The Dispatch.

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY 8, 1846.

Vol. 44, No. 7.—Entered at Pittsburg Post-office, November 14, 1887, as second-class matter.
Business Office—97 and 99 Fifth Avenue.
News Rooms and Publishing House—75, 77 and 79 Diamond Street.

This paper having more than Double the circulation of any other in the State outside of Philadelphia, its advantages as an advertising medium will be apparent.

TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

POSTAGE FREE IN THE UNITED STATES.

DAILY DISPATCH, One Year	$8 00
DAILY DISPATCH, Per Quarter	2 00
DAILY DISPATCH, One Month	70
DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, one year	10 00
DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, per quarter	2 50
DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, one month	90
SUNDAY DISPATCH, one year	2 50
WEEKLY DISPATCH, one year	1 25

THE DAILY DISPATCH is delivered by carriers at 15 cents per week, or including the Sunday edition, at 20 cents per week.

PITTSBURG, THURSDAY, FEB. 14, 1889.

PITTSBURG'S PROSPECTS.

Mr. Carnegie's remarks on the outlook for the steel and iron interests of Pittsburg, given in an interview elsewhere, show that gentleman's talent at telling the whole story in a few words. This is especially the case in his characterization of the reported Pig Iron trust. It is "only an attempt of speculators to obtain other chips to gamble with." His declaration that Pittsburg will not be drawn into that sort of gambling is the sort of prophecy which we hope may prove true.

Mr. Carnegie also says that Pittsburg has nothing to fear from Alabama, and the inference from his declaration that "when the Edgar Thomson works do not make 1,000 tons of rails a day, it will be because there are no rails to make, also allows the hope that there is no danger of Chicago's taking our steel rail trade away. It is satisfactory to learn that Mr. Carnegie regards the prospect on these points in a more hopeful light than he did a year ago. We do not believe, and never have, that either Alabama or Chicago can overthrow Pittsburg's supremacy in iron and steel, and it is pleasant to note Mr. Carnegie's adherence to that view.

But in view of the one quarter from which Mr. Carnegie scents danger—the possible diminution of our gas supply—it is important to point out the necessity of doing all that is possible to strengthen Pittsburg's position. The point which was raised by Mr. Carnegie's letters of a year ago, namely the freight rates on ore and iron to and from Pittsburg, is still a vital one; and the aid which that gentleman could lend in ventilating that question would be of great value.

It is also pertinent to remark that whatever the fate of our gas wells, and the bearing of other issues, the prosperity and supremacy of Pittsburg would have been vastly strengthened if the South Penn project had not been strangled in the house of its friends, at the behest of the trunk line magnates.

CURIOSITIES OF TAXATION.

The changes which have been made in the occupation tax, on account of the Supreme Court decision, present a rather singular phase of the lengths to which legal fiction can go. By this schedule a person having an occupation yielding $1,000 a year is held to earn only $100; one having a salary of $1,000 to $2,000 is held to be worth only $300, and one having an income of over $2,000 is held to be worth only $500. This is probably the best that can be done in view of the remarkable decision that a professional man earning $25,000 a year can be taxed no more than one earning but $1,000; but it presents some striking incongruities. In view of the results to which this system of taxation by occupations and the correlative business tax have attained it is pertinent to inquire how much better they are than the much denounced income tax? Or the question may be put, in what respect the income tax, which at least levied taxation on the most prosperous, is not better than these forms of taxation?

TWO DIFFERENT METHODS.

Out West the grangers are attacking the dressed beef packers because they put down the price of cattle. In the East the attack is made because they put down the price of beef. This affords an indication of the difference between the methods. One is an attack on the alleged combination which prevents the free competition of buyers, and the other is an attack on the public for the purpose of shutting off competition.

There is no doubt that some ground exists for investigation in the wide difference between the price of cattle and the price of beef. If there is any combination or control of the routes of transportation or the methods of distribution, that maintains high profits for the middlemen—while growers must take low prices and consumers pay high ones—it should be corrected. But there is no remedy in proposing to shut off one of the methods of competition. To exclude dressed beef on the allegation of a combine in that interest would be equivalent to enacting, because there has been a monopoly of refining petroleum, that the public must go back to stearine candles for lighting.

There is a question, too, whether the dressed beef shippers are the worst offenders in this matter of keeping up prices. An illustration to the contrary is to be found in the local live stock trade. The buyer of a 1,600-pound steer at the East Liberty stockyards can get it for $25 less this week than he could six months ago, and something like $50 less than the average price of a few years gone by. What consumer has found his meat bills reduced by the 1½ and 3c. per lb., respectively representing those reductions?

If the Pennsylvania farmers will direct their efforts against the agencies that levy exorbitant charges on taking products from themselves to the consumers, they will accomplish something for their own benefit as well as for the public.

ONLY AN ERRANT COW.

