

The Dispatch. ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY 8, 1854. Vol. 48, No. 36—Entered at Pittsburgh Post-office, November 18, 1868, as second-class matter. Business Office—07 and 60 Fifth Avenue. News Rooms and Publishing House—75, 77 and 79 Diamond Street.

TERMS OF THE DISPATCH. POSTAGE FREE IN THE UNITED STATES. DAILY DISPATCH, ONE YEAR, \$10.00. DAILY DISPATCH, PER QUARTER, \$3.00. WEEKLY DISPATCH, ONE YEAR, \$1.00. DAILY DISPATCH, INCLUDING SUNDAY, ONE YEAR, \$12.00. QUARTER, \$3.00. DAILY DISPATCH, INCLUDING SUNDAY, ONE YEAR, \$14.00. WEEKLY DISPATCH, ONE YEAR, \$1.00. THE DAILY DISPATCH DELIVERED BY CARRIERS AT 30 CENTS PER COPY, INCLUDING THE SUNDAY EDITION.

corruption and privilege, is to be false to its whole community; while the monarchy that creates or sustains a nobility has at least the aspect of sincerity. France has a habit of correcting its abuses by revolution; and if the half of what is told concerning the condition of France be true, it would not be strange if the expectation of riot in the streets of Paris before the close of 1889 should be fulfilled.

This condition of affairs should have its warning for this country. We are less merciful than the French and revolution is, happily, an unknown resort; but we have altogether too much, in municipal, State and National Government, and in our economic system, of evils kindred to those in France. The people have the power to stop them; but should be the effort of every thoughtful man to defend the stability and increase the strength of our system, to arouse the people to the work of putting down corruption and preventing the operation of all influences that enrich the few at the cost of the masses.

THAT STREET RAILWAY BILL.

An interview in another column this morning upon the new street railway bill, whose presentation at Harrisburg has caused such wide comment, gives the history of the measure. It appears to have started from the pen of a certain member of the Legislature, who, protecting the capital invested in a number of Pittsburgh roads whose charters were considered fatally affected by a Supreme Court decision last fall. The declared purpose was simply to permit these lines to be re-chartered legally. It is needless to say that the bill was not intended to be a quiet approval which is given to every unobjectionable measure. But it seems that Philadelphia interests insisted upon tacking on to it the preposterous clause practically preventing the construction of any new roads to compete with those now in existence. As the bill was not intended to be a quiet approval which is given to every unobjectionable measure. But it seems that Philadelphia interests insisted upon tacking on to it the preposterous clause practically preventing the construction of any new roads to compete with those now in existence.

AN OUTSPOKEN VERDICT.

The coroner's jury, in its verdict concerning the Wiley building disaster, cannot be accused of falling into the usual tone of such bodies which usually find the cause of a disaster to be "no one to blame." On the contrary, it distributes blame to nearly everyone connected with the work in an unsparring manner. There will be few to find fault with the verdict as a whole, although there may be differences of opinion as to its details. The use was certainly to be had, and the verdict is not only in respect to the duties of the Building Inspector, but that which is shown by the declaration that our building laws are insufficient and loose. The people should take it in hand to see all deficiencies remedied, and complete safeguards provided against the repetition of such disasters.

A REGULAR RECOMMENDATION.

The argument by which the Secretary of War reaches the conclusion that it will be too costly to improve the Ohio by movable dams, and that therefore it is best to wait until the traffic becomes so heavy that a practical mockery of the hope of improving that waterway if it were not for the obvious fact that it is the outgrowth of complete ignorance with reference to the subject. All who see anything along the Ohio could have told the Secretary that the shrinkage of the river has cancelled its disservice for most classes of freighting and that the traffic, with the exception of the coal shipments which go down on high water, have diminished for lack of reliable navigation. If the traffic could expand, there would be no need of improving the river. To calmly suggest that the improvements must wait until the business enlarges is like recommending that a starving child should not be fed until it grows strong enough to earn its own dinner.

THE VITAL NEED.

The report of the Ford Commission on the subject of pauper immigration, leaves no question as to the magnitude of the evil. The facts submitted place beyond dispute the practical nullification of the law, and the systematic poisoning in this country of a vast mass of the pauperized, ignorant and vicious element of European countries. This being admitted, the question of a remedy becomes a vital one. The committee submits a bill comprising very stringent measures, most of which can be approved in the abstract. But the probable result of such legislation is reduced to a minimum by the obvious fact that the laws which we already have are practically a dead letter. The report itself shows that if the present law had been enforced the evils could never have reached the magnitude complained of. Why not press the law to its full force? Its provisions will not also be nullified by incompetent or dishonest officials?

