The Dispatch.

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY 8, 1846.

Vol. 46, No. 304.—Entered at Pittsburg Postoffice November, 1887, as second-class matter.

Business Office—Corner Smithfield and Diamond Streets.

News Rooms and Publishing House 78 and 80 Diamond Street, in New Dispatch Building.

EASTERN ADVERTISING OFFICE, ROOM 21, TRIBUNE BUILDING, NEW YORK, where complete files of THE DISPATCH can always be found. Foreign advertisers appreciate the convenience. Home advertisers and friends of THE DISPATCH, while in New York, are also made welcome.

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

TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

POSTAGE FREE IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

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

PITTSBURG, TUESDAY, DEC. 8, 1891.

CRISP THE SPEAKER.

The Democratic majority in the House has avoided the threatened deadlock. At a late hour last night Hon. Charles Frederick Crisp, of Georgia, was chosen Speaker by the caucus. This action will, of course, be officially indorsed by the House when it meets to organize.

There is a deal of Democratic political significance in the battle just over. The question of the Presidency was at the bottom of the intense feeling displayed in the caucus which finally shelved Mills, Springer, McMillin and Hatch. All these lights of the Democracy represented men and measures for 1892, and the choice of Crisp will undoubtedly inject the forces he represents into the Presidental campaign. That the defeat of Mills means a black eye for Cleveland no political student will dispute. The manner in which the forces for and against the ex-President fought openly and in secret during the caucus for their favorites plainly testified to the fact that the honor of wielding the gavel was secondary to the honor of triumphing over the faction. In a speech the Speaker-to-be has declared that he will take no step backward in tariff reform. This is bad for his party. It means, if Mr. Crisp is in earnest, that the Democracy is still hugging a delusion and preparing once more for defeat.

Some who have been watching closely the progress of the preliminary skirmish at Washington say Crisp will foster a new element in his party—will rid it of Mugwumpery and permit the theories of Hill, Gorman, Brice and Tammany to have full swing. This, too, adds another element of weakness to the majority in the House and the minority in the nation.

But the deadlock promised has by the choice of Crisp been prevented. Chairman Kerr, of Pennsylvania, has been given the House clerkship at the hands of the caucus, and everything now points to a speedy organization of the lower branch of Congress, the disposal of the Message and then—what?

JUSTICE AND POLITICIANS.

The outcome of the prosecutions of the Philadelphia Mercantile Appraisers is arousing some sharp comment in that city. The independent class of journals are pointing out that the official statements of strong evidence against the accused officials were clear and decisive. This view of the case is confirmed by the readiness of the defendants to plead guilty to a technical charge, whereupon they were discharged from office and permitted to go otherwise untroubled.

Such a result does not look like an object lesson on the value of political pulls. There is no doubt that if private persons had been guilty of such frauds as these officials had committed their modest punishment would have been the workhouse. But as these active politicians merely made use of their political opportunities to defraud the public their position impinges on the instrumentalities of justice with an effect that causes a rebound with the least possible damage to themselves. It is a remarkable fact that the men who have been shown to prosecute the systematic rascalities exposed in this case should escape with a mere loss of position.

Yet our Philadelphia cotemporaries need not regard this as a remarkable case calling for especial denunciation. The fact that the unfaithful officials lost their places presents a decided improvement on the results of some equally notorious cases that could be named in the same connection.

NO SEATS, NO FARES.

The irrepressible conflict between the Yerkes system of Chicago street railways and the public of that city has proceeded to the fruition of bringing forth an ordinance in the Board of Aldermen providing that when passengers cannot get seats they shall not pay fares. This, with other measures expected to bring the fiery and untamed street corporation to terms, is slightly changed as to details from enactments heretofore widely debated, but have the familiar characteristics.

It is recognized that the continental rule of forbidding street conveyances to admit any more passengers after the seating capacity is occupied would not do in the United States. The sovereign American absorbed in the national purpose of getting there in the shortest possible time would resent his exclusion from standing room in the aisles of a traction car as an infraction of his prerogatives. Even in Pittsburg, where the cars when jammed to the point of swarming are semi-occasionally ordered to pass on and leave the excess of passengers to take succeeding ones, the excluded passengers deeply feel that their right to hang on the outside of the car has been unjustifiably infringed. If there was an attempt to shut out passengers while there was standing room, it would be an assertion of the national character for the people to rise in their might and take possession of the standing room by force.

The Chicago ordinance evidently takes cognizance of this peculiarity of the problem in this country. It does not try to exclude the passengers who have to stand, but proposes that they shall ride free. But this raises, first, the question whether the man who wishes to ride standing ought not pay for it; and second, the probability that it would come to the exclusion principle in practice. For street railways are not going to lose time stopping their cars to take up non-payers, or permit their passages to be jammed by the free-riding public, to the discomfort and displeasure of the paying patrons. When it was found therefore that the hurried American citizen would have to wait till an empty car came along, there would be a popular uprising.