A simple errant cow has been disturbing the still, peaceful avenues of Buffalo in a manner that a cyclone might envy. The Buffalonians are still talking of the cow's doings, although days ago she was secured and led away from the scene of her riotous proceedings. A writer in that windy town has been moved to demand for the welfare of his fellow citizens some measure of protection, some barrier past which no cow can ever pass to smash plate-glass windows, awake the police and send white-winged peace fluttering beyond the icy verge of Lake Erie.

The New York *Tribune* has seen fit to make light of the cow catastrophe, and of the Buffalo editor's serious remarks upon it. But we feel bound to extend our sympathy to Buffalo in her hour of trouble. It is true that Pittsburg has not known what it was to be invaded by a cow for many decades; but we can understand how terrible it must be to see the traffic, the police force and the business interests of one's native town demoralized by a cow—especially when the cow has curly horns, as we understand the animal in question had.

But while our friends in Buffalo are building barriers against cows, it would be well for them to consider the donkeys; how they grow and multiply exceedingly upon the streets. We allude to the donkeys in human shape, bipeds assumed to have reasoning powers and entire souls, who with uplifted umbrella points imperil the eyes of fellow pedestrians, or who in a hundred other ways make travel on city sidewalks perilous and abominable. Pittsburg has as many of these noxious creatures as Buffalo, probably, or any other city, and she would cheerfully join in a crusade to rid the earth of them.

THE UNSEASONABLE "MOVING DAY."

As the season for renting and for moving approaches, people in this city who know what it is to shift either their household goods or business fixtures in the inclement weather which so commonly comes in the latter days of March, must wonder, for the hundredth time, why the 1st of May is not fixed for the expiration of rentals in place of the 1st of April.

Though the American housekeeper is credited with taking a positive pleasure in house-hunting and in taking up new quarters, we think the idea is greatly exaggerated; and it is certain, anyhow, that, if left to choice, the bright and balmy days of opening summer would be almost unanimously chosen for migration in place of the bitter ones of closing winter.

Heretofore the change of date has met with no better support than the plea that it could not be made general. No one has cared to institute a beneficial reform at the risk of having his own property become vacant when renters were already out of the market. But now the management of real estate is so largely done through agency firms that if they took the initiative they would assuredly succeed in setting May as the time for moving.

How much of discomfort, sickness and annoyance would be saved by this simple and rational proceeding? If the numerous intelligent and energetic real estate agents of Pittsburg desire to prove themselves philanthrophists as well as "hustlers," they can combine on the experiment even yet this year.

STANDING BY "OUR RASCALS."

The usually outspoken New York *World*, in reply to some assertions of the *Tribune*, alleging corruption on the part of the Democratic machine, asks the question: "Is political corruption all right when it is done, as Thad. Stevens put it, by "*our* rascal?"

It is pertinent to recognize that this is practically the view taken by the majority of organs and straight-out party men. The majority will not admit it perhaps, but the actual result of the general rule of shutting the eyes to the corruption that is practiced in the interest of the party to which the paper or politician belongs, and of raising the outcry against those of the opposition, is to make the corruptionists secure of being whitewashed by their own party.

When organs and party men take the position of exposing and punishing the corruption that is nearest to them in their own parties, the raising of huge sums of money to carry campaigns will be brought to a stop. This fact puts the responsibility for corruption on the organs and influential men. They can stop it if they are prepared to insist on the rule of absolute honesty in politics. This fact should be full of significance to the esteemed *World*. That paper has earned a high reputation for outspoken opposition to Democratic crookedness in off-years; but is it sure to live up to its standard in the heat of a hard fought campaign?

If we remember correctly there was an investigation into the aqueduct frauds last year, which left very few shreds to the character of one David B. Hill; and somehow we failed to find very much about the disclosures of that investigation in the columns of the esteemed *World* during the New York gubernatorial campaign.

AN UNEXPECTED CHAMPION.

It is somewhat surprising as well as interesting to find the *St. Stephen's Review* informing Bismarck and the German Government that if there is any idea in Berlin that a German fleet can "shell the towns along the coast from New York to New Orleans," he must know that the ties which bind England to Columbia "will not permit a German fleet so to operate." This is a novel interference in the fuss, because this publication is understood to be an organ of the extreme Tories, and its outspoken championship of Yankee rights is at wide variance with Lord Salisbury's pliancy toward Bismarck's schemes. Nevertheless its declaration that "before the *Kron Prinz* could rain its iron shower on Broadway, the *Benbow* and the *Inflexible* would have first to be beneath the waves of the Atlantic" is a warning to Bismarck that England is as restive under his arbitrary course as any other country. His perception of this as well as of France's readiness to jump into the fray at any favorable opportunity, is doubtless the foundation of his willingness to negotiate instead of bully.

THE gilded circles of New York society stand aghast over the conviction that the new administration will be a social failure. Some iconolastic if not imaginative reporter has announced the discovery that Mrs. Harrison bites her bread.

