Retter Known as Gath. Writes for

TO-MORROW'S DISPATCH

He Has Interviewed Senator Hill and Attorney General Miller.

ROMANCE OF A BICH MAN.

Brought Out by Carpenter in a Talk With Stephen B. Eikins.

OTHER PEATURES OF THE ISSUE TO-MORROW ARE DARWIN'S TREORY SUPPORTED. By Dr. Robinson, of Lond THE SACRED BELL OF JAPAN, By Lafcadio Hear LONDON'S UNDERGROUND ROAD, By Murat Halst

REFORM DRESS PATTERNS, By Viscountess Haberto MINIMUM COST OF LIVING, By Edward Atkin

THE AMERICAN CLAIMANT, By Mark Twain LIVE TOPICS OF THE TIME, By W. G. Kaufr

There will be a handsomely illustrated story from the French of the famous George and. The copper cross of the Mound Builders found at Chillicothe. Theology and faith by the Rev. George Hodges. The Woman's page includes handsomely filus-trated articles on belts and house decoration and suggestions on cooking, hygiene and society. The Youth's page contains an secount of shark fishing in the Bahamas and an article on training horses as life-savers. Besides these features there will be many others, and it will have all the news of all

> You Will Regret It if You Fail to Secure and Read

THE LETTER FROM GATH. Occident and Orient Covered by Leased Wires and Special Cables for

TO-MORROW'S DISPATCH

The Dispatch.

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TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

POSTAGE PREE IN THE UNITED STATES SUNDAY DISPATCH, One Year

PITTSBURG. SATURDAY. MARCH 12.

TWELVE PAGES

THE GROWTH OF APPROPRIATIONS. The increase of \$535,000 over last year in the city expenditures was disclosed in the publication of the appropriation ordinance the day it was sent through Councils on a single hearing. For the purpose ot showing the growth in city appropriations a comparison with those of 1890 is in order. The appropriations of that year were \$4,045,000, which shows an increase since then of \$954,000, or a trifle less than 25 per cent. In other words, that is the

the whole city for that period. A comparison of the items of the different appropriations shows that there is little or no change in the expenditures for interest, salaries, Department of Charities, finance fund, advertising, tax liens, Board of Assessors and sinking fund. Minor items in which there has been a decided enlargement of expenditures are for the Board of Viewers, printing, elections and judgments. The item of \$35,000 for the southside Market House is a new one this year, but it is more than offset by an appropriation of \$100,000 in 1890 for a distributing main from Highland reservoir.

The increase of expenditure as com nared with 1890 therefore consists of \$96. 000 in the Department of Public Safety; \$385,000 in the Department of Public Works; \$25,000 in outstanding warrants: \$52,000 in education; \$107,000 for parks; \$97,000 in street repaying and repairs; \$45,000 for assessments against the city, and \$199,000 for bridges, making a total of \$1,006,000 for increased appropriations in less than half the list. Of these the increases for outstanding warrants and education are within a reasonable ratio of growth, so that we find as a remainder a growth of \$929,000 on appropriations which two years ago only footed \$2,126,000. making the increase only a little less than 50 per cent.

Everyone will agree that some of the items of increased expenditure were justifiable in the interests of the city; but the point which will be manifest to every man on an analysis of these Items is that every such increase might be wisely and economically balanced by a decrease in other items. The items in which a reduction of expenditure was practicable without prejudicing a single important interest of the city were sufficient to permit the total to be reduced to the expenditures of eight-mill levy instead of the twelve-mill

If the people will take the trouble t bear these facts in mind from one year to another they will be likely next time to elect a Council pledged to have the appropriation ordinance brought in early in February in time to have all the items carefully scrutinized and cut down to the limits of a reasonable economy.

A PEACEFUL OUTLOOK,

Nothing could be more reassuring for a peaceful issue of the Bering Sea matter than the news conveyed by our cable message from London. There can be no doubt that such pressure will be brought to bear on Lord Salisbury as will force him to agree to the President's demands him to agree to the President's demands at an early date. The war-inciters on each side of the Atlantic may well pause before giving yent to further irritating of water and gas works, tramways,

acrimony, and consider the feeling implied by a petition to Parliament signed by 1,250,000 workingmen on behalf of a treaty providing for permanent arbitration between this country and England. It is worthy of note that the delay which has already occurred in the matter

of the modus vivendi is almost universally ascribed in England to Canadian influence. It would therefore be highly proper that Canada should be made to bear the brunt of retaliatory measures, if such were found necessary. But retaliaion will not be necessary, for, even if he lacked the requisite statesmanship, Salisbury is politician enough to understand how disastrous a continued delay would be in the face of the avowed wishes of the workingmen on the eve of a general election. A little more common sense and a trifle less acidity among the Jingo organs here and there would be a great improvement and tend to make the world go

ound more smoothly. THE COAL DISCRIMINATION.

