# The Dispatch.

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY 8, 1846.

Vol. 46, No. 38.—Entered at Pittsburg 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.

EASTERN ADVERTISING OFFICE, ROOM 24, TRIBUNE BUILDING, NEW YORK, where complete files of THE DISPATCH can always be found. Foreign advertisers appreciate the convenience. Home advertisers and friends of THE DISPATCH, while in New York, are also made welcome.

*THE DISPATCH is regularly on sale at Brentano's, 5 Union Square, New York, and 17 Ave. de l'Opera, Paris, France, where anyone who has been disappointed at a hotel news stand can obtain it.*

TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

POSTAGE FREE IN THE UNITED STATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| DAILY DISPATCH, One Year | $8 00 |
| DAILY DISPATCH, Per Quarter | 2 00 |
| DAILY DISPATCH, One Month | 70 |
| DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, 1 year | 10 00 |
| DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, 3 m'ths | 2 50 |
| DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, 1 m'th | 90 |
| SUNDAY DISPATCH, One Year | 2 50 |
| WEEKLY DISPATCH, One Year | 1 25 |

THE DAILY DISPATCH is delivered by carriers at 15 cents per week, or including Sunday edition, at 20 cents per week.

PITTSBURG, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 25, 1891.


## THE RIVER ENCROACHMENTS.

The river men seem to have profited by the example of the old man in the ancient primer. Having tried the effect of words in protesting against the encroachments on the channels of the rivers, they omit the preliminary of throwing grass and resort to a very solid legal missile in the shape of the bill in equity. This was filed on behalf of the Attorney General of the United States yesterday against the railroad corporation, which has taken a leading part in the work of encroachment.

If it is not a vigorous example of locking the stable door after the horse has been stolen, the successful prosecution of such a suit will be weighty warning against further encroachments. The fact that the removal of the immense amount of embankments constructed along the river banks, with the inevitable result of narrowing the flood channel, will absorb the profits, if not the capital, of the encroachers for many years, may be an effective warning; but it will certainly be the strongest incentive for fighting the suit in all its stages and by all means. Whether these methods will be confined to courts, or spread over to the use of political influence at the capital, is for the future to disclose. If the Gould-Rockafellar combine is interested in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, we may be sure that no stone will be left unturned to stop the prosecutions.

Whatever the result in the courts the suit cannot fail to have effect on public opinion. The encroachments have gone on during a series of years without serious steps to stop them. It is a practical hardship that the neglect to interpose as soon as the encroachments began has permitted the wrong to go on until it will cost an immense sum to remove them. On the other side the damage done by narrowing the outflow has been demonstrated beyond question, and the need of a remedy is indisputable.

## A COSTLY LESSON.

An impressive demonstration of the need of some effective power to compel prompt removal of condemned buildings was furnished by the fall of the old Excelsior building in Allegheny yesterday. The fact is prominent in this case that while building inspection may inspect, there is no power to enforce the findings of the inspection, and, therefore, it does not make much difference whether it inspects or not.

After a recent fire in this building the walls were officially condemned. But it appeared upon attempts to enforce their prompt removal that the building law furnished no such power. The consequence was that the walls of this building were left standing—a threat to passers-by. They were undermined and weakened by the flood, and finally when work was commenced on them, they tumbled down, and sacrificed one life to neglect.

Such occurrences are a severe commentary on the effectiveness of our legislation. We pass laws to secure the safety of buildings, and leave unprovided the necessary powers to enforce them. Qualities of stupidity, obstinacy and meanness are given the power to resist the orders of the building authorities, and maintain a more or less constant peril for the public.

If our legislators have any desire to protect the safety and welfare of the public they will promptly enact legislation for the enforcement of the condemnation of unsafe buildings, and their prompt removal through the courts.

## HUMAN ENDURANCE.

The news that four of the miners entombed in the Jeanesville mine have been found alive brings joy tempered with sorrow to the heart of every man deserving the name. Joy is felt because at least four human lives have been spared, and sorrow rises in the breast when their awful sufferings are made the subject of reflection. Four men imprisoned for nineteen days in a space 4 feet high by 2½ feet wide, without food, and with but a minimum supply of air, must have endured physical torments from the contemplation of which the human mind turns appalled. Their mental misery must also have been as terrible as their physical sufferings. Alternating feelings of hope and despair undoubtedly racked their minds with conflicting emotions for days before the dull, settled apathy which gives surcease of mental pain came to them. Even the delirious pleasure they experienced when they first heard the voices of the rescuing party was a pain, made so by the impatience awakened by the knowledge that, while aid was at hand, actual rescue was still some hours distant.

