## THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1890.

the bottom of the picture are just as cunning as it is possible for oberubs to be. There little wings of red and brown and green are evidently put on to tell that they are angels, which no one would otherwise conjecture. Of course, being angels, they are exempt from the law of gravitation; but

ing his chin on his little fat hand seems per-

feetly at ease. If it were not irreverent in this connection I should say "He doesn't care whether school keeps or not."

The little one has certainly an arch look of

roguishness in his upturned eyes, and ap-

pears to be standing tip-toe on some invis-ible support, and it is a hard task to get his little fat arms over the shelf. Precisely what function these sweet little creatures

fulfill in making up the unity of the pic-ture is not apparent. Pope Sixtus is all adoration. His papal crown is laid down by his side, in acknowledgment of a queen of

higher rank than all earthly potentates. His withered face is upturned to the Virgin;

his right pointing to some object afar off, to which he evidently wishes to call her at-tention. He is a wrinkled old man with

bald head and white beard. His hands are

wonderfully drawn to the has and his vellow

wonderfully drawn to the bas, and his yellow robe is perfect. Saint Barbara kneels oppo-site, a finely shaped head, very gracefully poised, a comely face, wholly effeminate, eyes downcast and hands folded across her bosom. She is looking at the cherubs,

A TRIUMPH OF ART.

The drapery of the Madonna excels that

of any other form in the picture, and is a marvelous triumph of art. A blue mantle

covers nearly her entire form, with a little

red spparent. The bust and arm are clothed in light red, and a dark veil floats gracefully from her head. Beyond all

comparison Mary is the masterpiece

There are a vast many Pittsburgers who, perhaps, may never cross the seas to wit-

ness the grand masterpiece of Christian art by the great Raphael, in the Saxon gallery,

where millions have thronged as pilgrims to a mecca for centuries past, but in Mr.

Carnegie's gift we have a copy of the work

so truthfully executed by a painter of the highest renown that it will form an art

treasure of inestimable value to our city for

generations to come. And quoting from the

gentleman's own gracefully written paper on "The Best Uses for Philanthropy," which

priety, his own reference to Griffith's eulogy

of Wolsey-somewhat modified-"In be-

stowing he was most princely. We witness this grand gift of art." Here is a noble use

JAMES VERNER LONG.

vapor.

his left hand laid on his bosom,

## AN INSIDE VIEW OF IT.

Opening of the Central Line **Yields Many Pointers** 

ABOUT A CABLE RAILWAY.

History of the Innovation and How it Has Become Popular.

A COST OF OVER \$300 A DAY MADE UP

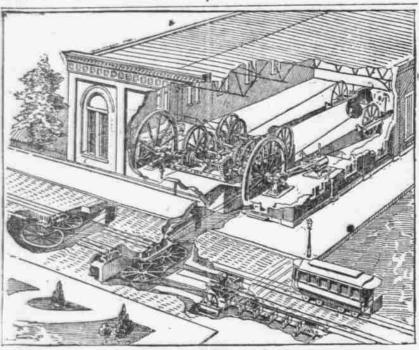
The opening of the Central Traction Company's line in this city is an event of such general interest, and there has been so much speculation as to the possible dangers of such steep hill traffic, that a general article, explaining and illustrating both the advantages and obstacles of such a line will certainly be found both readable and seasonable. There is a great deal, therefore, that is entirely new, to 99 out of every 100 readers, in the article that follows-and no doubt much that will be found instructive to the few persons who think they know at about cable or traction railways.

The cable system of street railways, like all of the other great modern improvements, has been some considerable time in reaching its present almost perfected state. It has been the outgrowth of many different steep grade, one ascending, the other de

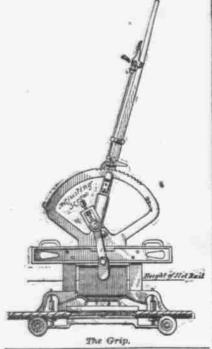
HOW GRIPS WORK ON CURVES. The cable rests and runs through the conduit on carrying pulleys set about 32 feet apart. They are grooved wheels about one foot in diameter. At curves these pulleys are set with their axes vertical, and the space between them is shortened to three or four feet, so that the cable runs over them, making a trifling angle at each one. The face of these curve pulleys is set a short distance back from the center of the track, and the grip pulls the cable away from them as it passes around the curves, just as it lifts it from them as it passes over them on the straight lines. At points where one cable The cable rests and runs through the constraight lines. At points where one cable straight lines. At points where one cable line crosses another, one road necessarily uses the lower cable, and this cable is entirely released from the grip before the latter reaches the crossing. The run of 50 or 60 feet over the crossing is made by the momentum of the car, and the cable again placed in the grip ready for action.

The adaptability of the cable system to lobbit account result to prography, as in

calities possessing rough topography, as in the case of the Wylie avenue line, is evident. It may be positively stated that no grade, however steep, is an insurmountable obstacle to cable railway operation. The cable, with suitable construction, will lift the car vertically. In Kansas City there occurs the steepest cable railway grade in the world, being 1814 feet in 100, or one foot in every 5 4-10th feet. Grades of one in ten are numerous on all the roads. In building the cable lines of Kansas City, engineers



ideas of many different men. The first pat- scending, and it is as easy to move them as ents were issued as long ago as 1856, and the | though they were on the level. first road was put in operation in San Francisco, Cal., in 1873. This road was but one mile long, and the grades throughout its portance, and even admitting that the street cisco, Cal., in 1873. This road was but one entire length were exceedingly steep. It car saves no trouble for its patron, but was supposed that the cable could only merely reduces the time occupied in travelbe applied economically in surmounting steep grades, and it was consequently some time before the first road was extended into variably reckon time spent in a street car as



tively level. Then it was thought that no cable road could be successfully operated save in an equable climate similar to that of California, and it required time to dissipate the idea, so that it was not until 1880 that this building of cable railways began to be a recognized occupation. In that year the lines of Chicago were put in operation, and though lines in other cities had been previously built, still the conditions surrounding them were such that the system could not be said to have had a thorough test in

every way.

