The Dispatch.

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PITTSBURG, FRIDAY, JAN. 25, 1889.

ELECTRIC BLUFFING.

Either Mr. Edison or Mr. Westinghouse, or both, is making a sad mistake about his electric lights, or—but we hesitate to think that—one or the other is playing a stout game of bluff. At any rate, here the dear public have each of the distinguished inventors, with his following of lawyers and investors, declaring by everything that is solemn that only his own system of lighting is lawful and that the other fellow is an infringer. And once in a while is heard the suggestion that probably neither is correct, but that some third person started the new illuminant.

So long as this fight does not lead to a monopoly or to a trust, the public will not worry. Naturally Pittsburg sympathy, as well as considerable Pittsburg cash, is on the side of the Pittsburger. But both Edison and Westinghouse have done a good thing for the public in relieving them of the old illuminating gas extortions. It is equally true that each has made a mint of money out of the electric light. If consumers have any pronounced wish it is that neither shall gain exclusive control of the market; and that the history of the monumental telephone monopoly shall not be repeated.

DISABLING A DIVORCE MILL.

The cheerful way in which our Chicago cotemporaries discuss the mooted amendments to the Illinois divorce law is as becoming as it is unexpected. For a long while Chicago has prided herself on the freedom and ease with which divorces could be obtained within her gates by her own citizens and strangers from all over the United States. In her ever-recurring quarrels with St. Louis on the relative importance of the two cities Chicago has with truth maintained that as a resort for men and women wanting a cheap, easy and pleasant divorce she is a long way ahead of her Southern rival. A rich harvest of gold has been reaped by Chicago lawyers, hotel keepers, detectives and professional witnesses from the visiting would-be divorcees.

But instead of weeping over the degeneracy of a Chicago Judge who has had the temerity to propose two amendments to the Illinois divorce law, we are delighted to observe that the press of Chicago seems to be unanimous in its approval of the proposed reform. One of the two proposed amendments, with a view to preventing collusion or suppression of facts in any divorce case, authorizes the court to appoint a solicitor to represent the defendant whenever such action may be deemed advisable. The other amendment establishes a period of from one to ten years, to be set by the Judge, during which time divorced parties cannot marry again.

Half the romance and nearly all the pernicious license which has environed the divorce mill in Chicago will be destroyed if the Legislature adopts these amendments. It will be an awful blow to the humorists all over the land to remove the Chicago divorce from the sacred preserves of patent jokedom, but the people will content themselves as best they can with the remaining chestnuts.

LEGITIME'S COUP D'ETAT.

President Legitime, of Hayti, may not be a great warrior, but he has a great head, nevertheless. His latest stroke of policy shows evidence of an originality and fertility of intellectual genius that is simply astonishing. Such a *coup d'etat* would arouse the admiration of the world even if made by a perfect master of statecraft, but coming from the nominal ruler of a small and not particularly enlightened nation it is still more remarkable. He has done what would have been an impossibility to Alexander the Great, Julius Cæsar, Napoleon and other famous characters of history. Not that Legitime is more fertile in expedients than any of these, but because in their day the conditions did not exist which makes such an achievement feasible.

The Haytian President, quick to take advantage of modern scientific knowledge, has, it appears, converted the electric cable into an instrument of warfare and is utilizing it to spread abroad his fame and the story of his military exploits. It costs him $1 35 a word to report the capture of a town by his army, but this is far less costly than to fight a battle, even if prompted by ambition, he chooses to make the account an extended one, full of laudatory epithets regarding himself. So far as we are aware, the credit for the discovery of this method of making history belongs to Legitime alone. Its boundless possibilities must be patent to all. How easy, after the brave warrior has succeeded in conquering by cable the insurgents on his own island, to move upon this country in the same way, and flood all Europe with newspaper reports of the capture of Washington by the troops of the black republic! It is an easy thing to astonish the world and gain notoriety at the same time. But the cruel exposure at the start of the Haytian President's little game is likely to nip in the bud a most promising scheme.

MOONSHINE ON PROHIBITION.

A very novel argument in favor of prohibition is reported by our special commissioner in his dispatch from Somerset county, which will be found elsewhere in this issue. The gentleman who presents the argument appears to belong to a class common in the mountain districts of Somerset, and we draw from his remarks that he thinks there are many avocations in life less respectable than moonshining, as the manufacturing of whisky without the license of the law is termed.

According to this authority the moonshiners are strong advocates of prohibition. They want the licensing of whisky manufacture to cease. They will vote for prohibition, and if it wins they think, and with considerable justice, that the United States revenue officers will not be so numerous in the State; that the demand for whisky will not be lessened, and that as a result of the *de jure* reign of temperance the moonshiners will have fewer enemies to contend with in their business, and more friends to supply with whisky.

