THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

A WAR MAY FOLLOW

Between France and England Over the Newfoundland Fishery Dispute.

CONTINENTAL EUROPE IN.

Emperor William Has His Ears Open and Will Likely Have Something to Say Before Long.

NEWFOUNDLAND MUST BE COERCED

Into a Solemn Respect for All Treaty Rights, Is the Opinion of Most Politicians of Europe.

THE COLONISTS WILL NOT HAVE THIS.

In the Event of Any Cerriton Being Used, Serious Trouble Will Be Certain to Follow

GLADSTONE'S POSITION ON THE QUESTION

INT CABLE TO THE DISPATOR.)

LONDON, March 21 .- [Copyrighted.]-It is extremely improbable that the young Kaiser Wilhelm will make a speech upon the Newfoundland fishery dispute, but it may be stated without fear of contradiction that he is watching its progress with the keenest interest. Englishmen are only just . beginning to realize what the continental kings and statesmen have long believed, that the question is one of the greatest delicacy and danger, and may require an Anglo-French war before it can be straightened

People here are amazed at the practically unprecedented spectacle of the British Govenument seeking to coerce a self-governing colony, and can scarcely believe their ears when told by the ministerial mouthpieces that the alternative of such coercion is war sooner or later with a great European power. It is certain that the lesser evil will be accepted, and if Newfoundlanders dream otherwise they are destined to a rude awak-

Would Like France Crippled. It would suit the Triple Alliance very

well for France to cripple herself for generations as a result of a war, successful or unsuccessful, with England, but Englishmen have no stomach for such a fight in support of the more or less preposterons claims of colonists, who, by popular belief, have no souls above codfish and lobsters, and live in a land of eternal fog. Among politicians Newfoundland must be overced into respecting the treaty rights of France, but it a bearing before judgment, is a reasonable

Gladstone and his colleagues share this feeling and if it be respected will support the Government on the general question. The Cabinet met to-day to discuss the matter, and after a sitting lasting over two hours, decided, it is understood, to grant a delay of a fortnight before proceeding jurther with a coercion bill. The concession is more apparent than real, as the Easter Parliamentary recess will last nearly two weeks, but it will give the Newfoundlanders time to present their case and will satisfy a small section who regard with apprehension any interference by the Imperial Parliament in

Ribot Holds the Trumps.

France, having a hand full of trumps, is not expected to object to the delay, because Monsieur Ribot has caused to be conveyed to Her Majesty's Government an Intimation that however the present matter may end, he will expect French treaty rights to be cafarced, either by British or by French war ships. A prominent Newfoundlander at present in London has been doing his country's cause some harm by defending it in entravagantly intemperate letters to the

He has again rushed into print to-day, and concludes a farcically indignant protest in these words: "What we poor colmists, French and English both, in Newfoundiand and St. Pierre do not or will not see, is that we are mere pawns on the European chess board, that peither of the chief players care about our vital interests. Their whole care is to play their game well." This colonist certainly has eyes capable

of seeing beyond the colonial horizon, and It is curious, therefore, that his pen does not show equal perspicacity. Newfoundland, berond doubt, is being used as a mere pawn upon the European chess board. France, for instance, would cheerfully surrender her rights to Newfoundland to-morrow if England would agree to withdraw from Egypt, or perhaps if she would simply guarantee to preserve strict neutrality in the next European war.

COULDN'T STAND THE SHAME.

A Russian Captain Blows Out His Braius After Being Slapped.

THY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY. 1 LONDON, March 21 .- A private letter from St. Petersburg asserts that the recent suicide of Captain von Kauffmann had no connection with politics, as suggested. The facts are that Kauffmann and his friend, Count Tolstoi, who is no relative of the novelist, entered a restourant in a fashionble quarter, and found Naval Lientenant Dyorschetzki there with a company of musicians, whom he had engaged for his private amusement. Kauffmann, who was drunk, made fun of the music and jeered at the musicians until Dvorschetski, a man of gigantic stature, lost his temper and slapped the face of his superior officer. Tolstoi managed to prevent a fight and subsequently

effected a reconciliation. All the parties perced to preserve silence. Prorschetzki, however, broke faith and told the story to the captain of a warship as chored at Peterbo', through whom it and the reached the cars of Governal Rich-When next the general met Kauffmann and Tolstol it was at the court ball, and he ordered them to leave the palace precincts, it Kaufmann went straight home to his mother's house and blew out his brains with a revolver. Tolstoi, less sensitive, called out | which, he says, will prove even to his ene-

Dvorschetzki, but the duel, fought last Sun-day, was bloodless.

CONGRESS OF MINERS.

AN IMPORTANT CONVENTION SOON TO

British Delegates Hold the Advantage an Will Defeat All Strike Proposals -Eight-Hour and Other Q Voted on by the Body.

IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.

LONDON, March 21 .- Unusual interest is nanifested in the International Miners' Congress, which will be held on the 31st Most European countries will be represented and delegates from America are said to be guilty of any of these translations and the said to be guilty of any of these translations. nst., and the three following days, in the already on the way. Profiting by the experience gained at the conference held at Jolimont last year, when Scotchman Hardie, with the assistance of the Belgian delegates, attempted to rush through a resolution orderng an international strike for eight hours a day, the Organizing Committee, in which the British moderates secured control, ordered three months' notice should be given of the business to be brought forward at the yearly congress.

As an additional safeguard against extremist tactics, it has also been decided that delegates shall have only one vote per thousand miners represented. This was the more necessary, inasmuch as the committee ascertained that most of the Belgian dele-gates who voted so blithely for a universal trike came from districts in which not more than 1 miner in 20 belonged to the union. The business of the congress will be virtu-ally confined to five propositions, of which three have been prepared by the Belgians and two by the Miners' Federation of Great

The Belglan proposals deal first with the new constitution of an International Federation; second, with the general international strike for eight hours a day of all miners employed either in State or private mines; third, with the attitude of the miners in different countries in case a dispute arises between the men and the employers by any section adhering to the International Federation. The British platform has only two planks: First, the eight hours question as referred to the various nationalities by the Jolimont Congress; second, the improved scheme of the International Federation. Under the new rules of voting the British

lelegates are sure to control the congress, and the strike proposals are foredoomed to overwhelming defeat. It was hoped, by the way, that be ore the congress met the British House of Commons would have pronounced upon the principle of the legislative restriction of working hours, the eight-hours bill for miners being upon the order book for next Wednesday. The House will adjourn for the Easter holidays on Monday or Tuesday, and months may elapse before the bill can again obtain a favorable position for

The Dock Laborers' and Seamen and Firemen's Unions are said to be losing men by desertion at a rate which, if maintained, will effectually cripple them in the summer fight with the Shipping Federation.

PARIS' NEW SENSATION.

LIKE ALL PREVIOUS ONES, IT IS A MURDER MYSTERY.

A Former Russian Officer on Trial for the Killing of a Wealthy Diamond Mer chant's Wife-He Tells a Plausible Story of Saidlde,

PARIS, March 21 .- A case that promises to become prominent in the annals of even is selt that the demand of the colonists, for this city of mysterious crime, came up today in the Cour d'Assizes. It is that of Felicien Bleszynski, a Pole, who is being tried for the murder of Mme. Wittorski. Bleszynski was once an officer in the Russian artillery, and afterward fought in the Franco-Prussian war in the French foreign legion. In 1878 he landed at Havre after an extensive tour in America. At the Hotel Frascati there was staying at that time the wife of a wealthy Paris dianond merchant named Wittorski. When Bleszynski arose above the horizon of her life, handsome and apparently wealthy, i

was not long before she capitulated. The ex-soldier was ultimately called away by business affairs and for some years was unable to see much of his inamorata. Latterly, however, he had been able to leave nis home near Warsaw, and return to Mme Wittorski, who soon discovered that her lover had become straitened in his financial affairs. She went one day in Janpary last to the Paris hotel at which he was odging and threatened that unless more noney was forthcoming, she would confess to her busband.

At 4 o'clock the next morning the servants were awakened by the ringing of an electric bell in Bleszynski's room. On answering through the closed door, that nothing was wanted. In a short time the bell rang again, and on the landlord going up, Bles-zynski put his head out and made the same statement. The bell was then silent until 9 A. M., when the rang, saying that he was shut in, and ask ing for a key, which was passed in under As he still remained inside, the landlord, becoming alarmed, entered the room by another door, whereupon Bleszynski rushed downstairs, bleeding from a wound in the ear, into the street, where he was subsequently captured. Mme. Wittor-ski was lying it cless near the bed in a pool or blood, with a bullet in her heart.

Bleszynski's story was that, having occasion to leave the lady alone for a 'ew mo ments, he was startled by hearing two shots. Rushing back he caught Mme. Wittorski just as she was falling out of bed. Seeing that she was wounded he rang the bell for assistance, but before any one came he, in his despair, tried to blow out his brains.

SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES

Will Be Made in the Memoirs of the Late Prince Napoleon

BY DUNLAP'S CARLE COMPANT. LONDON, Murch 21 .- The late Princ Napoleon had the assistance of the historian Masson when he commenced to write his memoirs. A considerable portion of them are already in the hands of the latter, and the remainder will be turned over to him

mmediately. It has been said as coming from an authoritative source, which is no less than one of the tamily, that Napoleon has made in these memoirs some very sensational disclosures, and that back of every statement of im portance he has produced unquestionable documentary evidence that will verify it.

