Minister did more to strengthen the faith of I much the people in the Government credit than would have been probable by the appointment of any other man of that day. He was a terror to all the hordes of jobbers and speculators and camp tollowers whose appe-tites had been whetted by a great war, and he articrad the intervent discipling through the set of the young officer. I sug-gested to Stanton that Quartermaster he enforced the strictest discipline throughout our armies.

10

He was stern to savagery in his enforcement of military haw. The wearied sentinel who slept at his post found no mercy in the heart of Stanton, and many times did Lin-coln's humanity overrule his fiery Minister. He had profound, unfaltering faith in the Union cause; and, above all, he had unfalrank and last name and assured me that he would be promptly promoted. I supposed that a change of mood would make him fortering faith in himself. He believed that he was in all things except in name Commangetful of this promise; but the young quarder-in-Chief of the Armies and the Navy of termaster wore new epaulettes within the nation, and it was with unconcealed reluctance that he at times deferred to the authority of the President. He was a great organizer in theory and harsh to the utmost in enforcing his theories upon military commanders. He at times conceived impossible things, and peremptorily ordered them executed, and woe to the man who was un fortunate enough to demonstrate that Stan-

ton was wrong His Hatred of the McKibsbns.

Stanton's intense and irrepressible hatreds were his greatest infirmity and did much to deform his brilliant record as War Minister. A pointed illustration of his bitter and un- lowing expressioa: "If he (MeClellan) had onable prejudices was given in the case fined in Old Capitol Prison without even down in the mud and yell for three." fined in Old Capitol Prison where the act. the semblance of a pretext to excuss the act. The Constitution of Pennsylvania had been James river: "If I save this army now, I James river: "If I save this army now, I Nor York Miss Adeinide Forseman, of to authorize soldiers to vote in the field. The Legislature was called in extra session to provide for holding elections in the ton. You have done your best to sacrifice It was in the heat of the Presiden- this army." tal contest and party bitterness was intensithe contest and party bilterness was intensi-fied to the uttermost. Despite the earnest appeals of Governor Curtin and all my per-scorel importunities with prominent Legissonal importunities with prominent Legis-lators of own party, an election law was lators of own party, an election law was the service. Lincoln exhibited no resent-massed that was obviously intended to give ment whatever from the ill-advised and inhe minority no rights whatever in holding army elections. The Governor decided, as a matter of justice to the Democrats, to appoint several Democratic Commissioners, but it was with difficulty that any could be prevailed upon to accept. He requested me to see several prominent

Democrats and obtain their consent to re-trive his commission and act under it. As and said: "I expect to maintain this contest Mcklbben had three brothers in the Army | until successful, or till I die, or I am conof the Potomac, I supposed it would be pleasant for him to make a visit there in an the country forsakes me." official way, and I suggested it to him. He promptly answered: "Why Stanton would put me in Old Capitol Prison before I was there a day. He hates our family for to other reason that I know of than that my father was one of his best friends in Pitts-burg when he needed a friend." He finally consented to go, having first solemnly dedged me to protect him in case he got to any difficulty.

Got Into Prison Very Quickly.

McKibben and the other Commissioners from Philadelphia were furnished the election papers and started down to the army, then quietly resting on the James river. On the second day after he left I received a elegram from him dated Washington, say-"Stanton has me in Old Capitol Prison; some at once." I hastened to Washagton, having telegraphed to Lincoln to allow me to see him between 11 and 12 clock that night, when I would arrive. went direct to the White House and told the President the exact truth. I explained the character of the law of our S ate: that I and personally prevailed upon McKibben to go as a Commissioner to give a semblance of decency to its execution; that he was not only guiltless of any offense, as he knew how delicately he was situated, but that he was powerless to do any wrong, and I insisted upon McKibben's immediate discharge from prison.

ncoln knew of Stanton's hatred for the McKibbens, as he had been compelled to protect four of McKibben's brothers to give horns again on the question of the restorathem the promotion they had earned by heroic conduct in battle, and he was much distressed at Stanton's act. He sent

ediately to the War Department to get the charge against McKibben, and it did not require five minutes of examination to satisfy him that it was utterly groundless and a malidous wrong committed by Stanton, which that it was atterny ground by Stanton. lie said it was a "stupid blunds ce proposed to discharge McKibben on his parole

I much desired to serve had lately appealed to me to aid in obtaining promotion for a young officer in the Quartermaster's Department whom I did THE gested to Stanton that Quartermaster Blank was reputed to be a very faithful and efficient officer, and entitled to greater pro-motion than he had received. Stanton

What May Be Expected of the Mozart Club To-Morrow Evening. TEACHERS AT CARNEGIE HALL.

> Furore Created in the Art World by Paderewski, the Pianist.

MUSIC

ODDS AND ENDS OF NEWS GOSSIP

days, and won distinction as the chief of his department in large independent army This will be a gala week for musical Pittsburg. Starting with the "Messiah" movements in Virginia. I never had the pleasure of meeting the worthy officer who concert to-morrow evening and continuing thus unexpectedly secured his promotion, and he is doubtless ignorant to this day of the peculiar way it was accomplished. through the three days of day and night sessions of the State Association, 1891's expirpiring gasps will be literally surcharged

to hear it most of all at this fitting se

The Advent of the Teachers.

McCiellan's Telegram to Stanton. with musical fervor. Stanton's hatred for McClellan became a The Mozart Club was never in better consuming passion before the close of the shape to give tongue to the sublime mea-Peninsular campaign. When McClellan was before Yorktown, and complaining of sures of Handel's masterpiece. Conductor McCollum will swing his baton to-morrow his inadequate forces to march upon Richmond, Stanton summed him up in the folevening over a force that may be confidently expected to represent Pittsburg's utmost a million men he would swear the enemy present capabilities in the departments of

the community.

and profit to a high degree.

