THE HALL SHOULD SEAT 3,000.

End an Organization. NEWS NOTES FROM VARIOUS SOURCES

Renewed interest in the music hall to be included in the Carnegie Library building at Schenley Park is naturally aroused by the commission's finally choosing an architect and his general design. Also, it may be said, by the failure of the latest attempt to turn other buildings of various kinds into music halls on occasion. How different those Allegheny concerts would have been in the right kind of a hall !

One quality of the right kind of a hallnot stopping to talk about acousties, which must be cared for first, of course-is to accommodate the people. Not merely give them room to get in. Accommodate them; suit their wants and their pockets. Rich people will pay more to be seated in fashionable prominence; poor people will pay as limite as possible, and, irrespective of price, would rather not be seated prominently, in the midst of a stylishly dressed throng. Between the extremes lie other grades of paying capacity and personal preference.

But they all have one thing in common.

They all like music. That capacity, thank

heaven, cannot be cornered or monopolized And yet its higher phases of enjoyment and exercise can be, and in this community constantly have been, made impossible or inconvenient to the less wealthy classes.

several distinct advantages over the plan of spreading out on the ground floor. It is possible thus to bring more people within the same distance from the stage, and, moreover, those in the higher tiers can hear much better than if at the rear of the lower floor. It facilitates exit at the close and, also, in intermissions. '(If our people only knew the unspeakable relief and refreshment of going out, ladies and gentlemen alike, for a promenade in the fover between nets! It thus makes easier he exchange of social courtesies for those who wish it, while at the sametime it lets who wish it, well as the same to them-those who do not wish it keep more to them-it is to the glory and to the welfare of art selves. And if the house be only partly that it is so. It would be a sad day for selves. And, if the house be only partly filled, the empty seats will be either wholly out of sight or much less obtrusive and de-

It is to be hoped that the building adopted will admit of such arrangement of the interior of the music hall. And that it will be large enough. Not one seaf less than 3,000. For every decrease in number means so much more apiece; and, as every merchant knows full well, every upward step of prices contracts the area of patron-

age in startling ratio.

And this hall will inevitably enlarge the area of patronage by the mere fact of its existence, so that it must provide for a wholly unprecedented increase in the concert-going ranks.

Of course considerations of cost and architectural feasibility may prevent the realiza-tion of these ideas, but it should be borne in mind by the commission that to lay the trouble in the world of industry. I have great musical opportunities of the future read about it at considerable length, and for wide open to the great mass of the people. vide open to the great mass of the a good while, and on both sides. I confess is one of the most deserving of the objects

> In the Cultured East End. The following communication, received

by the editor of this department, presents a subject well worthy the consideration of the music-loving people of the East End: DEAR SIR-The East End is now way back

in music. Allegheny and the city have their representative clubs, but the East End has none. I therefore intend to organize a club similar to the Mozart and Allegheny clubs, and follow a line of work not to interfer with those mentioned to any extent. I tend to bring out the more modern work: and not to forget the much neglected American composer. I intend to take charge of the organization gratis and do my best. Will you kindly assist, through your best. Will you kindly assist, through your columns, in agitating a meeting for organization, to be held in Rosser & Lang's photograph studio, Frankstown avenue, East End, opposite Citizens' cable car station, on Thursday, January 21, next, and oblige, Yours truly,

JOSEPH C. BREIL,

The object proposed by Mr. Breil is certainly a good one. That section of the musically. There are charming lines of composition for smaller choruses to study, and the lack of their cultivation here has often been deplored. The proposed chorus would have a clear field in exploiting those departaments.

Literature for the Art Lovers.

Among the exchanges has arrived the third issue of Mr. W. S. B. Mathews' new monthly magazine, "Music," which puts a final quietus to the impertinently pertinacious query, Can any good come out of-Chicago?

The newcomer is suitably and delight fully artistic in its get-up, with the heavy paper, wide margins and clear-cut portraits. Its subject matter, however, is the strong point. Articles of broad philosophy, pro ound emotional content and practical scientific value give the number a solid and dignified quality, which is relieved and brightened by a sprightly, continued ro-mance and a variety of lighter, descriptive pieces, all worthy of their surroundings. Details cannot be given, but Pittsburgers will like to ponder the richly suggestive "Impressions of Beethoven's Sonatas" by Frederick H. Clark, well remembered here, and will be interested to hear that Emil Liebling in a careful, though summary survey of the world's living composers names a Pittsburg lad among the half-dozen native Americans, saying: "Among the song writers of the

present day, Nevin is particularly attrac-Mr. Mathews has struck out in a new and most promising path. If this gait be kept up he will lead us where it is worth while to follow.

A Clever Bit of Criticism. A very quaint and cunning bit of music

criticism was it that Mr. Philip Hale, of Boston, wrote of a recent song recital by Mrs. Julie Moran Wyman, whose programme, by the way, included two songs by Mr. Nevin, one of them, "Une Vielle Chanson," being new. Mr. Hale said:

the son," being new. Mr. Hale said:

This programme was made up chiefly of French songs, and it is the task of the reviewer to speak of Mrs. Wyman's singing. They order this matter better in France and if this recital had been given in Paris, a Frenchman might have written concerning her as follows: When Mrs. Wyman sings the poets and composers whom she honors gather around her, that they may hear her song, and the women whose souls she reveals to the outside world are also there, and no one seemed surprised at this. Prudehomme and Coppee smile, and say, "We never knew our verses were so beautiful." The boyish Nevin modestly tells his neighbor, "I write my music for her." The drem-childrem of Massenet and Holmas pluck at her robe, for they feel that she knows their infantile joys and sorrows. Varheda cries out, "How did you see my heart, when Zarastra was ready to

slay met" The Lorelei throws down her comb of gold and complains, saying: "You have robbed me of the song that Liszt put in my mouth, but the song that Liszt put in my mouth, but the song that lired the boatman to destruction is a sweeter one, and known to me alone." Augusta Holmes, the Irishwoman who loves France, whispers to Saint-Saens: "This is my Solitary One whose longings you expressed in music. Lonely, she calls to the warrior, and is not ashamed, for she is worthy of him." Bandelaire a wakens from his opium trance, feeling the presence of perfame, sound and color, and he drinks in the odgrs of green tamarinds, and frankineense and aromatic forests. While Gautier exclaims: "This is my Contralto, and I bear the melting strains of Romeo and Juliet from one and the same statuesque throat." All this takes place when Mrs. Wyman sings. A Plan to Give the People of the East

Verdi's Dearest Aspiration. A cablegram to THE DISPATCH, dated Milan, January 9, gives this pleasant item

of news interesting to musical folk: In an interview, the composer Verdi says that his opera "Falstaff" is practically completed. His utterances indicated that in the composition of this, his latest work, he had completely abandoned the Wagnerian method and returned to the spontaneity of Italian music and the comedy traditions of the composers Pergolese Paisiello and Cimarosa, without losing sight of the modern progress of his art. He had thus, he said, fulfilled the dearest aspiration of his

That makes a first-rate text for the following extract from Mr. W. J. Henderson's musical article in the New York Times last Sunday: As to this foolish pother about the Ger-

man and Italian languages, we have only this to say; Induce the Italians (or those singing in Italian) to throw aside their in-

sincerity, to subordinate their personal vanity to a truthful and artistic presenta-

vanity to a truthful and artistic presenta-tion of opera as drama per musics, and you will see how quickly the lovers of German opera will throng the opera house. German opera is nothing but an-other name for true opera. People call it German opera because in this city they have never had true opera except in the German tonene. Give a senson of opera in Italian with true dramatic methods and the distinc-tion between German and Italian opera inconvenient to the less wealthy classes.