THE GROWTH OF BUILDING.

The total of buildings in Allegheny for the last year shows that 817 were constructed at an aggregate cost of \$1,463,000. This is less in proportion to the population of the city than in any previous year. The reason that the level plain in Allegheny is all occupied and the problem of bringing in the hill sections back of the city is not fully solved. The totals of both cities present a picture of the growth of the entire community known as Pittsburgh, although it leaves out of account the rapidly spreading villages outside of the city lines, along the various railroads. A total of 3,036 new buildings, however, makes such a good showing that we can afford to leave the suburban growth out of the calculation—at least until some method is found to include the whole in a comprehensive report. If Pittsburgh can keep up the conservative prosperity which has produced this growth, for a few years, it will be better for it than any boom.

THE EXAMPLE OF FRANCE.

Reports of the condition of things in France furnish an indication of the weakening influence upon the stability of a republic, of corruption in high places, and scandalous features in the political and economic workings of the Government. It is believed that France is on the verge of a revolutionary outbreak; and the schemes of the Reds are given strength by exposure of corruption. The Universal Exposition of 1878 is now declared upon an inspection of its accounts to have been "a universal swindle." The subscriptions to various corporate enterprises have been authoritatively reported to have been swallowed up in gratuities to members of the Government, the Legislature and the press; and certain associations are declared to be for the purpose of "levying blackmail on every undertaking of a financial or industrial nature." In such a condition of things it is not strange that there have been a number of revolutions, or that Baron Rothschild should order his treasures packed so as to be ready for instant removal. A republic that is perverted to the enrichment of the favorites of Government, is worse than a monarchy that does the same thing under the guise of privileged classes. For the republic to inaugurate the regime of

THE TOPICAL TALKER.

So me Old Incidents of City Life in All Sorts. "The funniest message that ever came through my hands," said a telegraph operator to me yesterday, "was sent by a colored bride to her prospective bridegroom. It happened to know the parson, who lived in a suburb of this city, and after I handed the message I inquired about the circumstances. The bride, it appeared, was her own, and the wedding was set for 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon. When noon came the bride became slightly nervous and expressed her fears to her family. The groom sent the following message to be telegraphed to the groom: 'When will you be here?'"

THE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT.

The vote by which the joint resolution submitting the prohibition amendment to the people was made a special order for next Tuesday leaves little doubt as to what the vote will be, on the final passage of the resolution. The Republicans are fully pledged to the submission measure, and it may be taken as practically a foregone conclusion that next June the people of Pennsylvania will have a chance to vote on the question of absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic. The attitude of the parties on this question is rather unique. The Democrats are openly opposed to prohibition, but are evincing as much practical a foregone conclusion that next June the people of Pennsylvania will have a chance to vote on the question of absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic. The attitude of the parties on this question is rather unique. The Democrats are openly opposed to prohibition, but are evincing as much practical a foregone conclusion that next June the people of Pennsylvania will have a chance to vote on the question of absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic.

THAT STREET RAILWAY BILL.

An interview in another column this morning upon the new street railway bill, whose presentation at Harrisburg has caused such wide comment, gives the history of the measure. It appears to have started from the pen of a certain member of the Legislature, who, protecting the capital invested in a number of Pittsburgh roads whose charters were considered fatally affected by a Supreme Court decision last fall. The declared purpose was simply to permit these lines to be re-chartered legally. It is needless to say that the bill was not intended to be a quiet approval which is given to every unobjectionable measure. But it seems that Philadelphia interests insisted upon tacking on to it the preposterous clause practically preventing the construction of any new roads to compete with those now in existence. As the bill was not intended to be a quiet approval which is given to every unobjectionable measure. But it seems that Philadelphia interests insisted upon tacking on to it the preposterous clause practically preventing the construction of any new roads to compete with those now in existence.

AN OUTSPOKEN VERDICT.