There is plenty about the street railway business that is fair food for criticism; but we are firmly of the opinion that when the public wishes to be transported standing like live stock, it is entitled to the privilege of paying for it.

THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITS IT.

The irrepressible disposition of the popular mind to lug in exotic considerations is illustrated by an opponent of the bond issue to be voted on to-day, who writes to a cotemporary and asks: "Does it not look as if the Pittsburg ring is intent on giving the intelligent public a big dose of taffy when it asks it to pass on the intricate bond question?"

The history of the case does not bear that appearance at all. The municipal politicians referred to wished to get authority to issue bonds without a vote of the people. They even succeeded in getting a qualified indorsement of the citizens' meeting in March or April to an amendment of the charter granting them that power. THE DISPATCH stood alone in pointing out that the charter amendment would not be worth the paper it was printed on because the State Constitution requires a vote of the people on such propositions. It is not any "ring" that submits the question to be decided to-day; it is the requirement of the Constitution without which the issue of the bonds would be invalid.

As to the question being "intricate," it is also pertinent to say that the real issue to be decided by the people is not intricate at all. It is simply whether the people wish to be taxed for what money the city has to pay on the street improvements in one or two levies or whether they wish to have the payments extended by an issue of bonds. The safeguards against the issue of bonds, if they should not be needed, are absolute. All the people have to do is to say whether they want to pay whatever may have to be paid in a single lump and have done with it, or to have the time extended by means of the bonds.

Any man who will put that question to himself and vote whichever way he prefers, will be voting right. It is merely a question of popular preference.

BAD POLITICS.

The consensus of opinion among impartial observers is that the movement upon Collector Warmcastle because of his attitude in local and State contests is "bad politics." This view continues to be subscribed to as freely by those who were in opposition to the Collector in his alliance with Senator Quay as by his friends.

If his superiors at Washington have evidence that his office was not rightly managed, or that in any particular he gave cause for removal, no one doubts the right and duty of the administration to make a change. But it is noticeable that there is as conspicuous slowness in making public the complaints against the Collector as there was celerity in advertising that he was to be punished for his activity on behalf of the Senator and hostility to the interests of Congressman Dalzell.

At the most the utmost of the indications so far thrown out is that some of the Collector's subordinates were derelict in routine duties. If there is no more fire than this under the smoke the movement against Warmcastle so ostentatiously begun on other grounds will be "bad politics" indeed.

BALLOONS OF WAR.

Professor Carl E. Myers, "Aeronautical Engineer, Balloon Farms," Frankfort, N. Y., indignantly denies the authorship of reports concerning the rain-making experiments. He modestly remarks that his only connection with them was that no one in the United States save himself could be found with the necessary aerenautical equipment to send the explosives up into the clouds.

Having thus separated himself from the efforts of the imagination which traced the progress of the rain-making experiments, Prof. Myers returns to the charge with his story that foreign governments have dirigible airships which can lay waste our seacoast cities. "As a matter of cold, hard-shell fact," he asseverates, that the dirigible airship La France has been improved up to a speed of 28 miles an hour, and doubling her dimensions would give her a speed of 45 miles. All of which is a long distance from a demonstration that these airships can cross the Atlantic, or that if brought across, they could carry the stock of ammunition necessary to lay great cities in ashes.

The United States need not lie awake nights worrying over the airy navies of Europe. The European powers will try the destructive qualities of those novelties in warfare, supposing they exist, on each other long enough to give this country a clear idea of just exactly how destructive they are. Until that is done Prof. Myers will lie under suspicion of ballooning his industry.

IMPARTIAL ELECTION DECISIONS.

The action of two Democratic judges with reference to the New York election contests goes far toward demonstrating a theory THE DISPATCH has maintained for years. That is that disputed selections would stand a better chance of being impartially settled on their merits if submitted to the courts than if left to the decision of mere active politicians.

The usual way of settling election contests in legislative bodies, where the control of the body may turn on the decision, has little respect for impartiality. There is not much pretense of obeying anything except the dictates of party exigencies. In New York the usual attempt was made by the party leaders to grab everything in sight; but fortunately the New York law permitted the matter to be taken into the courts. The result in the two most notorious cases shows that Democratic judges can decide election cases fairly and honestly, even against their own party.

In the Dutchess county dispute the case came directly before Judge Barnard, a Democratic judge. Here the canvassers who counted out the Republican role had the most color for their proceedings, as they excluded some presumably illegally marked ballots. But Judge Barnard ruled that the votes must be counted, and made a peremptory order to correct the returns accordingly. In Syracuse the action of the Democratic judge was less prominent but no less significant. At that point the judge who has ruled against the Democratic attempt to throw out a Republican representative on clerical errors by the inspectors was a Republican. Governor Hill brought in Judge O'Brien, of the Supreme Court, to hold a special term at Syracuse in the evident hope that he would overrule Kennedy. But Judge O'Brien went to Syracuse, looked into matters and returned to New York with a silence and practical declination to do anything at all, which speaks volumes.

