The Dispatch.

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PITTSBURG, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26, 1890.

THE TORY PROMISES.

The Queen's speech, at the opening of Parliament, outlines an Irish policy which indicates that Salisbury is tentatively contemplating the possibility of repeating the famous acts of Peel and Disraeli in stealing the Liberals' policy.

The Queen's speech foreshadows a measure "for augmenting the number of owners engaged in the actual cultivation of land;" for "facilitating the transaction in Scotland and Ireland of the more important stages of private legislation affecting those countries," and for "the enactment of the reform system of county government in Ireland analogous to that put in operation in Great Britain." These expressions give a very wide latitude as to the actual measures which may be introduced; but they certainly look in the direction of a reformed land system and the establishment of local self-government. They do not reach the full measure of home rule; but they make an approach to it, which, the Tory ministry evidently hopes, may prove a sop to the popular opinion so strongly setting in that direction.

There are two vital obstacles to the practical success of this policy. The first is that Salisbury is neither Peel nor Disraeli. He may be a more conscientious and consistent man; but he is destitute of that brilliant versatility which enables a statesman to throw overboard his convictions and swallow his record in order to steal his opponent's thunder. The second is that half measures never succeed. When Peel repealed the corn laws and Disraeli brought in the reform bill, both took the entire dose. The present premier is trying to get off with a partial application of the Liberal policy. That is no doubt all that he can get his supporters to swallow; but it will not serve his purpose by being accepted as a substitute for home rule.

Finally the difference between the promises of the Salisbury government and its performance in the shape of measures actually passed is already a characteristic of the present Tory ministry. The promises throw a sop to the popular demand; but they will not be taken as worth discussing at length, until they take the form of actual legislation.

CONSUMPTION IN PITTSBURG.

During the last ten years there has been a marked decrease in the number of deaths from consumption in Pittsburg. The statistics which will be found in our local columns to-day make this clear, but the cause of the decrease is not equally plain. It is somewhat significant that this decline has been coincident with the general introduction and use of natural gas. Doctors have remarked heretofore on this coincidence, and some have declared their belief in the favorable influence of natural gas as a heating agency upon the human system. Other medical authorities have taken the opposite view, and it must be confessed that no perfectly convincing or conclusive arguments have been made by either party. The fact remains, and it is an agreeable one, that consumption does not claim as many victims in Pittsburg as it used to do. It is also true that the percentage of deaths from this cause in the total deaths in Pittsburg is less by more than one-third than that of Philadelphia. At the same time consumption is not so rare a disease in this city as to make Dr. Koch's experiments with inoculation other than deeply interesting.

THE REAL RULERS.

It is instructive to find in an editorial comment on Mr. Depew's speech at the New York Chamber of Commerce banquet, the statement: "According to Mr. Depew the kings of finance are the real rulers of the world." This idea was brought out in connection with the assertion that the recent monetary troubles were overcome and the panic averted "without the aid of cabinets or secretaries." In this fact Mr. Depew found the best guarantee of the brotherhood of nations and the promotion of universal peace.

There is much truth and force in this view; but unfortunately the event from which Mr. Depew drew his roseate figure of speech, inevitably presents the kings of finance in entirely another view. We have heard a good deal lately of "Napoleon's of Finance;" and it is pertinent in connection with that and Mr. Depew's comparison to remember that the Napoleon who provoked the laughter of Europe by a fiasco in the attempt to seize the absolute power in France, afterward gained his coveted throne by a historical *coup d'etat* in which force and chicanery were equally prominent. We have enjoyed the joke of laughing at our Napoleons of the stock market who came to grief even more hopelessly than the nephew of his uncle did at Strasburg or Boulogne; and we can now complete the parallel by contemplating with sobered thoughts the success of more wily Napoleons to whose rulership Mr. Depew attests, and who have gained an overpowering prominence by a career of alternate deception and defiance of law which indicates their full right to the Napoleonic title.

It is certainly a matter for solid reflection when we find the leaders of finance who share the rulership of the world, and who have gained that power by the thinly disguised robberies of stock manipulation and the persistent illegality of favoritism in railway rates, pursuing the Napoleonic policy by attacking fresh corporate realms, bringing them to the verge of ruin and then annexing them to their financial empire. With such a demonstration of financial rulership on the part of Messrs. Gould and Rockafeller, as the monetary events to which Mr. Depew referred, his assertion that they are the real rulers, becomes charged with weighty reflections; and the common people may well ponder the statement that such rulership is altogether too much on the Napoleonic order to leave our democracy an existence in anything they form.

Critics of corporate abuses have been charged with demagogic appeals to prejudice in asserting that we are under the rule of the money kings; but Mr. Depew's assertion in connection with the rise of the Gould-Rockafeller financial empire, is an unwitting statement to the same effect, that lends a new force to the inquiry whether the creation of such corporate monarchies can be permitted with any respect for the preservation of Republican institutions.