The coroner's jury, in its verdict concerning the Wiley building disaster, cannot be accused of falling into the usual tone of such bodies which usually find the cause of a disaster to be "no one to blame." On the contrary, it distributes blame to nearly everyone connected with the work in an unsparring manner. There will be few to find fault with the verdict as a whole, although there may be differences of opinion as to its details. The use was certainly to be had, and the verdict is not only in respect to the duties of the Building Inspector, but that which is shown by the declaration that our building laws are insufficient and loose. The people should take it in hand to see all deficiencies remedied, and complete safeguards provided against the repetition of such disasters.

A REGULAR RECOMMENDATION.

The argument by which the Secretary of War reaches the conclusion that it will be too costly to improve the Ohio by movable dams, and that therefore it is best to wait until the traffic becomes so heavy that a practical mockery of the hope of improving that waterway if it were not for the obvious fact that it is the outgrowth of complete ignorance with reference to the subject. All who see anything along the Ohio could have told the Secretary that the shrinkage of the river has cancelled its disservice for most classes of freighting and that the traffic, with the exception of the coal shipments which go down on high water, have diminished for lack of reliable navigation. If the traffic could expand, there would be no need of improving the river. To calmly suggest that the improvements must wait until the business enlarges is like recommending that a starving child should not be fed until it grows strong enough to earn its own dinner.

THE VITAL NEED.

The report of the Ford Commission on the subject of pauper immigration, leaves no question as to the magnitude of the evil. The facts submitted place beyond dispute the practical nullification of the law, and the systematic poisoning in this country of a vast mass of the pauperized, ignorant and vicious element of European countries. This being admitted, the question of a remedy becomes a vital one. The committee submits a bill comprising very stringent measures, most of which can be approved in the abstract. But the probable result of such legislation is reduced to a minimum by the obvious fact that the laws which we already have are practically a dead letter. The report itself shows that if the present law had been enforced the evils could never have reached the magnitude complained of. Why not press the law to its full force? Its provisions will not also be nullified by incompetent or dishonest officials?

THE GROWTH OF BUILDING.

The total of buildings in Allegheny for the last year shows that 817 were constructed at an aggregate cost of \$1,463,000. This is less in proportion to the population of the city than in any previous year. The reason that the level plain in Allegheny is all occupied and the problem of bringing in the hill sections back of the city is not fully solved. The totals of both cities present a picture of the growth of the entire community known as Pittsburgh, although it leaves out of account the rapidly spreading villages outside of the city lines, along the various railroads. A total of 3,036 new buildings, however, makes such a good showing that we can afford to leave the suburban growth out of the calculation—at least until some method is found to include the whole in a comprehensive report. If Pittsburgh can keep up the conservative prosperity which has produced this growth, for a few years, it will be better for it than any boom.

THE EXAMPLE OF FRANCE.

Reports of the condition of things in France furnish an indication of the weakening influence upon the stability of a republic, of corruption in high places, and scandalous features in the political and economic workings of the Government. It is believed that France is on the verge of a revolutionary outbreak; and the schemes of the Reds are given strength by exposure of corruption. The Universal Exposition of 1878 is now declared upon an inspection of its accounts to have been "a universal swindle." The subscriptions to various corporate enterprises have been authoritatively reported to have been swallowed up in gratuities to members of the Government, the Legislature and the press; and certain associations are declared to be for the purpose of "levying blackmail on every undertaking of a financial or industrial nature." In such a condition of things it is not strange that there have been a number of revolutions, or that Baron Rothschild should order his treasures packed so as to be ready for instant removal. A republic that is perverted to the enrichment of the favorites of Government, is worse than a monarchy that does the same thing under the guise of privileged classes. For the republic to inaugurate the regime of

THE LIGHT WENT OUT.

Before Sullivan and his Sar, and the Town West Republican. (FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.) HARRISBURG, January 19.—Henry Hall, the brilliant young member from Mercer, tells the story of his campaign in Indiana. He is trying to know the man who was engaged to speak, he learned that owing to a mistake he was billed for the next night. To put in the time he walked to a miners' meeting three miles away. The miners were discussing various things, but when they found that a foreign speaker was at their door they invited him in, and in he went.

THE TOPICAL TALKER.

So me Old Incidents of City Life in All Sorts. "The funniest message that ever came through my hands," said a telegraph operator to me yesterday, "was sent by a colored bride to her prospective bridegroom. It happened to know the parson, who lived in a suburb of this city, and after I handed the message I inquired about the circumstances. The bride, it appeared, was her own, and the wedding was set for 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon. When noon came the bride became slightly nervous and expressed her fears to her family. The groom sent the following message to be telegraphed to the groom: 'When will you be here?'"

