The Dispatch.

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY 8, 1846.

Vol. 44, No. 34.—Entered at Pittsburg Postoffice, 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.

Average circulation of the daily edition of The Dispatch for six months ending March 1, 1889,

27,988

Copies per issue.

Average circulation of the Sunday edition of The Dispatch for February, 1889,

45,144

Copies per issue.

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, WEDNESDAY, MAR. 13, 1889.

THE MILK COMBINE.

Following upon the heels of the discovery of numerous milk dealers in the adulteration of that important staple, comes the announcement that all the parties interested in that business in this city are forming a combination, professedly to establish uniform prices but really to prevent competition and any diminution of the charges which the middlemen desire to impose on the consumers.

An agreement to establish uniformity in prices does not necessarily contain anything obnoxious to the public, although it ignores the essential fact that different circumstances naturally produce different prices. But the provision that farmers shall not sell to grocers or retailers except at wholesaler's prices, nor to consumers except at retailer's prices is a direct attempt to stifle competition and enhance the cost of a food staple of prime necessity. It reveals the fact that all these pretended efforts to make prices uniform attempt to equalize them by making them uniformly dear and never uniformly cheap.

Of course such an effort if it outlasts its first attempt, will be to stimulate the establishment of more concerns engaged in supplying milk directly to consumers. But while the natural laws of trade are bringing the legitimate penalty the people ought to be aroused to the necessity of arresting by law such efforts to increase the cost of life to them and their children.

THE MINING PROBLEM.

The convention of miners and operators which met at Columbus, yesterday, is confronted by a serious subject of disagreement as to the basis of wages, which threatens to result in undoing the very good work that was done by that organization last year. The operators claim that a reduction in the wage rate is necessary for operations during the coming year; and the miners naturally put in strenuous objections to such a proposal. It will probably appear on full examination that each side has a certain proportion of truth in its claim. The operators of the most important mining districts have doubtless found the regular rate of wages a burden in competition with districts paying less wages; but the remedy needed is not so much a general reduction as the equalization of wages. The Pennsylvania and Ohio fields can pay full rates if their competitors have to do the same; and the attention of the convention should be directed to the latter end rather than to get into a split over a proposition to reduce wages. The benefits of united action between the operators and miners for the solution of wage problems, has been too great during the past year to permit to be easily abandoned now.

IMAGINARY FINES.

It is rather surprising to find in the Washington *Star's* editorial comments on the amendments to the inter-State commerce law the assertion that railway managers "have paid the light fines hitherto imposed without hesitation and gone on violating the law systematically."

It would be an interesting effort to have the esteemed *Star* point out the instances in which railroad managers have paid any fines, or had any fines levied upon them. That, as the *Star* says, they have violated the law, is shown by the reports of the Commission; but it is a remarkable fact in connection with these violations that not a single penalty, either in the shape of damages or fines, has been imposed upon them.

Imprisonment may be a proper penalty for some of the violations of the law; but before we can hope that they will do much good, there should have been evident somewhere a disposition to impose the penalties already existing.

WANAMAKER'S BUSINESS WAY.

A story comes from Washington, through the columns of an anti-administration newspaper, which indicates that Postmaster General Wanamaker intends to conduct the postal department on business principles decidedly the reverse of those preached by Senator Farwell. The statement is that a subordinate of the postoffice department tendered his resignation according to the partisan precedent. Upon this Mr. Wanamaker sent him back to his desk with the information that if he was faithful and efficient he would not be disturbed; and that, if he was not, he would be removed without the previous formality of a resignation. This is true business management; and we hope that Mr. Wanamaker will carry it out. But it will be gall and wormwood, to the men who believe in partisan politics as a business. It will also knock the starch out of that story of the Democrats that Mr. Wanamaker was to run the postoffice business as Senator Quay's machine. It would be a gratifying surprise if Senator Quay's nominee should turn out to be a reformer.

SALISBURY DARE NOT.

The suggestion has been made that the Tories in England may in their desperation try to avert their party's defeat by giving home rule to Ireland. Those who think that such a tergiversation is a possibility point to Disraeli's triumphant audacity when he dished the Liberals with a more radical reform bill than they themselves had favored in 1867, as an example of what the Tories have heretofore done. There would be more reason for believing that the Tories contemplate a bold stroke such as this if there were any apparent possibility of the present Tory Government retaining their grip on the offices by deliberately stultifying themselves. But the voters who put the Tories in power are of the class for the most part that does not change its opinions to suit the political exigencies of its leaders. They hated home rule from years ago, with the exception of those whom Gladstone has converted, they hate home rule still. It is clear that the Tory Government cannot contradict all it has said and offer to undo all it has done, and yet represent any body of voters of respectable proportions.

