The Dispatch.

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TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

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PITTSBURG, THURSDAY, NOV. 19, 1891.

TWELVE PAGES

THE COMING TAX RATE.

A cotemporary which on Tuesday predicted a thirty-mill tax rate, undertook to back it up yesterday by arguing that 21/2 mills will be needed to make up the deficiency from this year, 10 mills for the street indebtedness, 214 mills to make next year's revenue equal to the estimates of last, and possibly an increase above that to meet the cost of fire boat, water tower, new Central station and other indefinite proposals for enlarging the city expendi-

This is a distinct shifting from the assertion of the day before that the millage would be three per cent if the loan was approved and three and one-half or four per cent if the street indebtedness had to be paid by taxation. That was ri-diculous. Even with the change the statement as to the millage is extravagant. Five mills will meet all the payments for the street indebtedness that come due next year. The way to rectify a deficiency in the estimated revenue is to cut down appropriations to correspond.

It is a well-known fact that of the expenditures of the past two or three years a large share, probably about one-fourth, was in the line of municipal improvements which are commendable so long as they can be carried on without excessive taxation, but which must be curtailed whenever they impose on the people anything like a two or three per cent rate of taxation. Repaving streets already provided with a sound though antiquated payement, the expenditure of hundreds of thousands on park drives, nearly as much more for park property, and the enlargement of our municipal architecture in the line of ornamental station houses, are matters which can be postponed to the time when they may be paid for without squeezing the life out of tax payers. For the new subjects of municipal expenditure that are imperative, there must be a corresponding retrenchment in the departments where expenditure has been liberal during the past few years, before the tax rate can be materially increased.

Another city cotemporary referring to this subject says THE DISPATCH promises that "a beneficent finance committee will showing how it is to be done. If THE DISPATCH has said anything that could be tortured into such a position it was an expression of confidence that the managers of municipa! finance are too shrewd pollticians to arouse the public against them by a distinctly oppressive tax rate. As to showing how it can be done THE Dis-PATCH in its first article indicated very clearly that it must be done by a retrenchment of the expenditures that can be curtailed or postponed.

If the people should vote down the bond issue, an increase of five mills would be justifiable and unavoidable. But a two and a half or three per cent tax rate would indicate that our p resent municipal masters are auxious to terminate their control

STIR UP THE CONGRESSMEN!

Very soon now Congress will open. Apart from foreign questions which will likely be settled without taxing the time or in any great degree the attention of Congress, there is nothing to prevent that body from bestowing most of its consideration upon business questions.

It would be highly interesting to know how the people of each district expect to get value from their Representatives and Senators for the cost of the annual session.

The Congressmen from Western Pennsylvania. Eastern Ohio and West Virginia can render very full value by taking up the Lake Eric Canal project and pressing it upon the national Government. We do not know of any undertaking in relation to which our local Congressmen are likely to make a more enduring record than they might by advocating the national advantages which lie behind this enterprise. The recent discussion of the need of the United States for access by water from the interior to the lakes, in case of future complications with Great Britain, raises the question out of the merely commercial plane and invests it with a national interest.

The Congressman who will make himself thus practically useful is far likelier to earn a long and favorable recollection from his constituents than the one who makes himself obtrusively conspicuous in small party squabbles or who shines in spread-eagle speeches upon subjects of large circumference, but of no great present moment at the core.

Now is the time for the thoughtful voter to do a good turn by quietly dropping a word in the ear of his Congressman, or penning him a line, telling him that the people of the district are watching for a display of effective interest in the canal project-something which immediately concerns them.

A WORTHY EXAMPLE TO OTHERS. For a two-year-old concern Schenley Park is doing pretty well. A splendid gift in itself, it invites other beautiful gifts; and now a Phinps conservatory is coming to keep company with the Car-

negie Library. Schenley Park will be one of the most beautiful anywhere in existence within

five years from now. But to those who help to make it such will belong most of the credit. The fashion which Messrs. Carnegie and Phipps have set our rich men is a good

adapted to the instruction and delight of the public. The generosity of Messrs. Carnegie and Phipps is grand and monumental in its proportions; but they have left plenty of opportunity still open to those who have the heart and the purse to emulate their worthy example.

FOSTER'S SILVER UTTERANCES.

Secretary Foster tackled the silver question once more on Tuesday, this time in an address to the Chamber of Commerce in New York. While the Secretary's previous deliverances on this point have been somewhat peculiar, this speech fairly bristles with points, the chief use of whose sharpness is to let them impale each other.

The Secretary starts by asserting the principle that "gold alone furnishes too narrow a basis upon which to conduct the money affairs of the world." This, while disputable, is, we believe, correct. But the trouble with it in the Secretary's mouth is that the silver policy which the Secretary has undertaken to champion rests as completely on the gold basis as if all the silver dollars and all the silver certificates were so many promises to pay in gold. The Secretary himself, in his letter to the Bankers' Convention said that the silver certificates are redeemable in gold and that the Government is under pledge to maintain them at par. That puts them on the gold basis exclusively, and leaves the \$400,000,000 of silver in the Treasury sim-

ply as a useless stock. The Secretary then goes on to argue that the fears of reduction to a silver basis are groundless, because, so far, the Treasury has succeeeed in maintaining \$400,000,000 of the silver tokens, or the certificates representing them at par with gold. But does that argue that, at the present time, when the Treasury resources consist mainly of its immense stock of silver, and the gold surplus(outside of the reserve for the legal tenders and silver certificates) is nearly exhausted, that the Treasury may not by sudden drafts upon it be driven to silver payments. When the Treasury is forced to draw on its silver it can, under the law, pay out only silver dollars; and when it does that the "parity" which the Secretary thinks is being maintained,