The new music hall ought to remedy this. It is the key to unlock the musical future to the masses. In every community where the right kind of facilities have been provided, all classes can and do share the enjoyment and benefits of the very best musical performances. So it will be here if the new hall, now to be built for the future, has large enough capacity (at least 3,600 seats, of which, say, 1,000 should be so situated as best to suit the people paying 25c to 50c apiece), and is so arranged with tiers of boxes and halconies as to give scats of every grade of prominence and expense, and thereby bringing the music equally within reach of all tastes and pocket books.

Building up in tiers this way presents several distinct advantages over the plan of spreading out on the ground floor. It is tion between German and Italian opera

German.
The Tentonism of Verdi's drama is not in The Teutonism of Verdi's drama is not in its musical style, but in its spirit, in its abandoument of the effect traditions of the Neapolitan school, in its return to the first glorious principies of Italian opera as expounded by Jacopo Peri and exemplified by Claudiy Monteverde. These principles have become Teutonic simply because Cavalli, Scariatti, Donizetti, Bellini and Mosani cast them aside and Mozart, Weber, Spohr. Beethoven and Wagner took them up and made them the food of their daily life. Verdi's "Ottello" is Teutonic because it is built on these principles, but its musical matter and manner are Italian to the very core, and it is to the glory and to the welfare of art that it is so, it would be a sad day for music if operatic productiveness were confined to one country, to one master. Germany has her Wagner, France has her Gounod, Italy has herVerdi—all three dramatic artists. If we rejoice that Wagner forced home upon us once more the necessity of adhering to the laws of Periand Montevarde, already rejected and rehabilitated everde, already reiterated and rehabilitated by the immortal Gluck, shall we not also rejoice that the first musical minds of Italy have turned against the shallow pretense of her contemporaneous lyric stage and proclaimed their adherence to the ideas proclaimed their adherence to the ideas which the Renaissance brought forth in

ALL rumors to the contrary notwithstand ing. Teresa Carreno married Engen d'Albert, the planist, some six weeks ago .- Musical Courier.

THE 100th performance of Reyer's opera composer has been made a member of the Legion of Honor. Slourd" has taken place in Paris. The MRS. CELESTIA McDONALD, a contralto from Boston, where she studied with Lyman

Wheeler, is Pittsburg's newest acquisition in the ranks of vocal teachers and singers. EDWARD GRIEG celebrated the twenty-fifth are in a sorry plight. anniversary of his first concert last month at Christiania. The musical world joins dramatist Henrik Ibsen in that toast he pro-posed to the Scandinavian composer's health.

rangements with Sonzogno, the Milanese publisher, regarding the production of Mas cagni's new opera, "L'Amico Fritz," at the Metropolitan this season. The original manuscript is now on the way to New York. AND now the Courier says: "Rubinstein is coming after all, as the contract Messrs. Abbey & Grau, signed by him, is on its way to this country." The report will be entirely creditable when Rubinstein fol-lows his alleged contract, and not much be-fore then, probably.

MRS. K. O. LIPPA, of this city, has just pub lished a sacred song, "Jesus, I Live to Thee," which breathes a suitably devotional spirit and has a skillfully constructed accompani-nient, but would have been bettered by a closer adherence in the second verse to the melodic subject-matter of the first.

Mr. Louis Channe, who is the solo bard tone, organist and choirmaster of the R. C. Cathedral, at St. Augustine, Fla., sends to The Disparce his fine musical programme for the Christmas services. If the choir sang that imposing list of works anything like as artistically as the printer has printed it. Mr. Clarke should have been the recipi

ent of hearty congratulations. Mn. A. Liberati, who enjoys national fame chief drawing card for the concert announced by Mr. G. Gilli to be given at the Auditorium on Wednesday evening of this week. Besides Mr. Gilli and several of his vocal pupils, there will appear Mr. Charles Corcoran, baritone: Mr. C. W. Fleming, violinist, and Mr. M. S. Rocereto, who will essay to manage the stubborn clarinet and a brass band on the same evening.

THE exceedingly careless, not to say disrespectful, deportment and playing of the New York Symphony Orchestra, when accompanying the cantata under Mr. Lafferty baton last Wednesday, has been remarked apon by many. At the same time the en-larged possibilities of choral productions with a complete, well-trained orchestra, were brought to many minds. Pittsburg's need for such an orchestra of her own grows steadily greater and becomes more painfully felt. There is no reason to doubt that Mr. Home Moore would still be doubt that Mr. Home: Moore would still be willing to undertake the work in the manner proposed some months ago and it would not be strange if the extraordinary public recognition he has gained as a singer and essayist within the past few weeks should make the path smoother now. Is there no way of raising the subscription needed, so as to get everything thoroughly prepared for next senson?

next season? As AMPLY indicated in the columns of this journal during the week, the two concerts of the Allegheny Musical Association, with the New York Symphony Orchestra, gave great pleasure to audiences aggregating well up towards 3,000 people. On Thursday evenup towards 3,000 people. On Thursday evening the officers of the association thought the receipts would very nearly pay all expenses and make it unnecessary to call on the guarantors for more than a small part, if any, of their subscriptions. It is to be hoped that this will be found correct, as it would smooth the way to more frequent repetitions of orchestral visits. Both the Boston and the New York Symphony orchestras, which make stated concert tours, ought to be heard here several times each season. It might facilitate the matter in the case of the Gothamites were they to knock off that \$20 they ask over the amount charged by their superiors from the Hub. There ought to be no need for a guarantee fund in order to secure rezular, high-ciass orchestral concerts, which are not necessarily upon the extraordinary scale of expense that fits a large festival enterprise.

SECURE desirable boarders and lodgers by advertising in the cent-a-word columns of THE DISPATCH.