The experience of these miners is a profitable theme for discussion just now when the scientific world is concerning itself with the problem of human endurance in the line of ability to do without food. Under the best conditions men have fasted for periods of from five to six weeks, and recovered their usual bodily vigor in a short time. But the imprisoned miners, who probably knew nothing of psychic force, had no doctor in attendance to watch with careful eye for fluctuations of pulse and temperature, and were not upheld by the knowledge that they could eat as soon as they tired of fasting. They had not even the cheering influence of light to make their miseries less, but existed in darkness like that of midnight. The only thing that seems to have kept them alive was sheer inability to die without recourse to suicide. This inability to die will seem to some a close relation of psychic force if it is not the same thing; but when the fact that psychic force—if it has any existence—is claimed to be an entirely voluntary exertion on the part of those who use it, the difference will be at once perceived. These miners, unaided by psychic force, without light, and toward the last without hope, have shown a better example of human endurance than has yet been given by any of the fasters for fame and lucre.

The problem of how long a human being can go without food will probably never be satisfactorily settled. Conditions will be different, and while one man might be able to fast for five or even six weeks, another would succumb in less than a fortnight. Under these circumstances the usefulness to science of even well authenticated cases of voluntary starvation will be very little.

## THE FIGHT FOR GOOD ROADS.

Those who want to see something accomplished in their own lifetime must have read recent intimations from Harrisburg that the road bill may not pass, with a feeling of disappointment closely akin to disgust. If ever a fact was patent to anybody it is that the roads of Pennsylvania are the most wretched makeshifts, and we think nobody disputes also that the loss thereby to farmers alone far exceeds the cost of good roads. This is to say nothing of mere comfort.

Yet while everyone admits the undesirable condition of things, there is strange haggling and hesitation when the Legislature is brought face to face with the duty of providing a remedy. Some pennywise people at Harrisburg are averse to the moderate appropriation of $1,000,000 by the State for good roads. They want, forsooth, to get out of the mud; but they seem to expect the ways and means to fall like the gentle dew from heaven, or the manna in the wilderness, and by no manner of means to be raised by taxation. This is the sheerest nonsense. Good roads will cost money.

But as depreciated farm lands, low prices for products, loss of time, and wear and tear upon vehicles, horses and harness already cost the farmers—and for that matter people in the towns and cities of the State also—far more than good roads come to, it is incomprehensible why measures for relief are not more vigorously insisted upon. If the road bill introduced by the commission is not perfect, let it be perfected. But intelligent legislators should not return to their constituents without making every effort to get some adequate law passed. They should not be intimidated or blockaded by the protests from the parsimonious and unprogressive element, which, whenever any improvement is suggested that will cost a penny, is to be heard forthwith vociferous in opposition.

One million dollars per year from the great State of Pennsylvania is not too much for good roads. The trouble is, we apprehend, that some of those who are opposing this reform have never seen good roads and do not know what they are. They certainly will not find them in the rural districts of this State. Mr. Arthur Kirk, in his strong presentment against bad roads which is given elsewhere in to-day's DISPATCH, thinks that it would pay the State to invest not merely $1,000,000, but $6,000,000 per year in this direction. This is probably more than is required, but as representing the money difference between the results of bad roads and of good roads we doubt if even Mr. Kirk's high estimate is at all extravagant.

The Legislature will not meet again for two years. Now is the time to act.

## NEW YORK HONORS SHERMAN.

The action of the New York Board of Aldermen in naming the triangular space at Seventy-third street and the Boulevard "Sherman Place," is commendable for reasons that will at once make themselves apparent to everyone familiar with the manner in which the metropolis treats the memory of distinguished men whom it wishes to honor. Grown wise, probably, since the miserable fiasco of the Grant monument, New York makes no vain boasts of what it will do in honor of General Sherman, but quietly gives his name to part of the city. There was no boasting of what would be done, and when what was intended was found to be impossible on account of metropolitan closeness, there was no attempt to make the whole country responsible for a local failure by pleading the national fame of the subject.

## THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

A very interesting paper on the previous question and its original effect in parliamentary proceedings is published by Hon. Daniel R. Goodloe. The gist of the argument is that the motion known as "the previous question" has been perverted from its original use. The assertion is made in the headlines of the article as published by the New York *Times* that it was "never intended to throttle the minority or cut off debate." This is hardly made good in the body of the article, although there is a strong showing made to the effect that the original use of the motion was not for that purpose.

The article consists mainly of extracts from a debate in the House of Representatives in 1816 upon a motion of Mr. Stanford, of North Carolina, to expunge from the report of the Committee on Rules that part relating to the previous question, alleging that the rule had departed from the original purpose and was then used as a gag law. The practice of the previous question was defended by Henry Clay and attacked by John Randolph and William Gaston, of North Carolina. Copious extracts from the latter's speech bring out the point that the demand for the previous question "was simply a demand that when the main question should be ripe for decision the House should first pronounce whether it was then expedient to decide it. It was no matter at what period of the debate on the main question this demand was made, the previous question could only be put when the main question was about to be put, and the main question could not be demanded while any person who had not spoken wished to speak upon it." This was supported by examples from English Parliamentary practice. The form in the usage of the Continental Congress was that "the main question be not now put." While the form was changed in 1789 the liberty of debate and amendment after the motion of the previous question was shown by cases in which not only debate had followed, but amendments and even postponement of the main question were ordered.