THE HUNGARIAN EXAMPLE.

The Hungarian zone system of railway fares is attracting considerable attention in this country as a novel system of regulating charges. According to the statements which have been published, it applies only to passenger traffic, and operates as follows: From a given central point, the area within the first fifteen miles constitutes the first zone, and each succeeding zone has width of about ten miles. Tickets are sold good from the central point to each zone and from one zone to another, and can be used to any station within the terminal zone. The rates reported for third class passage are surprisingly low for the short distances, and increase by such slight additions that the salient feature of the system is really the cheapness of passenger rates.

It is claimed that the zone system permits a diminution of the number of tickets which a central railway office must keep on hand from an average of about 700 to 92, and that under the system the tickets are placed on sale like postage stamps. These two features make a large decrease in the expenses of ticket agencies, and thus make up in part for the lowering of rates, which is exemplified by the statement that the rate under this system for a distance like that from New York to Chicago would be only $2 92. The effect of this reduction which, it should be said, is on the Government railways of Hungary, has been to increase travel so enormously that the receipts of the railways are 18 per cent larger than under the old system.

So far as the division of railway distances into zones is concerned, it is evidently based on the same principle as that applied in the establishment of the forty-mile radius on the coal traffic of this vicinity. The advantages and disadvantages of that form of the principle was fully discussed about a year ago. There is an apparent hardship in charging a shipper who ships freight 110 miles as much as the one who ships it 190. The application of the system as it is amplified in Germany, would in both freight and passenger traffic meet the complication that our railroads make rates for distances running up into the thousands of miles, while the Hungarian system only covers a territory about half as large as that over which the Pennsylvania Railroad's system extends. If the railroads of the United States should undertake to apply the zone system in either ten, twenty or thirty mile zones all over the country, it would come nearer to establishing a progressive distance tariff than anything which has yet been proposed.

The really salient feature of the Hungarian system is its demonstration of the increase of business that can be secured by a radical reduction of rates. The same lesson has been taught in this country by such steps as the reduction of fares by cable roads and the increase of travel when rate wars cut passenger fares in two. The same principle has operated in the freight business, for, without resorting to the form of the zone system, except in such scattered instances as the radical rate already referred to, the railways of this country have reduced freight charges to a lower level than in Europe, and have found an immense advantage in doing so. For some reason, perhaps because the American sovereign, when he travels, cares more to do it in princely style than to make his money take him as far as he can, there has not been a proportionate lowering of passenger rates. THE DISPATCH has heretofore expressed its conviction that if passenger charges were brought down in a degree corresponding to freight charges the railroads would find the increase of travel more than adequate compensation for the reduction; and the Hungarian example is a corroboration of that claim.

In view of the fact that certain gentlemen seem to think that the division of railway distances into zones contains the especial charm which makes such a reduction possible, it is worth while to point out that the zone feature is merely a form, and not necessarily the form best suited to the long distances of our railway system. The reduction of office expenses effected by the Hungarian system could be more radically attained by making a universal mileage ticket at such a rate as would attract the traveling public, while for those who wish to take a stated short journey daily, our commutation system duly liberalized can reach the same end. The vital lesson which we can learn from Hungary is that a radical and general reduction of passenger charges, accompanied by a universal pruning of costly agencies resulted in increased earnings. That is an example which the railroads can follow, and will follow, when competition makes them.

FREE TRADE INCONSISTENCY.

The questions arising out of the election having somewhat pallied on its taste, the Chicago *Herald*, which is of the most ultra free trade stamp, returns to its oft refuted attack on the sugar schedule of the McKinley bill. This is a sore spot to the free trade journals, apparently because it took off the protection from a small knot of Democratic producers in Louisiana. The *Herald* keeps up the old attack by making two assertions in extenso which can be condensed into the following form: First, the duty of a half cent per pound on refined sugar is unnecessary, or, as the *Herald* puts it, is "a clean gift to the sugar refiners," and second, that the duty on raw sugar was a revenue duty because five-sixths of it went to the Government. "This," declares the *Herald*, "has been thrown away and in its stead is a protective duty of half a cent."

There is a foundation of truth in these assertions which is so mixed up with erroneous assertions as to lead to an altogether false conclusion. It is correct that five-sixths of the tax on raw sugars went into the Treasury; but it is not correct that by the repeal of this duty the money is "thrown away." By so asserting, the *Herald* impeaches the public document which inaugurated the tariff fight. It was President Cleveland who commenced the struggle, by asserting that it was wrong to keep up duties which yielded a revenue in excess of the needs of the Government. This principle was conceded, the only question being as to the method by which revenue was to be reduced. It has been reserved for the Democratic press to deny the sincerity of that argument by claiming that in the work of reducing the revenue it is wrong to repeal a duty which yields revenue to the Government. The tax will not be thrown away, but will, as is right, be left in the people's pocket. It is a fair example of the relief of the people from unnecessary taxation that the total duty on the people's sugar by the late tariff was 3½c per pound; by the Mills bill 2.8c; all of which was removed by the McKinley bill except a half cent per pound.