would speedily become a minus quantity. On this same question of parity the Secretary develops some original ideas. He thinks that the parity is maintained because the Treasury sustains silver coins and certificates at par with gold, just as it does legal tenders. There has been a superstition that parity means the use of builion of equal value in the coins of two metals. Thus the parity of silver is at the rate of 1.29 per ounce in gold. That makes the bullion in the silver dollar equal in value to that in the gold dollar. But the Secretary teaches us to rise above any such limitations, as that "if the price of silver were advanced from \$1 to \$1 29 per ounce," says he, "all silver in the world would be attracted to this country. To maintain the parity under these circumstances would be difficult." In other words, the Secret ary's great idea is that in order to maintain the parity we must jealously maintain the existing disparity.

The Secretary is right in holding that it is his duty to study and administer the law, and we may credit him with doing this consistently in the practical administration of the Treasury. But when he attempts to take the position of public ex-pounder and champion of the silver policy, which is really no policy at all, he speedily gets himself into logical difficulties. No better illustration of his limitations in this respect is needed than his assertion that this act is the only possible compromise between free coinage and absolute gold monometallism. That is a politician's view; but a statesman would perceive that the real policy which makes the use of silsee that the taxes are kept down" without ver possible without a depreciation of the standard is to coin a silver dollar of equal bullion with gold, to issue certificates on either the coin or the bullion and to re-

deem with either the coin or the bullion. After Secretary Foster's recent efforts in the line of expounding and championing the law, it is a charitable wish that he should confine himself to its administration. That will be just as well for the law and a great deal better for him. On this point Foster's silence will be golden.

JUDICIAL REGULATION.

The latest ruling by the United States Court in the Cleveland gas case, together with certain other decisions of a similar tenor in some of the recent railway cases, indicates a novel and until within late years unexpected termination for the theory of legislative regulation of rates. The court held that it devolved upon the city government to appear and furnish proof that the rate which it had fixed for the gas was just and profitable. In the western railway cases the United States Courts have held that a State Court cannot fix rates below what will be profitable, and have placed the burden of proof on the

regulating power. The practice of granting monopolies to coporations in transportation, in the gas isiness, or in other branches of publie service has been justified up to the present era by the fact that the legislature had the power to regulate rates. This was the declaration from the earliest railroad decision, in which Chancellor Walworth held that the privilege of taking tolls was subject to legislative regulation, down to the Granger cases.

It has even been laid down as the accepted corporation doctrine, in the latest effort to secure the legalization of pools, that the pool rates should be subject to Governmental regulation. But when the actual regulation begins to pinch the corporations they are the most strenuous in throwing the doctrine overboard and in appealing to the courts to restrict that power.

The result of these appeals brings us face to face with a new regulating power. It effects no change in the situation to say that the courts only require the regulating power to prove that the rates are just and profitable, for the real question is, who is to determine what rates are just and profitable? Whoever decides that question holds the regulating power, and the fact that the United States courts have taken jurisdiction of it in questions affecting purely State regulation confronts us with the other fact that the doctrine of legislative rates brings up with the reality of court-made rates. The courts are to determine what rates are just and profitable and the anomaly is heightened by the practical decision that the United States courts are to exercise this regulative power over the subjects of State legisla-

So far as practical workings are concerned the regulation of the courts is as likely to be satisfactory as the regulation of the Legislatures. At present, however, there is a certain one-sidedness in the way the United States courts take the cases up. The Legislature or city government which undertakes to fix statutory rates are required to prove that their rates are profitable. No case is on record in which a railway has been required to prove that its When some more of our millionaires | rates are no more than reasonable. Up to overcome their native modesty we trust date the supervision of the United we may expect a succession of gifts thus States courts over State rates has been ex. stock and bond capitalization of the rail-

ercised exclusively in the presumption that the corporation is right and the State

But the salient feature of this judicial doctrine is the disastrous and complete ending of the theory of the Legislative rates. No one who wishes to see this subject permanently solved need regret its demise. There is no more reason why either Legislatures, councils or courts should fix the price of railway services or street car fares or gas, than for the medizval idea that the Government should fix the price of bread or the rate of wages.

WHAT TO GIVE THANKS FOR,

With reference to the Thanksgiving season the Chicago Times takes occasion to put considerable stress on the fact that much of the prosperity for which we are to give thanks is due to the suffering of others. "Our farmers would have found little prosperity in their plenteous crops had not dire famine come upon Eastern Europe," says the Times. "The starvation of Russian peasants is a potent factor in the well-being of our people, and for it we impliedly give thanks."

