

The Dispatch.

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PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, FEB. 12, 1891.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN.

General William Tecumseh Sherman lies in the shadow of death's door; but these lines reach the reader he may have passed through. All day yesterday anxious eyes scanned the bulletins and true hearts all over this broad land quickened or sank as he intelligence from the great chief's bedside varied.

General Sherman is the last of the great chiefs of the armies which marched to victory. General Thomas was the first to die. The great Commander-in-Chief lived to be honored by all the great governments of the world and died with the consciousness that peace had been restored and with the belief that sectional feeling was fast giving way to common brotherhood.

"Gallant Little Phil" Sheridan fought his last battle soon after the retirement of Sherman placed him at the head of the army. And now it is Sherman, the man who made the army, that is now marching down to the brink of that sea, of which the farther shore is that land which no traveler returns.

He will be mourned by a multitude, and foremost among those who drop the silent tear will be the men who went with him in that pitiless march which swept away all obstacles and drove rebellion to its final surrender. The whole nation will mourn the death of a hero. But the memory of the soldier, the commander and the man: will still live. General Sherman was not merely a great general, but was a man of all the qualities which endear him to many.

It may have been this unbending which helped to lengthen his years, for he has reached a ripe old age in spite of the tremendous drain upon his energies entailed by the campaign through the South. He goes to his rest and reward with fullness of honors; as one who has striven and done great deeds; who has lived uprightly in all things and been as a man among his fellow men.

A FINEISH PLOT FRUSTRATED.

The lengths to which greed for wealth may go is well indicated by the story of the arrest of George Gibson, Secretary of the Whisky Trust. The evidence in the case is decidedly damaging, for he was arrested with the internal machine in his possession, which was calculated to destroy, on one fell blow, a rival distillery, the lives of many workmen and the man who was expected to execute his diabolical plot was compensated \$25,000, of course, a dead man could not collect.

This story would be too awful to believe if it were not well substantiated and were there not examples in recent history of similar attempts to do away with rivals. The case of the Everests, of Rochester, and the Standard Oil Trust is still fresh in memory. Two of the defendants in that case were found guilty, and after much legal quibbling compelled to pay fines aggregating less than \$1,000. It may be hoped, in this case, if there is sufficient evidence for conviction, that the culprit will not get off so easily.

AN EXCELLENT GOOD APPOINTMENT.

Whatever criticisms may be made on the policy of the Harrison administration—and THE DISPATCH has not been backward in expressing them—there must be a general recognition that it has shown either good judgment or remarkable good fortune in the appointments for this city and vicinity. The high standard of previous appointments was more than maintained in the nomination of James H. Reed, Esq., to the United States District bench on Tuesday. No better evidence it receives in all quarters.

Although Mr. Reed is a comparatively young lawyer he has already made his mark in the legal profession for exceptional ability, thorough legal training and unimpeachable integrity. While the surrender of his legal practice for a United States Judgeship will be a pecuniary loss, it will be more than made up by the honor and responsibility of the judicial position he now assumes.

Mr. Reed, no doubt, feels gratified by the appointment. But that which should gratify him far more is the testimony of all who know him that he is in every particular worthy of it.

A MEANS, NOT AN END.

The inquiry is made of the New York Herald, in its temporary capacity of Democratic organ, whether the politicians of one party are not as bad as the other. The Herald's reply, after duly besting around the bush, is that both parties have their share of bad politicians; but that the Democratic party has not as large a portion, or as dark a degree of baseness as the Republican.

We have had some generations in which the organs and orators of each party have magnified and attacked the abuses of the other, and kept strict silence about exactly the same evils in their own. Experience has shown plainly that such one-sided criticism accomplishes nothing at all, except, of late years, to convince most men of people that neither party is in all contingencies worthy of their undivided allegiance. So far as there are differences between the two parties in the matter of political abuses there are differences in opportunity and temptation. All abuses are due to the extravagance of party spirit which places the success of party above the public welfare or the attainment of the ends for which the existence of party is justified.

The remedy is not the destruction of party government—but the reduction of party to its proper place. Parties are a necessary means of popular government, as many of our political philosophers are wont to assert, but they really make it the end itself. When

they allege the necessity of party as a justification for placing it before the public welfare, the efficiency of governmental agencies or even the integrity of representation and the honesty of elections, they take it out of the category of means and make it an end of more importance than these primary purposes of political action. The fallacy of the plea that party abuses are justified by the necessity of party may be seen by the possibility that a party may be necessary to abolish abuses, but it would be to abolish a party which, for instance, tried to put a civil service on a business basis, should, in order to attain that end, practice the very abuses of the spoils system which it aims to abolish.

