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TERMS OF THE DISPATCH,

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PITTSBURG, MONDAY, JANUARY 18.

GRATITUDE IN POLITICS.

In a long account of Richard Croker, Tammany's leader, in the New York World, it is given as the opinion of this ruler of the country's greatest political machine that "there is only one thing in all polities, only one quality, that a man has got to have to be successful, and that is gratitude. Never forget a man who has done you a favor, and always stick to the fellow who has stuck to you." Mr. Croker went on to say: "I have some men who have stuck to me ever since I was twentyone years old. I don't think you will find one of them in want."

In the above remarkable statement we have in a nutshell the root of nearly all the evil in American politics. It is here practically admitted that the professional politician, the business-like politician, and the practical politician, all enter the field for no higher purpose than self-aggrandizement. While this is the acknowledged rule, purity of purpose with | lows: high aims for the Nation's welfare will be as widely separated from the Legislature of the country as is the sun from the earth. Gratitude is one of the finest and rarest of virtues in private life, but if the secret of political success is logrolling then there is small hope for the Commonwealth. When the supplementary definition of gratitude-that it is a sense of favors to come-is remembered, the hold which this rule must have is recognized as appallingly wide-reaching.

The greatest failing of this greatest country is its lack of ability to run purity and government in the same team. While politicians are taught that they must push those who helped them, irrespective of their fitness to become the Nation's servants, there is no hope that this shame shall be abolished. The man who becomes a politician for his own ends rather than for the good of his country, and the men who help such schemers are not worthy the respect or trust of the people of the createst Republic in the world.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison is in the field with a new invention which he thinks will revolutionize warfare. It is intended as a truly American invention should be, for defensive warfare, and is described by Mr. Edison as a fort filled up with alternating electrical machinery, the current of which is to be directed on the attacking enemy by a stream of water played through a powerful hose.

Mr. Edison thinks the virtue of this means of defense to be that the enemy can by this means be shocked out of the world altogether, or the current can be modified so as to merely knock the advancing foe senseless, after which the electrical operators could go out, resuscitate and gather them in as prisoners of war. Twenty-five men would be adequate. Mr. Edison asserts, to defend a fort provided with this electrical appliance against a whole army, if it should come within range of its electricity-charged

But there's the rub. Let us suppose fire engines of sufficient power to throw streams of water two or even three hundred feet are provided. What if the enemy should decline to come so close? What if the invading general should be mean enough to set down two, three or five miles away and fire eight or ten-inch shells at the fort? Might there not be danger of the electric apparatus becoming disarranged under such circumstances, and conveying its deadly alternating current into the bodies of the twenty-five de-

Mr. Edison's system of warfare is a good deal like the clown's method of killing fleas by first catching them and then prying their mouths open to administer the poison. The arsenal of modern warfare is check full of methods for killing the enemy when he gets within a range of two or three hundred feet.

THE OUERIES SHOULD BE ANSWERED. of thought incident to the intelligent ob- the great quantities of grain, metals and servance of a conflagration. If the spectator have an artistic temperament he will be chiefly occupied with the gorgeous combinations of fire-light, steam, clouds have a valuble, and if our capabilities are and moonlight. If an economist he will to be fully improved, an indispensable, be mentally figuring up the dead loss and commercial service. distributing it proportionately among those upon whom it will fall. If a practical mechanic he will be measuring the pressure of the water and calculating the efficiency of the engines. If his nature is sympathetic he will be mourning for those who suffer, and if his sensibilities in that direction are dull he will abandon himself to an enjoyment of the sight and its at- alieniate that sympathy by acts which tendant bustle and occasionally humorous incidents. And so the man who makes a laws. study of his fellows finds ample material for the exercise of his hobby in the crowd

outside the ropes. The majority of onlookers at the last fire here were very forcibly struck, first by the rapid mastery obtained over the building by the flames, then by the apparent lack of sufficient pressure in the jets, and last by the inclination of the hose to burst at unexpected places and without provocation. Five or six times the pipes burst, the escaping water sousing all within reach, knocking over those near enough to get its full force, and very seriously hindering the firemen in their

struggle with the devouring element. Where and how was the hose obtained: Who was responsible for its testing? Did you ever see such rotten stuff? These questions and the like were heard on all sides in more forcible and less polite | by such means; but it is the sort of victory | less valuable,

demand a thorough investigation. If than it benefits them. there is jobbery in the matter it must be punished, if nothing but incompetence it must be remedied, and if there is a plausible explanation it should be offered at

DOES FREE COINAGE EXIST?

A correspondent in another column preents the view which has been brought up at Washington that the right of free coinage of silver still exists on our statute book. In introducing the topic, he makes one assertion which requires correction. It is that the struggle with regard to currency for the past twenty-five years has been "between the interests that are opposed to any increase in our currency and the great mass of people whose interests are the very opposite." The contest thus alluded to has not been on the quantity of currency, but with regard to the quality. The quantity of certain kinds of currency, such as the issue of legal tender notes in the early stages of the question, has been a subsidiary issue, as it was deemed to affect the quality; but that the real issue was with regard to the quality is sufficiently shown by the fact that as a result of the resumption of specie payments there was an immense increase in the amount of money in the country.

As to the point raised by our corre spondent, it is a question of fact whether either the act of 1873 or that of 1878 directly or by necessary implication re pealed the previous acts authorizing the free coinage of silver dollars. It has been the general understanding that they did so; and that was the understanding shown by the debate on the passage of those bills. If there is no such repeal the view of our correspondent is correct and free coinage legally exists to-day. But as that can easily be settled by a construction of the act in the courts, and as that is the only way of settling it, the necessity for extended debate over the question is

It is, however, worthy of comment that if the act of 1873 did not demonetize silver the denunciations of that act by the free-silver men as "a conspiracy against silver" will have to be materially amended

THE VALUE OF CANALS.

