The Dispatch.

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY 8, 1846.

Vol. 44, No. 104.—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 net circulation of the daily edition of The Dispatch for six months ending May 1, 1889,

28,051

Copies per issue.

Average net circulation of the Sunday edition of The Dispatch for April, 1889,

46,143

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, MAY 22, 1889.

THE OPENING OF THE FESTIVAL.

The first concert of the musical festival last night made an encouraging opening of the musical event of the season. While there were some drawbacks, such as the unpleasant night, the lack of heat in the hall and the partially finished character of the building the festival opens with an eclat that contains the utmost promise for the rest of the week.

The most gratifying feature of the splendid rendition of the highest musical works, and the furnishing of an auditorium of sufficient capacity for the greatest occasions, is the evidence of what organized public spirit can do. The present hall is, of course, only a beginning; but it contains a promise of expositions and musical festivals that will give Pittsburg a leading rank in the best in the country. The intelligent appreciation of the audience also promises that the highest class of music adequately rendered will command the public patronage.

The opening of the festival and the first use of the Exposition building are the inauguration of a new era for Pittsburg.

A FAMILIAR TROUBLE.

THE concert last night brought out the old point which has so often been demonstrated in Pittsburg musical events. If a concert extends beyond 11 o'clock the large number of people who are obliged to leave at that hour should be warned of it, given an opportunity to leave the hall, and then the doors should be kept closed until the performance is ended. The people who disturbed the performance of "The Creation" last night were not to be blamed for it. They were obliged to go; but the management should provide against this repetition. This is an old trouble in Pittsburg and the present occasion is a good time to apply the remedy.

THE COMPETING FACTOR.

The important reduction in the freight rates on iron ore, which THE DISPATCH announced yesterday, is of course a welcome boon to Pittsburg. The fact that it was given as the result of an agreement between the three lines engaged in ore transportation presents a superficial argument that it was obtained without competition. Yet, if all the facts were known, it would probably appear very clearly that the influence of competition had a great deal to do with the reduction, and that without competition the change would not have been secured.

Common rumor credits the Pittsburg and Western Railroad with having brought the change; and the rumor has at least the foundation that this line is now the competing element in Pittsburg's transportation. Ten years ago the Pittsburg and Lake Erie was the competing line, and its effect produced a marked improvement in Pittsburg's industrial position. Its drift into the Vanderbilt control has dimished its effect in that line, and the Pittsburg and Western has taken its old place. This line needs to extend its Pittsburg traffic, and its prosperity lies in the expansion of Pittsburg's business. It is natural that it should be in favor of moderate rates for Pittsburg, even if necessary to antagonize the older lines.

Indeed the effect of this line may be expected to secure further advantages. There is no reason why it should not enhance its traffic and earn the good-will of the Pittsburg manufacturers by putting its rates below those of the other lines, and yet at figures which will make its ore and coal traffic highly profitable. On the other hand Pittsburg should recognize the good work of the Pittsburg and Western, and take care to strengthen its force as a competing factor.

GEOGRAPHICAL INDISTINCTNESS.

It is interesting to find esteemed cotemporaries in various parts of the country, discussing the future location of iron and steel centers. Thus, when we find the Boston *Herald* devoting a column editorial to the subject, it is certain that it has got hold of an interesting and important question. It is also evident that its ideas of the geographical distribution of iron and steel manufacture in this State are very hazy when it states that "The Pittsburg region, including Bethlehem and Cambria, has heretofore been advantageously situated to meet the competition of other localities." Naturally a journal which puts Bethlehem, in the Pittsburg region, would find little difficulty in concluding, as the esteemed *Herald* does, that the southern district is destined to crowd the Pittsburg iron industry out of existence. Notwithstanding such predictions, Pittsburg will go right on maintaining its position as the center of iron and steel manufacture so long as it can get the freight rate to which its location entitles it. If our city has an equal chance to improve its natural advantages it will not be necessary to move either Bethlehem to Pittsburg or Pittsburg to Birmingham.

WHAT CAN WE CONCEDE?

It appears upon the authority of Mr. William Walter Phelps that the concessions reported as made by Germany, in order to settle the Samoan dispute, were not made. At all events, Mr. Phelps states that these reports were published in the German press for the purpose of creating a feeling against the commission, by creating the impression that Germany was giving up everything. About the only thing which we can rely upon, according to Mr. Phelps' statement, is that the work of the commission is very nearly completed. "Moreover," says Mr. Phelps, "it is not true that mutual concessions have not been made."

This amounts to an assertion that the United States has conceded as much with regard to the Samoan settlement as Germany has. But that raises the question, what has the United States to concede in Samoa, and what will it gain by such concession? According to the public understanding of our case, the United States asks for nothing except the right of the Samoans to constitute their own Government, and equal trading privileges for all nations. Beyond that, the United States only desires to maintain a coaling station, which it holds by virtue of a treaty.