This is a rather narrow view of the sub ject. Of course, no one who partakes of the real spirit of thanksgiving is going to express his gratitude that people in the other half of the world are suffering for his prosperity. But it is not necessary in professing gratitude to adopt the form of prayer of the Pharisee and to thank God that we are not as other people, nor is it necessary to take a thanksgiving for prosperity as a jubilation over the misfortunes of other nations. If our prosperity were the cause of the Russian destitution to give thanks for it would be close to biasphemous, but to say that to be grateful for the prosperity is to rejoice and give thanks for the misfortune from which it is indirectly derived is to assign the meanest motives to some of the highest joys of life. A student wins a prize. Is his joy rejoicing over theill-success of others? An architect's plans are adapted for a grest building. Does he congratulate

lost their effort? The fact is that the view taken by the Times is even more unjust than those to which it has just been compared, because our prosperity really has a different foundation. The advanced price which Western farmers are getting for their wheat is an expression of the fact that they have the thing which the people of Europe most need. Their prosperity is not then due to the famine in Eastern Europe, but to the fact that they are able to furnish the food which will prevent famine in Western Europe. They can therefore give thanks both for the prosperity and its proximate cause, the fact that their industry will save the people of Germany and England from the sufferings that oppress the Russians

himself that the other competitors have

There is both philanthropy and com mercial principle in being thankful that we can supply Europe with the food it needs and prosper by it.

THE DEFENSE OF THE LAKES.

The attention of the New York Press has been attracted to the need of a navy on the lakes. It reports that Secretary Tracy will recommend the abrogation of the treaty of 1818, in order to permit the United States to put a squadron of modern vessels on the lakes, and supports that policy with the argument that in its present form the international agreement "is grossly unjust to the United States" because England can send war vessels to the lakes through the St. Lawrence and the Welland canals, and the United States

has no means of doing the same thing. In other words, because Great Britain and the Dominion of Canada have been far-sighted enough to provide water ways whose commercial value repay their cost, and which can be used for war vessels in case of need, and the United States has exercised no such foresight, therefore a treaty which antedates that enterprise on the part of England and the lack of it on our part is "grossly unjust." It might occur to the mind that the remedy proposed for it will continue the same kind of injus tice. For whatever expenditure is made by the United States in building a navy on the lakes will be dead capital except in the improbable event of war with Great Britain. A sea-going navy can be used in all parts of the world. England can use hers wherever she needs it, and if she ever wants a force on the lakes can call her vessels there from the four quarters of the globe. But whatever the United States provides to meet that remote contingency must lie idle and useless in the

interior and, if built now, would probably

be as antiquated, before the need for it

came, as the vessels of our war era are on

the ocean at present. The utter stupidity of the policy proposed by the administration organ is plain from the fact that the cost of building a fleet on the lakes, which would be adequate to cope with the force that Great Britain could send there from the ocean, would go far toward building the water ways that would place us or equality with Great Britain. In one case the cost would be a dead loss unless war should arise before the vessels rotted. In the other the cost of the canals would be paid back in the increased prosperity of the country, whether they were ever used for war purposes or not. The propriety of building the canals which would give light draft war vessels access to the lakes from both the Ohio and Mississippi rivers is emphasized by the fact that the journal from which we have quoted is the organ of a movement to have the Government sink \$100,000,000 of its credit in the Nicaragua Canal. That sum would amply provide for the commercial and nava needs for the interior water ways, and save the cost of a navy on the lakes

which could never be used anywhere else. The true way to restore our equality with England on the great lakes is to build the Pittsburg and Lake Erie and the Hennepin canals, and to improve the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. With that done we can build light draft war vessels for use all over the world, and, if the remote contingency, war with England. should occur, we could send them to the lakes as fast as Great Britain could send hers there. To leave the canals unbuilt while spending more than their cost in vessels to lie idle on the lakes and in canals a thousand miles away from United States territory would be the class of stupidity that is criminal.

WHILE monetary panies are the order of the day in Continental capitals, the United States moves serenely along undisturbed This proves how little the monetary stand how much the fact that this country is the granary of the world

In an article which undertakes to mini mize the abuse of stock watering the Philadelphia Press says: "According to Poor's Manual the stock and bonds of the 161,420 miles of railroad in the United States exceed the actual cost by \$23 (39,011, the average be ing \$5,794 per mile." This statistical effort anggests two things. The first is that the Press has omitted to study that outburst of frankness on the part of Poor's Manual a few years ago which asserted that half the

ways was a liberal estimate of their real cost. The second is that if \$5.794 per mile is the actual cost of the railways, the element of water in the capital is over nine-tenths, as the stock and bond issue per mile is more than ten times that the stock and bond issue per mile is more than ten times that the stock and bond issue per mile is more than ten times that the stock and bond issue per mile is more than ten times that the stock and bond issue per mile is more than ten times that the stock and bond issue per mile is more than ten times that the stock and bond is the stock and bond than ten times that amount.

If any one else besides Mr. Phipps has been thinking of giving a conservatory to schenley Park, the fact of Mr. Phipps' gift need not deter a second one. The park is happily large, and will be found hospitable to all offerings for its ornamentation

"CHILE has always been an oligarchy, the President for the time being, governing with the consent and advice of other oligarchs Balmaceda tried to rule as a President of the people and was overthrown," remarks the New York Press. As Balmaceda's man-ner of being a President of the people was to make himself a military dictator, usurp to make himself a military dictator, usurp the powers of Congress, and to disregard the liberties of the people by hauling them be-fore military tribunals, it will be seen that the esteemed *Press* idea of popular govern-ment is a new wide. ment is an exceeding unique one.

THE discovery that Mr. Flower's campaign expenditures only amounted to \$5,000 suggests the reflection that if Mr. Flower has solved the secret of making so little money pay so many expenses, it is no won-der that he is a millionaire.