THE DISPATCH during the consideration of the McKinley bill freely expressed its belief that the duty of half a cent on refined sugars was more than necessary for the protection of refiners. But the Democratic misrepresentation on this point is illustrated by the assertion of the *Herald* that it is enacted in the stead of the revenue duty on raw sugars. The new duty does not take the place of the old duty on raw sugars but it takes the place of the difference between the duties which the refiners formerly had to pay on their raw sugars and the duties on refined sugars by which they were protected. A complete test of the Democratic sincerity in attacking this duty is to be found in the comparison of the protection which it affords with that given by the margin between the duties on raw and refined sugars, both in the old tariff and in the Mills bill. By such a comparison we find that the protective margin in the old tariff on refined sugar was from 1 to 1.7 cents; in the Mills bill from 6-10 to 1.2 cents, and by the new tariff ½ cent per pound.

The sugar schedule of the McKinley bill was not all that THE DISPATCH advocated; but both in the way of removing unnecessary taxation and of lessening undeserved protection it is a great improvement on the present tariff and on the Democratic policy as exemplified in the Mills bill. By attacking a measure with such characteristics, the free trade press give the lie to their own professions of desiring to take the taxes off from articles of universal consumption.

GIVE KOCH TIME.

Dr. Damm's attack upon the Koch theory of tuberculosis and its cure will be of especial interest to doctors, but is slightly beyond the average layman. It will strike everyone, however, that the methods of Dr. Koch have not been tested sufficiently to be criticised in the positive style adopted by Dr. Damm. If Dr. Koch's discovery is not yet proven an immense blessing to man it is not fair to call it a fashionable craze.

GLADSTONE ON PARNELL.

Gladstone has declared himself against Parnell's retention of the leadership of the Irish Home Rule party. In positive though temperate terms Gladstone states his opinion that it were best for the cause he has served so splendidly that Parnell should retire. This decision has reached the public, for whom of course it was intended, by way of a letter written by Gladstone to his colleague in the House of Commons, John Morley. It is evident that Gladstone hoped to have been saved from doing what he regards as a painful duty by the voluntary retirement of Parnell, and the prevailing tone of the letter is eloquent of Gladstone's regret that circumstances should have compelled him to speak. The importance of Gladstone's action cannot be denied, and the far-reaching results will be watched most anxiously in this country as well as in Great Britain. The fate of the alliance between the Irish Nationalists and English Liberals is hanging in the balance.

TO KEEP GAS BILLS DOWN.

The advance foreshadowed in the price of natural gas may be discounted largely by the general adoption of gas-saving appliances by the consumers. Some sensible advice on this subject is offered by the gas companies' officials in our columns to-day; advice that may well be taken whatever the motives of the advisers, or however the necessity for raising the price of gas may be questioned.

CHICAGO'S GRAND SQUABBLE.

The display of pettiness, bad temper and jealousy in connection with the Chicago World's Fair continues. Secretary Blaine had the temerity to endeavor to help along the Fair in relation to South American exhibits, but he has been forced by the managers of the Exposition to abandon his plans. Big salaries, big heads and big rows seem to be the salient features of the Fair's management so far. A little common sense, courtesy and genuine co-operation would be a pleasant change in Chicago's councils.

THE name of Chauncey F. Black is brought forward by the Wilkesbarre Sunday *Leader*, as the proper one to select for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator. The ex-Lieutenant Governor's gallant advocacy of Democratic principles, his active and disinterested work in the last campaign, and his especial championship of pure ballot reform, fully qualify him for this complimentary nomination, if he is not tired of accepting nominations which result in rather barren honors. Certainly Mr. Black's creditable position as an earnest and constant supporter of pure Democracy entitles him to whatever recognition the party has in its power to bestow.

THE publication of the fact that the Indian Messiah is a good Indian gives proverbial authority for believing that he is a dead Indian; but the facts do not seem to be that way. Good or bad, dead or alive, the ghost dances go on with the usual savage persistence.

THERE is a depth of unconscious satire in the argument of Roger M. Sherman before the United States Supreme Court on last Friday that threatens to escape notice. In support of his claim that an electrical execution is a cruel and unusual punishment, Mr. Sherman cited the case of a lineman in New York who was subjected to a shock of 2,000 volts in front of the Park Theater, but did not die instantly. The assertion by a corporation lawyer that his clients, the electric light companies, are subjecting their employes to cruel and unusual and fatal punishment, is a rather surprising instance of things that were better left unsaid.

