THE PIPTSBURG DISPATCH MONDAR NOVEMBER 18 1891

ing on. It will cause some increase in pub-lic expanses, but if the law is worth anything it will more than make that up by a larger saving in illegitimate private expenditures. THE DESIGNS FOR THE LIBRARY. | advantage of unity. They have the further considerable advantage of allowing inde-finite enlargement for those two depart-ments which will be most likely to need ex-

WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.

-The Chairman of the Carnegie Library tension, and such enlargement as will not take away from 'the proportions of the Competition Committee advises the Pro-fessor of Things in General that the top story of the Ferguson building is a good place for the cultivation of the "blind stag-THE New York Tolegram defends the action of the Chicago Chief of Police in ordering an Anarchist meeting to display the United States flag, with the remark that "no United States may, with the remark that "no one is entitled to the protection of this Gov-ernment who will not recognize and display its flag." According to that the guardians of the public passes have the right to walk into any public meeting or any place of business and stop proceedings until the flag is waved. There seems to be need of direct gers." The Professor ventures to trust that this picturesque expression does not describe the committee's state of mind.

partments are concerned, it is not likely that the committee know much of anything about them, nor the architects either. The There is no doubt but that the comm will face these 96 competitors with the atmost screnity. Thirteen hundred large man who knows most about the ideal library is a librarian. These arrangements are not of much importance in these provisional pleces of paper will not confuse them. "Elevations," north, south, east and west; "ground plans," "cross sections," sketches designs. They will have to be developed afterward. The chief concern, just at this stage, is space and light. of "detail," unnumbered pages of technical lescription, will not give them even the first Finally, it must not be forgotten, and this committee are not likely to forget, that this building is the gift of Pittsburg's most emi-

quaim of the "blind staggers." The Pro-fessor, and all the general public, have unounded confidence in the good judgment of Mr. Carnegie's committee. The best thing about this committee is that no member of it knows anything about

or a picture gallery, or a music hall. It is to be a monument to the splendid generosity of Andrew Carnegie. He has not said any-thing about this. But the people will not be content to have this notable purpose over-looked. The best design will emphasize this architecture. That is, about architecture on the technical side. There is not an expert among the number. The Professor hazards a conjecture that not even the Chairman can tell the difference between idea. It will center everything about some stately hall, or dome, or tower, which shall renaissance and rococo. The Professor challenges Mr. Scott to state concerning any single column in all these 1,300 plans whether it is pycnostyle, systyle, eustyle, diastyle, carry the memory of Andrew Carnegie into everlasting remembrance. In the meantime, here are 96 good plan and an ideal committee to say which of them is number one, and all the rest of us waiting aracostyle, or any style at all. Representatives of the People

build ng to please us. And such a building

will have a fine historic value, anyhow,

whether it has artistic value or not. It will

The trouble with the things which the ex-

somebody assures us for our consolation, is really a great deal better than it sounds.

Library will, at any rate, be cotemporary.

Criticism of a Critic.

of the plans to be attracted by the architect who has honored the committee and the competition and himself by sending his de-

signs to this great architectural reception

even the most severely simple plans. And

it may well count for something. It is worth

The Appearance of the Outside

-Then the committee will examine all the

perspectives, the finished pictures of the

completed building. They will want to know how it will look on the outside. Be-

trance of a great park, in a position of prom

nence. It is to be an ornament. The first

requisite of this building is that it shall be

But to be monumental it is well that the

And, more than that, it is well that the

ndicate what it is for. People ought to

ouse, nor a jail, not a court house, nor a

arden; not a transplantation from the

World's Fair; not a shot-tower; not the

winter quarters of a circus, nor a restaurant,

nor a post office, nor the Capitol at Wash-

Should Not Need a Label.

have signs over the doors. A good picture

canvas ought to be able to speak for him-

self. This great building ought to represent

to every passer-by the uses that it is meant for. In general, every tower, every angle,

every turret, ought definitely to mean some-

thing. The basis of beauty is utility. That

example, was built for ventilation. It was

run away up, as was thought, above the smoke line, to bring down clean air. No

tower has any business to exist which can.

not give a good, sound, practical account of

reat tower of Richardson's court ho

itself.

does not really need a label. A horse or

church: not a mediaval castle, nor a been

new building should, even on the outside

know when they see it that it is not a sel

umental.

alone, and set an example.

not merely a contrivance for

represent nineteenth century taste.

in confident expectation. -So much the better. We are all pretty

SIR EDWARD ARNOLD COMING. well acquainted with the members of this committee. We know them to be exce Will Deliver a Lecture for the Press Club in onest gentlemen of good sense and intel Carnegie Hall. ligent judgment, who can see out of their Erasmus Wilson, chairman of the Lecture syes-some of them even without the aid of

Committee of the Pittsburg Press Club, will this morning sign a contract under the terms glasses-who know a good thing when they ee it, and who are as reasonably sure as any individuals in the community to like that which is worth liking. That is, they of which Sir Edwin Arnold will give read ings from his works at Carnegie Music Hall Allegheny, on the evening of Thursday, De-cember 3. The author of "The Light of are of the same sort with all the rest of us. There are 85 chances out of 96 that they will choose just that design which we would choose. The best men to select something Asia" has had so many demands on his time in the East that until Saturday it was doubt for the people in general are those who best represent the people in general. And that ful whether he could accept the Press Club's invitation to come to Pittsburg. His accept scribes this committee accurately. ance, however, is without condition, and the people of Western Pennsylvania will have a share in what is undoubtedly the greatest

Of course, it is possible that an expert might choose out a design that would delight the citizens of the twentieth century. It is literary treat of the season. Aside from his fame as a poet, Sir Edwin not unlikely that the design which this committee may select will make the artistic Pittsburgers of that ideal millenium swear. We need not mind that. What we want is a

Aside from his fame as a poet, Sir Edwin Arnold is one of the most interesting figures in public life to-day. Wherever he has ap-peared he has been lionized, and has charmed everybody, as much by the sim-plicity of his character as by the power of his intellect. In New York, Boston and other Eastern cities he has received social attentions accorded to few representatives of any nation, and wherever he has appeared there are earnest calls for his return. The length of his stay in Pittsburg is not yet de-termined, but if is certain that Pittsburg will not be behind other cities in doing honor to the man whose helpful'influence has extended to all nations. The statement that Sir Edwin will give readings from his works hardly describes the character of the entertainment which visitors to Carnegie Hall on the evening of December 3 will enjoy. The selections he throw a new light on many of his famous sayings. He modestly insists, however, that he does not lecture, and that his talk is to be considered only as suggestions that have helped him and may help others. perts delight in is that they are above us. They are like that classic music which, as

Space and Light the Chief Concerns.

nent citizen. It is to be more than a library,

-So far as the details of the various de-

The Carnegie Library building, the Profes-sor understands, is for the people of Pitts-burg whose names are in the directory or on the real burght of the second s the roll books of the public schools to-day. If he meant it for the twentieth century he might invest his money and entail it. We have reason to be grateful that this com-mittee stands solid on the actual everyday considered only as suggestions that have helped him and may help others. round, and that not a head out of the whole umber is in the clouds. The Carnegie

THE NEXT SPEAKER.