The Fame of Paderewski.

chorus and orchestra. En passant, this is will tell you plainly that I owe no thanks New York, Miss Adelaide Forseman, Chicago, Mr. Fredrick W. Jamison, of New York, and Mr. Ivan Morawski, of Boston. Everyone knows the "Messiah" and loves

Any other President than Lincoln would subordinate telegram from McClellan. On the contrary, he scemed inclined to continue McClellan in command and certainly exhibited every desire to sustain him to the utmost. In a letter addressed to the Secre-extend a welcome to the musical guests of tary of State on the same day that McClel-lan's telegram was received he expressed

quered, or my term expires, or Congress or gie's Hall, Allegheny, will compass an

A Secret Conference at West Point.

This was one of the most perplexing sitnations in which Lincoln was ever placed. The defeated army would not, in itself, have been so serious had Lincoln been able to turn to commanders in which he could implicity confide. He had abundant resources and could supply all needed additional troops, but where could he turn for safe advice? He had lost faith in McClellan to a very large extent. When he counseled with Stante on he encountered insuperable

hatreds, and he finally, as was his custom, decided upon his own course of action, and hurried off to West Point to confer with General Scott. His visit to West Point startled the country and quite as much startled the Cabinet, as not a single member of it had any intimation of his intended journey. What transpired at the interview between Lincoln and Scott was never known to any, so far as I have been able to learn, and I believe that no one has pretended to have had knowledge of it.

It is enough to know that Pope was summoned to the command of a new army, called the Army of Virginia, embracing the commands of Fremont, Banks and McDow-ell, and that Halleck was made General in Chief. The aggressive campaign of Lee, resulting in the second battle of Bull Run and the utter defeat of Pope, brought the army back into the Washington intrenchments in a most demoralized condition. It

tion of McClellan to command. Why McCiellan Was Retained.

Without consulting either the General in Chief or his War Minister, Lincoln assigned McClellan to the command of the defenses army came back into the intrenchments in utter confusion, they thereby came again

WORLD would still be recognized by the real lovers of music; but it is not those who makes or music; but it is not those who make a pianoforte player a popular success or a social'lion. There were some real lovers of music at the studio entertainments; but there were a great many young women who, only fancied they were, be-cause of Paderewski's nimbus. It was funny to watch them as ha played.

PITTSBURG DISPATCH,

was funny to watch them as na, pinyed. To return to that admirable nimbus. We are aiready tired of hearing its wearer called the "human chrysanthemum," but has any one yet specified to which of the many va-ricties of the plant he belongs! If not, be it promptly affirmed. He is a Tsukino-kasa This is Jananese. It menn's moon's halo, and it designates, so says the books, "a flower of an orange-red color." Paderewski is a Tsuki-no-kasa of a sub-variety somewhat maler but no less brilliant than the "type." The Boston genins, by the way, who named the fine player Human Chrysanthemum, is equalled by the New York woman who said he looks as Loge, in the Wagner Trilogy, ought to look. The interesting thing is that in spite of his nimbus Paderewski looks liko a gentleman as well as a big man, and has eolipsed ail New York successes of recent years.

Crotchets and Quavers.

WAGNEE'S "Wilkuere" will be produced at Turin during the present senson.

DR. PHILIPP SPITTA, the great Bach biographer and professor at the Berlin Roval High School for Music, has been created a privy councilor by the German Emperor. A new operatic work by Peter Benoit, the director of the Antwerp Conservatoire, entitled "Pacification." has just been brought out with great success at the Flemish theater of that town.

THE directorship of the Conservatorium at Parma, held successively by Bottesini and Franco Faccio, has now been definitely awarded to Giuseppe Gallignani, choir-master of the cathedral in Milan.

MRS. FANNY BLOOMFIELD-ZEISLER, ONe of America's best pianists, whom Pittaburg ought to have a chance to hear, will play at the Brooklyn Philharmonic concert next month, under Arthur Nikisch's baton.

THE engagement of Eugen D'Albert and Teresa Carreno to each other is almost as interesting a bit of news as the former's en-gagement to be here in May with the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Look out for the piano prodigy of the future! and appreciative audience at Old City Hall. The social reception after the concert, tendered by the Mozart Club to the association, promises to be equally pleasant in its own

AT Calvary Episcopal Church this evening way. It is creditable and most appropriate will be given another proof of, the relations liberality of the rector, Rev. George Hodges, and of the musical enterprise of the organist and choir master, Mr. Carl Retter, in the shape of a performance of Schubert's Mass in F, by the efficient chorus and solo-quartet of that narish. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, each of that parish.

rith three sessions of the Pennsylvania MISS MARGARET A. CROUCH is suffering with State Music Teachers' Association at Carnean attack of throat trouble and on the adan attack of threat trouble and on the ad-vice of her physician is compelled to cancel all concert engagements for the present. Miss Crouch will, therefore, be unable to ap-pear at the Pennsylvania State Music Teachers' Association meeting on Wednes-day evening amount of musical pabulum-spoken, sung and played-the counterpart of which has never been had in this community before. day evening.