To most party papers the leading aspect of these judicial actions is the defeat they administer to the Hill scheme of capturing the Legislature. But to us its most important phase is the demonstration of the existence of tribunals where election contests can be decided honestly. As there is little pretense of impartiality in most of the methods now used to settle contested seats in Congress, there should be no delay in adopting the plan thus pointed out for securing the seating of the man whom the people elect.

THERE is point in the suggestion of the esteemed Washington *Post* that American newspapers addicted to the use of the French word "*nee*" should confine themselves to the use of plain English. The suggestion is the more pertinent, since the misuse of the word frequently displays ignorance that its sole meaning is, born. Instances are legion in which the press chronicle has referred to ladies married a second time as "*nee* Mrs. Blank," which conveys the astonishing information that the lady was so precocious in infancy as to be born married. We hope the suggestion of the *Post* will be adopted, but we fear that the belief in its recherche sound—to use another equally hard-worked idiom from our Gallic neighbors, will be too much for the reform.

IT was to be expected that the Republican caucus would give Mr. Reed its very small complimentary vote; but in view of the significant statement in the report that the Judiciary Committee's room afforded ample accommodation for the caucus, the step ranks our Republican friends in the Bourbon class, that neither forgets anything nor learns anything.

RAPHAEL, the London astrologer, with regard to the present month, notes that young people should "avoid courtship" on the first Monday of the month Next Sunday is also unfavorable; but the Sunday after that you may "ask favors before noon," while the last Sunday of the month is "decidedly unpropitious." This astrological limitation of the hours for Sunday courtship to a week from next Sunday before noon indicates to energetic lovers that they will have to sit up with the object of their affections all the preceding Saturday night to get ready to seize the propitious moment.

JUSTICE BREWER'S suggestion of a man's making up a quorum by answering to his name over a telephone, presents a curious example of a Supreme Court justice suggesting means to evade the necessity of having a quorum present in Congress to do the business of the nation.

AT a meeting held in Buffalo the other day concerning the vital question of grade crossings, a radical speaker went to the length of asserting that "the city has rights which must be respected and contracts which must be enforced." This revolutionary sentiment, after a moment's breathless pause, was wildly applauded. But we do not learn that any one went to the subversive length of asserting that the common ordinary people had any rights worth mentioning against the corporations.

THE New York *World* well says that the big Democratic majority in the House of Representatives is a potent source of danger. In fact, recent political history indicates that almost any party with half that majority can be trusted to break its own neck in two sessions.

A MAN who some years ago sold his body for $10 to a doctor, to be delivered after death, has now made a fortune and wishes to invalidate the contract by refunding the money. But the lawyers think the agreement is binding, which bothers the mortgagor of his own body. The man should take comfort in the philosophical reflection that, now he is rich, his body will not be worth a cent more to him after he gets out of it than it was when it was the only thing he had on earth to sell.

THE report that the heathen Chinese have taken to stoning foreigners in Pekin indicates that the lot of the American sojourner in China is hardly more happy than that of the Chinese sojourner in some parts of America.

THE uneven distribution of nature's favors is noted by the New York *Sun* to the effect that New York has not yet had its first snow fall this season, while Virginia and North Carolina have both been favored. As Pittsburg, nearly on the same parallel with New York, has also had a well defined covering of snow, it presents an equally striking illustration that the snow does not fall on the unjust as well as on the just among cities, whatever the rain may do as between individuals.

IT is satisfactory to learn that the War Department has taken steps to prevent Mexican marauders from using United States territory as a basis of operation for their raids on Mexico. Better late than never.

THE Canadians who desire annexation to the United States have been holding meetings in various parts of Canada lately to urge the measure. That is the proper way to go to work. After the Annexationists have convinced the Canadians that they want to be annexed they should come over to this side and convince our people that we want to let them be annexed.

WHAT offensive satirist was it who sent among the floral tributes at the opening of Congress, addressed to the Hon. Bourke Cochrane, of Tammany Hall, the significant emblem of a floral lyre?

THE warship New York is not likely to get into any hotter fights than the one going on in its namesake between the Hill and Cleveland factions.

NEAR THE TOP RUNG.

SENATOR STANFORD, of California, is said to have turned Spiritualist.

SENATOR BLACKBURN has had a grandson 3 weeks old named after him.

THEODORE H. SWIFT, who was one of the attorneys in the celebrated Miser Paine case, received a $50,000 fee. He is only 40 years of age.