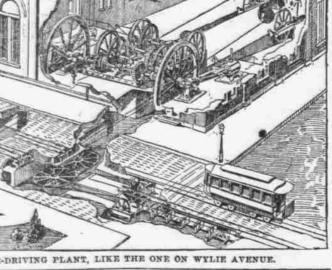
GREAT OBSTACLES TO OVERCOME. Until the Kansas City cable road was built the only cable roads doing any large amount of business outside of San Francisco were these Chicago railways, and while there were many obstacles to the construction of the latter roads, and great energy was required to overcome them, there was but little doubt of the ultimate financia success, for the horse roads there replaced by the cable lines were already doing an enormous business. In Kansas City, however, the case was very different. The first road constructed was through an entirely new territory, and its financial success was so problematical, that even after was begun the scheme was several times on the brink of abandonment.

The remarkable business which comopened and which continued to increase, attracted the attention of every street railway man in the country, and capital was at once ready to embark in the cable railway enter-prises of Kansas City. From a line of two miles in length, put in operation in June, plant may be judged from the 1885, the cable systems of Kansas City have accompanying cut which shows a set of increased their mileage until there are now over 38 miles of double track in operation, which is more than any other city has. Less than 11 of these completed miles are through territory formerly served by horsecar lines, and all the remaining miles constructed or

That such is the case must be due to the driving drums are cast-iron wheels 12 feet fact that the introduction of the cable as a in diameter and weighing 12,000 pounds to motive power marks as great an advance in 16,000 pounds each, and they have on their the history of urban transportation as the introduction of the steam locomotive in gen-intended that the cable shall have turns construct expensive general traffic railways through districts where the building of a the second drum and passes around it in the wagon road would be a mistake, so it be- first groove, returns to the first drum and comes profitable to construct cable railways districts of a city where the building of a horse railway would be an error continues this process until there is such a that hardly anyone would be guilty of. The sufficient number of wraps that the cable eable railway by the superior accommodation

seemed to have paid little, if any, attention to the question of grades.

The economy of operating the cable system in a hilly section is far superior to any other in use, far superior, in fact, to any other system proposed. In all systems of rail transportation at present used, the power exerted by a car in descending a hill is absolutely wasted, thrown away in the friction used at the brakes, but in the cable system there is no such loss. Place two cable cars on a



CABLE-DRIVING PLANT, LIKE THE ONE ON WYLIE AVENUE.

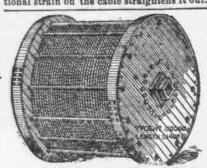
TIME IS MONEY IN HILL CLIMBING. ing from point to point, the value of that service is very evident. Men reckon their a territory where the streets were compara-lost. In the cable system where the running speed of the rope is from seven to ten miles per hour, and the average speed of the car, including stops, six to nine miles per hour, the pedestrian becomes a passenger, and the conductor will make twice as many trips each day, and collect twice as many fares as

under the old conditions. The liability to accidents per mile of road is about the same, whether the horse or the cable is used to draw the cars. It is the opinion of most street railway men that accidents are in general due to individual carelessness, and that the public constantly presses on what might be called the limit of fatal recklessness. Individuals continue to crave increasing risks, whether it is a risk by horse car or cable, until one of their number passes the limit, is removed by the in-exorable process of natural selection, and the remainder recoil, but, forgetting their lesson, again approach the fatal point, and only know when they reach it by the sacri-

fice of another life. The crossing of one cable line by another presents a problem that at first seems intricate. By a glance at the cut it is seen that one cable is permanently depressed, so as to

and that when the cable is under considerable tension, as in the case of a car being pulled up a steep grade, that some of that sag is taken out and must be disposed of in some way. This is done in the engine house by the tension sheave over which the cable passes after leaving the driving drums, thus keeping constant the strain on the cable as it leaves the house, though on entering the house the strain may vary within wide limits according to the power used. The sheave-car acts almost as though it

were alive, moving with no apparent cause and in the most erratic manner; now runand in the most erratic manner; now run-ning forward as some car strikes level ground and the weight of the cable between the sheaves asserts itself, now rushing back as some car is started, or a moving one reaches the foot of a grade, and the addi-tional strain on the cable straightens it out.



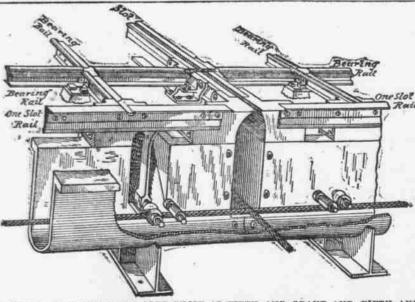
Cables as Received From Manufacturer. It is never quiet while the cable runs. The lower carriage on which the tension ma-chinery rests is only moved when in the course of the cable's life it stretches. It then becomes necessary to take up this perma-nent elongation, and this is done by moving

the lower sheave-car back with a crowbar or suitable machinery.