As to the "dishing" maneuver of Disraeli, it was done in very different circumstances. The parties were divided upon the question of extending the franchise in the matter of degree—both wanted some reform. Disraeli saw which way the cat was about to jump and coolly appropriated his opponents' bag in which to catch her. Salisbury is not Disraeli. The courage and discernment of the dead statesman are not in the armory of the sluggish Cecil. Salisbury does not cast off his Unionist allies, the Tory fat purses and their ignorant slaves, to seek friendship among the men against whom he has freely used the cruel methods of Bomba.

Home rule is coming to Ireland; not through the soiled hands of a Tory tyrant, but at the command of Gladstone, the Liberator, and the patriot Parnell.

WORK FOR A COMMISSION.

Legislative Commissions to inquire into this, that and the other thing, as a rule are productive of mere expectation and bills of expense. There is, however, one subject, to-wit, taxation, that could now be most profitably investigated by a Commission of competent men. The debates over the revenue bill merely furnish another proof of the present conflict of ideas. Money must be raised for municipal and State purposes; it is of the utmost consequence that the taxes fall where they can be borne with least disadvantage to the industrial interests; and yet there is the most pronounced disagreement as to what should and what should not be taxed. In the House at Harrisburg there was a hot debate yesterday as to whether building and loan associations should be exempted. Previous to that the fight was over the proposal to exempt manufacturing corporations. In this city there is a movement to repeal the business tax; and as for an equitable mode of assessing real estate, everyone knows what a crop of divergent views comes up regularly with the triennial assessment.

THE DISPATCH has heretofore urged a commission to consider and recommend such forms and subjects of taxation as will comport with the bests interests of the State and of the cities and boroughs. The best business ability should be chosen for it. If among the legislators there is not enough experience or confidence let the appointments be from business men.

Such a commission is urgently needed. That a careful plan of taxation, framed with specific knowledge of its effects, in place of the hap-hazard way of levying upon whatever comes easiest to hand, is pressingly desirable for all interests, need not be argued at this late day.

THE PROTECTION OF THE PEOPLE.

The report from Fayette county of the depredations of an organized gang of robbers, who enter houses in the rural sections and torture the inhabitants until they give up their money, together with a similar outrage in Westmoreland county a short time ago, and the suburban highway robberies in this city, point out the danger to which over confidence in the good order of the country may subject the residents of unprotected sections. Reliance on good order and respect for law has made people careless of the protection that should be afforded to all citizens, and placed those who are isolated at the mercy of the criminal class.

The first suggestion as a measure against this lawlessness is a mounted patrol. But when the vast extent of country open to the depredations of organized robbery is taken into consideration it will be seen that to maintain a paid police, so as to thoroughly protect the whole of it, is practically impossible. A system which is not likely to do more than catch an occasional robber and send him to the penitentiary is not an adequate protection. What is needed is to make it certain that whenever any such crimes are attempted all the participants will be run down and captured. Let that be once demonstrated and the crimes will be brought to a stop.

The surest way to do that is for the residents of the infested regions to organize themselves. Let every man have his gun and horse ready to mount in pursuit of the thieves. Let every section have its patrol if necessary; but above all, let the measures be such that when any attack is made on people in their own homes the whole country will be roused against the outlaws until they are brought to justice. That is the way in which such crimes have been suppressed in past years; and there must be sufficient vigor in our rural population to suppress them now.

One thing is clear. Strong measures are required to make every person in the Commonwealth safe, whether on the highway or in his own home, against marauders and ruffians.

PETITIONS FOR APPOINTMENT.

A rather striking example of the way in which recommendations to office are made is presented by a petition recently sent to the President for the appointment of a Chicago man to be Minister to Brazil. The petition is stated to have been a very strong one, including the Governor of Illinois, the Mayor of Chicago, most of the State officials, and members of the Legislature, and a long list of Chicago's leading business men. Yet inquiry proved that the aspirant was comparatively unknown. The Mayor said that he never had heard of the man, although he "may have signed the petition." Finally a bank officer, whose name was also on the petition, was found who knew the man, and certified that he is "a nice man and keeps a little stationery store near the bank."

The stationery business is a very legitimate and useful one; but it is not supposed to give any especial training for diplomatic duties. The whole story of petitions for office is told in this case. A "nice man" picks out a place the salary of which seems adequate to his taste and sets his petition in circulation. He is such a nice man that no one likes to refuse to sign the petition, and this spirit of complaisance goes so far that men of standing, whenever heard of the applicant before, affix their signatures and straightway forget all about it. It would be hard to imagine anything more remote to such a plan of procedure than any consideration of qualifications to discharge the duties of the places asked for.

The President insisted in his inaugural that "those who volunteer or are invited to give advice as to appointments shall exercise consideration and fidelity." He most certainly has that right, and one of the most efficient means of enforcing it, is to make it plain that the names found on the petition of men they do not know to be capable and qualified, will henceforth have no weight whatever in determining the action of the executive on future appointments.

