproduction of onions comes direct from trade scenters.—Philadelphia Press.

It was a drunken gymnast of whom the policeman remarked that he was selling a tumbler full of whiskey.—Binghamton Republican.

Speaking of the weather, a warm spring may be anticipated when a man sits on a hot flat-iron placed on a chair by his wife.—Norristown Herald.

"Prof. Wiggins lives away off in Canada," says an exchange; and Canada is not the only thing Wiggins is away off in.—Yonkers Statesman.

A professional thief is also an arithmetical paradox—he works out all his essays in addition and multiplication by subtraction.—Baltimore American.

Civilization will never be a complete success so long as there are men who will sit on a fence for nothing all day rather than earn a dollar sawing wood.—Nebraska State Journal.

FASHION'S FOLLIES.

Ladies who are wise never touch the hair with the curling tongs.

Green and gray are decidedly the reigning colors of the season.

Gentlemen who ride horseback wear black melton cutaway coats.

There is more elegance in simplicity than in all the furbelows in creation.

Simplicity should be the distinguishing characteristic of a child's costume.

There is a summer airiness about lace hats that is decidedly in their favor.

It is no longer considered a part of a girl's education to have her ears pierced.

There are many imitators of the marguerite style of dress at the present time.

A ruching of fringed-out silk is the principal trimming for summer silk dresses.

TIMELY TOPICS.

BY ALEX E. SWEET.

Musical Enthusiast—That Miss Sanderson, of California, is a great singer.

Peterby (who hates music)—Bah! So is a tea kettle.

ART NOTE.

Englishman—Gladstone has had his portrait painted thirty-five times.

New Yorker—That's nothing. We have statesmen up at Albany who have to be whitewashed every year.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Robinson (after the play)—Those hamfatters remind me of the English and the yacht race.

Peterson—In what way?

Robinson—They've got Dunraven.

SHYLOCK DISCOUNTED.

First Wall Street Man—I've gained ten pounds of flesh lately.

Second Wall Street Man—Why, you are worse than Shylock. He would have been satisfied with one.

CLAY AND POTTER.

J.—Bishop Potter should not have said anything about Jackson and Jefferson, but have confined himself to the subject, with which he should be familiar.

K.—Which one is that?

J.—Clay.

UNDER THE HAMMER.

C.—Smith's personal effects were sold at auction. It must be painful to have your personal things come under the hammer.

D.—Yes. I've had some experience in that line. My thumb-nail came under the hammer the other day when I was putting down a carpet. It is painful.

IN NEW YORK, OF COURSE.

Coroner—What is your name?

Witness—Dr. Slasher.

Coroner—Well, doctor, how long before a man dies do you usually hold your post-mortem on him?

AT THE CLUB.

First Dude—Fweddy, what do you thuppose ith the weal cause of the stwike among the ironworkers in Germany?

Second—I weally don't know why they stwuck; pwobably the iron wath hot.

TIPS FROM "TOWN TOPICS."

Gerkins—That actress is a heavenly creature.

Firkins—Yes; she's a star, you know.

Baggs—What do you think of this latest fad of a celebrated actress? She has her bath room set in mirrors.

Faggs—Quite appropriate.

Baggs—How so?

Faggs—Why, she holds the mirror up to nature at home as well as on the stage.

Roundabout—Allow me to congratulate you, my dear fellow, upon your engagement to Miss Flyaway.

Jellyby—Aw! thanks. Do you know her?

Roundabout—I should say no man living knew Belle Flyaway's good points better than I.

Jellyby—Sir!

Roundabout—Yes; I was engaged to her for three months and I had some opportunities to see what I was getting before that. I met her at Narragansett Pier.

Mr. Hardenfast—Is it true, my dear, that girls wear yellow garters?

Miss Flyrte—It's useless for me to tell you.

Mr. Hardenfast—Why?

Miss Flyrte—Because I'm going to ask you to help me into the hammock.

