THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH, MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1891.



The Dispatch.

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY 8, 1846

Vol. 46, No. 217 .- Entered at Pittsburg Postoffice

Business Office--Corner Smithfield and Diamond Streets.

News Rooms and Publishing House

78 and 80 Diamond Street, in

New Dispatch Building. EEN ADVERTISING OFFICE, ROOM 2, UNE BUILDING, NEW YORK, where com-files of THE DISP ATCH ean alwayshe found, in advertisers, anurelate the convenience. reign advertisers and reiends of THE DISPATCH, the in New York, are also made welcome.

THE DISPATCH is requiring on sole of Brentano's, Union Syname, New York, and T Ave de l'Open, aris, France, misse any us who has been disap-ointed at a hole news stand can obtain it.

TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

TOSTAGE PRET IN THE UNITED STATES. THE DATLY DESPATCH is delivered by carriers at theenis per week, or, including Sunday Edition, at

20 cents per week.

PITTSBURG, MONDAY, DEC. 21, 1891.

TWELVE PAGES

A FORCIBLE WARNING.

Senator Plumb's sudden death yesterday is typical at once of an erroneous natural characteristic and a political vice. A man of immense energy and striking physical vigor, he had given himself up to the work surrounding his position until his brain gave out. He had warnings that he was tasking himself to a degree which no strength could resist, but confidence of his strength, and his ambition to do all that a Senator of the United States could be called upon to do, kept him at his work until the end came suddenly and decisively.

Of course, when confronted with a case like this, we recognize that the aims to be secured by such efforts are not worth the Where a great aim was to be sacrifice. accomplished the peril to health and life may be justified. If Senator Plumb had been in the position of Lincoln or Stanton during the war, his death would have had the noble character of a soldier who dies at his post. But men like Plumb, Manning and Windom had not sufficient reason for the overwork which caused their deaths. We can all see, after the fact, that this is true: but the Americ or characteristics are such that men will keep on working themselves to sudden death in the absorption of their aims.

Another lesson must not be overlooked in Senator Plumb's case. The report of his death, in describing the labors which caused it, says: "He looked after the interests of his constituents." This is very well understood to mean that he sought appointments for them, and devoted a large share of his energies to the passage of bills in which they were interested. Here we have an explanation o.' the overwork. A man of Senator Plumb's vigor could probably have borne the labor attendant on legislation of a national character. But when in addition he undertook the work of looking after offices, pashing private bills, and doing all the errands the political system imposes on the men who are designated by the Cor.stitution to simply legislate, the strain was more than human strength could stand.

ing of Senator Plumb' is a very strong one against the American error of overwork, and is especially forcible against the political vice of turning national legislators into patronage-clerks and private claim attorneys without fee.

measures were taken to ensure that the Government shall not omit to press the loan on the company. The fortunes of corruption are not showered so spontaneously as to urge the profits of a \$35,000,000 rake from the public treasury on people who do not stretch out their hands for it; nor do the gentlemen who vote for such jobs in Congress confer such enormous wealth unless very active and judicious

work is exerted to secure their votes. We do not believe the Nicaragua Canal Company will get that \$100,000,000 job in any event. But we can assure Mr. Miller and his associates that they certainly will not get it without energetically pulling the wires for it.

PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION.

The correspondence between the New York Tax Reform Association and Rt. Rev. John J. Keane, of the Catholic University, published elsewhere, is instructive. The New York Association presents the Henry George theory of taxation with a number of propositions well enough in the abstract, but which might, if tried, be found very difficult of application. The auswer of the clerical gentleman indorses some of the principles in the abstract, but points out the qualifications and difficulties which practically make it necessary for the Government to do the best it can. The trouble with all these propositions to raise public revenue by direct taxation, especially as they generally take the form of a single tax, is that no single interest would yield the necessary revenue. The single-taxers have urged the taxation of rental values with the declaration that this would eliminate the speculative value from land. But they have never been able to refute the fact, pointed out in THE DISPATCH some time ago, that when the speculative value is taken out of land, and all the additions to its value made by human labor and expenditure are exempted, as they propose, there will not be enough value left in it to support a decent township government. Rev. Fr. Keane refers to the good policy of taxing not the agents of products but their net proceeds. This looks toward the taxation of profits or income-an ideal tax in the abstract. But the practical difficulty is intimated in

the further rule that taxation should not invite fraud or perjury. The rules laid down by the correspondents on both sides are very good in the ab-

stract and should be applied as far as circumstances permit, except those which contradict each other. Thus the Tax Reform Association holds that the agents of production should not be taxed, and then proceeds to the dictum that land should bear the main burden of taxation. But land is an agent of production in the real sense, as it will produce if worked by human labor and inteiligence, and not otherwise. To tax idle land and disused machinery might be a wise discrimination in the abstract, but how much revenue would it yield?

To these ideas, which systems of taxation will do well to apply so far as prac-ticable, THE DISPATCH will add some others which may be hinted at in Rector Keane's letter, but whose importance demand a specific statement. They are perhaps just as hard to apply practically as the rules laid down in the correspondence, but they are also as well worth bearing in mind

Taxation should, so far as possible, be levied so as to make the burden on the subjects of taxation the least. It should place its weight on certain classes or relieve others so as to create taxed and untaxed classes. It should not make the products of a taxed industry compete with he products of an untaxed industry. Finally, an ideal, but so far impracticable, scheme of taxation would seek to encourage the distribution of wealth among the masses and discourage the accumulation

been known to give State Legislatures

time it has been proposed to take the Con-

There would be a wide appreciation of

Chicago determination to cut a wide swath

business were settled before the excursion

AN ANTIQUATED IDEA.

of popular opinion in that direction.