The change to the present understanding of the effect of the previous question took place a few years after. In 1807 the Speaker held that the previous question cut off debate, but on appeal the House overruled the decision by a heavy vote. The old practice continued therefore till 1811. In this case the Speaker decided that it was in order to debate the main question after the previous question had been ordered; but the House voted the other way, and thus, according to Mr. Gaston, "the monster which we now call the previous question was ushered into existence and utterly supplanted the harmless, useful being whose name it usurped."

All this is very interesting as a review of the history of parliamentary law; but Mr. Goodloe fails to make out any case to the effect that the use of the previous question to cut off debate has not the sanction of precedent. On the contrary, the debate shows that it had been, in 1816, the rule of the House for five years previous to that time; that its practical effect was defended by Henry Clay; and the inference is very strong that its use for that purpose was indorsed by a vote of the House in which the debate was held. And modern experience of debate in a body like the House of Representatives will lead to the general opinion that a reasonable use of the rule for that purpose is necessary. The old meaning of the rule seems to have been something akin to the modern order of the House that debate shall continue on a given time with certain fixed limitations, and that at the end of the debate a vote shall be taken; but if there were no further power to terminate debate, it would make the transaction of business impossible in the House of Representatives.

To assert the general need of the previous question to cut off debate when necessary is not to indorse the use of the rule in the present House. Parliamentary rules should not be warped to enable them to be used for rank partisanship. The suppression of debate should not be made a practice. The rule is, like the exertion of the Speaker's powers, a necessity. But it is no less a necessity that it shall be used with fairness, moderation and impartiality. For the violation of these fundamental principles, the majority in the present Congress have received exemplary discipline; which renders it all the more unnecessary to revive an antiquated theory of parliamentary law which would render progress impossible in our modern legislative bodies.

---

AND now the fact that Senator Peffer is in favor of woman's suffrage causes the Eastern organs to make renewed assaults on his "crankiness." These esteemed cotemporaries are ignorant that the women being already voters in Kansas to a considerable degree it behooves the politicians to keep on their right side. It might also be noted that the effects of female suffrage and the support of it by Republican Senators in Wyoming, has not evoked any charges of crankiness against those statesmen by the organs of their party. But there is reason to suspect that if Peffer should endorse the Ten Commandments, the organs, especially those who swore by Ingalls in his prime, would accuse him of political heresy.

---

IF United States Marshals have to pay for the boats swept away by the floods while in their custody, strong official influence should be enlisted in favor of governments undertaking the work of regulating flood by storage reservoirs.

---

ALLEGHENY CITY furnished an object lesson yesterday. When a building is declared to be unsafe by official authority, some means should be provided to insure its prompt removal.

---

ONE of the gratifying aspects of Foster's appointment is the discovery that every New York paper knew all about it beforehand. If there is one of our metropolitan cotemporaries which has not declared after the event that it was possessed of early and exclusive information, it is qualified for exhibition as a unique. A political event which thus demonstrates the prescience of the press must be regarded with feelings of high gratification.

---

SIX more days are left of Speaker Reed's career; but following it is the delightful mystery of his successor. A large number of Democratic statesmen have a deep seated conviction that they possess the qualifications for getting even.

---

THE Parisian reporter is trying to get a long-deferred recompense for Gravelotte and the siege of Paris, by besieging the Empress Frederick for interviews at her hotel in Paris.

---

"IT isn't pleasant, though it is quite Republican, to have a Secretary of the Treasury who holds intimate relations with the Standard Oil Trust," remarks the New York *World*. No more pleasant, though perhaps as Democratic, as to have the same features in the United States Senate. The esteemed *World* should not overlook the fact that the mortgage of the Standard is about as binding on one party in Ohio as on the other.

---

AFTER next week the Hon. Thomas B. Reed will be able to take a much-needed rest from the strain upon his mental powers involved in perceiving members in the barber shop of the House in order to count a quorum.

---

AND now some scoffers are saying that Mrs. Jefferson Davis should have published her biographical work as a historical romance. Why not let the poor ghost walk in peace?

---

AS TO the Nicaragua Canal there is still a great deal of effort to prove that the United States will lose nothing by lending its credit to the tune of $100,000,000, to an enterprise which has already provided its own Credit Mobilier in fine working order. To make their argument convincing, the supporters of this scheme should first pay off the Pacific Railway debt.

---

SOME of the utterances of the United States Judges contain a sinister inference that the new tariff bill is likely to have as mournful and tragic experience as our own efforts in the line of street legislation.

---

THE anthracite mining disasters are more merciful than the coke country calamities. In the former a few of the miners are sometimes permitted to escape with their lives.