-A poet complained, the other day, Logic is going to elect Speaker Mills. It s mightler than the caucus.-Boston Herald Dem.)

about a critic, who in criticising the poet's poem had bluntly affirmed that he simply didn't like it. The poet protested that this was no sort of a criticism at all. The test of For Speaker of the next House of Repre sentatives, William D. Bynum.-Indianapolis a good poem is not in the like or dislike of a Sentinel (Den.) critic, but in the accuracy of its meter, the

THE indications at this time seem to favor aptness of its rhyme, the sense and spirit of it, and its technical excellence. The Prothe election of Crisp, of Georgia, as Speaker. -Peoria Transcript (Rep.) essor's sympathies are with the critic. The BRER MILLS will find Brer Crisp a fighter.

supreme test of anything is in the approbation or disapprobation of the people for whom it is meant. It is the business of the and Republicans can stand off and see the fun.-Chicago Inter Ocean (Rep.) man who has got hold of a good thing, of a

MR. MILLS is the leading candidate for new truth, of a discovery, of a revelation of peaker. He ought to be and undoubtedly grace or beauty in art or music, to make it popular. Genius is the gift of making the will be chosen .- Milioaukee Journal (Dem.) MILLS, of Texas, did not prove himself an

supreme best appreciated by everybody. effective campaign speaker in New York and Ohio, but he seems to be the Democratic This committee will not bother their heads about architectural consistencies. They choice for Speaker, nevertheless .- New York will take the plan which they simply like Press (Rep.)

the best. And the Professor predicts that we will agree with them. What, then, will In conversation Mr. Bynum has stated that in his recent tour he made many friends and picked up a number of votes, and that be the qualities for which the committe will look? Out of these 96, which will they in the event that the Speakership comes North his chances are good .- Indianapolis They will be likely at the first overlooking

Journal (Rep.) WESTERN Democratic papers are saying that if Crisp be elected Speaker the tariff will not be touched, while if any other man be elected the tariff will be attacked. The

A CO-OPERATIVE RAILEOAD. INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

It Is Proposed to Build One Across North In Increase of Over Three Millions in Colern Mexico. lections for the Year_Only Costing a the New Nation.]

Little More to Get in the money-Albert K. Owen, the founder of the Amer can Co-Operative Colony at Topolobampo Mexico, now proposes to build a co-opera-tive railroad 1,200 miles long connecting the Growth of Liquor and Tobacco Business WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 .- The annual report of John W. Mason, Commissioner of 1 nal Revenue, which has just been subm Gulf of California with the Gulf of Mexico. When this colony was in the formative state

o the Secretary of the Treasury, contains a Mr. Owen secured valuable concession from the Mexican Government, and though ass of interesting information in regard to the operations of that service. The total re-celpts for the last fiscal year, from all sources, were \$145,085,416-an increase of \$3.the original plan was shandoned, the con-cessions were not forfeited, and now, through the friendliness of President Diaz. 440.719 over the receipts for the previous fiscal year. The cost of collection for the past fiscal year was \$4,210,804, or 2.88 per cent they have been renewed in more pro shape, and so as to contribute materially to of the receipts, against 2.52 last year. The estimated expenses for the next fiscal year

shape, and so as to contribute materially to the carrying out of the new plan. Mr. Owen now announces in the Mexican Financier that the projectors of the road have money enough in hand to build and equip the first 15 miles of the railway and telegraph and that the colony has, within itself, the labor and skill requisite to arrows and construct re \$4,522,380. During the year 698 stills were destroyed nd 97 were removed, involving the arrest of \$78 nerson The aggregate amount of taxes colle

from tobacco during the last fiscal year was \$32,796,270. The decrease is \$1,162,720, due to the reduction of the tax on snuff, chewing and smoking tobacco, and to the repeal of special taxes relating to tobacco. The tax on cigars and cigarettes was not

Is miles of the railway and telegraph and that the colony has, within itself, the labor and skill requisite to survey and construct the road, build the bridges, depots, freight houses, wharves, shops and also experienced men to operate the trains and telegraph lines. This, he estimates, constitutes about three-fifths of the total cost of the entire plant, and that aside from this, it will only be nec-essary to bond the road for \$10,000 per mile, and therefore the road will have only to meet the \$500 interest per mile per year. This is a small indebtedness when compared with the Mexican Central Railway, which is bonded for \$38,500 per mile, but which earned \$2 400 per mile the first year after it was opened. This will be the first instance in which incorporated labor has ever con-tracted to receive railroad securities for its services, and where capital has been invested upon such a basis of agreement. The road will be called the Mexican Western Railroad Company. The Topolobampo Colony is now said to be in a most prosperous condition, and the undertaking of such a work as out-ined, indicates its strength and resources and shows what intelligent labor can accom-plish when emancipated from the tyranny and guile of private capitalists. The tax on cigars and cigarestes was not changed, and the collections therefrom were increased \$1,386,650 during the last fiscal year. The increase of taxed tobacco and snuff over 1890 was 15,650,884 pounds; the increase of to-bacco and snuff exported was \$4,289 pounds, and the increase of tobacco and snuff, im-ported and withdrawn for consumption, was 165,701 pounds. The increase during the fis-cal year of 1891 on taxed cigars was 387,000. 784, and the decrease of cigars exported was \$0,866, and of cigars imported and withdrawn for consumption was 29,740 739. The increase of taxed cigarestes was \$31,284,080, and of cig-arettes exported was \$2,740,739. The decrease of cigarettes imported was \$24,870. Needed Changes in the Tariff Law.

