ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY 8, 1846

Vol. 46, No. 346. - Entered at Pittsburg Postoffice ovember, 1887, as second-class matter. Business Office-Corner Smithfield and Diamond Streets.

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

FASTERN ADVERTISING OFFICE, ROOM 78. TRIBUNE BUILDING, NEW YORK, where complete files of THE DISPATCH can always be found, Foreign advertisers appreciate the convenience, theme advertisers and friends of THE DISPATCH, while in New York, are also made welcome.

THE DISPATCH is regularly on sale at Brentano's Union Square. New Fork, and If Are del'Oper. Forts, France, where anyons who has been disappointed at a hotel news stand can obtain it.

TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

POSTAGE PREF IN THE UNITED STATES.

Heents per week, or, including Sunday Edition, at 2 cents per week.

PITTSBURG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 18.

TWELVE PAGES

WOULD THE EARTH SATISFY THEM? Senator Teller has no idea of letting his share of the swag go because there is opposition to it. Having fathered a proposition to establish a School of Mines in Colorado, some of the Senators questioned the advisability of the idea, whereupon the Colorado statesman declared that was the place for a mining education, and moved to double the grant. His assurance carried the day, and the Senate passed a bill to give to the school one-half the proceeds from the sale of mineral lands in Colorado instead of one-fourth, as at first proposed.

Besides the boldness of meeting oppo sition to a grab by doubling the amount, the measure affords a stunning illustration of the modesty of the mining interests which that Senator represents. There is no more reason why the Government should support a school of mines than a school of iron and steel manufacture, or a school of cabinet making, or a school of journalism. But there is the fact that the Government is already doing more for that interest than any other in the country by the mandatory purchase of its entire product, which lies idle and useless in the Treasury. Having got that much it is easy and simple for a community which thinks it a duty of the Government to support them to add that the Government shall keep up a school of mines for them by the modest appropriation of onehalf of all the Government receives from the sale of mineral lands in that State.

Possibly it might be an economy if the United States should convey to Senator Teller for the benefit of his constituency a deed in fee simple of the undivided interest it possesses in the whole earth.

AN INEVITABLE RESULT.

Some apprehension is now naively affected by supporters of the Law and Order movement lest it may open the way to a too radical revision of the law of 1794, and Sunday. If it was for a moment supposed that to attempt to carry out literally the straft-jacket provisions of that statute could result otherwise than in a popular revulsion and insistence upon its amendment, the mind which entertained such a fore the world in a striking and attractive notion must have been singularly unacquainted with precedents.

That in case the present prosecutions in this county are sustained by the Courts, a practically universal demand will go up for repeal of the Blue Law, could never for a moment have been doubted. In fact, no matter how the Courts decide on these cases now, the recent exhibition of the sort of spirit underneath the Law and Order movement, will be sure to compel a revision of the law. How far the demands may go will depend upon the extent of the reaction, but there is no room to fear that public sentiment in Pennsylvania will ask or endorse anything predjudicial to the public interest.

In the meantime the attempt to construe the old statute so as to shut out the various forms of employment which have become necessary in respect to newspapers, to street cars, to telegraph and other public services, will most likely fall of its own weight in the Courts But whether it shall or not, it is a foregone conclusion that the act of 1794, perverted to its present purposes, will find the current year the last of its operation. And to no agency more than to the Law and Order Society, Limited, will its speedy demise be due.

COMBINATION BLACKWAIL

There is quiet satisfaction for the impartial observer in the report that the payment of subsidy by the transcontinental railroads to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company is becoming a burdensome topic in the meetings of that association. At the meeting three months ago that question was the subject of prayerful consideration, and at the meeting last week it was further agitated with no result. The transcontinental roads would like to get rid of the burden, but for reasons which suggest themselves on a further knowledge of the question they

are exceedingly afraid of it.

The Pacific Mail subsidy, as paid by these railroads, is an example of the worst phase of the pooling policy. Instead of being paid to encourage a transportation company to do business, it is paid to hire it not to. It is, in the first American hemisphere upon which no exinstance, a bribe to a steamship company not to perform the services for which they are organized, so far as transportation between Atlantic and Pacific ports is concerned, in order that the railroads can impose their high charges on the traffic. But having started on that basis of using corporate funds to lessen the public service, it has grown beyond that. The Pacific Mail found out that it is a very nice thing to earn a steady revenue without incurring any expense, and the satisfactory results of that policy occur with especial force to some large stockholders in the steamship company who are also powerful in the Transcontinental Association. The payment has, therefore, assumed the welldefined character of blackmail, which has to be kept up, not so much for fear of what the steamship company might do as for fear of the slashing some of its big stockholders might inflict in their control of some of the transcontinental roads.

This gives a good illustration of the value of the principle that the safe, honest and legitimate rule of conduct is for each railway to attend strictly to its own business of transportation, and to carry freight can afford without diverting the funds of

TO REVENGE BALMACEDA The New York Press, which has been one of the most loud-mouthed of the howlers for war with Chile, now reveals its animus by declaring itself as an indorser of the late Balmaceda. It did this in one issue by referring to the victory of the Congressional party as overthrowing "the legitimate Government of Chile," and followed this up the next day by an editorial indorsement of a book recently published by an English adherent of Balmaceda, who asserts that the dictator represented the Liberal party and that the Congressional party was the aristocratic one.

The assertions with regard to the par-

ties represented by the opposing leaders

before the outbreak of hostilities can be taken for what it is worth-which is just nothing at all. For the actual position of Balmaceda in the conflict between himself and Congress has been stated by a more indisputable authority than his English apologist or the American organ of his associates. That authority is Balmaceda himself. In his manifesto, addressed to the world while he was still supposed to be in power, he plainly stated that because the opposition party in Congress had refused to do what he wanted he "assumed all the powers of Govern-

ment." In other words he declared himself to have abolished the legislative power, and established in its place that of military dictatorskip, because his opponents controlled a majority of Congress. One can imagine a South American dictator supposing that this will pass as an excuse for overthrowing representative institutions; but that a newspaper in the United States should say so is a remarkable example of the ignorance of republican principles that can exist in a republican country.