WILL EXPOSE THE SHAR.

Deposed Prince Refuses to Retu Persia in Disgrace. IBT DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANT.

LONDON, March 21 .- Prince Malcolu Khan, erstwhile the Shah of Persia's favorite diplomat and his Minister in London. has been deprived of office and all honors and invited to return to Teheran. The Prince, feeling at least sure of his head in civilized England, has declined the invitation and now informs his friends that

mies "that his only fault in the eyes of the Shah and the Ministers has been that, edu-cated in Europe, he has tried, perhaps, with too much courage, to modily a peculiar regime, which has unfortunately too often darkened the history of the present admin-

Among other things, the pamphlet is to tell the world about "all kinds of childish caprices, associated with the classical abom-inations of Asia." It should prove unusually interesting.

THE CLITHEROE DECISION.

An Appeal to Be Made to the House of Lords in the Case.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.] LONDON, March 21 .- The decision of the British Judges in the Clitheroe abduction case was unexpected. Hitherto the idea prevailed that the husband was justified guilty of any of those transgressions in re-spect to which the wife had legal remedy. That has been knocked on the head, as well as the old-time axiom that the law up-held the husband in inflicting reasonable chastisement upon the wife when she de-

The judges unanimously find that the husband has no right to imprison the wife; that she must have perfect freedom to see her friends, and that if she declines to live with him he must not use force to compel her. Further, he is distinctly warned that if he interferes with his wife again he will be guilty of contempt of court, and he committed to prison. Accordingly the husband intends asking the House of Lords if this

JUSTIFYING THE LYNCHING.

London Newspapers Outspoken in demning the Mafia. [BT DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANT.]

LONDON, March 21 .- The lynchings at New Orleans made a profound sensation in Europe, but outside of Italy the condemnation of the deed has been neither loud nor general. In Great Britain, where the critics are generally outspoken upon what they term American barbarisms, the newspapers have been singularly unanimous in excusing the slaughtering, on the ground that the bloodthirsty Mafia is out of all line with modern civilization and that the miscreants of New Orleans were bandits, who had mostly fled from their own country when it became too hot for their safety.

In England the whole trouble is laid to the universal lack of confidence among Americans in their own judicial institutions,

SEEKING A SOLUTION

FOR THE WAY OUT OF THE KEYSTONE BANK DIFFICULTIES.

tion of Officials Held, but no Decision Arrived At-Four Heavy Stockholders Ready to Act-The Amount of Philadelphia's Deposit Not Known.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. PHILADEL PHIA, March 21.-The Keystone National Bunk is still closed. Bank Examiner W. P. Drew was about the first person to reach the institution this morning, and an hour later President G. W. Marsh arrived. The bookkeeper was called into the President's office, and for about 20 minutes the three persons were in consultation. When the conclave was ended Mr. Marsh was asked about the present condition of affairs. He said: There has been no material change. We have been endeavoring to overcome the present difficulty, and think that within a few days we will have good news for all

parties concerned. "There are only two ways, however, o bringing about a resumption. One way is to obtain a sufficient advancement of funds rom the stockholders to warrant the Compfrom the stockholders to warrant the Comp-troller in allowing the resumption. The other way is to realize on the bank's assets in order to reach the same result. My opinion is that it is for better to obtain additional funds from the stockholders. Four heavy stockholders stand by me in any course we might con-scientiously choose to adopt in trying to bridge the difficulty.

"My experience as President of the bank teaches me that the head of a large financial institution should be a man of wealth. As I am not possessed of wealth I am perfectly willing to retire from the presidency when

Treasurer Bardsley was seen this aftersoon with reference to the deposit of the city's money. He said it would be im-possible to tell the exact amount in the bank until Monday or Tuesday next. He admitted placing an extra \$50,000 in the bank on Thursday afternoon, in excess of the \$400,000, but added that be had given out checks to withdraw part of the amo and until there was some certainty as to the number cashed, he could not tell just how matters stood.

Reasons for Purchasing Everett Pianos Because they are manufactured from the nost carefully selected material. Because they remain in tune and up

oitch superior to all others. Because the tone of the Everett plane is powerful yet pure and well sustained. Because from their sympathetic quality of tone they are admirably adapted to the

Because they contain all desirable im-Because the manufacturers are practical musicians and mechanics, familiar every branch of their business.

Because every piano is thoroughly tested before leaving the factory. Because each Everett piano is warranted for seven years. Because by purchasing from Alex Ross, 137 Federal street, Allegheny, you will save at least \$75 from the retail price, and can suit yourself in the manner of making payments. Send for circular explaining our

club or co-operative system. It provides the lowest wholesale cash price and payments

anywhere from \$1 per week to all cash.