Everyone may go if he wants to subscrib-ing his dollar for an associate membership, paying \$3 for a "patron's ticket" good for two admissions to every session or buying a "BLIND Ton," the weak-minded but won derfully gifted negro planist, is passing his deridity gitted hegro pinnist, is passing his closing days in an insane asylum. So reads a floating item. The superstitious age that credited the tales of Paganini's league with the Evii One has passed away; but even in this skeptical day no one can call to mind "Blind Tom's" marvelous powers without conceding that in this instance, at all events, music was helped out by the "black art." single admission to any one session for haif a dollar, The morng sessions will be wholly devoted to essays, discussion and business. Names and topics have already been fully set forth in this department. The only change to be noted now is the unexpected detention of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who had consented to make the formal address of welcome on Tuesday morning. Mr. Carnegie sent a very nice letter of regret, accompanied by a very nice check, in token of his good will for the canse. Mayor Gourley has kindiy under-taken at this late date to extend a welcome to the visitors. ingle admission to any one session for hat

THE latest good story of Scottish prejudice against organs in clurches comes to us through a correspondent north of the Bor-der: "A very decent old man was one of the opnoants of instrumental music in the to the visitors. The afternoons chiefly and the evenings the opponents of instrumental music in the church he attended. One day lately some-one asked him what he thought of the or-gan that had been introduced. 'Man,' was the reply, 'I'm feared I'm gaun to like it.''-Exchange.

The afternoons chiefly and the evenings wholly are devoted to musical perform-ances. With very few excepsions Fitts-burg's foremost artists and composers are well represented on the programmes, of which a full outline has been given. Among the really eminent visitors who will be heard, occur such names as Charles H. Jarvis, Constantine Stern-berg, Leopold Godowsky and Maurits Leef-son, pianist; D. D. Wood and Alberc W. Borst, organists: William Stoll, violin; R. Hennig, 'cello. All of these are men of na-tional reputation and their performances may be confidently attended with pleasure and profit to a high degree. THE Church Choral Society, of New York, onducted by Richard Henry Warern, gave the first service of its fourth season at St. Bartholomew's Church a week or so ago. Dartholonicw's Church a week of so ago. The choral numbers were Schubert's "Song of Miriam," a jubilate by Max Bruch and Saint-Saens' "The Heavens Declare." For the second service, to be held in Febru-ary, Dvorak's Requiem Mass has been chosen. On these occasions the chorus of 100 voices has the aid of an orchestra and em

and profit to a high degree. All in all, the meeting promises to exer-cise a great influence upon musical life in Pittsburg and Allegheny, and, at the same time, to assure the permanent success of the association, with all its untold potencies for the musical good of the entire Comm Not Always Up to Promise,

Some good folk in the choir galleries have been heard to complain of the fact that the newspapers do not now pay as much attention to their Christmas programmes as of great. While the former custom of printing com-

THE Cincinnati Times-Star says: "Annie

Observing the Day of the Nativity in the Tight Little Island. THE YULE-LOG AND THE TREE. Charms of the Home Circle Entertainments Over in Ireland.

SUNDAY,

ENGLISH

THE CUSTOMS IN BONNIE SCOTLAND

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, Dec. 18 .- Ireland in the Christmas holiday time is scenically perhaps in its least pleasing aspect. But nature's hand is a loving one, even in the Irish winter, and the blessed hold that Christmas time has

taken upon the universal Christian world heart, blended with that marvelous compensative power of utilizing the 'most trifling possibilities for human joy which the Irish nature possesses, permits and provides a quality of Christmas time cheer which is often surprising to those whose lives are measurably filled with bounteousness and content.

Of the Irish Christmastide itself there is little in the life and customs of the great and powerful, better than an echo of English Christmas cheer. At the country

manor houses and castles there are the same feasting and alms giving as in England. In the cities throngs surge and crowd with elation and despair in their faces as with us. But nowhere else on the earth does Christmas time bring such shuddering, pallid, piteous poverty to stand, stare and hunger for the glories of home windows open, or the wonders of shop windows ablaze with

Not Observed in the Sacred Sense While there is undoubtedly an almost miversal reverence for the more sacred side of the Christmastide-and I truly know that at least the Irish peasantry have an innate reverence for all that is sacred and good-Christmas is not generally observed n its high and holy sense in Ireland. It is a time for much that is tender and worthy, but also one for deplorable excess. In decoration the ivy and holly are everywhere seen ation the ivy and holly are everywhere seen and procurable, and a tiny sprig of mistle-toe conspicuously appears in all the homes of the more favored classes. Rich or poor, Catholic or Protestant, every family will possess a "Christmas block" of ash, which is the favorite, or of "bog deal," found in the Irish peat banks or bogs. This is to Ire-land as the yule log to England, and it burns brighting for the home coming of every heart

orightly for the home coming of every heart the home may own. Passing Christmas at home is a sentiment and determination more impressive and un-varying, save with the Irish nobility, than

in any other land I know. And on Christnas eve itself there cannot be found among the lowly classes a human soul not a lost one, that is not there or sometime there within the glow and warmth. With the

humbler villagers everywhere, and always with the peasantry of the south and west, the "Christmas mold," or huge, long can-dle, weighing from one to two pounds, if its price needs be begged or stolen, is an in-valuable requisite for Christmas eve. It will simply irrevocably be had.

Hospitality That Is Unbounded.

The bog deal block is fired; the doors are flung whie open for friend, mendicant or enemy to enter with cead mille failte (a thousand times welcome); the manimoth candle is lighted to burn out, but never be extinguished; and while there is constant In Vienna they are again discussing the cause of Mozart's death. It is now thought cause of Mozart's death. It is now thought that his disease was influenza, or "grip," as we call it nowadays. Dr. Guidner, in his letter to the Chevaller Neukoman (who died as recently as 1858), described the matady as "an inflammatory fever," and added: "A great number of the inhabitants of Vienna were at this time laboring under the same complaint, and the number of cases which terminated fatally, like that of Mozart, was great." going and coming, it is softly done, as if the Nativity were still a universal presence. There is always a circle of eager faces about the fireplace, where strange, weird, ever old and ever new tales, abounding in re-ligious sentiment, are told, while the half

lights dance fairylike among the blackened,

Christmas. Nobody has ever discovered what the word really means, but Hogmansy Day, whether the day before Christmas or New Year's, is in Scotland that one day of the year in which all children, in fantastic dress, are permitted to sing, dance and beg from door to door, in the most boisterous manner imaginable, and no one is so daring as to refuse them cakes, "sweets" or