THE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT.

The vote by which the joint resolution submitting the prohibition amendment to the people was made a special order for next Tuesday leaves little doubt as to what the vote will be, on the final passage of the resolution. The Republicans are fully pledged to the submission measure, and it may be taken as practically a foregone conclusion that next June the people of Pennsylvania will have a chance to vote on the question of absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic. The attitude of the parties on this question is rather unique. The Democrats are openly opposed to prohibition, but are evincing as much practical a foregone conclusion that next June the people of Pennsylvania will have a chance to vote on the question of absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic.

THAT STREET RAILWAY BILL.

An interview in another column this morning upon the new street railway bill, whose presentation at Harrisburg has caused such wide comment, gives the history of the measure. It appears to have started from the pen of a certain member of the Legislature, who, protecting the capital invested in a number of Pittsburgh roads whose charters were considered fatally affected by a Supreme Court decision last fall. The declared purpose was simply to permit these lines to be re-chartered legally. It is needless to say that the bill was not intended to be a quiet approval which is given to every unobjectionable measure. But it seems that Philadelphia interests insisted upon tacking on to it the preposterous clause practically preventing the construction of any new roads to compete with those now in existence. As the bill was not intended to be a quiet approval which is given to every unobjectionable measure. But it seems that Philadelphia interests insisted upon tacking on to it the preposterous clause practically preventing the construction of any new roads to compete with those now in existence.

AN OUTSPOKEN VERDICT.

The coroner's jury, in its verdict concerning the Wiley building disaster, cannot be accused of falling into the usual tone of such bodies which usually find the cause of a disaster to be "no one to blame." On the contrary, it distributes blame to nearly everyone connected with the work in an unsparring manner. There will be few to find fault with the verdict as a whole, although there may be differences of opinion as to its details. The use was certainly to be had, and the verdict is not only in respect to the duties of the Building Inspector, but that which is shown by the declaration that our building laws are insufficient and loose. The people should take it in hand to see all deficiencies remedied, and complete safeguards provided against the repetition of such disasters.

A REGULAR RECOMMENDATION.

The argument by which the Secretary of War reaches the conclusion that it will be too costly to improve the Ohio by movable dams, and that therefore it is best to wait until the traffic becomes so heavy that a practical mockery of the hope of improving that waterway if it were not for the obvious fact that it is the outgrowth of complete ignorance with reference to the subject. All who see anything along the Ohio could have told the Secretary that the shrinkage of the river has cancelled its disservice for most classes of freighting and that the traffic, with the exception of the coal shipments which go down on high water, have diminished for lack of reliable navigation. If the traffic could expand, there would be no need of improving the river. To calmly suggest that the improvements must wait until the business enlarges is like recommending that a starving child should not be fed until it grows strong enough to earn its own dinner.

THE VITAL NEED.

The report of the Ford Commission on the subject of pauper immigration, leaves no question as to the magnitude of the evil. The facts submitted place beyond dispute the practical nullification of the law, and the systematic poisoning in this country of a vast mass of the pauperized, ignorant and vicious element of European countries. This being admitted, the question of a remedy becomes a vital one. The committee submits a bill comprising very stringent measures, most of which can be approved in the abstract. But the probable result of such legislation is reduced to a minimum by the obvious fact that the laws which we already have are practically a dead letter. The report itself shows that if the present law had been enforced the evils could never have reached the magnitude complained of. Why not press the law to its full force? Its provisions will not also be nullified by incompetent or dishonest officials?

THE GROWTH OF BUILDING.

The total of buildings in Allegheny for the last year shows that 817 were constructed at an aggregate cost of \$1,463,000. This is less in proportion to the population of the city than in any previous year. The reason that the level plain in Allegheny is all occupied and the problem of bringing in the hill sections back of the city is not fully solved. The totals of both cities present a picture of the growth of the entire community known as Pittsburgh, although it leaves out of account the rapidly spreading villages outside of the city lines, along the various railroads. A total of 3,036 new buildings, however, makes such a good showing that we can afford to leave the suburban growth out of the calculation—at least until some method is found to include the whole in a comprehensive report. If Pittsburgh can keep up the conservative prosperity which has produced this growth, for a few years, it will be better for it than any boom.

