

The Dispatch

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TERMS OF THE DISPATCH. POSTAGE PAID IN THE UNITED STATES. DAILY DISPATCH, ONE YEAR, \$3.00. DAILY DISPATCH, PER QUARTER, .75. DAILY DISPATCH, ONE MONTH, .25. DAILY DISPATCH, INCLUDING DELIVERY, ONE YEAR, \$3.50. DAILY DISPATCH, INCLUDING DELIVERY, PER QUARTER, .90. DAILY DISPATCH, INCLUDING DELIVERY, ONE MONTH, .30. WEEKLY DISPATCH, ONE YEAR, \$1.00. THE DAILY DISPATCH IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS AT 10 CENTS PER WEEK, INCLUDING DELIVERY CHARGE, AT 25 CENTS PER WEEK.

PITTSBURG, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9, 1889. THE EXPOSITION SUBSCRIPTIONS. There is considerable encouragement as well as a verification of THE DISPATCH's prediction in the statement that since public attention is called to the show of subscriptions to the Exposition, there has been a marked increase in the contributions to that project.

There is the result of showing the public a need for action. Pittsburg is conservative and almost old foggy in some matters. Our citizens have to be stirred up before they fully appreciate the necessity of attention being called to the show of money will be forthcoming. The necessity exists here; and when cities with a quarter of our capital and a title of our natural advantages have expanded their business and increased their growth by successful exhibitions, it is not possible that Pittsburg will let the matter fall.

NOT ENDED YET. The announcement from Philadelphia, that as the national gas reaction was merely on a preliminary injunction, the Supreme Court reserves its opinion until the final hearing appears to minimize the importance of the decision. The public is still left to conjecture the grounds of the ruling; but the public is not so easily satisfied. The question of a permanent injunction is expected, allows the inference that the decision was merely as to the propriety of a preliminary injunction in such a case. On this view the case is still open for the full trial and final decision. What the ruling of the Supreme Court would be on a permanent injunction is one of those things that can be found out in but one way. The temper of the Allegheny public is decidedly in favor of pushing that investigation by carrying the case as far as it will go.

THE STOCKADE DENS. The terrible story that has been life, for the past year or two, concerning the treatment of women in the dens of the lumber and one region of Wisconsin, have been verified by the work of Dr. Kate Bushnell, and the results of it were at a meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the investigation of that subject. Tales of the horrors of those dens had already been published and denied. The investigation was made quietly, but thoroughly, and the results of it were at a meeting of the Union in Chicago the other day. The previous allegations are not only fully sustained, but they are enlarged upon by the production of facts which are calculated to fill every American possessed of a spark of humanity with indignation. The facts are possible in our land. Dr. Bushnell found eight stockade dens in the lumber regions, in which women are kept prisoners. They are forced to dress in costumes that would mark them if they attempt to escape, and those that do make that attempt are dragged back. Dr. Bushnell produces evidence that the police at Green Bay forced her to go with her to the dens, and that she published a denial of the reports concerning the dens in Marinette, was, at the time that she made the denial, under pecuniary obligations to the principal owner of the dens of that name.

The fact that such things are possible, and that they are so entrenched as to command the support of public officials, is a terrible indication of our decadence as a nation. If the country cannot stop such horrible infamies, its boast of freedom and protection for the weak is a terrible sham.

THE GRANGER'S MISTAKE. The statement that the officers of the State Grange are present in Harrisburg to urge the passage of the bill prohibiting the sale of a slaughtered outside of Pennsylvania, calls for a few words of advice to that organization concerning both what State legislation can do and what State legislation ought to do.

The opinion of the State Grange is dressed beef, and its purpose in urging this law, is that it makes beef too cheap. This is stated as the platform of the representatives of the farmers, and they make no bones about urging the bill as a means of cutting off one source of supply of cheap food. No interest or right of the consumer is taken into consideration. The foundation of the movement is stated to be that as certain business interests are furnishing a food staple to the urban population at cheaper prices than they can afford to, they want these people shut off, in order that they may get better prices.