There is nothing in the Senator's speech

which differs materially from the argu-

intervals for years. The new feature is

the growth of sentiment toward accept-

The important phase of the change is

theory of the United States Constitution.

Legislature elected by the people for short

terms, and which is distinctively the pop-

ular branch. It then sets up another,

elected for longer terms, and removed

from the fluctuations of popular opinion

by being elected by the State Legislatures.

Finally, it tries to remove the Presidency

from direct reliance on the popular vote by

vesting it in an Electoral College, the mem

bers of which were expected to exercise

The proposition, therefore, is to displace

the last remaining fragment of the origi-

ordinate branches of the Government

vote. As the separation, even in the case

brings Senatorships as well as Presidenc

the President and

ing it.

Vice President to be elected in theory, as well as in fact, by the popular vote.

THE political correspondents who are making much of the industry of Senator Kyle in applying to the leaders of both parties for committee appointments fail to note that it proves Senator Kyle to be about as active a politician as the older Sonators.

THE discovery that diamonds are brought to the earth in meteors is thought by scien-tists to contain a suggestion as to the way which the first germs of organic were brought to this globe; "and in life so," says a commentator, "we may have advanced one step nearer the solution of the question to which the wisest brains have given so much thought for ages." Instead of this we have only removed the solution one step further away. For if life came to this earth on meteors we are only confronted with the question: How did life originate in the worlds whence the meteors came?

SAN FRANCISCO'S municipal plunderers have been discharged on a legal technicality, and the backing of organized political corruption is rather plainly pointed out on the assertion that Southern Pacific influence got them off.

GENERAL ALGER has been interviewed In New York for the purpose of asking the people of the United States the conundram why Mr. Blaine should be asked to declare why ar. Baine should be asked to decare himself with regard to the Presidency any more than General Harrison or Mr. Cleve-land. The conundrum is not so unanswer-able as General Alger seems to think. It is because no intelligent man has any doubt whether General Harrison or Mr. Cleveland will take a nomination if either or both of them can get it.

A NEW YORK policeman charged with assaulting an old woman says he only gave her a push. A policeman's push, together with his pull, make him a bad man to fall out with.

THE Liverpool Chamber of Commerce is in the sulks and opposes the participation of England in the Chicago World's Fair. Nevertheless there is reason to believe that as long as John Bull has anything to sell he will not miss such an opportunity to sell it. The absence of Liverpool from the Chicago Exposition will be taken as an avowal that Liverpool has nothing fit for the American market.

THE strata of beautiful weather, sandwiched with light streaks of moderate cold snaps, please the public and confound the predictors of a stormy December.

THE grip is evidently no respecter of persons. This year it has taken hold of three Grand Dukes and a hereditary Prince in Europe, a Speaker of the House, the framers of two opposing tariff bills and Madame Modjeska. Fortunately, all the distin-guished sufferers have good prospects for recovery.

MR. JOSEPH MANLEY'S communication to the supporters of Mr. Blaine is rather too much in the line of "You elect Blaine delegates and we will do the rest."

THE Republican press is following the lead of the President in attacking Demo-cratic gerrymanders. Quite natural. But might not press and President reflect that they will effect more in the line of abolishing the gerrymander abuse by attacking those perpetrated in their own party?

THE League and Association have joined hands, and the white dove of peace broods over the situation at a cost of \$100,000. Expensive dove!

CAPTAIN HUGH COLEMAN, of New York, who wants that other warrior, Colonel Shepard, muzzled for his attacks on Catholics, makes a mistake in taking Shepard seriously. Before Captain Coleman the only person foolish enough to do that was Shepard himself.

PERSONAGES OF PROMINENCE.

PRESIDENT ELIOT, of Harvard, is extremely sensitive about the bright red birth-mark on his right check. ONE of Mr. Springer's con

acteristics is his invariable habit of wearing

THE MISTAKES OF CHARITY.

IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.1 -An honest beggar is the hundredth man.

That is to say he is the exception. The other 99 are frauds and rascals. Even this estimate is probably toogenerous. The chances are that out of the next hundred people who come into our offices, or , who knock at our doors, with petitions for help, not a single

one will be deserving of a penny. This is the result of some experience in endeavoring to help the poor. I have no doubt that it will accord perfectly with the experience of nearly every other man in Pittsburg who has given assistance to out-door petitioners and has taken pains to follow the matter up, and see just in what way the assistance assisted. In a good many instances the assistance assists that great institution of our Christian civilization, the saloon. More of the dimes get into the pockets of the barkeeper than into the pockets of the butcher and the baker added

Returning" and "constructing" are synony-mous terms. If so, the company is exempt: if not, it must pay the tax. Another case is that of the Delaware River Dock and Ship-building Company. This concern builds docks and ships and repairs vessels. The State officials hold that repairing a boat surely, cannot come under the head of "manufacturing." Indeed, this whole business of giving to people who ask is nothing but disappoint-ment, deceit and encouragement to vagabonds. It ought to be stopped. The truth is, that no good man or woman in Pittsburg should give a penny, or a piece of bread, or an old shoe to any unknown beggar. The giving is simply so much of an addition to

"manufacturing." Other cases in which still more money is involved are those of iron manufacturers who operate their own coal mines, coke ovens and lime quarries, and producers of refined oil who lease or buy oil lands and drill wells thereon. The question in these cases turns upon whether the mining of coal and lime is "manufacturing" as specified in the act, and whether the ownership of oil lan is is necessary to the manufacture of re-fined oil. Under a Supreme Court ruling it has been decided that mining is not manu-facturing, although it has not been clearly established that this ruling would apply to the mining of coal. etc., for the sole purpose, and by the same concern, for the manufac-ture of iron. Another difficulty confronting the State, in case the questions should be decided against the taxpayers, is that the act gives no procedure which may be taken to deter-mine what portion of a corporation's capital stock is invested in mining operations and what in the manufacturing. The corpora-tions might determine this question for them-selves, but they may not care to give the in-formation to the State. the misery of the world. The giver thinks to give a blessing and, perhaps, to get one for himself. He may get one, possibly; for blessings are not hindered-let us hope-by ignorance or foolishness. But he may be absolutely sure that he is not giving one. He is distributing malediction. He is walk-ing over the down-trodden. He is hindering the cause of the poor. Every hit of alms given at an office desk or at a kitchen door in this city ought to be given with accom-paniment of beli, book and candie. It is only another (and more effective) kind of

curse. Bow Charity Goes Astray.

