The Dispatch.

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PITTSBURG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 29.

A NOTE OF LEADERSHIP.

More than ordinary significance attaches itself to the speech of Hon. John Dalzell, at the Press Club dinner last night, on "Pittsburg's Place in the Nation." The character of the utterances of our city's representative rises above the level of after-dinner oratory to that of a bugle-note of leadership and an outline of national statesmanship.

By the report of the speech, published elsewhere, it will be seen that Mr. Dalzell, after appropriately touching on Pittsburg's historical prominence, turned to the factors controlling her future. In a succinct way he showed, as THE DISPATCH has constantly urged, that the future of our city depends on transportation. The most infinite development of her possibilities and the greatest expansion of her industries were shown to depend upon the improvement of our present waterways, and the creation of the new one forming the link between the rivers and the lakes. This question he raised to the dignity of a national issue by dwelling upon the importance of the comprehensive, connected and systematic creation of internal waterways to be secured, not as a matter of favor to localities, but as a policy for the benefit of the whole nation.

Such an utterance is gratifying, not only as an evidence of the growing importance of the theme, but as a demonstration of public leadership. It is a pleasant task to recognize it as a proof that Pittsburg has at last a representative in the National Legislature who knows that true leadership rests on the advancement of the public interest, and who combines with that fortunate judgment the highest ability in its advocacy. It is a good omen that our representative in Congress takes politics beyond the science of wire-pulling into the development of industry, commerce and prosperity. The presentation of this issue, and the prominence in our national political relations, of its eloquent advocate, is a good omen for Pittsburg's future.

We take it that Mr. Dalzell intended to take the occasion to outline the leading purpose of his public life. By making the policy which he outlined the guiding principle of his Congressional career, he will earn the gratitude and command the support, not only of Pittsburg, but of all Western Pennsylvania.

A DIGNIFIED GOVERNMENT.

Thoughtful readers of the further Chilean correspondence, which was placed before Congress yesterday, cannot fail to be impressed by the combined dignity and readiness to meet all demands which characterize the expressions from the Southern Republic. One cannot avoid the feeling that a little less force and a little more diplomacy would have made an improvement in the communications for which our Minister is responsible.

That Chile has been unnecessarily dictated to cannot well be denied, and her humble attitude is the more graceful in contrast with the melodramatic pose which has been adopted in this country.

The concessions to our demands are so frankly made, and there is such a spirit of unmistakable friendship permeating the messages from Chile, that it is impossible to expect further difficulties; and there is, on the contrary, every probability that the associations of the two Republics will be even closer and warmer than they were before.

That there should be soreness at present among Chileans is not to be wondered at, especially in a country where the populace is proud, emotional and excitable; but there is every reason to hope that troubles of that kind will be overcome without danger to the present administration.

Chile is to be heartily congratulated on the pacific tone she has maintained throughout, and her behavior might be emulated with advantage.

OBNOXIOUS OFFICIOUSNESS.

One of the first complaints made by visitors to this country, and one the justice of which is most readily conceded by Americans, is the officiousness of our officials. This objectionable failing is most prominent among those in the lower ranks and lessens to the vanishing point when those holding positions of real importance are reached. The raw recruits to the services of the Nation, the municipality, or the great companies which have been organized for the profits of their shareholders, and incidentally for the convenience of the public, all have an exaggerated idea of their own importance and a desire to exhibit their power and authority in and out of season. This is but human nature, though it is a phase of that much abused abstraction which is at times intensely aggravating to people in general.

Perhaps the commonest offenders in this direction are the rank and file of the police force. This body has many difficulties to contend with, there are many excuses to be made for it; but, at the same time, there is no doubt that it frequently oversteps the bounds of prudent policy, if not of actual legality. A police officer in citizen's clothes the other night encountered an inebriated man making his way home in a rowdy and erratic way. The officer was young in appearance, domineering in manner, and had no official garb to lend authority to his words. The midnight wanderer was offered some forcible advice, and, not taking kindly to it, wanted to know what business the adviser had to interfere with him. The officer threatened to arrest him if he refused to obey orders, but without stating that he was an employe of the law. The man of the bottle defied his adviser to arrest him, and was thereupon conducted to the nearest patrol box to await the arrival of the wagon.

The officer bragged that the arrest was made because he would arrest any man who dared him to do so, or he would stick by him until he was arrested; so that the imprudent indulger got into trouble to satisfy the officer's sense of offended majesty and not because he had offended against the law. The prisoner was loud in his declaration that he would have been submissive if he had known that he was dealing with a policeman, and it was clearly the latter's duty to make known the basis of his authority. This incident is an uncommon one, but it is indicative of a spirit frequently shown in objectionable ways. And this spirit must be suppressed.

