The Dispatch.

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PITTSBURG, TUESDAY, APR. 15, 1890.

☞ The BUSINESS OFFICE of THE DISPATCH has been removed to Corner of Smithfield and Diamond streets.

THE SWITCHMEN'S DEMAND.

The demands of the railroad switchmen on the Pennsylvania system are rather combative and radical. An advance of 25 per cent in wages, concurrently with a reduction in the hours of labor, will probably be a large dose for the railroad officials to swallow, and they may not unjustly consider that the demand is put so high in order to allow a little leeway for compromise.

The proposition that the hours of labor should be shortened will commend itself to the public judgment. The safety of railroad travel depends, to a certain extent, on alertness and care in the switchmen's work, and there is reason to think that a lessening of hours would conduce to that desirable end. The wages that should be given for the reduced hours of work is so clearly a matter of negotiation and the relative payment of other labor, that it must be settled between the companies and the men.

Pittsburg will certainly hope that the matter may be satisfactorily settled by a fair compromise and that her prosperity need not be checked by a railroad strike.

A GHASTLY SHIPMENT.

The example of the trunk murders in this country has spread to Denmark, where a man who had killed another packed it in a cask and shipped it to this country as sample merchandise. The discovery was hastened by the confession of the murderer, when arrested for other crimes, after the ghastly invoice had been lying unclaimed in this country for a long time. It is an unanswered question how long it would have been before the contents of the cask would have been found out if it had not been for the confession, and whether the crime could have been traced without any other clew. The close approximation to success which has been attained in the cases of this kind that were discovered is calculated to arouse disturbing doubts whether there may not have been others in which the crime was effectually concealed by that means. Is it always certain that "murder will out?"

BEGINNING TO SEE IT.

The true inwardness of that famous Hocking Valley case has just struck the New York papers. It was given a new impetus by the filing of an answer on the part of Judge Burke and his associates, in which they do not deny the assertion that they converted $8,000,000 of the Hocking Valley securities to their own uses by exchanging them for their own property, worth a mere fraction of the amount, but declare that such a charge constitutes no cause of action against them under the laws either of Ohio or New York. The assertion is not a new one. That position was understood to receive the sanction of a referee a couple of years ago. But its recent repetition has impressed the New York *Herald* with the fact that corporate practices of that description do not leave a shadow of protection to the stockholder if the laws have nothing to say to it. The same line of reasoning will perhaps lead the *Herald* to the ultimate perception of the fact that the practice of pooling to sustain earnings on that class of railway capitalization will, if permitted, have the effect of giving a market value to corporate plunder.

THE PAN-AMERICAN IDEAS.

It is announced that the Pan-American Congress will show a full justification for its existence in the adoption of a universal treaty for the submission of all international disputes on the two American continents to arbitration. This would abolish war on the Western Hemisphere and show the nations of the Old World the manner in which disarmament and the reign of peace may be attained.

It is true, as stated by the New York *Press*, that this would of itself be a sufficient achievement to make the congress famous. It would be a distinct advance beyond the present stage of civilization, and would promise a liberal fulfillment of the prophecy that the nations shall learn war no more. That would be of far greater value to humanity than any spread of commercial relations, and as such would command the approval and sympathy of the entire world.

Nevertheless it is necessary to remember that the avowed purposes of the congress are commercial. Whether any equally signal extension of commercial relations is to be secured depends upon whether this nation can get out of the beaten track sufficiently to accept Secretary Blaine's radical policy of universal American reciprocity.

POSSIBILITIES OF GOLD DISCOVERIES.

The reported discovery by a surveying expedition of large deposits of gold quartz in the precipices of the Colorado canon is full of important and interesting possibilities. The exact value of the discovery is only to be determined by actual workings; but the authority on which the announcement is made is so good as to give the strongest ground for belief that an indefinite addition to our mineral wealth will be made when the deposits are fully developed.

Of course the first effect of the announcement will be to start a rush of prospectors and fortune-seekers to that remote region. The Colorado canon is the most inaccessible place left in the United States to which is undoubtedly due the fact that the discovery was not made long ago. The greatest perils and hardships confront the daring explorer who tries to penetrate its fastnesses; but no perils were ever known to stop the seekers after gold. With the statement that the treasure is there, the universal hunger for the precious metal will ensure that the search will be kept up until every vein of quartz has been tested and the exact value of the deposits known.

But there is an even greater possibility in the intimation that a marked increase will be made to the world's supply of gold. The puzzling relations of silver and gold have been complicated during the last two decades by the decrease in the production of the costlier metal. If the statements as to the wealth of the deposits in the canon of Colorado are well founded it is possible that the increase in the supply of the latter metal may nearly equalize the bullion value of our gold and silver dollars. If that were done it would put gold and silver coinage on a parity and remove the disputes of the gold and silver advocates.