A LOT of German students in Heldelberg undertook to run the theater to suit them-selves by howling down whatever they did not like, until they finally got the audience to howing at them. The result was that the city and university authorities have ex-cluded all students from the theater. The edict, that if the students cannot behave themselves at the theater they must stay away from it, is a way of making the punishment fit the crime that bids fair to put a check on collegiate hoodlumism.

TWENTY degrees below zero as the temperature of a blizzard up in Minnesota will produce a general wish in this locality that the blast may not come our way. Sixteen above is cold enough for us.

It is announced by the Secretary of the Treasury that under Public act No. 71, it is illegal for any person to publish engravings or pictures of coins, new or old, American or foreign, or even to publish the inscriptions thereon. If Public act No. 71 enacts anything of that sort it is about as silly an enactment as has been perpetrated for some time. By the way, what is a Public act, and how does it differ from an act of Congress?

CONSIDERING the entire absence of any disturbance in Brazil the news from there indicates that it is the most lively peaceful nation on the known earth to-day

EXAMINATION of the Ohio vote indicates that the Democrats did not poll their full strength. Ex-Senator Thurman may be right in asserting that the free-coinage resolution injured Governor Campbell. But is it certain that the free-trade attitude of the party did not do the same? It is to be remembered that Ohio went the same way last year when the tariff was an issue and silver was not.

THE cold wave has been with us long nough to let the public have practical demonstration whether their heating arrange ments are all in order or not.

THE fact that Colonel McClure prophesied a Democratic majority of 18,006 in Pennsylvania and Colonel Shepard a Republican mafority of 10,000 in New York, is being thrown up to those distinguished warriors by their envious cotemporaries. It seems to indicate that they should leave political phophecy to the betters and confine themselves exclusively to their military profession.

THE early bugle notes of a contest between Quay and Dalzell for the Senatorship give promise of a lively time and lots of it.

GOVERNOR PATTISON is very clearly of the idea that where an act of the Legisla-ture says a thing it means what it says. The Governor has no sympathy with the Senatorial theory of construction, that the constitutional or statutory legislation always means something else than the plain sense of the words.

PERSONAL POINTS.

JOHN G. WHITTIER will be 84 years age the 17th of December. THE Princess of Wales is on a visit to her father, the King of Denmark.

MRS. LOGAN has become a good writer, and her literary ventures are prosperous. LOTTA denies the tender impeachment that she is going to be married to Douglass Shirley, of Louisville.

MRS. POULTNEY BIGELOW, who is the latest New York society woman to break into literature, is said to possess \$1,000,000 in her own right.

GENERAL SAMUEL SMITH of Raltimore, had the longest Congressional career on record in this country, being continu ously in Congress for 40 years either as Senator or Representative.

EX-MINISTER PALMER, President of the World's Fair, has a farm near Detroit which he makes his summer home. On it is an artis-tic old cabin, which Mr. Palmer has filled with antique furniture and rugs and bric-a brac.

EDGAR ALLEN POE, formerly conspicuons as a football player at Princeton Col ege, and now a law student at Baltimore, is an earnest worker in the Young Men's Chris tian Association. He declares that many Princeton football players have become ministers. DR. GATLING says his famous gun should

be regarded as a philanthropic invention, for it has saved no end of lives by scaring riotous people into submission. So he calls the deadly gun "the peacemaker." The doctor is getting old, but he is still a handsome man and in robust health.

COUNT HERBERT BISMARCK, who is at present in London, accompanied by Sir John E. Gorst, the newly appointed Financial Secretary to the Treasury, yesterday attended the session of the Royal Labor Commission in Westminster Hall and displayed much interest in the evidence given

MME. BLOUET, who is now in America with her husband, "Max O'Rell," has had large share in creating his literary successes. and is said by some people acquainted with both to be more clever than her famous and witty spouse. A good many folk will find it very easy to believe this-solely on the round of what they know of him.

THE oldest living college graduate is said to be Andrew Parker, whose home is in Fitzwilliam, N. H., the town in which he was born. He is over 100 years old, and was a ompanion of Lafavette during his fourth and last visit to this country in 1824. He raduated from the University of Vermont n 1813, standing second in his class.

QUEEN VICTORIA has again "derived very great benefit from the bracing air of the Scottish Highlands." Her Majesty has been equally fortunate nearly every during the greater part of her life. Highland air is very sure to dispel any ma! ady with which she may be afflicted or threatened. She is a firm believer in it, and ommends it in her "Journal in the High

THE LITTLE THINGS.

The little things that burt us day by day-The unkind words our dear ones sometimes The times they fail to see we do our best When understanding not, with merry jest They turn aside, while we are craving so For sympathy! To them our grief, our woe Seem childish-all unworthy of our years! When they grow quickly weary of our tears!

These "little things" have missions they should teach
Us, how our hearts with faithfuiness should reach Into our dear ones hearts! Eternally Striving to comfort them! Always to see The best in them—to kiss their tears away!
These are the lessons they should teach each day!
S. F., CAL.
M. Y. T.

CARNEGIE'S LAST GIFT.

