

The Dispatch

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY 8, 1846. Vol. 16, No. 32. Entered at Pittsburgh Postoffice, November 14, 1887, as second-class matter.

Business Office—Corner Smithfield and Diamond Streets. News Rooms and Publishing House—75, 77 and 79 Diamond Street.

TERMS OF THE DISPATCH. POSTAGE FREE IN THE UNITED STATES. Daily Dispatch, Per Quarter, \$2.00

TAXATION OF STREET CAR LINES. The inquiry which has been made by Controller Morrow as to the taxation of street car companies reveals some interesting contrasts to the exemption of taxation which has marked the policy of Pittsburgh in treating its transit corporations.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—It would be a pretty state of affairs if the United States Government should allow its ammunition to get so low that it would be necessary to purchase it from the British.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—It would be a pretty state of affairs if the United States Government should allow its ammunition to get so low that it would be necessary to purchase it from the British.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—It would be a pretty state of affairs if the United States Government should allow its ammunition to get so low that it would be necessary to purchase it from the British.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—It would be a pretty state of affairs if the United States Government should allow its ammunition to get so low that it would be necessary to purchase it from the British.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—It would be a pretty state of affairs if the United States Government should allow its ammunition to get so low that it would be necessary to purchase it from the British.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—It would be a pretty state of affairs if the United States Government should allow its ammunition to get so low that it would be necessary to purchase it from the British.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—It would be a pretty state of affairs if the United States Government should allow its ammunition to get so low that it would be necessary to purchase it from the British.

loose to the same effect as follows: "It is unfortunate for his pretension that higher duties mean for him only higher wages, that there is always trouble with the workmen at the Edgar Thomson Steel Works." And goes on to give specifications in support of this allegation to the effect that there was trouble three years ago, and there is trouble now.

It would probably not make much difference with the attitude of these esteemed contemporaries whose political function it is to amuse a hungry class of the Star-buckled Scotchman; but it might contribute to their comprehension of the subject if they should investigate it thoroughly enough to find out two things. The first is that the product of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works is steel rails; the second that the recent tariff act reduced the duty on steel rails from \$17 per ton to \$12 per ton.

The strike of a portion of the Edgar Thomson workmen was for higher wages. Is it the theory of our free trade contemporaries that it is obligatory upon a manufacturer to employ a strikebreaker? Is it his duty on his product is cut down one-third?

THE DELAMATER FAILURE. The statement of the assets and liabilities in the Delamater failure, published elsewhere, although showing a somewhat better condition than some of the worst fears have indicated, is still a sufficient indication of wreck to provoke dejected comment. It is some mitigation to learn that the showing of assets of the banking firm, less than 25 per cent of its liabilities, and of the individual members for even a less proportion, calculated at forced values, but it is a subject of pertinent inquiry how a bank could be reduced to that condition in accordance with business principles.

THE DELAMATER FAILURE. The statement of the assets and liabilities in the Delamater failure, published elsewhere, although showing a somewhat better condition than some of the worst fears have indicated, is still a sufficient indication of wreck to provoke dejected comment. It is some mitigation to learn that the showing of assets of the banking firm, less than 25 per cent of its liabilities, and of the individual members for even a less proportion, calculated at forced values, but it is a subject of pertinent inquiry how a bank could be reduced to that condition in accordance with business principles.

THE DELAMATER FAILURE. The statement of the assets and liabilities in the Delamater failure, published elsewhere, although showing a somewhat better condition than some of the worst fears have indicated, is still a sufficient indication of wreck to provoke dejected comment. It is some mitigation to learn that the showing of assets of the banking firm, less than 25 per cent of its liabilities, and of the individual members for even a less proportion, calculated at forced values, but it is a subject of pertinent inquiry how a bank could be reduced to that condition in accordance with business principles.

THE DELAMATER FAILURE. The statement of the assets and liabilities in the Delamater failure, published elsewhere, although showing a somewhat better condition than some of the worst fears have indicated, is still a sufficient indication of wreck to provoke dejected comment. It is some mitigation to learn that the showing of assets of the banking firm, less than 25 per cent of its liabilities, and of the individual members for even a less proportion, calculated at forced values, but it is a subject of pertinent inquiry how a bank could be reduced to that condition in accordance with business principles.