A NOBLE ASPIRATION.

Much fun has been made of the "Sons of the Revolution" for their would-be aristocratic pretensions. But in these days of indiscriminate immigration, and consequent watering of stock and adulteration of blood, it must at least be of interest to have a record of those families which are fortunate enough to have had their grandparents among the men who established the independence of the country. Of course, so far as pride in family goes that man has most cause for it who can show the greatest progress from the condition of his forebears. He who has risen to a station of trust and honor while tracing his descent from a convict has more right to be proud than that other who is a direct descendant of pious Puritans or aristocratic cavaliers; for the one has had heredity to contend with, while the other has not done more than retain the social importance of his predecessors.

But no matter what the nominal purpose and constitution of this society the circular addressed to its members and to those of the "Sons of the American Revolution," is worthy of emulation by every civilized community in the country. Among other highly commendable things the circular says:

> Let us labor for the abolition of war as a last resort in case of differences between nations. The Supreme Court of the United States is a tribunal that makes of our forty-four States to-day the greatest the world has ever seen. Why may there not be established, on the coming four hundredth anniversary of the coming of America, a court of far more extensive power and jurisdiction? An international court with power, which shall act as a final court of appeal for all people.

Coming at this time such a proposition carries peculiar force, and all who desire the improvement of the race at large, and the exaltation of this country in particular, could find no more honorable aim for their ambition. The idea of a Pan-Republican Congress proposed to discuss this and similar matters is a good one to start with, and since the circular is backed by many eminent people of influence it is to be hoped that there may be some palpable result. While such proposals are made and such ideas propagated civilization must make great headway and the outlook for humanity must brighten day by day.

FRYING PAN AND FIRE.

While the question of electing Senators by the people has made its annual appearance in the measures introduced at the opening of each Congress, it comes out in unusually strong force at present, no less than three propositions to that effect having been introduced this winter. The idea also seems to meet with a general popular approval, its acceptance being based on the belief that any change cannot be for the worse and may be for the better.

Yet when the, argument is examined there seems to be little reason for the latter hope. The complaint is that too many State Legislatures in the selection of a Senator are controlled by corporate and plutocratic influences. But what foundation for the expectation of improvement is there, when we reflect that the real effect of the change will be to transfer the selection of Senators from the legislative caucuses to the State nominating conventions?

There is undoubtedly decided need for improving the influences that select United States Senators; but the most effective and thorough way of reaching that end will be to arouse the people to the necessity of insisting on a corresponding improvement in the breed of State legislators.

TOO MUCH OF A GOOD THING.

Doctors have often imperiled their patients' lives by an obscurity of language in the conveyance of directions which was utterly unfitted for the understanding of those to whom they were addressed. When a physician sends a bottle of medicine to a poor country woman, bearing the inscription, "To be taken in a recumbent posture," it is not surprising that the recipient should strive to borrow one all through the village, with no further success than that the neighbor who knew everything said she used to have a recumbent posture but it had been broken, and with the result that her husband died from the absence of a recumbent posture in which to take his medicine. For such mistakes the doctors are to blame.

But we are emphatically assured that the recent death from an overdose in Jefferson county, Ohio, was due solely to the fact that the sufferer failed to realize that "enough is as good as a feast," and was under the impression that she couldn't have too much of a good thing. She was supplied with medicine to last four days, accompanied by explicit oral and written instructions as to how much she was to take and at what intervals. But such relief was obtained from the two first doses taken according to directions that she felt that the doctor didn't know all about it and proceeded to consume the rest of the supply at a sitting, with the lamentable result that she was soon in the hands of the undertaker.

Doctors have a great deal to contend with from the class of patients who call in medical advice when they feel "real bad," and, as soon as they feel a little better, come to the conclusion that they alone are fit to judge what is best for them. The moral of the story is that it is only fair to the practitioner to either trust him implicitly and obey his instructions to the letter, or else to relieve him from further responsibility by dismissal.

THE GRIP'S DISAPPEARANCE.

Alarmist reports of the ravages of the influenza epidemic in Europe continue to come over by cable. Attempts have also been made to sensationalize the prevalence of the epidemic in this country; but a little retrospect shows that the disease has not been very destructive, and up to date is far milder in prevalence and type than it was a year ago.

It is now about three months since the return of the grip was noted in Pittsburg as well as other cities. But it has not at any time assumed a true epidemic form, and fatal cases have been far less frequent than in former seasons. During the past few weeks it has been comparatively rare, which may perhaps be justly ascribed to the abundance of freezing weather. But with a fair recognition of the uncertainties of such a subject there is ground for thinking that the course of the ailment is bearing out the theory of the Vienna authority that it will disappear after its third season.