Pittsburg's Millionaire Magnate Bestow Bis Niece Upon a Grandson of Abram Garrison-The Ceremony at Calvary-Concise Chronicle of the World of So-

Though comparisons are odious, neverthe-

less it must be declared that Miss Carnegie's wedding brought together more beautiful gowns than have ever been seen at a nuptial in Pittsburg before. The house reception being correspondingly as large as the at-tendance at the religious ceremony was the cause of this brilliance. Those invited to the house sat in the front of the church, and never was there such a brilliant array of beautiful and magnificently gowned women.
They came in in dozens, wrapped in long opera cloaks, which the exigencies of a low thermometer demanded. Nearly all were in low cut gowns and bare-headed. Jewel boxes had been rifled of their entire contents by their owners, and were glittering on throats and heads everywhere. Black men and maid servants stood at the doors to remove wraps, and either retained them or in several cases carried them to the pews, and flung them over the backs of the pews until the place had an appearance not unlike an opera night when a favorite prima donna sings. The church was decorated in a simple manner and very beautifully. There was no banking of plants, but instead, the chrysanthemums were grouped under the windows by the communion table and near the chancel railing. It was one of the most artistic arrangements used at any wedding so far. Nothing of the beauty of the chancel fur-Nothing of the beauty of the chancel furnishing was destroyed, rather it was all discovered and emphasized to an unusual degree. The hour of the ceremony was fashionably late. The invitations read 8 o'clock, but the bride asserted her privilege to keep the bridegroom waiting and did not arrive at the church door until 8:20. Then the vestibule door swung open and those of the vestry room likewise, and as Dr. Hodges and an assisting clergyman with the groom, Mr. Ricketson, and the best man, Mr. McClintock came along a side aisle, up the central aisle came the bridal procession. First the ushers, Mr. B. S. Crossan, Mr. W. H. Price, Mr. Dawson Speer, Mr. Nathaniel Holmes, Mr. Joseph McCord, Mr. Winfield Shiras, Mr. Andrew Carnegie and Mr. Frank Carnegie. Next came the bridemalds, Miss Harriet Watson, Miss Johnston, of Chicago; Miss Sallie Bicketson, Miss Susie Dilworth, Miss Hopkins and Miss Bessie Howe. These young ladies were in white satin, with vells fastened to the hair, the folds of which mingled with those of the heavy drapery of the skirt. They carried huge bouquets of chrysanthemums. Two tiny sisters of the bride came next. They were small enough to be exceedingly cunning and large enough to be a bit abashed, holding their heads in a very dainty, timid fashion. They were also in white, with a profusion of ribbons and bows. An older sister followed alone, and her dress also carried out with consistency the idea of a white wedding. It was a pretty girlish gown made wholly of brocade. Mr. Carnegie came next with his niece leaning on his arm. Though not a very tall young lady, Miss Carnegie was nearly equal in height to her distinguished uncle. She wore a white armure imported robe, almost concealed beneath a heavy bridal vell, and lavishly trimmed. The briddes mother, sat among the guests in the reserved pews and was the first to leave the church after the bridal procession. She wore a handsome robe of black velvet. Mrs. Ricketson, the bridegroom's mother, in a gown of silver gray' silk walked down the risle nishing was destroyed, rather it was all discovered and emphasized to Rev. Dr. Alfred Arundel, the recently appointed incumbent of Trinity Church,

will preach his first sermon on next Sunday morning. The rector has just returned from morning. The rector has just returned from England and will be joined here shortly by his family, who are still on the Continent. Mrs. Arundel and her children have been living in Europe for some time, having gone there for Mrs. Arundel's health. It had become none too good, thanks to the exaited altitude of Colorado, where Dr. Arundel's charge was until he was removed to Pittsburg. He is described as a high bred, cultivated man and a delightful companion, and has created so great an interest in his coming parishners that a large congregation is expected on Sunday morning. Dr. Arundel is the guest at present of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. W. Painter at their Irwin avenue house. at their Irwin avenue house

It is not unfitting amid all these wedding festivities to say a few words about one who was a bride herself only a year ago. When in the community forming her little world, households had lost a beloved member. No young bride, a stranger in a measure, was ever welcomed as she was upon coming to Allegheny from Detroit last season as the wife of young Mr. Fitzhugh. She entered the house of her husband's mother and oc-cupied a place, as a real daughter, that never before had been filled. Her friends speak with regretful pleasure of this lovely young woman's observance of every duty, social, Christian and charitable. The unisocial, Christian and charmable. The universal grief has disarranged to a degree many social obligations of the early season—some being deferred and others given up entirely. Mrs. Fitzhugh was the daughter of General Orlando M. Poe, of the United States Army, and is buried in Detroit, the home of her girlbood.

In Hazelwood last night the marriage of Miss Katherine Margaret Barbour and James B. Howard was solemnized at the Rev. Thomas Garland and the Rev. Mr. Mc Wayne, of the Christian Church, officiating. The guests were ushered to their pews by Messrs. George Getz, of Chicago; Henry Price, of Indianapolis; Robert Barbour and William Ogden, of this city. Mr. Howard's best man was Mr. William Shervin. The bride was unattended, and wore a dark green traveling gown, with harmonious ac-cessories. The bride and bridegroom left after the wedding for an Eastern honey-moon.

noon. Mr. Howard is a Virginian, in business i which, though now its representatives live in the North, was once strongly identified with Southern social life. Mr. and Mrs Howard will be in Richmond after Decem Howard will be in Richmond after Decenber 8. The wedding festivities began o Tuesday evening with a farewell dinne given by the bride to a number of youn women friends. The ushers at the cere mony the next evening were included in thinvitations.