If the United States is to gain anything more than its ordinary rights it is going to gain something to which it is not entitled, and for which the power of this Government should not be exerted. If it is going to concede to Germany anything more than the plain rights for which it has been contending, it appears as if it must be ready to give up some of the rights of the Samoans. If it is going to give up anything to which either the Samoans or the United States are entitled by the plain laws of right, it might as well give up the whole subject.

Of course, we must await the final work of the conference before deciding upon its character. But it looks very much as if the American representatives may have been led into adopting the European view that civilized nations, especially if they are powerful, have the right to dispose of the property of uncivilized nations without any regard for the rights and wishes of the latter.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN DELEGATE.

It is probably about as well that the victorious party in the struggle for pre-eminence in the Republican leadership adopted "home rule" in place of the "new rules" as a battle cry. Those new rules of the party organization, however intended, certainly do make the manner of getting at results a wonderfully complicated affair. First the people elect delegates to a convention; then these delegates elect other delegates to another convention, who, after some other variations, in turn nominate the candidates and make the deliverance of the party.

This is moving the ultimate a good distance off from the voter. The Crawford county plan, by which every man is his own delegate, voting direct for the candidates, has the merit of charming simplicity compared with the delegate system, which threatens to wind up some day in a general progression that shall include every voter in the party as a delegate to somewhere for somebody.

Though the victorious Magee-Flinn people were nominally, at first, the champions of the "new rules," while the defeated Quay following was in opposition, that will not, if the victors are wise, prevent the adoption of a simpler mode of registering the party's decisions. If in the spoils of battle, the captured treasure-boxes, accoutrements, or stores of the enemy, the triumphant party happen across any sensible ideas it can do no better than to adopt them.

A LAMB FOR THE SACRIFICE.

There is a benevolent disposition apparent in some quarters to boom General Felix Agnus, the owner of the Baltimore *American*, for the vacant diplomatic post at St. Petersburg. As to his military and editorial qualities the country needs not to be informed, and now the Indianapolis *Journal* kindly adds the information that he is a natural diplomat. Everybody knows what a natural born fool is but there may be some doubt as to what constitutes a natural diplomat. Perhaps General Agnus showed his intuitive command of diplomacy by inviting the Washington newspaper correspondents and Uncle Jerry Rusk to a grand blow-out a few days ago.

But the candidacy of General Agnus has other recommendations, at least the Indianapolis *Journal* would have us understand that it has. The *Journal* states, for instance, that General Agnus is a native of France, and a warm personal friend of General Boulanger. The red and white wines which were used at the Agnus banquet, near Baltimore, on Wednesday last, were sent as a compliment by General Boulanger, who is now an exile in London. The Chablis came from General Boulanger's private vaults. What further testimony as to the fitness of General Agnus for the Russian Mission is needed?

President Harrison, we trust, will consider the eminent propriety of sending a friend of the "brav' General," now in exile, to cook up new political messes for the United States in the capital of Russia.

THE NATURAL RESULT.

The natural results of the measure which was urged in this State for shutting out dressed beef from the home market is shown by a report from Minneapolis, where the law was passed and has gone into effect. Within a few days from the time that the law took effect the price of beef in the wholesale markets advanced from 2 to 3 cents a pound. In the retail market the advance was not so apparent; but it is reported that there is a decided deterioration in the quality of beef sold at the old prices. This is the inevitable result of shutting off a considerable portion of the supply; and it is not reported that any advance has taken place in the price of cattle. Of course the element in this district which was interested in establishing higher prices for meat will mourn that the same results have not been secured in Pennsylvania. The very much larger elements which find that the present prices of meat are all that they can afford to pay, will not consider that there has been any public loss in permitting such competition as can be brought to bear on the meat supply to continue its work.

THEY IGNORE HOME PRODUCTS.

The flimsy and fashionable society of Washington is going to indulge in a circus, after the model of the aristocratic show given at Mr. Waterbury's place on Long Island a few weeks ago. Once more is the hopeless stupidity and lack of originality of Washington society exhibited. Why need they fly to New York for their fashions in circuses? Is not there perennially a most proper circus going on under political canvas in the capital? As well bring natural gas to Pittsburg or take meanness to New York as carry a circus into Washington.

There are all sorts of circuses in Washington. The biggest is still of the Cabinet size. The congressional circus is closed for the summer; clowns, bareback tariff riders, free trade acrobats, and all the animals are resting from their labors. The departmental circus is in a pretty lively state. In fact at present every stranger who visits Washington makes a bee line for the managers of this circus, and pleads to be allowed to prance upon the tanbark to the sound of Uncle Sam's calliope in the Treasury.