AN Italian newspaper warns Italians against coming to this country because Americans have no respect for them. It is true that we have a prejudice against the importation from sunny Italy of those who practice the profession of Red-Nosed Mike and the Count de Montercole. The American idea is very positively that these fields of effort should be reserved for home industry.

THE Allegheny butchers think it a serious matter to accuse anyone of selling lumpjaw meat. Perhaps so, but the millenium for the public will come when it is established that it will be twice as serious for anyone to sell it.

THE fact that Hon. D. B. Hill, of New York is in the field for the Democratic nomination of 1892, is announced; but it was apparent for some time previous to the formal declaration. This is pleasant. Presidental candidates who get to work four years ahead of time are sure to find their booms frost bitten when it comes to actual returns on the harvest.

THE prize-fighters thumped each other for sixty-six rounds and then called it a draw. This is great news for the pugs. It indicates that occasionally they can do a little harmless fighting with something else than their mouths.

WITH Union Pacific stock at 65 and Central Pacific at 36, in the stock market, the holders of a second mortgage on those properties ought to be able to get something for their claim in less than 50 and 125 years respectively. This should hold good even when the holders are no more important than the whole people of the United States.

THE Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad is reported to be heading toward Pittsburg. It may come here if the Vanderbilts and the Pennsylvania Railroad do not issue a decree to the contrary.

THE report now going the rounds that Congressman Thomas, of Illinois and John C. New, of Indiana, say that they cannot sit at the same table with Mr. Blaine, serves to call attention to the fact, that no one has heard of Mr. Blaine's making haste to get up from the table in order to make room for Messrs. New and Thomas.

IS is reported that the price of anthracite coal is going down in the East. This seems to indicate that there is only one thing that can beat a great coal combine and that is an open winter.

CONGRESS went through the formality of counting the electoral vote yesterday. There being nothing to make a political fight about, the work was done in the short space of two hours. This places the long-debated question past all dispute. General Harrison is now the President-elect.

PRAYING that Providence will interfere against buying up ignorant voters, is regarded by Senator Grady of New York as an attack on his personal comfort.

THE animadversions of the Northern and Southern members upon their mutual deficiencies in their respective treatment of the negro is calculated to convince the colored citizen, North and South, that he does not get his deserts at the hands of either party.

AT last winter seems to have arrived at the conclusion that it is time to do something in the steady, old-fashioned wintry line.

O'BRIEN has beaten Balfour in the struggle as to whether members of Parliament and political leaders shall be treated like common felons. The only way open for Balfour to retrieve his defeat is to clap the whole Liberal party into jail.

PERSONAL POINTS.

MARIA ANATO is dead, the divorced wife of Signor Nicolini.

MONT ATHOS, with its 10,000 monks, is one of the strongest spots in Southeastern Europe. The monks are of the Orthodox, or Greek—that is, Russian—Church.

SIR MOREL MACKENZIE has been offered £6,000, with £500 additional for his son, to go out to America for the purpose of selecting a spot for a sanitarium. This offer was declined.

A BRITISHER, on reaching home after a week at Paris, was questioned whether he had seen the Eiffel Tower. "Well," he replied, "I went to see it, but there was so much scaffolding round it that nothing of the tower itself was visible, but I liked the look of the scaffolding," never dreaming that he had been looking at the actual tower all the time.

"THE Prince of Wales," remarks the light-gossip man of the New York *Press*, "eats clams direct from the shell, which he holds in his hand. The great Napoleon was passionately fond of shrimps. Henry Ward Beecher chewed roast lamb and eschewed roast beef. Charles Dickens, when lecturing in Brooklyn, drank a bottle of brandy and two bottles of champagne during the course of a single evening."

IT is told that one day last summer, going down to Gloucester, Dr. Holmes sat in a front seat of the car and entertained a fellow passenger with some of his brilliant talk. A countryman, sitting in the little corner seat before them, overheard the conversation, and finally leaned over, took the autocrat's hat, looked at the number inside, then at his own, and said, very demurely: "I read something in the paper the other day about the size of great men's heads, and I thought I'd like to know the size of yourn. But what bothers me is my head's the biggest of the two!"

A STORY is told by Dr. Aird, Moderator of the Free Church of Scotland, respecting a minister who in the old days of patronage was forced upon a congregation at Alness. He was coldly received, but calling one day upon an old elder, he took a chair in spite of his gruff reception. In order to meet an awkward pause, he took out his snuff box. "Oh," said the elder, "ye tak' snuff, dae ye?" "Oh, yes," was the reply. "Weel," said the elder, "that's the first sign o' grace I've seen in ye." "How's that?" "Dae ye no read o' Solomon's temple," replied the elder, "that a' the snuffers were of pure gold?"