THE statement that it was at the application of Lord Wolseley that Stanley made Bartlelot his lieutenant foreshadows the infliction of an article from that noble strategist declaring Bartlelot to be the one really great explorer of the present age.

IT is painful to find our esteemed cotemporary, the Philadelphia *Record*, while indulging in some mathematical statements on the vote in the second Tennessee district, committing itself to the assertion that "while the Democratic vote declined 50 per cent, the decline in the Republican vote was upward of 100 per cent." According to this the Republican vote was less than nothing; yet it seems to be the paradoxical fact that the Republican candidate was elected.

THE reappearance at this especial juncture of the old story of the boys who want to fight Indians is not so much a proof of pugnacity on the part of the boys as of sterility of invention on the part of the reporter.

THE statement that Chicago will raise $5,000,000 for the World's Fair by the sale of city bonds, "as soon as $3,000,000 has been guaranteed by private subscription, which will not be long," is calculated to provoke an earnest inquiry as to what has become of that $8,000,000 guarantee fund, on the alleged strength of which the Fair was located at Chicago. Was the $8,000,000 entirely wind?

THE market master, who declined to give two burly Britons fighting room in the Southside market house yesterday, of course did his duty. But what a lot of fun he missed!

SOME papers are expressing the opinion that it does not make any difference whether the National Guard is paraded at Governor Pattison's inauguration or not. Nevertheless we have the assurance of the Republican State Chairman that for a Governor to neglect any method of making a big parade at his inauguration is "demagoguery."

SO IT seems that President Cleveland has at last arrived at that stage of his career where the public man discovers that he has written one too many letters.

THE political organs of Philadelphia are raising an agitation for "a new Philadelphia." Perhaps one of the most direct methods to establish the desired end would be to clean out the gang of politicians that stuffed ballot boxes to order in the old Philadelphia; but the organs do not appear to include that reform in their programme.

THE warm weather of Monday and Tuesday brought down the price of turkeys. The gentle birds themselves will go down to-morrow.

CHANDLER'S plan of calling the old Legislature of New Hampshire together to prevent the Democrats coming into power, by virtue of the election of a new Legislature, is a version of the Republican policy of legislating party control that will return to plague the inventors.

PERSONAL MENTION.

JULES VERNE is the author of 24 novels.

WARD, the sculptor, whose statue of Greeley was lately unveiled in New York, has on hand statues of Beecher, Conkling and Sheridan.

GOVERNOR-ELECT RUSSELL, of Massachusetts, has appointed Colonel Charles H. Taylor, publisher of the Boston *Globe*, as his chief of staff.

CAPTAIN DUNWOODY, of the Signal Service, is being talked off as a possible Superintendent of the National Weather Bureau under a civil regime.

CARDINAL GIBBONS has sent a communication to the Catholic clergy directing that special services be held in the churches on Thanksgiving day.

MRS. ISABEL POLAND RANKIN, daughter of the late Luke P. Poland, has given to the town of Morristown, Vt., $1,000 toward a library which is being established there.

THE wife of Frederick Douglass delivered an address on Hayti before a colored high school in Washington last week, her talk being illustrated by magic-lantern views.

WHILE the ex-Emperor of Brazil, Dom Pedro, was attending the scientific lectures and meetings at Paris, the furniture in his former palace of Bon Vista was being sold at auction.

DANIEL SCALES, the colored millionaire of San Francisco, and perhaps the wealthiest member of his race in the United States, was formerly a steward on a Mississippi River steamboat.

EUGENE FIELD has arrived back from Europe, and among the curios he has with him is an axe with which Mr. Gladstone felled many trees at Hawarden, its genuineness attested by a note from the G. O. M.

ALFRED RUSSELL, of Detroit, one of the ablest lawyers in Michigan, is among those recently thought of in connection with the vacancy on the United States Supreme Court bench. He is said to have the support of Secretary Proctor and a large number of prominent men, and when in Washington last week called at the White House in company with Secretary Blaine.

COUNT ALEXANDER SZECHENYI, who was given up as lost, is soon expected at Vienna, Austria. The rumor was recently circulated that he had been assassinated at Honolulu. The Count has brought back from his distant voyages more than 1,000 photographic views from countries from which had not been visited by Europeans since the times of Cook and Vancouver.

SECRETARY STONE'S REPORT.