Discussing the canal question in general, as suggested by the proposition for the Delaware and Raritan ship canal, the New York Times takes a doubtful view of their necessity. Its argument is as fol-

The far-sighted and energetic men of neventy years ago who secured the building of the canal cannot be overpraised by the present generation of New Yorkers, but to say that is a very different thing from say g that the chief need of American traffic to-day is more and better canals. That is a proposition which challenges inquiry. American traffic can, in general, be trusted supply its own needs, and if the first of these were more canals, more canals would have been built. As a matter of fact, while the mileage of our railroads has increased nearly tenfold within the past quarter of a century, the mileage of our canals, as Prof. Haupt himself points out, has not increased for half a century. The railroads have bought up many canals for the purpose of suppressing them, and the Erie is the only canal left which is a really great factor in the commerce of the country, while the Erie is not operated on a commercial basis, but retained on political grounds as a check

apon the possible extortion of the railroads. This is equivalent to the assertion that whatever is the present state of things is the correct one, which as a basis of principle is the most erroneous possible. It is true that the canal system of the country, antiquated at best, has died out before the spread of the railway system. The means by which their extinction has been sered is hinted at but not fully told in the statement of the Times that "the railroads have bought up many canals for the purpose of suppressing them." They have not only done that but they have made the process more certain wherever there was water route, whose competition threatened to become a factor by making their business unprofitable until they were suppressed, when the loss of the operation was recuperated by enhanced rates. Add to that the power of the railway interest in both finance and politics and the extinction of the canal system, outside of the Erie canal, is not an impeachment of

the commercial value of canals. Against that extinction is one important fact. The mode of transportation by which the great staples of commerce can be most cheaply moved is the best one for commerce. The Eric Canal, notwithstanding that it presents no better facilities than when the railway system was in its infancy, is a living and constant demonstration that such freights can be moved by water at half the cost of railroad charges. Add to that the fact that the cost of carrying anthracite coal to Philadelphia by water was cheaper thirty-five years ago than it is now by rail and the economic fact is very clear. The Times says that the Eric Canal is retained only on political grounds, which may serve to explain the failure to make its facilities advance with the times. If during the past forty years the Erie Canal had been deepened to accommodate lake going vessels, the expenditure would not have been greater, in proportion to the traffic, than the amounts spent in the same period by its competitors, the trunk lines, on additional tracks, steel rails and

other betterments. On freights in which the element of time is important, the canals could not compete with the railways; although at present river steamers are able to meet them even Multitudinous and various are the trains in that field. But for the movement of ore which this country handles every year, the experience alike of America and Europe attest that improved water ways

The statement of the issue between the striking employes of the Pittsburg, Allegheny and Manchester line and the company shows causes of complaint that are likely to attract public sympathy. But the strikers must be careful not to place themselves in antagonism to the

A strike conducted with due respect for law and order is a reasonable proceeding which commands public respect. But when the strike goes to the length of taking forcible possession of property, of mobbing obnoxious individuals and of forcibly denying the right of passage the public highway, it goes beyond all reason. Men who resort to such methods change the conflict between themselves and the company into a conflict between themselves and the social organization. They supplant their reasonable insistence upon a fair contract of employment with an avowal of determination to assault individual rights and override public order. It is to be hoped for the sake of the strikers that no more such reports of disorder as those published yesterday will be

heard.

language. And they are inquiries which will injure those who win it, in are practical and important enough to common with the rest of society, more

"For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain you must look to Chile in these times. The scheme by which our sailors were lured into signing a document under false pretenses, carries its own all-sufficient false pretenses, carries its own all-sumctent evidence of the utter corruptness and unscrupulousness of the police regime at Valparaiso," remarks the Boston Globe. Let us see, the documents show that an arrangement was suggested by the Chilean Judge, whereby an officer of the Baltimore accompanied the sailors to act as an interpreter. If any other party had been represented at the naval court of inquiry than the one which is thirsting for war it might have been deemed pertinent to ask that officer what he was doing while the sailors were "lured into signing a document under false

THE behavior of those present at the annual reception at the Chinese Legation has again been highly discreditable to this country at large. People take advantage of the ignorance of our language and customs by the Chinese attaches and servants to thrust themselves into a place to which they had no invitation, and having gotten there they prove their unfitness by behaving like a herd of swine.

WHAT a wonderful effect the weather exercises on the tempers of people in general! It is delightful to note the geniality which is prevalent on all sides when bright skies and a keen, bracing, healthy air is

THE figures of the Bureau of Statistics for the calendar year just ended show the beginning of the large export movement which will appear in its most striking form in the crop year closing next September. he exports of breadstuffs for 1891 reached a total of \$224,319,500, an excess of \$87,478,704 over the exports for 1890. This is slightly offset by the fact that the exports of provisions were but \$120,941,929, or a decrease of \$10,433,115 from the previous year. The gain is enough to make a very favorable balance of trade, but it is far below what will be shown in the statistical comparison of the different crop years.

MR. HOLMAN'S resolutions are described by the New York Tribune as "merely a cheap bid for notoriety." Perhaps that is all they are; but the esteemed Tribune might do well to consider whether as between cheap bids and the very expensive bids for notoriety as those made by the last Congress, the latter may not be more acceptable to the people who have to pay for them.

THE generous action of the various railroads in agreeing to transport free of cost the corn given for the Russian sufferers is another vivid contrast to the ridiculous eese-paring policy shown in Congress on

FRIDAY'S Congressional "carryings-on" again make it deplorably evident that some "Representatives" are under the impression that they are at the Capitol for no other purpose than the display of their own personalities. Men may be found all over the world who will do auything to make themselves conspicuous, but electors should see to it that their Representatives are taught that the accomplishment of business is of infinitely more importance than efforts to display their knewledge of humanya literasentatives" are under the impres display their knowledge of humorous literature and be funny on their own account.

THE importance of the invention by two Harrisburg men which provides a simple underground system for electric cars is very great. Anything tending to diminish the number of overhead wires will be greeted as a great boon. The most remarkable feature of the invention is that it has been accomplished by a newspaper man and an ex-Chief of Police.

THE New York legislative situation is rapidly converting Republican organs to the doctrine of the rights of the minority. The Republicans are in the minority there.

THE recently reported interview with Sir Edwin Arnold, in which that usually gentle-"Every Russian throat beyond the Caspian will be cut," puts the author of the "Light of the World" in a light not wholly consist ent with that reflected in his works, would have thought that poetic regenerator of ancient religions was as bloodthirsty toward the Russians as the editor of a jingo organ is for the gore of the Chileans?

be discussed at the annual meeting of the National Board of Trade is a highly commendable one which speaks of the universally deplorable condition of the public high ways as a positive obstruction to progress.