-AND yet what are we going to do? We -AND yet what are we going to do? We want to help the poor. We are sorry for the pitiable people who tell these pitiable stories. This poor woman, whose husband was killed on the railroad, who has seven children, the eldest only 10 years old, and four of them down with scarlet fever, and whose handlord is exist to eat her and these whose landlord is going to set her and these sick children out into the middle of the street this afternoon unless she gets \$7 to pay her back rent-we want to minister to this sad case. What shall we do? We hand out \$7. The acting is pretty good. It is, in-deed, so real that we mistake it for actual life. But \$7 is a good deal to pay for it. We

can see Modjeska cheaper than that. One of the best men who ever lived in Pittsburg did a great deal of harm every morning of his life by his conscientious patronage of that sort of private theatricals.

He held a morning audience every day, to which came everybody who wanted help. And he heard their stories and helped them. That is, he believed he helped them. He gave them money and grocery and coal orders. In real truth, he pauperized them, He paid them for telling lies. He increased just so much the worthless part of the population of the city.

There was a little set of pictures in one of the illustrated papers some time ago that showed just how this giving business works. A man comes around a corner and encount ers a blind beggar; he drops a penny into the outstretched hat. The next morning, round ing the same corner, there is the same blind beggar and his brother, also blind. Unhappy family! Two pennies. The next morning a lame cousin is added to the expectant company. Alas! alas! three pennies. And so on. The good man simply induces knavery. He does his daily sum in the arithmetic of pau-

perization. A man in London who gave a daily dole of bread to the poor of his neighborhood had to be stopped by the police. He was demoralizing the whole community.

Giving Not Helping.

-OF course there is the New Testament and the Sermon on the Mount, and all that. But, dearly beloved brethren, the kind of giving that is enjoined there is synonymous with helping. The Master, we may be quite sure, never gave to anybody when He knew that the giving would be harmful. It is our Christian duty not to give to people, but to help people. It is our Christian duty not to give at all, when giving does not mean up-

lifting, bettering, really helping. I would say then that the Sermon on the Mount, in its spirit, in its actual meaning, forbids all indiscriminate distribution of alms over

every applicant, without exception.

How to Reach the Deserving Poor.

belong to the churches by contributing to

the charity funds of the parishes with which

of the offices of this society, bringing one of these tickets will be looked up immediately

and cared for to the full extent of his needs

No worthy beggar ever went away from the

offices of this society unhelped. Not only are

The Safest and Best Plan.

usual pernicious way, and send it to the

superintendent of this society, Mrs. Lippin-

cott, 76 Sixth avenue, and ask for investiga-tion tickets. This is the only possible way

in this city, under our present conditions, to give to the unknown poor, in the spirit

either of good citizenship or of good Chris-

Hands Off the Tariff.

tianity.

office desks and out of kitchen doors. And

A TAXATION CONUNDRUM.

itate Officials Puzzled Over the Meaning of the Word Manufacture.

Other cases in which still more money is

selves, but they may not care to give the in-formation to the State.

A BAD YEAR FOR FIRES.

Millions of Dollars' Worth of Property Con

sumed, but Losses All Paid.

A TARIFF STORY. -ELI PERKINS (Melville D. Landon) sends the followidg interesting narrative of the effects of the McKinley bill to the New

HARRISBURG, Dec. 20.-[Special.]-The Audi-tor General has submitted to the Attorney General a number of tax cases which in-York Sun: I want to tell our little children a story volves the lezal interpretation of the word "manufacture," and are of importance to about chicory. I suppose you don't know what chicory is. Well, it is a vegetable like nearly every large manu'acturing concern in the State. Under an act of 1889 the tax of a parsnip, which the French and Germans have been raising, drving, browning, grinding and using, instead of coffee. We have been sending out about \$8,000,000 to Germany three mills on the canital stock of corporations is not collectible from those concerns organized for and exclusively engaged in every year for this little article. It tastes like coffee, is good, wholesome food, but it manufacturing. A number of corporations have claimed exemption under this act,

has no nerve stimulant like coffee. Children has no nerve stimulant into contain can drink chicory as they can milk. To get to the story: When they were put-ting the tariff on different things last year ting the tariff on different things last year among them the Pittsburg Bridge Company. This concern purchases the iron, steel and wood used in the bridges they build, simply performing the work of construction. The and got down to "C" they came right on to

Auditor General wants to know if "manuchicory. "What's chicory?" asked Major McKinley. facturing" and "constructing" are synony-No one was able to tell anything about it except that we paid Europe \$5,0.0,000 every year to get what was used

> "Well, what shall we do with it?" asked several Congressmen.

"Why, if we can't raise it," said McKinley, "and the people want it, we will let raw chickory come in free, but we will put a pro-tective tariff on manufactured chickory. We will try and bring the manufactories to America if we can't raise the stuff." So the

tariff went on to manufactured chickory.

-SUDDENLY I noticed a great stir among

the chickory importers. "Why, this McKinley bill has raised the dickens," they said. "We can't import ground chickory any more from France and Germany. We must make it here."