It would be a novel and not altogether unpleasant solution of the silver question to have it done by an increase in the supply of gold which would bring the gold dollar down to a level with the silver coin of the fathers.

THE NEW INDUSTRY.

The authoritative announcement that the Westinghouse Company is going largely into the manufacture of electric motors for street railways, permits the expectation of an important addition to our manufacturing industries.

We can hardly share the opinion of the gentleman who is quoted in our local columns that Pittsburg will receive special benefit from the location of a factory at some other point, to be run by Pittsburg capital. But the manufacturing advantages of Pittsburg are so decided, and our facilities for shipment to all parts of the country so great, that we can cherish the expectation that this important manufacture will be carried on here.

Beside the local importance of the enterprise, it is somewhat instructive to note that within a month of the organization of a trust composed of other motor manufacturing companies, this new competitor springs into the field fully equipped and ready to begin business at an early date.

MR. CARNEGIE'S SOUND ADVICE.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has made another of his luminous addresses to his fellow countrymen. This time he aims at young men, showing them how to win fortune, and proving for their encouragement that the way to success in business is as open as ever to honesty, ability and energy. Mr. Carnegie is principally concerned in showing that the individual man has plenty of chances to advance in spite of the huge establishments, the gigantic corporations, which the concentrating tendency in the fields of manufacture, commerce and finance is producing. He confesses that the law of concentration seems to him to be gaining force, and that combination of capital is becoming more and more necessary. But he believes that the individual worker has as many opportunities to rise to partnership in these large concerns as he had in other days and under other conditions.

That the history of the past bears out Mr. Carnegie's reasoning can hardly be denied. As he shows in an astonishing collection of the leading manufacturers, merchants and bankers of the country, the poor boy who has swept out the office, or toiled in the mill before he was out of his teens, has very often landed on the highest rung in the ladder. These are cheering facts for the office boys and young mechanics of to-day.

Perhaps Mr. Carnegie's practical advice to young men as to the best way to obtain promotion, will prove most interesting to the average reader. Except as a preparation for the learned professions Mr. Carnegie does not put much stock in college education. He never did. He thinks the polytechnic schools, however, are turning out rivals of the practical apprenticed mechanic; that the receptive and unfettered attitude of the man educated in science gives him the start of the mechanic trained in the shops. On the way to earn an employer's confidence Mr. Carnegie approvingly quotes this from George Eliot: "I'll tell you how I got on. I kept my ears and eyes open, and I made my master's interest my own." It is not new advice, but it is very good; the best in fact. In a very sensible, plain-spoken way Mr. Carnegie also points out the fatal effects of drunkenness, speculation and indorsing other people's paper upon the practical young man who has his foot upon the ladder and is beginning to rise. All Mr. Carnegie says is worth listening to, and he speaks with authority upon the winning of fortune.

APPROVING BUT NOT IMPARTIAL.

It is interesting to observe that the Charleston *News and Courier* after referring to THE DISPATCH as "a dyed-in-the-wool Republican newspaper," quotes approvingly the objections in these columns to the idea of perpetuating the existing Congressional gerrymanders. The classification of THE DISPATCH which makes it "a dyed-in-the-wool Republican paper" is probably due to the *News and Courier's* conviction that anything short of swearing by Democratic principles and Democratic practices must be Republican.

But the greatest trouble with the gerrymandering question, as with all other partisan issues, is exemplified by the fact that our Southern cotemporary gives its exclusive attention to Republican gerrymanders. Having invited its readers to admire the spectacle of a Republican paper opposing Republican gerrymanders, it fails to see the appositeness of presenting in its own columns the the counterpart of a Southern Democratic paper condemning the Southern Democratic gerrymanders. Nor does it appreciate the timeliness of criticising the grotesque forms which the Democratic gerrymander of the State of Ohio has just perpetrated.

As long as papers denounce only the dishonesty or injustice perpetrated by the opposing party and blink at the equally flagrant wrongs of their political allies, there is little ground for the expectation that such things can be reformed.

THE BEST PAVEMENT.

It is calculated to provoke some reflection on the part of our property owners who are paying for new pavements, to find that in the Eastern cities the press, and we presume the people whom the press represents, are protesting against granite block as a pavement for city streets. Last Saturday's New York *Herald* editorially refers to the holes and ruts in a specimen piece of work of that sort; while Philadelphia is up in arms to call for the use of asphalt on Broad street instead of alternation sections of asphalt and blocks.

The apparently strong testimony as to the unsuitability of block stone as a city pavement, from cities where it has long been used, is corroborated by some of the pavements that have been in use in Pittsburg for several years. Yet of the large sums that are being expended in this city for new pavements the greater portion take the form of this pavement which other cities are rejecting. THE DISPATCH has frequently said that money spent in securing good pavements is well invested; but it is a *sine qua non* that the pavements must be good. If they are of a class that in a few years will be as rough as cobblestone, then the cobblestone pavement would be cheaper in the first place.