THE DELAMATER FAILURE. The statement of the assets and liabilities in the Delamater failure, published elsewhere, although showing a somewhat better condition than some of the worst fears have indicated, is still a sufficient indication of wreck to provoke dejected comment. It is some mitigation to learn that the showing of assets of the banking firm, less than 25 per cent of its liabilities, and of the individual members for even a less proportion, calculated at forced values, but it is a subject of pertinent inquiry how a bank could be reduced to that condition in accordance with business principles.

THE DELAMATER FAILURE. The statement of the assets and liabilities in the Delamater failure, published elsewhere, although showing a somewhat better condition than some of the worst fears have indicated, is still a sufficient indication of wreck to provoke dejected comment. It is some mitigation to learn that the showing of assets of the banking firm, less than 25 per cent of its liabilities, and of the individual members for even a less proportion, calculated at forced values, but it is a subject of pertinent inquiry how a bank could be reduced to that condition in accordance with business principles.

THE DELAMATER FAILURE. The statement of the assets and liabilities in the Delamater failure, published elsewhere, although showing a somewhat better condition than some of the worst fears have indicated, is still a sufficient indication of wreck to provoke dejected comment. It is some mitigation to learn that the showing of assets of the banking firm, less than 25 per cent of its liabilities, and of the individual members for even a less proportion, calculated at forced values, but it is a subject of pertinent inquiry how a bank could be reduced to that condition in accordance with business principles.

SNAP SHOTS IN SEASON.

PROPEL who forget their guns on a sloppy day gnash their teeth just the same. THE year is starting off with all the vigor of a fresh youth, at all events. Were you "down town" Saturday evening? Surely most of you were, for familiar faces, friendly voices, recognizable figures were to be seen and to be heard on all sides. The streets were filled with folk just as happy and contented-looking as those who grazed into the shops and lugged the bundles homeward during the recent purchasing sprees. Evidently no one has been seriously disappointed this time. All looked and acted as if they got what they expected. Satisfaction was plainly placed on the wind-blown cheeks of the throng which seemed bent on pleasure, perhaps on business, too, just as many stood gazing into the big window, and seemingly as if they were waiting for the Saturday afternoon preceding the holidays. It was a slight which may have brought confidence to the individual who always looks at the dark side of the picture painted by life-made him feel the folly of his forebodings and changed the current of his business thought. Surely no cloud hung over the cradle, after all. It was rather the old year side into the never-to-come-again. The air was too keen to permit of long loitering on the cold brick and stone, and the panorama was animated. The pulse of the big, pushing city beat on all sides. The streets were filled with folk just as if to demand elbow room. It set its feet firmly down, and the tread made safe and sure music for trade.

THE WAR AND ITS CAUSES. Good Old of Evil. The present disturbance is likely to have a happy effect hereafter, as it has determined the Government on a change of policy toward the Indians. Kill First, Investigate Afterward. For the present the Government must bend all its energies to the task of killing Indians; their complaints of wrong done them by the Government can be investigated after they have been killed just as well before.

THE INDIAN'S LAST BLOW. The Indian was not made for civilization and it appears that he is willing to take one last blow for his old hunting grounds. That tribes can be confederated is proven by the history of Pontiac and Tecumseh, and they may be seen in the final fight against the advance of the whites. The Military to Blame. There can be no doubt but that those in charge of the operations of the troops are largely responsible for what has occurred. Instead of acting at once by promptly disarming the Indians and feeding them, the troops have been permitted to remain on the spot, and the hostilities to increase their force and prepare everything for an outbreak.

THE DELAMATER FAILURE. The statement of the assets and liabilities in the Delamater failure, published elsewhere, although showing a somewhat better condition than some of the worst fears have indicated, is still a sufficient indication of wreck to provoke dejected comment. It is some mitigation to learn that the showing of assets of the banking firm, less than 25 per cent of its liabilities, and of the individual members for even a less proportion, calculated at forced values, but it is a subject of pertinent inquiry how a bank could be reduced to that condition in accordance with business principles.

THE DELAMATER FAILURE. The statement of the assets and liabilities in the Delamater failure, published elsewhere, although showing a somewhat better condition than some of the worst fears have indicated, is still a sufficient indication of wreck to provoke dejected comment. It is some mitigation to learn that the showing of assets of the banking firm, less than 25 per cent of its liabilities, and of the individual members for even a less proportion, calculated at forced values, but it is a subject of pertinent inquiry how a bank could be reduced to that condition in accordance with business principles.