THE EXAMPLE OF FRANCE.

Reports of the condition of things in France furnish an indication of the weakening influence upon the stability of a republic, of corruption in high places, and scandalous features in the political and economic workings of the Government. It is believed that France is on the verge of a revolutionary outbreak; and the schemes of the Reds are given strength by exposure of corruption. The Universal Exposition of 1878 is now declared upon an inspection of its accounts to have been "a universal swindle." The subscriptions to various corporate enterprises have been authoritatively reported to have been swallowed up in gratuities to members of the Government, the Legislature and the press; and certain associations are declared to be for the purpose of "levying blackmail on every undertaking of a financial or industrial nature." In such a condition of things it is not strange that there have been a number of revolutions, or that Baron Rothschild should order his treasures packed so as to be ready for instant removal. A republic that is perverted to the enrichment of the favorites of Government, is worse than a monarchy that does the same thing under the guise of privileged classes. For the republic to inaugurate the regime of

WASHINGTON WAIFS.

Office Seekers Conspicuously Absent—Good City—Vagaries of the Wheel of Fortune—Why One Greedy Will Never Advise His Neighbors to Buy. (FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.) WASHINGTON, D. C., January 19.—One thing very noticeable to an experienced habitue of the capital these days is the remarkable absence of office seekers. That is, there is an extraordinary scarcity of them when it is considered that we are within six weeks of the inauguration of a new administration, and a new one which reverses the political complexion of the administration. Four years ago at this time the town was overrun with Democrats, empty of pocket, but full of hope, imbued with a belief that the republic would be turned out, to a man, and that a vast army of office seekers would be on hand to greet their own party, who had been "very hungry and very thirsty" for years, would be smugly installed in office, to remain there for life. It was a general conviction among Democrats four years ago that the success of their party meant the power for at least a quarter of a century.

THE TOPICAL TALKER.

So me Old Incidents of City Life in All Sorts. "The funniest message that ever came through my hands," said a telegraph operator to me yesterday, "was sent by a colored bride to her prospective bridegroom. It happened to know the parson, who lived in a suburb of this city, and after I handed the message I inquired about the circumstances. The bride, it appeared, was her own, and the wedding was set for 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon. When noon came the bride became slightly nervous and expressed her fears to her family. The groom sent the following message to be telegraphed to the groom: 'When will you be here?'"

THE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT.

The vote by which the joint resolution submitting the prohibition amendment to the people was made a special order for next Tuesday leaves little doubt as to what the vote will be, on the final passage of the resolution. The Republicans are fully pledged to the submission measure, and it may be taken as practically a foregone conclusion that next June the people of Pennsylvania will have a chance to vote on the question of absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic. The attitude of the parties on this question is rather unique. The Democrats are openly opposed to prohibition, but are evincing as much practical a foregone conclusion that next June the people of Pennsylvania will have a chance to vote on the question of absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic.

THAT STREET RAILWAY BILL.

An interview in another column this morning upon the new street railway bill, whose presentation at Harrisburg has caused such wide comment, gives the history of the measure. It appears to have started from the pen of a certain member of the Legislature, who, protecting the capital invested in a number of Pittsburgh roads whose charters were considered fatally affected by a Supreme Court decision last fall. The declared purpose was simply to permit these lines to be re-chartered legally. It is needless to say that the bill was not intended to be a quiet approval which is given to every unobjectionable measure. But it seems that Philadelphia interests insisted upon tacking on to it the preposterous clause practically preventing the construction of any new roads to compete with those now in existence. As the bill was not intended to be a quiet approval which is given to every unobjectionable measure. But it seems that Philadelphia interests insisted upon tacking on to it the preposterous clause practically preventing the construction of any new roads to compete with those now in existence.

AN OUTSPOKEN VERDICT.

The coroner's jury, in its verdict concerning the Wiley building disaster, cannot be accused of falling into the usual tone of such bodies which usually find the cause of a disaster to be "no one to blame." On the contrary, it distributes blame to nearly everyone connected with the work in an unsparring manner. There will be few to find fault with the verdict as a whole, although there may be differences of opinion as to its details. The use was certainly to be had, and the verdict is not only in respect to the duties of the Building Inspector, but that which is shown by the declaration that our building laws are insufficient and loose. The people should take it in hand to see all deficiencies remedied, and complete safeguards provided against the repetition of such disasters.