And yet with all these circuses around them the tomnoddies and dudines of Washington propose to fashion their ring after a mere make-believe affair borrowed from New York!

THE announcement that they are building locomotives in Philadelphia to be run by soda ought to put New York on its mettle. Soda may do as a motive power in a sober city like Philadelphia, but when New York adopts an effervescent medium it will probably take care that its locomotives are run by nothing less hilarious than Ward McAllister's favorite brand of champagne.

THE pleasantly cool weather of yesterday made advertisements of mountain and seaside resorts indifferent reading for the time. When Pittsburg gets her promised new parks, nobody will want to go away at any season.

IT is announced in the Eastern papers that the lady to whom ex-Secretary Bayard is engaged is accomplished, vivacious and charming. This is disappointing. We had hoped that Mr. Bayard might strike out an original line for himself by becoming engaged to a lady who is original enough not to possess those qualifications universal to all engaged ladies—in the public papers.

THE period of reaction against one fashionable fad is shown by the announcement that the ladies of various cities are giving up cooking clubs because they are altogether too much like work.

WHEN we learn that the strongest argument in favor of the abolition of the House of Lords, which has been made in England, is the proposition to reform it upon the model of the United States Senate, it constitutes one of the most terrible sarcasms on the present character of the House of Lords that the people of this country can well imagine.

THAT the cold and cruel Arctic regions have a discriminating taste is shown by the fact that they permitted Lord Lonsdale to come back to civilization without an expedition to rescue him.

A NEW ENGLAND company advertises in a New York paper that it has "One million dollars worth of monuments to sell at cost." To try to sell monuments in New York looks like a bold policy; but if the New England company is willing to take promises for monuments, it will undoubtedly find New York a first-class market.

IF THE Photographers' Trust is a combination against the amateur photographers, it may give the American public new light on the desirable uses to which the trust device may be put.

IT must be acknowledged that 10,000 removals in the first 75 days of the Harrison administration against 2,000 for the same period in the Cleveland administration, does not redound to the credit of the Republican party. Yet the fact remains that the office seekers are not satisfied.

SOME of the convention were calculated to strengthen the opinion that the belief among practical politicians is that political ability lies in lung power.

EVERYBODY is beginning to see that the true railroad policy toward Pittsburg is to help build up the town by liberal rates—not to kill the goose which lays the golden eggs. As the town waxeth prosperous and fat so will the local railroads be assured of increased business.

THE news that France is to aid Legitime in consideration of valuable concessions may raise the question whether the Monroe doctrine reaches to Hayti.

WHOEVER may win political control, or what has been done in the way of securing better freight rates for Pittsburg industries, sinks into insignificance beside the glittering fact that the Allegheny team has got a new pitcher.

IF THE patent lawyers are able to throw light on the electric light question they should take out a patent on their invention.

PROMINENT PEOPLE PARAGRAPHED.

SECRETARY AND MRS. NOBLE left Washington yesterday for Carlisle, Pa., to pay a visit to the Indian training school located there. They will return next Thursday.

THE Secretary of State is informed that Mr. Segarro, the Minister of Peru in Washington, will represent that Government at the conference of American States, which meets October 4.

M. HENRI ROCHEFORT, Jr., who recently killed himself in Algeria, was only 20 years old but had led a most adventurous life. He had been with Olivier Pain in the Soudan and with M. de Brazza on the Congo. He had also traveled much in South America.

MR. CHARLES DENBY, the United States Minister to China, advises the Secretary of State, under date of April 3 last, of the appointment of Tsui Kwo Yin as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of China to the United States, vice Mr. Chan Yen Hoon.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE members of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers have accepted the invitation of the British Board of Engineers to attend the convention of the latter in London. The American guests will leave on the City of Richmond May 25.

IT has been stated that Mr. Irving could not accept a knighthood even if he were disposed, as his stage name is not his own name. This is an entire mistake. Henry Irving is Henry Irving, and nothing else. Some two or three years ago he took the necessary letters patent from the proper authority to make this his only name in law.

JOSEPH NIMMO, JR., of Huntingdon, N. Y., called on the President yesterday to invite him to attend the Suffolk County Fair in October. Mr. Nimmo mentioned as a special inducement the fact that the President's grandmother, the wife of President William Henry Harrison, was born and grew to womanhood near the spot where the fair is to be held.

IT seems that the recent arrest of gamblers at the Field Club, London, was brought about by Lady Dudley, who wished to teach her son a sharp lesson. The young Earl reached his majority only a few months ago, and has already gambled away $200,000. Montague Williams, a well known London police magistrate, was among the gamblers arrested. He had a "pull," and was released. He has been noted for his severity on the bench.