A PLEASANT incident, illustrative of the tenderness and sympathy of the Princess of Wales, has just been brought to the notice of a correspondent. A friend traveling in Norfolk, near Lynn, met in the train a woman dressed in deep mourning. In conversation she stated that recently she had lost a daughter through consumption. Her husband was a laborer on the Sandringham estate, and during her daughter's protracted illness the Princess of Wales was a frequent visitor, sitting by the dying girl's bedside, talking and reading to her on religious subjects, "and after her death," added the mother, "the Princess gave me this shawl that I am now wearing."

AN INVESTIGATION IN OHIO.

Northeastern Ohio Doctors Will Inquire Into Those Canton Charges.

Special Telegram to the Dispatch.

AKRON, February 13.—The charges of criminal practices by members of the Stark County Medical Society, which caused such a hub-bub at Canton some time ago, are to be looked into. The Northeastern Ohio Medical Association, at its quarterly meeting here, passed resolutions reciting that the Stark County Medical Society did not dare investigate charges made against physicians, who are members of both organizations, and directing the appointment of a committee to make a thorough investigation.

The statement being made that the attempt by the Canton society to look into the criminal practices complained of had resulted in dire threats against the investigators, the President of the Northern Ohio Association was authorized to name the committee privately. It is expected that sensational matters will be brought out, which will be reported to the meeting to be held in Alliance in May.

NO SENATOR AT CHARLESTON,

But West Virginia Will Have a Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Special Telegram to the Dispatch.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., February 13.—Nothing new developed in the Senatorial situation to-day. The vote stood: Kenna, 37; Goff, 39; scattering, 7. The bill to establish a State Bureau of Labor Statistics passed the House to-day, only four members voting against it, and the House resolution requesting Representatives in Congress to favor the passage of the militia pension bill or a similar measure passed the Senate by a vote of 10 to 9, the Democrats voting against it.

A resolution was offered in the Senate bringing up the Virginia State debt question, but it was tabled by a vote of 14 to 6. This settles the matter so far as the present Legislature is concerned. A bill authorizing the Governor to appoint special policemen on the application of any railroad company, the compensation to be paid by the company, passed the Senate with only one dissenting vote.

THE NEW AND THE OLD.

Civil Service Reformers Will Discuss Cleveland and Harrison.

BALTIMORE, February 13.—The Civil Service Reform Association of Maryland has extended a call to reformers in various parts of the United States to attend a conference in this city on February 23. There will be a general discussion as to the policy of civil service reform associations. There will be two set speeches: "What has been accomplished by civil service reform during the administration of President Cleveland," and "What may be hoped and expected from the incoming administration."

The reformers state their object with reference to the administration of Mr. Harrison is to have retained as many efficient office holders as possible.

THE TOPICAL TALKER.

Cotton Thread in Watch Works—Squeezing Water Out of Prescriptions and Druggists' Profits—And Other Notes of the Day.

IT is astonishing how much abuse a watch will stand at a boy's hands before it stops short, like grandfather's clock, never to go again.

On his last birthday, a month or two ago, a youngster in knickerbockers who lives in the East End received from his father a silver watch, the price of which, it is safe to say, did not exceed $15. It will not surprise you to hear that the boy took the watch to pieces after it had burned in his pocket but three days. When every wheel lay in his hand the boy naturally fell to thinking how he might put the watch in running order again. He must be something of a mechanical genius, for he succeeded in getting the dismembered works inside the case in some sort of shape. It is hardly a reflection upon the boy's skill, either, that after the mechanism was put together it failed to respond to the winding stem. But the boy persevered. He detected the root of the trouble in the balance wheel, which seemed to interfere with other parts of the setting. So at the balance wheel he tinkered, until to his unfeigned astonishment, after he had jacked up the wheel with a bandage of cotton thread, the watch began to tick again.

And now that boy delights to show his friends the works of his watch with the ligament of cotton, rattling off the hours with perfect accuracy and cheerfulness.

***

MOST of you know that *aqua pura* is often an expensive item in the prescription which the druggist obligingly fills. A doctor of my acquaintance has a way of saving his patients money in this matter, which strikes me as very original.

When he wrote out a prescription for me the other day I remarked to him that medicine was a very expensive luxury. He astonished me by asking in return: "Have you paid your water tax?"

"Yes," said I.

"Have you plenty of water?"

"Yes."

"Then I will give you the prescription dry, and it will cost you 3 cents instead of 75 cents."

And I found the doctor was right.

***

IN this part of the world the railroads do not advertise themselves in the prodigal manner of Western roads. The mass of literature floated by the railroads which have their headquarters in Chicago is something prodigious. In books, circulars, almanacs, pamphlets, leaflets, picture cards and in numberless other and often eccentric forms a Western railroad will often spend tens and even hundreds of thousands of dollars a year in advertising the advantages of their lines. Some of these advertising works possess artistic value and contain some literary merit. A few Eastern railroads, and notably the Baltimore and Ohio, have until recently exploited themselves in the same way:

The value of a great deal of this extraordinary puffing cannot be put at a high figure. The literary quality of most of the handbooks issued by the Chicago railroad bureaus is low, and Western men generally take them at their proper value.