Intelligent perception of the evils of politics will not charge them to one party or the other; but to the whole system of exalting party above the public welfare. When all politicians recognize that a party can only demonstrate its right to existence by affording the best guardianship of the popular interests by aiming at the fulfillment of definite principles, the abolition of political abuses will be a comparatively easy task.

There are several large and healthy communities in the county that supply themselves with abundant water from springs, artesian wells and minor water courses. If we are not mistaken there are a half score of smaller streams within the county which can be relied upon for water of superior quality at all seasons of the year. Even if these would be available, another calculation would be in order. Any water supply is necessary water for the Poor Farm cannot be obtained at a less cost than these figures represent.

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Plans for rapid increase of wealth are always popular. The propositions of alleged benefit societies in which the people are informed that by paying weekly installments for a few months they can get their money back twice over has recently received attention. The demands and land mortgages plans to establish universal property for the farmers are other cases in point. With these schemes to make a royal road for workers for the farmers and for the city richers, the absence of any plan by which capital can double itself, looked like unjust discrimination against the wealthy. We are glad to learn that the discrimination no longer exists, and that the way by which any bank can double up its wealth at once is soon to be made public.

The New York financier, a journal which has heretofore found its raison d'être in preaching the gospel of combination according to Jay Gould, is the medium through which this vast and sudden enhancement of riches is to be conferred on organized capital. The banks and trust companies are the special beneficiaries of the new discovery. The managers of these institutions have been supposed to be tolerably wide awake; but they have never got their eyes open to such golden opportunities as are soon to be conferred upon them. The financiers are those that will soon be deluged with the details of a new banking plan, by which every bank can double its assets. The plan requires no change in existing methods; does not materially increase expense; does not increase liabilities; enables the banks to prevent panics or monetary stringency and doubles their earning power. All asked of the banks is to send a five dollar subscription to the financier. As the plan, as stated, will enable a bank with \$500,000 capital and surplus, and gross assets of \$500,000 to double the assets, the bank that will not give \$5 to learn how to make \$50,000 in a single stroke should be set down as stupid and unenterprising.

In order to allay any doubts as to the exact accuracy of the statement, an affidavit is furnished by the expert author of the plan, John M. Bathelet, who, being duly sworn, declares that it is true, with one or two provisos. All banks of deposit, except savings banks, must adopt the plan. Why savings banks are to be excluded is not explained. It is further stipulated that the investment resources of the country must be permitted the use of the enlarged means thus made available, and that a panic must not demand resources that the doubled resources of the banks can give. With this assurance, the banks of the country may be expected to rush in with their \$5 subscriptions, and the \$1,500,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000 banking assets of the country will be promptly swelled to \$3,000,000,000 or \$4,000,000,000.

Schemes to create wealth without effort or to make it by the fiat of the Government when proposed for the benefit of the common people, have long been the laughing stock of the financial element. Here we have a proposition to create a couple of thousand millions of wealth for the banking interests and by their joint fiat. How it is less ridiculous than the proposition for the Government to create the same amount of paper money would be hard to tell. Whether it is more ridiculous or not can be told when the details of the plan are published. Certainly, when this scheme of riches made easy for the banking interest becomes public property, everybody, to keep up with the progress of the race for wealth, will have to go into the banking business.

The immense gap between the "strong Government" exemplified by the imperial power of Germany, and the restriction of powers regarded as consistent with Anglo-Saxon liberties is illustrated by the arrest of Adeline Patti by the Berlin police. It may have been supposed that we limit to the abolition of the German Government, but when it demonstrates its power by laying hold, even temporarily, of the queen of song, whose empire it acknowledges over the whole world, it is evident we do not know the full meaning of absolutism.

It has heretofore been supposed that the will of Patti was supreme and unquestionable. Managers make haste to bankrupt themselves in the payment of her charges. The public have suffered the pangs of privation in order to hoard up their money to pay a Patti ticket. If a nude singer should strike a girl in an adverse quarter it is well to be reminded. If she advertised for "Semi-nude" does not suit her predisposition of the moment, "Travista" must take its place. In this country, at least, Patti is the empress of all hearts, whose slightest whim is law. If any man should dispute her will he would be placed under the ban. As for arresting her, our legal authorities would sooner think of putting a railway king in jail.

The cold, inhuman Prussian law would lay its rude hands on the press of song and beauty, and only let go of her on the deposit of \$2,100 security, marks the wide difference between that military empire and our own country, where even comic actors succeed at the legal attempt to compel the payment of debts. Let us hope that this experience of continental tyranny will induce Patti to forego Europe, and come to the land of the free. We can promise her the absolute sovereignty of the entire country during an indefinite succession of farewell tours.