---

THE report of the Department of Charities that it did not spend quite all of its appropriation last year, and inferentially that it does not wish any larger appropriation this year, is calculated to make the public view any little idiosyncrasies in connection with the purchase of a poor farm with a tolerant eye.

---

WHEN cheap sugar follows Brazilian reciprocity as another of the fruits of Republican policy even the Democrats will be compelled to reluctantly admit that some good can come out of Nazareth.

---

IT is pleasant news that a burglar was captured in this city yesterday. But it is noted that he had to get outside of the regular police beats to meet with that fate.

---

SHOULD Mme. Barrundia succeed in establishing her claim that her dead husband is to be valued at $1,000,000, which the United States ought to pay, there is no doubt that it would have the unfortunate effect of largely stimulating the present overproduction of Spanish-American revolutionists.

---

THE Hon. Arthur P. Gorman is not particularly in love with the Civil Service Commission. Mr. Gorman is desirous of getting things in shape to lubricate his Baltimore machine after 1892.

---

THE rivermen are after the encroachers on the river channel with a judicial sharp stick, but it will be a big job to make anyone move the encroachments.

---

IT is not corroborated that the Chicago World's Fair directors have appointed a commissioner to explore savage countries and take Rudyard Kipling's scalp for exhibition at the Fair. They let "I dare not" wait upon "I would," for fear that Mr. Kipling might write something about the attempt.

---

JUDGING from the literary merit—or rather lack of literary merit—in John J. Ingalls' sonnet, "Opportunity," the sarcastic Senator must have taken up rhyming as a means of revenge on an unappreciative public.

## FROM THE FOREIGN MAIL.

**Odd Lenten Calculations—English Artists on Women's Dress—Facts About the Paris Opera House—An Aristocrat Defined—A Hare's Adventure.**

An early Lent, such as the present, is much liked both by the clergy and by the tradesmen; by the former because more people always attend church when the "season" practically does not begin till Easter; and by the latter, because they anticipate an immense influx of people into the metropolis for an uninterrupted spell of four months' gayety, says a London writer. Services of all kinds and at every conceivable hour will tempt the devout to church during the next few weeks; but midday services and even song at 5 o'clock are the fashionable hours of devotion.

The fact that Easter falls on a very early date this year (March 29) has caused a "friend of facts and figures" to collect some curious statistics. In 1883, he says, Easter fell on March 25, and it will only once again this century, namely, in 1894, fall on so early a date. In the three following centuries it will occur only eight times on the same date—namely, in 1951, 2035, 2046, 2057, 2103, 2114, 2125 and 2198.

The earliest date on which Easter can fall is on March 22, and this only in case the moon is full on March 21, when this date happens to fall on Saturday. This combination of circumstances is extremely rare; it occured in 1693, 1761, and 1817, and will happen again in 1990, 2076 and 2144, while during the three following centuries it is not once "on the books" at this early date. On the other hand, Easter never falls later that April 25; this was the case in 1666, 1734, and 1886, and will only happen once in the next century—namely, in 1943.

### Rainiest Seasons of the Year.

In all latitudes the quantity of rain is greater in summer than in winter; but in the temperate zones the showers are more frequent in winter, though less abundant than at the opposite season. Thus, says a weather expert, at St. Petersburg the number of rainy or snowy days during the winter is 84, and the quantity of rainfall about five inches; but during the summer, with the same number of rainy days, the quantity that descends amounts to 11 inches.

Districts north of the equator have their wet season from April to October; when the sun is in the northern half of the ecliptic, the reverse occurs on the south of the line. This is a remarkable instance of beneficial arrangement; for the rays of a vertical sun would be insupportable but for the screen of cloud which is coincidently expanded. Therefore, throughout Central Europe and America rains are most prevalent in summer; but in Southern Europe and America the preponderance is on the side of winter rains.

### The Paris Opera House.

The Budget of the Paris Opera House varies from a little under 3,000,000 francs to a little over 4,000,000. Salaries are paid to no less than 700 persons. The enumeration is interesting and curious. Artistes—which means singers—30, ballet-dancers 150, chorus 80, orchestra 100: at the booking offices 30, carpenters 80, gasmen 15, dressers 20 of each sex, ballet-masters, stage managers, prompters, &c., 15—so the list runs on till we get the full number. The claque only get their admissions—from 60 to 90 tickets for the pit—some of which they may dispose of. Every artist has a right to a dresser, who has charge of his wardrobe and conducts his toilet, but the artist may have his own valet if he prefers it. The chorus get each about 1,500f a year, but they combine the opera with singing in the choirs of churches and also of the conservatories, and have their special employments during the day. The leader of the orchestra gets 12,000f a year, and the lesser lights from 1,500f to 3,000f; but they stand out for their status. Meyerbeer used to call them "Messieurs les Professeurs," and the tradition remains. Then there are the dancers—the corps de ballet—who, starting with 1,800 a year, get an annual increase of 200f, and sometimes rise very high indeed. Mlle. Mauri at present receives 40,000f.