That position being taken it is to be asked why the agricultural supporters of this measure do not request the Legislature to prohibit the sale of beef unless the cattle are raised in the State. That would accomplish the purpose of securing high prices for the farmers a good deal more thoroughly than to let the cattle be brought here at the altitudinous prices which accrue to the benefit of the butchers. If the position of shutting out cheap food from other States is insisted upon, it also seems that the farmers might as well have flour, wheat, pork, lard and all other agricultural supplies excluded, except that which is grown upon the soil of Pennsylvania.

There are two very good reasons why such requests will not be made. The first is that the undignified proposition to make food costly would be so repugnant to public policy and the general conscience, that it would have no chance of a hearing if presented in that form. The second is that any law to exclude from one State the products of another is contrary to the Constitution of the United States. There is an evident in-

pression that by concealing these objects under the pretense of legitimate inspection to prevent the sale of diseased meat, the object which cannot be gained by direction, can be secured by indirection. This is not true. It would be a great injustice for the Legislature to forbid the sale of healthy dressed beef because it was slaughtered in Chicago or Nebraska; but it would be futile, because the Legislature has not the power to do such a thing.

With regard to the basis of this movement—the alleged low prices of beef—it is only necessary to refer to any city market in this country, where the price of other staples has declined, the price paid by the consumer of beef and fresh meats is nearly as high as it was 15 years ago. Some things there are which prevent the farmer from getting full advantage of these high prices. The State Grange would be justified in asking legislation against the railway practice which charges the Pennsylvania farmer as much for taking his cattle to market as the Chicago shipper; but to try to cut the supply from the consumers in order to raise the prices of the one staple that is to-day higher in relation to general values than any other general product, would exhibit a remarkable lack, both of good sense and respect for the rights of the public.

The Legislature should provide for such inspection as will prevent the sale of diseased meats to consumers. It should see that the farmers of the State have equal chances in getting their cattle to market; but to forbid the sale of good meat because it is killed in another State would be not the less criminal because it is futile.

THE FIGHT ON RULES. The fight over the rules of the House, which has occupied the past few days and was finally settled by sending the proposed amendment back to the committee, has attracted much attention; but its real bearing has been widely misrepresented. How much of this misrepresentation is due to the fact that certain powerful and wealthy individuals, who are opposed to the proposed change, and how much is due to pure misapprehension, is doubtful; but the result is just the same—that of general misrepresentation as to the real issue of the fight.

The change in the rules is widely stated to be one which was needed to expedite business. It does not tell the whole story. It was needed to expedite special business taken up out of its turn. It simply was framed to provide for measures which have the power to force themselves ahead of other business, doing so successfully without regard to the rights of less powerful special interests, or the interests of the minority. It is well known that the purpose of the amendment was to secure the passage of two special measures in which a great deal of wealth is involved. That fact alone should place the public on the alert against a change which such a legislator as Mr. Hanford would regard as destructive of the rights of the minority.

The House has a good way to amend the rules so that all measures can be considered fully and in their proper order. That is to clear the calendar of private bills by sending them all to the printing committee, and the results of it will be in a permanent injunction is one of those things that can be found out in but one way. The temper of the Allegheny public is decidedly in favor of pushing that investigation by carrying the case as far as it will go.

THE GIST OF THE MATTER. The facts stated by Judge Cooley in his speech at Boston yesterday, that the period in which there had been least complaint as to the operation of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, was during the period of the works of reform, undertaken, at the instance of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the investigation of that subject. Tales of the horrors of those dens had already been published and denied. The investigation was made quietly, but thoroughly, and the results of it were at a meeting of the Union in Chicago the other day.

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A NEW WAY TO VOTE.