It has been natural to suppose hereto fore that the zeal of the Press in suppressing important facts, and misrepresenting others, in support of its clamor for war with Chile, was inspired by naval contractors; but it now appears that thirst for Chilean gore is due to a desire to revenge on the present Chilean Government for the overthrow of Balmaceda. But it is possible that the United States may decline to be drawn into a useless war simply on account of the New York Press' devoted friendship to the cause of military usurpation and its hatred for representative institutions.

A CHANCE TO SHOW OURSELVES. Mayor Gourley's suggestion that steps should be taken at once to secure an adequate representation of Pittsburg's industries at the World's Fair, should bear fruit, The Fair will offer an opportunity of attracting the attention, not only of the entire country, but of the whole world, to the industries and industrial possibilities of this city and its section. When remote nations from South America and Asia are preparing to utilize that occasion it would be unpardenable slothfulness for Pittsburg to ignore it.

Yet one of the great errors of this com munity in the past has been the neglect of just such opportunities. Pittsburg enterprise has as a rule been too well content to have business seek it instead of taking the means to spread the knowledge of its products and capabilities to all parts of the world. The time is coming when this city will have to reach out after traffic; and one of the surest ways of making that effort successful is to provide for an exto a loose and disorderly observance of hibit at Guicago that will attract and inter-

est all observers. It is to be hoped that Mayor Gourley's ment to make an exhibit at Chicago that will put our industries and capabilities be-

THE NEWEST REFORMER. The latest deliverance from Senator Onay is to the effect that he is not quite ready to press his resolution looking to hauling the administration over the coals for its violation of civil service reform principles at Philadelphia. We presume the Senator is husbanding his ammunition for an impressive attack in the character of a civil service reformer.

We have had occasion lately to welcome Senator Chandler to the reform ranks and we would not be guilty of the unjust discrimination of failing to commend Senator Quay's novel assumption of that role. Heretofore, as THE DISPATCH pointed out the other day, our Senator has not been known as a supporter of civil service reform, but the difference whose ox is gored sometimes works wonderful changes of heart. The discovery how it feels to have one's next friends kicked out of office for the purpose of setting up a rival political machine is enough to open Senator Quay's eyes to the injustice of the spoils system as viewed from the outside It is natural and commendable for Senator Quay to conclude that it is his part to undertake the vindication of a long suffering principle.

We hope Senator Quay will not wait too long before taking up the cudgels for the maintenance of the civil service reform, and that when he does undertake the task he will press the conflict to victory. With Quay leading the reform fight it is bound to win, if the Senator has to organize new machine to carry it through.

THE REAL AND THE SHAM.

The New York World declares that the reciprocity proposition submitted by Mr. Breckenridge as an amendment to the present provision is the same in principle as the original Blaine proposition, and shows the difference between real and sham reciprocity. It summarizes the proposition to be "to authorize the President to declare the ports of the United States, free and open to all the products of any nation of the port duties are imposed,' whenever and so long as such nation shall admit free; long list of specified American products.' "This," adds the World, "is reciprocal free trade."

Is it? It seems to us that it would be a good deal more like reciprocal free trade if the nation thus imagined should admit all the products of the United States instead of a specified list of them. Why should we admit all the products, say, of Mexico or Brazil, if Brazil or Mexico mit only a part of our products? In the same connection it is necessary to repeat the correction of an error to which the World is prone when it states that "sugar was placed on the free list before the reciprocity clause was added and irrespective of it." Sugar was placed on the free list by the act of which the reciprocity clause was a part and as a condition of

reciprocity. By its approval of what it calls real reci procity, the World practically admits the shallowness of its recent contention. It has been declaring that the securing of reduced duties on our exports to South America was s'm dy matexing foreign-

and passengers for the charges which it ers," and that the people of the United States got no benefit of it. But when it the corporation to pay other transporta-tion companies for doing nothing. approves of making the admission of all the products of other American nations dependent on their admission of our products it practically confesses the emptiness of that argument and endorses the

principle of reciprocity as far as it goes. As for Breckenridge's proposition, the main objection to it besides the one-sidedness we have pointed out is that it would not produce as much actual reciprocity as the present arrangements. Besides the possible item of South American wool, it would add little of importance to the free list on either side. But it would make it impossible for many South American nations to accept the proposition, simply because they are dependent on tariff duties for their revenue. To accept a revenue tariff, as has been done in many cases, as reciprocity, is recognizing the necessities of our neighbors and establishing reciprocal trade on a basis practicable for both

It follows, therefore, that the present provision is real reciprocity, while the substitute offered would turn out to be a pretense of reciprocity one-sided in its provisions and on such terms as to make actual reciprocity impracticable.

THE action taken by the Society of American Florists to obtain facilities for a display at the World's Fair will no doubt result in their receipt of the atten-tion they deserve. The cultivation of ornamental plants for market purposes is distinctively a modern trade. Twenty-five years ago the business was hardly begun, and the number of florists now found on all hands, together with the large amounts daily spent in floral displays is an unmistakable sign that America finding time for the beauties of life.