SECRETARY BLAINE'S grandsons ate dinner with him on Thanksgiving Day. They reside in San Antonio, Texas, with their father, Colonel Coffinger.

SECRETARY PROCTOR has wound up his official affairs and is ready to don his Senatorial toga. He is now growing a mustache in honor of the occasion.

RABBIE GOTTHARD DEUTSCH, the newly elected professor of Hebrew history and philosophy in the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, is only 33 years of age.

MRS. BITTENBENDER, who desired to become a Supreme Judge in Nebraska, didn't get there by nearly 65,000 votes. A trifle like that will probably have no effect in deterring her from running again.

JAMES HODGES, of Baltimore, who was recently appointed special commissioner to visit Southern Europe in the interests of the World's Fair, has declined the honor on account of business interests.

MR. CRISP, the newly-elected Speaker of the House, has a very clear complexion, blue eyes, straight, well-formed nose, and a brown mustache. His head is bald and his manners refined. He generally wears a black frock coat and dark clothes and necktie.

Bland Belies His Name.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.]

Mr. Bland, of silver dollar fame, is pushing himself to the front as a free silver man in the next Congress, and proposes having something to say about the Speakership. He will not be reconciled by the Democratic scheme to put the silver question aside for the present, and promises to be a disturbing element. In this respect Mr. Bland contradicts the placid name he bears.

Mills That Didn't Flourish.

Boston News.]

The Mills of Texas are not in a particularly flourishing condition.

Air Is Crisp in Washington.

Minneapolis Tribune.]

It's a Crisp atmosphere just now in Washington.

CRISP, THE SPEAKER.

HON. CHARLES FREDERICK CRISP, chosen Speaker of the House by the Democratic caucus last night, belongs to Americus, Ga. He is 46 years old. He was born in England, but was brought to this country when an infant. His parents were well-known Thespians. Crisp attended the public schools in Savannah and Macon. He entered the Confederate army when 16, and became a lieutenant in a Virginia regiment. After three years' service he was captured and sent to Fort Delaware. At the end of the war he was released. His folks were then living at Ellaville, Schley county, Ga. Young Crisp read law for a year and was then admitted to the bar. He practiced law in Ellaville for six years, and was then appointed Solicitor General of the Southwestern Judicial Circuit. In 1873 he located permanently in Americus. Four years later he became Judge of the Superior Court, and five years afterward resigned it to accept a nomination to Congress. He presided over the Georgia Democratic State Convention in the ensuing year, and entered the House of Representatives at the beginning of the session in 1883. He has served eight years.

IN the House he took front rank as a worker and a speaker. Crisp is always at ease upon the floor. Rarely will you find him absent. He watches the proceedings of the House as closely as the watchdog of the Treasury. His speeches show much thought and research. The logic is clear and convincing. There is no striving for effect. His eloquence is found at times in the quaint simplicity of his argument. It is almost irresistible in its effect.

The confidence of his party in Mr. Crisp has been shown more than once. At the opening of the Fiftieth Congress, Speaker Carlisle refused to appoint the Committee on Elections. His own seat was contested by Mr. Thœbe, and he asked the House to select the committee. Each side of the House concurred, and appointed a committee to make the selection. The Democrats, being in the majority, were to pick out a Chairman. Upon the committee to do this were Samuel J. Randall, William S. Holman, General Burnes, of Missouri, General Forney, of Alabama, and others. All cast their eyes upon one man in looking for a Chairman for the Committee on Elections. This man was Charles F. Crisp. No other name was mentioned. He was sent for and asked to accept the place. It was a magnificent tribute to his sagacity and ability. Upon the roll of committees of the House the Committee on Elections takes precedence of the Ways and Means. Crisp knew the requirements of the place. Intense application, careful inquiry, and the power to cope with the shrewdest men in the ranks of the opposition were necessary. At the urgent solicitation of his party associates the Georgian came to the front. He lost the Chairmanship of the Committee on Pacific Railroads, to which he was entitled by the retirement of Governor Throckmorton, but gained a place where he was ever in the eyes of the people, and where he became a recognized leader of his party in the House.

NO ONE questions Crisp's judgment or his self-control. At one time Speaker Reed tried not only to throttle him with tyrannical rulings, but treated him with aggravating insolence. It was in the desperate fight attending the placing of John M. Langston in the seat of Edward C. Venable. While the House was in call, the Speaker ascertained that a quorum was present, and ordered the clerk to call the roll upon the approval of the journal. The Reed rules provided that while the House was in call only two motions were in order. One was a motion to adjourn and the other to dispense with further proceedings under the call. Mr. Crisp raised a point of order, and called the Speaker's attention to the plain wording of the rule. Caught dead to rights, Reed was on fire in a moment. He tried to bulldoze the Georgian, and awakened the true Georgia grit.