A REGULAR RECOMMENDATION.

The argument by which the Secretary of War reaches the conclusion that it will be too costly to improve the Ohio by movable dams, and that therefore it is best to wait until the traffic becomes so heavy that a practical mockery of the hope of improving that waterway if it were not for the obvious fact that it is the outgrowth of complete ignorance with reference to the subject. All who see anything along the Ohio could have told the Secretary that the shrinkage of the river has cancelled its disservice for most classes of freighting and that the traffic, with the exception of the coal shipments which go down on high water, have diminished for lack of reliable navigation. If the traffic could expand, there would be no need of improving the river. To calmly suggest that the improvements must wait until the business enlarges is like recommending that a starving child should not be fed until it grows strong enough to earn its own dinner.

THE VITAL NEED.

The report of the Ford Commission on the subject of pauper immigration, leaves no question as to the magnitude of the evil. The facts submitted place beyond dispute the practical nullification of the law, and the systematic poisoning in this country of a vast mass of the pauperized, ignorant and vicious element of European countries. This being admitted, the question of a remedy becomes a vital one. The committee submits a bill comprising very stringent measures, most of which can be approved in the abstract. But the probable result of such legislation is reduced to a minimum by the obvious fact that the laws which we already have are practically a dead letter. The report itself shows that if the present law had been enforced the evils could never have reached the magnitude complained of. Why not press the law to its full force? Its provisions will not also be nullified by incompetent or dishonest officials?

THE GROWTH OF BUILDING.

The total of buildings in Allegheny for the last year shows that 817 were constructed at an aggregate cost of \$1,463,000. This is less in proportion to the population of the city than in any previous year. The reason that the level plain in Allegheny is all occupied and the problem of bringing in the hill sections back of the city is not fully solved. The totals of both cities present a picture of the growth of the entire community known as Pittsburgh, although it leaves out of account the rapidly spreading villages outside of the city lines, along the various railroads. A total of 3,036 new buildings, however, makes such a good showing that we can afford to leave the suburban growth out of the calculation—at least until some method is found to include the whole in a comprehensive report. If Pittsburgh can keep up the conservative prosperity which has produced this growth, for a few years, it will be better for it than any boom.

THE EXAMPLE OF FRANCE.

Reports of the condition of things in France furnish an indication of the weakening influence upon the stability of a republic, of corruption in high places, and scandalous features in the political and economic workings of the Government. It is believed that France is on the verge of a revolutionary outbreak; and the schemes of the Reds are given strength by exposure of corruption. The Universal Exposition of 1878 is now declared upon an inspection of its accounts to have been "a universal swindle." The subscriptions to various corporate enterprises have been authoritatively reported to have been swallowed up in gratuities to members of the Government, the Legislature and the press; and certain associations are declared to be for the purpose of "levying blackmail on every undertaking of a financial or industrial nature." In such a condition of things it is not strange that there have been a number of revolutions, or that Baron Rothschild should order his treasures packed so as to be ready for instant removal. A republic that is perverted to the enrichment of the favorites of Government, is worse than a monarchy that does the same thing under the guise of privileged classes. For the republic to inaugurate the regime of

MATTERS METROPOLITAN.

The Horace Greeley Statue. (FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.) NEW YORK, January 19.—The committee on the erection of a statue to Horace Greeley in Printing House Square will ask the public in a few days to help out of its financial straits. Heretofore only printers have contributed to the fund. As soon as Congress adjourns Adams and Cummings will try to boom the committee's cause by lecturing on the life of Horace Greeley. The statue has been already designed and ordered. It will cost \$10,000. Greeley will be represented as sitting in a big chair, his head slightly inclined and his legs extended. The right hand will hold an open newspaper. Four bas-reliefs on the pedestal will show how Mr. Greeley looked in apprentice, a mechanic, a farmer and an editor.

THE TOPICAL TALKER.

So me Old Incidents of City Life in All Sorts. "The funniest message that ever came through my hands," said a telegraph operator to me yesterday, "was sent by a colored bride to her prospective bridegroom. It happened to know the parson, who lived in a suburb of this city, and after I handed the message I inquired about the circumstances. The bride, it appeared, was her own, and the wedding was set for 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon. When noon came the bride became slightly nervous and expressed her fears to her family. The groom sent the following message to be telegraphed to the groom: 'When will you be here?'"