An Interesting Variety of Subjects Treated of in the Document.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, November 25.—The annual report of Secretary of the Commonwealth Stone, says: "The receipt, examination, computation and compilation of election returns involve a vast amount of labor and consume much time. This labor is much greater than it need be, growing out of the fact that the blanks used in the different counties are not uniform and there is a surprising lack of care and correctness in preparing and making out the returns sent to this department. To illustrate, at the last general election the returns of all the counties in the State but seven were found incorrect in some particulars and had to be returned for correction. To insure uniformity and to avoid so far as possible these errors, I suggest that authority should be conferred upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth to prepare uniform blanks for election returns of all State elections and of all judicial and county officers required to be commissioned and that these blanks be furnished to the several counties."

The number of commissions of all kinds issued since December 18, 1888, was 4,314. Of this number 2,054 were to justices of the peace; 903 to notaries public and 48 to commissioners of deeds. There will be issued during the next month 441 commissions to the judges and county officers elected at the general election held November 4, 1890.

The number of death warrants issued was 13, respites 29, death sentence commuted 7, pardons issued 49. From the Eastern Penitentiary 1,011 persons were discharged on orders for deduction from the sentences of prisoners on account of good behavior; 490 from the Western Penitentiary and 488 from county prisons.

The character of railroad business transacted, follows: Railroad charters granted 84, railroad charters amended 2, street railway charters granted 158, street railway charters issued on acceptance of the act of 1889, 85.

HEARD IN COURT.

A Slate Company That Claims Exemption From State Taxation.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, November 25.—The case against the East Bangor Consolidated Slate Company, doing business in Northampton county, was argued in the Dauphin county court to-day. The company contended that it was a manufacturing corporation, and as such, exempt from taxation; its business being to manufacture and marbleize slate, which it digs from its own mine. The Attorney General insisted that that portion of its capital invested in its mine did not come under the manufacturing exemption. No decision was reached.

A case of quo warranto against Alexander N. Hartt, of Johnstown, was argued. On behalf of the Commonwealth, it was argued that Hartt does not live in the ward in which he is acting as magistrate, and that, therefore, he could not legally act. On behalf of Hartt, it was contended that his house had been washed away by the Johnstown flood and he had contemplated moving into another one in the proper ward, which he proposed to rent as soon as its erection was completed. His attorney thought that the law ought to consider the necessities as well as the law and equity of the case. The Court reserved its decision.

"GHOST DANCE" DESCRIBED.

A Woman Missionary Writes of the Orgies of the Indians.

BOSTON, November 25.—A letter has been received by the American Missionary Association from Miss M. C. Collins, whose regular station is on Grand River, Dakota. She wrote November 15 of the present Indian excitement: "I have been up to Sitting Bull's and the dance is in full blast. It is a most terrible thing—the old sun dance with a new name. They dance facing the sun as long as possible and fall down, moan, groan, whoop and foam at the mouth like mad dogs. They do not yet cut the bodies, but that will soon come. The men dress in war dress and paint and feathers, and the women also take part and paint and wear feathers, which is a new feature."

Miss Collins states that Sitting Bull has told the Indians to pay no attention to the orders of the agent or of the President; that he would bewitch the ammunition of soldiers so the guns won't kill. He is thoroughly bad.

SNAP SHOTS IN SEASON.

A WOMAN can have two strings to her bow, but she shouldn't have two beaux.

WE like to laugh, don't we? It's not hard to make us laugh, either. If you don't believe this just drop into some of the places of amusement where jests and antics take the place of set speech and mind absorbing plot—where the comic side instead of the serious side of life is turned to the audience. Such places are crowded with men of all ages, of all conditions, of all fancies. The beardless youth touches elbows with the graybeard, the plowboy jostles the city dude, the sober-faced man rubs against the fellow of the laughing eyes. A great place to test the good nature and study the human race, to be sure. And there they sit in silence, all eyes focused on the footlights, awaiting the ticklers. First an awkward movement spreads a smile over the fixed faces, then a ludicrous situation draws forth a ripple, next an aged joke brings a merry laugh, finally a sharp point is lost in a roar. And then the fun grows fast and furious. Laughs after the opening outburst are not hard to secure. The melancholy looking fellows are red-faced and misty-eyed; the good-natured faces are mirth-wrinkled; the small boy is shrieking, the old fogy is roaring. It's in the air. No harsh words, sour looks, angry glances there—all lost in the laugh which links the soul to the sunshine. The mirth-makers, too, join in the merriment, and good nature reigns supreme. It's a cheerful sight, isn't it? You came tired, you go away rested. The smile has chased off the sorrow, the laugh has lightened the load. Out into the night you carry the memory of the mirth, and the knowledge that the world would sooner smile than weep. You have seen how easy it is to distil mirth and bottle wrath. You have learned that smiles breed smiles, that jest spreads joy, that it is easier to tickle than to torment. Go and join the laughers some time, and see how it is yourself.

DON'T chase a lie, but pursue the liar with all your energy.

IF you ride a hobby it is only a question of time until you are thrown.

EXPERT gamblers have winning ways.