"The clerk can read the journal without objection," said the man from Maine.

"I object," replied Mr. Crisp.

"Such action is unprecedented. Such a suggestion has never been made in the history of Congress."

"Well," replied the Speaker, with much acerbity, "it's time that it was made.

As this the Republicans raised a shout of encouragement. Crisp remained standing, perfectly imperturbable, until the tumult had subsided.

"That is the judgment of the Chair," he then replied. "The Chair is not the master of this House, but its servant. He must obey its order."

Reed was white with rage. Democrats broke into applause in their turn, and the Republicans cried for the "regular order."

"The gentleman from Georgia need not recommence," the Speaker threateningly observed, as soon as quiet was restored.

With great dignity Mr. Crisp replied: "The gentleman will insist upon his rights. No tyrant can take them from him."

At this the Republicans fairly screamed for the regular order. Mr. Rowell, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, obtained recognition.

"I make the point of order," he shouted, "that the remarks of the gentleman from Georgia are out of order."

"No more so than the remarks of the Speaker," Crisp calmly replied.

This remark touched the Czar like a hot iron. His eyes flashed, his cheeks flushed, and he brought his gavel down with double-fold vengeance.

"The gentleman from Georgia will take his seat!" he roared.

Crisp remained as calm as a May morn. Unlike many of his colleagues when suffering from similar tyrannical outbursts, he recognized the amenities of the situation.

"Certainly the gentleman from Georgia will take his seat," he replied with perfect composure; "but he will rise, resent, and reply to any similar intimation from the Chair here or elsewhere."

He took his seat, but carried his point. A Wisconsin Republican pulled the Speaker out of the mud by moving to dispense with all further proceedings under the call.

MARRIED A MONGOLIAN.

A Talented Boston Girl Weds the Chinaman of Her Choice.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—[*Special.*]—A full-blooded Chinaman and a talented Boston girl were married to-day at Chelsea. The groom was Toy Lee, a finely educated missionary, and the bride was Miss Martha A. Comstock, a teacher of drawing in the Charlestown schools and an enthusiastic worker among the Chinese. She is a very pleasant and energetic lady, and her husband is a remarkably bright and intelligent man, brimful of American ideas. He is a ready speaker, and at a reception given by the Chinese scholars to their teachers at the Chelsea Church, a week ago, he made an address which surprised those who heard it by its fluency. Mr. Lee has been in Boston almost three years.

When Miss Comstock first saw Mr. Lee she was attending a meeting and heard him make an address. It was love at first sight. She has been engaged for some time in conducting a class of Chinese pupils in connection with the Sunday school maintained by the Charlestown Y. M. C. A., and it was in this work that she and Toy Lee first formed the acquaintance, three years ago, that has led to their marriage.

Protection Preserves the Profits.

New York Recorder.]

Protection, by developing new industries natural to the land, makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before. It preserves for our country the profits of the fertility of the land and of its mineral richness.

What Will the World Do Then?

New York Advertiser.]

What will the world do for scandals when the British aristocracy is abolished?

REED ON THE FLOOR.

IN renominating Reed for Speaker the Republicans of the House show the courage of their catastrophe.—*New York World.*

THE ex-Speaker will be heard from on the floor of the House. He will be the leader of the House although his supporters are in a hopeless minority.—*Rochester Democrat.*

"CZAR" REED still has the confidence of his party, and even if he cannot make the Democrats squirm this winter he can be depended on to have oceans of fun.—*Cleveland Leader and Herald.*

EX-SPEAKER REED had no contestant for the empty honor of a nomination for the Speakership in the Republican caucus at Washington last evening. The times have changed.—*Philadelphia Record.*

SPEAKER REED'S quorum-counting rule had many precedents in European parliamentary bodies, and the new House of Representatives will undoubtedly see the necessity of adopting it.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

DALZELL'S CHRISTMAS GIFT.

The Private's Little Pension Point Panned Out Well—How the Boys in Blue Have Profited—And He Says the End Is Not Yet, Says the Old War Horse.

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

Three years ago this coming Christmas, first through the courtesy of THE DISPATCH and by its influence through the Associated Press, I was permitted to publish my discovery of a set of laws hitherto overlooked, giving soldiers certain travel, furlough and extra duty pay, in sums of from $5 to $100 to almost every one. This dispatch appeared in all the papers three years ago, and was headed "Dalzell's Christmas Gift to Old Soldiers," and stirred up quite a breeze in Grand Army and official circles at Washington. It interested a million soldiers, and the widows and orphans of our dead comrades, every one of them.

I had no mercenary motive in the publication of my discovery, and, though a lawyer myself, took but 100 claims, and that without a cent of pay, merely to demonstrate that I was right in my construction of the law. It was but a short time until I succeeded in carrying through my own and several other claims and getting the money, the evidence of which from time to time I took care to lay before the editor of THE DISPATCH, who will, I feel certain, vouch for the entire correctness of this statement.