It is certainly to be hoped that such will be the case, and it may not be unwise to place a good deal of faith in the indications to that effect. It is certain that the ravages of the disease will not be any greater, if people are relieved of the constant dread of it, which some of the alarmist views tend to create.

HERE is a royal duke who is a man and a philanthropist, all praise to him! Duke Karl Theodore of Bavaria, and four Sisters of Mercy, one of whom is his wife and all of royal birth, form a staff of a hospital for the blind. As an indication of their work, and its success, it may be stated that the Duke performed 262 operations for cataract last year. His wife is invariably his assistant, and every one of the operations was successful! This is an aristocracy to admire and it would be difficult, if not impossible, to find its parallel the world over among aristocrats or plutocrats, rich or poor.

It is sad to note the rigid nature of the censorship exercised in Russia on the reports of the famine and on those seeking privately to relieve it, and it is the more remarkable by contrast with the facilities given for the conveyance of news of the Imperial efforts to allay the sufferings.

RAILROAD men are trying to solve the problem of how to empty, or load up, a train of six passenger coaches in twenty-four seconds, as this speed is necessitated by the traffic arrangements at the World's Fair. Unless coaches with many doors, more or less, on the English plan, be adopted, the railroaders might as well try to square the circle. Even then every train running into the grounds would have to use cars on a different plan from those extant, and the attempt seems a hopeless one.

FRANCE has hitherto suffered enormous expense in Tonquin with nothing palpable to show in return. But very profitable coal mines are now being worked there, and will enter into successful competition with the Japanese fields that have been supplying the East.

MOST people who have been called upon to speak without preparation on any topic will realize the important work in social culture which is done by various conversation clubs. The system, with variations, is to agree on a subject and call upon every member for a speech, to last only a few minutes. The short space of time seems at first an eternity to the unpracticed, but the gain in facility of felicitous expression is remarkable after a few trials.

IN selecting Washington's birthday as the occasion for the choice of his New York delegates, Hill must have been influenced by a cynicism which does not shrink from bringing notoriety into sharp and striking contrast with real fame.

THE reaction which is almost invariable after a time of high tension and excitement was well illustrated by the light and airy speech which Mr. Allen, of Mississippi, made in the House yesterday. Humorous as was the whole, and trivial though many parts of it were, those who read between the lines will see that it contained a great deal more sound sense than do many more ponderous utterances.

THERE is an uncontrollable inclination to regard the Alliance men as the humorists of Congress. But they are making laudable efforts to live it down and establish their right to be regarded seriously.

SENATOR STANFORD'S method of dealing with horses consists in an effort to impress them that he is endeavoring to help them not to hurt them. Many employers of men have yet to learn the truth and wisdom of the system. With men, as with all intelligent beings, more can be done by leading than by driving.

THERE is some prospect that the lack of confidence in his party, implied by Hill's indecent haste in his home State, may give rise to feelings that will defeat his cherished hopes.

PERTINENT PERSONALITIES.

M. JULES SIMON predicts that the day is not far distant in France when there will be as many divorces as marriages.

THOMAS A. EDISON's father, a tall, erect old man of 88, is said to bear a striking physical resemblance to Mr. Blaine.

A WRITER in *Figaro* characterizes the late Khedive of Egypt as a docile and obedient servant of England and declares that in his death the Queen lost one of her most faithful subjects.

SENATOR GIBSON, of Maryland, enjoys the rare distinction of being the only United States Senator who was elected because he was poor and needed the money. This was very generous of Senator Gorman.

BLANCHE ROOSEVELT's blonde beauty is more admired than ever in Paris this winter. She generally goes about with an unfinished manuscript in her reticule and a look of innocent surprise on her infantile face.

ARCHIBALD FORBES, who is declared to have made $100,000 by his lectures in Australia and New Zealand, says that "in America it takes you a year to get your name up, a year to make your pile and a year to fizzle out."

THE heir-apparent of Russia will be an exceptionally lucky young person if he become engaged to Princess Helene of Montenegro. She is one of the very few women in the royal families of Europe who is really good looking.

THE late Grand Duke Constantine, the Czar's uncle, was in general appearance the image of an Englishman. He had a fair and somewhat ruddy complexion, light blue eyes that were so near-sighted that he wore spectacles and auburn hair.

MALCOLM FORBES, Arion's new owner, and as such the proud possessor of the costliest bit of horseflesh in the world, is by no means a horsy man. He is modest and refined in manners and breeding and doesn't look over 30 years of age.

GAVE HIS WEALTH AWAY.