So they wrote and telegraphed the foreign chickory manufacturers that they must hurry up and bring their enickory factories

narry up and oring their encody incloses over here. And sure enough there was a stampede from Europe, and ch'ckory fac-tories began to go up in Jersey City, Ho-boken. Williamsburgh, Newark and Brook lyn. Then Philadelphia and Detroit started chickory factories, till we had M factories and 300 chickory makersat work in America. They got their raw chickory from France and Germany, where it is grown with very cheap labor. This worked well in New York, but out in Detroit they said: "We are too far away. We must raise our own chicory." So they got chicory seeds from Germany and put in a small crop in Michigan last spring. The farmers made more money than they made out of wheat. It set them crazy. Every one wanted to raise more of it. Well, this fall the Detroit factory is doubling its canacity, and all the farmers are getting seed through the factory and Jerry Rusk and preparing to plant chicery nex: year. over here. And sure enough there was a

neasure.

HARRISUURO, Dec. 20.-[Special.]-State In-surance Commissioner Luper estimates from statistics in his department that this has been avery unfortunate year for fire in-surance companies. The total fire losses in the United States last year footed up about \$80,000,000, but for the ten months of this nex ; year. year it has reached over \$125 000,000, and is And They Tickled the Earth. still burning at the rate of \$4,000,000 a week

-Now.judge of my surprise when I saw five acres of chickory away out in O'Neill, Neb., The heavy losses are not attributed to defi-ciencies in fire departmenss, but simply to the other day. A Belgian by the name of Bozzleman had it. He was drying it and luck, for the most disastrous conflagrations occurred in St. Louis and Louisville, where occurred in St. Louis and Louisvice, where browning it for the Omaha and St. Louis times. The effect of these heavy losses has been market.

The effect of these heavy losses has been to drive several insurance companies out of the business. The companies in Pennsyl-vania have stood their losses well, and, with one or two exceptions, settled all claims promptly. This is largely due to the fact that most of the companies in this State are on a firm financial footing, and partly be-cause Pennsylvania's losses this year have not been so proportionately great as in other parts of the country. When I asked him how he came to raise chicory, he said: "Why, my brother raises it in Belgium., and when the McKinley bill passed he rashed seed over to me and told me to put in five acres, which I did. He is on his way here wore to see about it." chicory, he said: acres, which I did. He is on his way here now to see about it." What will be the result of all this chicory excitement? Why, after paying out to France and Germany over \$70,000,000 for chicory we are finally going to make it here, at home, and save our money-keep it in this country. The history of this industry and how we got it is like that of a dozen other industries which have come through this wise tariff measure.

HAIR THAT TRAILS.

A Mexican Woman Who Has the Longest Growth in the World.

when have come through this wise tariff measure. One very funny thing came out of this tariff on chicory. When Buron Babant, an extensive chicory raiser in France, heard of it, he thought the tariff was on raw chicory, as it ought to be, and will probably be if the next Congress is as wise as the last one, and he came over here to raise it. But when he found there was no tariff on the raw roots in the States he went to Canada, saw Sir John Macdonald and said: "If Canada will put a tariff on raw chicory I will plant four miles square in Manitoba." "Then we'll do it," said Sir John; and he did. SANTA TOMES, TEX., Dec. 20 .- Mercedes Lopez, a Mexican woman living just across the river from this place, has an extraordi-nary head of hair, probably the longest in the world. She is about five feet in height, and when she stands erect her hair trails on

and when she stands erect her hair trails on the ground four feet and eight inches. When she sits down and draws her locks about her they hide ber entire person so heavily that it is like thick clothing. The present growth on her head is only a little over five years old, for it gives her such bad headaches that she is compelled to cut it frequently. Every month she sells large quantities of it to a hair dealer. She is herself ignorant, but her tresses are the beautiful black hair of the old Castilian women. vomen.

JOHN WON'T EXHIBIT.

No one can blame China for taking no part n the World's Fair-China is not in it .-Chicago Inter-Ocean.

to Detroit to be manufactured. It is funny about the price of chicory, too. THE Chinese Government gave us civil ser-The Chinese Government gave us civil service reform, but they do not propose to give us an exhibit at the World's Fair.—New York cents, then to Sents then the Sents th

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-California has a snake with two heads and it is not poisonous either. --In China slips of mulberry bark serve

as money in the interior towns. -The Burmese, Karens, Hangere and Ghans use lead and silver in builion for cur-

rency. -A Kentucky paper tells of seven ears of corn each weighing a pound that grew one stalk.

-The number of mail trains leaving and arriving at Chicago every day is 249, which is equalled by no other city.

-Chicago has a frontage of 22 miles on Lake Michigan and a navigable frontage on Chicago river of about 21 miles.

-A Maine girl has the faculty, when blindfolded, of taking a photograph and accurately describing the person or object portrayed thereon.

-A Michigan man writes a postal card every day to the President and the Com-missioner of Pensions reminding them that 12 years ago he applied for a pension and has not yet received it.

-Tea is highly esteemed in nearly every ancient Asiatic city near the sea, and was at one time used as a royal gift from the Chi-nese monarchs and great merchants to the potentates of the East. -There is, s_{α} sort of cactus consumed in reat quantifies by the Arizona Indians, the seeds of which pass through the body undigested. The latter are collected, washed, roasted, ground and eaten, being considered a great disb.

And So They Hustled.

-A pointer is so called because of its

habit sof stopping and pointing at game with its nose, while the setter gets its name from a like habit, excepting that it crouches in-stead of standing when pointing under sim-ilar circumstances. -Dalmatian, or coach, dogs are said to

have been first bred in Dalmatia, but it is by the last quoted name that they are best known. This arises from the fact of their being kept in stables and are nearly always seen running after carriages.