In my published dispatch I had, as you will remember, cautioned the soldiers not to employ any of these sharks of claim agents, but present their own claims to the proper officers at Washington. This displeased this army of 100,000 land pirates, and their penny whistle papers upbraided me with all the violence of their miserable mercenary nature. They could not comprehend then, nor can they now, why I should feel any interest in these claims, seeing that I not only had no fees in them, but advised the boys to pay none.

I was destroying their occupation.

This was the head and front of my offending. And so they wrote United States Senators and members of Congress assailing my statements as ridiculous, absurd and false. The departments were also so cunningly manipulated that the Second Auditor and other accounting officers of the Treasury issued daily bulletins contradicting my allegations.

It looked pretty blue.

Several Senators and members of Congress wrote me that I must be wrong, as the old claim agents and their advertising sheets called "Soldier papers!"—heaven save the mark!—all agreed that I was wrong. I know better. I knew I was right. I saw the little game of the thieving set of claim agents. I had furnished the best evidence in the world that I had no money in it—could not possibly have any, for I refused to take claims sent me by tens of thousands from all the States.

The fight was on. I, a poor man down in the country, all alone, had to argue my case on paper with our officers at Washington, who were honestly ignorant, but willing to be informed, and who yielded gracefully to my demands when I convinced them that my version of the law was right.

Claims rolled in from all quarters on the Second Auditor, the Third Auditor, the Commissary General and the Quartermaster General, until their tables and files groaned with their weight—more than a million of them. Nearly 200,000 of them have been adjudicated and many millions of dollars paid the poor old Boys in Blue that they would have never heard of or thought of if THE DISPATCH had refused to publish my first announcement.

And the end is not yet.

Yours truly,

JAMES L. DALZELL.

CALDWELL, O., December 7.

TALK OF THE TIMES.

"No party can succeed which deliberately relinquishes a principle on the eve of its vindication."—*Grover Cleveland.* This is rubbing it in on the Ohio Democrats. Mr. Cleveland ought to be more considerate.

Senator Pugh, who undertook to run President Cleveland's administration, but failed, is opposed to the nomination of Mr. Cleveland. The world do move still.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.* But it is moving apparently in the opposite direction to Mr. Pugh's desire.

A new wave of civilization has struck Kentucky in the form of a movement for the organization of Blaine clubs in the different counties.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.* Evidently some of the good people in the South are preparing to fall into line with their brethren at the North.

The modesty of human nature is illustrated in the fact that out of the large company of Democratic Congressmen only five put themselves forward for the Speakership.—*New York World.* Some of them will claim soon that it was not them but their friends that pushed them into the arena.

BELL TELEPHONE CASE CLOSED.

All the Testimony In, After Many Years' Hard Work.

BOSTON, Dec. 7. — [*Special.*] — After two years spent in taking testimony the case for the United States in the Bell Telephone case is believed to be complete, and unless something new transpires no more evidence will be taken for the Government, although the Circuit Court has extended until December 24 the time for taking evidence. The last of the Government witnesses has been examined by Commissioner Hallett, the examiner for this district, and the testimony is being written out by the stenographer. Only six witnesses were brought before Commissioner Hallett. There has been nothing in any way sensational about any of the witnesses, but on the contrary, very little of it has been even new. One of the counsel in the case said to-day that no evidence had been taken by the Government except what had been taken before in the Drawbaugh suit, and that while there had been a distinct charge of fraud raised when the plaintiff brought its suit, not a scintilla of evidence tending to prove fraud had been produced, and the Government had announced that its case is practically closed.

It is evident from what had been done that all the Government hopes to do is to bring before the Supreme Court the Drawbaugh case once more with the expectation that the Court, which was almost evenly divided on that case, may give a different decision this time. If this be true it would seem to place the case in a different light from the one it has occupied up to this time. The great mass of the testimony has been taken in Pennsylvania, the taking in this district having been begun in September last.

WHITTIER'S NEWEST POEM.

The Aged Bard Has Already Composed His Lay for the World's Fair.

AMESBURY, MASS., Dec. 7.—John G. Whittier, who has been asked to write the opening hymn for the World's Fair, has already composed the verses for it. It will probably be read in private at the celebration of the poet's 85th birthday next week, but there is no chance of its becoming public. Whittier is not satisfied with his verses, and thinks there should be a law against authorship after threescore and ten. However, those who remember how reticent he was about his hymn for the Centennial at Philadelphia, and that it was not until a month before the opening of that fair that he would promise to furnish the hymn, do not doubt that he will furnish the one for Chicago.

A GOOD GUESSER.