THE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT.

The vote by which the joint resolution submitting the prohibition amendment to the people was made a special order for next Tuesday leaves little doubt as to what the vote will be, on the final passage of the resolution. The Republicans are fully pledged to the submission measure, and it may be taken as practically a foregone conclusion that next June the people of Pennsylvania will have a chance to vote on the question of absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic. The attitude of the parties on this question is rather unique. The Democrats are openly opposed to prohibition, but are evincing as much practical a foregone conclusion that next June the people of Pennsylvania will have a chance to vote on the question of absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic.

THAT STREET RAILWAY BILL.

An interview in another column this morning upon the new street railway bill, whose presentation at Harrisburg has caused such wide comment, gives the history of the measure. It appears to have started from the pen of a certain member of the Legislature, who, protecting the capital invested in a number of Pittsburgh roads whose charters were considered fatally affected by a Supreme Court decision last fall. The declared purpose was simply to permit these lines to be re-chartered legally. It is needless to say that the bill was not intended to be a quiet approval which is given to every unobjectionable measure. But it seems that Philadelphia interests insisted upon tacking on to it the preposterous clause practically preventing the construction of any new roads to compete with those now in existence. As the bill was not intended to be a quiet approval which is given to every unobjectionable measure. But it seems that Philadelphia interests insisted upon tacking on to it the preposterous clause practically preventing the construction of any new roads to compete with those now in existence.

AN OUTSPOKEN VERDICT.

The coroner's jury, in its verdict concerning the Wiley building disaster, cannot be accused of falling into the usual tone of such bodies which usually find the cause of a disaster to be "no one to blame." On the contrary, it distributes blame to nearly everyone connected with the work in an unsparring manner. There will be few to find fault with the verdict as a whole, although there may be differences of opinion as to its details. The use was certainly to be had, and the verdict is not only in respect to the duties of the Building Inspector, but that which is shown by the declaration that our building laws are insufficient and loose. The people should take it in hand to see all deficiencies remedied, and complete safeguards provided against the repetition of such disasters.

A REGULAR RECOMMENDATION.

The argument by which the Secretary of War reaches the conclusion that it will be too costly to improve the Ohio by movable dams, and that therefore it is best to wait until the traffic becomes so heavy that a practical mockery of the hope of improving that waterway if it were not for the obvious fact that it is the outgrowth of complete ignorance with reference to the subject. All who see anything along the Ohio could have told the Secretary that the shrinkage of the river has cancelled its disservice for most classes of freighting and that the traffic, with the exception of the coal shipments which go down on high water, have diminished for lack of reliable navigation. If the traffic could expand, there would be no need of improving the river. To calmly suggest that the improvements must wait until the business enlarges is like recommending that a starving child should not be fed until it grows strong enough to earn its own dinner.

THE VITAL NEED.

The report of the Ford Commission on the subject of pauper immigration, leaves no question as to the magnitude of the evil. The facts submitted place beyond dispute the practical nullification of the law, and the systematic poisoning in this country of a vast mass of the pauperized, ignorant and vicious element of European countries. This being admitted, the question of a remedy becomes a vital one. The committee submits a bill comprising very stringent measures, most of which can be approved in the abstract. But the probable result of such legislation is reduced to a minimum by the obvious fact that the laws which we already have are practically a dead letter. The report itself shows that if the present law had been enforced the evils could never have reached the magnitude complained of. Why not press the law to its full force? Its provisions will not also be nullified by incompetent or dishonest officials?

THE GROWTH OF BUILDING.

The total of buildings in Allegheny for the last year shows that 817 were constructed at an aggregate cost of \$1,463,000. This is less in proportion to the population of the city than in any previous year. The reason that the level plain in Allegheny is all occupied and the problem of bringing in the hill sections back of the city is not fully solved. The totals of both cities present a picture of the growth of the entire community known as Pittsburgh, although it leaves out of account the rapidly spreading villages outside of the city lines, along the various railroads. A total of 3,036 new buildings, however, makes such a good showing that we can afford to leave the suburban growth out of the calculation—at least until some method is found to include the whole in a comprehensive report. If Pittsburgh can keep up the conservative prosperity which has produced this growth, for a few years, it will be better for it than any boom.