An Opportunity to Visit Congress in Session, By taking the excursion to Washington, D. C., next Thursday, January 14, via the B. & O. R. R. Trains leave B. & O. station at 8. A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Rate for the round trip \$9 and tickets good for ten days, and valid to Baltimore.

The Temptations of Competition.

The nine deadly sins of competitive bidding make a strong illustration of the presence of unchristian elements in business The fundamental principle of Christianity as one of my correspondents said, is that we should love our neighbor as ourself, and that whole matter of secret competitive bidding, as it has been explained to me, with its principle of different prices to different people, is a constant and persuasive invitation into iniquity. The buyer makes use of it to beat down the seller, to keep him in the dark as to the real conditions of the bargain and to practice extortion upon him. I have had commercial travelers tell me that they could not possibly join the Christian Church could not possibly join the Christian Church because they could not live in their business

get his orders.

Evil of the Love of Money. And here comes in my second question. Agreeing that the ideals, say of a majority of business men, are Christians, but confessing that there are nevertheless unchristian practices in business: what are these unchristian practices? This question is asked again and again, trying to get definite examples. I got a good many.
"As a nail sticketh tast between the joinings of the stones, so doth sin stick close be-tween buying and selling." That is as true to-day as it was when it was written. Buy-

to-day as it was when it was written. Buy-ing and selling are transactions for the mak-ing of money. Behind them lies the love of money. And the love of money, the wise Scriptures tell us, is the fertile soil in which grows all manner of iniquity. It is astound-ing, it is incredible, what men will do for love of money. love of money.

People think sometimes, I suppose, that we have no further need in these days the second commandment of the ten. do not worship graven images. Is that true? Did any pagan worship his fetish ever more reverently, pray to it ever more confidently, put more trust in its power to help or harm, than some men worship, implore and helieve in the omnipotence of the minted dollar?

test every transaction by the standard of truth and justice. Take advantage of no man's ignorance. See that employes are truthful and straightforward, and do not misrepresent nor overcharge the confiding. We must be as honorable in every particular as we would have our competitors.

"When a young competitor enters the ranks, welcome him as a new soldier to the field, and help him to any information and controlled to the said except in a superficial way, to be conducting his business on principles that would be approved by the Lord Jesus Christ.

Effect of Unchristian Business When we think, however, of unchristian

practices in business we think more readily of such business methods as harm, not so much the soul of the man of business as the interests of the men with whom he deals. Unfortunately there seem to be peoour workwhile it
able detero by labor
mands are
e will of a
meservative
justice, we
tion taken
that the
the biack shadow of that the
the biack shadow of that hideous corner of
darkest England, and refuse to sell at a fair ple in this world who care more for to elevate the moral character of our workshould be our firm and unalterable deter-mination not to be dictated to by labor organizations when their demands are unfair, or which substitute the will of a prejudiced majority for the conservative teachings of common sense and justice, we by our employes, as it is possible that the black sindow of that hideous corner of darkest England, and refuse to sell at a fair price to buyers who would transform that place of torment into something neaver paradise. I mean the tenement house owners in New York who have to be compelled by the courts to put in decent nlumbing, and who even then appeal from court to court, patting it off as long as they can, letting their tenants in the neantime die like flies. I mean the owner of any tenement house anywhere—I thank God I know of none such in Pittsburg—where for the sake of money transaction of their business. I cannot imagine anything more Christian.

Nevertheless, this code begins with a

anywhere—I mank God I know of none such in Pittsburg—where for the sake of money our brothers and our sisters are suffered to live in conditions that inevitably poison body and soul. statement of the evils of competition. Side by side with the beautiful ideal is set a limpse of most unsatisfactory present conditions. We are taught the nine evils, the Something is Awfully Wrong. nine deadly sins, that accompany competi-tion in the industrial world as at present Somehow there seems to be a great deal of the bidder not having the courage to ask an honest price for his work. The second is that I do not know enough about it yet to they are striving to attain. "mortification and chagrin," mortification when we miss the order, and chagrin when upon getting it we find we must lose money on it. The third evil is "envy, jealousy on the state of the sta upon getting it we find we must lose money ter cared for than a common man. Some-thing is the matter where men want work evil is "inadequate compensation for all kinds of work." The fifth is "corruption and demoralization of the customer," who and there is no work for them to do, and for and there is no work for them to do, and for want of work they starve.

Something is out of joint where men work, and work, and work, and work, and work, from the durk of morning to the dark of evening, and have absolutely nothing in their lives but work; and yet, with all that, have hardly enough to keep the lie in their bodies. And the whole family has to work, the mother and the little children, and yet with all that, starvation sits every day beside the door. It seems to me that there must be something unchristian somewhere between buying and plays us one against another, to our loss Sixthly, there comes a constant "temptation to dishonesty;" we get the order on a low bid and put in poor work to keep on the right side of the books. The seventh evil is "loss of reputation," the poor work

unchristian somewhere between buying and selling, when a man sells his whole life and coming to the light. "Loss of self-respect" is eighth in the list of competitive bidding. the lives of all his family for a mere tenth or twentieth part of what is daily wasted in many a wealthy home. A Problem for Every Man to Study. And I believe that it is the duty of every pose upon him goods or work which are not man who is an employer of labor to study this problem as he studies his account bool or his prayer book, and try to find the Chrissmall voice of conscience, which is continu-ally reminding him that, although he bears tian solution. The art of gathering a great forune has been discovered. Now we need to know the art of perfectly just and Chrisa fair reputation in the community, he knows himself to be like a whited

to know the art of perfectly just and carried to know the art of perfectly just and carried tan distribution.

I am more concerned, however, in this sermon with the unchristian practices of ordinary business. And here I find, as almost everywhere else in modern life, that the love of money is snarpened by keen competition. Whether a man loves money or not, he hates poverty. Every man in a small business fears to be poor. Business is a race, And in this race it is every man for himself. Take this as one example: There is a great It appears, then, that there is some distance between the ideal and the real; be-tween present conditions, and, at least in that particular branch of industry, and the conditions as the best men in the business would like them to be. For this code hears a very recent date; and my friend who deal of steel made here in Pittsburg. Some of it is made by the Bessemer process, some of it is made by the Bessener process, some by the open-hearth process, some by the orn cible process. Very much the same stock is used in all these processes, but the quality of the result is very different. Now we are manufacturers, say of hatchets. And we make two grades of hatchets, one out o open-hearth, and the better out of cruchle steel. These hatchets look exactly alike. called my attention to it informed me that before its introduction here in Pittsburg the competing representatives of that kind of labor were in a bitter and unceasing

wrangle, trying every day (commercially) to cut each other's throats. A Concrete Case of Stealing. They look as much alike as iron rails look like steel rails. And fron rails, I am informed, look so much like steel rails that, in the days before the inter-State commerce law made it a criminal offense, reputable merchants, men of standing in the commu-nity, billed steel as iron, and so got a lower cordingly, answering my own first question from the information which I have gath-ered, it is perfectly possible for the head of nity, billed steel as iron, and so got a lower freight price from the railroad company; and by telling an absolute lie, stoie just so much money from the railroad corporation. Why, I might as well go into a book store and put a \$2 50 book into my overcoat packet and tell the clerk I had taken a \$2 50 book. That false bidding was nothing but a combination of lying and stealing.