Pianos this week on \$1 weekly payments are Club A, No. 67, held in Allegheny; Club B, No. 169, Bert Albright, 154 Steuben street, Pittsburg. What Everybody Says Must Be True. Henry Cook, the leading merchant of New Knoxville, Ohio, says: "Chamber-lain's Cough Remedy has taken well here; everybody likes it. They say it gives im-mediate relief." That is what makes it so

popular. It is prompt in relieving a cough r cold and can always be depended upon. There is nothing that will loosen and reheve a severe cold so quickly. For sale by druggists. Elegant New Recfers. 48 styles at \$4 50, \$5, \$6, \$6 75, \$7 50 to \$15; 112 styles of blazer jackets, \$2 25, \$3, \$3 50, \$4, \$5, up to \$15; also vest front jackets, Norfolk waists in flannel and per-

cale at extremely low prices at Rosenbaum ONLY a few of the \$10 jackets, newmar-

kets and shawls; choice, \$2 each. JOHN P. KNABLE Co., 35 Fifth av. Do You Need Carpets?

If so, read the values we offer this week in another column. J. H. KUNKEL & BRO.

Moderate Prices. Suits to order \$25, and pasts \$6 and upward at Pitcairu's, 434 Wood street. EVENTS OF THE DAY

Hero of Samoa Honored by the West Virginia Legislature.

THE DECLINE OF A ROYAL BEAUTY Effect of Prince Napoleon's Death on Bona-

partist Fortunes. THE LAST OF PAMOUS HOLLAND PARK

WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. Lieutenant R. M. G. Brown, of West Virginia, has been presented with a handsome gold-handled sword by the Legislature of his native State. This is the man who saved the United States flug ship Trenton at Sa. mon during the disstrous storm there a couple of years since. At the time the ship was drifting helplessly on the reefs, with-

Lieutenant Brown . when Lieutenant Brown suddenly ordered all hands into the rigging, and the effect being that of sails, he was enabled to guide the vessel to a place of safety, thereby not only saving it but the 450 lives on board. Witnesses of the affair —there were many, it having taken place in full view of the shore-say it was a most thrilling sight. At the time Brown had little hope of sav-

out sail or rudder,

ing the vessel, but he determined to make a thorough effort and, if successful, to go down with all colors flying, so, while the men in the rigging cheered each other and those that were left of the crew of the Vandalia, which lay nearby a total wreck, the flag-ship band was on the main-deck calmly playing "The Star-Spangled Banner." One can imagine the effect of such an incident on those taking part and the onlookers. When it was found that Brown's "trick" was a success and the vessel resting in comparitive security, the people on shore fairly hugged themselves with joy. Afterward Lieuten-ant Brown was made a lion of everywhere, and the United States Navy Department officially complimented him, Buthe is still a Lieutenant.

Eugenie's Beauty Is Faded.

A correspondent of an Eastern newspaper tells in an interesting way the incidents of ex-Empress Eugenie's recent visit to Paris; how the people, who scarcely a generation ago fairly idolized her, at first did not recognize the weman and when they did, gathered about her carriage in great numbers and would doubtless have done her an injury if the police had not interfered. Curiosity seemed to be the incentive of the crowd that first gathered about, but, when some of the older people arrived who remembered the fall of the empire, bitterness was manifested, one old man shaking his fist under her nose, inquiring why she had returned to the France she had ruined by

her extravagance.

The writer goes on to say that in recent years, Eugenie has changed wonderfully in appearance. She is physically so weak that



[From a photograph taken shortly after he marriage to Napoleon III.]

s now extravagantly narrow at the temples the eyelids droop; the brows above the bridge of the nose are raised . high and then fall rapidly in the direction of the corners of the eyes. The nose has become mis shapen; the lower face has widened and the cheeks fall like pouches at either side. Taken all in all she has become positively

This woman's fate has been hard indeed. From her position as Empress of one of the most powerful nations of earth; a proud haughty monarch to whose wonderful beaut of person the whole world once bowed th knee in homage, she has fallen to a condition without power, without friends, and now without the comeliness and intelligence which, all other qualities failing, might have retained for her at least the interest of a few. In what different way all this reads in comparison with that of 30 years ago. In Madame Carette's "Recollections of the Court of the Tuilleries," we read of the impressions which Eugenie's beauty made upon the authoress when first they met at a ball in 1858. This was at the time when the Empress was in the "radiance of her glory and in the fresh prime of her youthful and exquisite beauty; adorned with all the gifts which nature and fortune could be-stow, lavishly endowed with all the qualities which could ennoble a woman's soul." Says Madame Carette: "From that moment everything in the great hall save one woman was a blank to me, the fete, the people, the beautiful illuminations all vanished, and I remained completely enchanted as it under a spell; having eyes and ears for no one in the whole hall but the rest, seemed to me an apparition of loveli-

At that time the people of France were wild about their Empress. They sought about them everywhere for means t homage. When she contemplated visiting and the people learned of it, the wildest excitement prevailed; every one endeavoring to outdo the other in giving her a welcome. Now, she hardly dare set foot within the boundaries of that country, in fact, a stay of any considerable length would be extremely dangerous.