THE DISPATCH has set out to illuminate the prohibition question in all its phases, and the moonshiners of Somerset deserve consideration with the rest.

THE TROUBLE WITH GERMANY.

So long has peace with foreign nations been the fortune of the United States that our people are slow to seriously think that the breeze which has suddenly sprung up in the Samoan quarter will eventuate in war. But it would be the height of folly to ignore threatening possibilities which attach to this rupture, such as have had no precedent in any other complications with foreign powers in the past twenty years.

First of all, the United States has now to deal with a power which, conscious of its own great military strength, is less amenable to the milder influences of diplomatic methods of settling quarrels than any other Government in existence. As has been pointed out in these columns, Germany has lately entered upon ambitious schemes of colonization. While pushing them with the great vigor that marks all German movements, her agents have been far from fortunate in dealing with the natives. This is as true of the German efforts in Africa as in Samoa. The skill which English officials have acquired, through long experience, in dealing with semi-civilized or barbarous people among whom they colonize is not possessed by the Germans, who are newer and ruder hands at the business. Where the one nation tempers or supplements its arguments of force by intrigue and diplomacy, the other relies very much on main strength and awkwardness. Only those who regularly read the English newspapers can understand what embarrassments have already arisen on this subject between London and Berlin. While England views with jealousy German entry upon colonization schemes, policy has dictated a willingness to co-operate; but the London papers are continually and bitterly complaining alike of the troubles brought on by German want of tact in handling the natives and of the brusque and rude way that Bismarck disregards the diplomatic advice and suggestions of the English Government. It is almost comic to witness the wry faces and the almost anguished expressions of Cousin John over these traits of German statesmanship. But so far England has felt it to be wisest to pull along with the wicked partner, pocketing the snubs but deprecating openly the Berlin ways.

There is no sign at all that the arbitrary Bismarck and his impetuous young master propose to show more consideration to the United States than to England. What knowledge they have of the resources or of the spirit of this country can only be surmised. If they know of our want of a war navy, the knowledge is not of a kind to inspire courtesy where the habit does not exist. Already it is not surprising that the German Government organs affect an almost contemptuous indifference in respect to the United States' protests about Samoa, and that reinforcements have been sent to the islands in place of a letter of regret to Washington.

The telegrams from London since the fuss began also wear a rather sinister aspect. One day we hear that Great Britain has an understanding with our Government; the next day it is with Berlin that London is in accord; yesterday, a telegram tells us, there was a commotion in official circles in London over an article in the Cologne *Gazette* which was regarded there as a deliberate defiance of the United States. It looks as though Cousin John were engaged in the friendly office of patting each side alternately on the back and arranging nicely the chip on the aggressive shoulder. Lord Sackville's dismissal is doubtless privately as fresh in mind as Prince Bismarck's rudeness to England.

Such are some of the influences which go to aggravate the situation. But whatever the circumstances it would be pusillanimous for the United States to permit the recent outrages on Americans and insults to the flag to pass without explanation and apology. Every citizen will sustain the disposition shown by Congress so far. After what has happened in the Haytian matter and the warning scream of the eagle in respect to the Panama Canal, to bow to actual and intended affronts from Bismarck, if such they prove, will hardly be thought of by anyone in authority. But it is as well also to bear in mind the fact that the business ahead is one which is more likely to be serious than any other complication the United States has had since the civil war closed.

RELIEF FOR THE POLICE.

A bill was presented to the Legislature at Harrisburg yesterday by Police Superintendent Gamble Weir, which provides for the formation of a fund for the relief of aged and disabled policemen in cities of the second class. THE DISPATCH'S correspondent at Harrisburg says that the Corporation Committee, to whom the bill was referred, regard the bill favorably. Only the general outline of the bill is known to us, but it cannot be denied that its object is worthy, and some of the provisions for raising the fund seem to be eminently satisfactory.

The claim made for the fund on the proceeds of the liquor licenses to the extent of two per cent would seem to be based on a modest estimate of the amount of injury inflicted on police officers by men whom liquor has made violent. The other sources from which it is proposed to draw the relief fund are mostly fines for infractions, now seldom noticed, of certain city ordinances, or licenses which a minority of those who do so should take out. Therefore one generally beneficial result of the passage of the bill can be predicted. The police officers will be encouraged and reminded to enforce obedience to many city ordinances and State laws which might just as well have been repealed long ago for all the good they have done. The carrying of concealed weapons will become dangerous to the carrier as well as to his enemies and friends; the curs will decrease under the pressure of a bona fide dog tax, and saloon-keepers will have to keep their places closed on Sundays and after midnight more rigidly even than they do now.

In short the bill may prove to be for the public's relief and protection as well as for that of the city police force.