The Commissioner says that in order to make the tariff law effective several mend-ments will be required, among which is one for freighting illicit factories, and also duly authorized factories where there is any serious violation of the law. It should also be made a penal offense to remove stamps, to reuse stamps, or to have in possess stamps that have once been used. The total number of grain, molasses and Portland Oregonian.1

fruit distilleries registered and operated by the act of March 3, 1891, that it would hardly be recognized by its old friends, who tring the year is 4,040 and 3,818, respec tively, a decrease of 2,318 in the number reg istered and a decrease of 2,392 on the number look upon it as the one means of acquiring a farm or ranch from the public domain. Formerly it provided a means for locating upon land and fixing a title under certain

The quantity of spirits (115,862,389 gallons) produced and deposited in distilleries and warshouses during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1801, is more than the production (109,275 928 yallon-) in the year 1890 by 6,685,461 gallons. The difference is distributed among the different kinds known to the trade as follows: Increase in production-Hish wine, 541,498 gallons; rye whisky, 989,812; alcohol, 906,373; rum, 125,545; gin, 9,324; pure, neutral or cologne spirits, 133,357; miscel-laneous, 5,331,202; total increase 9,229,830 gal-lons; decrease in the production of Bourbon whisky, 2 543,360 gallons; net increase, 6,686, 461 gallons. There was an increase of spirits with-drawn for scientific purposes and for the the timber culture law furnished a means of taking land from the public domain and ac quiring by so much a tract that might be come a farm. This is all done away with by

There was an increase of spirits with drawn for scientific purposes and for the use of the United States of 358 gallons. The quantity of spirits in distillery warehouses, June 30, 1891, is the largest quantity so held at the close of any fiscal year. Less Liquor Being Held Nowadava

purchase the land at its fixed value of \$125 per acr outside of the limits of a railroad grant, or \$250 an acre within the limits of suci grant, and he had little to care for but to comply with certain restrictions and be come the owner. How he must reside upon the land for 14 months, and not only comply with all the terms of the law in a strict sense, but have an eye at all times to the fact that his neigh-bor or someone is watching him with a view to claim jumping. This is due to the fact that land is not so plenty now it has been, and whoever gets from the Government of the United States a farm does so by reason of settlement and careful compliance with all the conditions of law that tend to make such acquirements as onerous as actual It appears from reports recently received that while the quantity of spirits in distillery warehouses September 30, 1890, was 85,106,670 gallons, or more than 46,000,000 less than the quantity therein June 30, 1890, the quantity in warehouse September 30, 1991, was 104,810,839 gallons, or more than 81,000,009, less than the quantity so held June 30, 1891. It is noted also that this increased reduc-It is noted also that this increased reduc-tion is due to decrease in production during July, August and Semptember, 1891 rather than to increased tax paid with drawals, the quantity withdrawn tax paid during these three months being nearly 1, 000,000 gallons less than the quantity so with drawn during July, August and September, 1880. such acquirements as onerous as actual purchase. It is no longer the happy circum-stance in which the settler finds himself that he can take a quarter section of land with a spring of water and wooded valley and be sure that for all time he had title to land enough to support himself and family.

It Threatens to Work a Revolution in the United Service Magazine.] As to the probable effect of smokeles powder in war, fortress guns will still be maily localized with a field-glass, but if the attacking batteries be constructed at long

drawn during July, August and September, 1880. The quantity of distilled spirits in the United States, except what may be in cus-toms bonded warehouses, on the 1st day of October, 1891, was 182,945,773 gallons. The actual number of rallons of grape brandy used in the fortification of sweet wines during the fiscal year ended June 30. 1891, was 193,555 the tax upon which, at 30 cents per gallon, would have amounted to \$174,301. It is probable that about double the above quantity of grape brandy will be used for the fortification of sweet wines during the present fiscal year. The commissioner announces his purpose of substituting weighing for gauging in as-certaining the quantity of distilled spirits subject to tax. He has therefore decided, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury and under the subtority of section 3246, Revised Statutes, to prescribe the use of the scales in place of the gauge rod at dis-tilleries, and, so far as applicable, at rectify-ing houses; retaining the rod for use in reasung packages of rectified spirits whose true proof is not ascertainable owing to the presence of secondaria. range, behind parapets, with low command, and not indicated by freshly stirred earth, the enemy will be at first puzzled to localize them. At all times, too. field artillery, opening suddenly at various places and distances gauging packages of rectified spirits whose true proof is not ascertainable owing to the

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-In Spain there are only 3,231 children in the Sunday schools

-There are 230,000 singers in the choirs of the Church of England. obampo -The rent of land in England 300 years

ago was about a shilling an acre. ting the -The people of the United States con-

nnually. -It is estimated that in the United Kingdom no fewer than 70.000 girls are employed in public houses and drinking bars.

-The amulets of the Tasmanians are composed of sacred stones suspended from the neck, to prevent the malignant influence of witchcraft.

-The value of the fish already caught this season on the northeast coast of Scotland is estimated at about £600,000, or considerably more than the average.

-The Italian army contains nearly 2,000,-00 men, or to give the exact figures, 1,928,1/72. Among them are 35,090 Alpine soldiers, trained and inured to the hardships of ntain warfare.

-Lobsters often travel in regiments seek-Ing new feeding grounds. Their migrating armies are always led by the biggest and strongest ones, while the maimed and weak-ity struggle along behind.

-Of every 100 persons who traveled on English railways last year 88% went in thirdclass carriages (or, should we say paid for third-class tickets?), while 7.7 were second, and only 2.7 went first-class.

-A Galician priest has been warned that If he goes on persuading people to give up intoxicating drinks he and the Mayor of the village may be made responsible for the loss suffered in consequence by the publican.

-No animal has more than five toes, digits or claws to each foot or limb. The horse is one-toed, the ox two-toed, the rhinoceros is three-toed, the hippopotamus is four-toed and the elephant and hundreds of other animals are five-toed.

THE HOMESTEAD LAW. -In popular histories of the Seven Won-It Is the Only Recourse of the Poor May

Who Wants to Acquire Land.

restrictions, and this was alone the pool

of acquiring agricultural land. Formerly

ders of the World we read that the Pharos, the first lighthouse, could se seen at a distance of 100 miles. In order for this to have been pos-ible the Pharos must have been a mile and a quarter in height. The homestead law has been so modified

-There are 536 authorized guides in the Alps. One hundred and ninety-four of them have taken a regular course of instruction in their profession and have received diplomas. Thirty-five of them are between 60 and 70 years of age, and six are over 70.