FOOLS become famous if they only manage to amuse the world.

PORTER will watch with interest the count of the ayes and nays in Congress on the motion to investigate the census.

THE football fields are full of half backs, quarter backs, full backs, broken backs, bruised shins and split scalps.

A GREAT deal of whalebone necessarily goes to waist.

A DREAM—THE WAKING.

I stood beside the ocean in a tropic land,
Above blue sky, which met a bluer sea,
Whose frothy waves dashed 'gainst a coral strand,
Whose soft mists settled o'er a flow'ry lea.
On white-pathed hills the oleanders grew;
O'er lily fields bright-feathered songsters flew.

No thing of Commerce rode upon the waves
To bring the dreamer back to thoughts of life;
The only sounds came from deep coral caves
Whose walls were crumbling 'neath the wat'ry strife.
No rushing feet, no babbling tongues, no cries—
A noiseless world—a dream of Paradise.

Here could no sorrow come, no worldly woe—
A lifeless Life, with Nature for a bride;
The only tumult when the winds would blow,
The only shadows when the sun would hide.
No tears, no torments for the heart or soul;
A flow'ry pathway to the heavenly goal.

Thus did the fancy lead the mind astray
And paint the picture of a hollow life,
Made up of endless bliss and nightless day,
Whose joy at last would lead to bitter strife.
A dream of earthly ease in region blest,
Which, if fulfilled, would bring a restless rest.

Far out upon the waves, where sky met sea,
A ship was rising, headed for the shore;
A sweeter vision brought that sail to me
Than that which held me captive just before.
Ah, Fancy's child, 'twere foolish to believe
Earth holds a Paradise without an Eve.

THERE'S enough water in the floating debts of some corporations, but they sink for all that.

THE newspapers in the University towns are devoting columns to football matches and paragraphs to the work of the colleges. Brawn instead of brain is being crowned with laurel.

HARRISON should follow Victoria's example, and make his message meaty.

SPEECH is silver, and Congress is full of silver men.

JAY GOULD will eat a railroad for his Thanksgiving dinner. Perhaps he'll choke on a spike some day.

IF cities could sue for libel, Pittsburg would have a clear case against the Philadelphia *Record*. It has been imposed on by some natural gas liar at space rates.

CUTTING remarks wound the feelings and sever friendships.

YOU cannot convert an idolator by breaking his idols. He must perform that work himself.

WALL STREET is doubtless so named because so many firms there go to the wall.

IT is a good sign to see morality entering politics.

THE wholesale arrests of the wholesale liquor dealers who have been violating the law will doubtless have a wholesome effect.

RECEIVERS will be more numerous this Thanksgiving than last, thanks to the wildcat speculators.

BUSINESS men who form a partnership with the Sheriff have not been strictly attending to business.

JUST a little sugar, just a little rye;
Just a little lemon, just a little "fly;"
Just a little headache, just a little "plain,"
And in a few hours the old man's drunk again.

THE spark of love makes the eyes flash.

THE women who paint cannot draw well. This may seem strange, but it is true.

SPECIALISTS are offering articles on "How to Play Football." Better tell the players how to set broken limbs and dress scalp wounds.

THE Indian Messiah has been found, and the settlers are crying, "Crucify him!"

THE women are artistically putting the finishing touches on the World's Fair muddle.

THE social sponge absorbs, but will not give up anything when squeezed.

CULTIVATE the art of listening, but don't strain the hearing to catch whispers or place the ears to keyholes to secure secrets.

INDIANS are scaring the settlers in the West and speculators are scaring settlers in the East.

IMAGINATION and cigarettes have killed a Jersey boy. It seems strange that any person who smokes cigarettes could have any imagination.

MONEY is tight, but if the financiers keep sober no harm will be done.

MAKE room for the school children. Don't overcrowd their minds or their bodies.

THE Indians are ungrateful. They want to lick the hands that feed them.

WILLIE WINKLE.

Deer Will Roam in Highland Park.

Marvin Scaife has donated the Highland Park a herd of deer that cost him $1,000.

SOCIAL PLEASURES.

Details of the Brown-Boyle Wedding—Mrs. Mellon's Reception in Honor of Mrs. William Larimer Jones—Several Other Weddings and Receptions—Society's Doings.

The handsome stone residence of Mr. J. D. Boyle, on Ellsworth avenue, was crashed and decorated last evening for the second wedding to take place within its walls this month. The bride this time was Miss Margaret Boyle, a noted beauty, and the groom was Mr. Harry Brown, the wealthy coal merchant, of the firm of H. H. Brown's Sons.

