EAST AND WEST
—IS THE TITLE OF—
A New Story,
BY EDWARD EVERETT HALE,
The opening chapters of which will appear in
THE 20-PAGE DISPATCH,
To be issued to-morrow morning.
IT DEALS WITH A CENTURY AGO.
WASHINGTON IS ONE OF THE CHARACTERS.
IT IS PURE AND TRULY AMERICAN.

The Dispatch.

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PITTSBURG, SATURDAY, APR. 6, 1889.

THE ESSENCE OF THE MATTER.

In our "Mail Pouch" this morning, "A Layman" puts in a plea of confession and avoidance for the Pennsylvania Railroad, in answer to Mr. Carnegie's charges. He admits the overcharges to Pittsburg shippers, but says the latter can afford it. He also holds that the railroad, as well as individuals, is entitled to share in the profits of natural gas. Further, the claim is made that the administration of the company is now much fairer than in the past. THE DISPATCH thinks it proper that whatever is to be said on the other side should be said. It gives place to this lengthy communication, recognizing that it omits no point that can be made for the policy which Mr. Carnegie attacks.

Certainly, as our correspondent says, the railroads are entitled to the increased profits of natural gas just as individuals are. But they are entitled to no more than individuals are. The merchant or the newspaper must get increased profit from the increased business which will follow if Pittsburg manufacturers are given the full advantage of their position. If the railroads try any other course they are certainly driving business to other localities. This fact, brought home to them and laid before the public will carry conviction. The railroad men themselves must be made see that they cannot, either for their own pecuniary or public policy, take the position of levying a tax on Pittsburg's prosperity; and when they are brought to the point of giving Pittsburg rates as low as they give other cities, they will find the reduction amply compensated by the enormous expansion of their traffic.

But "Layman" does not anywhere touch the vital spot. That is, in brief, that the railroads within the State, holding their charters from the State, owing their very existence to the grant of its franchises, and drawing all their profits from its business, should at least give the business interests of the State as low rates as they give to interests outside of it. So much for the obligation which can be equitably presumed to exist. If this be not recognized by the railroads, the right unquestionably remains to the State to secure through a tribunal of its own appointment and laws of its own making, such an equality of charges as Mr. Carnegie and the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce ask.

It may be expected with confidence that the discussion of the subject will very soon produce evident beneficial results for Pittsburg shippers.

THE NEW YORK PLUMS.

The New York appointments, as announced yesterday, are fairly representative of the appointments made by the new administration. They are strongly political, but not discreditable. Mr. Erhardt was the Republican candidate for Mayor in the last election; and while his was a hopeless candidacy no word was said against his integrity or business ability. Mr. Van Cott is more of a practical politican than Mr. Erhardt, having been prominently identified with the Republican organization in New York for many years. But he has not been mixed up in any of the scandals of New York politics; and this, while faint praise, is a good deal, considering the influences that push men into political prominence in that city. It may be expected that politics will have a good deal of strength in the New York postoffice under the new regime; and it is doubtful if it retains its high degree of effectiveness that was given it under James and Pearson. But it is well to be thankful for comparative decency in any of the manifestations of New York politics.

OSKALOOSA'S INSTRUCTION.

It is worth while noticing that the female municipal administration of Oskaloosa, Kan., was triumphantly re-elected on Tuesday, notwithstanding the opposition which its reforms had aroused. The example afforded in that Kansas village has a double bearing. In the first place, in contrast with the somersaults which the politics of larger cities took on the same day, it teaches the popular value of reforms. Administrations in Chicago, St. Louis and other cities, elected on pledges of sweeping reforms, fail to keep their promise; and as a consequence are now on the under side. The women of Oskaloosa took hold, and making the most sweeping reforms on record, have transformed their village. They were not misled into shutting their eyes to abuses for the purpose of gaining political support. All abuses were cleaned out, and when their re-election was opposed by those whose toes were trodden on, they won a significant victory. Moral: Stick to what you promise without trying to lay pipes, and do not be too sure, when women undertak public business, that they cannot do it.

DEADHEADS VICTORIOUS.

Mr. Ward McAllister's resignation of the chairmanship of the Centennial Ball Committee in New York will surprise no one. An iron man with steel works could hardly have stood the annoyances of the post longer. Mr. McAllister has not had a reputation for such stamina, although it has been admitted that the man who would dare to say that only 400 people moved in good society in New York, must possess a tolerably brazen cheek and a finely developed gall department. The assaults made upon him on all sides have finally driven the great McAllister from his seat. The centennial ball will have to get along without him.

To tell the truth, however, the sympathy of decent people must on this occasion be with Mr. McAllister and his associates on the committee. They have been persecuted and reviled without reasonable cause. The legislators, the New York Aldermen, the State and county officials, high and low, have, as usual, presented extravagant claims for deadhead consideration. Every petty politician in office demanded, as his by right, free tickets for the ball, banquet, grand stand, and everything else incident to the celebration. If the committee demurred in the slightest the most awful threats greeted them, and a considerable portion of the press swelled the clamor.

The idea that a man is entitled to deadhead his way everywhere as soon as he enters the service of his State, county or city is not confined to New York—it is to be found in official heads here. It is a ridiculous and shameful idea, but we are not surprised that Mr. McAllister found it very hard to fight in a State so given up to deadheadism as New York.

THE PHILADELPHIA EDITORS' IDEA.