THE published accounts of the schemes and privations by which Christian Long se cured his wealth should remind some of us who are poor that enjoyment of life after the attainment of a competence is frequently inversely proportional to the money pos-

THE ability to strike out in a new and profitable enterprise is illustrated by the New York Evening Sun, which notes that "Out on the Kaw River in Ohio" there grows a wide forest much prized by sparrows, and a Mr. Norton having imported the birds and supplied them with shelter is doing a whole-sale business supplying the Western cities with reed birds. The enterprise of Mr. Nor-ton is commendable, but the geography of our bright New York cotemporary in locating the Kaw River in Ohio is quite the

HORSE-OWNERS and dealers interested in the transfer of horseflesh between Chicago and New York will be pleased by the ex press to be established on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Hitherto on that line horses have

THE report that two British warships have just returned from a cruise of retribu-tive justice in the Solomon Islands after executing native chiefs and burning the equipments of those concerned in the murder of English subjects, adds nothing to the credit of the Empire. We cannot say much, though, or it might be retorted that the United States is to Chile as England is to the

IT is satisfactory to know that arrange nents are now made for an early decision on the curative acts. For some months the city and taxpayers have been anxious to know where they stand, and a prompt de cision will give them that information.

THE action of Belgium in passing a law against the public exhibition of hypnotism and the practice of hypnotism for immoral and criminal purposes should be soon fol-lowed by other civilized governments. The practice of hypnotism should be as much under State supervision and control as the of poisonous drugs.

Those of us who kick at weather as we that there are parts of Mexico suffering from a three years' absence of rain. They are welcome to some of our superfluous damp-

THE funeral of the late Duke of Clarence vill be much more quiet than was expected It is satisfactory to know that consideration for the welfare of the troops, owing to the risk they would undergo from the epidemic of influenza and the inclemency of the weather, is the reason for the abandonment of the proposed military display.

Now that Mr. Holman has got the econo my resolutions through the House it will be his pleasant task to see that all the log-rolling grabs, Democratic as well as Repub-lican, are strictly barred out.

THE proposal made by Bishop Newman, of the Methodist Church, to substitute a system of drawing for the sections of land at the opening of Cherokee Scrip is the best that has yet been made. At all costs some means must be taken to prevent a repetition of the disgraceful scenes enacted at Okla homa three years ago.

ANDREW CARNEGIE should teel flattered that the subject chosen by the Yale and Har vard delegates for the next inter-collegiat discussion is "That a college education unfits man for business."

A COMMISSIONER of labor should be well qualified to express an opinion on the position of the labor problem to-day. It is there-fore highly satisfactory to hear from Carroll D. Wright that the condition of things nor better than ever and that there is a continual tendency toward improvement.

THE New York police are to be congratulated on their arrest of "Jack the Slasher," the most dangerous of the many cranks with whom they have lately had to deal. Bette

THE statement that the torpedoes which Admiral Walker discovered at Montevideo on the way to Chile were ordered and paid for by Balmaceda for use against the late rebels is worthy of note since the war-desirons party sought to make much capital

In this era of strikes and social struggles it is refreshing that a large railroad should have given an unsolicited increase of pay to their employes on one section.

It is to be hoped that investigation will prove that the attack on a Dublin citizen yesterday was not in any way connecte with the National movement. Acts of vioence by Nationalists will seriously retard the strong movement there now is for Home Rule in England.

CONGRESSMAN BOUTELLE is evidently aspiring to be known as the Billion Dolla

PREDERS FOR THE JAILS.

The Secretary of the Jersey Aid Society Con-demns the Almshouses. TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 18 .- Mrs. Emily E. illiamson, secretary of the State Charities Aid Society, has submitted to Governor Abbett a scathing criticism of the county almshouses of the State. She makes the sweeping statement that they should all be abandoned or managed by legislation.

There are 41 almshouses in the State.

There are il almshouses in the State. Twelve are supported by county tax and 29 by the townships, and a few of them are private. Out of this number four were found to be in a first-class condition, and they are located at Newark, Patterson, and in Cumberland and Hudson counties!

The most alarming statement made by Mrs. Williamson is that the almshouses, as conducted now, are schools for the education of the people to be first-class paupers. The really dependent do not get in them, and many that are there are not entitled to public bounty. It is her opinion that almshouses should he simply for the old and infirm or those ill from chronic complaints. In one almshouse alone it was found that more than one-half the old people had relatives this teams for them.

THE BLUE LAW CRUSADE.

If the Law Is Bad, Repeal It.

Beliefonte News.]
The Law and Order League of Pittsburg is trying to enforce a law relating to the observance of Sunday by trying to prevent the publishing and selling newspapers on Sunday. The law was enacted in 1794. So long ago that few of the citizens of the Smoky City knew of its existence until the League started in to enforce it. The League commenced operations by causing the arrest of the newsboys who were selling on the streets. Would it not have been more con-sistent had they arrested the publishers? If they can stop the publishing the boys will have no papers to sell.

They have opened the door to criticism. Why don't you tackle a man of your size? It is cowardly to jump on a boy. The publishers have the means of defense. The boys have not. If you are sincere in your effort, the manly course would be to arrest the publishers. Men who are able to go into court and test the validity of the law. Such criticisms will be heard, and it will be bard for the League to answer satisfactorily to the public. It is to be hoped that the ques-tion will go to the courts, and if necessary to the Legislature. If it is a good law, enforce it. If not, repeal it. A law that cannot be enforced should not have place on our statutes, and the Law and Order League should have courage equal to its convic-tions. It should fool away no time with the little newsboys, but strike higher game.

Such Laws Should Be Wiped Out.

foledo Commercial.] War on the Sunday newspapers is now on in Pittsburg, the ball having been opened by the arrest of a couple of newsdealers for selling newspapers on Sunday in violation of the statute. Public sentiment has been aroused; the newsboys have held an indig-nation meeting, the working classes have taken up the cudgels and nothing now will satisfy them except the repeal of the "blue laws." This is a consummation greatly to be desired. Laws which are nothing more than engines of oppression should be wiped off the statute books.