WHERE WASTE POWER COMES IN. It must be plain to all who understand what a cable line is, that a very large por-tion of the power required cannot be called useful, for it is expended in moving the cable itself. It requires about 25-horse power per mile of double-track cable line, to maintain the unloaded cable at proper speed, and if the number of cars were four to the mile it is plain that they would require but little more than that amount of power to move them on the level, and as before stated all cable lines may be considered level so far as expenditure of power is concerned. While the maximum life of a cable is 15 months, it must be understood that this is an exceptional case. Of course the life de-pends on the number of times that the cable is gripped, which, again, depends on the business the road does, and its life also depends very greatly on the number of curves in the line of the road. It may be very generally stated, however, that in Kansas City the cost of maintaining the cables themselves has been \$20 per day per mile of double

The cable is received from the manufacturer on a huge spool, and in many cases has been so heavy as to require the construc-tion of special cars for its transportion. The spool is swung on its center, the end of the cable placed in a grip, and the grip car drawn over the line by as many draught animals as the case requires, the spool turn-ing slowly as the cable pays out. On the return of the end of the cable to the power house, it is passed around the driving machinery in proper position, and the two ends spliced to complete the work. The splicing is an operation requir-ing the best of skill. The splice is about 80 feet long, and the work must be so well finished that the splicer himself will have difficulty in locating the point where it was done. It must be fully as strong as any other part of the rope, and it must be of precisely the same size as all other portions, or it will make trouble at ome partially closed grip, and the ends of the strands must be perfectly smoothed off, for a loose strand on a moving cable, with its liability while Crown Prince, was traveling in Italy: to become entangled in a grip, is an element of danger that must be certainly avoided To accomplish this with the ends of a wire rope is a far greater problem than to accom-

The cable splicer must be both artistic and scientific. THE GRIP AND THE DAILY COST. The grip is a powerful vice, operated by a lever which through the medium of an eccentric motion makes almost any pressure on the cable possible. The grip is shown in detail. Throw the lever toward the left, and the plate on which the end of it rests, and which in turn rests on the upper portion of the cable, will rise, while the plates porting the cable will fall. The cable then rests on the rollers, where it runs without abrasion. A motion to the extreme left will raise the rollers and throw the cable from the grip entirely, an operation which is necessary at crossings and terminals. At the point marked height of slot rail, the grlp plates are only half an inch thick, and are of course in the center of the track where the slot is. The cable, therefore, does not run precisely under the slot, but about 13 run under the other one and clear of it. | fastened to the sides of the plates, and in



CROSSING OF CABLE LINES, LIKE THOSE AT FIFTH AND GRANT AND FIFTH AND WOOD.

at the proper point.

There is no separate system of drainage for any of the cable railways recently built. The water runs in the cable conduit, and is permitted to escape at suitable points. For this reason a cable road with considerable gradients is preferable to a level one. The conduit is freed from water rapidly, and is also thoroughly cleansed at the same time.

JUST HOW THEY OPERATE IT. The general arrangement of the power machinery for driving two cables run-ning in different directions from the same house—one of them rapid, for the suburbs; the other slow, for down town. This method places the power house near the center of the route of the cable, and has been the plan under construction are new enterprises in universally adopted in Kansas City since the unless sense of the word.

The construction of the first road. The passes around it in the second groove, thence to the second drum in the second groove, and will move when the drums are turned.

it furnishes builds up the territory through which it passes, and reaps a subsequent which the horse railway would not.

It must be evident to all that there is a way large amount of sig in the cable between the carrying pulleys in the conduit, tween the carrying pulleys in the conduit, to make the trained to the the same and the carrying through the superior accommodation.

It must be evident to all that there is a way large amount of sig in the cable between the carrying pulleys in the conduit, to all that there is a way large amount of sig in the cable between the carrying pulleys in the conduit, to all that there is a way large amount of sig in the cable between the carrying pulleys in the conduit, the cable between the carrying pulleys in the conduit, the cable between the carrying pulleys in the conduit, the cable between the carrying pulleys in the conduit.

On approaching the crossing the lower cable | them are placed the dies, which press di-On approaching the crossing the lower cable is dropped from the grip, and the car glides across by the momentum it possesses, passing over the upper cable and picking up its own at the proper point. Item are placed the dies, which press upper cable. These dies are subject to great wear, and all kinds of material have been tried in manufacturing them, from an extremely soft substance like wood. to the hardest steel. A composition die composed principally of iron has been found the best, all things considered, and the service it yields before requiring renewal is about one month.

In estimating the daily operating expenses

of cable railways it must be remembered that about half the cost will remain unchanged by any alteration in the amount of business done, while the other half will vary as that business varies. The usual method of estimating by car-miles the cost of operating street railways is an unsatis-factory way of comparing cable and horse lines, for the horse-cars are always smaller and always carry fewer passengers. The road of three miles in length (about like the Central line), on which the foregoing fig-ures have been made would cost about \$300 per day to operate. The average daily travel of a cable car is 110 miles. This with the 15 cars on the supposititious road of three miles in length, makes a total travel of 1650 car-miles each day, giving an ex-pense of 18.18 cents per car-mile. The prin-cipal items forming this amount are as fol-

Movement expenses and repairs.

Deterioration of cable.

Secret service, damages, taxes, etc.