It is interesting to observe that our esteemed editorial brethren of the Philadelphia newspapers have attained to a perception of the fact that Republican editors have a good chance to share the good things of this administration. Colonel Clayton McMichael has editorially supported Colonel Charles Emory Smith for the mission to Germany, and upon the principle that one good turn deserves another Colonel Smith will have to urge Colonel McMichael for the Turkish mission, while Colonel James H. Lambert will be brought into the ring by a mutual and responsive recognition of his fitness to go to China.

Philadelphia is usually leisurely about her actions, but mighty when she gets started, and her journalistic representatives are true to her precedents in their combination to divide up a few first-class missions between them. There may be a certain drawback in commencing a movement of that sort after nearly all the places have been given out, but that is the local style. It is not so certain either that backwardness is any greater drawback than excessive promptness. Colonel Shepard was one of the earliest applicants on the ground, and yet a recent quotation of his from holy writ is the ominous one: "There shall be wailing and gnashing of teeth."

FLATTERING BUT INCORRECT.

That New York City can learn many valuable lessons from Pittsburg is not open to question, but we are a little doubtful about the following matter taken from the New York *Tribune:*

> One of the differences between Pittsburg and New York is that in Pittsburg the gas companies think it worth while to make their mains impervious to gas, while in New York the companies think it the correct thing to let from 5 to 20 per cent of their product escape through leaky and flimsy pipes, saturating the earth and filling subterranean conduits. On the whole, this metropolis can learn something from the Smoky City.

With the sentiment in the last sentence we concur heartily, but we respectfully call the *Tribune's* attention to the gross inaccuracy of calling Pittsburg the Smoky City, a soubriquet which it has outlived many years. It would be nearer the truth to call it the Smokeless City.

But to the main statement, namely, that Pittsburg gas companies habitually make their pipes impervious to gas, a strict admiration for truth will not allow us to give assent. Some pipes may be so treated, and it would be a good thing if such a preventive of leaks, and consequently of explosions, were in general use. As to the gas in the pipes and the water in the stocks, the companies of Pittsburg and New York City are on about the same plane.

REMARKABLE CORPORATE THEORIES.

Two remarkable theories of corporate control have recently been advanced in the interest of a big corporation. The company is the Western Union Telegraph Company; and the legal claims advanced by its lawyers illustrate most strikingly the extent to which the corporations have gone in asserting their supremacy.

One instance is presented by the answer of the Western Union to the Attorney General's suit for forfeiture on account of the consolidation with the B. & O. Telegraph. The gist of this answer is that because the Western Union has accepted the provisions of the act of Congress of June 24, 1866, authorizing telegraph companies to do an inter-State business, therefore it is not subject to the Constitution and the laws of the State of Pennsylvania. The idea of a corporation doing business in Pennsylvania but rising superior to its fundamental law, and calmly overriding its statutes to regulate such corporations, is highly instructive.

But this is rivaled, if not surpassed, by the ground which the counsel of the Western Union took in New York the other day. This was on the argument of the case with reference to putting the wires underground. The counsel of the great corporation asserted that the New York law was invalid, because it was proposed to take away "our rights of property in these streets." It is hard to see how corporate claims could go further than asserting a property right in the public streets. If there is one place where the right and ownership of the public is exclusive and all-embracing it should be the streets. Yet the principle of corporate conquest has got so far that the counsel of the Western Union actually asserted in court, what other corporations have heretofore only held in practice, a right of ownership in streets appropriated for the public, paid for by the public and dedicated to public use.

The courts have not yet passed upon these remarkable claims, but when a corporation gets so far as to make the simultaneous claim that it is superior to State regulation but has ownership in the public streets, it is time for the people to recognize the drift of that sort of thing.

THE singular life of a threadbare lie is illustrated by a discussion in the Chicago Board of Alderman over the Standard's pipe line to that city, in which the monopoly of that concern was alluded to, and one of the body said "the result of the monopoly enjoyed by the Standard Oil Company was the reduction of the price of kerosene oil from 60 to 6 cents per gallon." This cheap falsification of the facts has been industriously circulated; and the ease with which it can be exposed makes its persistence all the more remarkable. Every one who knows anything about the oil trade knows that the greater part of the decline in petroleum was before the date of the Standard's monopoly; and that whatever decline has taken place since, the Standard is no more entitled to be credited with than the anthracite coal pool is with the recent mild winter.

THE Spell-binders Association is getting unbound. Some people think Chauncey M. Depew's resignation is the cause of it, but the cold-hearted world intimates that there is nothing like failing to get a share of the spoils to break the spell.

CHARLES L. DAVIS, perpetrator of *Alvin Joslyn*, says he is going to build a theater in Philadelphia and give up acting. Perhaps he is going to erect a theater, but he cannot give up acting, because he never acted, you know. If Mr. Davis had made the promise to cease acting badly, the public might have deemed the reformation possible, though at variance with his professional and personal character.

As there are six lives between Mr. Gladstone and the baronetcy which his dead brother left, it is reasonable to hope that he may escape the burden of tacking a trumpery title to the name of the Grand Old Commoner.

As regards hereditary honors in the distribution of foreign missions, it is pertinent to remark that to be descended from an American statesman, is a more creditable qualification than a purchased pedigree showing a remote connection with the nobility and aristocracy of Great Britain—which was reported to be the requisite for preferment under Secretary Bayard's administration.

A NEW dressed beef corporation under Standard Oil control would be a threatening possibility if it was not certain to run up against the rugged points of Phil Armour's combine.

ONE man in Chicago is said to be more cast down by the municipal landslide than Roche and his friends. That man is Carter Harrison whose crushing defeat by Roche two years ago is made all the more pointed by the way Roche is wiped out this time. Carter fails to perceive any vindication for him in this bout.