THE project of widening Diamond street between the market and Smithfield meets with such very general favor that it is likely to go through. On the part of Diamond street above Smithfield but a few buildings still project over the line; so that the prospect of ultimately getting a pretty fair unobstructed outlet to the East End is not bad. But the question of cost and distribution of damages and benefits has yet to come. That is the point where such plans usually meet their obstacles; whether the Diamond street move will fare better has yet to be seen. Thus far, the theory is generally commended as first-class.

THE West Virginia Supreme Court decides in favor of hold-over Wilson. Officials who are anxious to perpetuate their terms by preventing the declaration of their successor's election will be unanimous in praise of the West Virginia law.

THE announcement that sundry restaurant keepers say they will go out of business if they are not allowed to sell oleomargarine, because there is no money in the business otherwise, will be likely to provoke the response from the public that such a step would leave room for people who would be able to see the money that can be made by selling for food articles that are just exactly what they are represented to be.

THE Maxwell land grant scheme is showing its head above the surface out in Kansas City. The schemers do not want quite the whole earth. For this installment, they will be satisfied with that share of it laid down on the maps as New Mexico.

A BILL has passed the lower branch of the Maine Legislature, imposing fine, imprisonment and disfranchisement for ten years on the man who sells his vote. Add to that, the same penalties for the man who buys the vote, including the man who furnishes the money to buy it, and then the question will be brought down to the crucial point of securing its full enforcement.

THE tumble in wheat yesterday reached a panicky stage; and consumers are eagerly waiting for the same feeling to strike the flour market.

MR. THOMAS C. PLATT had an interview with President Harrison the other day and says there will be no fight over the New York offices. This is an indication that Mr. Platt thinks his chances good for getting that comfortable slice of them known as the New York Custom House. But there is a dim suspicion that Warner Miller is still to be heard from.

THE London *Times* is finally reaching the conclusion that it has got to submit its case in its present badly battered condition.

THE statement that the Arkansas House of Representatives has passed a bill to prohibit detectives from other States from coming into Arkansas in search of fugitives from justice, indicates that those law-makers are anxious to promote immigration to their State. They propose to do that by making Arkansas the successor of Canada as an asylum for levanters.

YESTERDAY'S list of appointments remorselessly narrows the field for the diplomatic aspirations of the editorial corps.

GERMAN statistics show that 2,000,000 Germans have come to the United States since 1871. This is a greater migration than that of the Tartars under Tamerlane; and what displeases Bismarck is the fact that these two million Germans have been promptly turned into two million good American citizens.

THAT Fayette and Westmoreland counties gang of desperadoes is evidently in urgent need of the hemp treatment.

THE rumor that Ben Butler is to represent the United States at the Samoan conference, is doubtless due to his ability to keep one eye on Bismarck and one on Samoa at the same time. Ben's eyes are not very pretty but they are very sharp.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

COUNT VON MOLTKE has had a wonderful career in the army, which he entered 70 years ago. He was then between 18 and 19 years of age. He has been in the Prussian army since 1822.

VISCOUNT MANDEVILLE, the bankrupt, is a round-shouldered man, with a slouching gait and a general appearance of physical decline. His face is mottled and his small eyes are heavy and dull.

MR. MCKEE, the President's son-in-law, left Washington yesterday afternoon for a three weeks' visit to Boston on business. Mrs. McKee and her children will remain at the White House for several weeks yet, when they will go to Deer Park.

A LOT of Paris schoolboys sent a case of Mandarin oranges to General Boulanger, by way of congratulating him on his election. But the dealer of whom they bought them was a supporter of M. Jacques, and he saw to it that the fruit did not reach "le brav' general" until it was far too aged for consumption.

THE Grand Duke Peter Nicolaievitch, of Russia, the younger son of the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaievitch, who is a first cousin of the Czar, is reported to be coming to England shortly, with a view to his becoming a suitor for one of the daughters of the Prince of Wales. Prince Peter was born in January, 1864.

A CLEVER fellow is Captain Wissman, the German explorer, who is going to Africa to look after Stanley and Emin. "He possesses," says Sir Charles Wilson, "all of Livingstone's indomitable courage, his constancy of purpose and his kindly feelings toward the natives; and he has twice crossed Africa in its widest extent without once firing a shot in anger."

AT her last reception in the White House Mrs. Cleveland took to counting the number of Hading veils that passed before her. She became so interested in the occupation that she forgot to pay attention to the introductions made by Marshal Wilson. As she shook hands with a pretty young woman wearing one of the striking veils undergoing enumeration the President's wife exclaimed, "Four hundred and one." The girl looked up in surprise and Mrs. Cleveland realized that she had made a *faux pas*. She at once abandoned the count.