### English Artists on Women's Wear.

The *Strand Magazine*, of London, contains a symposium on feminine attire, in which distinguished artists give their views on the present styles, their defects. G. F. Watts, R.A., says: "No lady can be really well and beautifully dressed if what she wears outrages Nature's intentions in the structure of the human frame. Such outrages are: A waist like a stove pipe, shoes that compress the toes into a crumpled mass of deformity, and, it might even be added, gloves that confine the hand till it looks little better than a fin—but as this inflicts no permanent injury, it does not matter—but the foot is irredeemably ruined, to the destruction of spring and grace in movement, and to no inconsiderable injury to health."

Mr. G. D. Leslie, R.A.—I think much can be done by right-minded girls by careful selection and wholesome reform in such things as tight-lacing and high heels. I care not for the so called high art school of millinery. Dresses that look like bed-gowns of green serge, and little girls smothered in Kate Greenaway flopping hats, seem to me, however picturesque intrinsically, in bad taste from their eccentricity. A young lady of real taste can always find amid the prevailing fashions some that suit her individuality; and those that have this taste invariably seem to do so.

The Hon. John Collier—I should hardly venture to express an opinion on the delicate subject of modern female dress, were it not that in my double capacity of husband and portrait painter I have been obliged to devote a great deal of attention to it. I think the outlook is on the whole, encouraging. To begin with, there is much greater variety of style and freedom of choice than has obtained for a very long time. * * * Then, again, there is at present a happy absence of those monstrosities that have first offended, and then corrupted, our ideal of feminine form; the crinoline has long disappeared, and at length the bustle—perhaps the most odious of all these misshapements—has followed suit. If there must be a waist, I distinctly prefer the one placed under the armpits, in the fashion of the beginning of this century, for it is physically impossible to tie it so tightly as to much alter the form, and having the division high up tends to minimize the most common defect of the English female figure, a want of length in the leg. Of course it is this very want of length that has led to the high heels, but the remedy is worse than the disease. It does not really give the impression of long-leggedness, and it does alter and spoil the whole carriage of the body. The high heels also help to deform the feet by pressing the toes forward into the pointed ends of those terrible boots that are another disgrace to our civilization. Painters and sculptors have good cause to know that the modern female foot is a hideous object—our vitiated taste has become accustomed to it when clothed, but when seen in its naked deformity it is a thing to shudder at.

### What Is an Aristocrat?

What is an aristocrat? The question is not easy to answer. But the following conversation between two London street arabs, reported in the *Pall Mall Budget*, is suggestive of a solution:

SCENE—The outside of a grocer's window.

First Boy—What's them green things in a bottle?

Second Boy—Olives. Can't you see it's wrote on the label?

First Boy—Well, what's olives?

Second Boy—Oh! things what the aristocracy eat.

First Boy—And what's the aristocracy?

Second Boy—Why! Them folks what eats anything.

Whether it be true that your true-bred lord, like your true-bred pig, will eat "anything," is a question that cannot be decided without careful cross-examination of both parties. But it is certainly a fact that relatively to the diet of the poor the diet of the well-to-do is enormously varied. Nine-tenths of the cheap and wholesome side foods that appetize the bill of fare of the middle class household would be looked on by the poor as foreign and unholy inventions.

### A Hare's Remarkable Adventure.

A Derbyshire correspondent of London *Rod and Gun* reports an exciting episode. Mr. John Smedley, of Matlock Bath, the owner of the famous Cumberland Cavern, and several friends, were coursing on the heights of Massal. The hare disappeared down an old lead mine shaft which had fallen into desuetude. Sure that it was dead, he hired an old miner, who descended the shaft by means of a rope. There were foot prints, and, believing the hare to have escaped miraculously, Mr. Smedley lowered a cabbage tied to a string, the depth of the shaft measuring an actual perpendicular length of 240 feet. The next day, on drawing up the twine, the cabbage was found to have been eaten. This seemed proof positive of the escape of the hare after its flying leap. A search party descended the shaft with lights and refreshments, and, after two hours, they found that the animal was lurking in a small heading at the bottom. They returned to the surface and continued to lower food, which pussy appreciated to the full, and on their decent being made she jumped into the arms of the searcher, squealing all the time like a child. The man wrapped the affrighted hare in a smock frock and sent her up to the top, where the spectators discovered that she had only suffered an injury to one eye.

### Why and How We Laugh.

Laughing is caused by the very opposite influences that produce sighing, says a writer in London *Spare Moments*. The nervous system is highly excited by some external cause. The impression is so intense, and the mind so fixed upon it, that the respiratory process is irregular and uncontrolled. Persons excited to a fit of laughter generally hold their breath until they can hold it no longer, and then suddenly there is a quick expiration, causing eccentric sounds, the mind being too intently fixed upon the cause of excitement either to moderate the sounds or to control the breathing. It has been observed that laughter is indicative of particular temper and character, according to the sound of the vowel that prevails. Persons that laugh in a broad Latin "A" are open-hearted, honest people. Excessive jerking laughter is vulgarity. Those laughing in a dry "A" are but little expansive, and a hard lot of people. When the Latin "E" prevails, they are a phlegmatic, melancholy sort. Timorous, unsteady people laugh in a kind of swelling "I." Laughter in "O" is the utterance of proud, bold, imperative people. Beware of those that laugh in "o, o" (o). They are traitors, haters, scorners.