BOULANGER'S political maneuvers resemble McClellan's military genius in one respect at least. The way both adopted to get out of uncomfortably hot fighting was "a change of base."

THE renewal of the story that the Standard is going to pipe Ohio oil to the Cleveland refinery, and use it there, is calculated to make the leaders of the late shut-down movement conclude that they had better save what they can out of the remains of that once great scheme.

EVERY time that Stanley has been discovered so far he has had to discover himself, and it will probably be so to the end. Stanley is generally too much pressed for time to wait for the other fellows to discover him.

WITH the Nipsic afloat once more why not propose to Germany that both Governments content themselves with keeping one vessel each there. If international pride should render it necessary to have six more vessels cast away it would take all the Samoan islands to replace the loss.

SIR CHARLES RUSSELL is evidently bent on showing the *Times'* counsel that they cannot beat him even in the length of their speeches.

THE suggestion of a postage stamp of which the reverse side shall be used for advertising, comes from Australia, but it presents a peculiar attractiveness to a Government with a Postmaster General who can furnish both the stamps and the advertising.

PEOPLE OF PROMINENCE.

P. T. BARNUM is a strong Universalist.

DR. B. A. GOULD, of Cambridge, Mass., the distinguished astronomer, has been mentioned in connection with the position of head of the coast survey.

COLONEL ROBERT G. INGERSOLL has the reputation of giving more money yearly to waiters, porters and bellboys than any other man in the United States.

AT dinner at the White House four generations gather. There are great-grandfather Scott, President and Mrs. Harrison, their two children and their children's children.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX is a firm believer in the efficacy of physical exercise to preserve youth and good looks, and she uses the Indian clubs regularly for a half hour every day.

JAMES R. GILMORE, an author who uses the nom de plume "Edmund Kirke," has left New Haven, Conn., and various creditors mourn his unexpected departure. He agreed to pay $20,000 for a house some months ago, and contracted other heavy debts.

JOHN FIELD, the Postmaster General's choice for Postmaster of Philadelphia, was offered a salary two years ago of $25,000 to take charge of Wanamaker's wholesale business. He declined the offer because he did not care to sink his personality in another man's business.

DR. BENJAMIN LEE, Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Board of Health and Vital Statistics, has left Philadelphia for Florida, where he will investigate the yellow fever question and confer with the newly created Board of Health there. Dr. Lee goes as the representative of the Middle Atlantic district.

SPEAKING of the wife of the Japanese Prince to whom a reception at the White House was given this week a Washington correspondent says: "The Princess was fairly ablaze with diamonds. They sparkled in her coronet and in the coils of her black hair. They formed stars of glittering light around the black velvet band which encircled her neck, and they rose and fell in billows of luster with the heaving of her dainty breast and shone in masses upon her slender wrists. She wore a fine Paris dress with pale-blue front covered with fine lace and a body and train of striped ashen gray with mixture of pale pink."

Adding to Oakland's Happy Homes.

Another happy home in Oakland will be the result of a charming little wedding at the residence of Mrs. Herman Straub, of Shadyside, Thursday evening. It was the marriage of Miss Emma Anshutz, daughter of Mrs. Katherine Anshutz, to Mr. Charles Walker, one of the most popular attaches of the *Commercial Gazette*. Rev. J. P. E. Kumber officiated, and tied the nuptial knot attractively enough for even such a well-liked and worthy couple. The bridal couple were attended by Miss Sadie Thompson as maid of honor, Mr. Alfred Reed as best man, and Mr. Charles Holmes and Mr. W. H. Davis as groomsmen.

Not Exactly a Napoleon.

From the Providence Journal.]

The spectacle of the brave General Boulanger running off to Brussels to escape the feeble terrors of the Ministry will be gall and wormwood to his enthusiastic supporters, the majority of whom voted for him in the expectation that he would turn out the Assembly and revolutionize the Government, even if he did not execute the national revenge against Germany. Even Louis Napoleon arrested by a policeman at Boulogne was a more heroic figure.

An Example Worthy of Imitation.

From the Oil City Blizzard.]

There are many men who might emulate Stanley's example when they write a letter for publication. That is to say, when they get it finished they might hustle away into the underbrush and lose themselves.

THE TOPICAL TALKER.

The Late James Callery—Modern Houses—Democratic Jubilation—Pittsburg Better Dressed.

THE summons of Mr. James Callery yesterday was terribly sudden; only the night before he had been able to entertain in his usual hearty style a number of his friends at his residence. Of late the fact that Mr. Callery had approached the limit of life very closely about a year and a half ago had apparently passed out of general recollection. His health and spirits seemed so much improved that they were remarked upon often.

It was strange yesterday how rapidly the news of Mr. Callery's demise spread over the city. The report was on everyone's lips. Of course Mr. Callery's personal circle of friends and acquaintances is large, but many of those who referred to his death with regret yesterday in my presence could have only known him by reputation.

He was a wonderfully successful business man; everything he touched turned to gold. Not that he was super-eminently lucky, but his energy and commercial talents were always employed to the best advantage. To his family no one could have been more generous, thoughtful and loving; to his friends he was invariably true, and never unwilling to extend the help of his hand and heart. He will be honestly and heartily mourned by a great many in this city and elsewhere.

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YOU may growl at the present generation as you will, talk of degenerate times and recall the glorious days of yore, but one thing is certain the houses being built by men nowadays in this vicinity are better than any of our forebears put up for us.

The houses are not only better in every way in their appointments, arrangement and from a sanitary point of view, but thay are as a general rule handsomer, inside and out. In the suburbs of the city a number of notable private residences have been erected in the last two years. Posterity next in turn ought to be grateful to their predecessors.