Bishop Loughlin's Will Admitted to Probate, but Little Property Is Found.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—[*Special.*]—The will of the late Bishop Loughlin, of the Brooklyn Diocese, has been admitted to probate by Surrogate Abbott. It was executed on May 2, 1880, and was not changed in any particular from its original shape. The document directs that his watch be given to his sister, and that all the real estate of which he may die possessed is bequeathed to the Most Eminent and Most Rev. John McCloskey, Archbishop of New York, and the Right Rev. Francis McNeirney, Bishop of Albany, and the Right Rev. Michael Augustine Corrigan, Bishop of Newark.

Cardinal McCloskey died in 1885, and, as Bishop McNierney declined to act and filed a consent to the probate of the will, Archbishop Corrigan becomes the sole executor. Archbishop Corrigan will now hold the church property in trust until Bishop Loughlin's successor is appointed, when it will revert to him. It was generally supposed that Bishop Loughlin had a considerable personal estate, but as a matter of fact he never saved a dollar, having given his entire to charitable institutions. The $30,000 presented to him on the occasion of his golden jubilee was distributed within two weeks.

The B. & O. in Pastures New.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Jan. 28.—Surveyors are now locating a line for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad through Hancock county, Ill., from Havana to Keokuk, with all possible speed. From Keokuk a line will be surveyed to some point on the Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City. A connection will be made with that road, the latter now reaching Trenton 50 miles east of this city.

The Decalogue Has Met Him.

Omaha World-Herald.]

It is so long since any word has been had from Ingalls that it is suspected the decalogue has met him in some dark corner and squared accounts.

LIVE WASHINGTON WAIFS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.—The National Board of Trade to-day devoted some time to the discussion of the question of a uniform bill of lading. A resolution was finally adopted requesting Congress to amend the inter-State commerce law by establishing a uniform bill of lading for inter-State commerce, involving the liability of carriers as established by common and statutory law. The next matter taken up was a resolution approved by the Board of Trade of Chicago, which, while recognizing the justice of the charge imposed by the railroad companies for the use of their cars when not promptly unloaded, says that it is also due to the customers that when their goods are not promptly delivered that the railroad should be responsible to their consignee for delay. It was provided that Congress examine this question with the view of making such amendments to the inter-State commerce act as will properly protect the rights of the business community. After debate the resolution, slightly modified, was adopted. A resolution was offered by McLaren, of Milwaukee, which recites that while the evils resulting from excessive trading in agricultural and other products of the country is recognized, and any measures calculated to restrict such trading within legitimate limits is favored, which would not seriously interfere with the necessary facilities for handling the immense crops of the country, yet any legislation is deprecated which lays a tax that interferes in any way with the freedom of commercial transactions in such products whether for immediate or future delivery. The resolution further states the adoption of what is known as the Butterworth bill would cause irreparable injury to the business and agricultural interests of the country. Placed on the calendar.

Secretary Noble has ordered five agents now in the field to proceed at once to the allotment of lands to the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians in the Western part of the Indian Territory. It is the Secretary's purpose to have everything in readiness if possible for the opening of the 3,000,000 acres of surplus land on or about April 1 next. There is urgent need, the Secretary believes, for prompt action in order that the lands may be opened to settlement at as early a date as April 1, so that the settlers may be able to put in a spring crop.

There is much indignation at the Treasury Department over the arrest of two of the officers at Montreal on a charge of conspiracy preferred by a tailor of that city. Strong intimations are said to have been given that unless the Canadian authorities can protect the United States Custom's officials, who are stationed there for the convenience of the Canadian railways from persecutions of this sort, these officials will be withdrawn and the examination of baggage and other services rendered by them will be performed at the frontier requiring delays of trains for that purpose.

Bills will be reported favorably to the House, appropriating $25,000 for a monument at Put-in-Bay, O., commemorative of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry and the battle of Lake Erie, and $25,000 for a monument to William Henry Harrison, the grandfather of President Harrison, at South Bend, O.

General Raum appeared before a subcommittee of the House Appropriation Committee to-day and asked for an appropriation for pensions for the next fiscal year of $144,956,000.

Senor Loizano, the Minister of Public Works of the Republic of Costa Rica, assures the Special Commissioner of the World's Fair now in that country that the Government of Costa Rica will spend $150,000 on its exhibit at the Chicago Exposition.

The Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee to-day conferred again at some length on the method of procedure to be pursued in the presentation of the tariff reform bills to the House. The only result arrived at was that the committee should proceed cautiously in the presentation of bills and that all possible evidence as to the effect of existing legislation and the probable effect of proposed legislation should be obtained and duly considered before the final action of the Democratic majority should be determined as to the various bills to be reported. No vote was taken and no attempt was made to reach an agreement with reference to attacking the clauses of the McKinley act in detail or in one general measure.