Might Stop the Water From Running. Parkersburg Sentinel.]

There are speak-easies and poker rooms in Pittsburg, but they are not near so offensive to the Law and Order purists as the Sunday newspaper which is the product of Saturday's wors. The water out of which beer and whisky are made runs on Sunday. They

ought to stop it. Things That Should Not Be Done, Harrisburg Patriot. It is to be honed that those Pittsburg nec ple who have sued the Sunday papers do not chop wood, build a fire, cook, ride, walk for recreation, or indulge in pleasure of any

any manner of work on that day. The blue laws forbid. HUNTING IN THE NORTH.

kind or balance their weekly accounts or do

Sportsman W. Gordon-Cumming on the Trail of Elk and Moose.

OTTAWA, Jan. 18 .- W. Gordon-Cumming has dready made a reputation in other lands than Canada as an ardent and assiduous hunter. Mr. Gordon-Cumming returned to Winnipeg last week from an extended hunting tour through the Canadian Northwest. He says: "I left Winnipeg on October 10 for Shoal Lake, where I hunted for a fortnight. Then I had temporarily to abandon sport and sit down until it froze up, which happened the first week of November: then I started with my Indian, Chion, the best moose hunter in that part of the country, moose hunter in that part of the country, and always faithful and reliable. We left Shoal Lake in a northwesterly direction, tracked and saw plenty of moose and elk, though the weather was unfavorable at the time, owing to lack of wind, and the game was also a good deal disturbed by hunters from St. Laurent. The second day out I missed a cow mouse, but the third day I drew first blood in the shape of a red deer. We had good sport then until the storm came on December 4, when snow fell to the depth of two feet. I was out the first day of the blizzard, but, owing to the hurricane, all game was on the run. The day after the storm had subsided I killed an elk, but getting about in the deep snow was such hard work that I decided to go back to Shoal Lake and get snowshoes.

work that I decided to go back to Shoal Lake and get snowshoes.

"We left again in a more westerly direction, and again had capital sport. The bag, all told, was seven moose and four deer. All this sport was obtained not more than 150 miles from Winnipeg. We had, of course, plenty of fine fresh meat, and we varied the menu with chicken, partridge, muskrat, and skunk. The inst animal is delicious when skillfully dressed. Its flavor resembles that of English hare. The moose is, perhaps, the most difficult animal in existence to hunt, both from the intense acuteness of his hearoth from the intense acuteness of his hear ing and from the fact that he always turns down wind before lying down. He teeds up wind, and as soon as he feels inclined for repose, he veers right round, and travels a certain distance down wind, the journey de-pending on the strength of the breeze."

PAVORITES OF PAME.

M. DE FREYCINET has been elected to the French Academy in place of the late

F. HOPKINSON SMITH, the artist, author nd engineer, is a man of 53 years, somewhat above the ordinary height, with iron-gray hair and the mustache of a military man. BISHOP BROOKS, of Massachusetts, has

thrown bimself into his duties with earnestness for the past few weeks that his health is beginning to suffer in consequence. JERRY SIMPSON and Senator Peffer both wear gold spectacles and have a fondness store" clothes. Mr. Peffer affects a shiny black coat of rather antique pattern SECRETARY FOSTER continues to improve slowly, but the prevailing stormy weather will detain him at Fortress Monro much longer than was originally contem-

plated. THE late Randolph Rogers, the celebrated American sculptor, was one of the sleek and portly men that Cæsar liked to have about him. His shoulders were broad and his chest immense.

THE most rustic in appearance of all the Alliance Congressmen is Clover, of Kansas, who looks and dresses like a farmer and talks as if he were engaged in controvers; ith a mowing machine.

ONE of the most distinguished men in point of looks in the United States Army is Major and Inspector General Peter D. Vroom. He is 6 feet 4 inches in height and

built on generous proportions. ONE of Bismarck's amusements is pistol ractice, at which, in his youth, he was an expert. The range at Friedrichsruhe is across a small lake, 107 yards in diameter, and the Iron Chancellor's hand is still steady enough for him to bark a squirrel oc-

casionally. HALLECK WEARS A MONOCLE.

The Queer Freak of Jack Frost on a New York Statue. New York, Jan. 18 .- The statue of General

Fitz-Greene Halleck, which is supposed to be a correct likeness, was decorated yester-day with a monocie. Many of the promenders along the Mall were inclined to disbe lieve their senses at first. It was there though, and there was no denying the fact that it was true to life with the exception of that it was true to life with the exception of the necessary squint to keep it in place.
Jack plays many wonderful pranks and produces some queer effects, but he never did a neater or more lifelike job than putting an ice monocle in Halleck's right eye. It gave the whole face an expression which the sculptor would hardly approve of, not to mention the indignation Mr. Halleck would probably have expressed could he have seen the wonderful rreak that changed the benevoient expression of his face to that of a bored dude. The explanation of the freak is that the snow which fell Priday and covered the monument had melted in such a way as to leave a thin, round cake of fee way as to leave a thin, round cake of ice over the right eve.

Gone Into Deep Seclusion. cinnati Commercial Gazette.]

The tin plate liar appears to have gone into retirement. Meanwhile canned goods are cheaper than they ever were before, alugh the cans are made of "protective tariff tin plate."

Where the Mugwump's Knile Goes. St. Paul Pioneer Press. 1 The Mugwump is a fighter whose knife is usually found in somebody's back, wherefore he should emigrate to Chile, where that kind of warfare is not frowned upon. OUR MAIL POUCH.

Facts for Jingoes to Digest.