THE discovery of a gang of imitation ink makers in Chicago, and the revelation that the bogus fluid fades a few months after use, may encourage rich bachelors of a timid nature to lay in a stock of the ink for use in amatory epistles.

THE significance of Mrs. Harrison's visit to Philadelphia and New York under the escort of Mr. John Wanamaker is not likely to be underrated. If it does not indicate the preferences of General Harrison as regards Cabinet timber, it certainly shows that Mrs. Harrison has good sense in intrusting herself and daughter to such a hospitable and polished man as John Wanamaker.

JOHN WANAMAKER seems to be in great luck. He got through Pittsburg with his distinguished guests without being interviewed, and he will not be able to contradict himself until this morning in Philadelphia.

A CHICAGO Congressman has a bill the object of which is to change the spelling of all words in public documents so that it shall conform to the phonetic method. No reform of the language would result even if the measure should become a law, for if there is any class of American literature which nobody ever reads it is found in those volumes labelled "Pub. Docs."

IF the real estate agents make good their offer of asking only a year's rent for 14 months' occupation of a house, the old saying that it is cheaper to move than pay rent will doubtless gain a new significance.

THE London *Times* was reported yesterday to have secured fresh and important documents from the United States, which it proposed to fire off against the Parnellites. Doubtless the documents are fresh—from the *Times'* evidence factory—but nobody expects them to be important, except as examples of what professional perjurers can do.

NEW YORK'S State capitol has cost about $18,000,000. It is thought that the judicious expenditure of a somewhat smaller sum will put it such shape that it will stand without propping.

WHAT a happy thing it would be for Europe in arms if all the countries in the Old World could follow the example of jolly King Kalakaua of the Sandwich Islands and reduce their several armies to brass bands of not more than sixty-five pieces!

Now that the unfortunate Miss Coffin is to be shut up in an asylum Mr. Bellew is doubtless trying to devise some new scheme to advertise himself and Mrs. Potter.

AN Ohio man, who doesn't wish to have his name known, has invented a flying machine. The general public, having never before heard of an Ohio man who didn't want his name known, will probably do as it pleases about believing this story.

PROMINENT PEOPLE PARAGRAPHED.

BERLIN University has 5,790 students entered for the present winter term, of whom 171 are from America.

ROBERT MANN WOODS, a Joliet editor, proposes to sue Chicago to recover $50,000 alleged damages caused by the Chicago sewage driving the tenants out of a block which he owns immediately adjoining the dam.

MUSICAL circles in Paris are very enthusiastic about a little girl of 13, named Dautin, whose talent as a violinist promises a female Paganini. Her performance of Max Bruch's Concerto won a perfect ovation for this infant phenomenon at a recent concert at the Chatelet.

"SIR" WILLIAM CONRAD REEVES, Chief Justice of Barbadoes, just knighted by Victoria, is a colored man. His mother was a full-blooded negress. His father was a Scotch planter. The Chief Justice began life as a printer. He has served as Solicitor and Attorney General of the colony, and resigned the last because of a disagreement with Governor Sir John Hennesey on West Indian federation. He has served for six years as Chief Justice.

IT is Count Herbert Bismarck to whom we are particularly indebted for the present disturbed condition of Samoa. He has made the affairs of the latter his pet hobby, and has devoted much attention thereto. Indeed, the head of a large Hamburg firm who has been a resident of the Samoa Islands for many years, and who during the recent Samoan troubles had an interview with Count Herbert, remarked: "I felt as if I had been talking to somebody who lived on the islands."

THE New York *World* says: The hero and heroine of the latest novel by Edgar Saltus, "A Transaction in Hearts," are in a very serious condition. The author asserts that the former has eyes "of that green black which is noticeable in dysodile coal," while the heroine has a skin which is "burnean in its clarity," while her eyes are "of iserine." Probably nothing can be done for the hero, but the heroine should consult an expert oculist at once. Iserine eyes are not incurable, though the treatment for them is necessarily severe.

A PLEASANT incident is told of Mme. Cahen, who has just received the Cross of the Legion of Honor. After the Franco-German war, she went three times to Germany to look after the wounded French soldiers. She was introduced to the old Empress Augusta, who talked to her for two hours, and said, when she took leave of her visitor, "Madame, I should like a link to exist between you and me," and, taking her own Red Cross, she put it round Mme. Cahen's neck, saying, "The only value of this cross is that it is a sign of how we have both tried to mitigate the misery of our fellow creatures."

MORE MONEY FOR CONSULS.