At Mrs. Madison's park reception:

Miss Swellington—That is Miss Lowcutte, the sculptor. You've heard of her haven't you?

Uncle Toby Gruzzley—Yes, yes; I've seen her bust.

Native—You have traveled in every country of Europe?

Traveler—Yes.

Native—And cannot speak anything but English?

Traveler—No. Two English words will carry you anywhere. Every country understands them.

Native—What are they?

Traveler—"How much."

GREEN THINGS GROWING.

Oh, the green things growing, the green things growing,
The faint sweet smell of the green things growing!
I should like to live, whether I smile or grieve,
Just to watch the happy life of my green things growing.

Oh, the fluttering and the pattering of those green things growing!
How they talk each to each, when none of us are knowing;
In the wonderful white of the weird moonlight
Or the dim, dreamy dawn when the cocks are crowing.

I love, I love them so—my green things growing!
And I think that they love me, without false showing;
For by many a tender touch they comfort me so much,
With the soft, mute comfort of green things growing.

And in the rich store of their blossoms growing,
Ten for one I take there on me bestowing;
Oh, I should like to see, if God's will it may be,
Many, many a summer of my green things growing.

But if I must be gathered for the angel's sowing,
Sleep out of sight awhile, like green things growing,
Though dust to dust return, I think I scarcely mourn
If I may change into green things growing.

—Dinah Mulock Craik.

RUIN AND DESOLATION.

Continued From First Page.

from a piece of wreckage in which he had been imprisoned since Friday. His leg was broken and his face badly bruised. He was delirious when rescued, and will not likely recover. The Pennsylvania railroad is now laying tracks from Johnstown station to the washout. A temporary bridge is being built, and by to-morrow evening trains will be running into Johnstown. It will be more a matter of luck than a certainty. Communication by rail has been established between Pittsburg and the end of the stone bridge. Assistant Superintendent Trump is on the grounds and is the authority for this news. He knows nothing of the condition of the track between Johnstown and Altoona. In some places it is said the tracks were scooped out to a depth of twenty feet. A train of cars, all loaded, were run on the Conemaugh bridge. They, with the bridge, now lie in the wreckage at this point. The Pennsylvania railroad loses thirty-five engines and many cars. The Baltimore & Ohio tracks are now open, and a train was run to the city free of charge for passengers at 1 o'clock. Mails are getting through by means of couriers across the mountains. A pony express line has been established. The Pennsylvania railroad will run a line of stages between Johnstown and Cresson if the tracks are as bad as is reported. Messengers were sent along the line yesterday. They will make their reports in the city offices. The clang-clang-clang of the Duquesne has a home-like sound to the reporters. The fire has spread steadily all day and the upper part of the drift is burning to-night. The fire engine is stationed on the river bank, and a line of hose laid far up the track to the coal mine. The flames to-night are higher than ever before, and by their light long lines of the curious can be seen along the banks. No. 3 will be put into service in the morning. Chief Brown has ordered an engine to Johnstown, to go by way of the Baltimore & Ohio. It will be there in order to protect the town should fire break out. The natural gas has been shut off, owing to the many leaks in Johnstown. No fire is allowed in the city. The walls of many houses are falling. Their crash can be heard across the river where the newspaper men are located. In the walk through the town to-day the word "danger" could be noticed painted by the rescuers on the walls.

AMONG THE SAVED.