It is characteristic of Pittsburg to take up improvements about the time that other cities have got through with them. But in such important a matter as this it seems that it would be well to break over the precedents sufficiently to adopt the paving matter shown by collective experience to be the best.

BETTER RESULTS WANTED.

In reply to the rather extreme assertion of Mr. Holman, of Indiana, that the United States has, with the new vessels recently added, a sufficiently effective navy, the New York *Telegram* declares that we have but seven modern vessels in commission—the Baltimore, Chicago, Charleston, Boston, Atlanta, Yorktown and the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius. Of these it asserts: "Only two of the cruisers have attained a speed which would enable them to act as commerce destroyers, and thus our effective force is reduced to two cruisers and one coast defense vessel."

But if this is so, does it not prove the necessity of going a little slowly until we know what we are doing? If, out of six new vessels only two are able to serve the purpose for which they were built, does it not show conclusively that we are not in shape to go into wholesale vessel-building until we are sure that the vessels will be what we want?

Certainly our navy should be enlarged; but it should none the less certainly be efficient. Until we can get better results than one efficient cruiser out of three built, it will be wise to go a little slowly.

THE reference of the library ordinance to a committee yesterday postpones the decision whether Councils will accept the exact terms of Mr. Carnegie's proposition. In the meantime people will have time to consider that the point at issue is a very small one.

AN exchange declares that "a big wheat crop has never followed an open winter in thirty years." But if people keep on bulling wheat that may be the reason why this year will break the record and show that the open winter does not necessarily destroy the wheat crop unless it is followed by cold weather sharp enough to kill the winter wheat and late enough to delay sowing the spring wheat.

MR. MOODY'S declaration that the angel Gabriel could not hold the attention of an audience that had been reading the Sunday papers, reveals a remarkable and even exaggerated estimate on Mr. Moody's part, of the attractions of the Sunday paper.

IT is understood that the outcome of that important conference is that Philadelphia is to be allowed to choose its own delegates to the State convention. It is to be hoped that the Quaker City people will appreciate the magnitude of their extraordinary privilege, and exercise it so wisely that they may be permitted to enjoy it again at some time in the future.

THE idea is advanced that the scarcity of ice this year will be soothing to Mr. Murat Halstead's antagonism to ice water. Perhaps so; but we have never heard that Mr. Halstead objects to ice in mint juleps or whisky sours.

THE assertion of Huntington that the money of the Southern Pacific was "used in Stanford's behalf" promises some disclosures which would come under the late Horace Greeley's definition of "mighty interesting reading." When people of a certain class fall out honest people have a chance of getting their own again.

WITH building strikes all around the horizon, Pittsburg can congratulate herself on the good wages and liberal hours which make building operations secure from disturbance by strikes in this city.

THE report of gold in the Colorado canon is likely to revive the hardships of the Washoe, Pike's Peak and Cœur d'Alene quests after the precious metal. Let us hope that the addition to the world's stock of the precious metal will remove the hardships that will be encountered by the treasure seekers.

WHEN the water tank gets to falling clear through a theater there is no room for doubt left that its dramatic qualities are of the heavy tragic class.

APPEALS from the assessments on Mahon street, in the Thirteenth ward, promise to bring the old street improvement law to a test in the courts. It was a long time coming, and it is an interesting question whether the test cases under the new law will be equally dilatory in coming to the front.

THE only disaster that occurred yesterday in the line of convulsions of nature was the destruction of the prophecies of the doomscalers.

THE assailants of Stanley are asserting that he went to Wadelai more to get ivory than to rescue Emin or obtain geographical knowledge. But as the two latter are all that he brought away, his expedition can be judged by its results better than by the imputed intentions.

THE New York Central Labor Union is after the metropolitan police, and its gun is loaded for bear.

THE Democratic papers are bringing forward the claims of New Mexico to be admitted as a State. It is probably true, as is claimed, that New Mexico has double the population and wealth of Idaho and Wyoming; but it has not the same Republican majority.

PEOPLE OF PROMINENCE.

VICE PRESIDENT MORTON reads more newspapers than any other man in Washington.

SETH LOW, President of Columbia College, eats nothing but oatmeal for breakfast and always smokes a cigar thereafter.

THE Prince of Wales recently received a box of Key West cigars. As he smokes nothing but cigarettes he gave the cigars to one of his attendants.

EMILE ZOLA has had an offer of $250 a night for 40 lectures on "Realism" in this country. He wrote a curt answer in which he asked: "Where and what is the United States?"

PRINCE BISMARCK intends to devote the remainder of his life to making himself comfortable. He has dismissed his physician and intends hereafter to smoke as much as he pleases and to drink what he likes.