The Senatorial Committee Raises the House Over Half a Million.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—The Senate Committee on Appropriations has concluded its work on the Consular and diplomatic, military academy and pension bills, and Senator Hale expected to report them to-day. The consular bill, as it came from the House, appropriated $1,437,000; the Senate Committee increased the total to $2,050,000. The following are the items of increase:

To protect American interests in Samoa, $500,000; to establish a coaling station at Pago Pago, Samoan Islands, $100,000; to indemnify the families of Japanese subjects killed or wounded by torpedo practice by a United States gunboat in Japanese waters in 1887, $15,000; Consulate at Apia, Samoa Island, raised to a Consulate General, and the salary from $2,000 to $2,500; new Consulates established at Caroline Islands and Nagales, Mexico, at $1,500 each; and salaries of the following Consulates as named: Barmen, $1,000; Nueva Laredo, $500; El Paso del Norte, $1,000; Piedras Negras, $1,000; Matamoras, $500.

In the military academy and pension bills no important change was made. The former appropriates $904,266, the latter, $81,740,000.

Tobacco and Germs.

From the Washington Star.]

Scientific experiments are in progress which seeks to utilize tobacco smoke as a disinfectant. Youthful cigarette smokers are astonished and enthusiastic at the supposed vindication of tobacco in the discovery that it will destroy the microbes of various diseases, and may be after all of some practical use in the world. There is nothing very surprising, however, in the fact that the poison of tobacco will kill a little thing like a microbe, when it has been known to destroy human tissues and weaken or kill full-grown men, to say nothing of its effect upon the lower orders of humanity in powers of physical resistance, such as cigarette-smoking boys.

The Queen's Wisdom.

From the New York World.]

Queen Victoria has at length consented to relax the regulation which has hitherto ordained that all ladies attending afternoon receptions at Court should wear low-cut dresses. The sight of elderly ladies shivering with bare and bony shoulders on a cold February afternoon was neither pleasing nor of a nature to fill the spectator with admiration. The Queen's wisdom seems to be mellowing with age.

Embryo Royalty.

From the New York Herald.]

If physicians' predictions are to be believed, Europe will have within the next year or so three baby monarchs—the King of Spain, still in dresses; the Queen of Holland, playing with dolls, and the Emperor of Germany, commanding toy soldiers.

No Encores.

From the Chicago News.]

The curtain has been rung down on the tariff debate in Congress. There are no encores.

THE TOPICAL TALKER.

Incidents of To-Day in the Lives of Pittsburg Women at Home and Abroad.

ON the afternoon of January 9, when the high wind made its memorable visit to Pittsburg, it tarried long enough in a suburban borough to nearly set a house on fire. The gale rushed down the chimneys of this house and sent the flames in the natural gas fires out into the rooms. One room actually caught fire. In the house there were only a woman, a small boy and a baby in arms. The woman was naturally very much frightened, but she had sufficient presence of mind to bid her son run as fast as he could to a neighboring house, where the only man at home at such an hour could be found.

The boy, who is a bright, plucky little fellow, shot out of the door and was making for the house indicated by his mother, when a woman living in the next house raised a window sharply and called out: "What's the matter, Dick?"

"Our house is on fire!" replied the boy, without stopping. The window went down with a slam and the boy went on, luckily found the man he sought in the yard of his house, and hurried him back to the scene of the fire. By this time the house was full of smoke, but the fire had not got beyond control, and several buckets of water and some energetic action on the part of the one-man fire department put an end to the danger.

After all the turmoil and danger was over the woman who lived next door walked in sedately. It had not occurred to her that her strong arms would have been appreciated allies to the mother who had been called upon to fight the flames and look after her infant at the same time. But she explained: "When Dick told me your house was on fire, Mrs. Blank, I went into the back parlor and prayed for you!"

Prayer is a good thing at all seasons, we all know, but when life and property are in peril deeds are also in demand. Otherwise a fire department could be run very cheaply.

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PERHAPS you have noticed that in some of dividend notices issued by insurance and other stock companies after the declaration of the dividend at so much per cent an explanatory note occurs in parenthesis stating the exact amount of the dividend per share. Here's an example: "The directors of this company have this day declared a dividend of three per cent (one dollar and fifty cents a share)." This explanation has always seemed to me superfluous, for a man ought to know the par value of stock he buys.

Yesterday I referred to this matter in the course of a conversation with a financial man, and he said: "I think that the explanation is necessary. When I was the secretary of an insurance company I constantly was in receipt of letters from stockholders asking why their dividend checks showed $3 a share, when the announcement in the papers had declared a dividend of 6 per cent. Of course I had merely to remind them of the par value of their stock, viz.: $50. I remember a woman spent the best part of a morning in my office trying to convince me that she had been cheated out of half her dividend. In fact, I guess it is mainly for the women who hold stock, and they are many, that the explanatory clause is printed."

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A SOMEWHAT strange incident occurred in the recent journey of a Pittsburg woman returning home from California.