Senator Sherman Proposes Radical Changes in the Election of Congressmen. WASHINGTON, January 8.—A bill was introduced by Mr. Sherman today proposing numerous changes in the laws regulating the election of Congressmen. The bill is numbered H. R. 1388, and is for the purpose of amending the laws relating to the election of Congressmen. The bill is introduced in the House of Representatives.

THE DIVINING ROD. Enghand Patrolling the Downers—How Some Curious Facts About the Hazel Twig. From London Standard. The use of the divining rod as an instrument for the discovery of underground water has lately attracted considerable notice, partly in consequence of the success of the process by the Hastings Board of Guardians. The mysterious resources of science, and placing hydrology at a discount, these authorities have been successful in procuring water, in order to get a supply of water for their new works. In this case, the "diviner" is a man named Mr. Enghand, a water-wizard of renown, honored by the patronage of the nobility and clergy, and even employed, it is said, by the Lord of the London local authority.

REAL ESTATE IN NEW YORK. The Present Valuation of Property and That of Past Years Compared. Howard in the Boston Globe. The present valuation of property in New York is built up on a basis of the wisdom and men who a few generations ago laid out the city. The present valuation is based on the present condition of the city.

NEW PRESIDENTIAL RIGS. Jeffersonian Simplicity in Style, but No Limit to Price. CHICAGO, January 8.—The first plan of patronage secured from the incoming national administration, is the proposed bill of Mr. Charles D. Keating, of Chicago. The bill is for the purpose of amending the laws relating to the election of Congressmen.

THE COMMISSIONER. Western Railroads Will Agree on a Method for Their Supervision. CHICAGO, January 8.—The consideration of the new agreement for the government of patronage in the West, is the subject of a meeting of the Western Railroads Association in Chicago.

THE BLUE AND GRAY. They March Together at the Inauguration of the Florida Governor. TALLAHASSEE, January 8.—Governor Fleming was inaugurated today. The occasion brought together the blue and gray regiments of the State Troop.

THE BATTLE OF THE FUTURE. The Effects of the Elimination of Noise From the Field. The declaration of the Supreme Court that the classification of 1876, and especially that of 1887 is unnecessary and therefore unwarranted, is in addition to its bearing on the municipal problem, conveys an instructive lesson on the permanence of the national policy.

THEY FORM AN ORGANIZATION at Chicago to Work for Total Abstinence. CHICAGO, January 8.—A National German-American Prohibition League was organized in this city this afternoon.

MARINE ENGINEERS. Their Association Meets in Secret Session at Baltimore. BALTIMORE, January 8.—The National Convention of Marine Engineers met here today in secret session, and will continue three days.

CURIOS CONDENSATIONS.

A curiosity in Wallingford, Conn., is a doll which is supposed to have been made by a blacksmith. The doll is made of iron and is supposed to have been made by a blacksmith who lived in Wallingford, Conn.

There are several curious facts about the Hazel Twig. The Hazel Twig is a plant which is supposed to have been used by the ancients for the purpose of divining water.

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COMPREHENSIVE AND COMPLETE.

A Marvel of Progressive Prosperity—Advice to the Reading Public. From the Lancaster New Era. With all the pretensions of the metropolitan cities, there is a modest newspaper published in Pittsburg, that can justly claim to be the peer of any of the first-class newspapers of the West.

THE DIVINING ROD. Enghand Patrolling the Downers—How Some Curious Facts About the Hazel Twig. From London Standard. The use of the divining rod as an instrument for the discovery of underground water has lately attracted considerable notice, partly in consequence of the success of the process by the Hastings Board of Guardians.

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WEDDINGS AND RECEPTIONS THAT ENLIVENED JANUARY'S SECOND TWEDDAY.

Miss Olga I. Freudenberg, the handsome and beautiful daughter of Dr. J. G. Johnson, married to Mr. J. F. Fenner, a prominent business man of Washington, D. C., at 7 P. M. yesterday. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's father.

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