FIFTY YEARS MARRIED.

A Very Happy Golden Wedding in Allegheny Last Evening.

John Fullerton, the senior member of the firm of J. Fullerton & Sons, celebrated his golden wedding at his home, No 74 Washington street, Allegheny, last night. Invitations were issued to 160 persons, and almost all responded. Accompanying the invitations was the simple request, "No presents." This did not have the desired effect, however, for the aged couple received a large number of handsome golden presents. Mrs. Fullerton's son, Will, gave her a purse filled with gold coin. There were also a number of fruit stands, spoons and flowers.

Mrs. James Drave, wife of the proprietor of the Water street boat store, sent a fine boat built of flowers. On the streamer from the mast were the figures 1839-1889.

Mr. Fullerton is an old Pittsburger, and was married to Miss Unity Gallaher 50 years ago, by Rev. Mr. Babcock, at that time pastor of the Smithfield Street M. E. Church (Brimstone Corner).

The only person present at the golden wedding last evening who attended the wedding 50 years ago was ex-Mayor George Wilson, of this city. A very pleasant evening was spent. The music was by Gernert and Guenther.

Constitutional Treatment.

From the New York World.]

The discovery of another Nihilistic plot in Russia has undermined the constitution of the Czarina. But the plots may eventually result in securing a Constitution for Russia, and that is what is especially desired.

THE TOPICAL TALKER.

Notes Made by a Philistine at the May Festival Opening.

MISS EMMA JUCH has grown stouter since she sang here as *Marguerite* in "Faust" with the National Opera Company. But she never looked handsomer than she did last night. Without the assistance of skilled feminine eyes I should say that she wore a dress of silk in color like to the gray of morning, paneled in embroidery of a small and quiet design.

She looked very happy when the great, rambling audience brought her back six times after she had sung a cavatina from Gounod's "Queen of Sheba," and the audience from its many corners rolled up a thunderous greeting to the diva.

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AFTER the first night's experience, I think, it will be generally granted that all the orchestral and choral work can be heard to reasonable advantage, of course better in some places than others, in every part of the great hall. The solos cannot be heard properly in the rear seats of the parquet, and in the most remote part of the galleries the strongest voices were not distinctly heard at all. The curious conformation of the hall, a modified eclipse, is the cause of this blemish in its acoustics.

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HOT weather, if it shall come, will not discommode the people who go to hear the succeeding concerts of the festival. Last night the hall would have enthused a polar bear or an Esquimau. The glory of the clawhammer coat was hidden in the dull shell of the light overcoat, and some charming toilets among the ladies were never revealed from beneath the jealous embrace of wrap or shawl. It was desperately cold. An insinuative wind crept along the floor of the parquette, and huffed unbidden through the doors of the bunting-curtained boxes.

It was suggested by one boxholder that it would have been a good idea to have turned the parquet into a skating rink during the waits. Another authority, a fair one by the way, said it would be a merciful act if the weather keeps arctic for someone to set the blanket fashion of the Red Man's full dress in to-night. A couple of blankets wrapped about one would beat the low-cut vest and swallow-tail atrocity out of sight for comfort.

And the worst thing about the temperature question is that one can't pitch into anybody for the chilliness of the auditorium. The managers of the concert did their best and the clerk of the weather did not. Let us pray for a warm spell!

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A MIGHTY odd bit of realism got into Bach's fugue in G minor which the orchestra took up second on the programme. Toward the close of the choral, the interpolated work, which to my Philistine ears redeemed the fugue from being an utterly meaningless muddle of sounds, a steamboat on the Allegheny without broke in with a continuous foghorn solo. Anton Seidl checked the orchestra for a minute, and then, as the fog whistle ceased, motioned them to proceed. No sooner had the orchestra begun again than the emulous whistle started up again. The audience broke into applause hysterically—I am wicked enough to believe that many of the men were glad to see that furious old fugue upset. But the courageous musicians finished the fugue with capital strength.

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WOULD it not be well for the management of the May Festival to instruct the doorkeepers and policemen to prevent anyone from striking matches or smoking in the entrances? Last night this rule was flagrantly disregarded. The heaps of shavings and other inflammable debris near the doors of the Exposition building makes this question of tremendous importance.

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GENERALLY and considering all things the May Festival itself has begun auspiciously.

EACH ONE HAS A SHARE.

How the Sole Legatee Averted the Contesting of a Will.

CHICAGO, May 21.—The $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 of Charles J. Hull, the West Side millionaire, will be distributed without a fight, and his cousin, amanuensis and chief business manager, Miss Helen Culver, will be left undisturbed in the enjoyment of the bulk of his fortune. This result was amicably attained in Judge Collins' court this morning. Mr. Hull died a very rich man and before his demise he deeded the bulk of his property to Miss Culver and on his death made her his sole devisee. The estate was estimated at $3,000,000 in round figures though the deceased was said to be worth more.