Processes have been issued by the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate summoning Judge Claypool, Leon Bailey, Noble C. Butler, William Nichols, James H. Rice, Eli Ritter and E. B. Sellers, of Indiana, to appear before the Senate Committee on Judiciary on Friday to testify in the investigation of the charges against Judge Woods.

The venerable Senator Dawes received a severe shock yesterday. During one of the frequent periods of unbearable dullness in the Senate chamber he wandered over to the House of Representatives. Just within the door he encountered a group of Congressmen, the most prominent one being old General Forney, of Alabama. As the Senator approached Mr. Forney drew him aside, and, taking one of the young men of the group by the arm, said:

"Senator, I want to introduce you to an able and rising young man from your State, one who will be heard from in the future, Mr. Sherman Hoar."

"Oh, yes," replied Mr. Dawes, taking the young friend of Colonel Mills patronizingly by the hand, "I have heard of Mr. Hoar, and have met his father. I am glad to say that my opinion of him agrees with yours."

Then the Senator turned to go, but the gruff old Alabamian took him by the shoulders and blurted out:

"Yes, Mr. Dawes, you had better keep your eyes on this young man, for the first thing you know he'll be socking himself into that seat of yours over in the Senate."

Mr. Dawes did not join in the laughter, but with a scowling face went back to the Senate chamber, vigorously chewing the cud of reflection.

At the Corcoran Art Gallery yesterday afternoon, there was exhibited a full length portrait of Dolly Madison, painted by E. F. Andrews, who also painted the portraits of Martha Washington and Thomas Jefferson in the East Room of the White House. The portrait is a copy of Stuart's painting, and was begun by Mr. Andrews several years ago, when Mr. W. W. Corcoran expressed a desire to have a copy made. The costume painted was one worn at a reception given by Mrs. Madison, and now owned by the daughter of the wearer. It was a yellow satin overcoat with white satin petticoat, embroidered in flowers and trimmed in the costliest Valenciennes lace. The picture is intended to be a companion piece for Martha Washington, and may be the second in a series that shall include the first ladies of the land, from the beginning of the Government until the present.

TESTING THE BALLOT LAW.

Its Legality Will Be Adjudicated Upon by the Supreme Court.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28. — The Supreme Court was applied to to-day for an injunction to prevent the Australian ballot law from being put into operation. The Court was asked to take immediate jurisdiction of a complaint made against the County Commissioner, Controller and City Treasurer, and asking for an injunction restraining them from exercising the powers conferred upon them by the act.

Accompanying the petition there was also a bill in equity, under the title above given. The complainants state that they are qualified electors of the Prohibition party, and that by the operation of the Australian ballot law the qualified voters of this party are denied the right of making nominations by conventions, etc., and of having the names of their candidates printed on the official ballots at the expense of the county, etc., as the voters of the Republican and Democratic parties may, simply because, though in all other respects duly qualified, the voters of the Prohibition party polled at the last general election did not equal the percentum required by the act.

A False Report Corrected.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 28.—A special dispatch from this city Monday night said the Bank Examiner had reported to the Government that the affairs of the American Building and Loan Association should be wound up. There was nothing in the full report to warrant the statement. On the contrary the report shows that the association has a surplus and was solvent.

Coal Shoved Up Another Peg.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—At the meeting to-day of the agents of the coal producing companies it was decided to advance prices 25 cents a ton on all grades. The production for February was fixed at 2,500,000 tons, the same as in January.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION MEETING.

Very Good Reports Shown From All Its Various Charities.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the Woman's Christian Association was held at 929 Penn avenue yesterday. Rev. David S. Kennedy delivered an address on the work, after which the reports were read. Since its establishment 7,000 women have been sheltered in the Temporary Home for Destitute Women. The expenses were $398 52 and the expenditures $498 96. The reports of the Home for Aged Protestants showed a balance of $11,145 50. At the Christian Home many deserted wives have been given shelter. There were 11 inmates during the year. In the reformatory 48 inmates and 21 children were returned to their parents. The Industrial School for Girls in East Liberty needs more room. Mrs. E. D. C. Mair, in her report on gospel temperance, showed that good work had been done. There are now 64 children in the Home for Colored Children and not enough room to accommodate them. There were 4,785 letters sent out by the Christian Letter Mission of the Young Ladies' Aid Society. This year Mrs. Pendleton has agreed to oversee the publishing of the letters for the country. It is recommended that Sunday school classes agree to take charge of some institution in this work and thus lighten the labor and expense of the work.

An amendment was offered changing the name to the Woman's Association of Pittsburg and Allegheny. The following officers were then chosen: President, Mrs. E. B. Brunot; Vice President, Mrs. O. O. Phillips; Secretary, Mrs. M. A. Sterling, of Sewickley; Treasurer, Mrs. Samuel McKee.