-243,047,680 quarts of milk, 5,406,680 man's way of acquiring 160 acres of land. By the modification it is left the only means quarts of cream, and 3,020,440 quarts of condensed milk were received in New York last year for consumption. Each inhabitant of the city, according to these figures, used on an average 152 quarts of milk. 3½ quarts of cream, and 2 quarts of condensed milk last Vear.

the recent laws, and now the poor man who comes from the East and determines to take public land has only one recourse, which is in the homestead law. Formerly a six-months' residence gave him the right to purchase the land at its fixed value of \$125 -There are naturalists in this day and age who believe that horse hairs will turn to living snakes; that toads will live for thousands of years in the cavity of a rock without food or water, that the barnacle goose was de-veloped from the shell fish of that name, and that the bird called Sora is a species of winged frog. -The City of London is put down by geo-

graphers as the center of the landed hemisphere. In other words, a radius of about 6,000 miles on the curved surface of the earth, with London as a center, would describe a circumference enclosing more land than any 6,000 mile circle that could be drawn from any other eity in the world.

-The following are examples of nine-syllable words in the English language: Anthropometamorphis, antisupernaturalism, anti-constitutionalist, anhydrohepsiterion, iatromathematician, incomprehensibility, individualization, syncategorematical, un-constitutionality, unintelligibility, valetudi-narianism and vicissitudinality.

-One of the most singular looking creatares that ever walked the earth or "swam the waters under the earth" is the world-famous man-faced crab of Japan. Its body is hardly an inch in length, yet the head is fitted with a face which is the perfect coun-terpart of that of a Chinese cooly: a veritable missing link with areas nor a and month all issing link, with eyes, nose and mouth all clearly defined.

-An upright stone in Iona Istand is said -An upright scone in 10th Istant is easily to confer the power of steering well to any-one who will stretch his arm along it; and a correspondent of *Nates and Queries* describes a stone at Inniken, near Mayo Island, which so recently as the year 1851 was brought out and importuned to bring wrecks along. It was of cylindrical shape and was carefully wrapped in fiannel.

ing suddenly at various piaces and distances, would, with the aid of smokeless powder, be more difficult to reply to effectively than formerly. It is, however, in ensemates that smokeless powder would be very valuable, as not substantially encumbering or vitiat--Burke, in his letter on "Natural Society," says that Sylla destroyed 300,000 men in each of three battles, one being at Chenea. The Persians are said to ing the atmosphere inside. Passing from fortresses to the open coun-try, I will first consider how and to what extent the defenders of a position will be benefited by the use of smokeless powder. If they obtain cover behind a hedge, in a wood, or in shelter trenches, whose exist-ence is not disclosed by newly excavated earth not covered by turf grass they will be 230 000 men at Plataca. II. Chronicles, xiii, 17. records 500,000 slain on one side, which, however, may not have been in a single bat-tle. I. Kinzs, xx., 25, tells of 100 000 men being killed on one side in a single day. -Russian photographers who are unable wood, of in anisotosed by newly excavated earth not covered by turf, grass, they will be invisible at any distance, say, exceeding 200 yards; hence they can fire at the enemy's distant artillery or advancing infantry with-out fear of a return, for he will be anable to even approximate to the situation of the line. Ambushes, especially against cavalry, will be much more effective than formerly, and the danger of actual war will probably bring to light other effects of smokeless powder and modify preconceived theories. All I have attempted is to suggest some of the consequences likely to result from the to get a settlement from their sitters hang the portraits of the latter upside down in the show-cases before their studios. The destond by the general public, and, it is said, the photographers' debtors, in many instances, hasten to place themselves right again in the eyes of their fellow-citizens. -Asia means morning or east; Europe, wening or west; Australia means lying to or in the south. Hence, we may consider that these names mean Eastern Land, Western Land and Southern Land. Asia is a equences likely to result from th ern Land and Southern Land. Asia is a Greek word, Europe is the Hebrew oreh, Anstralia is a Latin word. The origin of the word. "Africa" is uncertain. Some conjec-ture that it is a Semitic word, meaning "Land of Wanderers." THE EPISCOPAL CONGRESS. Lances Sharpened for the Arguments That -One of the most famous and fatal poisons used in Japan and Java is obtained Are Anticinated. from the bamboo. The young shoots of the cane, when they first push through the The meeting of the Episcopal Church Concane, when they has push through the ground, are covered with fine, brownish hairs, which, under the microscope, appear to be bayonet-like spikes of crystals of silex, infinitely sharp and hollow. Small quantities of these hairs administered daily in the food bring on ulceration of the whole alimentary canal, simulating malignant dysentery, which eventually causes death. gress, which begins in Washington on Tues-day of this week, promises to be more than usually interesting. During the last few years the Episcopal Church has been undergoing a most significant internal revolution. one result of which has been the virtual di appearance of the old Low Church party, and

which this point affords is emphasized by the other side of the picture. The company wishes to sell \$5,000,000 of stock. The policy of putting the entire earnings into extensions and betterments, pursued while the stock was in former hands, no

dends during the previous years. News Rooms and Publishing House 78 and 80 Diamond Street, in New Dispatch Building.

FASTERN ADVENTISING OFFICE, BOOM D., TRIBUNE BUILDING, NEW YORK, where com-plete files of THE DI-PATCH can always be found. Foreign advertisers and friends of THE DISPATCH, while in New York, are also made welcome.

THE DISPATCH's regularly on sale at Brentano's, Union Square, New York, and II are de l'Opera, triss. Prover, totere angone scho has been disap-sinted at a hotel ueue stand ens oftalis ti.

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TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

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FITTSBURG, MONDAY, NOV. 16, 1891.

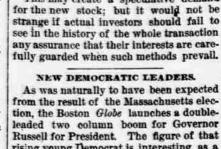
THE TRACTION CONSOLIDATION.

The much talked of consolidation or combination between the Duquesne and Pittsburg Traction Companies appears to not already a fixed fact. The representa- ticket. tives of the two corporations have been in consultation for some days, an inspection of one of the properties was made vesterday, and the indications point to the settlement of the rivalry between the lines by a purchase of the Duquesne by the owners of the Pittshurg line

Of course, this is not fulfilling the implied pledge of competition in local transit Duquesne lines were granted. But the the system of granting exclusive privileges in the public streets, is so powerful that this result has long been recognized as a practically foregone conclusion. Pittsburg has had a taste of the cheap fares to be secured by competition of local carriers; but the remedy to the tendency to place the business in the hands of a monopoly is not in main- not carry Pennsylvania as long as the taining the competition of two or three corporations whose rivalry is generally waged for the direct purpose of forming a combination, but in placing the competition on so broad and universal a basis that the effort to combine would be hopeless. Pending the realization of such a reform, the expected consolidation gives ad ditional point to the comment of THE DISPATCH heretofore made that, when such valuable franchises were granted, they might at least have been made to vield some revenue to the city.