Gov. Flower's Exact Majority Figured Out for a $200 Prize.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—A remarkable guess has just been revealed by the *Herald*, which offered a $200 prize to the person who would come nearest to Governor-elect Flower's majority in this State. Michael Moss, a carpenter, No. 76 Charles street, actually guessed the exact figures—47,037 votes—which is the correct vote as returned by the canvassing board. Moss made his prediction on October 11 and it was regularly recorded, along with 750 000 other guesses. He says he hunted up the late John Kelly's vote as an independent candidate for Governor years ago and used the exact figures.

Even Tammany Cries, Hold, Enough!

Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

Free traders have fully alarmed Eastern Democrats. Even Tammany cries, "Hold, enough!"

THE SOCIAL MELANGE.

The Linden Club the Scene of a Dance—Young Woman's Christian Association Opens Its Doors to Pittsburg Girls—Events in Society.

THE opening dance of a series of three cotillions was given last night at the Linden Club. Between four and five hundred invitations had been issued for it, but several happenings interfered and prevented a more general attendance. A great many people were from home; the holiday season attracting them to New York and others remained away out of respect for the late Mrs. George Laughlin. The invitations designated 8 o'clock as the hour of arrival, but, as in all polite gatherings, the people were fashionably late and even 9 o'clock found the ball room but sparsely occupied. These are the patronesses: Mrs. J. Ernest Schwartz, Mrs. Henry M. Bailey, Mrs. Joseph R. Woodwell, Mrs. George W. Dilworth, Mrs. James W. Brown, Mrs. William N. Frew, Mrs. William Scott, Mrs. Henry L. Bughman, Mrs. W. Howard Nimick, Mrs. James M. Schoonmaker. Mrs. Brown wore black lace over old rose. Mrs. Woodwell's dress was a handsome gown made solely of black lace. Mrs. Bughman wore a combination of red cloth and black lace. Mrs. Frew was in black net and blue. Mrs. Singer's gown combined black net and grey and Mrs. Nimick wore an evening gown of pink Mrs. Nimick alone wore evening dress; the other ladies were attired in handsome reception gowns. Mrs. Schwarz, one of the patronesses, was detained by the illness of her husband. Mrs. Schoonmaker arrived at a later hour, with her two guests, Miss Semple and Miss Jordan, of Cincinnati, for whom she gave a magnificent reception last week. Pittsburg acquiesces in calling the two Western girls two of the most beautiful girls this city has ever seen. Toerge's Orchestra was present and played as delightfully as ever the numerous dances programmed for the evening. Mr. Leamon Atterbury led the german. The pretty clubhouse was lighted all over, and as the ladies entered Mr. Jonas R. McClintock received and directed them upstairs. Where the gentlemen relieved themselves of their wraps was a cozy withdrawing room from the main parlors. The dance was over at midnight. The next dance will be on Friday evening, January 1, when the cotillion will have all the characteristics of the holiday dance at the Pittsburg Club, when the young people are home for the holidays. The last dance will be on Monday evening, January 18. The patronesses of last night's dance will preside also at the two remaining dances.

THE Central Young Woman's Christian Association has come to stay, and in proof of its intentions opened the most alluring parlor in Penn avenue yesterday afternoon and evening. The house in which are their parlors is No. 526, almost opposite the Union League Clubhouse, and immediately in the one-time neighborhood where flourished Pittsburg's politest and wealthiest people. The parlor is an old fashioned room as to size, and very modern as to furnishing. The friends of the association did not forget it, as, all those pretty modern pieces indicate. High class engraving embellish the walls; a comfortable sofa, already christened "Sophia," stands in a corner, and other corners hold respectively a bookcase, a desk and a piano. A few tables are placed here and there, and several rugs lie on the floor. A reception committee was on duty from 3 to 5 in the afternoon and from 8 to 10 in the evening, who poured out tea and chocolate and served cake to the numerous visitors. Composing this committee were: Misses Mary Wheeler, Jennie Egers, Theo Johnson, Nettie Gregg, Blanche House, Grace Kelly, Sarah Scott, Lizzie Lindle, Pattie Howard, Mary Ewing, Mrs. Rogers McCreery, Misses Bakewell, Florence McKnight, May Maple, Ada Foster, Effie Long, Jeannette Kennedy, Miss Haworth, Mrs. Kittie Wells, Misses McIlwane, Birchfield, Jessie Godfrey, Jennie Lewis, Virginia Miller, Grace Miller, Abbie Holden, Jane Stitt, Miss Irwin, Margaret McMillan, Mary Patterson, Bessie Ritchie, Miss Kirkpatrick, Ella Caruthers, Helen Gillespie.

Mrs. William R. Thompson, who was present yesterday, to the delight of the managers, did not diminish her contribution of $1,000, though the rent of the parlors for one year is but $600. The remaining $400 will be used where most needed.

Social Chatter.