She was traveling alone, and the journey became very tiresome after a while. She began to look for some one with whom she might fraternize. The nicest looking person in the car was a young girl who seemed to be traveling with her father. It was easy to scrape an acquaintance with her the Pittsburg woman found, and the girl made herself very agreeable at once. An introduction to the girl's father followed. He was a handsome elderly man, a good conversationalist, and of very gentlemanly bearing.

By and by he proposed they should play a game of whist, and another gentleman, a well-known railroad man, was invited to take the fourth hand. They cut for partners, and it fell out that the railroader and the fair Pittsburger were thrown together, thus leaving the father and daughter in alliance against them.

They played about half a dozen games, all of which were won by the handsome elderly man and his daughter. The astonishing thing was that this result was not achieved by the superior playing of the victors, but by the extraordinary character of the hands they held. In nearly every game they had a monopoly of the trumps.

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THE whist went on, and the result of a couple of rubbers was exactly the same. Father and daughter always held the cards and always won. It was hardly wonderful that this singular bad luck had a depressing effect upon the Pittsburg woman, and at last she said she didn't care to play any longer with luck always against her. Then the elderly, handsome man begged her to continue assuring her that he was sure the luck would change. She consented to play one more game just to see if his prophesy would come true. That game she had half the trumps and aces and kings of other suits in her hand, and her partner had the other half almost. Of course they won. They played a good many games after that and the Pittsburg woman always had good cards.

Before they reached Chicago the father and daughter got off the train and after they had gone the conductor told the railroad man who had played as my Pittsburg friend's partner, that their late opponent at whist was one of the most noted professional gamblers in the West. The story explained the extraordinary run of the cards. The gambler had been unable to resist the temptation of "stocking" the cards, first in his own favor and afterward when that threatened to stop the game in his opponents'.

Depew's Gas-Saving Machine.

From the Chicago News.]

Chauncey Depew has recently been taken in and done by a swindler, who pretended to sell that eminent orator a valuable gas-saving machine. But what did Mr. Depew want with such a contrivance as that? Is he trying to limit the flow of his own after-dinner speeches.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

Henry C. Dickinson.

Mr. Henry C. Dickinson, one of the oldest and most respected merchants in this city, died at his home, No. 278 Locust street, Allegheny, yesterday morning about 2:30 o'clock. The cause of his death was an attack of pleuro-pneumonia, resulting from a slight exposure. He had been ill but eight days.

The funeral will take place from his late residence on next Saturday afternoon. The remains will be interred in the Uniondale cemetery.

Mr. Henry C. Dickinson, the senior partner of the firm of H. C. Dickinson & Co., Limited, No. 75 Third avenue, was born in St. Johnsbore, Vt., June 4, 1826. His early life was spent in mercantile pursuits in the East. In 1866 he came to Pittsburg and went into the business of the manufacture and sale of scales. It was the first house of that kind established in Pittsburg, so that Mr. Dickinson was the pioneer of the scale trade. By close application to business and by honest dealings, his firm enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most popular in the trade.

Mr. Dickinson has been twice married and his second wife survives him. All of his children are dead. He was best known throughout the city for the active part taken by himself and wife in various benevolent and missionary enterprises. Mr. Dickinson was a member of the Christ M. E. Church, and his late pastor will conduct his funeral services.

The stricken widow has received many telegrams and letters from the friends of Mr. Dickinson expressing their condolence.

Colonel Oliver Keese.

Special Telegram to the Dispatch.

TITUSVILLE, January 24.—Colonel Oliver Keese, County Treasurer, died at his home here this afternoon. November last the big toe on his left foot began to discolor, indicating gangrene. The toe was amputated, but that did not stay the spread of the disease, and on Sunday his leg was amputated above the knee by Dr. Park, of Buffalo, assisted by local physicians. Shortly after Colonel Keese went into a comatose state, so remaining till death. Colonel Keese was a veteran of the late war. He enlisted in July, 1862, as quartermaster in the Eleventh New York Volunteers, known in the records as the "Adirondacks Regiment," and took part in the battles of Suffolk, South Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Fair Oaks, Drury's Bluff and Crater. On the organization of the regiment he was made Lieutenant Colonel, and finally obtained command of the regiment. He was a member of the G. A. R. and was identified with the higher orders of Masonry. He was elected County Treasurer November, 1887. He was 59 years of age and is survived by his wife and two grown children. The body will be taken tomorrow to his place of birth at Keeseville, Essex county, N. Y., and there interred. All the flags in the city were at half mast to-day.

R. A. Parks.

NEW CASTLE, January 24.—R. A. Parks, who for two years past has been suffering from chronic pleurisy, which he contracted from an accident that occurred on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad several years ago, died to-day. He was for a long period agent for THE DISPATCH in this city, and was considered very popular among the business and social community here.

M. I. Barry.

LONDON, January 24.—M. I. Barry, a "Young Ireland" leader in 1848, died to-day in Cork.