***

IN the Chicago *Daily News* of Thursday last occurs a paragraph which will doubtless touch some guilty conscience to the quick. Here is the paragraph: "Pittsburg is famous as the city through which it is impossible for any man to pass without being interviewed. Therefore its newspaper men are generally regarded as a spry lot. But it is to be feared that they sometimes grow convivial. The following dispatch, sent by some of them to Mayor-elect Cregier on election night, seem to indicate that they do: 'First battle at midnight. Last not yet. Here is once more to you. Found the North star, have you? Hurrah!' That must have been written by a man who saw double."

There are a good many Democrats among the local newspaper men, but nobody is likely to identify a newspaper man, who is also a Democrat, who could, by any possible means, be brought to incoherency and multiplied vision. The author of that jubilant telegram probably writes a bad hand, or is suffering from malaria or moving day. He will, of course, rise to explain the whole affair without delay.

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"PITTSBURG men are getting into the way of wearing good clothes," said a fashionable tailor to me the other day. "It is new to a great many of them, but the progress has been wonderful of late. The idea among most Pittsburg men used to be that fine clothes were not meant for workers and toilers, like the majority of the male population here. Anything was good enough to wear to business. Only when they went to New York or to some more fashionable center did the Pittsburger care how his clothes looked.

"It is very different now. You'll see 50 handsomely dressed men of business or the professions where ten years ago you couldn't have picked out five. They pay good prices, and tailoring is accordingly advancing in Pittsburg with the popular taste."

***

Let it be spring!
When nature's born again,
And death to winter's pain
The robins sing.
When every blade of grass,
And flower that I pass,
Tells of the day,
When He shall come again
O'er all the earth to reign.
But this I pray.
That when death comes to me
And my poor soul is free,
Let it be spring!

SAVED BY AMERICAN VINES.

The Famous Grape-Growing Region of France Again Producing Liberally.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—In his report to the State Department, George W. Roosevelt, Consul at Bordeaux, gives statistics relative to the 1888 wine harvest of France. The vintage of 1888 amounted to 797,707,000 gallons, an increase of 151,874,000 gallons over the yield of 1887, although being 35,000 gallons less than the average yield of the last ten years. Much of the good result of the last vintage is due to American vines. The vineyards of the Midi were the first to suffer from the invasion of the phylloxera, and viti-culturalists of that section were the first to employ American vines to combat its ravages, and their value was most emphatically demonstrated in the last harvest. In many localities entire vineyards have been replanted in these vines, upon which French vines have been grafted. The greater part of these vines were in full bearing in 1888, and not only excited the admiration of all, but an eager desire in proprietors who, up to this time, had rejected American vines as a means of saving their vineyards.

The demand for American vines was greater than the supply, and nurseries were very soon exhausted. At present nurserymen are busy grafting slips, so that next year the supply will equal the demand, and it is not too much to say that in the near future the famous vineyards of the Midi will again produce as generously as in most favored years.

PROF. SEELYE MUST ANSWER.

Important Decision of a High Tribunal in the Andover Case.

SALEM, MASS., April 5.—Chief Justice Morton has sent down an order in the Andover controversy in the case of Egbert G. Smith, appellant, versus the visitors of the Theological Institution in Phillips Academy, in Andover, pending in the Supreme Court. He orders that Julius H. Seelye be required to answer the question put to him in the hearing before the Commissioners as to how William H. Eustis voted in the case of Egbert Smith. Following are the grounds given for the decision:

The visitors are a private eleemosynary corporation. The privilege which exempts judges, jurors and other public officers from testifying as to the matters which take place in their deliberations does not apply to such visitors. A visitor is required to testify to matters which took place at the meetings, if the matter is pertinent and material to the issues under investigation. If it is found that one of the visitors acted corruptly, it would be ground for setting aside the whole proceeding.

SPREADING THE GOSPEL.

Thousands of Dollars Furnished by the Bible Society for Work Abroad.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The American Bible Society has granted funds to the amount of $52,554 84, including appropriations to the American Board, for work in Spain and in Ceylon; to the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church for work in Germany, and to the La Plata, the Brazil, the Venezuela, the Cuba and the China agencies of the society.

Two auxiliaries have been recognized in Dakota, two in Iowa, and one in each of the States of Arkansas, Kansas and Louisiana. The cash receipts in March were $74,247 82. The total issues from the Bible house for the year ending March 31, not including those issued in foreign lands, were 1,005,774 volumes.

Philadelphians Becoming Fast.

From the Detroit Free Press.]

Philadelphia is the only city in the country where the toboggan slide has paid expenses this last winter. It is a novelty to the dear, good people to ride faster than a walk.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

Philo Remington.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Philo Remington, senior partner of the rifle manufacturing firm of E. Remington & Sons, died at Silver Springs, Fla., yesterday morning at 1 o'clock. Mr. Remington was born at Litchfield, N. Y., on October 3, 1816, being the oldest son of Eliphalet Remington, the founder of the great armory of Ilion that bears his name. Early in life the son was placed in his father's shops, and thoroughly learned all the details of the mechanical work, and later he was made Superintendent of the armory. On his father's death, in 1861, Mr. Remington became senior member of the firm of E. Remington & Sons, which has continued to the present time. The armory and shops have always been located at Ilion, N. Y., the firm having an office in this city at Broadway. The armory is one of the largest in the world, 1,200 men being employed in it at times.

OUR MAIL POUCH.

The Freight Discriminations Against Pittsburg a Little on the Other Side.