It is seldom that such an entertaining and really instructive little book is published by a railroad as that recently sent out in the interest of the Pennsylvania lines. It is really a valuable book of reference, with its wonderfully plain and clear maps of a dozen of the chief cities in the Union—including Pittsburg—and its data about hotels, cab fares and the like. Mr. L. G. McPherson, of the Pennsylvania Company's passenger department, who is the author of the work—and who is, by the way, well known in Pittsburg, where he has been stationed for some years—certainly may feel that many men besides travelers on the Pennsylvania will be grateful to him.

***

AS was foretold in this column some weeks ago Mr. Andrew Carnegie has returned to take a very active part in the arrangement of his vast business interests in this city. What a grateful sight the nearly completed library in Allegheny must be to Mr. Carnegie's eyes! The building has already done for Allegheny City what the new Court House did for Pittsburg, transformed the unsightliest spot in its very heart into the most beautiful. But the poor old City Hall of Allegheny looks meaner than ever beside its handsome neighbor.

***

A GERMAN-AMERICAN citizen whose heart is still tied by natural though not political ties to the Fatherland said to me yesterday: "I never thought for a moment that America and Germany would come to blows, but nevertheless the latest news from Berlin makes me tremble for the future of my native land. The irritable temper and martial proclivities of the young Kaiser and the decay of Bismarck's mind under the pressure of disease and the assaults of his political foes, do not promise a long continuance of peace and unity in the German empire."

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Illinois Courts Establish a Precedent for Receivers.

CHICAGO, February 13.—The Appellate Court to-day rendered a decision in the case of Charles Catlin, receiver, against Albert L. Secomb, Chicago agent of the Brittanic Company. Catlin was receiver for Clapp & Davids, a jewelry firm, who failed a year and a half ago. Secomb attached property belonging to Clapp & Davids in Washington, and Judge Jamieson found him guilty of contempt of court.

The finding is affirmed by the Appellate Court, and the opinion establishes the important principle that when a receiver is appointed in this State the jurisdiction of the appointing court extends to property in any other State. This is the first time that this question has been decided in Illinois.

NO CANNED GOODS TRUST.

Production Will be Limited in Some Other Manner, However.

CHICAGO, February 13.—The Association of Western Packers of Canned Goods met here in annual session to-day, with 112 members present. President William D. Ballinger, in his annual address, recommended that steps be taken to decrease the output, as there is too much canned goods on the market. There are 83 factories in the association, and each of these is defendant in a suit for infringement of a soldering patent.

The question of how to get rid of these suits will come up, as will also the question of how to reduce the output. The members repudiate all hints at a trust, and say it is impracticable.

TESTING THE BOODLE.

Assay Commissioners Are Examining the Coin of the Realm.

PHILADELPHIA, February 13.—The Assay Commissioners appointed by the President to test the coinage of the calendar year met today at the mint. From every lot of coin handed over to the superintendent by the coiner during the year there is a sample taken out and placed in the vault, and it is for the purpose of testing these to see the weight and measure of each are within the legal tolerance that the commission meets. The samples tested during the session, which will continue until Friday, represent the coinage of the mints at New Orleans, San Francisco and Philadelphia.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

Undertaker George A. Morrow.

George A. Morrow, the keeper of the public morgue, died suddenly yesterday morning at the residence of his father, on East street, Allegheny. He had been ill since the Wood street disaster, when he was kept busy preparing mangled bodies for interment, but was attending to business as usual until Tuesday night. He lived on Shakespeare street, East End, with his wife and two children, but they are visiting friends outside of the city and he had been boarding at his father's house. The deceased was well known in this vicinity, and was a member of the Knights of the Mystic Chain, the Royal Arcanum and the Jr. O. U. A. M. He was 30 years of age.

The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, and will be conducted by the Knights of the Mystic Chain and the Royal Arcanum.

C. J. Hull.

CHICAGO, February 13.—A dispatch from Houston, Tex., says that C. J. Hull, of Chicago, died there last evening of Bright's disease. Mr. Hull came to Chicago about 40 years ago, and up to ten years ago was engaged in the real estate business. He is reputed to be worth about $4,000,000. He had been in Texas since November.

Dr. R. S. Prowell.

Special Telegram to the Dispatch.

CARLISLE, February 13.—Dr. R. S. Prowell, a prominent practicing physician of New Cumberland and a Republican county auditor, died after a lingering illness, at his home, this morning. He was an able politician, and the Republican party in this county has lost one of its best workers.

NEW NATURALIZATION LAWS

To Prevent Foreign Criminals and Lunatics From Becoming Citizens.