-Some of our shy wood birds avoid human habitations in their wanderings, but the wisest go where gunpowder is dear and pass the winter in the swamp forests of Yucatan, or even farther South, in the path-less woods of Guiana and Eastern Brazil.

-When Currier Downing, of Ripley, Mo., left home 75 years ago he planted an acorn in the dooryard. When he returned the other day he found that his acorn had produced an oak tree nine feet in circum-ference, with branches extending 40 feet.

-The Hawaiian Islands were discovered by Gætano, a Spanish navigator, in 1543 The independence of these islands was recognized by the United States in 1820, and more formally in 1843; by Belgium in 1844, and by England and France later in the same year. —Indians are fond of the larvæ of many

insects, and they do not despise slugs as an article of food. Roasted crickets are a fav-

orite diet with them, particularly in Cali-fornia and Ulah. Grasshoppers furnish many tribes with a large part of their sub-sistence.

-In June, 1863, the amount of gold coin

and bullion in the United States Treasury

was only \$75,000,000; in 1889 it had risen to

over \$500,000,000. In the various national banks it stood at \$3,000,000; it has risen to \$80,-000,000. In sliver there is a still more remark-she torease

-The migratory birds of the Eastern

States have a curious habit of following es-

tablished routes of travel. Countless thou

sands of water birds, for instance, cross the Mexican border near the mouth of the Rio Grande, probably to avoid the broad sand wastes that skirt the upper river valley.

-In the interior towns of Northern China

slips of the bark of the mulberry tree bear-

ing the Imperial "chop" and a stamp which

denotes their worth have long been used as we use bank notes. Marco Polo found this kind of money there in his time, and they still have an extensive local circulation.

-During the period of 20 years, from

1867 to 1886, inclusive, there were granted in

the United States 328,716 decrees for divorce

The number in 1887 was 9,937. The increase during the 20 years was steady and rapid, the number for the last year of the period being 25.535, an increase of nearly 157 per cent in

-A flame, before it falls into one of the

able increase.

the 20 years.

THE NEWEST PARTY,

The formation of a new party is an effort which always has charms, but has settle the question of that \$5,000,000 loan not been very successful of late, excepting the case of the Farmers' Alliance. Seven gentlemen of Boston are, however, using the mails for the work of forming a new party by circular letters, the platform of the party being a gold basis for currency, very enjoyable trips. But this is the first a tariff for revenue only and the abolition of the spoils system. The original feature gress of the United States into camp. of the plan is the system of classifying the principles of the members by numerals which signify their adhesion to certain of in this matter if the \$5,000,000 appropriaeicht different declarations. Thus E. M. tion did not loom up in the background. Farneworth, 2458, asserts that he is a and of the intimation that Congress though former Democrat, joins the New Party enjoying a free blowout must not be a with entiusiasm, would support Grover deadhead in the enterprise. If that loan Cleveland without a Democratic nominstion, and will circulate the documents of then the main drawback to the affair would the new organization. The idea is novel, be the natural disability of the national but hardly likely to woo many voters from lawmakers to attend to business for some their subjection to Republican or Demodays after the junket was over. cratic organization merely to be classified as a numeral in four figures. This New Party may be select, but it is not likely to be effective.

SENATOR MILLER'S PROFESSIONS

The position taken by ex-Senator Warner Miller, as President of the Nicaragua Canal Company, in his speech to the New Fork Chamber of Commerce, would, if fully maintained in good faith, relieve that enterprise from the character of an epormous job. Miller there declared that the company does not ask the aid of the United States, as proposed in the President's message; and expressed his belief that the enterprise can be carried through by private capital. On that basis Mr. Miller is wholly justified in bringing his scheme to the consideration of New York capitalists on its merits.

This is a verbai fulfiliment of the pledge given when a charter was secured from Congress that no financial aid should be desired from the United States. The Nicaragua Canal people are to be credited with a little more than the ordinary tenderness respecting pledges in the profession of impartiality as to whether the proposed loan passes Congress or not. Perhaps that at- a free choice. The theory of the Electoral titude is stimulated by the conviction that | College has been abandoned long ago, but the proposed measure will have the the other part of that theory with regard slightest possible chance of passing to the Senate has more life to-day. the lower branch of the present Congress. But so long as the disavowal confines itself to the form in which nal idea by removing some of the co-Miller puts it-an abstract assertion that the canal company does from direct dependence on the popular ask what the President is represented as urging upon it-the people will regard of the Senate, is more theoretical than such a fulfillment of the pledge as keeping the word of promise to the ear but sidered mainly a question of time. The

breaking it to the sense. Indeed, it is not censorious to suspect the canal company's disavowal of asking for sooner or later down to the expressed will the loan, to be of the same generic rank of of the people. The change might prove Quay's disavowal that he is a candidate an unexpected benefit in relieving State for the Pennsylvania Senatorship. The Legislatures from the complications and Nicaragua people may not formally ask dominations that grow out of their duty

for the indorsement of the Government; of electing Senators. But if this old theory of the Constitution but it is hardly credible that the administration would be so anxious to have them is to be abandoned, the formal change enjoy the Government credit to the tune | should not omit a clause abolishing the of \$100,000,000 on a job estimated by the effete, cumbrous and purely formal Elec-And unless mount torol Collage, in al.

of great estates.

a flower in his buttonhols. A HIGH TIME FOR CONGRESS. SECRETARY FOSTER was reported to be There is a decidedly Chicagoan magnifistronger and brighter yesterday, and may cence in the proposition to take the whole a shie to leave his room this week. of Corgress on a visit to Chicago to view MR. AND MRS. CLEVELAND are expected the progress of the World's Fair enterto visit Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones in Wilmington, N. C., during the winter. prise, and, inter pocula, or, to use the vernacular translation, "between drinks," to GEORGE N. CUEZON, the new Under Se

etary for Ireland, is said to be the best dressed man in the House of Commons. or gift. Congressional committees have MRS. BARRETT, of Newport; Mrs. and frequently enjoyed junkets of less broad-Miss Roberts, of Philadelphia, and the Misses gauge dimensions, and railroad corpora-Jackson and Barker, of Washington, are in tions desirous of legislative favors have

EUGENE D'ALBERT, the pianist, having obtained a divorce, is about to marry Mme. Teresa Carreno, the American pianist, who has also succeeded in securing a decree of divorce in a suit brought against her second husband.