Perhaps this custom is observed with reatest vigor in the Hebrides, the Highlands and in the Shetland Islands. In the latter, at Lerwick, the children and youths

Inter, at Lerwick, the children and youns prepare for the day for weeks in advance. The most funtastic and outrageous costumes are invented. The elder ones taking part in the bagehanal are called "Guizers" and the lads and lasses "Peerie Guizers" or little disguised ones. They learn some fine carols, but most of their sense are of the veriest but most of their songs are of the veriest local doggerel. Attired in their weird costumes they tumes they proceed from house to house, shouting as they enter,

Hozmanay, Trollolay, Give us your white bread, And none of your gray!

In Lerwick they are accompanied by mu-sical instruments, and agreeable music is often furnished. They are invariably offered refreshments; dancing and other amusements are indulged in, for there are always crowds awaiting them at each house; they are often given money at their depart This is kept up through the entire night, varied by the explosion of fire crack ers and rockets, and the dragging through the narrow old streets of the quaint Dutchbuilt town of numberless blazing tar-barrels.

In Merry Old England. Probably nowhere in all the world is Christmas time more thoroughly observed and enjoyed than in England. In whatever

else the English people are changing, of the peerlessness of this time and hour there can be no doubt. True, England can no longer boast of her royal Christmas masques cost ing often \$250,000 of our money; and the court Lord of Misrule is a personage of the past. But royal and noble gluttony, guz-

ing and licentiousness have given place to Christian tenderness and almost regal opu Christian tenderness and almost regal opu-lence in help to humankind. Whatever may be the shortcomings in general of the Eaglish nobility they should be credited with splendid munificence at this time of the year. The whole area of their dependencies is blessed and brightened

during the Christmas holiday season. It began away back in Elizabeth's reign. In 1289 there was such a crush at the royal masque that an order was issued to the gentlemen of Suffolk and Norfolk, directing them to leave London before Christmas and give their attention to keeping Christmas in their respective residences. It is an inviolable social rule of the nobility to this day. Wherever English gentlemen's or noblemen's families may be during all the rest of the year, they are at their country seats and castles at Christmas. The manor house sends its folks and servants to that one; or the gentlemen from a dozen congra-gate at another. With the gentlemen, shooting, coursing or athletic games, and with the ladies gracious calls upon tenants or each other, with most brilliant intercourse

and always a devout attendance at the little parish churches, rule the sweet and genial day.

Going to Church in State.

Great state marks this going and coming over the crisp country roads. At the cas-tles it is the same, save that the retinues are greater, the feasts more tremendous, and more respect is paid to proprieties and form. But it may truly be said that there is not a dependent, a tenant or tradesman, and not a human being suffering from sick-ness or poverty discoverable in the neigh-borhood of these people of quality, who is not generously remembered, practically

aided and tenderly succored by this class at Christmas time. Politically we may abuse its members at will; but this custom makes a better Christmas for them and the world than any olden Yuletide of wassail and de-bauchery that ever was known.

Many of the old English Christmas cus toms are truly disappearing, and good riddance to them. But there is not one sweet and good old thing or custom which has not been retained. Boast beef, plum pudding, Christmas pies and buns, snapdragons with the mistletoe and holly, are all cherished with olden zest and zeal. Even the boar's head, decorated with rosemary or prickly

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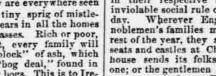
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DECEMBER 27, 1891

CHRISTMAS.

what these desperately forsaken humans have never owned or known.

The President Was Cautious,

I urged that he should be discharged unconditionally, but Lincoln's caution pre-vented that. He said: "It seems hardly fair to discharge McKibben unconditionally without permitting Stanton to give his explanation," and he added, "You know, Me-Clure, McKibben is safe, parole or no parole, so go and get him out of prison." I w that it would be useless to attempt to change Lincoln's purpose, but I asked bim fix an hour the next morning when I could meet Stanton in his presence to have McKibben discharged from his parole. He fixed 10 o'clock the next morning for the meeting and then wrote, in his own hand, the order for McKibben's discharge, which I hurriedly bore to Old Capitol Prison and had him released.

Promptly at 10 o'clock the next morning went to the White House to obtain Me-Kibben's discharge from his parole. Lincoln was alone, but Stanton came in a few minutes later. He was pale with anger and his first expression was: "Well, McClure, what rebei are you here to get out of trouble this morning?" He evidently meant to square up some old accounts with me over McKibben. I said to him and with some teeling: "Your press of McKibben was a cowardly act; you knew McKibben was guiltless of any offense and you did it to gratify a brutal hatred." I told him also that I had prevailed upon McKibben, against his judgment, to act as a State Com missioner to give a semblance of decency to what would evidently be a farcial and fraudulent election in the army, and that if he had examined the complaint soberly for one minute, he would have seen that it was utterly false.

Never Discharged From Elis Parole.

I told him that I had requested his appearance there with the President to have McKibben discharged from his parole, and that I now asked him to consent to it. He turned from me, walked hurriedly back and forth across the room several times before he maswered, and then he came up to me and in a voice tremulous with passion said: "I decline to discharge McKibben from his parole. You can make tormal application for it if you choose, and I will consider and decide it. His manner was as offensive as it was

possible for Stanton to make it, and I re-sented it by saying: "I don't know what McKibben will do, but if I were Jere Mc-Kibben, as sure as there is a God, I would

crop your cars before I left Washington." He made no reply, but suddenly whirled ground on his heel and walked out of the room. Lincoln had said nothing. He was used to such ebullitions from Stanton, and after the Setfetary had goue he remarked in a jocular way: "Well, McClure, you didn't get on very far with Stanton, did you? but he'll come all right; let the matter

Before leaving the President's room I wrote out a formul application to Stanton for the discharge of McKibben from his parole. Several days afterward I received a huge official envelope inclosing a letter, all in Stanton's bold scrawl, saving that the request for the discharge of Jere McKibben from his parole had been duly considered and "the application could not be granted consistently with the interests of the public service." McKibben outlived Stanton, but died a prisoner on parole.