It has at last been decided to convert the famous Holland Park of London into building lots, and many contracts are siready being given out for houses to be erected thereon. This is the last blow given one of the most celebrated localities in the kingdom. Within a few months at most, the beautiful gardens in which George III. courted the fair Lady Lenox and before that again, Cromwell held secret converse with Ireton, "whose deafness made confidential conversation impossible in more frequented sions bearing little resemblance to the his-toric old Holland House which it is under-

stood will remain for the present. The windows of some of the houses to be erected will no doubt look into rooms where Vandyke painted and Wilkie "gazed with modest admiration on Sir Joshua's Ba-retti;" where Charles I. feasted and danced and where Addison died; or into the library perhaps, where Byron and Sheridan have met and talked and which has also held at some time or other, Blanco White, Dr. Parr, Grattan, Curran, Romilly, Washington Irving, Humphrey Davy, Lord Jeffrey, Sydney Smith, Madame de Stael or Ma-

A Striking Figure in Literature. Death, our dark-winged enemy, seems to be dividing its attentions between this

country and France. during the past three months, and is conducting the campaign with singular effectiveness, so far as famous victims 5 are concerned. Following the a nnouncement of the deaths of Feuillet and Meissonier comes that of Theodore de Banville, who died suddenly De Banville.

in Paris last week. De Banville's dramatio works rank with those of any of his coun trymen and that is saving considerable. At the present time, Mr. Grein, a London man ager, is making arrangements to produce "Le Baiser," one of his plays in English. As a poet, he was considered one of the best of the century by the French people, but as none of his works have been well translated, English critics have not been able to judge him fairly. News of An American Songstress.

Our American singers in Europe seem to think it necessary to their success that they

perform the dual role of acquiring fame on the stage and ignominious notoriety off of it. Marie Van Zandt favors the "getting intoxicated" idea, and Sibyl Sanderson is now very prominently connected with the death of the late Prince of Flanders, heir to the Belgic throne. The first throne. The first well known, but o the latter Americans know but little, all

Sibyl Sanderson. her performances, so-cially and professionally, having taken place on the other side of the water so far. place on the other side of the water so far. However, it was not necessary for her to go out of the way for fame, as she could have readily acquired that through her superb voice, which the famous Massenet considers the finest before the public, and of which the eminent critic of Figure writes, in continuous the surface of a recent performnection with a review of a recent perform ance: "At the end of the fourth act she reached a note—the contra-sol sharp—which as far as I know, has never yet been uttered by any human throat." She is a strikingly beautiful girl and has a future before her.

The White-Cap Damage Idea. The Indiana Legislature has been consid ering a bill providing that damages may be recovered from the county by any person suffering from the outrages of White Caps. If this bill should pass it will be in order appearance. She is physically so weak that she requires two crutches or canes amounting to the same, to support her; her face in profile retains some of the qid form, but it is spoiled by a twisted and sunken mouth. The once beautiful forehead has lost its shape, and out and tarred and feathered; but in a weak out and tarred and feathered; but in a weak out and tarred and feathered; but in a weak out and tarred and feathered; but in a weak out and tarred and feathered; but in a weak out and tarred and feathered; but in a weak out and tarred and feathered; but in a weak out and tarred and feathered; but in a weak out and tarred and feathered; but in a weak out and tarred and feathered; but in a weak out and tarred and feathered; but in a weak out and tarred and feathered; but in a weak out and tarred and feathered; but in a weak out and tarred and feathered; but in a weak out and tarred and feathered; but in a weak out and tarred and feathered; but in a weak out and tarred and feathered; but in a weak out and tarred and feathered; but in a weak out and tarred and feathered in a weak out and tarred and feathered in a weak out a wea or so peeling off his plum at the Court House for his money. The earning of the sum may not be so sever-either, for it would not be difficult for community to organize for the purpose and have a tar and feather suit closely resem-bling the original made, which could be pu on and removed easily, and the members take turn about in having themselves ar rayed in it. Why, this would be better than any endowment scheme ever originated.

Trouble Brewing in Samos. The incident recalls the fact that renewed troubles may be expected in Samoa at any time. Recent advices state that King Malietoa is becoming somewhat feeble minded, while the exiled Tamasese and Mataafa are again becoming restless, the former having already attempted to incit an uprising, and the latter intimates that unless he is better provided for he will poo his issues with Tamasese and overthrow the present government.