THE late M. Armand Augustin de Pontmartin, of Paris, had been for years a contributor to the *Gazette de France*, the oldest newspaper in Paris. M. de Pontmartin crossed swords in his time with Sainte-Beuve, Planche, Balzac, George Sand, and, in these latter days, M. Zola. During his life he wrote more than 1,000 newspaper articles.

THE Bashaw of Tangier, the same who jeered at our warship Enterprise, has become so corpulent that he is unable to walk abroad. He is only 5 feet 2 inches in height and must be about the same in breadth, as he weighs over 400 pounds. He has been advised by his 32 physicians to fast for a month, but he says he will see them bow-strung first.

When Mr. Carnegie Will Sail.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie will sail for Scotland on May 21, according to his present plans. Mrs. Carnegie will be domiciled at Cluny Castle while Mr. Carnegie attends to business affairs in London. One of his duties will be to assist in the arrangements for the voyage to the United States of the delegates to the International Convention of Iron and Steel Men, which is to meet in Pittsburg during the early part of next September. It is rumored that Mr. Carnegie has in contemplation another coaching expedition to traverse Scottish roads. Although no positive information is given, Mr. Carnegie intends to spend a very busy summer abroad.

Suits for Damages.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

LIMA, O., April 14.—Three important damage suits were filed here to-day. Clay Snyder against the Solar Refinery Company for $20,000, for injuries received by falling from a building; John Hughes, administrator, against the Pennsylvania Company for the killing of James Perrin, at Elida, last November; William N. Webb, against the Fayette Car Works Company for $10,000, for injuries received.

WINNING A FORTUNE.

Andrew Carnegie Discusses Young Men's Opportunities for Business Advancement—Chances for the Trained Never Better—Rich Men Who Have Risen From the Shop and Bench.

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE contributes to a recent number of the New York *Tribune* a very interesting paper, addressed mainly to the young, on "How to Win Fortune." The following extracts and summary give the substance of the article:

Labor is divided into two great armies—the agricultural and the industrial. In these diverse forces are in operation. In the former everything tends to a further distribution of land among the many; in the latter everything tends to a concentration of business in the hands of the few. The farmer who cultivates a small farm by his own labor is able to drive out of the field the ambitious capitalist who attempts to farm upon a large scale with the labor of others. In Great Britain nothing has been more significant than that the tillers of small farms have passed through the agricultural depression there far better than those who cultivated large farms. So in both countries we have proof that under the free play of equal laws land is becoming more and more divided among the masses of the people. In the whole range of social questions no fact is more important than this, and nothing gives the thoughtful student greater satisfaction. The triumph of the small proprietor over the large proprietor insures the growth and maintenance of that element in society upon which civilization can most securely depend, for there is no force in a nation so conservative of what is good, so fair, so virtuous, as a race of men who till the soil they own.

WHEN we turn to the other army of labor—the industrial—we are obliged to confess that it is swayed by the opposite law, which tends to concentrate manufacturing and business affairs generally in a few vast establishments. The fall in prices of manufactured articles has been startling. Never were the principal articles of consumption so low as they are to-day. This cheapening process is made possible only by concentration.

Turning to the question, "Has the young man now a chance?" Mr. Carnegie discusses the difficulties that he must meet. He then takes up the prizes won in the industrial world by trained mechanics. He mentions Studebaker, Pullman, Babbitt, Howe, Harper Bros., McCormack, Walter A. Wood, Roach, Cramp, Steinway, Chickering and many others, and continues: Every one of these great works was founded and managed by mechanics, men who served their apprenticeship. The list could be greatly extended, and if we were to include those which were created by men who entered life as office boys or clerks, we should embrace almost every famous manufacturing concern in the country. Edison, for instance, was a telegraph operator. Corliss, of Corliss engine; Cheney, of Cheney silk; Roebling, of wire fame; Spreckels, in sugar refining—all and many more captains of industry—were poor boys with natural aptitude, to whom a regular apprenticeship was scarcely necessary.

IN the mercantile, commercial and financial branches of business, which are all under the law which drives business affairs into large concerns, the poor clerk takes the place of the trained mechanic in the industrial world. Claflin's, Jaffray's, Sloan's, the Lords, the Taylors, the Phelpses, the Dodges, the gigantic houses of Jordan & Marsh in Boston, of Field in Chicago, Barr in St. Louis, Wanamaker in Philadelphia, Meldrum & Anderson, Buffalo; Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit; Taylor, Cleveland; Daniels & Fisher, Denver; Horne, and Campbell & Dick, Pittsburg, all these and the corresponding houses throughout the country, as far as I am able to trace their history, have the same story to tell. Wanamaker, Claflin, Jordan, Lord, Field, Barr and the others all poor boys in the store, and Phelps and Dodge both poor clerks.