THE tunnel for turbine wheelsat Niagara which is nearing completion, will mark an immense step in the cheap production and

Ar the discussion in the German Reich stag on the appropriation for the World's Fair, there were some very sensible remarks, notably those on the McKinley bill maintaining that every State must do what

AMONG Boston vegetarians peanuts are in future to enter into a keen con with baked beans as a source of nourish-

ment. THE movement now to the fore to provide for the election of United States Senstors by a popular vote is one that should re ceive the support of all who believe that Senators should be real representatives of the people. It is far more difficult to corrupt enough individuals to falsify a popular election than to achieve the same result with an equally powerful number of the State Legislature, or for that matter, of any electoral college.

REPRESENTATIVE SCOTT, of Illinois, has a good case against the Government in his bill for prohibiting the Postoffice Department from selling stamped envelopes bear-ing the printed request for the return to a given address if not delivered within a certain time. He rightly maintains that by selling such envelopes at the same rate as those without the printed request the Goverument is competing unfairly with the printers.

NAMES FREQUENTLY HEARD.

MR. FAXTON, of Denver, Col., is be trothed to Miss Mason, a relative of the American Minister to Russia. MISS AMELIA B. EDWARDS, traveler. author and Egyptologist, is about to awarded a civil list pension in England,

THE late Sir William White was master of 28 languages. This number, however, included several more dialects closely allied. GENERAL LEW WALLACE is suffering from an embarrassment of riches in the way of offers from the publishers for his nev novel.

JUDGE ABRAHAM J. LAY, the new Gov-

MARK TWAIN has delivered a lecture in

ernor of Oklahoma, was born in Pennsylvania, but was transplanted to Missouri when only 3 years old. "THE late C. A. White, the song writer, had no theoretical knowledge of music, and studiously avoided going to the opera and like performances, lest his originality should

be impaired. "IF I were a young man," said John G. Whittier recently, "I should ally myself with some high, and, at present, unpopular cause, and devote my every effort to accomplishing it success."

An item is current to the effect that Dickens was a shorthand writer. He was, as a matter of fact, and he said once that the A temporary victory may be won half a dozon modern languages and much THE CHURCH AND LABOR.

WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. "ONE thing that has done the churches a great deal of harm," so writes in s letter a man eminent in the ranks of organized labor in this city, "is too much theology and too little common sense. People don't care anything about the difference between tweedledee. Preachers and churches that have the courage and honesty to expose and denounce tyranny, oppression and robbery, whether it be perpetrated by rich or poor, great or humble, can always influence us

and command our respect."

And again my correspondent says this "It would please us poor people much bet-ter if the churches would not deal so much netimes, to console us in our troubles that we ought to bear it all patiently, and when we get to heaven what a good time we will have, and how many good things we will have, more than we can possibly use o want! Now, we think if that is the case then it would be better and more sensible not to bother so much about the next world, and try and have us better provided for in

This is quite a common complaint against the churches, on the part of people who never go to church. To judge from the criticisms of sermons that are made by met who never hear any sermons, one would im-agine that all the pulpits bristle with the ology, and that the favorite topic of most preachers is the everlasting torme

The Past and the Present.

THERE was, I believe, a time when th churches were somewhat removed from the daily life of men. It may be that men still living can remember it. There was a day then most persons were more interested in theology than in sociology, and spent more time in the study of exegesis than in the study of economics. There was also an age in which most astronomers were of the opinion that the earth was flat, and most chemists were firmly persuaded that the best results would follow those experiments which were preceded by the pronouncing of certain mystle cal incantations. It is even within the memory of people not yet much past middle ife that physicians prescribed a dose which was itself as bad as a disease. The clergy cannot claim to have been always very fa in advance of their age, any more than their

rethren in other walks of life. The truth is that the spirit of the age sur rounds us like an atmosphere. We breathe it in continually. It makes up a considera-ble part of our life. It shapes a great proportion of all our sayings and doings. We may not be conscious of it. We may be like the good man who said that the moon is, in leed, useful because it shines in the night while it is dark, but the sun is no great ben fit to us because it shines in the daytime when it is light anyhow. We may not realize that the spirit of the age is the great luminary which lights our steps. Nevertheless it is. And all men in the shine of it. Only the rare men of genius, the great heroes, are in advance of their time, and even they have only one foot ahead. The other foot keeps step with all the rest of us. My friend asks great deal when he expects the parsons ive already in the twentieth century.

Only a Few Old Fogles Left. But the parsons are most of them living very enthusiastically in the last decade of the nineteenth century. They are fully as

abreast of the times as most men. Of course, there are exceptions. There may be densely conservative parsons, preaching sermons from manuscripts yellow with age, and justly open to my correspondent's criti-cisms. There are also absurdly fanatical agnostics, who, after they have got a little more wisdom and sense, will not be quite so mniscient. And there are extravagantly adical socialists, men whose tongues ar bigger than their heads, and whose speeche are the despair of all friends of labor. It s confessed by all the best men in the Trades Unions that the greatest trouble hat they meet with is the suppression o ools. All the imbecile sermons are not reached in the pulpits of churches. d poet is represented as saying that | need not put it quite so strongly as Carlyle

ecular Society and the Labor Union have even more than their share of them.

Let us admit that some men are fools. We to be no tests and no examinations as yet devised that will keep fools out. They get n everywhere, even into the ministry. all the parsons are not fools. The labor mions make a great mistake if they think that. The truth is that the men who are today more interested than any other men not directly concerned in the fust settle ment of the problems of industry, are the ministers of the Christian church.

The Church Deeply Interested.