To the Editor of The Dispatch:
Noticing the question of "Our Naval
Strength" in The Dispatch of the 17th inst.,
I see the strength of the United States navy is mentioned as "22 vessels ready to put to sea to-morrow." Certainly not of the new iron built, fast steaming vessels, with modern breech-loading rifleguns, as that is what a pears to be meant by the information given. There are only 16 of these anything like ready to put to sea; nor have these even a supply of the proper ammunition for mod-ern war, although well armed with breech-loading guus of fine type. The only steel works in the United States making modern steel shells for use against even light armor steel shells for use against even light armor on such ships as Chile has, which had just begun to fill contracts for the United States Government, was destroyed by fire a few weeks ago, and very few shells had been supplied them. The Stirling Steel Works is about to supply a number of shells, it is true, but their samples of 6-inch shells have only just been successful at Indian Head testing ground. (See Iron Age January 7.) None of these 6-inch shells are on board the ships that are out at sea now.

steel shells for the six-pounder and threepounder Hotchkiss guns have been satisfactory, and a full supply of these is not on
hand as yet. There are very few automobile
torpedoes on hand either, many fallures having taken place in testing the new ones now
being made in this country. The total number of guns, from one-pounder upward, on
these 15 ships is 193, and 36 of these are small
caliber, one, three and six pounders, although quick firing, still mostly close quarters guns. The whole number of cannon of
the new type of long-range, accurate and
formidable artillery of modern war, fit to
cope with the ships of Chile, that the United
States possesses with which to arm its navy,
is 195. (See Iron Age, January 7, 1892, page 21.)
All of these guns are not yet mounted.
The number of men, all told, in the United
States Navy on paper is only 7,590. The
United States Navy no doubt will be, in the
course of time, "a magnificent" one, but 15
ships, aggregating 43,813 tons and 193 guns, is
not magnificent (except as to its quality) as
a navy, and is utterly inadequate to defend
the cities on the coast of this country, as the
Secretary of the Navy states in the last
year's report, pages 38 to 40. He says: "The
present statement is revealing no secret; at
least, no secret to foreign States. It is on'y
our own people who ignore it." The first move
of any foreign power which has as little to
lose on its own shores as Chile has would
probably be to attack, at long range, some
one of the coast cities of this country.
There are two ships belonging to Chile now
in Europe, about ready for sea, that could
be at New York about eight days after the
declaration of war, which ships have nothing whatever to fear from any United States
vessel affoat or ready for sea, excent the declaration of war, which ships have noth-ing whatever to fear from any United States

declaration of war, which ships have nothing whatever to fear from any United States vessel affloat or ready for sea except the Miantonomob. These two ships have the Miantonomob. These two ships have the newest 45 and 50 caliber longest range French cannon, with a firing velocity of nearly 2,800 feet per second at the muzzle, range 10 to 11 miles, calibers 4 inches to 9 inches. By the United States Navy report for 1890, the tonnage of the new ships now built, and to be built as contracted for, is, all told, 60 103. The British Government added to its navy in 1890 60,860 tons. (See Engineering.) Its ironclad and fast cruiser may previous to 1890 aggregated over 900,000 tons, and its strength in men is 71,000, with pay roll of \$17,324,822.

The 7,500 man of the United States Navy require \$7,501.72 to pay them, and the Scoretary of the Navy reports (page 28) "there are not enough engineer officers in the navy for ordinary working purposes." "The engines of the new ships require the highest kind of expert treatment," and that neither these engineers nor the proper kind of seamen to work the new high class type of cannon, are to be got, nor are they to be made efficient in a short time either. Out of 1,950 men in the Marine Corps, there were 520 desertions in 1890. It is not heaven on board a modern cruiser, even for engineer officers (page 67, navy report). Then who are good enough for modern navy men, can earn more money much easier asnore, and the officers make the lives of men who are not so good, enough for modern navy men, can earn more money much easier asnore, and the officers make the lives of men who are not so good, not worth the living; so they desert. Three thousand nine hundred and ninety-seven out of 7,516 men were foreigners (page 124 re-

port).
If it kept clear of the Chilean ironclad ships, or beat them, the only damage the navy could do to Chile would be to bombard Valparaiso, where a large number of Entire of Carman Carman merchants would be damage. glish and German merchants would be damaged, and to take possession of the nitrate beds. This last would be anything but a popbeds. This isst would be anything but a popular performance with the marines or army landed for the purpose. It is in a waterless country, dry as a desert and hot. (See letters in The DISPATCH of, late.) The English interests there run high into the millions, and they might object. It would not take them long to do their objecting, and they would do it at Boston and New York.

All the musket cartridges for the whole United States are made in the cities close to the coast. The whole powder supply of the United States is within two days' march of takes and the chief mills for making the

United States is within two days' march of it also, and the chief mills for making the powder. And the English know it, and a few millions for more ships, more cannon, better equipment of militia infantry, and especially militia artillery would have entirely removed even the danger of war, but "economy" was better than "eternal vigilance" in the eyes of Congress.

The United States has two torpedo boats—the British had 200 in 1890. None of the new alchel steel armor fine art it is breach or the contract.

the British had 200 in 1890. None of the new nickel steel armor, fine as it is, has so far been placed upon any of these 16 ships of the new navy, for it has just only passed the tests required by the Navy Department. If war could be postponed for a year there is no doubt that everything could be prepared for a successful resistance, but as things now actually exist there is a doubt. It is true that people do not know this although true that people do not know this, although the facts have been published by the Navy Department, etc., but the general public has taken no interest in anything of the kind

PITTSBURG, January 18. Suppression of Smoke To the Editor of The Dispatch:

Kindly permit me to say a word on the exceedingly live and interesting subject of suppressing the intolerable smoke nuisance. There is probably no question that interests large and manufacturing com munities more than this one. Recently public meeting was held at the Union league Club, Chicago, which was attended by city officials and prominent citizens of the Western metropolis. The discussion covered the ground thoroughly, and it was decided that certain smoke-preventing devices were positively smokeless, and that in consequence the existing law on the subject be rigorously enforced. In Cincinnati, consequence the existing law on the analyses be rigorously enforced. In Cincinnati, Cleveland, St. Paul, San Francisco and other cities—in fact almost all large cities—similar laws are found to be of great benefit to the community. In San Francisco the law in force imposes a fine of \$500 upon all persons erecting a boiler without placing a smoke-preventing device in connection therewith.