It is not exactly certain that the natives are the only ones interested. They do not dmit it, but it is nevertheless the general belief that Germany is hot after the little group of islands in the South Pacific, and once before espoused the cause of Tamasese n the hope of securing some sort of contro there; even going so far as to carry off the present King, Malleton, and banish him to an island several thousand miles away. As well known now, the German aggressions became at last so pronounced that American interests were endangered, and the offense may be repeated. Prince Victor and His Future.

Whatever may have been the wishes of the dead Prince Napoleon, Victor, his son, is now the head of the house founded by the little Corsican. What the late Prince Imperial and his friends tried to do death has done, and that is, name the eldest offspring of Je-

rome heir to the Bonapartist fortunes. It seems a little odd at first to account for the quarrel that took place between Vie-Prince Victor tor and his father. but all is made clear by a careful study of Jerome's character. While he was an exhe was undoubtedly lacking in attractive qualities; though even more thoroughly imbued—if possible—with ambition than the founder of the family. He declaimed against his relatives, though he always looked forward to the possibility of some time or other regaining the French throne through that very relationship, and went s far at one time as to attempt to establish his claims against those of Napoleon III.'s son.

Failing in this, one can imagine the bitter

ness of the pill when the Prince Imperia endeavored to pass him by, in favor of his son, in the naming of a successor. As far as can be ascertained, Victor dutifully refrained from accepting the tender, but this was not enough to satisfy the in jured father, who was no doubt also con-siderably influenced by his opposition to the Papal authority, with which Victor, through the influence of his uitra religious mother, extent within the past few days, and the re was to a great extent in sympathy. Time sult is that the men have to work double time in some instances. The same trouble and death, as usual, have in a measure straightened out the snarl, and it remains for the future to say whether Victor's heirloom be an empty honor or not.

ROGERS' triple-plated knives or forks \$1 40 per set. Rogers' teaspoons 90 cents per set. Rogers' tablespoons \$1 80 per set, at M. G. Cohen's, 36 Fifth avenue.



THE GRIP HAS A PULL Drugstores Are Overrun With People

A KNIGHT OF THE PESTLE'S VIEWS.

Anxious for a Cure.

City Departments and Business Houses Delayed in Their Work.

LITTLE COMMON SENSE IS WANTED

There are as many cures or remedies for the grip as there are different phases of the disease. The grip has been a great thing for patent or new medicines. People who have a cold, or think they have the grip, rush at once to a drugstore and get medicines, not necessarily guaranteed by the

druggist, and try to cure themselves. "Aromatic spirits of ammonia, Gurana (a preparation of Peruvian bark), taken with anti-pyrine." This dose was by a well-known pharmacist on Smithfield street, near Fifth avenue. Right on the heels of it he said, "After all, it strikes me that if people would only stay at home and apply a little common sense, they could generally do without physician or druggist. The prescription that I have given above is, I think, a good one for people who are suffering from what is known as the grip. It fills the bill.

Have to Watch Their Customers "Now, we druggists have to be very careul. There are lots of people who come in here and want anti-pyrine for a headache, or a bad cold in the head, with febrile symptoms. I confess that I have taken the prescription given above, and that it has done who should not use the stronger medicines. It the heart is weak the greatest care should be exercised. Every new medicine seems to rush to get it; we have to sell it.

have a 'pull' upon those who suffer. They "Again, there are people who, while they will not go to a physician, come to the druggist, but they still have old-fashioned idea and sate ideas. They will ask for an old time remedy, and the long lines of patent medicine bottles on the shelf do not phase them. Such as these come in and ask for quinine. They get a dose and then leave, and probably they won't think of quining again for several days. That, however, is no way to take quinine. It should be con tinged for several days. Intermittent doses won't do. As a general, all round medicine or weather like this it has not its superior but still, like all other things, it must b taken with judgment and with care. Quining has been the drug most called for this win

Some of the Patent Medicines.

One of the best-known druggists on Sixth street, in speaking of some of the medicines called for by people who are suffering from the grip, said that he was very particular endeavoring to find out just what was the matter with those who wanted, for instance enti-pyrine.

'As a matter of fact," said he, "anti pyrine is something that should not go from a druggist unless he thoroughly understood ust what was the matter with the buver. am told frequently that I am rather old-fashioned in my ideas about such things, but be that as it may, I still prefer to be on the sale side. I sell anti-pyrine, but the persons who wants to buy it must tell me Union depot. what they want it for. It they say grip, then I want to know something about their heart condition. A man with a weak heart donot want to bother with any or these medicines unless under the orders of As days pass by the hold of the disease

greater numbers than in others. Its effect are telt in business circles to such an extent that a great deal of neccessary work is crip pled. In the city departments there is the same trouble. Men are confined in their nomes, and necessarily work is tied up. Employes Knocked Out. For instance, of the postoffice force yes terday there were 32 employes who were mable to report for duty, and of those 24 were letter carriers. Many of those remain ing at work are suffering so much that they should be at home. The sickness in the postoffice has only developed to an alarming

upon residents, not only of Pittsburg proper, but of Allegheny and the surrounding towns, is shown. There is no locality in the county that has not its victims, some in

Around the City Hall the force of clerks s very much weakened by the absence of from duty. From the Mayor down the officials are suffering. Chief Brown says that the police force is having its share of the

grip. The sickness among the men not only in that department, but among the firemen s so great that care has to be exercised to prevent either one from being crippled. Chief Brown says that over 40 of his em-

ploys are laid up with the grip.