18.18

wanted to put the prophetic look in them, and really he seems to see somewhat beyond the narrow horizon of a child's soul. The fittle cherubs at

Of the Dresden Gallery Presented to St. Paul's Cathedral.

THE PRICELESS GEM

ABOUT THE MADONNA

And the Great Artist Who Painted the Picture for Mr. Carnegie.

MASTERPIECE OF CHRISTIAN ART

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. ] Of recent foreign accessions to local art, having a wide and special interest to conoisseurs, collectors and students the admirable copy of the Sistine Madonna, the priceless gem of the Dresden gallery-so rich in the best works of Durer, Holbein, Titian Correggio, Paul Veronese, Van Dyck and Rubens-which has just been so generously presented by Mr. Carnegie to St. Paul's Cathedral of this city, is commanding a great deal of interest at the atelier of Mr. Young in Wood street, where the picture has been on view for some days

There having been some erroneous state-

nents made and published regarding the artist, W. L. Sturm, who is at present court painter to the royal household of Saxony, and also some faulty comment printed in relation to the figures, or characters, of this world renowned painting, it may perhaps be well at the present time to make corrections. It was the privilege of the writer to enjoy a very pleasant personal ac-quaintance with Mr. Sturm and his predecessor, Karl Andrea, the art of both of whom stands possibly as high as any in the entire German realm, and as originators and copyists, possessing a definite charm of detail and exquisite deli-cacy of execution, in all of their truly conscientious work, it is questionable if any artist has excelled them during the present century in the beautiful Saxon capital, which, as is well known, occupies a foremost position in continental Europe as an art center. The writer has some very in-teresting and pleasant memories of Mr. Sturm during a winter spent in Dresden some years since, when the latter was then a struggling and unimportant artist, although at that time showing a force and fidelity in all of his pictures, which have secured for him so much richly deserved merit in late

A VALUABLE GIFT.

It possibly may not be known that the Sistine Madonna of Raphael is rarely ever copied. Some ten years have elapsed since the event took place before, so that Mr. Andrew Carnegie's gift to the Cathedral of our city is of very much more im-portance and value than might be supposed. To secure the consent of King Albert, the present ruler, and then have such a matchiesa copy prepared by the court painter himself, is enterprise, and an expenditure of American dollars well worthy of the philanthropist. Regarding the history of this greatest art

treasure of the Dresden gallery (and in some respects it may be added the greatest in the gorld) candor compels me to contess my indebtedness to Prof. Hubner for the follow-According to Vasari the Madonna Sa Sisto was painted for the bigh altar of the cloister of San Sisto, in Piacenza. In this

peii. In 1711-12 Augustus III. of Saxony, while Crown Prince, was traveling in Italy; and seeing this wonder of art, conceived the More than 40 years elapsed before he was able to consummate his cherished scheme;

and it was in the year 1753, and through the mediation of the distinguished painter Gioranini, that the jewel of the Dresden gallery was purchased for the sum of 40,000 Roman scudi, which in American money would be between \$40,000 and \$50,000. A few slight injuries in the drapery and some obscurations on the body of the child were tound; and these were repaired with re-ligious care upon the arrival of the picture at Dresden. In 1827, when it was cleaned again by

Palmaroli, the opportunity was improved to restore the upper part of the curtain, and a portion of the glory, which had been injured in some unaccountable manner and now for the first time the picture assumed its original size, as it left the hand

A ROYAL RECEPTION.

In 1753 Giovanni, the agent of the Saxon King, brought the picture to Dresden Tradition says that Augustus superintender its unpacking in person, and when the ser vants who were carrying it into the throne hall lingered to select the most advantage ous light, the King impatiently pushed the attendants aside, and exclaimed: "Room for the Great Raphael." "Truly," says Prof. Hubner, "a right royal utterance, and a testimony both to the intellectual greatness and the princely authority which raised Augustus and his time to such exalted rank

For years I dreamed about the Sistin Madonna, and tried to imagine how it looked in its own home. I was privileged at last to pass several months in the city of its abode on the banks of the Elbe, and probably three or four times in each week I made a pilgrimage to the vast gallery and the chapel-like apartment where the great original is on view. The room is in the extrem northwest of the stately building, and un less one knows the route one might wander about for some minutes without finding it.
As nearly as possible the story of its first creation is preserved in its new home, and a richly ornamented altar piece has been constructed for it, and there only lack candles and a gowned prelate to give you a complete and esthetic little Roman sanctuary. A perfectly transparent plate of glass incloses the picture, and a special attendant watches the furnace flues as if some royal life hung on a degree of Fahrenheit.

There is a decorous stillness observed through all the halls of the gallery; but here in this little chapel of genius and faith there is always a most impressive silence I think gossiping whispers are much oftener heard in a church or at a funeral than they are in the Raphael room. Everybody who enters becomes a devotee for the time being Mrs. Jameson, in her beautiful description of this picture (which has indeed let almost nothing to be said), describes some things in it which the writer has failed to discover. She is sure that Raphael intended the Virgin Mary as prophetically looking far down the vista of the ages. There is certainly something wonderful in those large eyes; and yet I should be obliged to suborn fancy to reinforce reason in order to cordially coincide with this gifted art critic.

The angel faces thronging the air are just naterial enough to be visible. If there is a natural law by which spirit faces and forms are delineated upon matter and bee ble, we should suppose that it had become operative in this case. The face of Mary is a perfect incarnation of all womanly graces. Here is the motherly sentiment completel manifest, all tenderness and solicitud beaming in her features, as she folds the wonderful child to her bosom. Her face is transcendently beautiful, and the eyes too deep to be fathomed. She has a very serious and calm expression. Her form floats not only in attitude, but in the composition, and she seems almost a goodess of the old

The child, however, is human. His hair are large and deep. Perhaps the painter one.