THE last ten years have seen a general wakening on all sides in regard to the blem of poverty and the rights of labor All men are now interested in topics which efore that seemed to interest only a few And the Christian clergy are su-premely interested. In every modern Christian parish the parish house stands beside the parish church, the headquarters of a score of busy association which are concerned with the bettering of the poor, and the uplifting of those who are lown. Work is set on a level with worship. The Christian minister of to-day is more in-terested in the questions which vex the daily life of living men than he is in any thing else. Doctrine is accounted of no value except as it bears on common life Ritual is of importance only as it ministers to righteousness. Everybody who has read Robert Woods' book, "English Social Move nents," knows what the Christian religio is doing on the other side of the water for the helping of the needy, and for the solu tion of the economic problems of our day "Andover House" in Boston, and the "East side House" in New York are only illustra tions of a universal Christian interest in th

velfare of labor.

Christian Capital Helping the Needy. EVEN the Pope writes an encyclical or the labor question. Somebody sent me s labor paper the other day, and in a not written in the margin (in disregard of the postal laws of the United States of America!) commended me to a consideration of Trinity Church, New York, and how that parish go its wealth. The paper was a single-rax organ, and, of course, the sender reprobated all gain from the possession of land. It is worth while, however, to remember that while Trinity Church is not, perhaps, in the twentieth century as yet in its views on the land question-as, indeed, a respectable number of reputable citizens of this country are not-still Trinity Church is spending it money, every dollar of it, for the uplifting of the poor. The interest of the Christian Church to-day and the money of the Chris tian Church, and with it the interest and ne money of the Christian capitalist, are on the side of the submerged classes Cardinal Manning is an excellent case in London is mourned not only by the priests and the people of his communion but by all the friends of labor. He was not only a

point to-day, that great man who lies dend great ecclesiastic, but he was profoundly in earnest in his study of industrial condit ter, down here and now. He cared more to men and women than for all the theological tweedledum and tweedledee under the sun. London for the benefit of the American And therein he was a representative of the church. Lucy Campbell assisted on the real attitude and spirit of the Christian

LONG LIVE THE RIGHT. IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. The years may come and they may go, Yet still remains the L. and O.,

A hundred years ago well-nigh Strict Puritans would heave a sigh At labor caused by lighting dry Stloks on the Sabbath to sit by. Food fit for child is not for man,

Or part of it, with tales of woe

And common sense has put its ban On those who think they always car May Law and Order role the day When following the rightful way: But when the name's usurped we pray The false may perish in the fray. THE BLUE LAW CRUSADE.

Il Lacks General Public Approval. eKeesport Times.] The orusade of the so-called Law and Orde dety against the Sunday newspapers has

not developed the strength the projectors evidently hoped for and it lacks general pub lic approval. The trouble with the Law and Order Society is that it cannot get away from the taint of "boodleism." The genera public largely regards the organization as one for revenue only and that revenue is prin cipally derived from harrassing small dealers in candles and tobacco who are inveigled into Sunday selling by "detectives" under pay by the association who go about making purchases on Sunday so that they may ap pear as witnesses against the accused. Do not these "detectives" break the law just as much as the Sunday seller? Are they not engaged in worldly employment, and is their employment a necessity under the law? The general public does not seem to think so. And regarding the suppression of the Sun day newspaper the society is certainly starting at the wrong end. Instead of prosecul to get after the proprietors. There is where the responsibility rests and there they must finally reach unless they abandon the crusade. Prosecute the owners and publishers of the Sunday papers and then the cases will be properly taken to the highest court for final adjustment. The question of Sur day papers cannot be settled in an Alder-

A Wrong and Impracticable Policy

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. The attempt in Pittsburg to enforce Sunday law that is more than a hundred years old is bound to encounter difficulties The Law and Order Association's intentions are doubtless good, but its reforms should and under more modern authority. The city has grown some since this ancient law was adopted, and other conditions have greatly changed. The arrest of dealers for selling Sunday papers is a sample of a policy that is wholly wrong and impracticable.

Goody-Goody Reformers.

The Law and Order Society of Pittsbur as inaugurated a crusade against Sunday newspapers. On Wednesday evening a news dealer and a newsboy were arrested for sel ing papers on Sunday, and wholesale arrests are expected to follow. This procedure is strongly suggestive of "straining at a gnat an swallowing a camel." If that of Pittsbut) is such a moral and virtuous community that these goody-goody reformers can find nothing of more heinous terpitude noky City would seem to have no need for Society. But, seriously speaking, does it not strike the non-fanatical judgment that it is about time for a rational revision of the ntiquated "blue laws" under which such Onixotic undertakings as the suppression of funday newspapers are attempted?

The Contract Is a Big One. Cleveland Plain Dealer.]

The Law and Order League of Pittsbury has the largest contract it ever assumed in attempting to stop the sale of Sunday newspapers. The Sunday newspaper has come to stay in spite of the efforts of a few cranks.

They Have No Mortgage on This Country Sharpsburg Herald.] The Law and Order fanaties and cranks say that the Sunday paper must go, but then neither of these cranks have a deed of mort-

gage on this country. Ancient Laws Have Been Resurrected.

Scranton Republican.] Pittsburg appears to be experiencing spasm of morality. People are being ar-rested for seiling newspapers on Sunday. ancient Blue Laws have been resu rected in the ex-Smoky City by a Law and

Order Society.

Affidavits From Preachers Saving Hard Things About the Army. New York, Jan. 17 .- [Special.] -- Last spring

SALVATIONISTS NOT RELIGIOUS.

did. Some men are fools. And there seem | Army established barracks on Hawthorn avenue, Yonkers, in a building erected especially for their accommodation by George D. Mackay, a stock broker. Thomas H. Silkman, who lives near the barracks subsequently obtained a temporary injunction restraining the army from playing on noisy musical instruments, from parading in the streets in the vicinity of the building and from singing in a way to disturb the neighbors. This injunction was continued yesterday by Judge Cullen, in Brooklyn. Affidavits were presented, showing that young children were kept awake until a late hour by the loud noises. Rev. F. W. Fochlinger, the pastor of the German Lutheran Church in Yonkers, deposed that, while he favored freedom of worship for every taith, he was forced to the conclusion, from personal observation of their peculiar methods, that the Salvation Army was not a religious organization. He added: "The hymns sung and tunes played are blasphemous rather than religious, and the words could not be construed by any religious person as praise to Almichty God." "Marching Through Georgia," "Red. White and Blue," "Irish Mary" and "No Flies on Him!" were cited as samples of the hymns sung. in the streets in the vicinity of the building

TALK OF THE TIMES.