Many Southside druggists in snawer to the question, "Do you have many prescriptions to fill for the grip?" replied invariably, "Yes." Jacob Spohn, of Spohn & Murphy, said that two-thirds of his trade was medicines for the grip and colds. He thought it was even worse than last year. W. B. Chambers, 1025 Carson street, said a fair proportion of his business was on secount of the grip, J. A. Koch, Twelith and Carson streets, had had a good trade for grip cure. He had also had three cases of grip in the store. Adam Paff, 1322 Carson street, said he was overrun with busi-ness on account of the grip between the

who want something for a bad cold, which amounts to the same thing. I have hardly had time to turn around.

Just to show what some of the physicians think of the grip, this remark of Dr. Leyda, of Allegheny: "There is no retail grip now; we are having it by the wholesale."

INGRAIN CARPETS

30c Per Yard Up. The special sale of these goods will coninue for a few days longer. We have them at 30 cents, 40 cents, 60 cents and 65 cents per yard.

The two latter being best Lowell ex.

We sold a large quantity of these last week, the prices being fully 30 per cent lower than prevailing rates.

EDWARD GROETZINGER,

627 and 629 Penn avenue. A MONDAY SUIT SALE.

An Elegant Line of Men's Suits at 87 00

Monday we place on sale about 800 men's sack and cutaway suits made up in the latest scription given above, and that it has done atyles for spring trade. There are fine cassime a great deal of good. There are people mere checks and stripes, plain corkscrews collection. We offer you a choice of the en-tire lot for only \$7. Bear in mind that the best patterns will sell first.

C. C. C., PITTSBURG COMBINATION CLOTHING COMPANY, corner Grant and Diamond streets, opposite the Court House.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, This remedy does not dry up a cough, but posens and relieves it. It prevents coughng by producing a free expectoration, and allaying the inflammation and irritation of the throat. It is the only preparation in common use that produces an expulsion of mucous from the air cells of the lungs, renders the mucous less tenscious and easier to expectorate, and opens the secretions. It completely undermines a cold. It is es-

for croup, and has never yet failed. 50 cents per bottle. For sale by druggists.

pecially adapted to children, as it contains

no injurious substance. It is a great favorite

For the Coming Week We will still sell our 30c curtain poles, brass-48c; the \$1 50 lace curtains at 98c; the \$2 50 curtains at \$1 50; the \$5 50 Irish point lace curtains at \$3 87; the \$8 50 Irish point curtains at \$6 37; good 25c floor oilcloth at 15c; good ingrain carpet, worth 25c, at 1834c; heavy two-ply at 29c, worth 45c; all wool extra super, worth 75c, at 58c. We have added many other numbers and patterns this week. It will be worth your while to call.

J. H. KUNKEL & BRO., 1847-1349 Penn ave., two squares east of

UPRIGHT PIANO, \$200.

Square Plano, \$150. Parlor Organ, \$65. An excellent upright piano, good as new, worth \$375, for \$190. A splendid square piano, cost \$450, for \$150. Also one of the finest parlor organs, only \$65. Three exceptional bargains.

J. M. HOPPMANN & Co., 537 Smithfield street. A parler grand piane at one-third the

You may want a new clock. The best and cheapest place in the city to buy a new clock or have your old one repaired is at Hauch's jewelry store, No. 295 Fifth avenue.

Do You Need Lace Curtains?

Are You Going to Move?

If so, read the prices we offer in another column of The Dispatch. J. H. KUNKEL & BRO.

WE will call on you with samples and furnish estimates on furniture reupholstery. HAUGH & KEENAN, 33 Water street.

JOHN P. KNABLE Co.,

35 Fifth avenue.

Go Hand in Hand According to the Majority of the Rich Men of the Day.

CARNEGIE AN EXCEPTION.

He Says a World of Happiness Comes With the Ability to Give.

PULLMAN HAPPIER WHEN POOR.

Jay Cooke Finds It's Lots of Pleasure to Get Rich a Second Time.