The wedding was a brilliant affair, and just as elaborate and elegant in detail, though not nearly so large, as the one which united the bride's sister, Miss Laura Adelaide, to Mr. Edward H. Brainerd, the first of the month. At 8 o'clock the bridal procession was announced by the strains of the wedding march, and filed down the staircase that had been transformed into a floral pathway, into the drawing room. The bride and groom entered together, preceded by the maid of honor, Miss Hetty Boyle, and Messrs. Augustus P. Burgwin and Robert H. Boyle, who officiated as ushers.

Two clergymen, both eminent Presbyterian divines, were deemed necessary to tie the nuptial knot, Rev. Mr. Holmes, of the Shadyside Presbyterian Church, assuming the main portion of the ceremonious duties, assisted by Rev. Dr. Kumler, of the East Liberty Church. The bridal picture was one especially suited to the beautiful, regal bride who donned it. Elegant brocaded satin formed the groundwork for an exquisite front draping of costly duchess lace, and extended into a full train. The bodice was cut V front and back, and finished with frills of duchess. Over all a long veil of marvelous delicacy of texture fell in graceful folds, and, with an immense bouquet of bride roses, white gloves and diamond ornaments, completed the toilet. In buttercup yellow the maid of honor appeared, her girlish gown being fashioned of soft silk, in modish design. Roses of the same hue composed her bouquet.

Chrysanthemums were the flowers used in the decorations, and the various apartments were in decided and distinctive colors. Against a tropical background magnificent pink blossoms outlined their beauty in the drawing room; in the library yellow was the prevailing color, and the reception hall was warmly tinted with the brilliant red flowers. In the dining room bronze and pink were combined very effectively, the centerpiece upon the main table being a masterpiece arranged of the most perfect pink blossoms that towered from amid a wealth of ferns placed in an exquisite bowl of Doulton. The delicacies, served by Kuhn, were in perfect keeping with the floral embellishments.

A late train took Mr. and Mrs. Brown away for the honeymoon. On their return they will occupy the magnificent new residence on Forbes street, built by the groom. The presents were exceedingly elegant, the bride's father's being a full dinner service of solid silver, and will be very appropriate in the splendid home which they will grace.

A BRILLIANT RECEPTION

Tendered Yesterday Afternoon by Mrs. James Mellon to Mrs. W. L. Jones.

The reception yesterday afternoon given by Mrs. James R. Mellon, at her lovely home on Negley avenue, in honor of Mrs. William Larimer Jones, was in every way a delightful affair, and one worthy of introducing the pretty little bride, in her new role, to the social set of the city. As Miss Daisy Dilworth, Mrs. Jones was noted for her wonderful attractiveness, and, according to friends who met the little lady yesterday for the first time since her brilliant marriage, her charms are greatly increased by the pretty matronly airs that are so becoming to her. Mrs. Jones wore her white bridal attire, which contrasted effectively with the more somber-hued but none the less rich costume of the hostess.

The residence and lawn were rendered exceedingly festive by a profusion of rhododendrons and their foliage, which is a decided favorite of Mrs. Mellon, who is quite a botanist, further carried out her botanistic ideas by having the menu printed upon dainty orchid leaves, the petals and stem combining to form an easel. Kuhn served the supper.

SYMPATHY FOR AN INVALID

Leads to a Testimonial Benefit to be Given This Evening.

The testimonial benefit to be given Miss E. M. Simpson, in the High School chapel, this evening will be a thoroughly enjoyable event. The programme consists of musical and elocutionary numbers, to be rendered by prominent talent. Those who will appear are Mr. Sam Brown, Miss Letta Stewart, Miss Irene Sample, Mr. C. C. Rinehart, Mr. W. S. Weeden, Mr. C. E. Stewart and Miss Edith Harris. The management is in the hands of a committee, including Superintendent George Lockey, Principal C. B. Wood, Profs. Rohrbacker, Carhart and Ogden.

The serious protracted illness of Miss Simpson, a veteran teacher in the public schools, has aroused the sympathy not only of all her former pupils, but of a great many outsiders as well, and a full house is anticipated.

As Enjoyable as Usual.

One of the always enjoyable entertainments under the auspices of the King's Sons and Daughters of St. Peter's Church, was given last evening in the Sunday schoolroom of that sanctuary. The opening address was delivered by Mr. C. C. Dickey, and the others who appeared upon the programme in various numbers were the Misses Gelty, Miss H. Grimes, Miss Bessie L. Dickey, Miss Camille Will, and Messrs. J. A. Hibbard and J. F. Hetzel. Refreshments of a delicious order were served at the conclusion.

Social Chatter.

MR. AND MRS. WILL MCCULLOUGH GRAFTON, of Sewickley, gave an elegant reception last evening at the Park Place Hotel. Miss Chew, Mrs. Grafton's daughter, assisted in receiving, and Sewickley circles were reinforced among the guests quite largely from Pittsburg and Allegheny.