He had neither wife, children nor parents and the only heirs-at-law were the children of his brother, Burdette F. Hull and Eunice Naramore, who were left without mention in the millionaire's testament. They proposed to contest the action of the council in cutting them off and leaving everything to Miss Culver but upon an intimation of that intention Miss Culver expressed a desire to settle some of her large fortune on them.

This morning a decree was entered by which Miss Culver gave to the nephews and nieces of Mr. Hull $212,500 to be divided among 20 adults and minors in equal shares. Miss Culver is absolved from all claims by the heir and thus a contest of Mr. Hull's will is averted.

ONLY NONFERMENTED WINE

Will be Used by the United Brethren for Sacramental Purposes.

Special Telegram to The Dispatch.

YORK, May 21.—Bishop Dickson presided at the opening of the eleventh day's session of the United Brethren Conference. Two additional trustees for the printing establishment were elected—D. L. Wright and John A. Shunk, of Dayton. A resolution was adopted advising the Bishops to give less time to dedicating churches, but to give more time to collecting missionary money and to visiting educational institutions. The Board of Bishops was constituted a revision committee, to whom all proposed changes in the church discipline should be referred. The following were elected as a sabbath school board: D. Berger, J. P. Landis, S. L. Kumler and J. S. Mills, of Ohio, and C. B. Retter, of Pennsylvania, and Colonel Robert Cowden was elected secretary of this board.

The settlement of the boundary line between the East German and the East Pennsylvania conferences, which has been a source of trouble for 20 years, was referred to the delegates from these conferences for settlement. A motion made by Rev. Shuey to consolidate the Maryland and Pennsylvania conferences under the name of the Pennsylvania Conference was lost. It was decided that unfermented wine only should be used in the sacrament.

RED MEN IN SESSION.

The Pennsylvania Council Holds Its Annual Meeting at Allentown.

ALLENTOWN, May 21.—The annual session of the Great Council of Pennsylvania, Improved Order of Red Men, began to-day in this city. The report of the Chief of Records shows number of tribes in Pennsylvania is 238; membership, 24,264; tribal receipts, $224,194; paid sick benefits, $90,000; paid for other purposes, $74,714 total worth of tribes, $385,374.

The Election Board declared the following elected: Great Sachem, William G. Meyers, Philadelphia; Great Senior Sagamore, John M. McCulley, Lancaster; Great Junior Sagamore, William C. Conley, Philadelphia; Great Prophet, Thomas D. Tanner, Easton; Great Chief of Records, Thomas K. Donnelley, Philadelphia.

An Increase of Capital Stock.

BOSTON, May 21.—The bill authorizing the Bell Telephone Company to increase its capital $10,000,000 was ordered to third reading by the House this morning. All restricting amendments were rejected.

A Trifling Twinge of Conscience.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day received a conscience contribution from a resident of Washington in the form of 14 2-cent stamps.

A Modest Friend's Gift.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 21.—President Gates, of Rutger's College, to-day received from an unnamed friend of the institution in New York a donation of $25,000 for the endowment fund.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

Captain William O'Hagan.

Word reached the city, by mail yesterday, to the effect that Captain William O'Hagan, a sea captain who was well known among the Catholics of Pittsburg and Allegheny, had died April 11, at his rustic home at Petersham, near Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. He was a visitor in this city for several years prior to 1885, and his circle of acquaintances and friends was very extensive. He died suddenly of heart trouble. His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of the See officiated at the funeral services.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Number of Bills Signed by the Governor—Two Connellsville Men Take a Long Walk for Nothing—The New Laws and What They Mean—Care of the the Indigent Insane—Banking Business.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, May 21.—The Pittsburg, Beech Creek and Eastern Railway Company, which proposes to construct a line 150 miles long through portions of Clinton, Center, Clearfield, Jefferson, Indiana, Clarion, Armstrong and Butler counties, was chartered at the State Department to-day. The line is to begin at Mill Hall, Center county, and to terminate at Butler. The capital is $1,500,000. The President is Samuel Nevins, of Philadelphia, who has subscribed 14,920 shares of the entire number. The other stockholders are Charles R. Myers, Whitton Evans, Thomas F. Brady, G. Heide Norris, Clarence Kennedy, Charles H. Edmunds, Luther E. Hewitt, of Philadelphia.

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A Long Walk for Nothing.