THE POOR FARM'S WATER SUPPLY. An interview with the veteran and efficient Chief of the Department of Charities on the Poor-Farm site produces the first authoritative statement of the necessity for a river frontage. It is the need of water which creates this requirement. Two thousand barrels a day are pumped for cleaning the premises and providing fire

protection. This, in the opinion of Mr. Elliott, makes a river frontage indispensable. In this view we fear that the able Chief is controlled by ancient traditions, as he is in the idea that 300 acres are necessary to afford exercise for the inmates. The man who is energetic enough to improve all the opportunities of exercise that exist on a surface of a hundred acres will not be likely to go to that institution. Of course, if there is any to be secured, the water supply, except by location on the river front, will be inadequate and unwholesome. The Poor Farm cannot go without a water supply, no matter what it costs. But the difference between river frontage property and equally good property elsewhere is from \$200 to \$300 an acre. On the 100 acres, which THE DISPATCH thinks sufficient, this makes an increased cost of \$20,000 to \$30,000; and on the 300 acres, which the ordinance requires, it amounts from \$60,000 to \$90,000. It is a very pertinent question whether the necessary water for the Poor Farm cannot be obtained at a less cost than these figures represent.

There are several large and healthy communities in the county that supply themselves with abundant water from springs, artesian wells and minor water courses. If we are not mistaken there are a half score of smaller streams within the county which can be relied upon for water of superior quality at all seasons of the year. Even if these would be available, another calculation would be in order. Any water supply is necessary water for the Poor Farm cannot be obtained at a less cost than these figures represent.

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SNAP SHOTS IN SEASON.

AFTER good talkers spin a yarn they knit their brows if applause doesn't follow.

THE slumish suggestions of some of the dramas now among the mollities are already being referred to. There's another fact connected therewith that calls for comment, too. That is the "casting" propensities of the players. It does not seem to the authors plausible their points with caricatures, whether the comedians distribute them jokingly through their lines to attract attention. But I know you know, too, that the offering of the thespians is popular in the slums, but it is barred from the drawing room. Then why should it be permitted on the stage? The man who utters oaths on the streets and under the stars our fathers framed and which our relatives refuse to smother or amend, committing a crime. It is one seldom punished, to be sure, but it is the same crime. It is morally wrong to swear when there's some excuse for it, surely unnecessary "cussing" on the stage is willfully wrong, if not criminal. Certain things are composed of all classes, made up of children and adults, males, females, believers and doubters, some ears will be shocked, some feelings will be hurt, some throats will be sore, some will be harsh, some phatic, uncalled for, nonsensical, slummy "cuss word" is buried at their unoffending heads. Of course some applaud, but more hiss, and there's where the know who comes in. The bias is the legitimate and only weapon in the hands of insulted or offended folk who patronize the play. Rightly used, it is the only weapon that can elevate the drama, than all the sermons and criticisms of all the preachers and writers combined. When it comes to a tug of war between the stage and the pulpit, the pulpit is bound to lose. When you hear a player yell "Oh, that chair," think of the goose that chased you in childhood and imitate it. Next time the player repeats his line he will probably amend it, and the audience will be wiser for his new, bad acting and foolishness on the stage. If the public wishes to elevate and improve the stage, all the public has to do is to shut its mouth and its eyes, and to close its ears. It is the press of staminateur promises to interfere with the spring playing.

PAWNBROKERS take the pledge offered by their own people.

THE world is full of chronic kickers and grumblers, and the strangest feature about them is they have the full use of their limbs and enjoy perfect health. Sickness or malingering might work a charm.

THERE'S no such word as sail in the vocabulary of the air ship jokers.

JAY GOULD says his money is a drug. A very expensive drug it is, too, except to such as Jay.

WHEN is an oil well like a giddy girl? When it gushes. That's now.

THE Indian has survived the operation of being skinned alive.

THE assassin who wields the stiletto must necessarily get his courage up to the sticking point.

WARM colors can be used in the frigate for the sitting room.

BEINHARDT will write a book when she should be in the American circuit. If French could not be translated we would breathe easier.

NATURE seems to be good to a great many bad people.

MARIE VAN ZANDT had a tight grip on the Russians until she got tight, staggered and fell before the footlights.

FLOWERS come high in winter, and Uncle Sam will have to pay dearly for his Rosebud.

DISCIPLES of Delaire draw more women worshippers than disciples of the Maker.

HOW would it do to create the office of "Municipal Meter Reader"? This might check the lying proclivities of the little joker and give a congressman a show for their white ally.

WOMAN is willing to take her stand beside man in every place except the street car.

REVEALED anatomy on the stage is not half so bad as suggested anatomy.

CANADA has placed savdust on the free list. The local habit should now assume presentable proportions.

WHEN the pavements are icy, Pittsburg is full of curly slippers.