He Did Not Nurse His Anger.

After such a turbulent interview with anton it would naturally be supposed that our intercourse thereafter would be severely strained, if not wholly interrupted, but I had occasion to call at the War Department within a few weeks, and never was greeted more cordially in my life than I was by Stanton. He promptly granted what I wanted done, which was not a matter of much importance, and it was so cheerfully and generously assented to that I carefully wht of everything that I wanted from his department, all of which was done in a most gracious manner. I puzzled my brain to make sure I should not forget anything, and it finally occurred to me that a friend

under the command of McClellan.

When it was discovered that McClellan was thus practically in command of the Army of the Potamac again, Stanton was aroused to the fiercest hostility. He went so far as to prepare a remonstrance to the President in writing, against McClellan's continuance in the command of that army or of any army of the Union. This remonstrance was not only signed by Stanton but I by Chase, Bates and Smith, with the con-to currence of Wells, who thought it indelicate uous. Without going into details, it may be broadly said that this morning nearly every choir in the city will have its best toot for-ward. Most of those that held services on Christimas Day will repeat the same pro-gramme to-day, and all the rest that pay for him to sign it. After the paper had been prepared under Stanton's impetuous lead, some of the more considerate members of the Cabinet who had joined him took pause to reflect that Lincoln was in the habit of not only having his own way, but of having iny particular attention to the musical s hls own way of having his own way, and the protest was never presented. Lincoln knew McClellan's great organizing powers, and he

knew the army needed first of all a comman-der who was capable of restoring it to discipline. To use his own expressive language about the emergency, he believed that "there is no one in the army who can command the fortifications and lick those troops of ours into shape one-half as well as h could." It was this conviction that made Lincoln forget all of McClellan's failings and restore him to command, and Stanton was compelled to submit in sullen silence.

Never Thought of Retiring Him.

Notwithstanding the many and often irritating conflicts that Lincoln had with Stanton, there never was an hour during Stanton's term as War Minister that Lincoln thought of removing him. Indeed, I believe that at no period during the war after Stanton had entered the Cabinet, did Lincoln feel that any other man could fill Stanton's place with equal usefulness to the country. He had the most unbounded

faith in Stanton's loyalty and in his public and private integrity. He was in hearty sympathy with Stanton's aggressive carnesi-ness for the prosecution of the war, and at times hesitated, even to the extent of what he feared was individual injustice, to restrain Stanton's violent assaults upon others.

Soon after the surrender of Lee, Stanton, severely broken in health by the exacting duties he had performed, tendered his resignation, believing that his great work was finished. Lincoln earnestly desired him to remain and he did so. The assassination of Lincoln called him to even graver duties than had before confronted him His bitter conflict with Johnson and his violent issue with Sherman stand out as exceptionally interesting chapters in the history of the war. It was President Johnson's attempted re-meval of Stanton in violation of the tenure of office act that led to the President's impeachment, and Stanton persisted in holding his Cabinet office until Johnson was ac quitted by the Senate, when he resigned and was succeeded by General Schofield on the 2d of June, 1868.

Atter his retirement Stanton never exhibited any great degree of either physical or mental vigor. I last saw him in Phila-delphia in the fall of 1868, where he came in answer to a special invitation from the Union League to deliver a political address in the Academy of Music in favor of Grant's election to the Presidency. I called on him at his hotel and found him very feeble, suffering greatly from asthmatic disorders, and in his public address he was often strangely forgettul of facts and names, and had to be prompted by gentlemen on the stage. It may be said of Stanton that he

sacrificed the vigor of his life to the service of his country in the sorest trial of its history, and when President Grant nominated him as Justice of the Supreme Court on the 20th of December, 1869, all knew that it was an empty honor, as he was both physically and mentally unequal to the new duties assigned to him. Four days thereafter the inexorable messenger came, and Edwin M. Stanton joined the great majority across the dark river

A. K. MCCLURE.

FITS-All fits stopped free by Dr. Klins's Grea Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Mar velous cures. Treatise and 20 00 trial both free to Fit cases. Dr. Kline, 561 Arch st., Phila., 28. Su

Louise Cary, who used to tell us in golden tones, mellow and rich almost beyond com-parison, that she had 'lost her Eurydice' through stumbling into an inferno, is now a good angel in 'Hell's Kitehen, one of the five charitable centers established in the slums of New York by the Diet Kitehen Assoch-tion." The difference is not so great as it would seem. The former contrallo now im-parts *Gueck* to her fellow mortals through their mouths instead of their ears. a proper recognition of the church choirs (a most valuable element in our musical life and deserving of more recognition than is generally given), there is reason to believe that the custom fostered a tendency toward that the custom fostered a tendency toward choosing pieces that would look well in print, but which were beyond the capabili-ties of the choirs to perform them adequate-ly. Brilliant programmes and slipshod per-formances too often went together. Perhaps with less temptation to select glittering titles, there will be a stronger trend in the direction of worthy interpreta-tion. The present desuends of the custom referred to may be, therefore, quite innoc-uous.