A PERTINENT REPLY.

The reference to the revision of wages at the Edgar Thomson Steel Works the other day by THE DISPATCH, in which the attempts of the free-trade journals to make capital out of it were answered by the simple fact that the tariff on steel tails was reduced by the tariff act, moves the New York Times to refer to it as an example of the eagerness with which the high-tariff journals use this excuse, or words to that effect. The Times is in error. The eagerness was shown by the the iron and steel industries. The pertifact that the Times shifts its ground, as possible to do that on a large scale it renence of the reply is illustrated by the



rising young Democrat is interesting as a Presidental possibility both from his attractive personality and the success he has twice scored in the once reliably Republican State of Massachusetts.

a Presidental quantity are based on the difficulty of securing agreement in New York upon a New York candidate; on Russell's two elections for Governor in Massachusetts, and his alleged ability to

at the time when the franchises for the place new accessions to their ranks under dynamic tendency to consolidation, under resign themselves to the position of a

free-trade journals in catching at the Ing that the Democratic victory was change of wages to make capital against secured by bribing Republican voters to

of ballot reform.

longer commends itself. By way of floating that stock as well as dividing the plum among those who have now got it the fatness of the twenty per cent dividend s thrown out in strong relief against the leanness of the entire absence of divi-

This may create a speculative demand

The claims of Russell to be considered

carry the 15 electoral votes of that State,

and the inability of any other State to present a candidate of equal merits. Of ourse, the point in Russell's availability most prominently brought forward is the strength displayed in twice carrying a be on the point of consummation, if it is Republican State for the Democratic

But this argument applies to Boles equally with Russell, with the advantage for Boies that he is a Westerner in whose locality the Democratic party has the most to gain and the least to lose. The Globe, in its advocacy of Russell, rules Boies out on the ground that he "was a Republican

tion by presenting him with a leather ten years ago." Which only calls for the medal for his agricultural statesmanship. remark that if the Democracy propose to SPEAKING of the Speakership contes which is now becoming very hot, the Buffalc Courier remarks: "Several good men and strong men are candidates." If the reports a taboo they might as well permanently minority party. of the factions about deals on the silve Russell and Boies stand on equal terms mestion, and affiliations with real estat ings are to be believed, they are not only as rising political possibilities. Pattison trong but rank. But after the fight is ove really has the same claim to distinction, we shall hope to learn that it is simply the as he has twice won the victory himself in usual campaign mud-slinging. Pennsylvania, although elections where he was not a candidate have gone against BOIES, of Wisconsin, with 8,200 plurality his party. But the certainty that he canand Russell of Massachusetts with 11,000 are the rising stars in the firmament of Demo cratic availabilities.

tariff is an issue operates as a bar against him, which the enthusiastic Democrats do not recognize in the case of Massachusetts and Iowa Governors. But is it to be taken as by any means assured that either of those States would go Democratic in a Presidental election?

HOW ABOUT BALLOT REFORM? The assertion has been made by several

Republican leaders in New York that the victory of the Democrats there was a purchased one. We do not propose to discuss that assertion in the light of external evidence as to its truth; but it is important to consider it in its bearing on the subject

Two at least of the New York Republicans who make this assertion were prominent in urging a ballot reform law in New York on the ground that it would make vote-buying impossible. Their present view does not seem to maintain their former high estimate of the virtue of that reform, which was adopted, it is true, in somewhat mutilated form. One of these assertions qualifies the indictment by savstay away from the poils. But, if it is successfully "slug" Sullivan every time he

SNAP SHOTS IN SEASON. THE only thing a lazy man gains in this

THE sluggard who goes to his aunt and

But men who pay for them don't smile, Because they still come nigh.

QUAY is a lucky fisherman. He knows

THE printers are the only ones who can

gets nothing is forced to deal with his uncle.

THE hats and bonnets now in style.

THE ambition of Chicago is displayed in

the headlines of the Chicago Herald, one of

which asserts that a local attraction "Wil

Outdo Koster & Bial." while another declare

"Coney Island Wanted." If Chicago is t

deprive New York of those features what

will there be left in the Metropolis to live

instruction that the police have no right to say what any man shall do until he commit

an overt act against the law of public

THERE seems to be no doubt that Pitts-

burg armor plates can beat the world. Now

might it not be another gratifying step for

Pittsburg to make cannon that will beat the

REV. SAM SMALL has cast the Rev. Sat

phrase, having characterized a saloonkeep-er whom he denounced from the pulpit as

selling "pop-skull whisky." The phrase is good, but it had the effect of a boom-

erang, in inciting the vender of spiritous re-freshments to whack the Rev. Samuel over

the head. The most emphatic application of the term seems to be in the fact that the

Rev. Sam Small's skull has been popped.

NEW YORK and Cincinnati are bo

earnestly desiring rain. The agony of the situation is heightened by their inability to

decide whether to call on Dyrenfurth or

In view of the attempt in Whitewater

Wis., to blow up with dynamite a lodge of Good Templars, an Eastern journal asks

"What is the matter with the civilization ou

there?" The same thing that is the matter everywhere where people get the idea that the community must be run in the interest of whisky, namely that the supporters of

that interest deem it unnecessary to be re

strained by considerations of law or the fea

PEBHAPS Massachusetts will retaliat

for Uncle Jerry's remarks on the hide ques

Jones in the shade as the inventor of a vivid

peace.

armor plates?

bourne.

of committing orime.

OFFICIALS who are weighed in the scales of Justice and whitewashed are still scalv.

THE most sensible thing to take to your om now is a chest protector

No longer scrape the sky;

follows: Our cotemporary in Pittsburg knows very

well that the reduction of the duties on steel rails and steel beams and other structural shapes of iron or steel was not the

se of the reductions of wages in the fac es of Mr. Carnegie and of the ex-Chairn of the Republican National Committee. knows that the chosen representative of e manufacturers and the organ of the iron d steel industry declared that the slight mering of these duties was satisfactory to

Exactly. The changes in the wages ale had nothing to do with the tariff. bey were due to the conditions of the mastic industry such as have both ised and lowered wages scores of times fore. This is the best evidence that the ort of the Times to hold up the change

san example or the way in which the ing the tariff has been broken, was wholly without foundation.