WASHINGTON, February 13.—Representative Oates, of Alabama, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to-day reported favorably to the House a bill to amend the naturalization laws of the United States. The report accompanying the bill treats the existing naturalization laws in a critical spirit, and calls attention to abuses which have sprung up under them. It says an alien may be a notorious thief, murderer or anarchist, polygamist, a leper or hardened criminal, and yet our law allows him, by making an affidavit of intention before a clerk of courts, all benefits of citizenship within the United States. He is allowed by the land laws of the United States to buy and own any quantity of real estate or other property, or to take a homestead on the public domain and thus receive a benefit of all to the exclusion of the best young men of American birth; and at least one-half of the States of the Union allow such aliens to own and inherit real estate, and to vote at all elections, the same as natives and naturalized citizens. In many of the States no alien who has legally declared his intention to become a citizen is eligible to any office within the State. He may by State law be eligible to a seat in Congress, when the Constitution of the United States denies to him such right until he has been a citizen for at least seven years. So deficient is the present law, and so careless is the practice of the Judges, with but few exceptions, that it has become a matter of public notoriety that they perform their duty in such a perfunctory manner that any alien, however bad his character or beastly ignorant he may be, can become a citizen of the United States.

There is nothing in the law to deny citizenship even to idiots, insane persons, paupers, criminals or others who have come into the United States in flagrant violation of our immigration laws.

The report concludes with a synopsis and explanation of the provisions of the bill, which are in brief: A limitation of the classes of foreigners who shall be eligible to citizenship in the United States (including Indians adopting civilized life), a prescription of the form of application, a requirement that the District Attorney shall defend the Government against improper applications, and that applications shall be corroborated upon the point of residence; a restriction of jurisdiction to high State courts and Federal courts, the preservation of the rights of aliens who have already declared their intention, an allowance of the right to bona fide applicants to make homestead entries and to receive patents after naturalization, and a requirement of would-be citizens that they shall have resided five years in the United States and be able to read the Constitution in English.

LE CARON CALLED DOWN.

He Directly Perverted the Facts Concerning Sullivan's Trial.

CHICAGO, February 13.—The testimony of Le Caron before the Parnell Commission continues to be contradicted from all parts of the West. Le Caron swore yesterday concerning the trial of Alexander Sullivan for murder that Frank Agnew was then Sheriff of Chicago, and "fixed" a jury to secure Mr. Sullivan's acquital. Frank Agnew's term ended December 1, 1876. He was succeeded by Charles Kern, a well-known and respected German-American, during whose term of office the second trial occurred.

That trial began in February and ended in March, 1877. At the first trial in October, 1876, when the jury disagreed, standing 11 for acquittal and one for the lightest sentence, Mr. Agnew was Sheriff, but even then he had nothing whatever to do with the selection of the jury, because Charles H. Reed, then State's Attorney, moved that the selection of the special venire be taken out of the Sheriff's hands. The motion was granted, as a matter of course, and a German bailiff was appointed who summoned the jury. There was only one Irishman and Catholic on the jury.

At the second trial, months after Agnew's retirement from office, the bailiffs were agreed upon by State's Attorney Mills and Judge Moran, representing the State and the defense. There was no Irishman and no Catholic on that jury, and it voted for acquittal on the first ballot.

THE CHINESE WAKING UP.

They Are Fighting the French and Want the Exclusion Laws Repealed.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 13.—The steamship Rio de Janiero arrived from China and Japan to-day, bringing Hong Kong mail advices to January 16, and from Yokohama to January 25. Serious trouble is reported on the Tonquin frontier, and frequent skirmishes between natives and French troops are reported outside of Haiphong Haner and the coast ports. The French authorities, it is contended, have little hold upon the country at Monkay, on the Chinese frontier. A band of 1,000 natives recently attacked the French and have practically driven the French out of Monkay. The latter claim that the rebels were reinforced by troops from the regular Chinese army, encamped opposite Monkay. In these skirmishes three French soldiers were killed and five wounded.

The English Governor of Hong Kong has been petitioned by the Chinese of Hong Kong to request the British Government to address the American Government with a view to withdraw all of the exclusion bills. The petition contends that the action of the United States and Australia is contrary to international treaties, and that if persisted in it will result in the commercial ruin of Hong Kong.

FORAKER TO SHERMAN.

The Governor Gives the Senator a Sly Dig in the Ribs.

Special Telegram to The Dispatch.

COLUMBUS, February 13.—The Lincoln Day banquet was not concluded till 4 o'clock this morning, and a number of speeches were made which were not on the programme. Governor Foraker, who refused to respond to the toast to which he was placed, was called out later and proceeded to make a lengthy argument, the greater portion of which was a eulogy on General Alger. The enemies of the Governor claim that he had occasion to touch Senator Sherman under the ribs in an indirect way by giving a little of the history of the Chicago Convention, and saying that what the Republican party wanted was men who were not squealers after they had been beaten, but who would come up to the battle and enter it in the thickest, as Alger did at Chicago.