Is addition to the elaborate mazurka by Mr. Frank Suddler, of this city, already

Mr. Frank Saddler, of this city, already spoken of in these columns, a galop of his writing was incorporated into the Christmas ballet at the Royal Theater of Munich. This is said to be the first appearance of an American's name, as composer, upon the bills of that famons opera house. Though a small opening, its marked success may lead to larger things. Mr. Saddler's spirited de-fense of Mascagni, printed in this depart-ment of THE DISPATCH, is fast going the rounds of the musical press.

if y lee will do so to day in a manner appro-priate to this season of joy and praise. If you ever go to church for the sake of the music, this is a good day to try it. PADEREWSKI will appear in Chicago at the Thomas orchestral concerts January 1 and 2. Apropos, the Boston Home Journal says:

Paderewski bids fair soon to have the

2. Apropos, the Boston *Home Journal* says: "Paderewski, the planist, who is now the lion of this city, is quite a youthful looking man and speaks several languages, but not English. In speaking with a Boston lady the other day he told her that before he plays he holds his hands in hot water, and does most of his wantight. hole country by the cars, having already made complete conquest of New York and piavs ne noids nis hands in hot water, and does most of his practicing between 11 and 5 in the morning, not arising till noon." Such uncanny nocturnal practicing seems calculated to keep more than Paderewski's hands in hot water, unless he can find a neighborhood of Jobs' to live in.

<text><text><text><text> This bit of news, from the Chicago Indiator, shows the wisdom of placing the World's Fair music in competent hands and World's Fair music in competent hands and raises hopes that America's progress in this art will be worthily set forth: "Theodore Thomas, musical director of the Exposition, and George H. Wilson, the Secretary of the Bureau of Music; have decided, with the concurrence of the Committee on Ceremo-nies, that nothing but original music shall be used when the World's Fair buildings are dedicated October 12, 1892 Mr. Thomas has dedicated October 12, 1892 Mr. Thomas has for several months been planning a grand musical programme for that occasion, and in completing it will call to his assistance the most eminent American composers. Mr. Thomas presented his plan to the sub-Com-mittee on Ceremonics yesterday and it was generally approved. The music for the commemorative ode has been arranged for; but who will write the instrumental music for the opening, such as the marches, etc., has not been determined."

Once more it is declared, and this time with better semblance of authority, that Auton Rubinstein has consented to make Anton Rubinstein has consented to make another concert tour in America. He has accepted, they say, an offer from Managers Abbey & Grau of \$123,000 for 50 concerts, be-ginning in November, 1933. Of course, if he does come, the magic name of Rubinstein will create a popular furore; though it cannot but make the judicious grieve to see the once greatest pinnist of the world exhibited through the country after advancing age and years of quasi re-tirement have much impaired his powers. It there be truth in the most reliable reports that have reached us of his occasional apthat have reached us of his occasional ap-pearances in recent years, we Americans will cherish Bubinstein's memory more if he does not play for us again. His own utter-ances show him to be aware of this himself, and make it proper to require the strongest confirmation before giving oredence to the reports just cabled.

Or prime interest and importance are the Allegheny Musical Association's two concerts, January 5 and 6, at Cyclorama Hall certs, statuary 5 and 6, at Cyclorama Hall (seated for 2.520 persons) at which Mr. Walter Damrosch and his New York Symphony Orchestra will make their first appearance here. There is every prospect of a success commensurate with the enter-prise of the Alleghony organization and its financial hackers. And the concerts will mark all the success they more thing theorem prise of the Alleghenv organization and its financial backers. And the concerts will merit all the success they may attain, though the merit could be made still stronger by some changes in the orchestral pro-grammes, as first published in this department hast week. The selections are mostly such as Mr. Damrosch would naturally make for one of his "Young Peo-ple's Popular Concerts." When a complete orchestra comes here at high prices and with a local guarantee fund behind it, it should add something to our artistic experi-ence. With the possible exception of the Tschnikowsky "Theme and Variations" and a triffe for strings, there is not oue piece on either programme that is a hovelty, even to benighted Pittsburg. An absolute novely might be dispensed withit two or three hear-ings should be had of any first-class work. But the "Tannhaeuser" overture and Liszt's "Les Preludes" have been dinged in Pitts-burg's ears by orchestras and brass bands time and time again. Is it too late to change them? thereof, and likewise the character of that thousand-kended goose called the public A mediocre spirit would have been content A meancere spirit would have been content with the fact that nature had made him unique among virtugsi when she gave him hair of a pale yet lively orange hue. But hair of a pale yet lively orange hue. But Palerewski was not content, and the widely flaring nimbus of feathery and fame-like locks with which he surrounds his counten-ance is the finest thing in the way of a make-up that New York has seen in agenera-tion. Of course only a musician could dare so splendidly. Imagination fails to see a practical commercial path in which a man carrying such a halo would be permitted to take the first humble step. But a musician may dare as no one else except a museum fresk, and, like the fresk, the more he dares the greater his success. If he wore his hair like a sane man, Paderewski's great talent

turv-old thatch rafters night mass nearly all repair; then the "tea breakfast" is had; those who have saved mough brew great bowls of punch; those who have not get along quite as well upon the stirring poteen, and as the day comes in Irish roystering with all its liberality beins. But Christmas time in Ireland is one of

unspeakable loss to the bird family of tiny wrens. This tragedy of the wren should have a luminous place in literature. Half a million of Irish children with kippens and clubs are beating about the hedges for victims. Sacredly protected during every other day of the year, the wren is now sought with ferocious yelling of Come huntin' the wren, says Robin to Bob-

bin; Come huntin' the wren, says Richard to Robin; Come huntin' the wren, says Jack Tilaone; Come huntin' the wren, says every one!

The Custom of Hunting the Wren.