In banking and finance, it is an oft-repeated story that our Stanfords, Rockefellers, Goulds, Sages, Fields, Dillons, Seligmans, Wilsons and Huntingtons came from the ranks. The millionaires who are in active control started as poor boys, and were trained in that sternest but most efficient of all schools—poverty.

A New York banker gave Mr. Carnegie a list of 36 names of Presidents and Vice Presidents of city banks who had begun as boys or clerks, and promised to send more the next day. Mr. Carnegie notes the almost total absence of the college graduate from high positions in the business world, and says that the facts seem to justify the conclusion that college education, as it exists, is fatal to success in that domain. The graduate has not the slightest chance, entering at 20, against the boy who swept the office, or who began as shipping clerk at 14. The facts prove this.

THERE has come, however, in recent years, the polytechnic and scientific school, or course of study, for boys, which is beginning to show most valuable fruit in the manufacturing branch. The trained mechanic of the past, who has, as we have seen, hitherto carried off most of the honors in our industrial works, is now to meet a rival in the scientifically educated youth, who will push him hard—very hard indeed. Three of the largest steel manufacturing concerns in the world are already under the management of three young educated men—students of those schools who left theory at school for practice in the works while yet in their teens. Walker, Illinois Steel Company, Chicago; Schwab, Edgar Thomson Works; Potter, Homestead Steel Works, Pittsburg, are types of the new product—not one of them yet 30. Most of the chiefs of departments under them are of the same class. Such young educated men have one important advantage over the apprenticed mechanic—they are open-minded and without prejudice. The scientific attitude of mind, that of the searcher after truth, renders them receptive of the new ideas. Let men, therefore, underrate the advantage of education; only it must be education adapted to the end in view and must give instruction bearing upon a man's career.

It is infinitely easier for a young practical man of ability to obtain an interest in existing firms than it has ever been. Real ability, the capacity for doing things, never was so eagerly searched for as now, and never commanded such rewards. The law which concentrates the leading industries and commercial, mercantile and financial affairs in a few great factories or firms contains within itself another law not less imperious. These vast concerns cannot be successfully conducted by salaried employes.

IN the industrial world the days of corporations seem likely to come to an end. It has been necessary for me to watch closely most of my life the operations of great establishments owned by hundreds of absent capitalists, and conducted by salaried officers. Contrasted with these I believe that the partnership conducted by men vitally interested and owning the works, will make satisfactory dividends when the corporation is embarrassed and scarcely knows upon which side the balance is to be at the end of a year's operations. In every branch of business this law is at work, and concerns are prosperous, generally speaking, just in proportion as they succeed in interesting in the profits larger and larger proportion of their ablest workers.

Co-operation in this form is fast coming in all great establishments. The manufacturing business that does not have practical manufacturing partners had better supply the omission without delay, and probably the very men required are the bright young mechanics who have distinguished themselves while working for a few dollars per day, or the youths from the polytechnic school.

THE saving workman is the valuable workman, and the wise employer regards the fact that he does save as prima facie evidence that there is something exceptionally valuable in him. The day of the absent capitalist stockholder, who takes no interest in the operation of the works beyond the receipt of his dividend, is certainly passing away. The day of the valuable active worker in the industrial world is coming. Let, therefore, no young, practical workman be discouraged. On the contrary let him be cheered. More and more it is becoming easier for the mechanic or practical man of real ability to dictate terms to his employers. Where there was one avenue of promotion there are now a dozen. Genuine ability will not down. But there are dangers that are fatal to success. Among these are drunkenness, speculation, indorsing for others and lack of concentration. Put all your eggs in one basket, and then watch that basket, is the true doctrine—the most valuable rule of all.

The Doctors Will Dine.

Last night's meeting of the Southside Medical Society was devoted to preparing for a banquet which is to be held on May 8, and which will mark the twentieth anniversary of the society.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

Mrs. H. K. Woods.

LIMA, O., April 14.—Mrs. H. E. Woods, wife of the editor of the *Daily Republican*, died at her home yesterday afternoon after a week's illness. Mrs. Woods was a very accomplished lady, who helped her husband as a writer and in matters of business. Her age was 35. The remains were taken to Warren, O., the home of her parents, for burial.

John Horne.

UNIONTOWN, April 14.—John Horne, aged about 82, died here this morning of general debility. He had been one of the Justices of the Peace here for about 15 years, and was filling that office at the time of his death.

WHEELING FOR WOMEN.

Pittsburg Ladies to do Some Bicycling This Summer—Some of the Styles in Wheels and Dress—Mrs. Berlan-Gibbs' Exquisite Costumes.