PURSUIT BETTER THAN POSSESSION

An occasional correspondent of THE DIS-PATCH has put the question, "Does Wealth Bring Happiness?" to a number of wellknown millionaires. He selected those who have known both poverty and riches, for only such can furnish answers entitled to respect. The result of the inquiry is the following very interesting symposium:

What Happiness Consists Of,

"Wealth can only bring happiness," said Andrew Carnegie, "in the sense that it gives us greater opportunities of making others happy. Great wealth is a sacred trust which the man who possesses it should hold and administer to the best possible advantage for the benefit of his fellowmen. The truest happiness, indeed the only happiness in this life worthy of the name, is to make others happy, or at least, by improving their condition in some way to make them happier than they otherwise would be. When we have exhausted every other so-called pleasure, that of bringing the look of joyful surprise to the eye and the words of grateful happiness to the lips of others remains perennial.

"The ways in which a wealthy man can produce such gratifying results are numerous and self-evident. Wealth will enable its possessor to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, endow free institutions of learning, establish free libraries, found hospitals and do countless other good works. It will enable him to entertain his friends amid pleasurable surroundings, and thus help them to the enjoyment of some happy hours. With his riches he can purchase and give to those he loves the things of this world that their hearts most desire. In this way, and this way only—in the power of making others happy that it confers—can wealth, per se, ever bring happiness."

Depends on What Wealth Is.

"Wealth is purely a relative term." The peaker was George M. Pullman, the inventor of the Puliman palace car, who is worth at least \$50,000,000, and who has made a fortune for many others besides himself. His success is wholly due to his own brains and energy, for he began life a poor boy "Before the question 'Does Wealth Bring Happiness' can be answered," he continued, "we must ascertain what wealth diesas, When the will of the late William H. Vanderbilt, distributing over \$200,000,000, was made public, it caused many worthy people very wealthy to feel temporarily that they were little better than paupers. Vanderbilt used to say that \$10,000,000 was a fair competence. He thought the income from that amount was about as much as a man could spend, and anything beyond it was mere surplusage. According to Mr. Vanderbilt's standard a man is not wealthy unless he is worth more than \$10,000,000. Let us for the

sake of convenience adopt that criterion. "Now, if a man has a competence of \$10,000,000, and its income is all he can spend, how can apy additional amount spend, now can apy accessary to make him wealthy—be of any ndvantage? If it is a mere surplusage which he can not spend, and with the care of which he must be burdened without any corresponding return of extra comfort or pleasure, how can wealth bring happiness? "For my own part I can only say that I am not one lots happier now than I was in the days when I had not a dollar that I could call my own, save that for which I worked from sunny morn to dewy eve. Now that my circumstances have improved I can only wear one suit of clothes at a time, and that suit is no better than the one I wore then. I ate three square meals daily at that time and I cannot eat any more pow. Then I had no responsibility and no cares. I only had to be at my post and do my duty, and when my hours of work were over my mind and body were free as those of a bird. I could go to sleep as soon as my head touched the pillow and sleep soundly till morning. that I have the weight of vast interests and business cares constantly upon me both in and out of working hours, I do not sleep so well as then. All things considered, I believe I was much happier when I was poor. Therefore, with all the great advantages and privileges which wealth conters, I

do not believe that it brings happiness." When a Man Is Rich.

"There is no such thing as wealth," was John D. Rockefeller's answer when my conundrum was propounded to him. "That is," he continued, "there is no such thing as mounted, at 123/c; our 75c lace curtains at a wealthy man. Whether a man is rich or poor must always be determined by the relation of his desires and expenditures to his income. If a man believes himself rich, and has everything that he desires and feels that he needs, he really is rich no matter if he is worth only \$10. On the contrary, if he is worth \$10,000,000 and yet has desires and needs which he is unable, or thinks himself unable, to gratify or supply, he is poor. You know Othello says:

Poor and content is rich, and rich enough. "Money is like strawberries and cream, It is impossible for anybody ever to have enough. A man making money is like the little girl being fed with ice cream by her aunt in Punch's picture,
"'Don't you think you have had enough

Ethel?' asks the aunt. " 'I may think so, auntie, but I don't

"As most men grow richer their ambi-tions, tastes and desires expand largely even to an extent wholly disproportionate to their acquisitions, and many men have felt much poorer when they had accumulated a fortune of \$5,000,000 than they did when they had \$1,000,000, for the reason that their ideas had so enlarged that they desired to live in such magnificence, or to carry out such great schemes of business enterprise or philanthrophy as the income from \$10,000,-

000 could not possibly compass.

"For this reason, as well as for many others I might name, wealth is more likely to bring unhappiness than happiness.

Getting Rich the Second Time. "My answer to your question is, No." The New line of medium and fine goods at low speaker was Jay Cooke, the famous millionaire dealer in railway bonds, whose failure precipitated the great panic of 1873. Wealth hampers a man in so many ways and brings with it so many anxieties that it is more often a destroyer of man who has once mounted to the summit