DEAD FOR THREE YEARS.

An Artist Who Threatened to Kill Himself Returns to His Family.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—"I depart from this world at the beginning of my career, far, far from the intended mark. The plate that has cost the life of one person so far shall also help shorten mine. It and the rest of my baggage that I will tie to my body will prevent my body from ever rising to the surface, through which you will be spared all inconveniences, and it will also save you the funeral expenses which in your present state is an item to be looked to.

"RAUBICHEK."

This was the letter Artist Frank Raubichek wrote to his wife nearly three years ago. They lived at Mount Vernon with their two children in a pretty little house which they were buying on the installment plan. The artist left home one morning, and after he had gone the wife found the note. It drove her almost crazy. She went to Inspector Byrnes and a general alarm was sent out. The morgue and hospitals were searched, but without result.

Yesterday Raubichek turned up alive. He said that he must have been crazy when he wrote the note, and that he went to Munich where he was discovered by a friend, who wrote to his wife. She in turn had gone to Munich for him, and together they returned reunited to New York.

Flour Millers Reaching for Cuban Trade.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—The Illinois Central Railroad is preparing to transport an excursion of Northwestern millers to Cuba. The object of the trip is the opening of a flour trade between Minneapolis and Havana. By the new treaty, the Cuban duty on flour, which had been prohibitory, has been reduced from $5 83 to $1 per 200 pounds, hence a new opening for American commerce. The excursion will start from Minneapolis February 26, include an inspection of the World's Fair buildings here and the Mardi Gras festival at New Orleans, and remain at Havana nine days.

PATRICK EGAN, ESQUIRE.

THE fact remains that Minister Patrick Egan ought to be recalled.—*New Haven Register.*

EGAN as a great international question is a good deal more conspicuous than interesting.—*Judge.*

THERE is no doubt that if Minister Egan could be recalled from Chile there would be comparatively little difficulty in settling the present unpleasantness.—*Boston Traveller.*

THE Chileans do not seem to like the style of Spanish accent that Mr. Egan gets in his conversation. They want to make him cease to talk Spanish and begin to walk Spanish.—*Washington Star.*

MR. EGAN ought to be recalled. There has been no time in the past six months when his recall was not obligatory upon our Government under all rules of international courtesy.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

FOR less reason the Government of the United States has sent ministers home. With Mr. Egan out of the way the controversy may be amicably settled in such a manner as to vindicate the dignity of the American flag.—*Buffalo Enquirer.*

To foment war feeling is criminal. We are already not without fault in the matter. So far as appears, our conduct in sending and retaining Egan as our Minister was needlessly irritating, and the stronger we are the less like a bully need we behave.—*Harper's Weekly.*

WHO could blame Minister Egan for sympathizing with Balmaceda when the Junior Egan was interested in a big claim which Balmaceda was about to pay something on? It would have been unrepublican in Mr. Egan to so neglect his family.—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

HOLDS THE COUNTY TO BLAME.

A Victim Says a Madman Should Not Have Been at Large.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—[*Special.*]—Kings county may have to become the defendant in a suit for damages brought by Samuel Dickinson, one of the victims of Madman Michael Harvey's recent murderous outbreak. Harvey, when on leave of absense from the Flatbush Asylum, shot and killed himself and John Connerton, one of his friends, and seriously wounded Dickinson at the house of his sister in South Brooklyn.

Dickinson is still disabled, and it is thought will never regain the use of his injured arm. He has placed his case in the hands of a lawyer, and to-day the latter sent a communication to the Board of Supervisors reciting the facts and intimating that a suit would be brought against the county unless Dickinson's claim for damages was recognized. The lawyer holds that the county is responsible for the acts of Harvey, at he should not have been allowed to leave the asylum. The communication was referred to the Law Committee.

STANFORD'S LAND SCHEME.

SENATORS PEFFER AND STANFORD joining hands on a grand scheme to convert the United States Treasury into a pawnbroker's shop is a sight to make the good angels weep. —*Boston Herald.*

SENATOR STANFORD'S bill for the loan of Government money at 2 per cent interest to land owners is being treated too seriously. It has neither common sense nor constitutional law behind it.—*Boston Advertiser.*

SENATOR STANFORD and his followers think an issue of $100,000,000 of Government notes based on farm mortgages would furnish a sound circulating medium. Then, what do they want with silver?—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

IF Senator Stanford wants to help the professional political farmers he can best do it by opening up his barrel and making a try for the Presidency. He should not try to make the country pay the expenses of his little boom.—*St. Louis Star.*

SENATOR STANFORD made a speech yesterday in favor of his Utopian scheme to loan 100,000,000 of Treasury notes to farmers at 2 per cent per annum. Why doesn't he try the experiment on his own account for a while?—*Denver Republican.*

A MORE complicated, top-heavy or dangerous scheme of inflating the currency than Senator Stanford's land loaning project could not easily be devised. Fiat currency, with nothing but wind behind it, would be safer and less costly.—*Detroit Tribune.*

STANFORD must have set his heart upon the queer distinction of posing before the country in the mirth-provoking attitude of a "railroad magnate" and "money king" leading the curious rabble of cranks and debtors desirous of scaling down their obligations, who can be rallied under the absurdly presumptious name of the "People's party."—*Cleveland Leader.*

Congress Can Now Return to Business.