Miss Nina van Zandt, whilom Mrs. Augustus Spies, appears to have made a very happy choice of it in her second matri monial venture. Stephano Malates, now as American correspondent for European papers, is the only living male representa-tive of a noted old family whose estates are near the city of Palermo in Sicily. The members of his family, consisting of his The members of his family, consisting of his mother and his three sisters, received the American girl, upon her recent visit to Europe, with oven arms, and showered attentions and gifts upon her. She received the jewels which go to the wife of the oldest or only son, and which: re said to be exceedingly valuable and beautiful. Mrs. Malates is in love with her husband's native country, though they have decided to make the United States their permanent home. Mrs. Malates is described as a clever as well as beautiful girl. She was educated at Vassar College and is related in this city.

The Union League Club issued invitations this week for its second annual recep-tion to-morrow night at the club house on committee accompanying it are as follows: Patronesses, Mesdames J. Dawson Callery, Edward Greetzinger, Alexander M. Voigt, Frink E. Moore John H. Sawyer, John G. Bennett, and W. Diesson Webb. Committee, Wallace G. Muzzy, Charles B. Callery, Lawrence C. Phipps, George B. Morrow, Charles E. Pope, Elliott Rodgers and Frank E. Stewart. The hours of the reception are E. Stewart. The ho frem 8 to 12 o'clock.

Social Chatter.

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES B. McVAY, of Se-wickley, have gone to Old Point Comfort. Mr. McVay's health has been none too good of late, and it is hoped that the rest and some incidental hunting, for he has taken fishing tackie and guns, will benefit him. THE orphans' tea party came off with all its old time success at Lafayette Hall last

night. About 1,100 people were present, the tickets admitting two, being limited to 600. Mrs. David C. McCornick and Miss McCornick, of Cedar avenue, Allegheny, wil give a reception on Friday, November 20 from 3 to 5.

The third day of the fair for the benefit of the Southside Hospital, in attendance showed no abatement in public interest.

Miss Wilhelmina Shields, of Edgeworth, expects to return to New York shortly to resume her art studies.

THE Academy of Medicine holds its an-nual dinner on Monday, November 30, at the Kenmawr Hotel. MR. EDWARD O'NEIL and Mr. Charles Doyle, of Sewickley, have gone hunting.

THE Harvard Glee Club will not visit Pittsburg this season.

OUR MAIL POUCH.

That Chinese Club Scheme. To the Editor of The Dispatch: Mention has been made in the daily papers of an application to the courts by certain Chinese of this city for a charter of incorporatimese of this city for a charter of incorpora-tion for a "clubhouse" which they propose to establish for the benefit of their fellow countrymen. The plain English of the mat-ter is that they desire to thoroughly inaugu-rate "Chinatown" in our midst, as it lives and thrives in several cities on the Pacific slope to the horozanic times. slope, to the horror and reproach of all who respect decency and virtue. Dissatisfied with the present methods of the police to pounce down upon them at the most unexpected hours, they are auxious to have a place where they can gamble at their own sweet will, smoke opium until they float away in vision to realms of Celestial bliss, and inveigle silly young girls into their in-famous den, without fear of molestation from the guardians of the public virtue. It has also been stated that it was my purpose to resist the granting of any charter for such an abomination in our midst. Now while it is my carnest desire to do all in my power to promote public and private morality in our city, I wish it to be distinctly understood that I am not running a private law and order so-ciety with the intent of enforcing the laws and bringing to justice those who defy the same and persist in debauching their neignbors, no matter how praiseworthy such a work might seem to be. If the Department of Public Safety, with all its expensive machinery, whose duty it is to look after such matters, are going to tolerate such an iniquity as a Chines clubhouse, and if the courts of Allegheny county are going to grant these barbarians the right to conduct an opinin joint and gambling hell under solemn sanction of their authority, unless I, a private citizen residing in a remote portion of the press of the city is to allow these persistent violators of law and enemies of civilization to carry out their villainous purposes without rebuke, I do not see why I should trouble myself about it. True, the ring-leader in this latest scheme has been conducting a notorious den in which gambling and opium smoking have constituted the chief annusement. True also, he has been repeatedly raided by the police and all the paraphernalia of the gamblers art captured and borne off as trophies of war and the leader and his confederates heavily fined. True, as is familiarly known, both to many Chinamen in the city and certain of the police force, this blue-blooded Chinaman has a family in China, and in addition a woman of color to do the honors of his household on special occasions in this city—still, if the police, the courts, the press, and the long suffering public can stand a licensed abomination such as I have faintly hinted at, I believe I also can stand it, though I do think that it would be infinitely better for the peace and order of the community at large if every lasting one of these heathens, whose skins are saturated with opium and whose morals are detestable in the extreme, were made to understand that the atmosphere of this town is altogether too rare for their blood. Pittsrure, Nov. 18.

Winter Amusements. and bringing to justice those who defy the same and persist in debauching their neign-

Winter Amusements To the Editor of The Dispatch:

The presence of cold weather brings before us visions of its accompaniment-skating. Situated as Pittaburg is, with plenty of water at its command, it seems strange that a better provision has not been made for the a better provision has not been made for the enjoyment of this healthy sport. In speaking of enjoyment, I mean free enjoyment, in the open air not that which can be purchased in a covered, crowded rink. It certainly would not be a very difficult or expensive matter to create ponds in some of the convenient and unoccupied localities where the public at large could enjoy itself. During the winter many of our young girls and boys are snutout from atmetic exercise. They cannot take out their bicycles nor can they indulge in fawn tennis, therefore in place of these let us provide an amusement that is as healthful and as attractive and suitable for both sexes.