THE EXAMPLE OF FRANCE.

Reports of the condition of things in France furnish an indication of the weakening influence upon the stability of a republic, of corruption in high places, and scandalous features in the political and economic workings of the Government. It is believed that France is on the verge of a revolutionary outbreak; and the schemes of the Reds are given strength by exposure of corruption. The Universal Exposition of 1878 is now declared upon an inspection of its accounts to have been "a universal swindle." The subscriptions to various corporate enterprises have been authoritatively reported to have been swallowed up in gratuities to members of the Government, the Legislature and the press; and certain associations are declared to be for the purpose of "levying blackmail on every undertaking of a financial or industrial nature." In such a condition of things it is not strange that there have been a number of revolutions, or that Baron Rothschild should order his treasures packed so as to be ready for instant removal. A republic that is perverted to the enrichment of the favorites of Government, is worse than a monarchy that does the same thing under the guise of privileged classes. For the republic to inaugurate the regime of

CURIOS CONDENSATIONS.

It is proposed in New York to spend \$100,000 the current year in teaching German in the public schools. It is said that after 15 or 20 more immigrants are allowed in Westminster Abbey the room will all be occupied. The cheap Christmas presents sold by one jeweler in New York City cost 8 cents; the most expensive cost \$50.00. There are said to be about a dozen negro physicians in the country. It was 25 years ago that there was in active practice for fully 60 years. T. W. Lamb killed last week on Jekyll Island, Ga., the oldest bird ever slain in that part of the country. It was 25 years ago that there was in active practice for fully 60 years. It is a popular saying that rich men in New York City have some three or four who are not hard at work building just now. A Florida states that it takes just as much food and clothing for his family in Florida as it did in Tennessee, where he has a large estate. The difference in temperature affects this economy. A physician writing upon the care of the eyes says that it is important that the presbyopic eye be kept as clear as possible, as much depends on the upper portion of the eyeball still continues the use of the writing post, and if you want to know how it succeeds she will send you figures to prove that she has 20 per cent less of minor offenses than "the eye doctor" who has been brought home in this way. The corner stone of a hotel for women has recently been laid in London. It is proposed to allow the occupants to do their own cooking, and the rent of room will vary from \$15 to \$20 per week. Alexander Nasmyth, the landscape painter, once painted a check on the estate of the Duke of Athol by shooting trees out of a small cannon. The attempt was successful, and the trees now flourish luxuriantly. A Benton (Mo.) man, whose wife possesses somnambulism among her defects, was once in a fit of somnambulism and carried her wife and ran half a mile to a neighbor's house, where she had hid his bed to overtake her, she arrived there.

THE TOPICAL TALKER.

So me Old Incidents of City Life in All Sorts. "The funniest message that ever came through my hands," said a telegraph operator to me yesterday, "was sent by a colored bride to her prospective bridegroom. It happened to know the parson, who lived in a suburb of this city, and after I handed the message I inquired about the circumstances. The bride, it appeared, was her own, and the wedding was set for 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon. When noon came the bride became slightly nervous and expressed her fears to her family. The groom sent the following message to be telegraphed to the groom: 'When will you be here?'"

THE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT.

The vote by which the joint resolution submitting the prohibition amendment to the people was made a special order for next Tuesday leaves little doubt as to what the vote will be, on the final passage of the resolution. The Republicans are fully pledged to the submission measure, and it may be taken as practically a foregone conclusion that next June the people of Pennsylvania will have a chance to vote on the question of absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic. The attitude of the parties on this question is rather unique. The Democrats are openly opposed to prohibition, but are evincing as much practical a foregone conclusion that next June the people of Pennsylvania will have a chance to vote on the question of absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic.

THAT STREET RAILWAY BILL.

An interview in another column this morning upon the new street railway bill, whose presentation at Harrisburg has caused such wide comment, gives the history of the measure. It appears to have started from the pen of a certain member of the Legislature, who, protecting the capital invested in a number of Pittsburgh roads whose charters were considered fatally affected by a Supreme Court decision last fall. The declared purpose was simply to permit these lines to be re-chartered legally. It is needless to say that the bill was not intended to be a quiet approval which is given to every unobjectionable measure. But it seems that Philadelphia interests insisted upon tacking on to it the preposterous clause practically preventing the construction of any new roads to compete with those now in existence. As the