Partial List of Those on the Flood-Swept Trains.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—For the first time in forty-eight hours communication was had indirectly with Altoona at 6 o'clock this evening at the Pennsylvania railroad offices in this city. The superintendent at Altoona says that the Atlantic express leaving Pittsburg at 3 a. m. Friday; the Chicago and New York limited, east-bound, which left Pittsburg at 7:10, Friday morning, and the Seashore express which left Johnstown early Friday morning, arrived at Altoona Saturday afternoon. All the passengers on these three trains are reported as being well. Altoona sends the following list of passengers on the day express from Chicago, which was caught in the flood at Conemaugh, who are known to be safe:

William Henry Smith, general manager of the Associated Press, New York; Edward Lyon, Boston; Mrs. J. W. Latta and daughter Edith, Philadelphia; Elizabeth Houmer, Wrightsville, Pa.; Mrs. Mary L. Cowne, Washington; H. C. Groch, Sharon, Mich; Mrs. M. H. Smith, Broadway, New York; Mrs. William T. Sergeant, Massachusetts; W. S. Jackson, Philadelphia; Estella J. Kittering, Pennsylvania; Daniel Humphreys, Indianapolis; Mrs. Clara De Witt and child, Dennison, Ind.; John Laughrey, wife and the children, Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. Maggie E. Mulaheny, Indiana; Mrs. Ella Carber, Aurora, Ill.; Mrs. A. S. Lippincott, Philadelphia; Mrs. Gussie Cook and child, Dennison, Ind.; Mrs. Fanny Murphy and child, Dennison, Ind.; Harriet Stockbridge, Curwensville; Mrs. G. W. Sankey and child, Chicago; Annie E. Hamilton, Yorkville, N. Y.; Mrs. Paris Schick, husband and daughter, —; Miss Simpson, —; C. E. McClure, Chicago; Mrs. Gallon and daughter, Pittsburg; Lizzie R. Hunter, Pittsburg; Mr. Field and son, Pittsburg; Mr. Leise and son, Pittsburg; George Lees, Pittsburg; Urish Carroll, —; R. E. Vaughn, Landisville, Pa.; F. H. Berney, —; H. A. Eagan, New York.

The following persons, passengers on the day express, are said to have been drowned at Conemaugh:

Mrs. J. W. Brady, Chicago; Miss Margaret Patrick, Pittsburg; William Sheller, Newark, N. J.

The following list of persons at Altoona is sent. It is known to comprise those on the two sections of the day express which was caught in the flood at Conemaugh, and is also thought to be partly made up of those who reached Altoona by other east-bound trains:

E. Knee; Miss Grass, Philadelphia; Mary E. Moran, Philadelphia; Bridget Sulkin, Philadelphia; J. M. Newcome and wife, New London; Mrs. C. H. Leopard, Malina, Io.; Carrie B. Archer, Malina, Io.; A. H. Brown, Jersey City; William Stewart, Pittsburg; J. C. Plorretti, Tyrone; Henry F. Fowle, Bangor, Me.; Clara Cobb, Brooklyn; Charles J. Burbridge, —; Allen Proctor, —; Morris Ely, Camden; E. M. Leopard, New York; Mrs. Simon Slick, Reading; John L. Pine, Reading; W. Woodyear, —; W. E. Wa, —; John R. Mahon, Philadelphia; E. H. McCullough, wife and daughter, Philadelphia; W. E. Winslow, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Philadelphia; Mrs. Matilda Allen, Philadelphia; John Carr, Jersey City; Emily June, Mount Vernon, N. C.; Virginia Maloney, Woodbury, N. J.; Mary Wilkins, Woodbury, N. J.; H. Walsh, Philadelphia; A. Silverson, Honesdale, Pa.; Mrs. Ellen Oce, Honesdale, Pa.; Prinella Stacerin, Philadelphia; Frank Patton, wife and daughter, Freeport, Pa.; Mrs. L. R. Fizer, Monroeville, O.; Mrs. Sherman, Nantucket, L. I.; George Sawyer, Bristol, O.; Mr. Chandler, —; R. C. Yohn, New York; Abion Allyannes, Fort Monroe; Mary Fitzpatrick, Pittsburg; M. W. Whitaker, Plattsburg, N. Y.; Mrs. McBrady, Chicago; R. Spangler, Illinois; W. M. Mellon, —; Gertrude Mellon, Milwaukee; John Weby, New York; J. C. Ospont, Tachoe; Simon Sheppard, —; C. Keifer, Shippensburg, H. St. John, Pennsylvania; J. S. Over, Jersey City; Houston Porter, Washington; Richard Brown, New York; Mrs. Pauline Willard New York; Mrs. E. A. Eberly, Cannon, N. Y.; Martha Livingston, New York; Frank C. Gallseveath, Tyrone; Anna C. Smith, Marysville, Pa.; P. F. Bain, New York; C. S. Thurman, New York; O. O. Martz, Orstown; R. H. Worling, Greensburg, Pa.; O. R. Smith, Pittsburg; Allen J. Fitz, Elmira; R. Van Dyke and wife, Sunbury; Rollins S. Dromly, Pittsburg; William Hawkins, Illinois; D. H. Hare, Williamsburg; E. Wolf, Holbrok, N. J.; James B. Miller, Pittsburg; Orlando Rockwood, Pennsylvania; J. W. Graves, Altoona, Pa.; C. A. Bradford, —; R. H. Bailey, Altoona, Pa.; L. H. Cameron, Bellwood, Pa.; Mrs. C. S. Hand, —; Simeon C. Hand, W. Baker, —; John Kline, Vickstown; J. H. Drys, Rochester, N. Y.; George D. Donaldson, New York; James H. Stewart, wife and baby, Allegheny; C. H. Baxter, Lima, O.; D. Z. Inneckler, Ohia; A. H. Souder, Omaha, Neb.; James E. Lerms, Washington; E. W. Stover, Waynesboro, Pa.; A. M. Oller, Waynesboro, Pa.; A. M. Shandier, New York; R. F. Johnson, New York; R. Myers, Philadelphia; Mrs. Nelson (colored), Milwaukee; George Sylvester, wife and two children; W. Wilmot, wife and child, Redland; Mrs. E. W. Halford and daughter, Washinrton; Annie Hamilton, Minneapolis; Thornton Robinson, Allegheny; George Keller, Harrisburg; John Burris, George Housman, Philadelphia; R. H. Key, —; R. H. Ranney, Kalamazoo; James B. Ranney, Kalamazoo; George Caskon's family, Ringgold, Md.; Samuel Birney, Lorenzo; James M. Bufford, —; W. E. P. Bullock, —; Rev. J. H. Leiper, Philadelphia; J. Liana, Amboch, Lorenzo; Mrs. M. A. Blearewell, —; D. S. Shearer, —; N. S. Davis, wife and three children, Lancaster; Margaret Justice, —; Dr. Robinson, Allegheny.

The above lists of names were received by telegraph direct from Bedford, Pa. Bedford got them from Cessna, Pa., by telephone. Cessna received them over the telephone from Martinsburg, and the latter place got them by telegraph from Altoona. The list does not comprise all of those on the day express, as some are known to be still at Conemaugh, and in view of the devious route by which the names reached here their absolute correctness cannot be relied upon.

UP TO 10 O'CLOCK

to-night no names additional to those previously sent have been received here. All the passengers taken to Altoona are quartered at the Logan house, a large hotel, ample to accommodate them. The Pennsylvania company is providing for their wants. A dispatch this afternoon states that three unidentified persons, supposed to be passengers on the ill-fated day express, are at Conemaugh. They are described as follows: A man five feet eight inches in height, weighing probably 160 pounds, full gray beard, bald head, supposed to be Cyrus Sherry. A woman aged about sixty-five; had on abdominal truss. A woman aged sixty, supposed to be Mrs. Rev. Raney. Rev. J. H. Pershing, of Conemaugh, has these bodies in charge. The railroad officials state to-night that they have information which leads them to believe that not over seven of the passengers on the trains flooded at Conemaugh were drowned. The first report sent last night placed the number of dead at fifteen. Affairs on the various divisions of the Pennsylvania road are in the same bad condition stated in these dispatches of yesterday and last night. A prominent official of the road stated to-night that he did not believe that with the most temporary sort of repairs they would be able to run trains through