THE DELAMATER FAILURE. The statement of the assets and liabilities in the Delamater failure, published elsewhere, although showing a somewhat better condition than some of the worst fears have indicated, is still a sufficient indication of wreck to provoke dejected comment. It is some mitigation to learn that the showing of assets of the banking firm, less than 25 per cent of its liabilities, and of the individual members for even a less proportion, calculated at forced values, but it is a subject of pertinent inquiry how a bank could be reduced to that condition in accordance with business principles.

THE DELAMATER FAILURE. The statement of the assets and liabilities in the Delamater failure, published elsewhere, although showing a somewhat better condition than some of the worst fears have indicated, is still a sufficient indication of wreck to provoke dejected comment. It is some mitigation to learn that the showing of assets of the banking firm, less than 25 per cent of its liabilities, and of the individual members for even a less proportion, calculated at forced values, but it is a subject of pertinent inquiry how a bank could be reduced to that condition in accordance with business principles.

THE DELAMATER FAILURE. The statement of the assets and liabilities in the Delamater failure, published elsewhere, although showing a somewhat better condition than some of the worst fears have indicated, is still a sufficient indication of wreck to provoke dejected comment. It is some mitigation to learn that the showing of assets of the banking firm, less than 25 per cent of its liabilities, and of the individual members for even a less proportion, calculated at forced values, but it is a subject of pertinent inquiry how a bank could be reduced to that condition in accordance with business principles.

THE DELAMATER FAILURE. The statement of the assets and liabilities in the Delamater failure, published elsewhere, although showing a somewhat better condition than some of the worst fears have indicated, is still a sufficient indication of wreck to provoke dejected comment. It is some mitigation to learn that the showing of assets of the banking firm, less than 25 per cent of its liabilities, and of the individual members for even a less proportion, calculated at forced values, but it is a subject of pertinent inquiry how a bank could be reduced to that condition in accordance with business principles.

SENATOR INGALLS' CAREER.

It is Delimited by His Admiring Wife—His First and Second Elections—He Was Once Defeated—The Senator's Two Children—His Literary Tastes. WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—To me, my husband has always been a hero, said Mrs. John Ingalls to a newspaper correspondent to-day. Like him I was born in New England, and still cherish both reverence and affection for the ideas which belong to New England culture. My father came to Kansas from Massachusetts in the days of John Brown of Ossawatimie, and in the midst of the great struggle to make Kansas a free State. Singular as it may seem, I first became acquainted with my husband when he was a candidate for Congress against my own father, and in that contest Senator Ingalls was elected and my father defeated. But they soon became intimate friends and have been such ever since.

Ingalls' First Election as Senator. The history of my husband's first election to the Senate will not be forgotten by the people. His name had rarely been mentioned in a newspaper as a possible candidate for senatorial honors, and he had gone to Topeka to argue a case before the Supreme Court, without any slight intention of engaging in a senatorial struggle. It was during that memorable contest that S. C. Pomeroy, then a Senator from Kansas, was charged with an unwarranted slight intention of engaging in a senatorial struggle. It was during that memorable contest that S. C. Pomeroy, then a Senator from Kansas, was charged with an unwarranted slight intention of engaging in a senatorial struggle.

His Second Senatorial Contest. The second election of Mr. Ingalls was very remarkable. He was opposed by several candidates, all prominent, but he was elected by a large majority. He was elected by a large majority. He was elected by a large majority. He was elected by a large majority. He was elected by a large majority.

His Second Senatorial Contest. The second election of Mr. Ingalls was very remarkable. He was opposed by several candidates, all prominent, but he was elected by a large majority. He was elected by a large majority. He was elected by a large majority. He was elected by a large majority. He was elected by a large majority.

His Second Senatorial Contest. The second election of Mr. Ingalls was very remarkable. He was opposed by several candidates, all prominent, but he was elected by a large majority. He was elected by a large majority. He was elected by a large majority. He was elected by a large majority. He was elected by a large majority.

His Second Senatorial Contest. The second election of Mr. Ingalls was very remarkable. He was opposed by several candidates, all prominent, but he was elected by a large majority. He was elected by a large majority. He was elected by a large majority. He was elected by a large majority. He was elected by a large majority.