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

But few of our citizens who take any important interest in the welfare of the State of Pennsylvania, and of Allegheny county in particular, could have failed to read what has appeared in THE DISPATCH during the past few days about freight discriminations by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company against our State, and especially our immediate vicinity.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie leads off in his charges (aside from his Franklin Institute lecture, which is to be repeated before the Legislature at Harrisburg, next Monday evening), in his address of last Saturday, at Braddock, when he presented the Carnegie free library to that community. He also emphasizes and expands the freight utterances of his Braddock address in THE DISPATCH of April 1 and 3.

I do not think the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is by any means unworthy of blame and criticism for many things it has done, especially in former years, but I believe its standard of action and its practices have improved, and that it is now endeavoring, in the face of enormous difficulties, to do justice to all men. In this effort it is receiving important aid from the inter-State commerce act, and no railroad system in the country is more faithfully co-operating with the Government in the execution of the provisions of that act. The Pennsylvania system is so extensive and far-reaching, and its facilities are so great, and so much within itself, that it can accommodate many communities near and far without the assistance of competing lines. It is, therefore, to its interest, and within the scope of its powers to do almost its entire business on the fairplay principle underlying the inter-State commerce act.

— — —

Mr. Carnegie charges that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has made enormous and undue profits, and these profits have been made almost entirely by means of unjust discriminations against the people of this vicinity and of the State generally. This makes me think the glass in Mr. Carnegie's house must be very thin.

What is the Pennsylvania Railroad Company?

Is it a benevolent institution that works for less than cost and depends on the charities of great wealth to make up deficiencies of income?

Was it built to do business for less than cost in order that everybody might have its services for less than they are worth, and thus get something for nothing?

Does Mr. Carnegie run his mills on such principles?

To ask such questions is to answer them. We may as well assume that the Pennsylvania Railroad, like the Braddock plant, was built to make money.

It is a great corporation, composed of individual stockholders, and among these stockholders are hundreds of people in moderate circumstances who depend upon and need all the returns that can be got from their investment. There are widows, orphans and estates who would be sorely distressed if Pennsylvania dividends were cut off or much reduced. Their investment is as legitimate and worthy in its character as if it were in any other sort of an institution, and the executives would grossly violate their trust if they do not faithfully endeavor, by all honorable means, to make all the money for the stockholders they can.

Mr. Carnegie may say: "Right here is the nub of the thing. Of course the company has the right to make all the money it can 'by honorable means,' but my complaint is that its methods are not honorable, or, at least, are extortionate." (Not much difference.)

Perhaps Mr. Carnegie's own career will furnish some answers that will help us in the solution of the problem.

We all know that he was a poor boy, and that by a combination of great business ability with wonderfully favoring circumstances, he has attained enormous wealth, and is at the head of a vast establishment. We know that Edgar Thomson and Tom Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, were his firm and powerful friends, by whom he was assisted to his earlier successes; that the Pennsylvania Railroad has done a vast amount of hauling for him, and that it is to his interest to continue his patronage to a greater or less extent, or he wouldn't give it any longer.

— — —

Mr. Carnegie has a great estate; he is counted at $15,000,000 to $20,000,000. It is as easy to name these amounts as less, but I shrewdly guess that his real fortune is $7,000,000 or $8,000,000.

We do not envy him 1 cent; on the contrary, we heartily rejoice in his good fortune, for he is one of the few very rich men who intend to administer their estates themselves, and who will distribute them on grand principles.

How has he acquired his large estate? He has made it right here. His iron plant is one of the great sights of Pittsburg. He has made it out of the coal and gas of this vicinity, and out of the services, among others, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

If you choose to put it that way, for the sake of argument, you may say he has succeeded in spite of what he considers excessive freight charges by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. If so, then his other advantages of locality must have been very great. And so they have been; our coal and gas are magnificent, and are worth a host of any other advantages that our competitors elsewhere may enjoy. The results in Mr. Carnegie's case abundantly prove this. If coal and gas are good for Mr. Carnegie, why are they not good for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company? If he has any right to profit by them, has not the Pennsylvania Railroad Company the right to incidentally reap some of the same profits that Mr. Carnegie gathers indirectly? For one I cannot say aught to the contrary.

The great complaint is "discrimination"—that the Pennsylvania Railroad charges one more than it does another for the same work. I will concede that it used to do that to an outrageous extent in certain familiar cases, but I think that the charge of discrimination that is now specifically made by Mr. Carnegie is more apparent than real.

He figures out a discrimination of $1 12 a ton on rails as between Pittsburg and Chicago. And yet his mills are running? Perhaps the Chicago mills figure out a discrimination against themselves of $1 12 by reason of our coal and gas? If so, honors are even.

The mere fact that one person is charged more than another, for a certain service, is not, by any means, always indicative of injustice.

— — —

A railroad, like a manufacturer, works for profit; it gets all it can, and is obliged to do so, because, by virtue of general conditions, it can rarely get more than fair returns, in a series of years.

As to prices, a railroad, like other concerns, has, in some cases, to take a half, or a quarter, or an eighth of a loaf, rather than to get no bread at all. The Atlantic Ocean is covered with vessels which carry freight from here to Europe. They may or may not get a fair price for the outbound cargo, but it often happens that they can get no back cargo that will pay. They must, however, have sufficient ballast, which may be very difficult to get, and thus they are sometimes compelled to load the hold with stones even, at their own cost, or else they must take heavy goods—iron, tin, etc.—at bare cost, if not loss. So "through" freights are mostly carried on similar principles. The railroads do not carry them just for the fun of the thing; they get all they can, and if the profit be ever so slight, it is better than nothing, and, so far as it goes, it enables the roads to serve their local patrons more cheaply than otherwise.