"LITTLE PHIL" SHERIDAN inherits his illustrious father's pluck. It is told that at Staunton, on their way to Nonquit, before the General's death, the private railroad car in which Mrs. Sheridan and family were making the journey had been placed on a side track to await the through train. In switching, a car came thundering along the same track. The family, seeing the danger, retreated in great haste and confusion to the opposite end of the car. "Little Phil" took in the situation at once, but was not to be stampeded. He braced himself between the seats, and looked defiance at the approaching car, which was still not responding to the brakes. When it struck with considerable force "Little Phil" was still there, holding his own, while his mother and sisters and Mrs. Kellogg were considerably alarmed.

How to Become a Millionaire.

From the Boston Herald.]

How to become a millionaire is told by the career of the late Isaiah Williamson, the Philadelphia philanthropist. He always blacked his own shoes, let his clothes grow shiny and threadbare, and dickered with the woman at the lunch counter to get six 10-cent sandwiches for 50 cents.

THE TOPICAL TALKER.

A Powerful Monogram—Senator Quay's Plans—Rough on the Mice—Lullabies From Chicago—The Tame Horse.

AN intimate friend of Senator Quay, who has just returned from Washington, tells me that M. S. Q. make the most influential monogram to-day in Washington.

"You never saw a man so besieged by office-seekers as Mr. Quay is to-day," said my informant. "I don't wonder that he removed the handle of his door bell last Sunday. He must have needed a rest as badly as the door bell. But under all the strain, constantly devoting his time and his energies to the thousands of people who think they have claims upon him, he looks well enough, and he isn't worried about his health."

"Is there any chance of his being induced to take office under the new administration?"

"Not the slightest. He has been offered three or four of the best places in Mr. Harrison's gift, but he has refused them all with thanks. He told me he was satisfied to be Senator, and that nothing could tempt him to be anything else. As his plans are at present he will stay in Washington till the Senate rises, but his family, which is now with him, will return to Beaver to take possession of their new home there on April 1."

***

THE women in Washington, especially the young women, Republican and Democrats alike, are still simply crazy about Mrs. Cleveland," said my friend. "They are never tired of talking of her, of her gentleness and grace, of her good looks and taste in attire. I thought the inauguration would have swept Mrs. Cleveland from the attention of her sisters, but it hadn't. Mrs. Harrison has made an excellent impression, and seemed to be a woman of dignity and amiability nicely blended."

***

"WHEN I was shown over the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, a short time ago," said a Pittsburg woman to me the other day, "I was rather astonished to find that one of the professors made a practice of raising white mice in a room in the tower above the college library. But I was grieved when he told me that he raised the pretty little creatures simply to experiment upon them in his studies as a chemist and pathologist. Fancy devoting hundreds of white mice to death by consumption, cholera, and I know not what horrible diseases."

***

NOBODY in the audience at the opening performance of "The Henrietta" attracted more attention than W. N. or rather Billy Riddle. He seemed to enjoy the humors of Wall street demoralized, but he doesn't look as well as he did a year ago.

***

EVERY mother in the land ought to be grateful to Mr. Eugene Field, the poet of Chicago, for giving them so many new lullabies, full of tenderness and music. THE DISPATCH reprints one of his sweetest sleep songs to-day.

By the way, Mr. Field's muse has been very active of late, and yet the quality of his work daily mounts higher. There are a great many besides mothers and their babes who have lost their hearts to Eugene Field.

***

THE staff officers of the infantry regiments of the National Guard, who went to Washington, contracted with liverymen at the Capital for the horses they would require for the parade three months before Inauguration Day. But, of course, the contract did not contain any specification of the horses to be furnished, beyond the condition that the horses should be such as could be ridden.

It was not wonderful that some of the officers had a merry, merry time with their charges. One of them told me that when he got to Washington he went around to the liveryman and asked him to be sure and give him a tame horse—not a merely quiet horse but a tame one. The liveryman took the officer's name and said he would provide him with a suitable animal.

The morning of the inauguration this officer and a number of others were looking out of the window in their temporary headquarters when the "assembly" sounded and the horses were brought up to the door. A band near by struck up a lively air at the same moment, and a white horse incontinently threw his negro rider about 40 feet over his head, and danced a Spanish fandango on his hind legs.

When my friend came out he discovered that his name was written with the words "tame horse" below it, on a card which hung from the terpsichorean white horse's bridle.

The next hour was spent in an exciting contest between the officer and his "tame horse." The latter gave in at last; convinced by a sharp application of the spur argument.

AT THE SYNAGOGUE.

A Hebrew Wedding Celebrated Last Evening With Much Ceremony.

The marriage of Miss Jennie Bierman and Mr. Samuel Goldstein was pleasantly celebrated in the Grant Street Synagogue yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. The synagogue was filled with friends of the contracting parties. Rev. M. A. Alter performed the peculiarly solemn marriage rites of the Hebrew church.