But to return to the hatchets. The openhearth hatchet looks so much like the better crucible hatchet, that we mark the better cone with a better handle. Now comes a customer who wants to buy a large bill of hatchets. He has bought from us for several years and we want to keep his custom. But business men. And yet a great deal of business might be a great deal more Chris-

years and we want to keep his custom. But he informs us that he has a lower bid than the one we gave him last year. Someone else will sell cheaper. What shall we do: else will sen cheaper. What shall we don't feel a little figuring, we accept the bid. But the customer goes away and we find that the crucible batchets that he expects will be an actual loss to us. And so we quietly make open-hearth hatchets and fit them out with crucible-hatchet handles. that he cannot keep. He tells you that it will be done on Tuesday, and he knows that

A Very Common Form of Lying. We ship the goods, and the customer pre sently discovers that the quality this year is not so good as it was last year. He writes to find out why. Did you make those hatchets out of the same stock as I had before? out of the same sack as I had before;
Immeeiately we write back, "My dear sir,
we gave you the same material both years."
Yes: perhaps the same material; but not put
through the same process. And so the man
is first robbed and then lied to.
All this is the result of competition badly
managed. One of my correspondents set

All this is the result of competition badly managed. One of my correspondents set down for me a long list of commercial lies that had come under his own observation. And all of these were misrepresentations made under the stress of competition. Business, in some of its departments, seems to be a rough-and-tumble light for custom. One man told me that he never went to bed at night without being afraid that some competitor of his would steal his business before morning. Competition beats down prices below the honest value of the article, and the low price induces a low quality, and all sorts of sharp practices.

After all, it is not so easy to be a successful business man and a good Christian at the same time. I will have more to say upon this matter next Sunday. George Hodges.

WORLD. THE MUSIC

> Ice Cream Prescribed by Doctors for Certain Stomach Troubles.

> > PLAYING CHESS BY THE TELEPHONE

IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATOR 1

A SMALL TORMENTOR.

How the Insignificant Tick Has Made

Life a Burden on Jamaica.

DESTROYING REFUSE OF A CITY.

On the beautiful West Indian Island, Jamaica, the grass tick is an almost invisible insect, but its power of torture is, in proportion to its size, probably greater than hat of any creeping thing, and the whole island is infested with it to a degree that makes life a burden. It is impossible to walk in a field or "pasture" for a few yards without being covered with the insects, and the sufferings of the unfortunate being who happens to brush his shoes or clothes against the blade of grass or leafy bush on which they cluster in thousands soon reach an agonizing stage. The sensation once felt can never be forgotten, and it resembles nothing so much as the fierce pricking of a thousand needles.

The onslaught of the tick is not in one place alone, but all over the body, for no sooner'is the "nest," which looks like an innocent lump of smut, disturbed than each of the tiny specks of which it is composed starts out on an expedition for himself, and travels as far as his hunger will allow him before settling down on his new feeding ground. Not only is it impossible to go out without being attacked, but the ticks actually blow into the houses on the breeze, and "ticking" forms a recognized part of the Jamaicans' toilet.

But the inconvenience and anguish caused by these vicious and all-pervading insects is not confined to human beings. The cattle and horses in the pastures are so distressed by them that the cattle and horse-rearing industry of the island are seriously threatened. It is no unusual sight for a horse that has been out at pasture for a day or two, to come in so covered with ticks that in cleaning him the bair comes off in large patches all over his body. So instinctively do cattle know the terrors of the tick onslaught that they will often refuse to be driven into a pasture where the insect is nore than usually prevalent.

The plague has come to be so terrible that it has occupied the attention of the Fellows of the Linnaean Society of England, who have come to the sad conclusion that, according to the present state of human knowledge on the subject, there is nothing for the afflicted inhabitants of Jamaica to do but to bear their heavy burden as best they can. The cause of the scourge is stated as two-fold. In the first place, the burning of grass, which at one time was very com mon in the island, has been discontinued to a large extent, and, in the second place, the Jamaicans are paying a heavy price for trying to destroy the balance of nature in the island for the benefit of their sugar canes The cane-piece rat ate the sugar cane and cut down the profits of the planter, and in an evil moment the Government listened to the insistent demand of the planters for the Indian mongoose, which was said to be unequaled as a rat killer. The mongoose came and multiplying at a prodigious rate, spread over the country. He drove the rat out of the canepieces into the cocoanut trees, to the manifest detriment of the fruit thereon, and turned cane-eater himself. But this was not all. He decimated the poultry yard of every estate and "pen" in the island, and in certain parts fowls and eggs are hardly to be had. When hungry he would attack young pigs in the pastures. He then turned on the harmless yellow snakes, which he made short work of, and is now effecting the destruction of the lizards and birds which formerly preved on ticks. He has become, in fact, one of the curses of the country and has developed another curse almost as malignant as himself, the tick, and between the two, the inhabitants of Jamaica

An improved refuse destructor has just appeared in England. The refuse is put into the destructor, and it contains suffi-cient refuse coal and other combustible maerial to keep the furnaces going when once lighted, no other fuel being necessary. The emperature of the furnaces range from 400 to 1,000 Fabrenheit, according to the firing. and considerably less heat than the former is sufficient to effectually destroy any germs of disease and to consume the injurious products of combustion before they are passed into the open air. Patent fume cremators are also provided through which all
gases from the furnaces pass over a fire, the
temperature of which sometimes reaches
1,500 Fabrenheit, and they are thence conducted into a chimney shaft 150 feet in
height. The intense heat, which is estimated
as equal to the development of 45 horse
power, is utilized for driving imachinery
and generating electricity, as well as in dealing with the clinker or residum which is left
after the burning. This residum is ground
up for concrete mortar, made into paving
blocks, or used in the construction of streets,
and a smitable boiler is provided in the main
flue of the apparatus. According to present
working, the amount of house refuse, street
sweepings, etc., that can be disposed of by
one machine in a year is 30,000 loads. Each
of the eight-cells of the destructor burn from
eight to nine tons per day of 24 hours. The
works consist of the eight-cell destructor,
rooled over, and a Jones patent fume cremator. An inclined approach for the carts passed into the open air. Patent fume cre-