The wren is hunted, for, according to the superstition, it must be found; its mangled little body is beribboned and dangled in a rush-cage, or hung from a holly branch; and with this strange hint to alms-giving swaying aloft, hordes of youngsters shricking-We hunted the wren through frost and snow: We hunted the wren seven miles or more: We knocked him down and he could n

And we brought him home in a holly tree! crowd the streets in Irish Christmas days knock at homes and are given coin; and when the night comes hold such wakes over the dead wrens as only a master could paint or describe. The origin of this strange custom cannot be found. It is lost even in the rare and fecund birth spot for so much that gives Ireland surpassing interest --that wild, weird, whimsical, loveable phantasy called "Irish tradition,"

The genuine Christmas-tide which the people of England and America know, and which has ever been such a season of joy in all Catholic countries has scarcely been know in Scotland since the domination of the Presbyterian Church in the land o cakes. The clergy have ever been inde-fatigable in their efforts to stamp out any

manner of celebration of the Nativity; and there was a time, happily long past, when ministers visited every house in their parishes to detect if possible any "super-stitious" Christmas observance on the part of the people.

Scarcely Observed at All in Scotland. Even to this day any sacred and rever-ential observance of Christmas in Scotland is made by Episcopalian families and among

the highlanders and islanders, who still re-tain strong affinities with that ancient reigion for whose re-establishment so many of their ancestors lost their lives. In cities like Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth and Aberlike Edinburgh, Glasgow, Ferli and Aber-deen, the day is observed by the whole people as a mere holiday; an occasion for license and enjoyment of the more boister-ous kind; although of late years there is a marked tendency to eventually of the immemorial customs of the English

Christmas. The Scotch as a people therefore generally observe the last day of the old and the first day of the new year with much festivity. Having no religious significance, this festivity until late years reached pretty closely to frantic merriment and license; and while the poetical literature of Scotland is as bare of Christmas references as that of England is rich and sweet, it is full of quaint old rhymes upon New Year's time,

customs and cheer. In many portions of Scotland, in defer-ence to the march of modern ideas, and par-ticlarly significant of the gradual encroachment of English thought and feeling, these New Year's time festivities have been transferred to Christmas time, but they are the old New Year Scotch customs still, and all the real sentiment of the time appears to which was the great annual gorging feast of the Scandinavians.

The Children on Hogmanay Day.

But Hogmanay is the great childrens and paper and print youths' day of the holiday period. In many localities it is now the day before right enough.

holly is still brought in at thousands of English Christmas boards. The mummers Uncle Sam's Efforts to Teach the are nearly gone, and only linger, a feeble reminder of their former paganisms, in re-

Old World That Corn Is Good. mote districts of Devonshire and Cornwall. The Christmas Tree of Germany.

be of great benefit to the farmers of this country. It is reckoned by Secretary Rusk The Yule-log may be to-day found in more English homes than in the Tudor Christmas AN EXTENSIVE AND NOVEL PLAN. during the next decade would add \$1,009,

000,000 to the value of this crop during that Germany Has Already Learned to Make period. While American wheat meets with competition from Russia, India and Bread of Meal and Rye. the Argentine Republic, no country in the world can compete with our corn as to qual-ity or price. The soil and climate of the United States produce a superior growth of

MORE MONEY FOR AMERICAN FARMERS

IWEITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.

Suggestions for sending shiploads of corr o feed the famine sufferers in Russia seem likely to be carried out. Word has been conveyed to the Government at Washington from St. Petersburg that aid in such a form would be very gratefully received. Coincidently with the shipping of the grain, an agent of the Department of Agriculture will visit various parts of the Czar's dominions and set up kitchens for the purpose of showing the people how this sort of food ought to be prepared for human consumption. Thus utility will be combined with upon common ground in adapting and pre-serving all that is best in Christmas in all charity, and Uncle Sam will later on reap an advantage by securing through the introlands. Church and home sanctuaries glow with radiance less and less dimmed by rankduction of this cercal a new market for his most important crop. For it must be re ling wars of creeds; while Christian hu-manity gathers closer with its strong and membered that maize as an article of diet is tender clasp the poor and the desolate at every recurring and blessed festival of the unknown in Northern Europe. When vessels laden with it were sent from this country to Ireland a few years ago to feed the EDGAR L. WAREMAN. famishing there the nutritious freight was

at first well-nigh rejected because it was BUNTING WITH BAGLES. considered only fit for horsefodder. During the last few months a special agent of the Department of Agriculture

The Strage Use to Which an Indian Boy Puts His Feathered Pets. Boston Daily Globe, 1

birth of our Lord.

An Indian boy belonging to the Siour kitchens in different parts of the capital, ribe at Pine Ridge Agency, has a pair of he has distributed corn bread, corn fiappets which are not only strange and interest-ing, but are useful as well. These are two jacks, corn dodgers, and other preparations of the grain, among the people, serving large bald cagles. The young Indians here are fond of hunting, but are not allowed to own or carry guns, and the result is they are compelled to use the bow and arrow, which they use with great expertness. The boy shot an old eagle and wounded it. I flew to its nest, and he followed until he It saw where the home of the bird was. He then killed the wounded bird, and waited until its mate appeared, and also killed it. Climbing to the nest, he found two young ones, which he took home with him and be-gan a course of training which has resulted in his having the birds so fully under control that they come and go at his command. He takes them out, and when he sights any quarry he turns his cagles loose, after fasten-ing their beaks so that they cannot eat the mimal, and the birds immediately give

shase and bring down the prey. The engles are now about a year and a half old, and are large and strong enough to bring down a fawn. The boy is the most successful hunter of the tribe, and never goes out without bringing home some game, from a rabbit to a deer. The officers at this place want the eagles and have offered the boy what probably appeared to him to be fabulous sums for them, but he steadily refuses all offers.