The bride was attired in white and wore the customary bridal veil. Miss Rose Green and Miss Rebecca Bierman, the bridemaids, also wore white. The ushers were Messrs. Louis Shenken, J. Cramer, Moses Goldberg and Volkawitz. The quartet of singers were Lewis and Harry Bierman, Isadore Joffee and William Silverman.

A reception was given by the bride's mother at Turner Hall last evening. A wedding supper was served. Gernert & Gruenther's orchestra furnished the music for dancing, which was one of the chief features of amusement. A large number of guests were in attendance.

The Purim Ball.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association, of this city, will give a grand reception and dance at Turner Hall on March 12. It is the Feast of the Purim and the dance is always attended by almost the entire Hebrew population of this city. The Royals will furnish the music for dancing.

The Value of Gold Discoveries.

From the New York World.]

The reports of the discovery of valuable gold deposits in Lower California, about a hundred miles from our boundary line, are drawing thither large numbers of treasure-seekers. The value of the find is probably exaggerated, but supposing that it is not overstated it would be well for those contemplating a trial of fortune in the new El Dorado to remember that, paradoxical as it may seem, a great deal more money has been lost at gold mining than ever was made by it. The greatest value of our gold discoveries on the Pacific coast consisted in the impetus they gave to the development of the country. The precious metal itself has not paid in the aggregate for the expense of getting it. Where one man was successful twenty failed.

William, the Uncertain.

From the New York World.]

The chances of war between Germany and France seem to vary in a way which finds what may be called a gastronomic indicator. When Emperor William recently issued an edict against the use of French menus in his household, alarmists at once asserted that war could not long be delayed. But now William the Uncertain has publicly expressed his admiration for French wines. As spring, the season for hostilities in the field, is at hand the German Emperor's open acknowledgment of the virtues of the French vintage cannot but please the Universal Peace Society.

Elijah's Protest.

From the Washington Critic.]

I think the title Colonel
Is something quite infolonel
And applying it to me is most absurd.
They did not call me Colonel
When I worked upon the *Jolonel*,
And now—well, it makes me want to say a wicked word!

Clubs Are Trumps.

From the New York World.]

The American baseball diamond has taken all hearts in Australia and clubs are rapidly coming to the front.

The Iceman and His Ice.

From the Chicago News.]

The iceman now puts his congealed merchandise in his safe every night along with his diamonds.

Admiral John Lee Davis.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Admiral John Lee Davis, United States Navy (retired), died in this city this morning.

AFTER ERICSSON.

Another Man Asserts He Was the Original Inventor of the Monitor—The Array of Proof Presented by Him.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The fact that the biographical notices which have followed the death of Captain Ericsson have given almost the sole credit for the invention of the Monitor, or revolving turret war vessel, to that notable person, has led to the printing and circulation here of a small pamphlet, attributing that invention to Mr. Theodore R. Timby, a native of New York, and for many years a resident of Washington.

The gist of the evidence is contained in a letter of Mr. Timby to Rear Admiral Ammen, written about a year ago. In this letter Timby states that the first sight of the circular form of "Castle William," on Governor's Island, suggested to him the idea of the revolving plan for defensive works, and in April, 1841, when he was 19 years of age, he came to this city, and exhibited a model and plan of a revolving battery, to be made of iron, to the then Chief of Engineers and Chief of Ordnance.

Timby's Assertions.

"In January, 1841," Mr. Timby continues, "I made a model of a marine turret, which model is now in my possession. At this date I made my first record in the United States Patent Office, and from January, 1841, to 1861 I continued to urge the importance of my plans upon the proper authorities at Washington and elsewhere." He adds that he took out patents in 1862 covering the broad claim "for revolving towers for offensive or defensive warfare, whether placed on land or water."

Extracts are quoted from the Patent Office records showing that a caveat was filed January 18, 1843, and a patent was issued September 30, 1862. In that year he says that he entered into a written agreement with the contractors and builders of the original monitor, John F. Winslow and John A. Griswold, of Troy, N. Y., C. S. Bushnell, of New Haven, and their associates for the use of his patents covering the revolving turret, by which they agreed to pay him and did pay him $5,000, as a royalty on each turret constructed by them.

Ex-Senator S. C. Pomeroy, under date of February 27, 1888, makes a sworn statement that C. S. Bushnell, of New Haven, told him of the payment of the royalty to Mr. Timby as stated. John F. Winslow, in a letter dated September 12, 1885, to Mr. Timby, speaks of "the two-gun turret invented and patented by you and first used on the original monitor, built in 1862, under the supervision of Captain John Ericsson, engineer."

All Like His.