OUR MAIL POUCH.

Mr. Stevens Files Exceptions.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

In your reported interview with me, published in yours of 24th, you have me say:

From present indications there will be a bitter war between the Prohibition party and the Constitutional Amendment Association on the present proposed amendment. The former has called a conference of all the executive officers of all temperance organizations in the State to meet at Harrisburg February 5. The amendment association, when asked to send representatives to the conference, refused to do so on the ground that the matter had been taken out of their hands, and they would let the others now run it to suit themselves.

I did not express any such opinions. What I did say was that a conference of the Executive Committees of all temperance organizations, etc., had been called to meet at Harrisburg February 5, 1889, and that all organizations had responded favorably to the call except the Constitutional Amendment Association and part of the W. C. T. U. The former declined to have their executive attend for the reason, as they claimed, that they were seven years old in this work and would formulate their own plans, etc., and call their own convention, etc. Nothing was said about the work being taken out of their hands, or anything to indicate that the Prohibition party would enter into any controversy with any organization favorable to the adoption of the amendment—or be a party to any "fight."

Ninety-nine out of every hundred of the party Prohibitionists are enthusiastically for the adoption of the amendment, and will do all that is possible to bring about a thorough union of all the workers. With them it is not a question of "who shall be greatest," etc., but who can and will do the most and best work for the amendment.

The amendment can be adopted by a perfect harmonious union of all forces working together on a common plan—and through a central committee representing all the various organizations and interests. At least that is the prevailing opinion among the party Prohibitionists, and they will labor to bring about such a union.

A. A. STEVENS.

PITTSBURG, December 24.

TO BUY A BANNER.

Successful Musical and Literary Evening in Choral Hall, Sewickley.

A pretty musical and dramatic entertainment was given at Choral Hall, Sewickley, last night, by the General Alex. Hays Council 275, Jr. O. U. A. M.

About 700 people were present to listen to such singers and elocutionists as Mrs. J. Sharp McDonald, William W. Weitzell, R. J. Cunningham and the Hutchinson brothers. The finale was a pleasant little farce called "Toodles," with J. W. Warren as the star. The proceeds will go for the purchase of a handsome new banner.

An Allegheny Social Event.

Mrs. Philip Reymer, of Allegheny, gave a tea and reception yesterday, from 3 to 6, at her residence, No. 17 Bidwell avenue, in honor of her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Reymer, and Miss Helen McGregor, of Terre Haute, Ind.

The hostess was assisted in receiving by Miss Dilworth, the two Mrs. Phillips, Miss Bailey, Miss Metcalf, the Misses Hussey, Miss Scott and Miss Walter. The dining room, with Caterer Luther as master of the table, was presided over by Miss Samuel Severns and Mrs. Alexander McClure.

A Quiet Wedding.

Theodore G. Daub, the Smithfield street grocer, and Attie A. Wood, of Allegheny City, were quietly married yesterday and departed last night for a wedding trip to the South.

A Evening of Dancing.

A cotillon was given last evening at the Sterret school, Homewood, by the East End German Club. The attendance was quite large. A supper was served at midnight.

CINCINNATI MEDICAL SYSTEM.

A Man Who Learned Doctoring in Five Weeks Wants to Register.

BALTIMORE, January 24.—A man recently applied for registration as a practicing physician to the Secretary of the Board of Health, exhibiting a document purporting to be a diploma issued by "The American College of Health and Vitapathic Institute of Cincinnati, J. B. Campbell, President," which turns out doctors in five weeks.

The caller was refused registration, as the Board would not recognize his diploma, but he afterward showed a letter from J. B. Campbell, which said: "Vitapathic minister physicians need not register. Health boards have nothing to do with us, as we never let our patients die, but if they do, or will die, call in an M. D. in time."

The Secretary informed him that the laws of this State in regard to the practice of medicine are so loose that almost anyone can practice, but in the event of a patient dying the Coroner would order an autopsy, and should any malpractice be revealed the practitioner would be summoned before the grand jury.

A FORMIDABLE DOCUMENT.

The Republican Tariff Bill a Weighty Affair of 40,000 Words.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—Messrs. Platt and Newell, the Senate engrossing clerks, worked well into the night comparing the engrossed copy of the tariff bill with the original, and this morning had the bill ready to be sent over to the House. The death of Mr. Burnes and the consequent immediate adjournment of the House prevented the bill being transmitted to that body to-day, but it will go over the first thing to-morrow.

The bill makes a formidable document, of 160 pages of engrossing paper, 17 by 13 inches in size. It is estimated to contain upward of 40,000 words.

TO STRENGTHEN THE PARTY.

Measures Will be Considered by the Council of the National Union League.