A Durk Secret.

The man who pays the funeral expenses of his poor relation may bear a spotless reputation and yet have grave charges made

And He Makes Music, Too. St. Joseph Dally News.]

The man who runs a partisan country paper and prints it on a hand press may not be an Italian, but he owns a hand-organ all

the grain, the cold winters hardening it and the warm summers bringing it to perfection. First rate railway facilities and a comparatively short ocean voyage afford to the domestic product a great advantage over corn from the Argentine and India. Long trips over sens through the heat of the tropics cause the grain to "sweat" and deteriorate. An inferior grade of corn grown in Italy is consumed to a considerable extent in that country. From Southeastern Europe comes which is preferred for chicken feed to the American, owing to the size of the grain. In Ireland corn in the form of much, called "stirabout," has been slowly coming into favor, and is largely used when the potato crop fails. The tuber is preferred in times of plenty, although corn is cheaper and more nourishing. Ireland to-day takes more country in Europe. But recently a member of the Poorhouse Board at Glasgow pro-posed to substitute maize for costlier food in that institution. The mere suggestion brought a storm about his ears, because of his inhumanity in thrusting upon defence-

that the time has come for American ex-

porters to actively take up the business of introducing the new cereal abroad, follow-

ing up the initiative of the Government.

A Billion Dollars for Our Farmers.

that an advance of 5 cents a bushel for corn

Incidentally, the increased demand would

his information in trusting upon detence-less paupers a food which was only fit for pigs. American cauned goods of all other kinds are largely sold in Europe, but canned corn is almost never seen there. If a de-mand for it could be created, it would mean has been in Berlin, trying to teach the Gerhundreds of thousands of dollars yearly to mans to eat corn. Having set up small the proprietors and workers of our can-neries. Agents of the Department of Agrisulture have been exhibiting the cereal in this form also.

A Grocery Store Propaganda,

them hot and either free of charge or at a In addition to showing corn and its differnominal price. He has succeeded in inter-esting the Government in the subject to ent uses at exhibitions and other public gatherings throughout Europe, it is sugesting the Government in the subject to such an extent that corn, mixed with rye, has been recommended officially for the ra-tions of the army. Owing to the fact that the Car has prohibited the exportation of rye from Russia, on account of the threat-ened famine, Germany's main supply of that cereal has been cut off. It is proposed, therefore, in place of rye bread, the soldiers what he expendied with bread made half of gested that the adoption of a grocery store propaganda would aid materially in introng the food. Under this plan a few ducing the lood. Under this plan a lew feet of space might be hired in one or more large grocery eestablishments in each city or town, where a small gas stove and an ex-pert baker would prepare corn bread, cakes, etc., before the people, distributing litera-ture and samples free to customers. A few shall be supplied with bread made half of rye and half of corn. Thus there is reason to believe that this great European nation will have acquired a taste for the American weeks' effort of that kind would make the district thoroughly acquainted with the food, every man woman and child being afforded an opportunity to test the product without trouble or expense. To give away anything, especially food, is a rare proceedvegetable before long, and so become a regular purchaser of it from the United States. ing in Europe, and the unusual spectacle would doubtless be widely appreciated. Already a merchant named Wilzynski has opened a great store on one of the principal streets of Berlin, for selling by would doubless be what appreciated. Leading grocers in many big eities of Europe have already expressed approval of the idea, and there is apparently no obstacle to the immediate opening of a campaign on the lines indicated. wholesale and retail bread made of corn and

In Great Britain, and on the Continent also, traveling cooking schools, maintained by philanthropic effort, go from town to town, instructing the people by means of lectures, literature and experimental cooking in the proper preparation of food. Arrangements are to be made for having at least one dish prepared from corn included in the exhibition of each such school, the teachers being given preliminary instructions in the methods of preparing the grain. Circulars, including recipes, with informa-tion as to where the meal can be obtained, may be handed around at the meetings. There is room in Europe for the con-sumption of several hundred million bushels annually of American corn, much of it as food for human beings who do not

corn and the methods of preparing it. As for the project of sending shiploads of corn to Russia, Secretary Rusk is quoted now get enough to eat. RENE BACHE

wholesale and retail bread made of corn and rye. Inasmuch as his product is offered for 40 per cent less than rye bread can be bought for, it has every prospect of obtain-ing popularity. When ten loaves of the new food can be got for the price of six loaves of the old, the inducement from the point of view of the toiling masses is very great. It is anticipated that before long the bakers all over Germany will be baking bread of corn and rye. Anther firm in Berlin is about to go into the manufacture and sale of cornmeal mush, put up in packages 1½ pounds each, or to be sold in cardbord dishes. An international exhibition, to be opened at Leipsie, February 4, will be largely devoted to cooking and domestic economy generally. An agent of the United

It is Already on the Market.

States Department of Agriculture will probably be sent there to make a show of

St. Joseph Daily News.] against him.

English homes than in the ludor Christmas times, and no home is so poor in England that the glowing Christmastree we have all borrowed from Germany hay not be found within it. The Christmas bells of England chime truer and sweeter than ever. I have sometimes wondered if one could find a spot

on English soil where their tuneful voic could not be heard. Much has been writ ten of English carols in the vein of their having disappeared. So they have, those of inexpressible grossness and ribaldry that were common from the fourteenth century to the eighteenth. But in their place, from Penrith in old Cumberland to Penzance in Cornwall, there may now be heard througheve to

out all England, from Christmas Christmas morn, such sweet and tender words as these of "In the East" a Gray Light," "Hark, the Herald," "Hark, What News," "Hail, Smiling Morn !" attuned to noble song. The Christmas of England, and for that matter of all Britain, and our own Christmas are blended into one. Protestant and Catholic, puritan and prude, are getting