Pittsburg ladies have at last concluded to ride the "Safety" and the tricycle. They are about three seasons behind their Boston, New York and Chicago sisters, but their tardiness in adopting the fashionable mode of locomotion is not so entirely due to their conservatism as might be supposed. The absence of well-paved streets upon which to enjoy the exhilarating and health-giving exercise, has, in a large measure, been responsible for the lack of interest among the ladies. Until this season Forbes street and Highland avenue, both with considerable grade, have been the only streets upon which bicycling would be at all practicable, but with the opening up and paving of new streets, the ladies are becoming very enthusiastic over the sport, and the prospects are good for Pittsburg to redeem her reputation. A number of ladies have already begun practicing on wheels belonging to husband or brother—or some one else's brother—with the intention of purchasing, if successful in the management of them. Others have already made their purchases, and claim as their very own a handsome little "Safety" wheel. Some of the ladies who will, probably during the summer, become expert riders, are having their habits made with the Jenness Miller bifurcated skirt, which is more convenient and graceful than the round skirt.

Among those who are making preparations for the popular craze are Miss Nellie Voigt, Mrs. Trevor Myler, Miss Edith Ramsey, Mrs. Charles Hunter, Mrs. J. K. Ewing and Mrs. A. M. Irwin.

Naturally, the interest evinced by the ladies gives an impetus to that already felt by the gentlemen, and numerous new wheels have been sold during the last two weeks to gay gallants and staid sober-minded business men. Several young society men who contemplate matrimony in the month of June are displaying great forethought in purchasing wheels that can be used by either a lady or gentleman. Others who do not admit that they are soon to become benedicts are following suit in the matter of wheels. Some of the gentlemen who have recently purchased "Safety" machines—which, by the way, are considered the proper thing in wheels, at present are Mr. Van Abell, Messrs. John Freeman, Layton Whitesides, F. E. Evans, E. K. Harrison, O. H. Allerton, Byram Day, F. C. Carmack, C. R. Hunter, A. M. Irwin, Charles A. Smith, and T. H. Nevin. Mr. Harvey Harrison has purchased a tandem Safety bicycle, a two-wheeled machine, something entirely new in a tandem. It is constructed upon the same principle as the individual Safety, but to a lady of a timid nature is a trifle more significant in its name, as the gentleman rides the front saddle and does the steering. Mr. V. E. Place is the possessor of a whole family of wheels, big, little and middle-sized, as the bears were who debated upon the advisability of devouring the little girl whom they found asleep in their apartments once upon a time. He has two tandem bicycles, a tandem tricycle and a triplet Safety, the only one in this country, the gentleman having brought it himself from London, where it was taken to the steamer for him warm from the factory. Upon such a machine three persons ride with great ease, but among young people it is safe to presume the triplet Safety will never become a favorite, for "two is company but three is a crowd."

Apropos of bicyling, the Keystone Club, of the East End, has taken possession of its new apartments at the corner of Broad and Frankstown avenues, and has had constructed a spacious wheelroom in the rear of the lot. Next Monday evening it will imitiate the example of other clubs that are members of the League of American Wheelmen and have a "smoker," which in reality is quite harmless, being nothing more or less than the enjoyment of a social cigar. Since setting up a regular establishment, the club has enjoyed quite an era of prosperity. At its last meeting it acted upon numerous applications for membership, and will repeat the programme next Monday night, before the "Smoker," on the principle business before pleasure.

MARRIED IN FLORIDA.

Details of a Southern Wedding That Will Interest Pittsburgers.

A Florida letter, just received, tells of a wedding that will interest Pittsburgers, that of Miss Olive Blanche Foster and Mr. William H. Wall. Miss Foster is a daughter of Major P. A. Foster, formerly of Monongahela City, and report says, a very charming and accomplished young lady, while the groom is all that a bride could wish in the way of manly beauty and ability. Theirs was a church wedding, and with numerous attendants, flowers and delightful music, must have been very pretty. After the ceremony at the church the bridal party and guests were conveyed to the residence of the bride's parents, where a large reception was held.

The bride was attired in a lovely costume of white corded silk en traine, with front of brocade, and wore a handsome, misty veil that completely enveloped her graceful form. The bridesmaids were all charming in white china silk toilets. A number of Pennsylvania friends were in attendance, among them Colonel J. De V. Hazzard and wife, Mrs. M. R. Thorne and daughter and Mrs. J. S. Cook.

MRS. BERLAN-GIBBS' COSTUMES.

All of Them Rich and Most of Them Made by Worth or Felix.