MRS. THOMAS JAMISON deviated from the usual rule and invited gentlemen as well as ladies to her 4 o'clock tea yesterday afternoon. As a consequence brighter faces, more bewitching toilets and more interesting conversation than is usually the case characterized the event.

THE First Primitive Methodist Church will give a grand tea party Thanksgiving day and the Friday following. The evening, after the services of tea, will be devoted to literary and musical programmes.

REV. AND MRS. S. H. MCCORKLE were tendered a pleasant reception last evening at the First Congregational Church, of Allegheny, of which Rev. Mr. McCorkle is the recently secured pastor.

MR. AND MRS. E. INGRAM, of Chartiers street, celebrated their china wedding last evening, and as a result glory in china closets filled with much that is rare and desirable in that line.

THE marriage of Miss Marian Russel, daughter of Colonel Young, of Taylor avenue, to Mr. James O'Neil, will be celebrated at 5:30 this evening, at the residence on Taylor avenue.

THE Smithfield Street M. E. Church will give a Thanksgiving concert Thursday evening. The programme includes some very fine musical selections, elocution and humor.

REV. DE WILT M. BENHAM will deliver his lecture on the "Passion Play at Oberammergau" to-morrow evening at the rooms of the East Liberty branch of the Y. M. C. A.

AT the Linden Club hall last evening Henry L. Ringwalt's choir of 25 voices, assisted by the Point Breeze Orchestra and several popular soloists, gave an enjoyable concert.

MISS LENA M. AULL and Mr. William M. Meyers were married yesterday morning in the St. Peter's and St. Paul's Church, on Larimer avenue, by Rev. Father Suehr.

THE ladies of the Home and Foreign Missionary Society, of Trinity Lutheran Church, will hold their annual supper Thanksgiving Eve; hours from 5 to 7.

THE marriage of Miss Kate Ratican and Mr. Harry Evans was solemnized last evening at the residence of the bride's parents in Allegheny.

THE ladies of the Denny Church, Ligonier and Thirty-fourth streets, will give a Thanksgiving Eve coffee, doughnut and ice cream social.

REV. T. J. LEAK, D. D., will lecture on Friday evening at the Walton M. E. Church. Subject, "Through Palestine on Horseback."

THE Sons of St. George, English Standard Lodge 31, will celebrate their anniversary December 13, at the Lawrence Turner Hall.

ON December 16 the Sovereigns of Industry, Columbia Council 49, will give an entertainment in Turner Hall, on Butler street.

MRS. S. L. FLEISHMAN, of Locust street, entertained with progressive euchre last evening a gay company of friends.

A THANKSGIVING Eve concert will be given in the German M. E. Church, Ohio street and Union avenue.

MRS. J. H. RICKETSON, of Ridge avenue, has issued cards for an evening reception, December 4.

IMPORTANT CONCERT.

The Beethoven Quartet Club at Old City Hall—Finished Work of Mr. Retter and His Associates—Amusement Notes.

The most important concert thus far yielded by the promising season of 1890-91 was that of our own Beethoven Quartet Club at Old City Hall last night. Mr. Carl Retter, director and pianist, Mr. Fred G. Toerge, violin, Mr. George Toerge, viola, and Mr. Charles P. Cooper, violoncello—the regular members of this quartet—were assisted in one number last evening by Mr. Louis Abel, flute, and Mr. Oscar Loeblich, French horn. The vocalist was Miss Clementine De Vere, of New York, the brilliant young woman whose constant appearance in the country's best concerts, to say nothing of her unprecedented church salary, entitle her to be called the most prominent soprano now before the American public. The programme read thus:

Capriccio, quartet, op. 43, for piano and string instruments.....Mohr
Nocturne, op. 19, for violin, flute, French horn and piano.....Doppler
Aria, "Herodiade".....Massenet
Sonate, op. 47 (Kreutzer), for piano and violin.....Beethoven
Adagio sostenuto, presto.
Andante con variazioni.
Finale, presto.
Scene—Shadow dance, "Dinorah".....Meyerbeer
Quartet, op. 38, for piano and string instruments.....Taubert
Allegro commodo.
Romanze, adagio molto, cantabile.
Intermezzo, vivace.
Finale, molto vivace.

In almost every particular this was an admirable selection and arrangement, preserving a high standard while affording a due amount of variety and novelty. Mohr's Capriccio, a single andante movement with an interlude in rapid tempo, possesses abundant interest, both melodic and structural, to warrant its repetition from a former programme of this club. Beethoven's noble and beautiful "Kreutzer" Sonata is all too seldom heard; such a classic needs not the adventitious aid of an iconoclastic tartar to make it at all times welcome.

Two of the numbers were complete novelties in Pittsburg. Indeed, the nocturne was such, not only as to the musical ideas themselves, but also as to the combination of instru