## PROMINENT PEOPLE.

TIPPOO TIB will be a social lion in London next season.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD'S favorite diversion while in Japan was a weekly kite-flying party to which each guest brought his own kite.

THE widow of the Duke of Aosta will marry Prince Roland Bonaparte. She was Princess Letitia Bonaparte before she married the Duke.

GEORGE W. CABLE, the delineator of Creole life, claims that the moment he hears a Southerner talk he can tell where he is from and guess at his ancestry.

MARQUIS DI RUDINI, the new Premier of Italy, is a Sicilian, 58 years of age, tall, and with a long, flowing beard that gives him a very striking appearance.

ALICE, sister of Patrick Bronte, and aunt of Charlotte and Emily Bronte, famous in English literature, died recently, aged 95 years. She was the last of the Bronte family.

VERA SASSULITSCH, the Nihilist, has been supporting herself in Switzerland by translating. Her health is now failing, and her physician has ordered her to stop and proceed to a warmer climate.

WILLIAM E. H. LECKY, the English historian and essayist, whose great work on England in the eighteenth century has just been completed, was born in Dublin in 1838, and graduated from Trinity College.

LADY STANLEY, wife of the Governor General of Canada, is very popular with the Canadians and is simple and pleasant in her manners. She is a handsome woman, with a tall and graceful figure, and she looks surprisingly young for the mother of a grown-up family.

W. W. STORY, the American sculptor and poet, whose home is the Palazzo Barberini, Rome, is modeling a figure of Christ, dressed in the Oriental Jewish robes, with the keffyeh (couvre-chef, kerchief) on his head—the usual head dress in the Moslem East, where the turban is not worn.

GENERAL DE GALLIFFET, the gallant hero of Sedan, looks like a young officer just come out of a lady's boudoir. He wears his white hair brushed up so that it gives the appearance of a wig touched by a powder puff, and though now over 60 he is straight and supple as a young lieutenant.

PHILIP A. WHITE, who died in Brooklyn recently was a negro, a millionaire, a cultured gentleman, and one of the best chemists of the two cities. Nearly half a century ago he established a wholesale and retail drug store in the "Swamp," in New York, and later built a large store and warehouse in Gold street, where he grew rich and achieved a wide reputation in the trade. For many years he was prominent in educational circles in Brooklyn. There are few better private libraries than that collected by the late Dr. White, as he was always called.

## A GHASTLY CEREMONY.

**Notifying a Dead King of France That Dinner Is Ready.**

Chicago Mail.]

The service performed a few days ago at Paris in the Chapelle Espiatorie in memory of the death on the scaffold of King Louis XVI. and Queen Mary Antoinette—a service attended by all the leaders of the royalist party in France—recalls to mind the queer ceremonies which used to be customary at the death of French Kings. It certainly has something ghastly about it, strongly savoring of the Middle Ages and their grewsome ways. The embalmed corpse of the deceased sovereign remained lying in state at the church of the Abbey of St. Dennis for 40 days, and it was only on the 41st day that it was carried to the vault. During that entire time the court ceremonies was carried on within the abbey as though the monarch were still alive. The royal table was set night and morning in the refectory, and the grand master of the ceremonies, when dinner was brought up, would proceed, dressed in full uniform, to the hall where the corpse lay rigid and cold on the parade bed, and with a low obeisance would say:

"Sire, the dinner is served according to your majesty's orders."

A chamberlain standing beside the corpse would then answer with great dignity:

"His Majesty has been graciously pleased to dine already and desires to remain undisturbed."

Whereupon the grand master would back out and order dinner to be removed from the refectory.

### Applies to Men, Also.

New Orleans Picayune.]

It will be found almost without exception that the brightest talker in the woman's world is she who reads the newspaper. Most women read the deaths and marriages, and the society columns and sensations, but very few really read the news of the day, the literary articles or the editorials. You have only to talk with a woman five minutes to find out whether she is a "skimmer" or not.

### Damages for an Overflow.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Committee on Claims of the House, through Congressman Ray, of Pennsylvania, has favorably reported the bill to pay $450 as a compensation for damages caused by the overflow of water from lock and dam No. 8 on the Monongahela river which is owned by the United States.

### Logical Lo.

Syracuse, N. Y., Herald.]

When it was explained to the Sioux chief Rocky Bear that the object of the World's Fair at Chicago was to do honor to the memory of Columbus for his discovery of America, the savage remarked: "He is a heap bad medicine man. If he had not discovered our land by coming across the great river, we would not be having all this trouble with the pale faces."