A Pittsburg man has completed an av rangement whereby hose can be raised over a street car track in the vicinity of a fire thus permitting the cars to run as usual .-Chicago Tribune. This idea was evolved while the car lines were stopped by a recent fire. It is as yet only an idea, though.

Parsimony may be as hurtful to the country as extravagance.—St. Louis Globe-Demo-er-t. This maxim has been forwarded to Washington for reference. It is hoped that it will be memorized and acted upon.

Senator Hill has become a mountain. Omaha World-Heraid. Some people are only too ready to make mountains out of mole

Some surprise is expressed that the World's Fair Directors should have chosen to complete the woman's building first of all .- Chi-

of late years has been the skate.—New York World. In Pittsburg there has been just enough ice to make the skate a useful lux-If Chicago is cold these days it is not for want of plenty of thick and fluffy quits and blankets of smoke over it.—Chicago News. There is a bond of sympathy between Pitts-

The type of useless luxuries in New York

burg and Chicago which even extends to the clouds of smoke, We have a medley of laws governing man riage and divorce which permits and legalizes simost anything including bigamy.

Philadelphia Call. There is no time like the present to remedy an evil. THE GALA SEASON AT YALE.

Opening of Promenade Week, With a Serie of Germans. NEW HAVEN, CONN., Jan. 17 .- (Special.)-

Promenade week, the gala season of the college, is here, and with it the annual host of fair visitors. The galleries of Battell Ghapel were this morning crowded with strange faces, eager to see how Yale men behave at church. The festivities of the week will be formally began to-morrow afternoon, when President and Mrs. Dwight will give a re-President and Mrs. Dwight will give a reception. In the evening the Junior german will be held at Alumni Hall. About 60 couples will take part in the german, which will be led by A. Chisholm, 33.

On Tuesday occurs the annual concert of the Yale Glee and Banjo Clubs, at the Hyperion, followed by the Senior and Sophonour germans. The Senior german will be held at Alumni Hall, and will be led by W. C. Ivt. son, 32, and T. L. McClung, 92. The patronesses will be Mrs. W. D. Rockefeller, Mrs. D. B. Ivison and Mrs. Daniel Lord, of New York City, Mrs. William Wreightman, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. William Farnham, of New Haven. On Monday and Tuesday occur the society-receptions, and on Wednesday veening will come the grand finale, the promenade at the Second Hegiment armory. That Smoke Consumers Will Cause the Factories to Shut Down.

THE SAME OLD STORY

New York Evening Sun.]
Pittsburg can be made a smokeless city, ery one knows that, Mr. Carnegie says so and Mr. William Metcalfe admits it. But Mr. Metcalfe writes to the papers to say that when he and other iron masters are compelled to burn their smoke "we (they) shall be compelled to close our (their) mills and go to mising potatoes to avoid startation."

Ah, how familiar do the dear old words ring in memory's ear as the early and exploded literature on the subject is recalled? It is a grand story, that of the reform of the fac-tories, full of tender and touching episodes. A long possession of mill owners, their hands on their hearts, kissing the book and swearing that if they might not work children II bours a day they must go into bankruptcy; otesting with tears in their fine eyes that the workmen were allowed to combine they must lock their doors, while

their own blacklists were indispensable to

discipline: that if compelled to burn their smoke they must draw their fires and be-

seech their creditors to take the works off their hands. Tet successive Legislatures laughed gently and enacted law after law, and the wretched factory man got richer and richer as he was progressively prohibited from making the from the tone of Mr. Metcalfe's letter to his an old song sung out and put to silence a quarter of a century ago? But the strain pleasantly awakens memory's chords with urance that the world is still the same dear and good old world with nothing new n it, and nothing old-even the warbling of dickey-birds and Metcaltes, as fresh and innocent to-day as when first their notes were strained respectively to hymn the praise of sunlight and of smoke.

A THOUSAND DOLLAR NUGGET.

Strange Story Attached to a Find in a Call fornia County.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Jan. 17 .- A Geor town, El Dorado county, special says: It has just leaked out that on Wednesday E. Get-chel, a Georgetown miner, found a nugget valued at \$1,000 in Devine Gulch, one m east of Georgetown. Devine Gulch, which empties into Oregon Canyon, was so named from one Devine, an English sailor, who, in 1851, found in this gulch the largest nugget which, up to that time, had been found in California its value being \$800. The resul of this find is illustrative of the state of so clety at that time. Devine gave the nugger to his wife, and told her that, should he return home drunk, not to give him the gold, as he would spend it. He did return home drunk and as she refused to give him the gold, he shot and killed her with a shotgun. Devine was immediately hanged by the

Devine was immediately hanged by the miners.

It is said that a most remarkable circumstance connected with the lynching was that the tree upon which he was hanged very soon died. In 1852 another nugget valued at \$500 was found. Besides these, several smaller nuggets have been found at various times. When Getchel found the nagget he was sluicing off the ground which had been condemned as worked out, for the purpose of filling a reservoir at the mouth of the gulch. He noticed a few colors, and followed up the lead to where he found what he supposed to be a piece of quartz, but was aston whed upon finding it to be gold. It weighed 56% ounces.

THE QUEEN'S PIPE ABOLISHED.

nuggled Tobacco Is Distributed to Government's Wards.

NEWCASTLE, Eng., Jan. 17 .- Formerly all tobacco seized by the Custom House officers as well as tobacco detained or deposited in the Queen's warehouse at the several Custom Houses for security of duty for which no application was made by the ownwere destroyed in furnaces, under strict supervision without having been offered for sale, and a certificate of destruction had to be given by the principal officer of each port that the goeds were so destroyed. This method of disposing of smuggled tobacco, known as the "Queen's Pipe." has been abol-

A few days ago the Commissioner of Customs in London, acting on instructions from the Treasury, directed the principal officer throughout the United Kingdom to forward all smuggled tobacco which was fit for smoking to the Queen's warehouse-keener in London, and the portion unfit for smoking was to be burned locally, as had been the case in the past with all smuggled tobacco. Cigars and spirits smuggled were originally an exception to the above regulation, and these goods still continue to be sold by auction at the several Custom Houses from time to time, and are not being returned to London. The purpose of sending the smuggled tobacco to London is to distribute it among the inmates of public establishments supported, or partially supported, at the expense of the Crown.