roofed over, and a Jones patent fume cre-mater. An inclined approach for the carts is provided, so that they can be drawn up to discharge the refuse on the top of the fur-naces, which is 14 feet above the ground. The immense benefit to a community of a few of such destructors, especially in cisies on the lake or seaboard, where much of the refuse which is dumped into the water finds its way back to the detriment of the public health, is apparent. health, is apparent. Ice Cream as a Steady Dist. The American woman who regards fee cream as one of the joys of life, has recentry acquired a powerful ally in her de-votion to her toothsome weakness in the scientist. Henceforth all that is necessary to justify the family doctor in prescribing a stendy diet of ice cream is to develop the a steady diet of fee cream is to develop the preliminary symptons of gastrie ulcer. The discovery of the efficacy of the new treatment was made quite accidentally. A patient, with whom all ordinary methods of dieting had failed, was allowed fee cream at her own request, and was told to take as much of it as size wished. Her severe symptoms at once began to subside, and at the end of two months, during which from one to three quarts of the fee cream were taken daily, she had gained 24 pounds in weight. Solid neurisument was gradually added to

daily, she had gained 24 pounds in weight, Solid nourisament was gradually added to her diet, and she made a complete recovery. The same treatment has been found highly beneficial where symptoms of perforation and local peritonitis have appeared. It is believed that the ice cream is beneficial in such cases because of the local amosthetic action of the cold permitting digestion to go on without pain, while at the same time sufficient material for digestion and nourishment is supplied in the cream. A novel use of the telephone has been made in England on the occasion of a coess match between the British Chess Club in London and the Liverpool Chess Club. All the moves were made by telephone, the transmitter having a nickel-plated month-

transmitter having a nickel-plated mouthploce, and being of the granular type, which
is specially fitted for long-distance talk.
Two games were played simultaneously, the
first being lost by the London cho, and the
second, which lasted more than seven hours,
being a draw. A very amusing incident happened when London, at 7 p. M., proposed an
adjournment of the game over the dinner
hour, and board 2 at the same time offered a
driw. Both offers were declined by Liverpool with thanks, an answer which was received with shouts of laughter by the members of the London club, who had mustered
in great force for the ceasion.
"We heard you laugh," was the message
sent at once by the Liverpool men, much to
the amusement of the London andience. At
the conclusion of the second game a return
match was arranged for the following Saturday, with a time limit of 12 moves per
hour, and a hearty cheer was given by London and responded to by Liverpool.

General Albert Sidney Johnston, who had fallen early in the first day's action, and with a larger aggregate loss of killed, wounded and missing than Grant suffered. The first reports from the Shiloh battle-field created profound alarm throughout the entire country, and the wildest exaggerations were spread in a floodtide of vituperation against Grant. It was freely charged that he had neglected his command because of dissipation; that his army had been surprised and defeated, and that it was saved from annihilation only by the timely arrival of Buell.

The few of to-day who can recall the in-Lincoln, and no utterance ever came from him indicating anything more than the re-

flamed condition of public sentiment against Grant caused by the disastrous first day's spect for Lincoln due from a General to his battle at Shiloh, will remember that he was denounced as incompetent for his command by the public journals of all parties in the North, and with almost entire unanimity by Benators and Congressmen without regard to political faith. Not only in Washington, but throughout the loval States, public sen-timent seemed to crystallize into an earnest demand for Grant's dismissal from the army. His victories of Forts Henry and Doneisen, which had thrilled the country a short time before, seemed to have been for gotten, and on every side could be heard the emphatic denunciation of Grant because of his alleged reckless exposure of the army, while Buell was universally credited Lincoln Pressed to Remove Grant,

with having saved it. It is needless to say that owing to the excited condition of the public mind most extravagant reports gained ready credence, and it was not uncommon to hear Grant ded on the streets and in all circles as unfitted by both habit and temperament for en important military command. The clamor for Grant's removal, and often for his summary dismissal, from the army surged against the President from every side, and he was harshly criticised for not compely dismissing Grant, or at least reieving him from the command of his army. can recall but a single Republican membur of Congress who boldly defended Grant at that time. Elihu B. Washburne, whose me was in Galena where Grant had lived before he went into the army, stood nearly or quite alone among the members of the Biouse, in wholly justifying Grant at while a large majority of the Republicans of Congress were outspoken and

earnest in condemning him.
I did not know Grant at that time; had sal conviction of the President's friends that he could not sustain himself if he attempted to sustain Grant by continuing him in command. Looking solely to the interests of Lincoln, feeling that the tide of popular rethat Lincoln must yield to it, I had repeated conferences with some of his closest friends, neluding Swett and Lamon, all of whom agreed that Grant must be removed from his command, and complained of Lincoln for his manifest injustace to himself by his failure to act promptly in Grant's re-

So much was I impressed with the importsame of prompt action on the part of the President after spending a day and evening in Washington, that I called on Lincoln at 11 o'clock at night and sat with him alone until after 1 o'clock in the morning. He ras, as usual, worn out with the day's exacting duties, but he did not permit me to depart tutil the Grant matter had been one over and many other things relating the war that he wished to discuss. pressed upon him with all the earnestness l uld command the immediate removal of Grant as an imperious necessity to sustain As was his custom, he said but little, only enough to make me continue the on until it was exhausted. He sat before the open fire in the old Cabinet room. most of the time with his feet up on the high marble mantel, and exhibited unusual distress at the complicated condition of military affairs. He knew that I had no ends to serve in urging Grant's removal bewond the single desire to make him be just to meelf, and he listened patiently, occasionally throwing out terse suggestions to conue the conversation until every phase of

the question had been exhausted. I could form no judgment during the con-ersation as to what effect my arguments had open him beyond the fact that he was distressed at this new complication. When I had said everything that could be said from my standpoint, we relapsed into silence. Lincoln remained silent for what seemed to be a very long time. He then gathered himself up in his chair and said in n tone of earnestness that I shall never "I can't spare this man; he

Lincoln Stood Alone in the Right. That was all he said, but I knew that it was enough, and that Grant was safe in Lincola's bands against his countless hosts of enemies. The only one man in all the ation who had the power to save Grant was Lincoln, and he had decided to do it. He was not influenced by any personal partiality for Grant for they had never met, but he believed just what he said-"I can't spare ' I knew enough of he fights. Lincoln to know that his decision was final, and I knew enough of him also to know that reasoned better on the subject than I did

and that it would be unwise to attempt to unsettle his determination.