## DEATHS OF A DAY.

### Rev. J. G. Armstrong.

WHEELING, Feb. 24.—A dispatch has been received here announcing the death in Atlanta of Rev. J. G. Armstrong. Mr. Armstrong for years was a pastor of this city, and was remarkable for his resemblance to J. Wilkes Booth. Many people maintain to this day that he was Booth. There certainly was a strong resemblance. When faced with the stories here he always declined to talk on the subject, and all efforts by his vestrymen to trace his past history were futile. He also refused to talk of Lincoln's assassination. He was fond of theaters, and often associated with actors. His daughter recently went on the stage. She created a sensation a year ago by getting married and leaving her husband the next day.

### P. H. Judd, Oil Producer.

OIL CITY, Feb. 24.—P. H. Judd, of this city, died this morning at St. Augustine, Fla. He went there for his health with his brother a week ago. He was aged about 40. He leaves a wife and two children. He was one of the best-known producers in this section, and with his partner, William Geiser, owned nearly 100 producing wells in this county.

### Rev. J. W. Bolton.

PARKERSBURG, Feb. 24.—Rev. J. W. Bolton, for several years pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this city and since then at other large towns in the State, was buried at Palestine yesterday. He was regarded as one of the leading ministers in the State. His death was sudden, from heart disease, after a short illness.

### John C. Shaler.

John C. Shaler, an old and respected citizen, died at his residence on Duquesne Heights yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. Mr. Shaler was in his 75th year, and is the father of John C. Shaler, Jr., and Fred J. Shaler, who has but recently returned to this city from Chicago, where he had been for some time.

### Colonel Richard F. O'Bierne.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Colonel Richard F. O'Bierne, Colonel of the Twenty-first Infantry, U. S. A., lately in command at Fort Sheridan, died at 5 o'clock this morning at the New York Hotel. He was East on leave of absence.

## SOCIETY IN LENT.

**An Able Speaker Interests an Audience at the Eighth Street Temple—A Luncheon of Purple and Gold—The Miller-Hoyt Wedding—Social Chatter.**

"Seek peace and preserve it." Beneath that motto, and surrounded by an effect of delicious coloring on walls, pillars and ceiling, that would inspire a less gifted man to eloquence, Rev. Dr. Stolz, the learned young Chicago rabbi, spoke last evening in the Eighth Street Temple, to a large audience composed of the friends and members of the Young Men's Hebrew Association of Allegheny county. He was introduced by Herschel Benedict, President of the Association, and then proceeded, with directness and scholarly conciseness, to give a clear outline of the great nation without a country during almost 20 centuries of past Biblical existence, during which period the speaker, in epigram, characterized them as "a people of the Book, not of the sword."

"The history of the Hebrews," said the speaker, "is the grandest heroic poem the world possesses. A people without a leader, without a country, without a bond of union, yet they retained their individuality for over 1,000 years, and in all have endured 20 centuries of the severest trials and persecutions ever inflicted upon human creatures. Through it all they have stood unchanged in devotion and faithful to their beloved institutions."

He told the pathetic story of the destruction of Jerusalem in 70 A. D., following this wonderful people in their wanderings from that date down to the present, reciting many of the darkest pages of its history, and emphasizing the innumerable persecutions inflicted by the nations holding different religious views, particular stress being given the accusations that the Hebrews had poisoned the wells, had caused the "black death" plague in Europe, and were guilty of killing Christian children. He also recited the edicts of Rome and those of earthly sovereigns, depriving Hebrews of the privileges of citizenship, even prohibiting their marrying out of their faith.

"The Hebrew had finally," said he, "no rights that anyone was bound to respect. Even the schools and universities were closed against them, and their pleadings were unheeded in the courts of kings. No longer permitted to be a tiller of the soil, nor a merchant, nor to engage in enterprises, the Hebrew was deprived of one means of support after another, until nothing remained for him but to become a money lender. He knew the laws of Moses, and in spite of persecutions he kept them and lived a man of peace. The Hebrew was destined to suffer, in order to bring about the happiness of the human family. The post-Biblical history of the race was not one of wars or conquests, nor of the subjection of empires nor of schemes of revolution, nor of the destinies of political parties.

"The Hebrews strove to keep the law and obey the rulers of the land in which they were domiciled. Theirs was the fostering of religious truths, and the perpetuation of institutions dearer to them than any sovereign, any kingly power, any political fate. Statesmen, politicians, generals, were not of them; they were instructors of God's laws and teachers of His instructions. Their institutions were not national banks, standing armies and postoffices; they were synagogues and schools for the benefit of mankind. To this people it has always been that the revelation of God's will is found in the Old Testament, particularly in the Pentateuch. They regard the expounding of the law the highest virtue, and ignorance is to them deficient piety. Study and research, as was in the seventeenth century, are still part of the worship of God. To the end that all might have an early opportunity for acquiring knowledge, the Hebrews established schools for children over the age of 6 years in 1615, the first example of the kind in all history."