GUARDED HIS MASTER'S BODY. A Hound Watches Beside a Hunter Acci dentally Killed.

MUNCIE, IND., Jan. 17 .- Yesterday morning Amos Rich, of Yorktown, aged 29, took a hound and left home to hunt rabbits. About 4 o'clock John Myers and William McDonald, two hunters, had their attention at tracted by the howling of a doz. On investi gation they found the noise was made by large hound sitting beside a dead man. The dog didn't notice the two men until they attempted to approach; then he plainly displayed his objections, and they retreated to call help. Soon a half-hundred men were at the scene. They finally induced the dog to permit them to approach. The man proved to be Rich. Evidently in climbing proved to be Rich. Evidently in climbing a fence nearby the young man's gun was discharged. He had dragged himself through the snow to a stumn 30 feet distant, and taking off his overcoat, placed it under his head, and hid down to die. After the body was taken home the faithful dog kept up his pitiful howling until driven a yay.

A BIG TIN PLATE FACTORY.

Only the American Mined Metal Will Be Used by the Company.

Elwood, Ind., Jan. 17.—Superintendent Isaac L. Morris, of the American Tin Plate Works of this city, left for Youngstown, O., yesterday to procure the necessary ma-chinery for the manufacture of tin plate. For the past six months a large force of men have been engaged in erecting buildings for the tin plate company here and have now four structures ready to receive the ma-

chinery.

This will be the largest tin plate plant in the United States. Since beginning the works the stockholders decided to double the capacity and also to add a rolling mill in connection with it. Mr. Morris is authority for saying that American tin excusively will be used and that 35 per cent of the labor employed will be Americans.

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE. Mrs. Rose McLanc.

Mrs. Rose McLane, widow of the gallant Mrs. Rose McLane, widow of the galinit Colonel John W. McLane, is dead at her home in Westfield, N. Y. 'the deceased was a remarkable woman. She was a near connection of the family of James G. Blaine. Colones McLane ted while leading the Eighty-Third Pennsylvania Volunteers at Gaines' Mill. in 1822, and his remains lie in Eric Cemeters, where those of his widow will be laid Turaday. Mrs. McLane's great sorr, w was the murder off her son, Josenh McLane, a cattle grower, by the Utes 15 years ago:

Obituary Notes. ARCHBISHOP JOHN MARANGO, of Athens, is MICHAEL FINNERTY, the object man in Indiana, died in Bluffton Saturday, aged 104.

MADAME OUTREY, whose husband was formerly the French Minister to Washington, is dead in Paris. She was a daughter of William Russell, of New York. REV. JOHN KORL, for 40 years an Evangelical clergyman officiating in Pennsylvania and Mary-land died in Easton Saturday from grip. He was 71 years old, and his last charge was in Philadei-

MRS. HELEN NICHOLSON, wife of Maxime Outrey, for many years French Minister at Washing-ton, and daughter of the late William H. Russell, of New York, died suddenly of paralysis at Cannes THOMAS W. HUMES. D. D., for many years

resident of the University of Tennessee, and an piscopalian minister of renown, died at his resi-ence in Knowville Saturday moraling at the age of . He was from his youth an ardent abolitionist. ALEXANDER JACKSON DAVIS, a well-known architect, founder of the American Institute of Architects, and Secretary of the American Academy of Fine Arts, now the Academy of Design, dled Thursday at his residence; near Liewellyn Park, West Orange, after a short limess.

OUR MAIL POUCH.

Have We Free Coinage Now?

To the Editor of The Dispatch: The great struggle between the classes whose interests are opposed to any increase in our currency, and the great mass of people whose interests are the very opposite, has been upon us since 1965. The people have had the argument, but the other party has had the influence or the votes. This question has been placed in national and State platforms of both parties—some favorable, some the reverse. Newspapers of both parties have argued it pro and con, and politicians have been all torn up on it. Now the question assumes another phase, and it is asked, "Have we not already the law for free coinage?" It seems from an in-spection of the law that we have, and here

Act of 1837: "That gold and silver bullion Act of 1851: "That gold and sliver bullion brought to the Mint for coinage shall be re-ceived and coined by the proper officers for the benefit of the depositor." That is as plain as language can state it. Notice the terms: "Shall be received and coined." The language is compulsory on "the proper officers."

officers."

The only question further to be considered is this: Has the law of 1837 been repealed? I think it has not. The law of 1873, which is generally considered to have been passed as "a trick," and which establishes the trade dollar, reads as follows: "That any owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at the Mint to be formed into bars, or into dollars of the weight of 420 grains, troy." This has been repealed.

Mint to be formed into bars, or into dollars of the weight of 420 grains, troy." This has been repealed.

Then the act of 1878 providing for a "purchase from time to time of silver buildon at the market price thereof, not less than \$2,000,000 worth per month, nor more than \$4,000,000 worth per month, and cause the same to be coined monthly, as fast as so purchased, into such dollars."

This act has been modified by act of 1890 as follows: "That so much of the act of Fabruary 28, 1878, * * * as requires the monthly purchase and coinage of the same into silver dollars of not less than \$2,000,000 nor more than \$4,000,000 worth of silver buildon, is hereby repealed."

This brings the silver question to the front. Is the law of 1837 repealed? Without arraing the question at length it is sufficient to say that so eminent a lawyer as Senator Morgan is of opinion that the act of 1837 is now in force. Steps are to be taken to get a definite opinion from the Senate Judiciary Committee on the question. And in the meantime the people should watch their Congressmen well for fear of amendatory legislation to keep silver down.

J. H. Stevenson.

Allegehent, Pa., January 15.

ALLEGHENY, PA., January 15.