The Times lugged this matter of wages into the tariff discussion. It is a pertinent reply to show that the industry in which this occurred was one in which the tariff was reduced by what that journal calls the "slight reduction" of about 40 per cont, and that the McKinley act which is held up by the free traders as a measure which sweepingly raised duties really made such decided reductions as were ustified by the state of the industries ffected. All of which is emphatically brought out by the attempt of the Times to make capital against the McKinley act out of these changes in the wages scales, and the reply that in these industries the McKinley act very materially reduced the Inties.

A STRONG CONTRAST.

The action of the Baltimore and Ohio dimetors last week in declaring a 20 per cent dividend affords a striking illustration of one of the common idiosyncrasies of railway management. At the same time it corroborates the view of that property which THE DISPATCH has steadily taken for the years during which it has been on the non-dividend-paying list. That opinion has been that the railway is one of the most profitable and solvent in the country, and that the payment of dividends might have been resumed long ago. if it had suited the views of the management.

Twenty per cent dividend is an exceed ingly liberal return-to the people who hold the common stock of the company at present. But the contrast between that large dividend and the previous years during which no dividend at all was paid is somewhat striking. There might be a charitable theory, that after the complications which caused the company's suspension of dividends had been straightened out a single profitable year permitted this dividend, if the resolutions of the board did not forbid it. It is there stated that the dividend is to be paid from a surplus avcamulated during the years 1889, 1890 and 1891. It is thus made clear that it would have been perfectly practicable for the company to have paid 6 per cent divialand in each of these years. But it is another question whether, if these dividends had been naid, the present owners could have purchased the stock acquired from former stockholders at the prices which were paid.

The illustration of corporate financering | tion under the Baker ballot law is now com-

makes a stir in the land. what is claimed for it, as it simply makes it necessary for the vote-buyers to buy

half a vote at a time in place of a whole one. In view of this grave assertion it is highly important to have it settled whether ballot reform is worthless, or whether this declaration is to be taken as the easiest excuse that can be found by

THE TWO COMMUNITIES.

The talk about amalgamation between the Harmony Society and Dr. Teed's Koreshan Community, has elicited a statement from Eider Duss, of the former community, which puts the matter in a clear light. Conferences between the two organizations have resulted in their fraternizing as founded on similar principles while the reports as to the capture of the rich possessions of the Economites by Dr. Teed are answered by the statement that

defeated and angry politicians.

is a crowd. the property remains in the hands; of the Elders, and that no one can be admitted to membership in the society except on the usual year's probation. Even if the Economites proposed to let their possessions pass to the ultimate control of the Western community, they would have the same right to do so, heing satisfied that the latter will carry out their principles, that the owner of a great manufacturing concern would have to

put his property under the control of a manager who, he believes, will carry on the policy he desires. Both may be mistaken in their judgment; but such errors it is the right of every finite mind to make. On the whole there does not seen to be much room for criticizing the posi-

tion of the Economites in this matter.

Nevertheless, the knowledge that in some manner the future control of a very large property may be determined can b taken as the excuse of the cynical world for suspecting that Dr. Teed had that prize in view, and even for thinking that his personal appearance and his avowal of entire agreement with the doctrines of Rapp, are not the most convincing proofs of the entire disinterestedness of hi motives.

"THE Republic of Brazil will be two years old to-morrow," remarks a cotempo carv of Saturday's date. That is, to ador he Hibernian manner of phrasing it, if it had ever been a republic, and the republic had lasted until Sunday, it would have been

two years old on that day. A TELEGRAPHIC item which appeared in the last issue of THE DISPATCH COD cernin the gift of a diamond scarf pin to a United States Deputy Marshal of New York City was interesting as an item of news, as is the further statement in regard to the same official that "every Government in Europe has, with one or two exceptions, made him substantial presents." It is especially in-structive of the customs of the present age that no one deems it worth while to pay any attention to a document called the Constitution of the United States which enacts that "no person holding any office of trust or profit under the United States shall, without the consent of the Congress accept of any present, . . from any king, prin foreign state." Mr. Campbell's sentiment "what's the constitution among friends" seems to have a wider acceptance than was suspected.

THE work of providing for the next elec-

and the second and the

THE sailor is always an innocent on shore. notwithstanding the fact that he knows the

how to cut bait.

THEY are shouting instead of shooting for rain down the Ohio. The good prefer Providence to powder.

HE loved the maid, and loved her well, But sighed to note her waist was slim, For then he knew this stylish belle, Had corset-steeled her heart 'gainst him

THE best thing to give a borrower is a iece of your mind. THE lazy house builder always contrives o escape the scaffold. SOME of Philadelphia's citizens are vainly

trying to wake up that sleeping beauty. They should ask her to take a drink. cause this is the storing and distribution of a lot of books; it is meant to be an impressive mon-EVERY girl loves company, but her male ument. It must do credit to Mr. Carneyle callers should always remember that three and to Pittsburg. It is to stand at the en-

> The modern maid's æsthetic. Delsartean and athletic, Full of go. A driver, rider, walker,

But a most instpld talker. Doncher know.

building should be not only dignified, and stately, but unique. We do not particularly desire that this great municipal monument shall be like half a hundred other monu--Washington Star. If the shearman on the Star had remembered the injunction, "Thou shalt not steal," he would not be put in this false light, nor ments. Indeed, we have accomplished something if we get a building out there in would the New York Commercial Advertiser the Buffalo Courier and other honest ex schenley Park which is different fro he conventional buildings, and worth comhange readers have credited him with this ing to see because it is the only place to see . The splendid structures which are the trific. It first saw the light in THE DIS-PATCH, but in spite of this facts city cotemoride of the great cities on the other side of porary says it was "found floating." Take the water are each one as individual as a renius or a hero. They have personality. 'em, boys, but credit 'em. They do not follow a type. They stand out

It is frequently easier for theatrical managers to cover a bill board than to plank down a board bill.

THE tin plate men are eating pie instead of crow this time.