James W. Wingrove made an application before the State Board of Property to-day for 450 acres of unimproved land in Fayette county and 180 acres of improved land on which a portion of Connellsville is located. Wingrove was accompanied by Philip Stubbles, who also made a claim for land in Fayette county. Both men walked most of the way from Connellsville to this city, and were greatly disappointed when informed by the Board of Property that prior office rights had been issued to other parties covering the same land. The applicants seemed to have been under the impression that when land had been granted by the Commonwealth by warrant and afterward abandoned, the land could be granted to other parties. Attorney Newmyer, of Fayette county, opposed the favorable consideration of the applications of Wingrove and Stubbles. The meeting to decide the claims was first fixed for to-morrow, but it was found expedient to postpone it until the 28th. As Wingrove and Stubbles started from home on foot last Thursday, they did not learn of the change, and, by a singular coincidence, Newmyer, who has been in Washington, was also unaware of it. All the parties meeting here to-day, the meeting was held and the questions at issue decided. Wingrove had another claim for about 600 acres of land in Fayette county which he intended to file, but the bad luck he experienced induced him to withdraw it.

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May Borrow Double Their Stock.

Governor Beaver to-day signed Senator Delamater's bill permitting road, bridge, telegraph, ferry, water, gas light and incline plane companies to borrow money to the amount of double their capital stock paid in. The old law limits the amount to one-half the capital stock paid in. The Governor also approved Senator Betts' bill (known as "the boom bill"), authorizing the formation of corporations for the purpose of driving and floating saw logs, lumber and timber upon all streams not exceeding 20 miles in length from their source, and for the formation of corporations for the storage, transmission and transportation of water for the purpose of providing power to and for manufacturing and other purposes. The bill was originally intended to enable persons owning about 200,000,000 feet of timber on Kettle creek, Potter county, to float it to market, but a Beaver Falls manufacturing firm had it amended so as to authorize the transmission of water for the accommodation of its works.

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The Care of the Indigent Insane.

The Governor also approved Dr. Walk's bill providing that the expense of the care and treatment of the indigent insane in the State hospitals for the insane be fixed at the uniform rate of $1 75 per week for each person, including clothing, chargeable to the respective counties or poor districts from which such insane shall come, and the excess shall be paid by the State, if it does not exceed $2 a week. The Board of Charities is authorized to transfer inmates from State hospitals to poor houses, alms houses and prisons. The cost of the indigent insane to the State averages about $400,000 a year.

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Business of the Banks Last Year.

The annual report of Auditor General McCamant on banks and savings institutions and banks organized under the free banking laws shows the following business condition at the close of the last fiscal year of the 82 institutions which reported to the Auditor General's department: Gold and silver on hand, $1,392,883 54; current notes, $1,616,915 26; other obligations, $46,760 11; bills and notes discounted not under protest, $25,080,664 36; under protest, $289,802 57; mortgages held and owned, $4,534,463 01; judgments, $177,351 01; real estate, $1,782,172 67; due from solvent banks, $5,375,834 78; private and corporations stocks and loans, $1,338,363 20. The expenses reached $188,940 09, and the aggregate usuaries were $48,527,207 65. Among the liabilities were the following items: Capital stock paid in, $6,280,893 08; deposits, $33,314,632 53; certificates of deposit, $2,346,956 91; surplus contingent on sinking fund, $2,429,748 38; earnings, $1,000,538 56.

ODD FELLOWS TOGETHER.

The Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

Special Telegram to The Dispatch.

YORK, PA., May 21.—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Pennsylvania opened this morning by an address of welcome by Major Neill. Grand Scribe Nicholson presented his report. The Finance Committee reported receipts of $23,474 72. The report of the Daughters of Rebecca showed an increase of 1,600 members during the year; that nearly $2,000 were paid as relief to members with families and orphans, and that 34 dispensations had been granted to institute lodges.

The summary of the subordinate lodges showed an increase in membership of 3,680; that nearly 14,000 brothers were relieved, for which relief $340,782 77 was expended and this amount with other forms of relief was increased to $470,373 98. Grand Treasurer Murkle's report showed a balance of $23,650 99; and the Orphans Asylum fund of $207 07. The total membership numbers 88,490.

The relief paid in Pennsylvania for the past 21 years was $7,608,554 12, and with the encampment figures the figures aggregate $8,710,967 96.

NOT THE RIGHT PLACE.

The Question of Trusts and Monopolies Belongs in the Legislature.

CHICAGO, May 21.—Judge Baker delivered an opinion in the Gas Trust case to-day, denying the application to dissolve the corporation and declaring that it has a legal existence. The action was brought in quo warranto by the Attorney-General of the State, on the ground that the Trust was an illegal monopoly, and doing a business inimical to public interest. Judge Baker holds that the matter of monopoly is one for the Legislature and not for the courts to decide, and as long as the trust holds a valid charter and does business under it, there is no legal grounds for interference with it.