Washington Star.]

There is every reason to expect that Congress can soon return to its discussion of "economy as we have not found it" without fear of further Chilean interruption.

SOCIETY AND DEL SARTE

Hob-Nob With Each Other and Find It Agreeable—Mrs. Schoonmaker Charmingly Entertains the Frenchwoman at Her Home—Sewickley Valley Club Outrivals Itself.

Madame Marie Geraldy Del Sarte is in Pittsburg and has emphasized her New York success. She appeared for the first time yesterday afternoon in Mrs. Schoonmaker's house, and using the grand stairway as a dais for an hour and a half spoke in her native tongue to an audience which included almost every important name to be found between the covers of the Pittsburg Blue Book. All who could, had brought with them their French polisher to the highest degree of excellence, while the few who couldn't looked as if they had; so that a thoroughly Parisian atmosphere invaded Mrs. Schoonmaker's house and settled everywhere with as much persistence as does the Pittsburg dust.

The 150 rented chairs did not suffice for the company, and it was necessary before all were seated to borrow from other apartments. Even then the stray late arrivals were obliged to stand and use the walls for a support.

The reception hall is a room in keeping with the rest of the house said to have the handsomest interior in Pittsburg. It represents the style of old English days: deep recesses, broad, cushioned seats, an oaken-raftered and beamed ceiling and a huge ivory-white fireplace, where there is at cross purposes, for the most modern of gas fires burns in it. It is a perfect apartment.

A Thumbnail Sketch of the Scene.

Make a lightning sketch of it in your mind. Put Madame Del Sarte in her sweeping, velvet gown on the lower steps of the stairway. Surround her with a company of Pittsburg's best dressed, most intelligent, most cultivated women. Have Colonel Schoonmaker somewhere in the background, looking quietly after the comfort of every guest that came in. Insert the hostess well in the foreground, keeping an eye on her distinguished visitor that her needs were supplied before they almost were expressed, and you have a picture well worth a frame and a good place in your art gallery.

She was introduced by her fellow countryman, Prof. Henri Rollin Parker, the Secretary of the French Mission, under whose auspices the lectures are being being delivered. Prof. Parker gave a neat turn to his speech, and got in a pretty compliment for Pittsburg that was well appreciated.

Madame Del Sarte began by paying her respects to the apostles of Delsartism in America. She decried, though very gently, since people are only recovering from an attack of the fad, the dress reform movement, as confounded with Delsartism. Her father, said Madame Del Sarte, did not comprehend anything about what people put on their back, or how they put it on. Francois Del Sarte studied the body, as it expressed passion and sentiment, deductively, and then by induction taught it again. Delsartism, in short, was not a discovered science, but a revelation. Madame's apology was made for coming to America at all was a deep-seated desire to set her father's memory right in the minds of American people.

Illustrations of Her Father's System.

They were beginning to think of him as a man who had systematized sentiment into a multiplication table or recommended bronze belts as an exposition of body expression. Del Sarte was intellectual to a degree. He believed that the voice was an insufficient method of expression, and after years of earnest study had mastered the intellectual secrets of the anatomical structure.

Then followed the illustrations. Del Sarte was a trinitarian. Madame, his daughter, explained in what. All the features have three positions: concentric, normal and eccentric. These multiplied in each other give an unending variety of modes by which the feelings can be expressed. We have heard of those "sparkling eyes" the poets always loved, and of the "elbows that people came miles to see," but no one has yet immortalized Mme. Del Sarte's eyebrows.

It is left for the present humble chronicler to tell the story of their capabilities, for they did more than speak, they chattered; nay, they even gossiped. When her eyebrows were drawn together until they were blacker than Erebus and the eyes drooped Madame was indicating contention de l'esprit. Lightning effects were produced, and Madame's eyebrows went through a serpentine motion, describing every emotion from languid indifference to the highest degree of wrath.

Delsartism a Protection to Maidens.

Once upon a time, Monsieur Del Sarte saw a dead man's hand with the thumb falling limply toward the middle of the palm. "Ah," said he, "that is death," and, throwing his thumb upright so that the ball was made prominent, the philosopher reasoned, "This is life." And he was right.