The Grizzled Old Hero in the Sunset of a Brilliant Career.

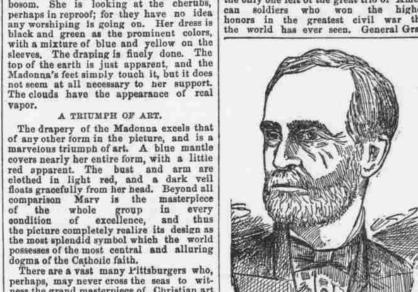
CELEBRATION AT HIS HOME.

are exempt from the law of gravitation; but one almost holds his breath lest they should slip off the shelf upon which they are lean-ing. They do not look a whit more relig-ious than other babies. The larger one lean-Fighting Friends Who Will Gather at Quiet Birthday Dinner.

HOW HE SPENDS HIS DECLINING DAYS

[PROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.] NEW YORK, January 31 .- Any one who isses through Seventy-first street, west of Eighth avenue, can see at 10 o'clock in the morning the tall, erect figure of an elderly man seated at his library window. That he has had a military training no one who sees him can doubt. Strange as it may seem, many persons see him in the neighborhood of his home, which is but a stone's throw from the west wall of Central Park, and yet do not recognize him. And yet he is the most famous American soldier now alive.

It is no other than William Tecumseh Sherman, a great member of a very great family, distinguished even before the time of Roger Sherman, signer of the Declaration of Independence. General Sherman 18 now the only one left of the great trio of American soldiers who won the highest honors in the greatest civil war that the world has ever seen. General Grant



is dead. General Philip Henry Sheridan is lead. General Sherman, who was born before either of these men, is still alive and vigorous. He will be 70 years of age on February 8. A variety of suggestions have been circulated as to the manner in which the event should be celebrated. New York-ers have shown a willingness to celebrate in the most elaborate manner the anniversary appeared in a recent issue of the North American Review, we may note, with proof the birth of the distinguished General who is now one of her citizens. With regard to this fact many mistakes have been made. It was at first contemplated to give a magnificent reception in the Union League Club, preceded by a great banquet. Presi-dent Harrison, his Cabinet and 500 distinguished men and women were to be invited

But these reports are all wrong. There

down to date. Of course John Sherman,

a trifle more than three years, will be an important figure at the quiet celebration which

will be held in General Sherman's house. General Slocum, who commanded the right

wing of General Sherman's army in the famous march from Atlanta to the sea, will

be another figure. Major General John Mr. Schofield, now the chief General of the

American armies and who was one of the

most brilliant of Sherman's commanders,

But some who were very near to him will

be missing. Grant, Hancock and Sheridan are dead. General James McPherson, who

was General Sherman's close friend, did not live to share in his chief's triumph. Gen-

eral George H. Thomas is among those who have gone to the land of shadows. General

Judson Kilpatrick, who was among General Sherman's cavalry commanders, is at rest.

In fact the General has outlived most of his

"You may say for me," said General

Sherman to the writer, "that I shall have

ome of my old comrades at my house on

the evening of the anniversary of my birth

day, when I will be 70 years old. This is no rupture of any arrangement with the

Union League Club. I made the arrange-

ments for my birthday celebration a long

time ago and they have not been changed,

A GOOD TALKER.

Whether or not there will be toasts offered

and replied to at the dinner that will be held

in General Sherman's house, that veteran warrior will not say. If, however, it comes

down to a matter of an after-dinner speech,

General Sherman can be relied upon to hold

his own with the best of those who may be

present. His wit is as keen as it was 40

years ago, and his memory is surprising to one who does not know its compass.

In New York to-day General Sherman is

onsidered a raconteur and man about town

in the best sense of the terms. He ranks in

this respect with Chauncey M. Depew, Gen-

ral Horace Porter and other famous men.

There is, of course, a difference between the

men. It, for instance, Governor David Bennett Hill and Chauncey M. Depew

meet at some public dinner each is likely to throw a few darts at the other, all in good

Hill would think of taking the same lib-erty with General Sherman. Of course

there is more than one reason for this. In the first place the old General has fought

his battles, and while holding to the views

that he always held he is not given in his

public addresses to fight his battles over again. In the second place, while

General Sherman is, to some extent, irasci-

ble at the first view, it is well known

that he is one of the most approachable men

in New York, and that he never refuses any

sistance if the man is at all deserving. He

is not mixed up in any business schemes. He is one of the figures pointed out when he appears at the clubs or at one of the hotels. In short, General Sherman is one of the

features of New York He objects to this, for to him it seems that he is merely a curiosity, just as the Bartholdi statue, the obelisk in Central Park and other things

are. Of course no one looks at the matter in the same light. And yet the manner in which the old soldier is pursued justifies him in his desire to escape from most of the

CHANGED WITH TIME.

General Sherman does not look as he did when he left West Point, something like

half a century ago, just at the time that the United States had the Florida trouble on

hand. It could scarcely be expected that he should. Yet he wears his 70 years well,

and while he is not so vicorous as he ap

peared a few years ago he is still a sturdy

old man, who seems likely to celebrate a

good many birthdays. When one considers that the veteran General was in active serv-

ice for nearly half a century, during which

him for any or no reason.

rsons who are constantly in pursuit of

one of his old men who come to him for as

Neither Dr. Denew nor Governor

the old veteran who will be there.

otemporaries.

distinguished brother, Senator from

THE ASSIGNEE'S SALE. Disposition of Some of Graff, Bennett & WILL CELEBRATE HIS BIRTHDAY.