Now as to the merits of some devices, one need only visit a number of large buildings and manufacturing establishments in this city. Of course some have failed and those opposed to incurring the expense of applying devices to their plant are quick to arrive at the conclusion that there is no such thing as a smoke consumer. There is a great mistake, among manufacturers in particular, that the devices necessary would entail an enormous outlay, viz., \$70,000 to \$80,000 to equip a large mill. I am positive it will not require more than one-third that sum and that the outlay will be returned in a few years in the saving of fuel. As to the use of the devices in connection with iron making I would refer to the success of the Oliver Their puddling furnace stacks are run almost smokeless by the use of a device of their own and the iron is not affected! In this connection I may state that a short time since a device was placed upon the puddling furnace of a well-known establishment and made the same entirely smokeless. The proprietors then claimed that it affected the iron, In order to ascertain this a firm of well-known meteorologists and chemists were employed to make a scientific test, but be rigorously enforced. In Cincinnati, Cleveland, St. Paul, San Francisco and other

The proprietors the claimed that it anceted the iron. In order to ascertain this a firm of well-known meteorologists and chemists were employed to make a scientific test, but the manufacturers refused to permit it. Now I believe this was for no other reason than that it was feared the cost of the devices would be a hardship.

The fact is that manufacturers while thoroughly versed in everything pertaining to machinery, are not yet thoroughly acquainted with the merits of the latest and most successful smoke preventing and fuel saving devices. There is scarcely one owner of such a device that will not at his own expense demonstrate its success if given an opportunity.

If one is willing to take the time to visit the boiler plant and watch the stacks of numerous large buildings in the city, he will be convinced that the smoke nuisance can either he reduced to a minimum or entitled whetch.

can either be reduced to a minimum or en tirely abated C. F. JAHN. PITTSBURG, January 18.

He Wants the News.

Yesterday THE DISPATCH mails brought an

order for a year's subscription—Sunday issue included—from Senor Montt, the Chilean Minister at Washington. That statesman knows where he can find the unbiased news. Has as Firm a Hold as the Grin

Louisville Courier-Journal. The Pennsylvania banking disorder ap pears to have as firm a clinch on the Key-stone financial institutions as the grip on noor mortale

FIRST DAY OF THE WEEK

Not Approved of in Pittsburg for Fash able Dining Out-Ladies Dectine to Be Present and the Function Becomes a

Stag Affair-Monday's Chatter, An important meeting was held in Sewickley last night and its result will proba-bly be the erection of a handsome clubhouse at that place by an organization which will be known as the Sewickley Recreation Club. The matter has been under discussion for a considerable time, but last night's meeting was the first formal action taken. There was a remarkably large attendance of the representative men of Sewickley, and the interest shown augurs well for the future of

interest shown augurs well for the future of the organization. Frank Semple, the banker, called the meeting to order and was made Temporary Chairman, G. F. Muller, of the Bulletin, being named for Secretary.

The gentlemen present entered into a thorough discussion of the proposed club, the advantages it would afford to the town, the convenience and pleasure it would be to those holding membership and the eligible sites that could be procured for grounds and clubbouse. It was finally decided to appoint a committee of II members who will investigate the subject and report to a meeting to be called by the committee. A tract of II acres of land and a clubbouse to cost \$35,000 is a part of the proposition of the new organization. ships that are out at sea now.

The Secretary of the Navy states that neither the common steel shells nor the steel shells for the six-pounder and three-pounder Hotchkiss guns have been satisfac-

SUNDAY entertaining was inaugurated a fortnight ago in this city, but with scarcely flattering result. The bull was taken by the horns, so to speak, and no less than 60 invitations issued for a dinner upon the Sabbath day by a prominent woman, one of sabbath day by a prominent woman, one of our most successful and frequent hostesses. The men promptly responded in the affirmative; but, it is said, not a lady invited accepted or was present. Probably after the consequent gasping from this polite snock is over, society will begin to ask itself: why, in the name of all that's sensible, did it cut off its nose to spite its face.

A LOCAL artist expresses a wish, voicing the sentiments of his co-laborers at the same time, that Mr. Scaife may be persuaded to repeat his lecture on Florence in the near future for those not fortunate enough to hear him last week. It is said that he has another illustrated talk, the subject of which is Greece, that is equally interesting and which received much commendation when given a short time ago in Johns Hopkins University.

It is a mooted question whether going to a dinner before a ball is not calculated rather to refresh than tire the debutantes. The girls contend if they try to rest until 11 o'clock comes they are far more fatigued o'clock comes they are far more fatigued than when they are dining. One girl teals in support of this theory that she tried one evening taking a nap before beginning to dress. Having been continually in the whirl since the season opened she was more tired than she knew. The nap lengthened into a heavy slumber, from which she refused to be awakened. The next morning she refused to be comforted for having lost the ball.

IT is definitely decided that Mme. Marie Geraldy Del Sarte will spend January 28, 29 and 30 in Pittsburg, being entertained dur ing her stay at a fashionable house in the East End, the mistress of which is issuing East End, the mistress of which is issuing invitations for two causeries at which Mme. Del Sarte will preside. In New York drawing room entertainments by Madame are the most proper fad, and she is engaged there every day until Wednesday night of next week, when she leaves for Pittsburg. As well as the two afternoons mentioned Mme. Del Sarte will have several private classes in which she will enter fully into the most approved methods of Delsartism as applied to the polite world.