WASHINGTON, January 25.—General Charles H. Grosvenor, the President of the National Union League, has called a meeting of the National Council, to be held at the Ebbett House, Washington, D. C., on Saturday, the 2d day of March, at 9 A. M.

This meeting will be attended by prominent Republicans from all parts of the country, and measures will be considered calculated to uphold the incoming national administration and to strengthen the Union Republican party, especially in the South.

NOT A BIG COTTON CROP.

The Report Sent Out From Charleston is Authoritatively Denied.

AUGUSTA, GA., January 24.—A thorough canvass among the cotton merchants to-day on the published report that this year's crop may reach 7,500,000 bales results in the unanimous opinion that this is an overestimate. The present crop is now 400,000 bales short in round numbers.

Last year's crop was 7,000,000 bales, and a continued gain of 25 per cent will be necessary to catch up with last year's figures. Augusta cotton men regard 7,000,000 bales as the outside figures on the year's crop.

An Unfortunate Circumstance.

From the New York Press.]

It is an unfortunate circumstance in our American experience that thousands of men and women who start life upon a common plan of intelligence, of industry, of honesty and of economy gradually separate, the husband becoming more polished by the friction of business and constant intercourse with the ways of the world, while the honest little wife, working and plodding, and saving at home, buries her intelligence in the napkin of domesticity, having no friction, no polish, no added information, and, consequently being at a standstill, so far as improvement is concerned, until at the end of 10 or 15 years of married life, the husband out in the world is a very greatly enlarged, improved edition, while the wife is at the same old status of the initial number.

Styles in Canes.

From the New York Sun.]

Experts in such matters announce that the cane of the past is doomed. Hereafter sticks that are odd, unique and valuable will be sought for by men who study the details of their personal belongings. The big cane has been relegated to the smaller towns, and the whipper-snapper malacca stick, with its small silver handle, is no longer in order. Canes have match boxes, card cases, pipes, swords and almost everything else concealed about them nowadays, and $50 is by no means an unusual sum to pay for a walking stick. One gentleman carries a cane in which a small watch is set. The watch is wound by twisting the handle, and the face of the timepiece is visible through a hole in the side of the cane.

Funeral Services To-Day.

The funeral services of Miss Patti P. Caldwell, of Leavenworth, Kan., will be held at the residence of her uncle, Thomas A. Mellon, Esq., Negley avenue, East End, at 2 P. M. to-day.

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S ADVICE

To Young Men Starting Out in Life—His Beginning as an Office Sweeper—The Three Great Dangers to be Avoided—Secret of Success.

Andrew Carnegie in Youth's Companion.]

You are about to start in life, and it is well that young men should begin at the beginning, and occupy the most subordinate positions. Many of the leading business men of Pittsburg had a serious responsibility thrust upon them at the very threshold of their career. They were introduced to the broom, and spent the first hours of their business lives sweeping out the office.

I was a sweeper myself, and who do you suppose were my fellow-sweepers? David McCargo, now Superintendent of the Allegheny Valley Railroad; Robert Pitcairn, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Mr. Moreland, City Attorney of Pittsburg.

Begin at the beginning, but aim high. I would not give a fig for the young man who does not already see himself the partner or the head of an important firm.

* * * *

There are three dangers in your path: the first is the drinking of liquor, the second is speculation, and the third is "indorsing."

When I was a telegraph operator in Pittsburg, I knew all the men who speculated. They were not our citizens of first repute; they were regarded with suspicion. I have lived to see all of them ruined, bankrupt in money and bankrupt in character. There is scarcely an instance of a man who has made a fortune by speculation and kept it. The man who grasps the morning papers to see how his speculative ventures are likely to result unfits himself for the calm consideration and proper solutions of business problems, with which he has to deal later in the day, and saps the sources of that persistent and concentrated energy upon which depend the permanent success, and often the very safety of his main business. The thorough man of business knows that only by years of patient, unremitting attention to affairs can he earn his reward, which is the result not of chance, but of well-devised means for the attainment of ends.

Nothing is more essential to young business men than untarnished credit, and nothing kills credit sooner than the knowledge in any bank board that a man engages in speculation. How can a man be credited whose resources may be swept away in one hour by a panic among gamesters? Resolve to be business men, but speculators never.

* * * *

The third danger is the perilous habit of indorsing notes. It appeals to your generous instincts, and you say, "How can I refuse to lend my name only, to assist a friend?" It is because there is so much that is true and commendable in that view that the practice is so dangerous. If you owe anything, all your capital and all your effects are a solemn trust in your hands to be held inviolate for the security of those who have trusted you. When a man in debt indorses for another, it is not his own credit or his own capital that he risks, it is the money of his own creditors. Therefore, I say that if you are ever called upon to indorse, never do it unless you have cash means not required for your own debts, and never indorse beyond those means.