THE Czarewitch will visit Paris in Febru ary and will remain in the city ten days, after which period he will proceed to London to attend the wedding of the Dake of Clarence and Avondale and Princess Victoria Mary of Teck. WILLIAM MORRIS, the English poet, who

is deemed a probable successor to Lord Ten-nyson in the laureateship, is the manager of a factory for wall paper, has a profitable bric-a-brac shop, and owns several shares in a successful magazine.

MISS GERALDINE MORGAN, the American violinist, will sail for New York from Senator Turpie's recent though rather Berlin on the North German Lloyd steamer reiterzted speech in favor of electing Eibe. Miss Morgan will make her debut in United States Senators by direct vote of America at Carnegie Music Hall, in New the people has been commented upon with York, shortly after her arrival in that city. a degree of favor, that indicates the trend

OLD BANDITS' HIDDEN PLUNDER Uncarthed by Two Hunters Beneath a Stone

Near Marletta,

ments in behalf of that change heard at MARIETTA, Dec. 20.-[Special.]-To-day two roung men named James Kendall and Peter Rolly, living a few miles above Marietta, on the Muakingum river, while on a hunting expedition came upon a large flat stone of peculiar shape, certain marks on which exthat it would be a formal reversal of the peculiar snape, certain marks on which ex-cited their suspicions. They removed the stone, disclosing a circle in which was a quan-tity of clothing some old-fashioned and well-rusted arms, and finally a small iron kettle filled with sliver coln. The men de-cline to make public the amount of money found further than to say that it will be a very comfortable sum for each of them when divided. That theory has been clearly avowed for years. It contemplates one branch of the

when divided. It is supposed the plunder was concealed where it was found by members of the noto-rious Stover ganz that infested that part of the country years ago, and who committed many crimes, and that this particular cache was but one of many others. Parties are be-ing organized to search for buried treasures.

THE LOTTERY MUDDLE.

THE Louisiana lottery muddle has reached that stage where splits are being played as winners.- Washington Post. THE entering wedge of the lottery influ-

ence has already split a great party in one State.-N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Lorreev and anti-lottery are the gonfalons down in Louisiana. Republicans and Democrats are nowhere .- Boston Herald. THE Louisiana lottery may do some good yet. It appears to have split the Democratic party of that State from neck to heels.-Boston News.

practical, the change will have to be con-WITH the Louisiana Democracy split in two on the lottery question, it is not easy to dynamic force of popular institutions foretell just who, at the next election, will win "the capital prize."-Boston Globe.

THE lotteryites are ahead in Louisiana, of course, and will dictate the Democratic nom-inntions. That is to say, the old story of Democratic affiliation with fraud and scandal is to be repeated .- St. Louis Globe-Demo

THE lottery campaign in Louisiana has opened with a flourish of trumpets and a disrupted convention. It is thought that New York Recorder. 1 If the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives is wise it will keep its hands off the tariif. It is full of political usual heavy odds against a lottery the ticket winning do not apply in politics.

"indiscriminate," I do not mean only th Press giving which does not stop to investigate.

but all giving which is done on the decision CHINA's official declination to take part in the Chicago fair shows that Caucasians have even of what a man thinks is his accurate no monopoly on national self-respect.judgment, which is based on the seeming Cleveland Press. truth of the beggar's story or on the seem

IT may be a little hard on the World's Fair, ing honesty of the beggar's face. Becaus all that sort of judgment is utterly fallacious. but we cannot help admiring the spunk of Some of the most pious looking men in Alle-China in refusing to participate in the Expo sition on account of our anti-Chinese laws .gheny county are in the penitentiary. You cannot tell. You absolutely cannot tell. Indianapolis Sentinel. Nonopy can blame China for standing or The only good plan for anybody who wants

o be really helpful, is simply to say "no" to her dignity in this matter. It is a pity, too, for the Chinese exhibit at the Philadelphia Centennial was a very interesting one .-Louisville Commercial.

-THAT, however, ought not to be the end THE Chinese Government refuses to make of it. It may be that this beggar is that an exhibit at the World's Fair. Visitors mythical person, the hundredth man. It who are interested in the principal industry may be that four of the children have the of China will have to visit the opium joints scarlet fever, and that the cold-blooded in Chicago .- Milwaukee Sentinel.

andlord will do something quite inhuman, The Government of the Celestials has sent if he lacks his seven dollars. In that case, word that if its people are not good enough to land here they are not good enough to what? Why, two things-either of them. Does this applicant belong to any church? make an exhibit. The Chinese evidently If yes; then the church is the place to go to. have a long memory .- Milwaukee News. The parson is the person who can intelli-

gently judge. Every church has its alms fund. Every church desires to look after PICTURES TAKEN FROM WALLS. its own poor, and is, in most cases, quite Richard Mansfield Will Use Only Newspa able to do it. People who want to help the deserving poor can get at those of them who

pers Hereafter for Advertising.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.-Richard Mansfield has issued instructions to his manager to

as issued instructions to its manager to discontinue the use of lithographs and printing of all kinds for use in windows and walls, and to confine all advertising exclu-sively to the newspapers. He is firmly con-vinced that this is the only proper way to work all electron of the transmission. they are connected. But this beggar is not connected with any Pittsburg parish. He never is. He belongs, like Thoreau, to the Church of the Sunday Walkers. The only church roof that he ever reach all classes of theater goers. "The influence and tremendous power of ees the inside of, is the great roof of the sky. What then? Why, we have here in town an organization that is meant to meet

the press as an advertising medium is mak-ing itself, felt more and more every day, both in business and theatrical circles. A exactly that emergency. It is intended to man who does not read the newspaper never attends the theater," says Mr. Mans field. reach all the out-of-the-church people, and it does it magnificently. I mean the Association for the Improvement of the Poor. It has the whole city districted. It has its vis-

It Pleases the Shoppers.