Some of the papers have got it into their much mistaken heads that, in this department, last Monday evening's dance was as-serted to be a failure. Nothing of the kind was either said or implied. What was said was either said or implied. What was said and what is perfectly well known is that the Monday evening dances have ceased to be to the Pittsburg Club set (a comprehensive though hardly accurate term) what they once were, and that the small dances are likely to oust them before many seasons. It is scarcely possible that the face of society could remain the same when there is so much internal change. The most superficial reader of Pittsburg's social chronicles can not fail to understand the signs of the times, especially when they are by no means especially when they are by no means phenomenal. The odder things will come at

NATURAL GAS is said to have increased the size of women's feet in Pittsburg. The average length has gone up a half inch and the last has broadened by one letter. Ladies are much alarmed and private drawing room causeries are being held for the pur-pose of deciding if the high temperature that houses are now kept at is swelling the feet or drying up the shoes or both.

Social Chatter.

Miss Mary McClelland has decided to leave for Europe early in February, with the intention of joining her brother and Mrs. McClelland in Southern Europe, whence they will all embark for the Mediterranean and sail as far as Naples. Miss McClelland will be gone about eight weeks.

Binos are becoming fashionable as a din-ner table decoration in company with flow-ers. Of course, they are the kind that look pretty, but do not sing, as no woman, nor man either, for that matter, would forgive a bird for drowning their voices, under som circumstances.

THE Allegheny Musical Association wil meet in the art rooms of the Carnegie Library this evening and not in the base-ment as was aunounced. This change also refers to the chorus rehearsing "Belshaz zar," which meets on Thursday evening. By an error of the printer's Miss Oline Jones' name was written Miss Olive in the announcement of her dance on Saturday evening next, January 23. This evening is growing more popular than ever for enter-taining among the exclusive set.

MRS. ANDREW CARNEGIE is a manager of the New York Cooking School, at 28 Lat-ayette place, the aim of which is so practi-cally good, that rich and poor must share alike its benefits.

MISS HELEN NYE WHITE has issued invitations for an afternoon fancy work party to day. A threaded needle stuck in the cor-ner of the cards tells its own neat little

Accounting to New York society chronicles aristocratic New York women are using black-bordered handkerchiefs for the grip and to weep over Prince "Eddie." The date of the second entertainment of the Sewickly Valley Club has been set for Thursday evening, January 28. Miss Ewing gives a ten on Thursday, at 4 o'clock, in honor of her guest, Miss Han-

MISS RUTH BAILEY has issued invitations for a tea in honor of her guest, Miss Small. To-Night the Amateur Art Association in tableaux at the Pittsburg Club theater. MRS. WILLIAM T. WALLACE, of Center avenue, is visiting in New York.

MULDOON AS A STATESMAN.

He Has Framed a Bill to Establish a National School of Athletics.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 .- [Special.] - William Muldoon, the athlete, has a bill, which will probably be introduced in Congress by a member of the New York delegation, for the establishment of a national school of athletics. Mr. Muldoon has given the subject much attention and faels confident that his plan is perfectly practical, and that it will meet with favorable consideration. His views on athletic education are too known to be repeated here. His plan is to establish a free school of athletics under the supervision of the general Government, with supervision of the general documents, the headquarters at Washington and branch schools in all the large cities. Mr. Muldoon believes that athletic education should be compulsory, but as this is not in accordance with our free institutions, he has made provision in his bill for encouraging a love for vision in his bill for encouraging a love for exhibition according for annual prizes to be

with our free institutions, he has made provision in his bill for encouraging a love for athletics, providing for annual prizes to be awarded to the best athletes in a pries of contests that will be in nature of a revival of the Olympic games.

The bill provides for the appointment by the President of an instructor general, who shall be, e power to appoint three assistants it be stationed at Washington. It also provides for the erection of a school to cost \$300 000 and to be complete in every detail, including a model gymnasium and a grand public natatorium. The instructor general is empowered to appoint instructors in other cities and to make arrangements for the branch schools, which are to be patterned after the school at the national capital. It is estimated that an annual appropriation of not less than \$125,000 will be required for the maintenance of the schools. The instructor general is to receive \$5,000 and his assistants \$2,500 per year.

He May Catch the Grip. Chicago Tribune.

The alarming thought comes up

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-An establishment for canning wild gees is to be constructed in Alaska. -An 800-pound cinnamon bear was capt-

ured recently in Lassen county, Cal. It is believed to be one of the largest ever taken in a trap.

-Late tests prove that the strongest wood growing in the United States is the "nutr hickory" of Arkansas. The weakest is the yellow or West Indian birch.

-The man of an average of 154 pounds has enough from in his make-up to make a plough-share and enough phosphorus to make a half million matches. -A few years ago the Belding Bros., silk manufacturers of Northampton, Masa., sunk a well at their silk works to the depth of 3,700 feet without obtaining water.

-A cat recently killed a five-foot alligator in Florida. It jumped on the reptile and bit through the tender hide of the neck until it reached the vital part. -The mean descent of the Ohio river

from the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela to the Mississippi is about 5% inches per mile, the distance being 975 miles. -The Algerians know what a real plague of grasshoppers is. In one district of that country alone over 50,000 galloms of the eggs of the pest were gathered and burned last

Bergen, Norway, boasts a paper church large enough to sent 1,000 persons. The building is rendered water-proof by a solu-tion of quick-lime, curdled milk and whites

-The Czar's income is about \$25,000 per day, taking American currency as the basis of calculation: Queen Victoria's is \$5,305. President Harrison is content with a paitry \$137 per day.

-Incitatus, the famous horse of the Roman Emperor, Caligula, was actually consecrated as a priest, had a manger of pure ivory, and was never given a drink from anythink but a gold pail.