The charge gives the trust the right to buy a controlling interest in other companies and operate the business, and it is an authority which cannot be questioned. There were some 75 speculators interested in Gas Trust securities in the court room, and when they caught the drift of the Judge's decision they made a concerted dive for the door, in order to get out and work the stock market before the news became known.

CHARGED WITH DISCRIMINATING.

Railroads Accused of Violating the Long and Short Haul Clause.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The San Bernardino, Cal., Board of Trade has filed a complaint with the Inter-State Commerce Commission against the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company and others, alleging violation of the long and short haul clause of the inter-State commerce law by charging lower rates to Los Angeles, the longer distance, than to San Bernardino and shorter distance from points on the Missouri river, and from St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit and New York.

What Fools These Mortals Be.

ST. LOUIS, May 21.—A great sensation was created on 'Change to-day, growing out of the suspension of some dozen of the younger members of the Board of Trade for blowing toy whistles on the floor during trading hours. The Board decided to enforce the rules and said the suspension must stand. As a result the friends of the suspended members, comprising a large majority of the Board, left the floor in a body and repaired to one of the rooms on the ground floor, where the bulk of the option trading for the day was done. The seceders now threaten to start a new exchange.

Don't Get on Your Ear.

From the Detroit Free Press.]

There are four cases in America of broken ears, and all among men. The ear once broken can never regain its artistic shape. And those persons who walk off on their ears are running a great and needless risk.

Taxing Telegraph and Telephone Lines.

HARTFORD, May 21.—The Connecticut House to-day passed a bill imposing a tax of 50 cents a mile on telegraph companies having more than two lines of wire; also imposing a tax of 75 cents on each telephone transmitter and a further tax of 25 cents on each mile of wire.

HOW IT WORKS IN KANSAS.

The General Attorney of the Missouri Pacific R. R. Co. Writes an Interesting Letter on Prohibition—Points for Both Sides—His Experience Changes Him to a High License View.

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

I am in receipt of many letters from Pennsylvania inclosing a clipping from THE DISPATCH giving what purports to be an interview with me relative to the effects of prohibition in this State. I remember of having an interview with a gentleman from Philadelphia on this subject, but did not at the time suppose that it was for publication, and regret that the entire interview was not published by THE DISPATCH.

It is true that I was one of the original advocates of the Constitutional amendment, and since its adoption have closely observed its effects, but if my opinion is to have any weight I wish to state it precisely and fully, rather than to have the interview accepted as fully stating it.

Constitutional prohibition has closed up the open saloon in Kansas. The open saloon is a thing of the past. This has largely resulted in throwing around the young man a protection from daily temptation. It has a tendency to make the use of intoxicants, as a beverage, disgraceful, and it may truly be said that there is not so much of it used in the State, as there was under the old "dram shop license law," but so far as prohibiting the sale in the State is concerned, I regret to say that in my opinion the law is a failure.

* * * *

In the smaller towns, in the rural districts, the law is enforced as well as any other law upon our statute books. In the larger cities, however, it is not. It is safe to say that in all the cities in the State, with one or two exceptions, having a population of 5,000 or over, the sale of intoxicants is either "winked" at, or secretly encouraged by those whose duty it is to enforce the law. While the sale under such circumstances is surrounded with a great many hazards, yet the business is carried on without the municipalities receiving any revenue from it, at the same time being subjected to many of the evils resulting therefrom.

It is true that a large number of men who were engaged in the wholesale liquor business, in this and other cities, moved to Kansas City, Mo., from which point they ship liquor to their former customers in this State, such sales not being subject to the operation of the Kansas law, on the ground that it is inter-State commerce, and cannot be regulated, or prohibited by State legislation. Of course when the "customer" to whom it is shipped sells it, he violates the law of Kansas, but he seems willing to take the chances (?), as large quantities are thus shipped into the State. As a result of this Kansas City, Mo., is made a kind of distributing point, and has been largely benefited by the prohibitory law of this State.

* * * *

From strictly a moral point of view, I have no doubt but that prohibition has accomplished much good, and if the law was rigidly enforced much greater good would result, but it is not enforced as it should, or as it could be, and we have many of the evils of intemperance without receiving the revenue from the business, which we would receive, if permitted to be prosecuted under a well devised and strictly enforced license system.

It is not correct to say that the value of real estate in this and other cities has depreciated as a result of prohibition.

Kansas, as a State, and its cities have never enjoyed such an era of prosperity as during the last five years. The city of Atchison has increased in population, and many improvements have been made of a lasting and valuable character. Many miles of its streets have been paved, and her people are prosperous, happy and contented, and the same may be said of other cities in the State, but this state of affairs is not attributed to prohibition, for prohibition does not prohibit in these cities. The increase in population in the State is owing to the wonderful resources of the State. There is no other State in the Union that affords such grand opportunities for reaping rich rewards from honest industry, and large returns from the investment of capital. This has necessarily attracted hither a large immigration and the State is rapidly filling up. There is seldom a failure in business in our cities, and as a general rule, those who locate in them and give proper attention to their business succeed beyond their most sanguine expectations.