Dr. Stolz then took Christ for his subject, and during his remarks following that phase of his discourse, grew eloquent in his account of Him who, he said, had always called Himself "The Son of Man." He said the Sadducees were the aristocrats, who wanted forms in service not agreeable to the Pharisees, who were of the people, the democracy. Said he: "Jesus was a Pharisee, and, like them, believed in one God. He prayed to 'Our Father which art in heaven,' and ever considered Himself as the Son of Man. His words are those always of the Pharisees, as when He said: 'What is hateful unto thee that do not to another,' and 'Love thy neighbor as thyself.' He observed the Passover and the fast days, spoke communism and abhorred asceticism. He was like other men, and spoke the very language of the Pharisees."

The trend of the speaker's remarks on this point were to show that exaggeration of fancy by the emotional natures of Christ's followers caused His claims to be perverted, as from His stating that he was the Son of Man, He was called the Son of God.

Dr. Stolz concluded his dissertation by pointing out the great growth of liberal thought in the world to-day largely attributed to his people, and spoke of the more modern greatness of this people without a country, as was due to the positions in affairs and science taken by individuals—all owing to the efforts of that same persevering people in their progressive march in the light of God's laws, the source of all learning.

### THE MILLER-HOYT WEDDING.

**An Interesting Nuptial Event That Occurred Last Evening.**

The ministerial flavor, and the fact that it was a Lenten affair, did not in the least detract from the brilliancy of the wedding of Miss Cornelia Maude Hoyt and Rev. James Henry Miller, which was solemnized and celebrated last evening. The Sixth Presbyterian Church was the scene of the ceremony, 8 o'clock the hour, and Rev. Dr. Patterson the officiating clergyman, assisted by Rev. Dr. Mackay. The bride, who is a lovely and accomplished as well as progressive young lady, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Hoyt, had chosen for her maid of honor a little cousin, and selected Misses Sara Chalmers and Annie Young to be her bridemaids. The groom, a prominent young divine, pastor of a charge in Evansville, Ind., was supported by his old classmate, Rev. Dr. Garvin, pastor of the Concord Presbyterian Church, as best man, and as groomsmen, Messrs. Norman Nolen, Chester Nelson, John Barnes and George Barnes, led the way to the altar. The bride was clad in a lovely full dress toilet of white India silk, combined with gold embroidered satin, the front of the skirt and a gem at the waist being fashioned of the latter rich material. The bodice was cut square in the neck, and filled in with Valenciennes lace, the same being adopted for the prettily puffed sleeves. A bridal veil was confined to the hair with a wealth of freesia, and bride's roses and valley lilies composed the bouquet.

The petite maid of honor was sweetly dressed in a girlish robe of white silk, profuse with rosettes, and carried a basket of roses. The bridemaids were in golden material of clinging texture, with gloves and bouquets of the same color. Miss Annie Flowers, the organist of the church, out of compliment to the pretty bride, who has been a devoted Sunday school teacher and an earnest member of the church for some time, arranged music especially for the happy nuptials, and won for herself many compliments on the rendition. A large reception followed the church ceremonies, at the residence of the bride's parents, on Webster avenue, and subsequently Rev. and Mrs. Miller departed for their future home in Evansville. To-morrow evening the newly married will be tendered a reception at that place by the groom's congregation. The wedding trip in the sunny South will be taken afterward, and will exhaust several weeks.

### AN ENJOYABLE MUSICALE

**Given by Valley Forge Council, Daughters of Liberty, Last Evening.**

A musicale of no ordinary degree of merit rewarded those who congregated in the cozy hall at No. 27 Federal streets, last evening. It was given under the auspices of Valley Forge Council, No. 53, Daughters of Liberty, and the programme opened with an overture, "La Diadem," Hermann, by the Oakland Orchestra, with Cora Brown Sellers as directress. The opening address, "Our Order," was delivered by James H. McCleary, National Council, D. of L.

The remainder of the programme, as outlined, was: Vocal selection, Miss Lambert; recitation, "Nathan Hale, the Martyr Spy," R. H. Durbin; vocal selection, "Once and Now," Cora Brown Sellers, with orchestral accompaniment; selection, Davis Mandolin Trio; recitation, "Lasca," Miss Grace Hague; banjo selection, Messrs. Greaves and Kauffman; concert waltz, "Tenderness," orchestra; recitation, "The Sergeant's Story," Albert Christy; piano solo, Miss Belle Long; vocal duet, Miss Sadie Herron and M. C. Wagner; march, "Dorsch No. 2," orchestra; recitation, Miss Jennie Seribner; vocal selection, Davis Quartet; fancy masked drill, Messrs. Hurley and Totten; vocal solo, "King's Champion," William Satley; specialties, Horace