Co.'s Property. As individual assignee for John Graff,
James I. Bennett and Robert H. Marshall,
Judge John H. Bailey yesterday sold a lot
of interests in real estate and stocks at the
Chamber of Commerce. John D. Bailey
was the auctioneer. About 20 gentlemen
with him in the many battles in which he
was in has figured from the time when he was in were present. Bidding was not lively. Florida, in 1840-42 fighting the Seminoles, The sale had been advertised for four preceding weeks. Ohio, and the junior of the General by but

The first property was the interest of John Graff in a lot in the Ninteenth ward, on the north side of Broad street extension, containing 2% acres. It was bought for \$190 by G.W. Williams, a lawyer. The one-twelfth inter est of John Graff in two lots on the west side of Ninth street, with a frontage of 40 feet and a depth of 60 feet, containing the old, unused brick church, was bought by Attorney Williams for \$200.

John Graff's one-third interest in two

will in all probability be present, and there will be others of the men who fought under tracts of land in Jefferson county, O., one containing 3041/4 acres and the other being the east half of the southeast quarter of sec-tion 18, township 8, range 2, in the Steubenville land district, was sold to John W. Herron, the real estate dealer, for \$510.

John Graff's one-twenty-fourth interest in a lot in San Francisco, clouded by a claim by John Walker, of Allegheny, that he claimed title through a sheriff's sale of December 17, 1889, was sold to John Walker himself for \$320. James I. Bennett's onethird interest in the two tracts of land in Jefferson county, Ohio, was sold to Mr. Her-

A lot of stocks were then sold, brought the following prices: 6 shares En-terprise Savings Bank of Allegheny, \$1 a share, title disputed; 25 shares Mechanics' National Bank, \$106 50 a share; 30 shares Boatman's Insurance Company, \$19 a share; 10 shares Humboldt Insurance Company, \$7 50 a share, title disputed; 5 shares Man-ufacturers and Merchants' Insurance Company, \$1 a share; 10 shares Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad Company, \$58 a share, title disputed; I share Pittsburg, McKees-port and Youghiogheny Railroad Company,

Robert H. Marshall's interest in a judg ment obtained by him in Columbiana county, Ohio, against the Grafton Iron Company, for \$7,375 and \$12 46 costs, dated Oc-tober 31, 1887, from which time it bears 6 per cent interest, transferred to Stark county, February 3, 1888, as a lien on the roperty of the Grafton Iron Company in hat county, was sold to John Walker for \$1,550. Mr. Marshall's interest in a lot in Elizabeth, Pa., 120x4234 feet, at the corner of Water street and Kendler alley, was bought by Attorney H. McFarland for \$40. Assignee's deeds will be made out, and given to-day, at the Chamber of Commerce

NOT ENOUGH CAPACITY.

Jones & Laughlius to Make Large Additions

to Their Works. Jones & Laughlins bave bought a plot of land from the Southside Gas Company extending from Fox alley down to the river, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-fifth streets. There are about three acres in the The firm intend tearing down their present stables and putting large stables on the newly acquired land. On the present site of the stables they intenderecting a new ooming mill. For some time past their converting department has been crowding their finishing department, and the new mill is necessary to equalize things. ood about \$28,000 was the figure paid for the new purchase of land. The stable will accommodate about 50 mules and

SENIORS TO PARADE.

A Meeting To-night Relative to Joining the Juniors' Parade.

horses.

At the last meeting of the General Parade Committee in charge of the Mechanics' Washington's Birthday Parade, W. T.
Powell was appointed by Chairman Nesbit
to issue a call to all the lodges of the Senior
order for a meeting at Moorhead's Hall tonight to consult relative to the Seniors joining the Juniors in the Washington's birth-

day parade.

When the meeting was held a short tim ago to consult on the advisability of coms disheveled and the flesh stands out from bining the two orders, 37 councils of Seniors the canvas as if it were real matter. The only unchildlike feature is the eyes, which Seniors join the parade it will be a monster time he did his share of the hardest sort of fighting, it is indeed surprising that he con-tinues so hale and active. A huge amount of work the old General has done in his time. In 1840 sent to Florida to see his first campaign. From this time on to 1847, at various military stations at the South, where knowledge of the country was gained that proved of the greatest value in later years. Then during the days of the Argonauts, the young soldier was on the California coast. Still later he was stationed at St. Louis and New Orleans. Then we find him in command of a brigade for the first time in the first battle of Bull Rug. From that time down to the present his career has been such that every schoolboy is familiar with it. The veteran has been a soldier, a banker, a diplomatist, a trader, and last, but by no means least, he has been and is an author. That he is an orator

of no mean order is pretty well demon-General Sherman is quite gray now. Both his hair and beard are white. But he is still a very hard-working man. He lives very quietly with his family at his house on Saventy-first street, west of Central Park. He is as accessible as any man in New York, but he has a most direct and positive way o dealing with bores. It has been stated that the General is irascible, and so he is to persons who anney him. To persons who have some real reason for calling upon him he is always courteous. A ring at the door-bell of the General's handsome brownstone residence brings a pleasant-faced servant girl to

answer the call.