His Second Senatorial Contest. The second election of Mr. Ingalls was very remarkable. He was opposed by several candidates, all prominent, but he was elected by a large majority. He was elected by a large majority. He was elected by a large majority. He was elected by a large majority. He was elected by a large majority.

His Second Senatorial Contest. The second election of Mr. Ingalls was very remarkable. He was opposed by several candidates, all prominent, but he was elected by a large majority. He was elected by a large majority. He was elected by a large majority. He was elected by a large majority. He was elected by a large majority.

His Second Senatorial Contest. The second election of Mr. Ingalls was very remarkable. He was opposed by several candidates, all prominent, but he was elected by a large majority. He was elected by a large majority. He was elected by a large majority. He was elected by a large majority. He was elected by a large majority.

OUR MAIL POUCH.

To the Editor of The Dispatch: In your edition of yesterday a week ago I read an article which afforded me much satisfaction. Since it has become necessary again for our manufacturers and establishments of the different kinds to resume the use of coal for fuel, I think the press should do all in its power to promote, agitate the use of some kind of smoke consumers. It is only by a year ago that the columns of your paper were a host of cleanliness was written. It is no doubt a pride to any city to appear as clean as possible, which is no hard task and the outlay but small.

Several ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, south, have been suspended by their conferences for becoming candidates for office, and leaving their churches to go on the stump. A third branch of the Mormon Church has just been organized, it is stated, in Iowa. It consists of those who accept the Book of Mormon, but do not accept the Elder Joseph Smith as a prophet of the Lord. Stamp collecting and stamp dealing is growing to such an extent that good stamp collectors in London now fetch very high prices, and an old established business has just been started in New York.

A Grand Rapids man has a unique way of collecting stamps. He has owned a dog and he called that man out of bed at 5 o'clock Wednesday morning and was still with him at midnight Thursday, having slept and eaten nothing. He says he will stick with it that it is "paid." "Sam" Jones has a formidable rival in "Andy" Johnson, formerly known as the "Pineville" man, now a well known orator and is holding revival meetings in the mountain districts of Kentucky. Mr. Johnson has been called a score of names during his wicked past.

Becky Ortman, who has a Government license to sell beer in Crawfordville, has adopted a scheme to wear out the liquor and not permit the liquor to be drunk upon the premises where sold. She has erected a small building near the depot, and has a sign thereon, where her customers go to drink the liquor. A few days ago when a sick neighbor was confined to bed, and the neighbors had a "bee," furnished the seed, and put in 20 acres of grain in one day for the sick neighbor, then collected enough money to pay for the seed, and the family comfortable with things they had.

Some idea of the penetrating power of a 110-gun can be gathered from the declaration that the momentum of the blow which would be struck by it is equivalent to that of a 100-ton weight falling from a height of five feet. The velocity of the projectile is 1,000 feet per second, and the weight of the projectile is 100 pounds. The velocity of the projectile is 1,000 feet per second, and the weight of the projectile is 100 pounds.

Some idea of the penetrating power of a 110-gun can be gathered from the declaration that the momentum of the blow which would be struck by it is equivalent to that of a 100-ton weight falling from a height of five feet. The velocity of the projectile is 1,000 feet per second, and the weight of the projectile is 100 pounds. The velocity of the projectile is 1,000 feet per second, and the weight of the projectile is 100 pounds.

Some idea of the penetrating power of a 110-gun can be gathered from the declaration that the momentum of the blow which would be struck by it is equivalent to that of a 100-ton weight falling from a height of five feet. The velocity of the projectile is 1,000 feet per second, and the weight of the projectile is 100 pounds. The velocity of the projectile is 1,000 feet per second, and the weight of the projectile is 100 pounds.

Some idea of the penetrating power of a 110-gun can be gathered from the declaration that the momentum of the blow which would be struck by it is equivalent to that of a 100-ton weight falling from a height of five feet. The velocity of the projectile is 1,000 feet per second, and the weight of the projectile is 100 pounds. The velocity of the projectile is 1,000 feet per second, and the weight of the projectile is 100 pounds.

Some idea of the penetrating power of a 110-gun can be gathered from the declaration that the momentum of the blow which would be struck by it is equivalent to that of a 100-ton weight falling from a height of five feet. The velocity of the projectile is 1,000 feet per second, and the weight of the projectile is 100 pounds. The velocity of the projectile is 1,000 feet per second, and the weight of the projectile is 100 pounds.