It is a grisly fact, but grey hair is becoming popular abroad.

GIRLS come high, even if they are given away by their parents.

THE Pan-American Congress is just beginning to pan out, thanks to our Jim.

If reciprocity is treason in Canada annexation must be regarded.

PEOPLE WE KNOW.

THE Amerer of Afghanistan, who has been seriously ill, is making steady progress toward recovery.

PIERRE LOHLEARD is at Jacksonville. He is recovering from his illness and preparing to go to the city of the palmetto.

It is believed that ex-Mayor Cobb, of Boston, is dying of arsenical poison absorbed from wall paper or furniture in his own home.

MR. HENRY GEORGE writes from Bermuda that he is getting along famously, and, when asleep, is in the open air continually.

SENATOR DAWES is much interested in a project for a free circulating library in Washington. Mr. Wauwacker has also heartily approved the scheme.

SIR EVELYN HARRING will shortly be appointed British Ambassador to Constantinople in succession to Sir William White, who is to retire from the diplomatic service on a pension.

MR. AUGUSTUS HERBERT is paying Mr. Henry Anderson, the actor, \$25,000. He is Mrs. Elna Dean Proctor's latest poem, "The Ancient People." The poem relates to the Zoums.

SAMUEL M. CLEMENS (Mark Twain) has been ordered to pay \$100,000 for his setting machine, and that is only a small part of his wealth. It has evidently paid him to be humorous—and to be his own publisher.

The fact that Senator Sherman has abandoned his plan of erecting a handsome dwelling in Washington, in K street, between Thirtieth and Fourteenth streets, and has decided to build a residence at his old home in Belmont, O., has set the gossip to thinking.

EDMUND CLARENCE STEWART makes his summer home in a quaint stone house on New Castle Island, on Picaquea Bay. From the windows of the island view there is an unbroken view of the sea.

LITTLE MRS. YE, the Korean Minister's wife, is a tiny, dark-eyed, adams-looking woman, who is, for all her smallness, a society and is undeniably pretty. As a matter of fact, the ladies of the Asiatic legations are usually very good looking, while the men are often of a decidedly inferior type.

J. K. MULLOCH'S FUNERAL. Services at the Home Attended by Many Well-Known Railroad Men.

THE funeral yesterday of J. N. McCullough, First Vice President of the Pennsylvania Company, took place at 12 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. McCullough, 1215 Broadway, and was marked with the most impressive ceremony.

MISS Kate Drexel to Make Her Final Religious Superstition To-Day.

THE Mother Superior of Mercy Convent was indisposed yesterday afternoon and unable to receive visitors, as perfect rest was required if she would be able to attend to her duties.

MISS Mary Moorhead Speaks of the Necessity for an Inebriate Home.

THE Grand Jury returned a verdict of guilty yesterday regarding her contemplated establishment of a large saloon on the corner of Grant street.

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SOCIETY IN LENT.

THE Apostle of Delaire talks on the Acquisition of Grace—Miss Kate Drexel's Preparations for Taking the Veil—Social Gospel of Two Cities.

MR. EDWARD RUSSELL, the apostle of the Delairean philosophy, which takes for its basis the triple nature of the soul, the moral and physical attributes, delivered the first of three lectures given under the auspices of the Pennsylvania College for Women, in Dilworth Hall, yesterday evening.

Being introduced by the principal, Miss Pelletreau, in a few appropriate words the lecturer discoursed in an entertaining manner on the "Teachings of Delaire." He said in part: "Much is said about the teachings of Delaire as representing grace, but those who understand the full meaning of his work believe that it has a far deeper educational significance."

Meaning of Physical Culture. "Physical culture means the general development of the body for all the uses of daily life. The conservation of nervous energy, the development of personal force and power, the physical preparation for the present and for the beginning of a new race. Strange children are being born all over the world with physical powers that do not understand the physical force, and the students of the secret doctrine of Asia say that the beginning of a new race to come, while we, physically, are but the remnants of the Fifth World which reached its end in the days of the Greeks and the Romans who preceded the British conquest. But that the sixth race will be a new race, the general opinion is that the world with this bodily work which is our inheritance—as a matter of fact—will be a new race."

Libertarian Imprisoned Personalities. "Most people feel their minds and instincts far stronger than their physical powers of expression, and as an introduction to the analogies by which 'Oh, see! like him after you know him,' meaning that 'he's all there,' but doesn't quite know how to get it out. It is Delaire who has introduced the laws to liberate this imprisoned personality."

The lecturer illustrated his dissertation by stories of the physical culture of the Greeks and the Romans, and the physical culture of the modern world. He said that the physical culture of the Greeks and the Romans was a physical culture, and that the physical culture of the modern world is a physical culture.

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