Coledo Blade.] itor in every district, whose business it is to look up any name entrusted to her, and to Christmas shoppers are well pleased with Ickinley prices. Never before were artilearn the real facts that belong behind that name. This society issues investigation cles as cheap as they are now. tickets. Any poor person who comes to any

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

William Hennessey. William Hennessey, who was buried in

the most prominent figure among that class of workmen. During the "long strike" of 1879-83 he workmen. During the "long strike" of 1570-85 he was President of the famous Miners' Association, and his management of its affairs did much toward making that memorable stringgle between capital and labor a peaceable and business-fike one. He held several public offices in Hyde Park, and is gratefully remembered by all classes for his herede conduct during the terrible smallpox epidemic that privated in scranton and vicinity some years ago. A large pest house was built on West Mountain, and Hennessey volunteered to take charge of its and narse the victures of the scourge, although he had never had the discuse nimself. He remained for weeks in the pest house, and liere are scores of people in the valley to-day who were limits is the bib corient safely, escaping the contagion. He dide at Forest city, and was about 70 years off. Dr. 4. Howard Tract. scond role. He will never play it to win .-Cleveland Press. THE difference between the tariff polley

Dr. J. Howard Tracy, a native of Honesdale, Pa., is dead at his home in Escanaba Mich., dele, Pa., is dead at his home in Escanaba Mich., aged 47 years. He was a graduate of the Bipon College, the Chicago Medical College, the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons and the medical department of the University of New York. He went to Germany in 1870 and was as-sistant surgeon in the German army during the Franco-Prussian war. After the war he devoted a year to study in Germany, and, returning to this country, settled in Fond du Lae, and subsequently in Escanaba. He was the only son of Mrs. Clarissa T. Tracy, of the faculty of Bipon College.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM L. DUNGLISON. of South Bethleh Pn., died Friday night, aged 39 years. From 1870 to 1883 he was cashier of E. P. Wilber & Co.'s Bank at routh Bethlehem. For the past eight years he has been engaged in the insurance business.

should endeavor to get releif along lines where the sharpest necessity exists. Give the common people free salt, free lumber, free fence wire, free binding twine, free cot-ton ties and free wool.-Sionz City Tribune.

-A name, before it tails into one of the three recognized classes of Parsee sucred fires in India, has to undergo certain cere-monials corresponding to the dignity of the order to which it is destined to belong. Thus, only a thirtieth part roughly of the expenditure and religious recitation would be required to consectate a Dadgan fire than when a Baberon fire is to be installed d conts, and now it is offered wholesale at 33 cents. Our retail grocers are keeping the news from the people and still selling chicory at 12 cents per pound, when they could sell it at 5 cents. By and by, if we get a tariff on raw chicory, every farmer can raise a substitute which will improve his coffee. One-half chicory gives a delightful flavor to coffee. Good coffee costs 30 cents a pound. It is one of the burdens of our farmers and mechanics to buy it, for we all drink coffee. But soon chicory will be one of our own crops and \$8,000,000 will be saved to our country every year. it at 5 cents.

And There's Millions in It.

000-acre chicory farm in Whitewood, Mani-

toba, on the Canadian Pacific. He proposes to supply all Canada with chicory and send

his surplus raw chicory over to be manu

factured in the United States without pay-ng any duty. His fail crop is now coming

NATURAL YEAST DISCOVERED.

Kephir of the Caucasus,

MR. SPRINGER'S PROGRAMME.

MR. SPRINGER has the right idea of hand-

nntry.

-LAST spring I visted Baron Babant's

than when a Beheram fire is to be installed -As soon as a Chinese girl is betrothed she is placed in different relations to the

world generally. She is no longer allowed such freedom as hitherto, although that may have been little enough. She cannot go anywhere, because it would be incon-venient-she might be seen by some mem-ber of the family into which she is to marry -than which it is hardly nossible to this is -than which it is hardly possible to think anything more horrible.

-On several occasions pipes of peace and other symbolic missives have been received by the President of the United States from year. Putting in chicory, flax, beet sugar and raising more sheep for wool, will reduce the acceave for wheat, and with the present tariff of 25 cents against Canadian wheat, rye, cars and harley, we will next year conby the President of the United States from various tribes of Indians. The Moquis of New Mexico once sent him a small quantity of wild honey wrapped in the inner husk of an ear of corn. He was requested to take a piece of the husk, chew it and splt it out upon the ground in order that the country might have rain. sume our surplus wheat, and then wheat will go to \$1 a bushel in Dakota, farm lands