The method that Lincoln adopted to one Grant from the odium into which he had, to a very large degree, unjustly fallen, was one of the bravest and most sagacious sers of his administration. Halleck was emmander of the military division consisting of Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and essibly other States, but he remained at his endquarters in St. Louis until after the to bring Haileck to the field, where he at once superseded Grant as commander of the army. This relieved public apprehension ment that was clamoring for Grant's dis-Lincoln knew that it would require time for the violent prejudice against Grant to nerish, and he calmly waited until it was sale for him to give some indication to the

country of his abiding faith in Grant as a engacity of Lincoln's Methods. Halleck reached the army at Pittsburg anding on the 11th of April, four days after the battle had been fought, and, of course, his presence on the field at once made him the commanding officer. On the 30th of April, when the public mind was reasonably well prepared to do justice to Grant, an order was issued assigning him 'as second in command under the Major

This was an entirely needless order so far

General commanding the department.

as more military movements were involved, and it is one of the very rare cases in the history of the war in which such an order was issued. Only under very special circumstances could there be any occasion for an order assigning a particular General as secend in command of an army. While the army is within reach of orders from the commanding General there can be no sec-ond in command. In case of his death or inability to take active command in battle, the military laws wisely regulate the suceession and only in extraordinary cases is it departed from. In this case the purpose of it was obvious. Lincoln had quieted public apprehension by bringing General public apprehension by bringing General one or two others connected with the Halleck to the field and thus relieving Drexel house. After luncheon all dis-Grant of command without the semblance of reproach: but he desired to impress the country with his absolute faith in with Grant for an hour or more. Grant as a military leader, and it was for I was anxious to learn, if possible, what Grant as a military leader, and it was for that reason that the special order was issued assigning him as second in command of Hal-leck's army. The effect of that order was what Lincoln anticipated. It' ade all loyal men take pause and abate or yield their violent hostility to Grant in ce to the publicly expressed confi-The country knew that best understood Grant, and from the date of Grant's assignment as second in rapidly perished. It was thus that In saved Grant from one of the most violent surges of popular prejudice that was ever created against any of our leading Generals, and on the 11th of July, when it was entirely safe to restore Grant to his command

Grant Never Knew the Truth. Grant was one of the most silent of men,

and most of all reluctant to talk about himself, while Lincoln was equally reserved in all things pertaining to himself personally. Especially where he had rendered any service to another he would be quite unlikely to speak of it himself. Judging the two men from their chief and very marked char-acteristics, it is entirely reasonable to as-sume that what Lincoln did to save Grant from disgrace was never discussed or referred to by them in personal conversation. Grant never, in any way known to the pubic, recognized any such obligation to

I never heard Lincoln allude to the subject but once and that was under very painful circumstances and when the subject was forced upon him by myself. I found him exhibiting great solicitude as to the battle in Pennsylvania. He knew that his election was in no sense doubtful, but he knew that if he lost New York and with it Pennsylvania on the home vote, the moral effect of his triumph would be broken and his power to prosecute the war and make peace would be greatly impaired. His usually sad face was deeply shadowed with sorrow when I told him that I saw no reasonable prospect of carrying Pennsylvania on the home vote, although we had about held our own in the hand-to-hand conflict through which we were passing. "Well, what is to be done?" was Lincoln's inquiry after the whole situation had been presented to him. I answered that the solution of the problem was a very simple and easy one; that Grant was idle in front of Petersburg; that Sheridan had won all possible victories in the Valley, and that if 5,000 Pennsylvania soldiers could be furloughed home from each army, the election could be carried without

A Memorable Conversation, Lincoln's face brightened instantly at the suggestion, and I saw that he was quite ready to execute it. I said to him, "Of course you can trust Grant to make the suggestion to him to furlough 5,000 Pennsylvania troops for two weeks?" To my surprise Lincoln made no answer, and the bright face of a few moments before was instantly shadowed again. I was much disconcerted, as I supposed that Grant was the one man to whom Lincoln could turn with absolute confidence as his friend. I then said with some earnestness: "Suraly, Mr. I did not know Grant at that time; mad neither partiality nor prejudice to influence my judgment, nor had I any favorite Genéral who might be benefited by Grant's vania troops?" Lincoln remained silent and evidently distressed at the proposition and evidently distressed at the proposition. I was pressing upon him. After a few moments, and speaking with emphasis, I said: "It can't be possible that Grant is not your friend; he can't be such an ingrate?" answered in these words: "Well, Mc-Clure, I have no reason to believe that

Grant prefers my election to that of Mc-Clellan. I must confess that my response to this to me appalling statement from Lincoln was somewhat violative of the rules of courteous conversation. I reminded Lincoln how, in that room, when I had appealed to him to respect the almost universal demand of the ntry for Grant's dismissal, he had withstood the shock alone and interposed his omnipotence to save Grant when he was a personal stranger. Lincoln, as usual, an-

swered intemperance of speech by silence. Meade and Sheridan All Right. I then said to him, "General Meade is a soldier and a gentleman; he is the commander of the Army of the Potomac; send on order to him from yourself to furlough 5,000 Pennsylvania soldiers home for two weeks, and send that order with some trusted friend from the War Department, with the suggestion to Meade that your agent be permitted to bring the order with him." After a little reflection Lincoln answered, "I reckon that can be done." I then said, "What about Sheridan?" At ce his sad face brightened up, like the noonday sun suddenly emerging from a dark loud, as he answered: "Oh, Phil Sheridan; e's all right." Before I left his room that night he had made his arrangements to send messengers to Meade and Sheridan. The order was sent to Meade and he permitted it to be returned to the President but Sheridan needed no order. The 10,000 Pennsylvania soldiers were furloughed during the week, and Lincoln carried Pennsylvania on the home vote by 5,712 majority, to which " and Lincoln by 6,749, leaving McClellan the worst de-

feated candidate ever nominated by any of the great political parties of the country. I left Lincoln fully convinced that Grant was an ingrate, and Lincoln certainly knew that he permitted that conviction to be formed in my mind. He did not in any way qualify his remark about Grant, alth was his custom when he felt compelled to disparage anyone, to present some charita-ble explanation of the conduct complained of The fact that he refused to send his request to Grant, while he was willing to send it to Meade, proved that he was some reason, disappointed in Grant's fidelity to him, and the euthusiasm with which

he spoke of Sheridan proved how highly he valued the particular quality that he did not credit to Grant.