-The Chinese make what is called "Chiwa-hi," or grass cloth, from the fibre of the common nettle. It is said to make a splendid cloth for tents, awnings, etc. When made into belting for machinery it is said to have twice the strength of leather. -In Ireland a favorite remedy for every kind of internal pain is hot vinegar punch; indeed, vinegar taken either cold or bot is

considered almost a specific for everything.
It must be comforting in some cases! It is much used for a "squeezin' on the hart," which is the commonest complaint of all.

—The people of Paris consumed within the past year 21,291 horses, 229 donkeys and 40 mules, the mest weighing, according to the returns, 4,615 tons. At the 189 shops and stalls where such food is sold the price has varied from two sous to a franc a pound, the latter being the price of the best horse steaks.

-Cyclones are of tropical origin, and are chiefly found in five localities: the West Indies, Bengal Bay and the Cirinese coast, north of the equator; and in the South In-dian Ocean off Madarascar and the South Pacific, near Samea. In the Antilles there are not half a dozen on the average every

-Formerly sites for furnaces were often brought to the tops of the furnaces where often brought to the tops of the furnaces without any expenditure of power; nowadays the sites are chosen so as to admit of ready removal of the iron and slag in large quantities within a limited time, plenty of room and good drainage.

-In Egypt the dog was a friend and faithful servant. He lived in the house with his master, followed him in his walks, attended the public ceremonies, sometimes free, at other times held in leash by a slave or child, or in princely families by a favorite dwarf. At his meals he had his place marked under the benches of the guests. -The precipitous mountain orags around

a large lake near the Columbia river, in Idaho, is said to be one of the finest fields for sport in hunting the large white mountain goat and black bear that there is in the world. So white are the goats that it takes days of practice hunting them to detect a band moving over the snow. -A phenomenon is observed in an artesian well near Edensburg. The well spoken

of is down about 200 feet, but the water in it is still 160 feet below the surface. The peculiarity consists in the fact that, when there is no wind the water is that distance below the curbing; when there is a high wind flowing water pours out of the nine -St. Johns, Newfoundland: Montreal nd Ottawa, Canada: Portland, Orego Temeswar, Hungary: Trieste, Austria, and Venice, Padua, Verona, Mantua, Milan and Turin, Italy, are all situsted between 45 and 45 degrees of North latitude. Who would think of putting Montreal and Ottawa in the same latitude as Venice and Verona?

-Watches were appreciably reduced in size after the invention of the fusee to ob viate the inconvenience of variations of power of the main-spring. The watches made early in the sixteenth century generally strongly contrasted in size and portability with those worn in fobs by men in the cighteenth century, and which were round, thick and heave.

thick and heavy. -A Victoria, B. C., Chinaman recently married "a Melican woman." But he soon wanted a divorce. In his plea he complains wanted a divorce. In his plea he complaints that she has "too muchee talkee with neighbors, too muchee paint face and eyeblows, too muchee Yulepean blandy, too muchee fight, too muchee snore, too muchee boss, too muchee dleam, too muchee say killam hand and too muchee no good." But the husband, and too muchee no good." But court held the Chinaman to his contract.

-In Germany, wood with a mirror polish is coming into use for ornamental purposes in place of metal. The wood is first submitted to a bath of caustic alkali for two or mitted to a bath of causate area to two or three days at a temperature of about 1759 Fah., then dipped into hydrosulphate of calcium for 2t to 29 hours, after which a con-centrated solution of sulphur is added. After another dip in an acetate of lead solu-tion, at about 10°, a shining metallic surface is given by polishing, when dry, with lead, tin or zinc.

-Important discoveries of prehistorie remains have been made near Brunn, the capital of Moravia, which are likely to attract the attention of palmontologists all over the clobe. As a canal was being dux, four and a half skulls were brought to light of dolichocephalous(long headed)characser, and of an exceedingly low stage of development. The same place contained bones and teeth of mammoth rhinoceroses and reindeer. Close to the skulls lay more than 500 fossil snails, several calcinous stones with holes in the middle, a rude figure cut out of a mammoth's tooth with a hole running through the middle. attract the attention of palmontologists all

RHYNKLES AND RHYMELETS.

"My dear," said Mrs. Chatterly to Mrs.

Chitterly, "I have so much to tell you, but I can't stay now."

"Then go with us to the opera to-morrow night,"
suggested Mrs. Chitterly.—Puck. He said without her photograph He really couldn't live, And asked for it: she with a laugh Gave him her negative.

-New York Press.

"Your husband is writing his memoirs, is "Your nusuand is writing his memoirs, is he not?" inquired the visitor. "Y-s." assented the venerable professor's young wife with an engaging simper. "He's at work on his—on his—autopsy, I think he calls it."—Chicago

Wife-Did you go to prayer meeting last

"Tis sad how deep into oblivion go Some books we thought would shalf;

To-day, while looking through my works, I found Two that I wrote, and then forgot, myself. "What are you going to do when you get

to be a man?" asked the visitor.

The little fellow's face assumed an expression of carnest gravily as he responded with a voice which was evidently shaken by sad memories of the pasts. "Whip papa." - Washington Star. She-Did you ever try bowling? He-Gwarlous, no! It-aw-wequires too much thought-aw - don't you know to keep score,-

What is the sweetest thing in all the world?"
My sweetheart asked, then heaved a tender sign And stole a glance at me that plainly said,
"I'll be offended if it is not I."

-New York Herald. Aged Maiden - Tell me candidly the name of the most beautiful lady at the ball last ulght?
Gus De Smith-Please excuse me, as I am really

no judge in such matters.

Aged Maiden—Ob, I understand you, you fasterer you. I caught you looking at me three or item.

I may Para Millingt.