The impression gained from his speech was that Sherman is disgruntled over the result of the Chicago Convention, and that the Republicans of Ohio were getting tired of carrying that kind of men.

Not Easy to Remedy.

From the New York World.]

Hard upon Mrs. Humphry Ward's protest against the dramatization of her novel, "Robert Elsmere," comes the news that Sir Arthur Sullivan is angered at the piracy of his operas by theatrical managers of Vienna. It does seem rather hard that an author or composer should have no control of his own intellectual offspring after they have passed the borders of his native land. But it is easier to point out injustice in this world than to remedy it.

Simon Cameron Heads a Press Club.

Special Telegram to The Dispatch.

HARRISBURG, February 13.—The Harrisburg Press Club was organized this evening by electing General Simon Cameron, President; Hon. B. J. Meyer, First Vice President; R. H. Thomas, Second Vice President; E. J. Stackpole, Recording Secretary; H. C. Demming, Corresponding Secretary; J. M. Place, Treasurer; Dr. W. H. Egle, Librarian; Wm. Rodearmel, Historian.

WONDERFUL SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERIES.

New York Evening Sun.]

DR. SCHLAGENFURST, of Copenhagen, has written a paper remonstrating against the English expression, "Swearing like a Pyrite." He shows very conclusively that Pyrites do not swear.

A COMMITTEE appointed in Paris to investigate the subject of suicide states that the surest method of modern times is to swallow a teaspoonful of prussic acid and jump into the ocean.

OHMIC resistance of conductors increases directly with their length and inversely with their weight. For this reason the electric surface car conductors will be instructed to exclude ohms from the cars of the company along with drunken men and lunatics.

THE ability of a subpœna to attract bodies from great distances baffles the scientists, who cannot understand why a subpœna having no magnetic force, specific gravity, or other attractive qualities, should be endowed with the power to bring or draw men from distances of 1,000 miles and upward.

THE people of Kansas have managed to obtain a much needed rainfall by means of a cannonade. This scientific means is good as far as it goes, but it does not suffice on all occasions. Shooting the members of the weather bureau, for instance, is not a sure cure for a blizzard. The rule is a poor one, because it will not work backward as well as forward.

A NOVEL SOCIAL.

Ladies of the Frohsinn Singing Society Entertain the Gentlemen at an Apron and Necktie Social.

Another title is to be added to the thousand and one different names of so-called socials in the name of an "Apron and Necktie Social," an innovation which emenated from the ingenuity of the ladies of the Frohsinn Singing Society.

The entertainment was given at the Frohsinn Hall last night, and it is probable that the old hall will not again see such a merry and jolly crowd than the one assembled on this occasion.

As for the explanation of the entertainment's original title, one of the ladies stated: "The ladies of our society have made a number of aprons and neckties of the same material. While the apron is worn by its maker, the tie was handed to a committee of ladies who inclosed them in a large envelope. To-night these envelopes are put in a large basket, and each gentleman as he comes into the hall has to pick one out of the basket. Just before the grand march each gentleman, with the tie in its proper place, goes around and looks for the lady who wears an apron of the material matching his tie. That lady is his dancing partner during the evening."

A reporter was present when the hunting for the partners took place, and a good many amusing incidents occurred. Chance was the sole arbiter, and while the ties and aprons matched, the wearers frequently were in direct contrast in distinction of each other. However, everything was productive of the most harmless enjoyment, and a very pleasant evening was spent by all. About 11 o'clock the ladies served a very delicious lunch, which was also highly appreciated.

The committee arranging the affair consisted of Mrs. Phillip Lange, Mrs. G. W. Backofen, Mrs. William Spriestersbach, Miss Kohlbecker, Mrs. G. Werner, Mrs. Dr. Schweckendieck, Mrs. E. Loos, Mrs. C. Kellner, Mrs. C. W. Kraus, Mrs. F. Neubert, Mrs. R. Meschke and Mrs. H. Pfaff.

Toerge furnished the music.

ILLUSTRATED ART LECTURE.

Louise Randolph, of the Lake Erie University, at the Pittsburg Club.

Miss Louise F. Randolph, teacher of history of art in Lake Erie Seminary, Painesville, and lecturer in the School of Design, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O., delivered one of her illustrated lectures at the Pittsburg Club Theater yesterday. There was a fashionable audience in attendance, and every seat in the cozy little auditorium was filled.

Miss Randolph spoke in a charming manner on the following topics: "Influence of Florence Upon Art," "Dawn of the Rennaissance," "Revival of Classic Studies," "Giotto from 1276 to 1336," "Portrait of Dante," "Bargello Palace," "Mural Paintings, Church of Santa Croce," "Dramatic Truth and Energy," "Massacco, from 1401 to 1428," "Frescoes Brancacci Chapel," "The Tribute Money," "Advanced Methods in Art," "The Uffizi and Pitti Galleries," "Original and Extent," "Historical Distribution of Paintings," "Fra Angelico, from 1387 to 1455," "The Madonna of the Tabernacle," "Masters of the Sixteenth Century," "Albertinelli's Salutation," "Fra Bartolommeo," "Andrea Del Sarto" (who was the faultless painter), "Raphael" the master of the highest harmonies in art, "Easel Paintings," and "The Madonna de la Sedia."