MRS. H. MCCOWAN gives an "at home" on Wednesday in honor of Miss Waring, of London, and the Misses Holmes, of Dittridge street, who are her hostesses. Miss Waring has had courteous attentions showered upon her during her visit, among other fashionable functions being a luncheon on Saturday given by Mrs. James H. Hammond, of Coltart Square.

IF Mrs. Painter had no other claim to leadership, her faculty for surrounding herself with pretty, young and interesting girls should place her on the highest social pinacle. Mrs. Painter's guests, it is hardly necessary to add, will be the recipients of many attentions during their visit in Pittsburg.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Mr. Christopher Magee, Judge Magee's eldest son, and Miss Herbertson, of Philadelphia. Mr. Magee's fiancee is well known in Pittsburg through her relationship to Mrs. Max Moorhead.

MRS. JOSEPH BROWN has issued invitations for an evening party for her young daughter, Miss Mary Estelle Brown. The younger element will be largely represented.

MISS NEWPORT, erroneously called Miss Newton by several of the papers, who is visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. E. W. Painter, is described as a lovely girl.

MISS ALICE WOOD TINDLE has issued invitations for a party on Christmas evening. The cards of Miss Alice Haworth accompany those of Miss Tindle.

FREE TRADE WITH HAWAII.

The New Treaty Likely to Meet With Vigorous Opposition Here.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—It is expected that very soon after the Senate has really settled down to work the President will send to it the new treaty which has been negotiated with the Hawaiian Islands. This treaty is sure to provoke an interesting discussion. It proposes absolute free trade between the two countries. Should the treaty be ratified the Hawaiian planters will at once begin to raise fruits, arrowroot, etc., and pay no further attention to the wholesale export of sugar. Since the McKinley bill became a law the profit on sugar for them is only about 5 per cent.

As soon as they commence to raise fruits they will come in competition with the California planters, for whose express benefit an almost prohibitive tariff was placed on fruits by the McKinley bill. When the treaty is taken up in the Senate there are likely to be some vigorous protests from the Slope. The trade with Hawaii will be one of the reasons advanced why the treaty should be ratified; but more weighty still is the fact that it is to the interest of the United States to continue the most friendly relations with the Hawaiin Government.

The islands command a strategic position in the Pacific Ocean, and England is ready to establish a protectorate over them at the slightest provocation. It is this desire to checkmate England that puts the administration, sworn to protection, in the position of asking the Senate to ratify a treaty that proposes absolute free trade.

CAUGHT IN A BLIZZARD.

A Snow-Bound Passenger Returns and Relates His Experience.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 7.—B. N. Austin, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad, returned this morning from a trip into Manitoba. He was caught in the recent blizzard in that section and reported it the worst they have known in nine years. The fall of snow was very heavy, and it drifted in places from 12 to 15 feet deep. The temperature was high and there was no suffering, except in perhaps a few isolated cases.

The worst feature about the snow is that it covers a great deal of the wheat in the shock. Only about half the wheat has been shipped out of the country. Farmers who have their grain stacked are improving every clear day to continue the threshing, and are paying threshers $4 a day. Mr. Austin reports the people well prepared for winter. They all have plenty of money and the holiday travel eastward is very heavy.

Good Fortune of an Opera Singer.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—[*Special.*]—Ione Dunham, a member of the "La Cigale" Company, retired Saturday last, without notice. Lawyer Hummel sent a letter to Manager French to-day, telling him that the chorus girl had to go to Elmira to look after her uncle's estate. "She had become an heiress," the lawyer's letter said, "and will probably leave the stage. Nobody knows exactly what the actress received as a bequest. She told some of the chorus girls that it was $125,000.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

—Spectacles were invented by Allesandro de Spina in 1285.

—A Baltimore lecturer advances the idea that Satan had red hair.

—Ireland's inhabitants have decreased over 20 per cent since 1841.

—Twenty-nine States have enacted laws resembling the Australian ballot law.

—Marriage of the clergy was first positively forbidden in 1074 by Pope Gregory VII.

—The medusa is a fish, so fragile that it melts and disappears when thrown on the beach.

—A petrified turtle 12 inches in diameter and 5 inches thick has been found on Lake Champlain.

—As many as 20,000 Japanese have left their country this year to seek their fortunes elsewhere.

—New Hampshire takes its name from Hampshire, England. It was originally called Laconia.

—The North Star cannot be seen south of the Equator, but it is visible everywhere to the north of the line.

—The Czar of Russia has no settled income, but he has an estate and mines which bring him in £2 500,000 per year.

—The Lick telescopic photograhs are so perfect that they must be strongly magnified before their details can be examined.

—It has been ascertained that the potato is in no wise dependent upon its eyes for growth although the pieces with eyes grow more rapidly.

—Æsop, whose fables have been read for more than