> IF the turkeys could vote Harrison and Pattison would suffer for those proclama

NEAR THE TOP NOTCH. ington. -This building is to be for a library, for a

No matter how late it is, Mr. Gladstone always reads an hour before he goes to bed. picture gallery and for a music hall. The Professor notices that some of the plans BABON FAVA's elevation to the rank of

a plenipotentiary of the first-class indicates that honors don't go by fava in Italy. SENATOR CHANDLER has gone to Washington from New Hampshire for the winter, and his nose is said to be in a state of satisfactory convalescence.

POSSIBLY those tears he shed so copiously may have had their influence upon the court martial which acquitted Lieutenant Cowles

of all blame for the wreck of the Despatch. VOCALISTS in church choirs sometimes get small fortunes for little work. Miss Da Vere, a New York soprano, receives \$5,000 a year for her vocal efforts in a fashionable

So much for the outside, the sum of which church. is that any perspective which would do just PEOPLE don't have to travel far beyond as well for a new Morganza may safely be the confines of their homes to learn how small a thing is fame. Ex-President R. B. set in the background. Haves realized this when he read in the Atlanta Constitution "Heys is Here."

IT is with inadequate astonishment and ning sorrow that we learn that Music and for music. The best design is Hall, the very center of Boston culture, was only one-half full on the occasion of Sir Ed win Arnold's first appearance there.

CHIEF JUSTICE HOLT, of Kentucky, has double who not only looks like him, but has the same name. Unfortunately everyt know this and Justice Holt frebody do quently finds that he has been credited with registering in places he never thought of the picture rooms on the other side, and the

visiting.

their best clothes. A favorable Republicans are praying that some other impression is made at once by a tasteful, and man will be elected .- St. Louis Globe-Democrat areful and artistic drawing. The commit-(Rep.) tee took pains to guard themselves against

THE election of Mr. Springer to the Speaktemptation of which they were quite ership will not only be an indorsement of the great Democratic doctrine of tariff reaware, by specifying that all designs should aitted in plain black and white. A form, the just recognition of the heroic Democracy of the Northwest, and the placfir-t-class draughtsman, with a brush or tw of color, can give a fictitious value to the ing of the duties of the position upon a gendrawings of a third-class architect. Never tleman in every way exceptionally qualified theless, the architect of the Carnegie to perform them, but it will be good politics. -Illinois State Register. Library must essentially be a man of cultured taste, and that taste will show itself in the setting, the finish, the presentation of

Indianapolis Sentinel.]

He Has One Lord on His Side.

Mr. Cleveland has at least one Lord on his

side, and the beauty of it is he can exercise the right of franchise.

DEATES HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

Gordon Lester Ford, Publisher,

Gordon Lester Ford, the publisher of the

Kansas City Times.]

A Road Reform Congress.

A number of representatives of the differ Anarchists waving their reg rags make

ent Southern States have just been holding hemselves madder than anybody else .a road Congress at Atlanta. The object o Toledo Commercial. Yes, but the reg flag has no place in this country. the Congress was to interest the public in a novement to secure good highways through

out the South and to consider the best "Blaine and reciprocity" have been sent out the solid and to consider the best methods of accomplishing that end through the State Legislatures and otherwise. The movement is a timely one. We should like very much to see concerted effort in the same direction in Indiana. The establish-ment of a system of first-class roads extend-ing into every township in the State would do more for the prosperity the comfort and to the rear by the money of the Protection sts in Ohio .- Coldwater Sun, (Mich.) If this was the case, they have gone to the front very rapidly since.

What the Northwest wants now is a goo do more for the prosperity, the comfort, and the convenience of our people than any other enterprise of a material character that could be undertaken. No investment ld-fashioned winter-not too old-fashione but just old-fashioned enough .- Minneapoli Tribune. Unless signs fail, the Northwest vill get just what it wants.

when the use of the scales may not be feasi-ble. He has contracted for 3,300 scales, or weighing beams, with poises and barrel hooks, at \$10 each. Tables in regard to the production of oleo-marrarine show during the year ended June 30, 1891, an increase of production over any former year, but a decrease for exportation. The total production was 44,302,409. The in-orease in production over last year was 12,-063,377 pounds.

TALK OF THE TIMES.

that could be undertaken. No investment could be made that would yield such rich re-turns. We believe it would be well if a road Congress could be held in this State this fall, at which the representative business men and farmers of every county could be pres-ent for an exclosurge of ideas upon this im-portant question. Once was Mr. Blaine "that tower strength which stood four square to all the winds that blew."-Kansas City Times. What Mr. Blaine once was he still is. Time has made no change in his business. and the rapid growth of the Broad Church school of thought. During the same period also, the High Church party has grown in numbers and coherence, and is now geting

The robbery of railroad trains and blowing ready to break a lance with the Broad open of safes since the election is not Churchmen.

necessary sequence of that event.-St. Paul Globs. Nobody supposed that disappointed free traders would carry their principles The Church Congress, being by its very constitution a free forum for the expression of all shades of opinion in the church, has naturally attracted to it the Broad Church quite so far. men, while it has just as naturally excited the suspicion, if not the opposition, of many The eyes of the whole world will be upo

In the eyes of the whole work will be upon Mrs, Palmer when she drives that last nail in the Woman's Building.—*Chicago Tribune*. It is to be hoped that she won't become con-fused at the wrong moment. In any case, the man who holds the nail is brave even to extreme High Churchmen. This is not the fault of the Church Congress, whose officers are only too anxious to give a hearing to both schools of thought, but arises from the fact that a thoroughly consistent High Churchman must believe that only his own peroism.

Chicago should look to its laurels. A little pinions are right, and that the express ne-horse town up in Dakota called Sioux of any other opinion is heretical. In spite Falls is acquiring a national reputation for of the the celerity and frequency with which its courts grant divorces.-Chicago News. Give gress is a great and growing power in the Episcopal Church, and enlists among its writers and speakers some of its ablest and the little town a chance. Let her wear the laurels if she wins them. It is better that they should go to a Western than to a East-ern town. clearest thinkers. The topics to be discussed at the coming meeting are of great practical importance, and the utterances on them will

The Incoming Chinamen. ston Traveller.]