This evening Miss Randolph will deliver another lecture at the same place. Last night she was entertained at the residence of Mr. George O. Macbeth, in the East End.

A BRILLIANT BALL

That Was Given in Lawrenceville Last Night by Young Men.

A brilliant and well attended ball was given at Patterson Hall, Lawrenceville, last night, under the auspices of several prominent young men of that section. The company, which numbered about 85 couples, was select and representative. Gernert & Guenther's orchestra played its first number at 8, opening the dance, which lasted until 11, when Caterer Constanzer came upon the scene with a well-prepared supper. After this had been disposed of dancing was once more taken up, and continued until 2 in the morning.

The committee in charge consisted of C. N. Ackerman, N. J. Kirk, N. J. Macauley, T. C. McCullough, C. J. Hook, W. E. Nightingale and E. J. Martin. Among the guests there were Jos. A. Radigan, of Sharpsburg; Sam Bossman, Frank Coates, Max Leslie and wife, Jas. McCauley and wife, M. Ackerman and wife, also Harry Anderson, Charles Davidson, William Burger, Rich Weldin, Edgar Gilmore and John Fox.

ELECTION OUTRAGES

Reviewed by Senator Evarts From an American Citizen's Standpoint.

WASHINGTON, February 13.—In the Senate the resolution reported from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, instructing that committee to revise the existing law regulating the election of members of Congress was taken up, and Mr. Evarts spoke in its support. He reviewed the history of the political troubles in Washington county, Tex., and read the petition to the Congress from several Republicans of the district.

Reading it, Mr. Evarts said that the grievances which the petitioners had suffered had no other cause than the activity of the petitioners in that canvass in support of the ticket, and of the principles of the Republican party. No greater encroachment on the dearest rights of the common citizen could ever have been practised than that practised on them. The committee had found that those citizens could not be accused of any misconduct such as should place them, and had placed them, outside of the ordinary relations that belong to peaceful and quiet citizens. In the testimony taken by the committee there had been no aspersion on the character of those sufferers except such as belonged to the excitement of the canvass. As to the alleged incendiary speeches at Republican meetings during the canvass of 1886, he stated that the exploration of that subject by the committee had demonstrated such accusations to be vague and mere hearsay, and that there was no substantial support for such imputations.

He read from the report of the committee the concluding paragraph and said it had seemed to him that there could have been no more propitious time for the investigation than that when it was begun in March, 1888. During its continuance, however, two other prominent citizens of the county (Joseph Hoffman and Mr. Holt) had been shot down, in the execution of what he regarded as a systematic purpose to maintain, at whatever cost, the supremacy of the Democratic party in that county. The great question came at last to be whether there was to be tolerated in this country an authority and a persistent power that was to set aside the government of the Constitution and of the laws. If there should prove to be an irreconcilable conflict between public opinion in Texas or in New York and public opinion in the country at large, his opinion was that the opinion of the whole country must finally prevail.

Free School Books for Ohio.

Special Telegram to The Dispatch.

COLUMBUS, February 13.—The Lower House this evening, after an all-day discussion, passed the cheap school book bill by an overwhelming majority, and it will now go to the Senate. The bill provides for a commission to adopt a series of books, purchase copyrights, contract for printing the same, and also gives townships local option as to whether they will have books free. The bill has created a great stir among the book men.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

I.

THE MAIDEN FAIR.

She cares not how the snowflakes fall,
How biting Boreas blows;
Just now the maiden's thoughts are all
Of valentines and beaux.

II.

THE SWEETEST OF CHESTNUTS.

"The rose is red, the violet's blue"—
Simplicity and truth.
"The pink is pretty, so are you"—
Oh, golden days of youth!

III.

RETROSPECTION.

Higho, what changes we have seen,
Since to fair Adaline,
An angel fair, of "sweet sixteen,"
We sent a valentine!

And fair she was: 'twas vain to seek
A fairer far or nigh:
The red, red rose was in her cheek,
The violet in her eye.

She had a sweet and winning way,
A smile like morning light,
We thought about her all the day,
We dreamed of her at night.

Her form was willowy—in fine
We thought her "awful nice,"
And so we sent a valentine
To her to break the ice.

Next day we met her—strange but true—
Of course without design;
She "laughed at us," and then we knew
She liked our valentine.

Fair Adaline, dear youthful flame,
The best beloved of all;
Sweet Adaline—her other name
We cannot now recall.

—*All from Boston Courier.*

NOVEL NOTES FROM NEW YORK.

A Tribute to Hading.

[NEW Y