Pittsburg may claim that the difference in freights—the discrimination—enables Chicago to shut it out from markets beyond Chicago, to which Pittsburg is equally entitled. Is that true? Is it not more true that if Pittsburg intrudes upon trade areas which naturally belong to Chicago she must take her chances of getting kicked out? Through freights at lower rates than local work a certain degree of justice by enabling some localities to hold their own against intruders upon their territory. Thus they assist Chicago to hold its own as against Pittsburg, for if other places had no special advantages of their own, Pittsburg, with its coal and gas, would ruin them all.

I do not want the Pennsylvania Railroad to charge one person more than another, but if certain business is offered, which a rival road will take at a certain rate, and if only a mere trifle of profit is possible under the circumstances, I think the Pennsylvania Railroad ought to do the best it can by at once securing the trifling profit, and, at the same time, keeping the patronage which would otherwise drift to another concern. Every merchant acts in this way.

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After all, the through business of the Pennsylvania Railroad is only about 7 per cent of the whole, the other 93 per cent being local. The trouble is not that the local traffic pays too much, but that the through traffic pays too little, and it would not be just to drag down fair rates on the 93 per cent to the basis of insufficient rates on 7 per cent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has constant demands made upon it for new facilities by which to better accommodate its customers, and I could recite many that I would like to see furnished in these cities, which would cost millions of dollars, but how can the company give us these improvements unless from its profits? And from whom can it derive its profits, except from its patrons who enjoy the benefits of its improvements.

Mr. Carnegie thrives and Pittsburg thrives in spite of the so-called discriminations. It follows then that they are not real to an alarming extent, for, taking it year in and year out, we are eating a good deal of rich pudding.

Railroads are entitled to some of the benefits of Pennsylvania coal and gas as well as the manufacturers.

Railroads must do the best they can within honorable methods.

I wish merely to add that no railroad official has inspired or knows anything of this communication, and that I am only a

PITTSBURG, April 4. LAYMAN.

A DAY IN NEW YORK.

Victoria Morosini's Husband in Clover.

[NEW YORK BUREAU SPECIALS.]

NEW YORK, April 5.—Ernest Schilling, husband of Victoria Morosini, has just been discovered in Astoria. He has concealed his identity from his neighbors, who know him only as John Wilson. Altogether, Mr. Schilling seems to be much better off than when Mrs. Morosini-Schilling was making him notorious. He earns good wages as a house painter, he says, and is a member of several yachting, hunting and fishing clubs. He owns a house and a catboat, whereas he owned nothing at all when his wife was with him. He thinks Mrs. Schilling loves him still, though he is rather anxious to know who has supported her since she abandoned him, three years ago. Mr. Schilling is sure he can lick the man who says that he relinquished Mrs. Schilling for $3,000 of Banker Morosini's money.

An Ex-Baron Forgetting His Debts.

Joachim Von Shulika, who gave up his title of Baron two days ago, to become an American citizen, has had a checkered life in America. He came over a few years ago, with so little money in his pocket, that within a few months he became completely dead broke. He tried his hand at a variety of jobs which Barons are supposed not to know much about, and eventually brought up in a school of languages, where a rich and fatherless young woman fell in love with him. He married her after she signed over to him all her property. The Baron paid a few creditors after this matrimonial windfall, but forgot all about a very big majority of them. This majority will make it hot for him now that he has become an American citizen. About all the tradesmen within three blocks of the Baron's former residence are clamoring for their pay. Nevertheless, the Baron is a real nobleman, son of Baron Von Shulika, a well-known personage at the Berlin court.

Russell Harrison Must Retract or Pay.

Russell B. Harrison and his lawyer, William A. Sweetser, are trying to keep ex-Governor Schuyler Crosby, of Montana, from suing the *Montana Journal*, young Mr. Harrison's paper, for criminal libel. They had a consultation to-day with Delancey Nicoll, ex-Governor Crosby's attorney, but they failed to make the desired compromise. The threatened suit is the outcome of an old Washington scandal. Long ago the Buffalo *Commercial* printed a story to the effect that "the married daughter of a very wealthy member of Congress had lost certain family jewels, which loss her father had discovered, and that they were traced by a private detective employed for their recovery to the possession of a certain ex-Consul of our Government, who was also an ex-Territorial Governor and ex-functionary of the Postoffice Department under a recent administration." The wealthy Congressman was Colonel William L. Scott, of Erie, Pa., and the lady was his daughter, Mrs. Richard Townsend, while the alleged thief was ex-Governor John Schuyler Crosby. This story was shown to be a pure lie, and was retracted by the *Commercial*. The *Montana Journal*, which had published the same canard, did not retract. Ex-Governor Crosby now says that young Mr. Harrison must take back the story in the *Journal* before there can be any compromise. Negotiations between the attorneys will be resumed to-morrow, probably.

A Lucky Editor in the City.

Editor of the Utica *Herald*, Elias H. Roberts, the newly appointed United States Sub-Treasurer, arrived in New York last evening. He has not as yet signified his acceptance or declination of the office. He did not visit the Sub-Treasury to-day, but it is believed that he will accept and assume its responsibilities in a few days.

Coquelin Breakfasted by Friends.

M. Coquelin, the French actor, helped his friends to eat a very elaborate breakfast at the Gilsey House this morning. Among the guests were Jean Coquelin, son of the French actor; Theodore DeGlaser, Henry Gilsey, Robert Dunlap, one of the most delightful breakfast companions in the city; Joseph Reynolds, Henry Abbey, Baron Herman Von Mumm, Marcus Mayer, Alexandre de Bary, of France, and John Schoefel, the wit.