Congress is unquestionably to find itself confronted with the Chinese question when it assembles, and large provision will either have to be made for the execution of the law or the law will have to be regarded as a dead letter. There is no doubt whatever that the volume of Chinese immigration is larger at the present time than at any tim since the exclusion law was passed, and it is constantly increasing. All along the Canadian frontier the Chinese are gathering, and the efforts of the Treasury officials t keep them out are not successful. The de partment is doing the best possible with the means at its command under the law, but these are entirely inadequate for th complishment of the task before it. Con gress must strengthen its hands o men the doors to the anxious almond-eyed Celestial

The Leak Cannot Be Stopped.

that the Canadian Government has decided to adopt a vigorous immigration policy This reminds one of the old adage about plugging a cask with a spigot while the bunghole remains open. Common everyday statistics prove that for every immi-grant Canada is able to lure to her shores from European countries there are about two that leave Canada to take up permanent residence in the United States.

presence of saccharine or other matter in the spirits, and under other circumstances when the use of the scales may not be feasi-

ion of the new powder

opposition to it, however, the Con-

excite general attention, even outside the

THE UNRECOGNIZED.

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.]

How many stars of purest ray

And move along their silent way

In the monarch's casket fine.

How oft do roses bloom in vain

And die neglected-there,

And scent the morning air, And violets deck the verdant plain

How oft the matchless nightingale

Pours out its soul alone, No listening car within the vale

To catch one melting tone.

And thus it will most surely be

Shall paths of glory trace.

To shine unseen, unknown,

And live in peaceful solitude

As on some gilded throne.

ANACONDA, MONT., November, 1891.

With thousands of our race,

Who ne'er upon life's stormy sea

And yet methinks 'tis quite as good

D. MATTHEW CARB.

How many gens in oceans deep, Or down in rocky mine, As fair and bright as those that sleep

Must shine within the sky,

Unseen by mortal eye.

Episcopal Church.

New York Tribune.]

SMOKELESS POWDER.

Art of Warfare Generally.

RHYNKLED RHYMELETS.

Clara-You know Cora has been taking a course of milinery with a view to trimming her own hats in the future, and I have just learned

hat she has stopped. Maud-Why, what has she stopped for? Clars-Her money ran out,-Cloak Review

I sought relief in many a hoary creed, But found no solace till I found the weed, And now my only altar is my pipe, And prime tobacco is my only need. —N. T. Herald.

Lady (to servant)-Lina, what has be-

ome of your sweetheart? Lins-He doesn't come any more.

position that I gave him the grand bounce."

Wife-I don't think I shall get a new mpet this month but I shall have my old one rimmed over. Husband-Bless you my dear.

Wife-Don't biess me. Give sing.-Cloak Review.

La Grippe and Laryngitis, And jovial Catarrh, And myriads of Coughs and Colds Are mourning near and far. And in a wretched chorus They sing this dismal song-

"Oh these are using one!"" The open car is gone!" —Boston Courier "Breakfast," said Miss Passee, "is my

favorite meal. ' "Naturally," retorted Miss Perte. "One is breakingt than at dinner.-Harper' ounger

Tom-The old gentleman caught me kiss-

ng Alice last night. Ned-I'm surprised. You ought to go slow about

such things. "Why, I went altogether too slow about it! That's how I got caught."-Puck.

He thought he'd marry her because She made her gowns herself. But the little trimming bills she had Soon laid him on the shelf.

-Cloak Review.

Husband-Let us go to Niagara Falls next week. I should like very much for y to spend a week there. I think I should

very much. Wife-it is very unusual for you to be so consid-erate toward me. Why do you want to take me to Niagara Falls? Hushand-Smith took his wife there last week,

Husband-Smith was speechless with awe, and I just thought, perhaps-lucchi let go my hair. Can't you take a joke? Let go, I say! Fill get you that new bonnet-and a new scalakin sacque."-

ential citizen of Lexington, Ky., died at his home, near this city, 73 years of age. He was known throughout the country. He was a director of the Lafayette National Bank.

JUDGE J. G. SPARKS, brother of T. G. Parks, brother of A. J. Sparks, commissioner General of the Land Office under President Cleveland, die4 in racoms. Wash., aged 80 years. He went there in 1562, and was at one time Territorial Auditor of Washington.

Gity, died yesterlagt morning, of diphtheria. His 17-months' old boy died about 15 minutes before him with the croup. Mr. Cochran was a well-known and respected citizen of Grove City, and was Second Lieutenant of Company F, National Guards of Pennsylvania. Obitnary Notes.

Ex-Postmaster J. A. Cochran J. A. Cochran, ex-postmaster of Grove

ANNA MAGDALENA, wife of Alderman Flach, o

the Bouthside, died at his home, 2208 Carson street, resterday afternoon at the age of 50 years. The funeral will be held to-morrow morning. As for the inside, that ought to follow even more accurately the intentions of the building. The three great practical uses of RUFUS LISLE, a prominent horseman and influ this structure are for books, for pictures,

which provides for these uses in the most effective and the simplest way. The visitor ought not to be confused when he gets in. MRS. EVELINE SMITH, the mother of A. W. Smith, the well-known florist and promoter of the chrysanthemum show, died Saturday at her son's home on Boggs avenue. She was 73 years old. Her funeral will take place this afternoou. It ought to be plain which way he is to go. The Library should not be a labyrinth. The

professor has a personal preference for the those designs, of which there are a number, which set the book rooms on one side, and music room in the middle. They have the

ALCON THE

Gordon Lester Ford, the publisher of the New York Tribuse for the eight years between 1573 and 1581, and the fasher of Malcolm W. Ford, the statistic died Saturday morning at his home, in Brooklyn, in the 68th year of his age, of gastric was the owner of the funct private library, the not valuable art collection and the most exten-sive collection of historical autographs in the United States. He was instrumential in founding treasure. He was also a direct or of the Academy of Music for a quarter of a century, was connected with the Brooklyn Library, the Long Island His-torial Society and the Hamilton Club. In connec-tion with Simeon B. Chittenden he founded the Brooklyn Union in 1853 for the avowed purpose of defending the cause of the Union. In 1859 he was revenue, and relinquished the position three years in the Stroken in 1853 for the position three years in the Simeon B. Chittenden he founded the brooklyn Union in 1853 for the avowed purpose of defending the cause of the Union. In 1859 he was revenue, and relinquished the position three years in the stroken in 1853 for the Atamitter of the func-tion with Simeon B. Chittenden he bounded the brooklyn Union in 1853 for the avowed purpose of defending the cause of the Chion. In 1859 he was revenue, and relinquished the position three years in the stroken in 1857 he became the publisher dat responsible posit for eight years. He was member of the clos, the Reform and the Lawrers is gamer of the call for the Washington Centen-tial, and was chalirman of the General Committee.

Chicago News.] Dispatches from Ottawa, Ont., announ