* * * *

Assuming that you are safe in regard to these your gravest dangers—drinking, speculating and indorsing—the question is, How to rise? The rising man must do something exceptional, and beyond the range of his special department. He must attract attention. A shipping clerk may do so by discovering in an invoice an error with which he has nothing to do, and which has escaped the attention of the proper person. If a weighing clerk, he may save for the firm by doubting the adjustment of the scales, and having them corrected. Your employer must find out that he has not got a mere hireling in his service, but a man; not one who is content to give so many hours of work for so many dollars in return, but one who devotes his spare hours and constant thoughts to the business.

Our young partners in Carnegie Brothers have won their spurs by showing that we did not know half as well what was wanted as they did.

* * * *

There is one sure mark of the coming millionaire: his revenues always exceed his expenditures. He begins to save as soon as he begins to earn. Capitalists trust the saving young man. For every hundred dollars you can produce as the result of hard-won savings, Midas, in search of a partner, will lend on credit a thousand; for every thousand, fifty thousand.

It is not capital your seniors require, it is the man who has proved he has the business habits which make capital. Begin at once to lay up something. It is the first hundred dollars saved which tells.

And here is the prime condition of success, the great secret—concentrate your energy, thought and capital exclusively upon the business in which you are engaged. Having begun in one line, resolve to fight it out on that line; to lead in it; adopt every improvement, have the best machinery and know the most about it.

Finally, do not be impatient, for, as Emerson says, "No one can cheat you out of ultimate success but yourselves."

NOT ANY TOO PROMPT.

The Electoral Votes From Nine States Lingering With the Messengers.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—The electoral messengers from nine States have not as yet arrived at the capital and delivered the vote of the electoral colleges of their States to President pro tem Ingalls. The law requires the messengers shall deliver an envelope containing the result of the vote of the electors in their respective States not later than the last Monday in January. This will be next Monday, the 28th inst. Returns have been received from all the States by mail, but this does not comply with the provisions of the law, which imperatively requires that the messengers shall present their communications to the President of the Senate by the date above named.

Each envelope must bear on its face the names of the electors and its contents specified, in accordance with section 139 of the Revised Statutes. The States whose messengers will be delinquent, unless they arrive by Monday next, are California, Colorado, Florida, Oregon, Kentucky, Maine, Nebraska, Nevada and Texas.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

FIFTY years ago wooden clocks had only been in use one year.

FIFTY years ago the daguerreotype was invented in France.

FIFTY years ago the Massachusetts abolition party was organized.

FIFTY years ago the Mormons were driven from Missouri to Nauvoo, Ill.

FIFTY years ago John C. Fremont and Jessie Benton were secretly married.

FIFTY years ago the banks in the United States resumed specie payment.

FIFTY years ago beet sugar was first made by David L. Child, of Northampton, Mass.

FIFTY years ago a survey was made by John Baily for a canal across Central America.

FIFTY years ago John Ericsson was allowed letters patent on a steam "propeller" boat.

FIFTY years ago the first patent was granted to Goodyear for vulcanized India-rubber goods.

FIFTY years ago was established the first commercial college in America, "Comer's College," of Boston.

FIFTY years ago the Cherokee Indians were removed from Georgia and placed west of the Mississippi river.

FIFTY years ago 1,000 reformed drunkards marched in procession at the first anniversary of the Washington Society.

FIFTY years ago a law was enacted against dueling in the District of Columbia. It grew out of the Cilley-Graves duel.

FIFTY-ONE years ago the first steam fire engine ever made was tested in New York. It was invented by Captain John Ericsson.

FIFTY years ago the Sirus and Great Western, the first ocean steamships, entered New York harbor on their return trip No. 1.

FIFTY years ago (1839) the first wheat was shipped from Chicago, amounting to 78 bushels. It was sent eastward by the lakes to Buffalo.

FIFTY years ago Joseph A. Adams, for the first time, made use of the idea now embodied in the art of electrotyping by reproducing from wood "cuts,"

FIFTY years ago the first power loom for weaving carpets was set in motion by E. B. Bigelow, of Boston. Ten yards a day was its original capacity.

FIFTY years ago the Whig party held its first convention at Harrisburg, Pa., nominating General William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, as President of the United States.

FIFTY years ago the first railroad spike machine was put into use, making 50 a minute, forming both point and head. Henry Burden, of Troy, N. Y., was the inventor. It ranked among the best-paying inventions of modern times.

FIFTY years ago the population of the United States was only 17,697,420. The census cost the Government $833,427. There were slaves in all the States except Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont and Michigan. Iowa had 16 slaves; Wisconsin, 11; Ohio, 3; Indiana, 9; Illinois, 331; total in all the States and Territories was 2,486,228.

GLEANED IN GOTHAM.

Found a Fortune in America.

[NEW YORK BURE