Failed Five Times to Kill Himself.

Charles Masman, a barber, tried to kill himself with a flat-iron to-day. He lay down on the floor and pounded the exposed side of his head with the iron until he became senseless. Masman has tried to commit suicide five times. He gashed his throat with a razor twice, jumped into the East river, took poison, and threw himself from a second-story window. His present injuries will prove fatal.

AN HOUR FOR PRAYER.

President Harrison Issues a Centennial Thanksgiving Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The following proclamation was issued late this afternoon:

By the President of the United States of America: A Proclamation:

A hundred years have passed since the Government which our forefathers founded was formally organized. At noon, on the 30th day of April, Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-nine, in the city of New York, and in the presence of an assemblage of heroic men whose patriotic devotion had led the colonies to victory and independence, George Washington took the oath of office as Chief Magistrate of the new-born Republic. This impressive act was preceded at 9 o'clock in the morning, in all the churches of the city, by prayer for God's blessing on the Government and its first President.

The centennial of this illustrious event in our history has been declared a general holiday by act of Congress, to the end that the people of the whole country may join in commemorative exercises appropriate to the day. In order that the joy of the occasion may be associated with a deep thankfulness in the minds of the people for all our blessings in the past, and a devout supplication to God for their gracious continuance in the future, the representatives of the religious creeds, both Christian and Hebrew, have memorialized the Government to designate an hour for prayer and thanksgiving on that day.

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America, in response to this pious and reasonable request, do recommend that on Tuesday, April 30, at the hour of 9 o'clock in the morning, the people of the entire country repair to their respective places of Divine worship, to implore the favor of God that the blessings of liberty, prosperity and peace may abide with us as a people, and that His hand may lead us in the paths of righteousness and good deeds.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington this 4th day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and thirteenth.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.
By the President. JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

The Livingston-Rosenthal Nuptials.

Although Cupid and Hymen had done their work without a flaw for the happy wedding of Miss Rebecca Livingston to Mr. Harry B. Rosenthal, Thursday evening, careless reportorial work intervened to change the bride's name from Livingston to Solomon instead of to Rosenthal, as Hymen and the other parties to the transaction had arranged it. Fortunately, however, the pleasant event itself could not be marred as the report of it was. Mr. and Mrs. Rosenthal are now, on their wedding journey westward, and will return to reside in New York. To them and their friends, however, this correction of a reporter's stupid error is certainly due.

She Put Them in the Soup.

From the Courier-Journal.]

Chicago has just finished her spring cleaning, and is finally rid of her Roches.

CLEVER CLIPPINGS.

CHICAGO *Inter-Ocean:* The man who is mum takes his medicine without mumbling.

MUNSEY'S *Weekly:* It is probably the spur of the moment that makes time fly.

BOSTON *Herald:* Field Marshal Murat Halstead seems to have a Payne on the lip.

DRAKE'S *Magazine:* It is no sign because a man's mind is of a small calibre that his mouth isn't a big bore.

SOMERVILLE *Journal:* There are two great events in the life of a Chicago girl—one when she is married and one when she is divorced.

HARRISBURG *Telegraph:* A Chinaman who eloped with a Philadelphia girl has been arrested. Heavens! Hasn't the man punishment enough.

NEW ORLEANS *Picayune:* Dishonest men will run the risk of making moonshine whisky so long as the moon seems inclined to stay out nights and get full.

NEW YORK *Telegram:* If Deacon Wanamaker finds time heavy on his hands he might do something to expedite the mail service in Africa. It is too long between Stanley letters.

ALTA *California:* Of the last graduating class at Cornell only 5 per cent were women, but they took 50 per cent of the class honors. Is the cigarette getting away with the American boy?

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

—A "furnished gentleman's place to rent" is advertised in a New York paper.

—A man in Orange City, Fla., gathered 2,000 quarts of berries from two 6-year-old mulberry trees.

—The "woman with the iron jaw," of circus fame, is a resident of Ridgway, Pa. She has traveled nearly all over the world.

—Louis Napoleon, who escaped Tuesday night from the prison at Sing Sing, N. Y., had only one year of a 20-year sentence for burglary to serve.

—A warning for highwaymen to give China the go-by, comes from that country in this form: "Not long since 50 highwaymen were executed at Kirin."

—A gentleman of Americus, Ga., owns a jug which has carried liquor for his family for over 100 years. This is perhaps the oldest "growler" in the country.

—Alden Worley, who lives near Rockdale, Tex., says that he and other men killed 200 rats in his pasture in one day, and could have killed more, only they got tired.

—There is a school teacher in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, who is 40 years old, and has never been 25 miles away from home. New Philadelphia is the biggest town he has ever seen.

—A remarkable divorce case will be heard in Crawford county, Georgia. An old gentleman, aged 89 years, who has been married 50 years, wants to be divorced from his wife, who is 77 years old.

—A ringtailed raccoon, kept by a Lansing, Mich., man as a pet, broke loose the other night and ate up a wedding cake, sampled the rest of the wedding feast, and made the bride so mad that she almost postponed the wedding.

—Since the purchase of Alaska, it can be said of the United States what has been said of England for the last century—that the sun never sets on her dominions. At sunset in Alaska the next morning's sun is an hour high in Maine.

—A Kingston (N. Y.) minister married a couple one night recently, and when signatures were asked to the certificate, it was found that neither the bride, groom, best man nor bridesmaid could write their names. They all signed by making marks.

—Moths of some kinds are said to change color to match the food that they happen to eat. A goat moth enclosed in a box lined with pink tissue paper turned from gray-green to pink, and when a white lining was put in the box the moth became white.