will go up, the farmer will again, after 15 years of low prices, be on top-and all through the wise protection put around us by the McKinley bill. -A full-grown Greenland whale yields about a ton of whalebone. The whaling vessels usually bring it in pieces of 10 or 12 blades each, but sometimes, if the voyage is long, the sailors have time to strip off as to be a set of the A Fermenting Substance Better Than the SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.-A species of yeast. losely resembling the kephir found in the regions of the Caucasus Mountains, has been -The most ancient fire at present in India discovered in California. Like the kephir is at the secluded village of Oodwada, near this American product causes alcoholic fer-Bulsar, and the Parsees make it a point to mentation of milk, affording a beverage that repair to the Beberam fire there in large is pronounced refreshing and delightful. numbers during the months that are specially allotted to the presiding genins of Many Canadian housekeepers aiways have on hand this saccharomyelte in a jar half fire. It was consecrated about 12 centuries ago by the ancestors of the present Parsees filled with sweetened water and the ferment ago by the ancestors of the present Parsees in commemoration of the voyage they had in their emigration from Persia to India. The priests vowed to institute the file in the event of their ships landing them in safety on Indian soil. The fire is fed at five stated times during each 24 hours with sandal wood, benzoin and quantities of other odorous materials, as well as with very dry fuel. product, known as California bees' beer, is drawn and used as a tonic. The kephir grains ferment dextrose as well as inctose, and it is the dextrose or grape sugar fer-ment product that has been used mostly in this country. In Germany and Russia the milk fer-mented by kephir grains has become popu-lar as a drink, and an enterprising firm has recently opened a factory where the fer-

SOME SMALL SMILLES.

Winterbloom-I want you to see my

ables. Featherstone-All right. I should like to very

nuch. When shall I come. Winterbloom-Come around about 1 o'clock in the morning. They are liveliest then.-Harp Bazar.

France has pate de foi gras, Plum pudding has John Bull, While careless Pat keeps sleek and fat When rotate bins are full. When potato hins are f We covet not their dainties, And count them little loss

When on Thanksgiving we taste high living, Dressed with cranberry sauce. -N. T. Herald.

Tomdik-I suppose you were very lonely he month your wife spent at her mother's. Hojack-Oh, no. She left the parrot at home.-

Soberly-Your wife, sir, seems to be a serson of very hueld speech. Sageman-Yes, her speech is so perpetually

-ed that I often pray for its aba Courier.

Client-What makes you so certain that on will be able to break the will? Lawyer (in a whisper-I drew it.-N. Y. Herald,

Her pink, little fingers are pricked and scarred,

Yet, I love to see them fly. know they would never have been so marred, If the needle could use its eye,

And I love to watch her delicate frowns, As she strikes an awkward hem; For Rose is a girl who can make her gowns-

There are girls whose gowns make them! -Puck.

Cobble-I understand that you lost the teamer for Europe. Stone-Yes. My wife had to go back for an-

other hairpin. -- Cloak Review. "De bestes t'ing," old Uncle said,

"Dat Santy does fur me Is ter lebe de 'possum hangin' On de out-doors Christmas tree." - Washington Sta

"Charley, I wonder what would be a nice present to give papa for Christmas?" asked Clara. "Give him a pair of padded slippers," suggested Charley, gloomily.-Texts Strings.

"item-at-a-time" tariff reformer next. As antiventions and reduced taxes do not go together, Springer need not be studied i

in existence here, the only really kind, help ful, Christian, right or safe way of dealing

Mr. Springer believes in taking the tariff wall down stone by stone and Mr. Mills believes in butting his brains out against it .-Springfield Register. SPRINGER would be a safer man than Mills to put at the head of the Ways and Means Committee in this exigency, but his pro tion over Mills' head just now would further anger the latter's followers, and produce something like a split in the party .- St. Louis Globe Democrat.

REV. FATHER DOWD, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, one of the most prominent members of the trish priesthood in the Province of Quebec, died at Montreal Saturday.

ling the tariff this w nter. No general law can be passed anyway, and so the Democrats

HEV. PERDERICK HINGKLEY, a well-known Unitarian clergyman, died Friday in Sprinfield, Mass., aged 71. He was born in Boston and began preaching years ago. He had served pestorates in Washington, Newburg, Tronton, Hartiord surderweal i astern citics.

ciety. The nearest office is ou such-andsuch a street. Go there, and they will give you all you need." There ought to be so of these tickets in every office and in every benevolent household in this city. Of course, you must make application for

sight, visited, their needs looked after, their children taken to some Sunday school, their condition brought to the notice of some pastor of the religious body of their choice -Now, with this organized city charity

the poor who are thus brought to the notice of the association helped at once, if they ought to be helped, but they are kept in

lar as a drink, and an enterprising firm has recently opened a factory where the fer-ment will be manufactured for the bever-age-ioving Germans. The American kephir, in the process of fermenting milk, does not cause the milk to sour, in the ordinary sense. The mixture is acid, but no coagula-tion takes place. The ordinary beer yeast has not the property of fermenting sweet milk, although it does produce alcoholic fer-mentation is sour milk. It also inverts cane sugar, another point of difference between the beer yeast and kephir, the latter having the power to ferment dextrose and Letose, but not saccharose. Scranton Thursday, was one of the oldest miners in the Lackawanna Valley, and was at one time but not saccharose. Ma. Scalvoza guesses there will be a number of changes in the McKinley law. The President and the Senate may ask Mr. Springer to guess again .- Washington Post. SPRINGER is an expo.subventionist first, an

of Mr. Springer and that of Mr. Mills is that Dr. J. Howard Tracy.

with unknown petitioners for alms is to say: "My friend, I have money deposited for just this purpose with the Association for the Improvement of the Poor. They are instructed by me to look up such people as you are, and to give them exactly what they need. Here is one of the tickets of this so-

the tickets, with an inclosure of money, Take, say, one-half of what you give for charity in the course of six months in the

MR. SPRINGER's views on the tariff policy to be pursued in Congress are sound. He advocates an effort to put certain necessities on the free list and opposes the introductio

of a general bill which could not pass, but would furnish amuguition to the enemy .-Birmingham Age-Herald.