Subjects for Scientists. To the Editor of The Dispatch:

I have a subject on hand upon which I desire scientific information. For some time I gave thought to the possible consequences that may result in course of time, or may already have, though imperceptibly, resuited from the tapping of the earth's crust for petroleum and natural gas. For in-stance, we know that gas, if used for inflatng a balloon, will cause it to rise. The gas sit escapes through the hole, is we matter, whether it serves man or not. Now the billions of feet thus emptied from the interior of the earth may in some manner act, or have acted, on the same principle as gas does in the balloon. In other words, it might have been the means of keeping the earth in equilibrium. In reality the earth represents a balloon floating in space. We may also ascribe another use to that subtle and elastic substance. May it not have served as an elastic cushion to counteract the pressure of the atmosphery and keep the pressure of the atmosphere and keep the crust from sinking?

the crust from sinking?

I am perfectly aware of the apparent insignificance of the comparative small amount of matter taken and destroyed by mankind from the earth, but the destruction of these substances has commenced only recently. What if the population keeps increasing as it does, and keeps inventing as it does, and thus plays upon the resources of earth at the same ratio as it commenced? Climatic disturbances may commenced? Climatic disturbances may esult or have resulted from the wholesale result or have resulted from the wholesale destruction of more elements than the gas alone. Petroleum is undoubtedly forced to the surface of the earth by interior pressure, though it may have collected from high levels and remained in air tight pools or pockets until tapped. But these are speculations. Petroleum, unlike gas, may not have the same influence, but it may have a purpose, not known or understood, for being in the carth. At all events let us imagine the millions of tons and barrels taken out of the earth and what may vet be taken! agine the millions of tons and barrels taken out of the earth and what may yet be taken! Again I ask how many billions of tons of coal have been taken from the earth since it was first used for fuelt (1234) Now this immeasurable weight is certainly worth covidering when deducted from the original weight of the earth. Immense as this is, it is but small to what it will be in 660 years more. The whole weight has been reduced. The whole weight has been reduced more. The whole weight has been reduced to ashes. I do not believe in the theory that natural gas and oil are constantly manufactured down below, no more than coal is.

Again, think of the enormous bulk in weight of forests destroyed, not mentioning their usefulness in relation to climate, etc. The elements mentioned herein are but a few which are calculated to disturb or lessen the weight or otherwise interfere with the order of things in nature. We cannot con-

order of things in nature. We cannot conceive the more important factors which constantly influence the supposed immutable
order of things. What of the evaporation
of the mighty waters? Here we reduce
mountains of metal and distribute it or spin
it in threads over the surface of the globe.
We have just begun to add artificial electricity to that of nature's. It may be better
for us and the coming generations if we for us and the coming generations if we never find out nature's way of producing it. These are the principal points of the sub-ject I desire science to explain or discuss. UPPER Sr. CLAIR, January 15. C. GRAFF.

It Makes His Blood Boil.

To the Editor of The Dispatch: In your comments on the Chilean you have repeatedly compared it to the New Orleans exhibition of lynch law. Wherein oes the similarity exist? In the latter instance the people took vengeance on a number of murderers, who, through a miscar-riage of justice, had escaped justice, had es-caped punishment. The men were killed, not as Italians, but because of their crimes. The Chilean mob attacked the sailors of one of our cruisers, killed several and shamefully abused the rest, simply because they represented in their persons and ship the people of the United States and the United States Government.

The writer has, in a former letter to you, advocated some delay in enforcing our just

advocated some delay in enforcing our just demands for reparation from the Southern Republic because of our course toward the Greater Powers. That delay is now sufficient. Greater Powers. That delay is now sufficient. Chile must either do what is required or right. If not, then let President Harrison withdraw his demands, and himself, with the nation of which he is the head, stand a spectacle of contempt before all the world. Arbitration is good in its place, but with Chile there is nothing to arbitrate. The question is simply whether our national dimity and honor be upheld, and the lives and property of our citizens in foreign lands protected. If not, then dispose of our navy to the highest bidder, disband our skeleton army and proclaim to all that the America of to-day is not the America of the past, and that our patriotism, our pride as a people of to-day is not the America of the past, and that our patriotism, our pride as a people are forever gone; that when it is dollars and a whole skinagainst resenting an outrageous insult, to say nothing of a directly hostile attack, Uncle Samuel is, as they say, not in it. Had it been a vessel of any of the great maritime powers, the crew of which had thus been hounded to death in the streets of an American city—well, we know what would have happened and that speeddy.

JACOS HERRINGTON.

SHARON, January 15. DUTIES DISTINCT AND SEPARATE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17 .- The Commit

tee on Federal Legislation of the World's

One of the World's Fair Commissions Se ting Itself Aright.

Columbian Commission, in order to correct the misapprenension that generally prethe misapprehension that generally prevails in the public mind as to the distinct and separate duties of the World's Columbian Commission and the World's Columbian Exposition, has issued a lengthy address in explaination of the true relations of the two bodies, and particularly to define the position of each in retrance to the proposed said \$2,000,000 lean or appropriation for the hene fit of the World's Fair.

The chier points of the audress are as follows: "The Committee on Federal Legislation of the World's Columbian Commission is charged with the lab oduction and prosecution before Congress of such measures as the enactment of which will emable the National Commission to carry out the responcutton before Congress of such measures as the enactment of which will enable the National Commission to carry out the responsibilities of the Government imposed by the act of Congress providing for a celebration of the Jour hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbias. There has been no legislation in Congress since this committee was appointed, and therefore this is our first appearance at the national capital. We hope we will find it consistent with our duties as representatives of the National Commission to co-operate with the directory of the World's Colambian Exposition in securing all needed legislation, as there are some matters which we will present ourselves directly affecting our commission, and there are others which may possibly be presented by our commission uniting with a similar one from the directory of said comporation." CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-Grass seldom grows in Africa or Asia, but flowers and shrubs flourish luxuriantly. -A young man recently captured 165 eels

in the Hackensack river in about eight hours, so he claimed. -Prussic acid can be concentrated from peach pits to such a point that a single smell

of it will kill a person more quickly than a rifle bullet through the heart. -The grand total of charitable bequests in England during the past year, excluding Baron Hirsch's \$10,000,000 for Hebrew emigration, was \$15,000,000, as against \$11,500,000 in

-There is a giant chestnut tree growing at Center Bridge, Bucks county, near the Delaware river. The trunk measures 19 feet in circumference and the tree still yields an annual crop of chestnuts.