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—The latest claimants for the honor of being the oldest twins are the Chase brothers, David and John, who were born in New Hampshire in 1795, and consequently lack but six years of being a century old. David still resides in his native State. John's home is at Fall River, Wis.

—The Territory opened to settlement by the President's Oklahoma proclamation contains over 6,000,000 acres lying in the very heart of Indian Territory. This includes Oklahoma proper, comprising 2,000,000 acres, and purchases from the Seminole and Creek Indians on the east, amounting to about 4,500,000 acres more.

—W. C. Mills, of Newcomerstown, O., has a stone idol, a pipe and flint implements which were found in that vicinity. The little god is made of fine stone and is perhaps a foot high as he sits with his knees to the front. He has no arms, but his hands are cut in relief upon his shoulders. He has an idiotic head, closed eyes and half-open mouth.

—At Americus, Ga., J. Mize's daughter awoke him saying that she had been dreaming that the kitchen was on fire. It was a lucky dream, for Mr. Mize got up and found seven or eight panels of his fence was burned, having caught from an ash-barrel, and the flames were making rapid progress toward the house. In ten minutes the house would have been in flames.

—Frank Nichols, of Arlington, Mass., has a red horse which was raised on Cape Cod and weighs 600 pounds, which is quite a curiosity. A description of the beast reads thus: "Is resembles a cow when looked at from one direction, a mule from another, has the tail of a mule, but not the ears, and no mane, except a ridge of curly white hair. Its body is covered with a short woolly substance."

—Charlie Chapman, a colored railroad laborer, is a kind of a "Digger Indian" follower in his appetite. He has a love for earthworms, and will devour all that he can get. It is said that he will give his week's rations, wherever they are issued, for a good bait of the dainty worms. When he was a boy and went fishing with other boys, if he got half a chance he would eat the worms and let them have the fish. He has a queer taste, and he would be a cheap man to do garden work, if he would take the worms as pay.

—Columbia College, in New York City, will permit young women to enter an "annex" by passing the same entrance examination as the young men. The ladies who have the "annex" in mind propose to furnish the money to rent or to build it. Columbia College has nothing to do with the money, the discipline or the manners of the new "annex." It has bargained to furnish the learning only. The annex is to be known as Barnard College. The young ladies for the present will be tethered to the course in arts. Young ladies who want to be lawers or chemists or mining experts will still be barred out of the university.

—An Eastern paper gives the following account of a Maine woman: "A woman in Caribou, whose husband has been out of health for many years, carries on the farm, drives the team, holds the plow, sows, plants, harvests the crops, markets her potatoes and grain, etc. Formerly she drove a span of horses, but she now uses oxen: she is never idle, for when she is not at work on the farm or getting up and fitting wood for her family use, she may be seen almost any day, fair or foul, cold or hot, harnessing up her oxen into two sleds, and with a load of shingles on each, driving them to the depot, six or seven miles away. She will handle a bunch of shingles or a barrel of potatoes with the best men in town."

—A most ingenious swindle is being worked by a traveling peddler in New Jersey country towns. He carries a bottle of medicine, a box of salve and a bottle of "perfumed disinfectant," and the whole lot costs $1. He particularly urges the merits of the disinfectant, and says that when the cork is left out the stuff diffuses a pleasant and healthful odor through the house. He leaves a sample bottle to be tried, and slyly slips the cork out, leaving the open bottle behind. The liquid is very volatile, and consequently when the peddler calls again in a few days the bottle is about half empty, the stuff having evaporated. He demands 50 cents for what has been "used," and is so vehement in his demands that he generally gets it. He is reaping a harvest of half dollars.

FUNNY MEN'S FANCIES.

Only two weeks more until our trout fishermen will be lying along the banks of the streams—and elsewhere.—*Oil City Blizzard.*

Smith—Jones, were you enlisted during the war?

Jones—No, but my sympathies were.—*Burlington Free Press.*

He (tenderly)—May I see you pretty soon?

She (reproachfully)—Don't you think I am pretty now?—*Roseleaf.*

"You ought to wet those new clothes, Jim."

"Oh, no, Tom; I never allow any but a lady to smile on my suit."—*Boston Gazette.*

Wealthy but Passe Suitor—Amelia, can you love me when I'm old?

Amelia—Why—er—certainly; have I not—ah—told you that I love you?—*Pioneer Press.*

Edward (who has taken his girl to Del's and given her a $30 dinner)—Well, darling, what do you think of Delmonico's?

Girl—I think that French waiter has the loveliest eyes I ever saw.—*Epoch.*

If the rich New Yorker who has subscribed $10,000 toward restoring a Moorish palace in Spain had communicated with us, we could have told him of a house that he could have restored for half the money.—*Boston Post.*

A Thunder Shower—She—Do you know why you're like a rainy day?

He—Is it because you long for a reign-beau?

She—No; it's because I'd like to see you clear.

He cleared, and she brightened up, and the storm was over.—*Drake's Magazine.*

A Possible Danger—First Philadelphia Dame—Yes, I'm waiting most anxiously for a letter which ought to have been here two weeks ago.

Second Philadelphia Dame—Dear me! I hope Wanamaker hasn't been introducing his pneumatic cash tubes into the Postoffice Department.—*Philadelphia Record.*

He Sometimes Read That Story—How did you ever happen to find that lottery ticket mamma took away from you the other day, Willie? inquired Johnny. She told me she had hid it in the Bible.

"Yes, but she didn't notice where she put it. It was right in the David and Goliar story."—*Chicago Tribune.*