The man who fails in business here, if engaged in a legitimate business, does not deserve and will not achieve success elsewhere.

That there are many places in this and other cities where intoxicants are sold is true, but that is the fault of those charged with the enforcement of the law, and not with the law itself.

* * * *

Since the adoption of the amendment, in some form or other, it has been made a political issue in every State and municipal election. It has developed an army of political demagogues and shysters throughout the State, who, upon the stump and in legislative halls, picture in glowing terms the beauties of prohibition, and before the sound of their voices has died away may be found at some convenien, "joint," "drugstore" or social club room making themselves solid with those they have so recently denounced.

I advocated the adoption of the amendment, believing that the laws passed in pursuance thereof would be enforced. I am now in favor of their enforcement, but at the same time I am in favor of the amendment to the law. My convictions upon the subject of temperance have not changed. I expect to do all in my power in the future, as I have done in the past ten years, to promote the cause of temperance and sobriety, yet I am satisfied that prohibition, unless we can have national prohibition, is a hollow mockery.

If we are to have any of the many evils resulting from the sale of intoxicants, I think that those who produce such evils should be brought out from the cellars and alleys and hidden places and compelled to bear some of the burdens of municipal government. Hence I believe that a proper license law is better for the State and will accomplish more good in the cause of temperance than a prohibitory law not enforced, until such time as we can have national prohibition.

* * * *

Kansas is in a peculiar condition. It has a Republican majority of 80,000, and I think that 20,000 of that number have an ambition to succeed Ingalls and Plumb in the United States Senate, and in order to accomplish this they talk prohibition on the stump until they are hoarse, and clear their throats with beer and whisky sold in violation of law.

When the motto of our State, "Ad Astra Per Aspera," was selected by Senator Ingalls, he certainly had a prophetic vision. We have had droughts, grasshoppers and cyclones, but the greatest difficulty we have had to contend with in order to reach the stars has been the political Prohibitionist and anti-railroad demagogue. Sincerely yours,

B. P. WAGGENER.

ATCHISON, KAN., May 19, 1888.

[In order to help estimate the reliability of Mr. Waggener's views and deductions it is in place to mention that he is general attorney for the Missouri Pacific Railway Company.—ED.]

A TRIP FOR HARRISON.

Treasurer Huston Says He Will Visit Franklin County This Summer.

Special Telegram to the Dispatch.

CHAMBERSBURG, May 21.—United States Treasurer J. N. Huston was in this county over Sunday on a visit to the farm where he was born and which he still owns. He announced that President Harrison would make a trip to Franklin county during the coming summer to see his mother's birthplace. General Harrison's mother was Elizabeth Irwin, daughter of Archibald Irwin, and she was born about ten miles from here, in Montgomery township.

The old stone house in which she was born is still standing, and the President has several times expressed a desire to visit his mother's birthplace. His mother made a visit here with her son Benjamin when the future President was only 4 years old and a number of his relatives still reside here.

We May Laugh Yet.

From the Norristown Herald.]

A Chinese Dramatic Company of San Francisco is playing at a Chicago theater. The play produced is said to be 3,000 years old. Its jokes and puns are therefore fresher than many we encounter in some of the modern plays now on the road.

His Death Notice Published.

PHŒNIXVILLE, PA., May 21.—Lafayette Pennard, of this place, is recovering from a trance in which he lay for two days, during which time he was supposed to be dead and notice of his death was published in the local papers.

REVENGE.

Revenge is a naked sword;
It has neither hilt nor guard.
Wouldst thou wield this brand of the Lord?
Is thy grasp, then, firm and hard?

But the closer thy clutch of the blade,
The deadlier blow thou wouldst deal,
Deeper wound in thy hand is made—
It is thy blood reddens the steel.

And when thou has dealt the blow—
When the blade from thy hand has flown—
Instead of the heart of the foe,
Thou mayst find it sheathed in thine own!

—*London Saturday Review.*

MATTERS METROPOLITAN.

Heroic Cure for a Snakebite.

[NEW YORK BUREAU SPECIALS.]

NEW YORK, May 21.—John McConnell, the snake-charmer, who was bitten by a rattlesnake in a dime museum last evening, is convalescent. As soon as he shook the snake loose from his hand, in which it had sunk its fangs, he ran to a saloon and drank a pint of whisky in four swallows. He took a pint of gin before going to bed and eight pints more before this noon. His physician repeatedly injected whisky in the wounds left by the snake's fangs. This afternoon McConnell slept well, and the swelling