Lincoln Was Evidently Mistaken. I confess that the conviction formed that day made the name of Grant leave a bad taste in my mouth for many years. I heartily supported his nomination for the Presidency in 1898, and was chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation in the Chicago Convention that nominated him, because I believed that the chivalrous victor of Appomattox would command the highest measure of confidence from the Southern people and hasten the restoration of peace and business prosperity; but Grant and his immediate friends knew that while I earnestly supported his nomination and election, I did not have the confidence in him that he generally commanded. I now believe that Lincoln was mistaken in his distrust of Grant. It was not until after Grant's retirement from the Presidency that I ever had an opportunity to hear his explanation. I remember that on election night, when Grant was advised at his headquarters in front of Petersburg of Lincoln's election he sent Lincoln a dispatch heartily congratulating him upon his triumph. never heard Lincoln allude to the subjec-

again, and I am therefore ignorant as to whether his belief was ever changed. I never visited the White House during Grant's Presidency, although twice specially invited to do so to consider what I regarded as an impracticable or impossible political suggestion, but I accidentally met him soon atter his retirement in the Continental Hotel in company with Mr. Childs. Grant came forward in the most cordial manner and thanked me for an editorial I had written on the day that ended his Presidental term in which I had spoken of him and his achievements as history would record them, regardless of the political passions and

prejudices of the day.

Why Grant Was Silent in '64. The meeting ended with an invitation to lunch with him that afternoon at Mr. Drexel's office, which I accepted. There were present only Mr. Drexel, Mr. Childs and persed but Grant, Childs and myself, and we had a most delightful conversation Grant's feelings were in the Presidental battle of 1864. Without intimating to him that Lincoln had distrusted his fidelity, ! reminded him that he maintained such s silent attitude that some of Lincoln's closes friends were at a loss to know his preference in the contest. He answered very promptl that he supposed none could have doubted his earnest desire for the re-election of Lin-coln, although he studiously avoided any expression, public or private, on the sub-ject. He said: "It would have been obviously unbecoming on my part to have given a public expression against a General whom I had succeeded as Commander in

Chief of the army.".

I do not doubt that Grant declared the exact truth in that statement! Naturally for active operations, Hulleck was ordered silent and naturally adverse to any expres sions whatever on politics, he felt that he could not with propriety even appear to as-sail a man who had failed and fallen in the position that he had won and maintained. Thus for 12 years I cherished a personal prejudice against Grant because of his supposed want of fidelity to Lincoln that I now believe to have been wholly unjust.

Delightful in Conversation, One revelation to me at the meeting with Grant at the Drexel lunch was his remarka ble and attractive powers as a conversation alist. He discussed politics during his term and the politics of the future, public men and public events with great freedom, and in a manner so genial as to amaze me. I had shared the common impression that Grant was reticent, even in the circle of his closest friends, but the three hours spent with him on that day proved that, when he chose, he could be one of the most entertaining of men in the social circle.

It is evident that from the day that Grant became Commander-in-Chiet, Lincoln had abiding faith in him. He yielded implicitly to Grant's judgment in all matters purely military; Grant, like all great soldiers, yielded as implicitly to Lincoln in all mat-ters relating to civil administration, and the annals of history will testify that Grant fulfilled every expectation of the Government and of the loval people of the nation as military chieftain. Many have criticised some of his military movements, such as his assaults at Vicksburg and Cold Harbor and his battles in the Wilderness, but he met the great need of the country, and was as

heroic in peace as in war.

When President Johnson attempted to punish Lee for treason, Grant not only admonished the President, but notified him that "the officers and men paroled at Appomattex Court House, and since upon the same terms given to Lee, cannot be tried for treason so long as they preserve the terms of their parole," and he went so far as to declare that he would resign his commission if the Government violated the faith he had given when Lee surrendered to him. He fought more battles and won more victories than any General of any country during his generation, and when on the 23d of July, 1885, Ulysses S. Grant met the inexorable messenger, the Great Captain of the Age passed from time to eternity.

A. K. MCCLURE.

ADJUTANT JOHN HUBBARD, of the Fourteenth Regiment, is in New York City. He expects to be absent about ten days.

eenth Regiment, spent the past week in Philadelphia on a business frip. MAJOR J. CONRAD KAY, of the Eighteenth Regiment, is one of the conspicuous figures at the riding school in the East End every

COMPANY A, of the Pourteenth Regiment has decided to give a large ball during the second week in February. The committee

LIEUTENANT PARKE, of the Second Cavalry, spent a few hours in the city last Friday. Mr. Parke was on his way to Washington

THE members of the Washington Infantry have been measured for new uniforms, which they expect to wear for the first time on Decoration Day. The new outfit of overcosts will be in shape for use in the parade on the 22d of February. The Infantry is now one of the best dressed organizations in the State outside of Philadelphia, and Capts in Shannon does not propose to fall short of his reputation in that line.

MUCH interest is being shown in National Guard circles over the prospective fate of the bill introduced in Congress by Senator Dolph, which provides for the increase of the National Guard appropriation from \$400,600 to \$1,000,000. Should the increase go through it would give Pennsylvania nearly \$70,000 in the way of new equipments, much of which, however, would be devoted to the batteries, who are badly in need of new nieces: pieces.

eral's office the discharge of Captain William H. Wassell, of the Eighteenth Regiment, is noted on account of removal of residence. This places a vacancy in Company B, which the army vote added 14,263 majority. It was thus that Lincoln made his triumph in Pennsylvania a complete victory without what was then commonly called the "baronet vote," and Lincoln carried New York at will undoubtedly be elected to the value.

Major General Snowden last week appointed Major Austine Curtin, Commissary of Subsistence of the Second Brigade, to b Division Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, vice Patton,

non-commissioned staff. Reese most successfully brought out all the details of the affair, and the report of Colonel Case is awaited with interest. Probably one of the most peculiar things connected with the sittings of the court was the testimony of Colonel Krumbunar, of the division staff. The testimony brought out in the sitting of the court last Monday afternoon would prove most valuable in a court martial should Mr. Reese desire to push it.

Major Frank Patterson, the Brigade Inspector, was in the city yesterday on busi-ness. He is preparing for the annual inspections of the organizations of the Second Brigade in January, February and March, Brigade in January, February and March, but as yet has not received instructions as to the exact dates on which they will take place. These will probably be the last inspections Major Patterson will hold under the present system of factics, as there is scarcely any doubt but that the new regulations will snortly be adopted in this State; in fact, many of the organizations are already at work unofficially instructing their men according to the new system.

by Governor Pattison at once, for, although a difference in politics exists, it will not be As to the makeup of the staff of General Wiley for the ensuing term of four years, it is probable that several new names will be found on the list. At present a vacancy exists in the Commissary Department, caused by the promotion of Major Raston last week. Inspector Frank Patterson and Ordnance Officer Samuel Haziet have at different times signified their desire to retire from military life at the end of their present commissions, as has also Captain Murdock, an aide on the General's staff, so it is possible almost a complete change may take place in the Second Brigade staff.