Mrs. Berlan-Gibbs as *Helen Truman*, in "The Wife," does some very artistic dressing. Her gowns are all marvels of beauty, and of Parisian make. They are all colorless, with the exception of the gold and silver embroidery. In the entrance, Mrs. Gibbs appears in a dainty directoire gown of white satin, exquisitely hand-embroidered in silver. From the shoulder are suspended floating scarfs of mulle de soie. A large hat burdened with beautiful plumes is worn with this costume. One bridal gown is of the Marie Stuart style, with a picturesque ruff at the bodice, and covered with crystal embroideries. In the ballroom scene one of Worth's latest creations is worn, the left side of which is cut princess, and is composed of Oriental embroideries of gold, silver and pearls. The right side is of tulle, with delicate traceries of gold, made bodice waist and full skirt. An exquisite necklace of pearls is worn with this toilet.

Another ball dress owned and worn by Mrs. Berlan-Gibbs has a court train of magnificent gold brocade, and an opera cloak, both made by Felix.

AGENTS ON THE RIVER.

Local Freight Men Entertained on the Packet Keystone State.

Captain James A. Henderson, of the Pittsburg and Cincinnati Packet Line, tendered the local freight agents a ride, banquet and good time on the Keystone State last evening. When the big packet steamed out at 5 o'clock in the evening, in addition to her heavy load of freight and passengers, there was a large collection of railroad men present. An orchestra was hired for the occasion, and the plan was to go down the river, possibly as far as East Liverpool, where they would be transferred to the Andes, and return to Pittsburg this morning. There is no doubt that the boys spent an agreeable night.

One of the Coming Weddings.

The wedding of Miss Carrie Sulzbacher, daughter of the late Louis Sulzbacher, and sister of Louis Sulzbacher, the wholesale jeweler, to Mr. A. L. Solomon, a member of the Michigan Furnishing Company, on Smithfield street, will be celebrated in a private manner at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 27 Poplar street, Allegheny, April 29, Rev. Mayer officiating. A Western wedding trip will be enjoyed.

A Delightful Evening.

A most delightful evening was spent by the members of the Columbus Club and their friends at their cosy clubrooms last night. Full dress prevailed with both ladies and gentlemen, and mirth and gayety reigned. The reception was in commemoration of the anniversary of the club, and a full attendance made the evening one long to be remembered.

Social Chatter.

THE Tuesday Night Club has been practicing busily for some weeks at the comedy "My Lord in Livery." They will give it to-night in the Pittsburg Club Theater, and in the cast is Miss Clara Morgan, Miss Suydam, Miss Moorhead, Mr. W. W. Lawrence and Mr. Augustus Phillips. An operetta, "Breaking the Spell," will be given by the club later in the month.

A WEDDING that will be solemnized this morning at high mass in the Church of the Sacred Heart is that of Miss Isabella O'Brien and Mr. J. M. Wenzel. After the services at the church a wedding breakfast will be partaken of at the residence of the bride's parents on Fifth avenue.

DIVISION PASSENGER AGENT E. D. SMITH, of the Baltimore and Ohio, was given a surprise party Friday evening, in honor of his 38th birthday. The occasion was a most enjoyable one.

THE Emory M. E. Sunday School will enjoy the glee club of the Wesleyan University, of Middletown, Conn., to-night at their church in the East End.

THE Pittsburg German Club will give their final dance of the season to-night.

THE Woman's Club holds its regular meeting this afternoon.

TEARS AND LAUGHTER.

The Wife, an Idyl of Modern Times—Rough and Tumble Comedy—The Wilbur Song Birds—The Night Owls.

IT is a matter of regret to us that "The Wife" is not a new play, and that it had not its initial performance in Pittsburg last night at the Grand Opera House. To criticise a work so well done is a real pleasure. But the day has passed for a review in detail of Messrs. Belasco and De Mille's comedy. It is a deftly constructed little drama, nearly always true to nature, and didactic in the best of ways. The lesson it teaches is plain, and the manner of its exposition never tiresome. If there were less tears in it we would not complain, but probably every woman would.

"The Wife" was played last night by the New York Lyceum Company, which has come to mean that an artistic and complete performance was given. Mr. Daniel Frohman merits the thanks of all theater-goers for maintaining his traveling companies upon such a high plane of artistic excellence. There are 13 actors in the company, and for once the number is of good omen, for every actor is competent. Mrs. Berlan-Gibbs has the hardly pleasant duty of presenting the character of *The Wife*, who is unhappy from the moment she weds till—at all events, till the curtain falls finally upon her return to peace of mind. Mrs. Berlan-Gibbs is unhappy in a very becoming and natural way. She touches the chords of pathos in the part with a steady hand, and in the scene where she confesses to her husband that she has loved and loves still another man, she developed great power. If there is any complaint to be found with Mrs. Berlan-Gibbs, it is that tears abide too continuously in her voice. Before the shadow of sorrow strikes her, her voice verges upon the minor key—and she never leaves it for a second. In nature there is some gradation of grief; an occasional interlude. Mr. Boyd Putnam, as *Senator Rutherford*, allowed none of the grandeur of the character—and it is rare nobility—to be lost. He is a remarkably handsome man. Not so is Mr. Henry Herman, who plays the villain, *Mathew Culver*, but what a splendid piece of character he makes of the wily man in politics! As a picture of polite rascality Mr. Herman's *Culver* cannot be excelled. It is not often equaled. Mr. S. Miller Kent is always a graceful and sympathetic actor, and his *Robert Gray* is nicely done. Mr. Burns threw in a spice of ripe comedy, but as a simple matter of fact the impulsive, somewhat eccentric ingenue whom Miss Eliza Logan introduced to us in *Kitty Ives* rather put all the other comedians in the shade. Miss Logan almost alarms the audience with her acrobatic feats, but she is close to nature most of the time and deserves a hearty word of praise. The actors we have no space to mention deserve praise in every instance. The scenery is very fair, and some of the ladies' dresses are interestingly costly.