Pittsburg, November 18.

A Correct Account.

I want to express my appreciation both of the correctness of the statements made (as I understand the subject) and the literary cure for the drink habit on dipsomenia signed "M." in last Sunday's DISPATCH. It is by all means the ablest one of the many I have read and will be productive of immense good as well as proving intensely interesting to all students of the subject or even the "general reader." I am gratified that so much can be claimed and convincingly though temperately and conserved. ingly though temperately and conserva tively claimed, for the Keeley cure, and tha the ranks of our Pittsburg graduates contain the ability to put the matter so brilliantly and forcefully before the public.

A KELLEY INSTITUTE GRADUATE.

PITTSBURG, November 18.

It Blooms in the Fall, Tra-la. Chicago Times.]

There's a flower that blooms in the fall They call it the chrysanthemum-

The place where that accent should fall tra-la, Won't do for my purpose at all, tra-la, On the ante-penult it should come, On the ante-penult it should come. And that is the reason poets merrily trill,

"Oh, bother an accent you can't shift at

The Effect Is Noticeable,

will."

st, Louis Globe-Democrat. ! A falling off of nearly \$3 000,000 per month in the exports from Great Britain to the is working in the interest of American

GOSSIP OF THE STAGE.

PLUMP and pretty little Fanny Rice, having deserted comic opera, will be seen at the Grand Opera House next week in "A Jolly Surprise," which is described as a merry musical comedy by Arthur Wallack. It is said to be free from horse-play and vulgar ity-an announcement that seems necessary in these days when anything like farce omedy is concerned.

CLARA MORRIS will present a new play a the Alvin Theater next week, Sardon's in which this remarkable actress has made a great impression else where. Miss Morris is in much better health than she used to be, and she will die as usua as Camille at the Saturday matinee.

ELLA EWING, a girl of 19, who stands 8 feet 2 inches and is still growing, will be at Harry Davis' Fifth Avenue Museum next Then Pittsburg will have an oppor tunity of answering the query that has stared at us from every billboard for the last two weeks: "Where is Ella Ewing?" FRANK DANIELS in "Little Puck" is the

Duquesne Theater's bill for next week. The travesty upon Anstey's whimsical "Vice Versa" and Mr. Daniels' droll rendering of the chief character are both familiar in Pittsburg. As optical illusion by which a man ap pears to decapitate himself will be

World's Museum Theater's chief attraction week, while Den Howe's Specialty Company will give a new variety show. THE curtain-raiser at the Alvin, "The Bet ter Part," is as sloppy and scrappy as such

a brief thing could be. Any one of the old time farces would be better than such under done sentimentalism. CHARLES A. GARDNER will sing and act the Bijou next week in "Captain Karl," Sidney R. Ellis' new play. A genuine Tyro-

lean anartet assists Mr. Gardner. Miss Juch as Elsa in "Lohengrin" last night delighted a large audience "Carmen" will be given with Miss Juch in

the title role DEWOLP HOPPER, as usual, is testing the capacity of the Bijou Theater. THERE will be matinees at all the theater

on Thanksgiving Day.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-Cent coins are a legal tender only in sums of 25 cents. -The number of Presidental electors on

the new basis will be 444. -Eli Terry founded the manufacture of clocks in America in 1733, and the centennial is to be celebrated in less than 18 months in Terryville, Conn.

-The Czar, it is reported from Russia, is

cal health.

both enraged and depressed by the official corruption which could no longer be con-cealed when the famine set in. -Herbert Spencer says "the first requisite in life is to be a good animal," by which he meant, of course, that the basis of all excel-lence in human attainment was good physi-cal health.

-Seventeen mummies in the Imperial Museum of Berlin were found by a commit-tee of archeologists to be recent fabrica-tions of Alexandrian dealers in antiquities. The museum had paid \$200,000 for these forgeries.

-It has been computed that between 36,000,000 and 37,000,000 babies are born into the world each year, or about 70 per minute. A line of cradles containing them would extend around the world unbroken, but the silence would be broken in several places.

-The "Pillars of Hercules," to which reference is so frequently made in classical literature, were Calpe, now Gibraltar Rock, and Abyla, opposite to it, in Africa, at the entrance to the Mediterranean Sea. A Greek story says they were torn asunder and sep-arated by Hercules about B. C. 1220 (while Gideon was Judge of Israel). Hercules, ac-cording to popular myth, tore these rocks or mountains asunder, and hence their

-Inauguration day was fixed on March 4, not by any provision of the Constitution as is popularly supposed, but through an act of the Congress of the Confederation in 1788, the Congress of the Confederation in 1789, providing the first Wednesday in March of the ensuing year as the time for putting in operation the new Government, and the date thus became the one for the expiration of the Congressional term every second year, and for the expiration of the old and beginning of the new Presidental term in the quadrennial year.

-As to the origin of the meteoric masses that have fallen from time to time on the earth innumerable theories have been advanced. Astronomers are now trying to solve the problem of their origin in two solve the problem of their origin in two wavs, first, by tracing the paths of the great periodic star showers, and comparing them with the paths of the well-known comets; and, secondly, by examining their light by the spectroscope. The generally accepted theory among astronomers is that they are solid masses, and are formed by the breaking up of comets.