The old fighter is peculiar in one respect. The girl, who opens his door for visitors never has to go and ask him if he is in. At the first she tells one that "the General is in" or he is not. That settles it. If he is in he will see you. If you are a bore, as a good many of his callers are, look out for squalls, and under any circumstances it is not well to be prolix. General Sherman likes one to get to the point at once. If the visitor is not able to do this he is likely to

be interrupted.

There is one sort of a caller that is always received with warmth, and that is one of General Sherman's old soldiers, or his "boys," as he calls them. Just how much assistance General Sherman gives to old and unfortunate soldiers it would be hard to say. No one but himself knows, and he won't tell. But these are among the more numer-ous of the visitors at his house. Besides them there are all sorts and conditions of callers at the house.

A METHODICAL MAN.

General Sherman is methodical in his habits and in his work. He is an early riser. He cats an early and light breakfast, and afterward is to be seen in his library at the end of the hall on the parior floor of his house. He has a comparatively large li-brary, not entirely made up of military books either. He has always had a keen literary taste, and there are few men who are better posted on the literary and historical records of this and other lands. A large amount of the space in his library is taken up by the maps which were drawn by him-self and his generals during the Civil War. He has the original copies of the maps, and there is scarcely a day when he is not called upon to settle by reference some dispute as to a military maneuver made by himself or some other general. These maps are his hobby, and very valuable they are, too, viewed from any standpoint.

The correspondence of General Sherman is simply enormous. He has in the first place thousands of members of the Grand Army who write to him with reference to all sorts of matters. He has more invitations to speak before Grand Army posts than any other man in America. His receipts of begging letters daily is simply enormous. There are many letters asking him for literary contributions for everything from the big re-views down to some church fair journal.

is a man about town in the best sense of the word. He is to be seen at the clubs and the big dinners, such as that of the New England Society, for instance; he shares the oratorical honors with such stars as Chauncey M. Depew and General Horace Porter. At most of the big social events the tall form and grizzled face of the famous soldier is to be seen, and he is a favorite with all. In short, the old General is passing through the evening of his life in a calm and quiet manner, tiked by all. He is happy in his home, is admired in public, and as one of the most unique of our historical characters, as well as one of the last, he is a figure that stands out prominently in the crowded, bustling metropolis. This is why so much interest is attached to his comin birthday.

FROM DELAMATER'S HOME.

Strong Republican Faction Working for Anybody to Defeat Him. R. B. Brown, editor of the Meadville Messenger, is in the city, and is stopping at the Seventh Avenue Hotel. He is a Democrat, and says there is an influential faction among the leaders of the Republican party to put up anybody in order to defeat Dela mater. As Meadville is Mr. Delamater's home, it would be a severe setback for some other candidate to be nominated. He said Wallace would get the Democratic delegates, and the chances were in favor of Delamater for the Republicans.

The Democrats voted for Wallace last time and will do so again. Hastings Mr.

time, and will do so again. Hastings, Mr. Brown claims, is a very popular man in the county, and will get many delegates in the convention. The opposition in the Republican ranks is headed by ex-Congressman Sam Dick, who is working tooth and toenail against Delamater.

INDIANA FOR DELAMATER. Indiguation Pelt at the Treatm

General Hastings. A party of Indiana merchants arrived in the city yesterday to attend the meeting of the Pittsburg Commandery F. A. A. M. at Masonic Hall last evening. Among them were Irvin McFarland, E. J. Mildren, J.

H. Rochester, H. J. Thompson, W. S. Dougherty, H. M. Bell, Henry Hall and G. I. Hamilton.
In conversation with some of the men, they stated that the people of Indiana county were working for Delamater, and county were working for Delamater, and the indications are that he will be the choice of the County Convention. Pattison, they said, is the choice of the Democrats of that vicin-ity. Indiana county is next to Cambria, and the delegates said there was a strong feeling of indignation among some of the people at the treatment of General Hastings.

TO BE PROBATED SOON.

The Schoenberger Executors in Harmony New York's Law.

A brief interview with Mr. John Brownson, one of the executors of the Schoenberger estate, revealed the fact that the will will be filed at the Recorder's office within the next lew days. When asked for the cause of the delay until this time, Mr. Brownson said:

"There is a peculiar law in existence in New York State, which provides that a will cannot be admitted to probate until after the lapse of 60 days. A report published in a Pittsburg paper a few days since, to the effect that some misunderstanding existed among the executors, is without foundation in fact, and the statement caused us no littl annoyance at our recent meeting in Philadelphia.

For An Annual Census.

City Controller Morrow is preparing an ordinance, which some member will present at an early meeting of Councils, providing for the taking, by the police and health offi-cers, of an annual census of the city.

DOING SPAIN AFOOT.

Wakeman's Experience Curing La Grippe in Beggarly Finisterre.

GRATITUDE OF THE SPANIARDS.

Something About the Old Sovereignty of Galicia and Its History.