Mr. Timby states that his models of 1841 and 1843, and every succeeding model, drawing or plan of his, have had the pilot-house, or "look-out," placed on top of the turret. "I believe," continues Mr. Timby, "that, with the exception of the original monitor, every revolving turret was so constructed. The original, for some inexplicable reason, had her pilot-house placed upon the deck forward of the turret and in the way of her own guns."

Friends of Mr. Tiuby say that while they do not wish to deprive Captain Ericsson of the smallest credit due him, it is only a matter of justice that the truth should follow the error into which the biographers of the press have generally fallen. They admit that great credit is due Ericsson for his skill in designing the general architecture of the hull of the vessel and for the energy and ability with which he executed the wishes of the contractors in pushing forward her construction and getting her to sea in time to save the navy from annihilation.

THE TOWNSHEND OBSEQUIES.

Funeral Ceremonies of the Late Congressman Held at Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The funeral of the late Richard W. Townshend, member of the House of Representatives from Illinois, was held to-day at St. Matthew's Church. The funeral cortege was formed at the G street entrance of the Riggs House, and was under the direction of Mr. Leedom, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House. The pallbearers, all congressional delegation, relatives and friends assembled in the parlors and took a last look at the familiar features of the dead.

The remains lay in a casket covered with black cloth and mounted with silver. Upon the top and at the sides were floral tributes, forming beautiful masses of fresh, fragrant flowers. A large piece was sent by the Illinois friends of the deceased.

The casket was borne by eight members of the Capitol police force. The honorary pallbearers were Chief Justice Fuller, Commissioner of Pensions Black, ex-Speaker Carlisle, Inter-State Commerce Commissioner Morrison, First Assistant Postmaster General Stevenson, and ex-Land Commissioner Sparks.

Upon the arrival of the cortege at the church, Dr. Chappelle officiated, and pronounced a brief discourse, taking as the theme of his remarks the words of Job: "I know that my Redeemer liveth." The interment was made temporarily in a vault at Oak Hill Cemetery.

HAMPTON'S LITTLE IDEA.

He Would Annex Cuba for the Benefit of the Negroes.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—As Senators Cullom and Hampton met in the elevator to-day after adjournment, the latter remarked: "Well, we didn't annex Canada to-day?"

"No," was the response, "but another effort will fetch it."

"If you'll get me a salmon river there I'll vote for it," said Hampton.

Ignoring that suggestion, Cullom continued: "I have made up my mind to one thing; that is never to let up on this question until Canada is a part of our territory, and you are in favor of it, too."

"I'll tell you what I am in favor of," said Mr. Hampton, "I'm for the annexation of Cuba. We want that island for the purpose of enabling us to colonize some of our negroes."

And then, the elevator having reached the basement floor, the Senators separated.

THEY ALWAYS FIND OUT.

How Presidents Discover They Are to be Such Dignitaries.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—A gentleman of an inquiring turn of mind having had his curiosity aroused by first attendance upon an inaugural, sought Senator Edmunds for information.

"Who notified General Harrison that he had been elected President of the United States?" he asked.

"Nobody. The law makes no provision for such notification. The President-elect takes cognizance of the fact by general report, the same as the Supreme Court Justices, and," continued the Vermont Senator, "in 100 years there has never been a case of failure on the part of the right man to learn of his election in time to be present on inauguration day."

Going to Extremes.

From the Chicago News.]

The office-seekers who now throng the White House and shake President Harrison's hand by the hour will begin to do business with his foot presently.

ABOUT DIVORCES.

IN Australia divorces have never been sanctioned.

DIVORCES are scarcely ever known to occur in modern Greece.

IN Hindostan either party, for a slight cause, may leave the other and marry.

DIVORCES are scarcely allowed in Thibet, unless with the consent of both parties. Remarriage is forbidden.

IN Cochin China the parties desiring divorce break a pair of chopsticks in the presence of witnesses, and the thing is done.

AMONG some tribes of American Indians the pieces of sticks given the witness of the marriage are broken as a sign of divorce.

IF the wife of a Turkoman asks his permission to go out, and he says "go," without adding "come back again," they are divorced.

Two kinds of divorces are granted in Circassia. By the first the parties can immediately marry again. By the second, not for a year.

IN Liberia, if a man is dissatisfied with the most trifling acts of his wife, he tears a cap or veil from her face, and that constitutes a divorce.

IN Siam the first wife may be divorced, but not sold, as the others may be. She may claim the first child. The others belong to the husband.

IN the Arctic regions a man who wants a divorce leaves home in anger, and does not return for several days. The wife takes the hint, and departs.

IN China divorces are allowed in all cases of criminality, mutual dislike, jealousy, incompatibility of temperament or too much loquacity on the part of the wife.

AMONG the Tartars, if the wife is ill-treated, she complains to the magistrate, who, attended by the principal people, accompanies her to the house and pronounces a divorce.