Delsartism is a protection to the unsophisticated maiden who makes its teachings her guide. When a man tells her that he loves her, let her not look for the verification of his words in his eyes, which, we know, can be as untruthful as Ananias, but in his thumbs. If the thumbs are without animation, one may be sure that he is amusing himself; but if they are enlivened with action, then she may get her trousseau ready without delay.

All this was described by this stately-looking woman, who uttered je vous aime with all the varying degrees of ardor, in tone and gesture, while every woman looked on with amused, interested eyes.

Illustrations and Perfect Imitations.

She imitated a Corporal, who outgenerals the General in dignity. She was the Sergeant; a little nearer the General and a little less his imitator. Then came the under officer, still somewhat stiff in the backbone, and, lastly, the affable, courtly, reserved and well-bred General himself. What might be called a tapping of kid gloves followed this, and each woman whispered to her fashionable neighbor, "Elle est grande."

Again madam, folding her arms, described the bonne who carries the baby for so much an hour, while her heart is going out to every milkman and policeman in the neighborhood. She carries the infant with its head slightly downward, her arms negligently round it and her eye looking over her shoulder for the delinquent lover.

The well trained nurse was next described by Madam Del Sarte. She cares no more for the infant than did her peasant counterpart, but she is a better hypocrite. Lastly was the mother described, and let no one hereafter say that family life and mother love do not exist in France. He cannot have listeners in the hearers of Madam Del Sarte.

More Attitudes to Be Described.

This lecture comprised all the expressions described by the body from the waist up. The remaining attitudes assumed by the lower part of the body will be entered into fully by Madam Del Sarte on Saturday afternoon. When the lecture was over, the company flocked around the distinguished lady and expressed their delight with the afternoon's entertainment.

Every one was delighted with her, and afterward many admiring comments were made upon the fact that she seemed to read human nature at a glance, and suited herself to the individualities of each as she was introduced. Madame Del Sarte was overwhelmed with invitations from a number of ladies, who wished to arrange impromptu little affairs in her honor for this afternoon, but all were declined on account of the address which she intends to make at Bowman Institute to-day. In the evening, Mrs. Schoonmaker will have a few friends to meet Madame Del Sarte. It is likely that Mrs. Schoonmaker's house will be taxed to its utmost on Saturday, and it would be well for those who like front seats to come pretty early.

A SEWICKLEY correspondent writes an enthusiastic account of the Sewickley Valley Club's presentation of "The Cricket on the Hearth" and says that the audience was the largest ever seen in that hall at any time. A number of the Tuesday night people were down. This was the cast:

Dot	Mrs. Bassett
Bertha, a blind girl	Miss Anderson
Mrs. Fielding	Mrs. Bell
May Fielding	Miss Bryner
Tilly slowboy	Miss McCleery
John Peerybingle, a carrier	Mr. Carpenter
Mr. Tackleton, a toymaker	Mr. Tate
Caleb Plummer, his man	Mr. Richardson
Stranger	Mr. Kimball

The play was well set, a feature, indeed, which always distinguishes amateur theatricals in Pittsburg. Mrs. Bassett, as Dot, had forgotten to remove her diamond earrings and as diamonds are not often supposed to lighten the path of poverty, they were scarcely apropos, especially with a poor kitchen for a back ground. Otherwise she played the character capitally. Some bits of work deserve special comment, for instance Mr. Carpenter, at the end of the second act, in that part where he sees through the window, his wife with the stranger. For this he received a well-deserved curtain call. Mrs. Bell, who made her first appearance, is welcomed heartily as a valuable addition to the club. Miss Bessie Anderson's impersonation of a blind girl could scarcely have been better; she has evidently studied her role with care. Mr. Jack Tate, probably among the cleverest actors on the Sewickley stage, was in splendid form and outrivaled himself completely. The stage setting mentioned heretofore was the result of the mingled efforts of Mrs. James Chaplin, Miss Anderson, Mrs. Collin Reed and Mr. Ollie Richardson, and they have earned the highest encomiums that can be given them. When the play was over the chairs were removed from the audience hall and a splendid dance ensued. A while later than midnight brought one of the most agreeable evenings ever spent in Sewickley to a close.

CARL RETTER and Mr. Charles Davis Carter opened the first of four classical pians and song recitals at the Duquesne Conservatory of Music last night. It is hardly necessary to mention specifically the high artistic merit of the performance. Suffice it to say that those who remember Mr. Retter's Beethoven chamber concerts, can fully appreciate the value of the promised series. As evidenced by last night's performance they will be educational to a degree, and the serious lover of music will have both profit and pleasure if he attends them. The next concert is on