WHERE THEY EEAP WITH THE SICKLE

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.1 SANTIAGO, SPAIN, January 13 .- [Coptright]-The comforts of the inner man which we carried to the empty storehouse of the alcalde of beggarly Finisterre, served to give that extraordinary functionary of the Spanish Government a more benign temper. He even consented to permit Pierre Floquet and myself to put some necessary clothing upon his attenuated form. He never forgot for one moment, however, his official relations to me. He was alcalde. I was the alcalde's prisoner. Every glance from his eyes of authority seemed an urgent order that I should redouble my vigilance as guard upon myself. The situation was both interesting and ludi-crous, but it soon became irksome, and toward night myself as Spanish sentinels in charge of the American prisoner myself, began giving the latter a few unofficial liberties. One was to permit myself to penetrate my slight baggage and produce an old passport of Mr. Bayard's making, worn to the consistency of cheese cloth, and signed, countersigned and vised by so many officials in so many different countries, that of late no creature of the effete monarchies had been brave enough to decipher or gainsay its authority. Bringing my prisoner to the alcalde I boldly flaunted this before him

ing snuff from Pierre Floquet's box, uttered the simple, profound and significant word. He made what he meant so clear to me for a Spaniard, that I at once withdrew with my sentinela, and began a line of diplomatic action. The poor souls of Finisterre were really and truly ill and utterly helpless. Several had died and lay in the rags of their bunks without burial. The living ones had no knowledge of their own allment. Word had been sent to Santiago de Campostela of their distress, but the physicians of that city were busy with their own sick. The ignorant beings had lost all heart, and had laid down in their houses as pluckless and mur-

and demanded my own release. He gave it

one glance, then, pausing in the act of tak-

rained sheep. PITY THAT TOOK ROOT.

I truly pitied them, and began in an humble way endeavoring to effect their re-lief. In a little time I had cheery fires in most of the huts around which the shiver-ing wretches hovered pitifully. Then after cleaning a huge cauldron kettle used by the pescadores in extracting the oil of fish, I boiled such a mess of potatoes from Pierre Floquet's store as they had never before set eyes upon. This with two or three huge Breton loaves of bread, pleuty of salt and floods of black coffee, enabled me to serve them all with food. Ill as they were the helpless wretches ate like half-famished beasts; and I found easily enough that I had won their gratitude and friendship. Even the old alcalde partook of the repast, and being then, as with all men not afflicted Whenever the General does dip into the scribbling business it is usually for the scribbling business. Review. To call a man of 70 a man about town may with him for my release. I believed I knew seem flippant. And yet General Sherman what troubled his people, and that I had the means to give them relief. Therefore

asked: "Excellantissimo, if I shall be able to relieve the people of Finisterre of their suffering, will you allow me to depart unhin-

"Not only will I grant you release if you will relieve them," replied the alcalde, "but I will do that and guarantee your safe pas-sage to Santiago, if you will put but a half, or a fourth part upon their miserable feet. Aye, more; if you will but cure myself alone, I will serve you as mozo (man-serv-ant) to the Montanas de Leon!"

As this was farther than any soul of Finisterre had ever ventured within his own land, it measured his boundless well-wishing and friendship, in case of my success; and I at once began the unlicensed practice of medicine, which is more than a crime, and all of witchcraft, in musty old Spain.

AS GOOD AS CURE-ALLS. I took from my knapsack two papers of smoking tobacco, and a huge piece of gum camphor—two excellent belongings when wandering among the peasantry of Europe, as the first proves a priceless warmer of lowly hearts, while the second is a wonder-ful deterrent of disease and an equally marvelous repellent of various and vagarous insects inimical to sweet and perfect sleep. I then had recourse to my linen correspondence paper. Shaving the camphor into delicate flakes, I powdered it nicely, mixed it ther-oughly with the tobacco, and, with the aid of a bit of stick glue, before I ended my task had rolled nearly 100 long, fine cigarettes, having gained some dexterity in this accomplishment among the Spanish senori-tos of Cuba. All this time what few could gather about me looked on in superstiti wonder, and plied me with all manner of serious questions, to which I answered no word. When I had finished I went to every man, woman and child in all the hovels of Finisterre, gave each a lighted cigarette, tion, "If you do not smoke this, all of it, you will die like your brethren. Smoke it, you will dielike your brethren.

and you will be seining the sardinhas to The effect was marvelous. These poor, ignorant folk believed in me because I had already fed them. The camphor did the ing and retching never were elsewhere heard. But my prescription, gained from Pasteur's published advice a few weeks before, anni-hilated la grippe in the "land's end" of Spain; and on this night, the second of my detention in this desolate village, there were something like life and hope among the people. Good Pierre Floquet was wild with delight and pride; the weazened alcalde was stupefied by what some of his people be-lieved to be a miracle; and if Finisterre could have compassed that much, my march through Spain would have resulted in end-

KILLING THE CALF.

But I did not stop at camphor. Pierre Floquet had brought in his schooner from Concarneau four Breton calves, for the little tierra arrendada or farm he hoped to pur-chase at Miera. I bought one of these. Together we killed it, cut it up into small portions, and, having recourse again to the old fish-oil cauldron, boiled the meat, covered, and gave the broth, of the consistency of honest beef tea, to every one in the ham-let. Such a feast never had been known among them. It seemed to operate like an infusion of blood. The starved wretches were truly intoxicated with the, to them, elixir of one life-giving meal. They sang and almost danced under its influence. but how one's heart aches to realize in the presence of just one such scene, the limitless insufficiency, the wretched want and the awful disparity with such as these, when the happier conditions of you and I, and even

those who are merely spared cold and hun-ger, are considered in honest comparison!

When the next morning had come I was a free man and almost a demigod in Finis-terre. Pierre decided to set out with ms on terre. Pierre decided to set out with me on my way to Santiago, that he might engage several jacas or stout Spanish pack-ponies to remove his goods to Meira, and I was glad that our pilgrimage was to be for at least a little distance together. As we de-