NEW YORK IN MINIATURE.

Gotham Getting Greedy.

[NEW YORK BUREAU SPECIALS.]

NEW YORK, March 12.—A bill for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the expediency of enlarging the area of the city of New York was introduced to-day in the State Legislature at Albany. This bill is the first fruits of an agitation that has been going on here for nearly 20 years. The project, if carried out, will give New York an area of over 300 square miles and a population of about 3,000,000. It is proposed to include under a common municipal government not only the present cities of New York and Brooklyn, but the whole of Staten Island, the whole of Kings county, the towns of Flushing, Newtown and Jamaica, in Queens, and the town of West Chester. With all this additional territory New York would still be very much smaller than London, which has an area of 690 square miles and a population of nearly 5,000,000. The projectors also favor the building of eight or ten bridges between New York and Brooklyn, and probably a great bridge across the Narrows, from Ft. Hamilton to Staten Island.

Anniversary of the Big Blizzard.

To-day was the first anniversary of the big blizzard. The pilot boats displayed flags at half mast in memory of those who perished at sea a year ago. Among the lost boats were the Enchantress (with 12 men aboard), the Phantom, the Cynthia, the Edward Cooper and the Mary Heitman. Not one of these has since been heard of. There were several anniversary dinner parties to-night of people who were snowbound for days during the storm.

A Salvation Army Soldier's Trouble.

Miss Hattie W. Record, a soldier in the Salvation Army, entered suit to-day against Jaques Nichols, a German saloon keeper on Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, for $10,000 damages. Miss Nichols, in her affidavit, declares that she went into the defendant's saloon to sell some copies of the *War Cry*; that she conducted herself in a ladylike manner, merely expressing a hope that God would bless the saloon keeper and his friends, said friends being the people drinking at the bar; that defendant rushed madly at her, seized her by the neck, and kicked her bodily into the street; that she fell on the sidewalk, and while lying there defendant kicked her again, kicking her clean out over the curb. Miss Record's friends propose to push the case for all there is in it.

Dominick McCaffrey's Reformation.

Dominick McCaffrey, a prize fighter, says he has reformed and given up prize fighting forever. He has bought a saloon.

The Great Unreconciled.

Murat Halstead, who was in New York today, denies positively that he has been offered the post of Minister to Germany, England, France, or anywhere else. He says he has been promised nothing whatever by President Harrison, nor even been consulted in the matter.

DEMOCRATS CLING TO OFFICE.

They Hold a Secret Meeting and Resolve Not to Resign Their Offices.

BOSTON, March 11.—J. Manchester Haynes, friend of Blaine and Maine's representative in the Republican National Committee, has been holding his ear close to the ground since he arrived in town last week, and he tells a very interesting story about the Democratic office-holders of the Hub. He says that about two weeks ago a confidential call was issued to all the Democrats holding executive offices in the city to meet at a certain place for the purpose of considering a line of policy to follow concerning their positions. The meeting was held. It was a notable gathering of party headlights. When the meeting had been called to order one conscientious delegate arose and said he was too much of a Democrat to continue in office under a Republican administration, and moved a resolution calling upon all present to send in their resignations at once.

His proposition was received with a silence that could almost be felt. Before the sense of the meeting was taken on the resolution an other delegate rose to a short, but very pointed, address in opposition to the resolution. It was as follows: "I think we would be a set of fools to pass this resolution." The Chairman thereupon put the motion, supplementing it with the remark: "Shall we pass this resolution, and thereby show our disapproval of Mr. Cleveland's civil service policy, and at the same time stamp ourselves as fools, or defeat it and hold on to a good thing as long as we can?" There was but one affirmative vote. Therefore the present incumbents will remain in office until they are asked to step down and out.

A RECIPROCITY DEBATE.

The Canadian Parliament Again Discusses the Proposal at Length.

OTTAWA, March 12.—The debate on the budget was resumed to-day by Dr. Fergusen. He resides at Niagara Falls, and, though entertaining the best of feeling toward his American neighbors, does not favor closer trade relations with the United States, except on reciprocal terms. He said he believed in the national policy, and would oppose any surrender to the United States. Unrestricted reciprocity is all right enough on equal terms. Canada cannot hope to build up a big trade with the American border cities.

Mr Colter, of Haldimand, denied that the Liberals are enemies of their country. He threw down the gauntlet as champion of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. If the barriers between the two countries are removed the industrious man will enjoy the reward of his labor instead of seeing the advantage reaped by monopolists. If Canada makes overtures, the United States will be glad to go half way.

WALKER HAS ACCEPTED.

He Will Leave the Inter State Commission for Another Position.