Bijou Theater.

"TWO Old Cronies" put in their second appearance in Pittsburg at the Bijou Theater last night, and a very large audience welcomed them with much applause and laughter.

It is a musical farce comedy on the programme, but a better name for it would be a circus without the ring or the wild animals. The fun of it is all of the wildest kind, but clean enough in its way and honest in its intentions. Frank M. Wills and John E. Henshaw as the *Cronies* keep the circus jokes hurtling through the air, and dance and sing and fall about with absolutely no thought of anything but to make every man across the footlights laugh. They succeeded last night. They were assisted greatly by Miss May Ten Broeck and a company containing a good deal of low comedy talent and some pretty girls. Miss Josie Domaine, a small package of good looks, and Miss Norma Wills, Miss Leo Sinnot, Miss Leese Peiel, Miss Adele Wallace and Fred Mendosa all work with heart and soul in the cause of laughter.

To criticise "Two Old Cronies" seriously is out of the question.

Harry Williams' Academy.

THE greatest crush for seats this season at this house, that is so used to crushes of the kind, was undoubtedly that of last evening. Bobby Manchester's "Night Owls" are a great favorite with Academy patrons, and their visits are always hailed with pleasure. The entertainment they give on their present call is varied and highly interesting. A new burlesque opens the ball, "Lord Fauntleroy's Reception," in which the elegant toilets of the ladies are displayed to good advantage. During the burlesque, Miss May Adams sings sweetly and Miss Hilda La Porte warbles well, Sam Barnard's specialties are enjoyed, and Topack and Steele, old favorites, are seen in one of their best acts. In the olio there are Frank O'Brien, funny as ever; Delhauer in his new frog act; the La Port sisters in new songs; the French Oo La dancers and Volunteer Fireman, a novel change dance; John Will and May Adams in a new sketch, and the entertainment closes with Bobby Manchester's latest burlesque, "The Sculptor's Dream; or, Living Models," in which the entire company is seen to the best advantage possible.

Harris' Theater.

FOR the third time this season the Wilbur Opera Company is filling an engagement at this popular house. The opening performance was given yesterday afternoon, the bill being "The Princess of Trebizonde." Since its last appearance here there have been few changes in the personnel of the company. Susie Kirwin of course heads it, and J. E. Conley, the tenor, and Tie Drenick and Kohnle, the comedians, are decided favorites among the features. The title role in the opening operetta was sustaided by Miss Maggie Bolton, a pretty and plump young lady, who can sing quite pleasantly. The other characters are in the hands of those who have so often pleased Pittsburg audiences. Manager Wilbur continues his policy of selecting young, bright-faced and shapely girls for his chorus, and not a few of them are able to sing and act, as well as stand around and look pretty. This is undoubtedly one of the secrets of Mr. Wilbur's success. "Bohemian Girl" will be given at both performances to-day, and "The Grand Duchess" to-morrow.

The World's Museum.

The big variety performance and the curious combination of wonders at the World's Museum drew large audiences to the popular Allegheny house yesterday. Madame Roseler, the bearded Swedish nightingale, excited much comment, and the feats of W. S. Le Varo were greatly applauded.

Dramatic Notes.

EVERYTHING has been satisfactorily arranged to have Robert Mantell to produce both his successful plays here during his engagement at the Bijou Theater next week. The "Corsican Brothers" will be played during the first half of the week, and also on Saturday night, and "Monbars" will be played on Thursday and Friday evenings and at the Saturday matinee.

KEENE will play a repertorie of the legitimate drama at the Opera House next week.

A STIR IN CHURCH CIRCLES.

A Couple Married in the Lenten Season, Excommunicated From Church.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 14.—At the 10:30 o'clock mass at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church yesterday morning, Rev. Father Smyth, the pastor, publicly announced that John Day and Mary Newnan, two of the parishioners, had been excommunicated because they were united in marriage by a Brooklyn clergyman during the Lenten season.

He added that the couple would not be entitled