-During the last decade 2,489 affairs of honor were settled by recourse to the sabre, 90 by appeal to the broadsword and 179 by the use of pistols. Newspaper attacks, the statistician declares, were responsible for the majority of duets.

-The annual report of the Comedie Francaise shows a profit of \$70,000. This will give 83,200 to each societairs. In the course of the year 1891 eleven new pieces, including were produced, and rdou's "Thermidor," welve plays of its old repertoire revived.

-Insanity has increased so in France that the asylums can no longer hold the lunatics. The Assistance Publique has, therefore, decided to place some of the crazy pamers who are harmless with peasant families, just as it puts out pauper infants and chil-

-Dr. Leo Pribvl states that the Germans

and Swedes are utilizing their peat bogs in

the manufacture of naptha, tar, solar oil,

parraffin, acetic acid and gas, and the peat yields an elastic fiber, which, freed from dust, is employed for weaving into car--The ant is said to have the largest brain according to its size of any creature in the world, and it stands to reason that so much

brain must give rise to numerous complaints of the head, and some things lately seen through the microscope recently stre -Frank Smiley, the Indiana man who ecently attracted much attention by the ss of his hair, beard, eye-lashes and eyebrows, as the result of a severe attack of the

grin, is undergoing the second stage of his affliction by his nair growing out again in a fine, white fuzz. -Sake drinking, according to a writer in the "American Antiquarian," is one of the great curses of Japan. In 1879 the amount of rice converted into sake amounted to 15,000,000 bushels. Pledges to abstain from the habit are frequent among the picture offerings in Japanese temples.

-At one time Japan considered the question of establishing a national creed, and a Minister was sent to Europe to investigate; but, says the Bishop of Exeter, who has been following the subject, the agent returned to report that Christianity exerted no more beneficial influence upon vice than Buddhism.

-A "razzle dazzle" was one of the nuiances specified in the complaint against a place of amusement in the old Cross Bones Burial Yard, near London. The "razzle dazzle" was a contrivance intended to make people experience the motion of the waves of the sea, and the screams of the razzle dazzlers were heard for blocks. -The turquoise, although not credited

with either remedial or protective proper-

ties, so far as disease was concerned, was navertheless regarded as a kind of sympa-thetic indicator, the intensity of its color being supposed to fluctuate with the bealth of the wearer. The latter, moreover, by vir-tue of the stone he carried, could, it was said, fall from a height with impunity. -If a tea stalk floats in the cup it is called "beau," and when this is seen unmarried

a "beau," and when this is seen unmarried women should stir their ten very quickly round and round and then hold the spoon upright in the center of the cup. If the "beau" is attracted to the spoon and clings to it, he will be sure to call very shortly, if not that very evening; but if the stalk goes to the side of the cup he will not come. -A striking illustration of the spread of civilization occurs among the Maoris of Pov-erty Bay. A quarrel arose between two chiefs, Pini and Tuta, which being re-strained with difficulty from taking the old form of bloodshed, has been taken to court, by regular summons. A printing press has also been set up in the King country to re-port the sitting of the first Maori Parlia-ment.

-On the North Atlantic coast we have certain species of whelks which might be made to serve admirably for eating, affording a cheap and nutritious diet. Even in they sometimes supply a means of subsist-ence to castaway whalers and other voyagers who would otherwise perish of starva-

-The largest library in the world is that at Paris, which contains upwards of 2,000,000 printed books and 160,000 manuscripts. Beburg and the British Museum there is not much difference. In the British Museum there are about 1,500,000 volumes. The Royal Library, of Munich, has now sometween the Imperial Library at St. Petersthing over 900,000, but this includes

pamphlets. -There is only one refinery in the world that makes absolutely pure sugar. The manufactory is in Germany, and it supplies chemists and druggists with sugar for solu-tions which must be unclouded. The chemically pure article would not find much sale for table use as it is a dirty, grayish white in appearance. When dissolved it gives a clear solution, there being no artifi-cial coloring matter in suspension.

-The new German artillery, which will shortly be introduced, is said to be the most terrible war instrument every produced. Experiments made at the Interbook ranges deeply impressed the experts, the Kaiser being present The first shot, fired at a being present. The first shot, fired at a target placed 50 paces from a wood, missed the target, but ploughed its way through the wood for 1,500 feet. The splinters of a shell hurst by the new powder over a circle of 900 feet. A shell fired at an enormous target, constructed by the Emperor's orders, covered it with tens of thousands of holes. A battery of the new artillery would, it is assured, annihilate an entire division, once

sured, annihuate at the range was found,

MINOR KEY NOTES. "They really fear she will go insane. You see, she found a diary he kept before he met and married her-"

"Revelation nothing! It was in cipher and she couldn't read a word of it."-Indianapulis Journal. If "music hath charms to soothe the savage breast' Is found to be a rule that seldom varies. Why can we not do good, and get a rest, By sending organ-grinders off as missionar

"Oh, I see. And the awful revelations

"Well, did the governor fire you when he heard of that escapade?"
"No, he didn't fire-he only hauled me over the coals."—St. Joseph Daily News. Bobby-Pa, what does it mean when rays a man's estate was divided according to law?"

Pa-It means. Bobby, that the heirs of the dead

man get what is left afetr the lawyers get through No frost, no snow, No bilizards blow, Mild temperature the mercury denotes, The clothing men Are balked again

And marking down the price of overcoats.

-New Nork Press. "If you'd had to study when you were s toy as hard as I've got to study, "grumbled young Quillback over his arithmetic, "you might have made your mark in the world long ago." "I don't think I'm too old to make a few marks yet, my son," remarked the eider Qui ing behind the bookease for the family rawhide .-

"Mabel," said her mother, "unless you have pressing business this evening "I haven't mains, 'Interrupted Mabel, 'This is George's evening: Harry doesn't come till to-morrow night." J. Y. Hereld.

With sou, fleecy linings her slippers were When she rested no cold could she feel.

They were datuty and new, yet she frequently said

They were very much down at the heel. Mrs. Gadd-That new family next door o you must be party well off; they've got a planer. Mrs. Gabb—Huh! They don't own it. It's

"How d'ye know?"
"By the way they bang on it. Why I've se
wo of them playing on it at once.—Temas Styling