CHICAGO, March 12.—Aldace F. Walker has finally accepted the chairmanship of the Inter-State Commerce Railway Association. Mr. Walker arrived in Chicago from Washington this morning. Marvin Hughitt, of the Chicago and Northwestern, presided over the gathering and as chairman of the committee appointed to wait up Mr. Walker, reported the result of a conference held with that gentleman. It appears from Mr. Hughitt's report that Mr. Walker was willing to accept the offer of $25,000 a year as chairman of the association, guaranteed for a term of three years.

Mr. Walker attended the subsequent proceedings of the meeting, which were largely informal. In an interview afterward he said he would enter upon the discharge of his new duties in about three weeks, meanwhile closing up his business in connection with the Inter-State Commerce Commission. He will remove his family to Chicago and make this city his home for an indefinite period.

DUTCH LULLABY.

Wynken, Blynken, and Nod one night
Sailed off in a wooden shoe—
Sailed on a river of misty light
Into a sea of dew.
"Where are you going and what do you wish?"
The old moon asked the three.
"We have come to fish for the herring-fish
That live in this beautiful sea;
Nets of silver and gold have we,"
Said Wynken,
Blynken,
And Nod.

The old moon laughed and sung a song,
As they rocked in the wooded shoe,
And the wind that sped them all night long
Ruffled the waves of dew;
The little stars were the herring-fish
That lived in the beautiful sea—
"Now cast your nets wherever you wish,
But never afeard are we"—
So cried the stars to the fishermen three,
Wynken,
Blynken,
And Nod.

All night long their nets they threw
For the fish in the twinkling foam—
Then down from the sky came the wooden shoe,
Bringing the fishermen home:
'Twas all so pretty a sail, it seemed
As if it could not be;
And some folk thought 'twas a dream they dreamed
Of sailing that beautiful sea—
But I shall name you the fishermen three:
Wynken,
Blynken,
And Nod.

Wynken and Blynken are two little eyes,
And Nod is a little head,
And the wooden shoe that sailed the skies
Is a wee one's trundle-bed;
So shut your eyes while mother sings
Of wonderful sights that be,
And you shall see the beautiful things
As you rock on the misty sea
Where the old shoe rocked the fishermen three—
Wynken,
Blynken,
And Nod.

—*Eugene Field in the Chicago News.*

OUR MAIL POUCH.

Restrictive Medical Legislation.

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

To correct wrong impressions and give legislators and the public a proper understanding of the reasons put forth by the eclectics in opposition to the passage of the bill now before the Legislature, to create a State Board of Medical Examiners and Licensers, please publish the following and oblige your readers who desire fair play, that the fittest may survive and merit be recognized without class distinction or sectarian bigotry. Some time ago, at the direction of the President of the Eclectic Medical Association of Pennsylvania, the Secretary of that body addressed a letter to each of the medical colleges in Philadelphia asking if they would approve of the diplomas of the eclectic medical colleges in conformity with the provisions of the registration act. The dean of the Jeffersonian Medical College replied: "We cannot indorse the diploma of any eclectic medical college." The dean of the University of Pennsylvania stated that the faculty of that institution had made no provision for the indorsement of the diplomas of eclectic and homeopathic schools, *et hoc genus omne*, and added: "While we can go no further than the indorsement of the diplomas of what we recognize as regular medical schools; we regard the law as an unfortunate one, which requires medical colleges of one State to indorse the diplomas of those of other States. We think that the diploma of a lawful institution of a State should be a sufficient guarantee for the purpose of registration in other States."

The fourth section of the Registration Act provides that any person desiring to practice medicine or surgery in this State, having a diploma issued by any institution in another State, shall lay the same before the faculty of one of the medical colleges or universities of this Commonwealth for inspection, and the faculty, being satisfied as to the qualifications of the applicant and the genuineness of the diploma, shall direct the dean of the faculty to indorse the same, after which such person shall be allowed to register.

Now, viewing the refusal of the University of Pennsylvania with all due candor it is certainly plain that the law is evaded if not defied by its decision. It may be that the University faculty overlooked the fact of there being a Homeopathic college in the State, and that under the act it could approve of diplomas as well as the University. The Homeopathic College, on being given a list of the Eclectic schools, replied through its secretary that the faculty knew of no reason why they should not indorse the diplomas of several of the schools mentioned and possibly all. The writer added: "I shall write again, giving you a list of colleges the diplomas of which we will be willing to indorse."

The schools afterward designated were the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Bennett Medical College, Chicago; Eclectic Medical College, New York; American Medical College, St. Louis, and the Eclectic Medical College of Georgia, Atlanta. The California Medical College was left out for the reason, as afterward learned, that it had supplanted the homeopaths in securing an appropriation from State, not for want of merit. The homeopaths stood by the eclectics for a time, and indorsed the diplomas of those schools, upon the presentation of the diploma with the affidavit of the graduate and a fee of $2. But they also proved rec