New Cure for Anthrax. The account of a singular discovery comes from Australia. Among those who essayed to rid the country of the pestiferous rabbits was Dr. Lenoir, a student of Pasteur, who by sprinkling the lands infested with a liquid charged with the fatal bacillus anthracis, the microbe of the anthrax. The conies were found to be much too tough to be appreciably affected, but an unexpected result followed the experiment. For many years the Australian sheep raisers have suffered severe losses from anthrax, which, at times, has carried of as much as 30 per cent of their flocks. What was intended to be death to the rabbits turned out to be life to the sheep, the inoculation of which by the broadcast bacteria caused a marked diminution in the losses by anthrax. The sprinkling of the charged fluid soon came to be adopted for the purpose for which it was found to be so beneficial, and its success has been so great that a labratory of bacteriology has been established at Sydney, the main purpose of which is the inoculation of the sheep throughout the country. thracis, the microbe of the anthrax. The

What Mrs. Harrison Reads.

Send 25 cents to the Ladies' Home Mage zine, 1025 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and they will send the magazine for a whole year and a rebate premium worth nearly \$2. It is the most wonderful offer yet.

GOOD servants and help will answer your advertisements in THE DISPATCH of

[WEITTEN FOR THE DISPATCE.]

PAPER NO. 2.

I becan last week a discussion of the pos-

sibility of doing business on Christian

principles. This discussion started from a

business men of Pittsburg. Last week I

to that letter. The answers were curiously

different. Some said yes, and some no.

Various interviews last week with business

men interested in the discussion revealed

neckties at 25 cents a dozen, and flannel shirts at 20 cents a dozen. The great mu-jority of the "bargains" which people run after mean some sort of unchristian prin-ciple in business. Badly Managed Competition a Con-

stant Source of Temptation. AN ILLUSTRATION IN HATCHETS. Moral Code Put Out by a Union of Employers for Its Own Good. EFFECT OF UNCHRISTIAN METHODS

because they could not live in their business according to its spirit.

Now I know what that means. No man has a greater provocation to distrust the Christianity of the business world than the commercial traveler. On the other hand, this evil of secret competitive bidding tempts the seller to furnish goods of lower quality than the specifications. These bids which I have in mind are not those that are made for the erection of buildings or of public works; they are the every day transactions between the buyer of every commercial establishment and the men who come to get his orders. letter of inquiry that I wrote to certain quoted at length from some of the answers

the same diversity. One working man has written me a long and suggestive letter of which I may make use. He says no. I have read with interest a code of ethics, which one of my correspondents gave me in place of a written answer to my letter. This document is the report of a committee appointed by a union of employers of a certain kind of labor. It was compiled from papers read at meetings of local branches of this union held in most of the large cities of this country. It is valuable as embodying the judgment of thousands of experienced men as to the best methods of conducting business. This code of ethics

reads like a commentary on the Sermon on

men who are engaged with us.

should be slow to condem the action taken

influences controlling them may be more than they can resist."

Not for Currying Public Favor.

This code of ethics, it should be remem-

bered, was not set forth for the information

of the public to gain good opinion, but pre-

pared and circulated among this company

of employers as a private statement of the ideals in which they all agreed for the

constituted. The first is "moral weakness,

on it. The third evil is "envy and hatred of our neighbor." The

financial, and to his loss spiritual.

The Ideal and the Real.

Here is what the code says under that head

tomer may enable the sharp bidder to im

up to the standard agreed upon, the bidder

who does know better, cannot quiet the still,

sepulchre." Finally, the whole bad busi-

ness winds up in "poor credit, bankruptcy

Possible to Do Right and Succeed.

favor to show me in detail the entire work

ing of his great establishment, told me that

the endeavor to keep up such a local union

of the representatives of his branch of trade here in this city had proved a failure. Ac-

any business to conduct it in an absolutely Christian way and to be successful. The

most Christian men I know are successful

tian than it is. The world of business is not the kingdom of heaven yet.

to set sin between buying and selling that

ever before, on account of this fierce, un-ceasing and unsparing competition. It is

ompetition that makes a man take in more rders than he can fill, and make promises

it will not be finished under two weeks. That is a lie. And when you go to find the

reason for the delay, he gives a reason, probably a lying reason. This is a small

Practical Result of Competition.

It is competition that persuades men to

use false weights and measures. It is com-

petition that induces men to adulterate

oods and medicines and so to poison people

for money; half of the drunken men are not drunk, they are drugged, poisoned, for the sake of money. This whole vast liquer

ousiness, which opens on every corner a

door into the infernal regions, which reache

out into the homes of the nation like the

tenth plague of Egypt, laying low the first-

born, which causes more unspeakable mis-ery than any other traffic under the sun, would be abandoned to-morrow if there

were no money in it.

It is competition, and the popular eagerness to get things cheap, that puts down

prices, say of clothing, lower, and lower, and lower, till you are amazed. Who loses, do you think, by these low prices which we account gain for as? The manager of the business? Never. It is the poor seamstress, sewing and starving in the tenement house, making calico wrappers at \$1 50 a dozen, and

matter; yet a lie is never a small matter.

Probably there is more temptation to-day

Another business man, who did me the

"For, although the ignorance of the cus-

the Mount. A Code to Be Commended.

GOSSIP OF THE GUARDS. "We must use every effort," so the code begins, "to develop moral and intellectual manhood. We should firmly resolve to COLONEL NORMAN M. SMITH, of the Eight-

Saturday evening. The Major is quite a horseman, and when monuted on his black charger he presents a striking military ap-pearance. "When a young competitor enters the ranks, welcome him as a new soldier to the field, and help him to any information and assistance which will enable him to overcome the difficulties we had so much difficulty in surmounting. It should be a duty and a pleasure to impart to our less exper-ienced competitors the knowledge we in charge of the affair is Lieutenant J. Ferguson, Sergeant Templeton, Corporals Everswan and Williams and Private Cunningham. essess, so long as we are satisfied that the information generously given will be hon-orably used. In the conduct of our estab-lishments it should be our constant endeavor

from the Pine Ridge Indian Agency in Dakota, and reports the condition of affairs among the Indians as decidedly unsettled, with strong probabilities of a repetition of the scenes of one year ago.

In special orders from the Adjutant Gen-

the rank of Liemenant Colonel, vice Patton, resigned. The promotion is certainly a most deserved one, as Major Curtin, in his many years connection with the guard, and especially on the staff of General Wiley, won a reputation as being most efficient and courteous, General Snowden also notes the appointment of several new names on the non-countiesioned staff. THE Court of Inquiry convened last Monday and Tuesday at the headquarters of the Eighteenth Regiment for the purpose of inquiring into the case of Adjutant Charles Reese most successfully brought out all the

Tan commission of Brigadier General John A. Wiley as commandant of the Second Brigade expires the latter part of this month, General Wiley will be reappointed considered in the present case, as General Wiley has proven himself too efficient and valuable an officer to be retired at present. As to the makeup of the staff of General

proposed to effect the work of extirpation