-Cigars, according to the figures of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in-creased in consumption in this country the last fiscal year 387,002,784, while there was an actual decrease of 29,740,729 in the number of rigars imported. The sum of these two amounts may, therefore, be accepted as representing the increase in the consumption of our domestic cigars. It is interesting to note, in this connection, that the consumption of domestic cigarettes is increasing in a similar ratio, notwithstanding the outery against them, the increase being 451,284,089 in number during the year.

-Remarkable cases of precocious intellectuality, preceding future power rather than weakness or early decay, were John Stuart Mill, who read Greek at 3; and Macau-lay, who read incessantly from the time he was 3 years old; but ordinary humanity is was 3 years old; but ordinary humanity is slower, and should not be unduly hastened. It is found to be undoubtedly the case that progress in learning is far more rapid in the great majority of children when they are left without any systematic attempt to teach them until the seventh year at least has been reached. This rapidity will more than counterbalance any apparent tardiness in beginning, and there is much less chance of evil consequences. chance of evil consequences

—To insure a pure and fragrant atmosphere, "you must." says a writer on the subject, "accept from nature those tall, green chimneys called trees, which imbibe and chimneys called trees, which imbibe and carry aloft into the air those burtful gases which, if admitted into the lungs and brain, might disease the former and obstruct the delicate movements of the latter." At various points in the country may be observed houses which, in spite of faulty situations, are yet generally healthy, chiefly because they are environed with trees which shelter them from the cold winds of winter, and spring and in summer prevent that sudded and rapid evaporation which after heavy rains may generate disease.

—With the passing of 1801 them have

-With the passing of 1891 there have gone over to the silent majority many of the eminent or conspicuous ones of the earth. The list includes Bancroft, Los and Kinglake, the historians; Part ell, Baland Kinglake, the historians; Part ell, Balmaceda, Boulanger, ex-President Grevy, exVice President Hamlin, Sir John McDonald,
Secretary Windom and William Henry
Smith, in politics; Lowell and Winchell, in
general literature; Lawrence Barrett, Marie
Wilt and Emma Abbott, on the stage; Sherman, Von Moltke and Joseph E. Johnston,
the soldiers; George Jones, the editor, and
Kalakaua, Karl I., of Wurtemberg; Prince
Jerome Napoleon and the Ameer of Afghanistan, Kings and the like.

-Baron Munchausen, the father in literature of prodigious stories, whose name is a synonym for exaggeration and wild creation of misinformation, was Karl Friedrich Hier-onymus, a member of an ancient and noble onymus, a member of an ancient and noble family of Hanover, was born on May II, 1720, at Bodenwerder, served as a cavalry officer in the Russian campaigns against the Turks, and died in February, 1797. A collection of his marvelous stories, or stories attributed to him, was first published in London in 1785, the compiler being Erich Raspe, an expatriated countryman of the Baron's. In 1786 the German poet Berger published a German version. Several of the adventures ascribed to the Baron are known to have appeared previously in Bebel's "Faceties" in the sixteenth century, and others in Lange's "Delicia Academicae," of 1785.

-The most remarkable place of echoes in the world is perhaps in the old palace of Simonetta, near Milan, which forms three sides of a quadrangle. The report of a pissides of a quadrangle. The report of a pistol is said to be repeated by this echo 60 times. Addison, who visited the place, counted 55 repetitions. At first they were quick, but the intervals were greater in proportion as the sound diminished. The echo at the Eagle's Nest, on the banks of Killarney, is renowned for its repetition of a bugle call, which seems to be repeated by a hundred instruments, until it gradually dies away in the air. At the report of a cannon the loudest thunders reverberate from the rock and die in seemingly endless peaks along the distant mountains. There is also a famous echo on the Rhine, between Coblentz and Bingen, which repeats a word 17 lentz and Bingen, which repeats a word 17 times, while in the sepulcher of Metella, the wife of Sulla, in the Roman campagna, there is an echo which repeats five times.

TAKEN FROM LIFE.

He-Old Smithers, the misanthrope, turned philanthropist before he died, and said be would leave all his money for the relief of suffering humanity.

She-Did he endow a hospital in his will?

He-No. He left his fortune to the inebriate

Asylum, with the condition that the income be

spent in drink for the inmates.

Reginald-Why, Chappie, what's the matter—are you ill?

Chapple—I just had an awful nightmare, old fel.
I dweampt I was a waltah, bah jove, and had to wear a dwess suit in the daytime.

Gay Bachelor-Do you think there is anyhing in the theory that married men live longer than unmarried ones? Henpecked Friend (wearily)—Oh, I don't know— He-Don't you think it is wrong for peo-

ple to marry their intellectual inferiors? She-Yes; always wrong, and in some cases quite "Has she a true sense of humor?"

"No. Why she's the girl who was married for fun at Lenox." Jack Rounder-Isn't Miss Belle a beauty? Miss A -- Yes. But you know beauty is only skin

J. Rounder-Well, I'm no cannibal. That's deep "Mother, did God make me?"

"Yes, my son."
"Did he make Pop?" "Certainly."
"Well, I think after He saw what a failure Pop's face was He needn't have been mean enough to put the same style on me."

L'ENROI-THE TIRED JESTER. I have sung my songs. I have danced my

measure.

I have played my part. Let me rest awhile,
For my soul is sick of this thing called pleasure,
And my lips are tired of their painted smile. I have lived for your laughter. Striving to please.

I have wrong mirth dry. You have drunken the

Take my cap and bells. I have earned my leisure,
I am out of time, like an ill-strong viol.