The old question of coal rates from Pittsburg to the lake ports is to come up before a meeting of railway officials next week. Elsewhere in this issue an intimation is given that a change may be made in the policy which has hampered our coal trade for some years past. It is to be hoped that this may prove well founded, but it will involve so radical a change in railway policy that it will not be wise to place much faith in it until tangible evidence is given to that effect.

For a series of years the coal interests of Western Pennsylvania have been forced to bear the discrimination of a rate on Hocking Valley coal 10 to 15 cents per ton lower than they could get on a distance nearly 75 to 100 miles shorter. In proportion to mileage the discrimination against them was that of a freight rate of 35 to 40 per cent more than their competitors had to pay. This discrimination has been maintained by the combination of railroads which professes to exist for the purpose of preventing such evils; but this profession is shown in its true light by the fact that it has steadily maintained this inequality-a course which can hardly be explained on any other theory than that the railroad corporations or officials composing the Central Traffic Association have more direct interest in the prosperity of the Hocking Valley coal fields than in those of Western Pennsylvania.

The inevitable restriction of the Pitts-

burg coal shipments by this discrimination has, it is reported, opened the eyes of the Pennsylvania Company to the necessity of a different policy. It is indisputable that the purpose of cherishing the interests which furnish it traffic will dictate the course of making rates which will stimulate coal shipments instead of discourage ing them. But to do that the Pennsylvania Company will have to return to the old business policy of operating its lines solely in the interests of its own traffic, instead of combining with other lines to do what the majority of corporate interests may prefer.

It is to be hoped that such a course may be resolved upon; but we had better wait till next week before making sure of it.

UNIFORMITY TO A DEGREE. Concerning that alleged disciplinary treatment which the Builders' Exchange propose to visit upon the architects, it is omewhat painfully explained that the action is solely in the interest of uniform building contracts. The architects are to be disciplined only because they have, in drawing up contracts, varied from the prescribed uniformity.

The idea that a man in Pittsburg must build his house by exactly the same contracts per week, or, including Sunday Edition, at to A. In building his office therefore identically the same conditions must apply to B. in building his dwelling is one of which our friends of the Builders' Exchange cannot too soon disabuse their minds. As an abstract proposition it is wholly untenable, even if there were no material circumstances which emphasized the necessity of permitting the people who pay for the buildings some liberty as to the man-

ner in which they shall spend their money.

But it is decidedly intimated that there are such circumstances in this case. The statement is made that offending architects marred the uniformity of the contract by inserting at the direction of the owners a clause that union labor should percentage of the increase of taxation on be employed. Without meddling with the questions between the contractors and their employes nothing is plainer than that, if a man desires to have union labor for his money, he has a right to make that condition. A "uniform contract" which shuts off that right is more honored in the breach than in the observance. Architects who reserve the rights of the property owner to specify things as he wants them will have a decided claim on the patronage of the people, who pay the noney for building, if not on the builders.

LIBERALS IN LONDON.

The Liberal victory in the election of the London County Councils, which comprises a constituency mainly represented in the present Parliament by Conservatives and Unionists, has a good deal of importance in foreshadowing the result of the next general election; but its immediate result is more likely to affect questions of taxation which were at issue in the contests. One of the expected reforms which

arouses the most bitter opposition from the Conservative class is outlined by the proposition to tax ground rents in proportion to their enhancement by the growth of population. London has perhaps a larger share of its area than any other city of the world held by a few great owners, who lease their property on ground rents, after a fashion not wholly unknown in Pittsburg. This is so general that we hear in "Patience" a reference to "building leases" just as here we would speak of buying houses and lots. The leases generally provide that the lessees shall pay the direct taxes on the real estate; but the Liberal reformers propose to introduce a new element by levying a tax on the ground rents themselves.

This is regarded by the land owners generally of aristocratic rank, as socialism 1890, which would have required only an of the most disturbing class. In this country we hear it spoken of as the first step toward the Henry George theory. If so, it is the step within the bounds where the theory of that reformer is well founded, as ground rents form a class of property that should be taxed, and, so far as can be done without danger of abuse, should be discriminated against in taxation. But it is not the full Henry George theory, for it does not take all the ground rents; and it is not a single tax, for other taxes are levied. Another reform, which is regarded as an innovation, is the proposition that the opening and paving of streets shall be paid for on the much

> this country of assessing it on the property benefited. In addition, the liberal element in Lon-

discussed but generally accepted plan in

tunnels and electric lighting. This is a natural reaction from a long period of Parliamentary grants of these franchises. resulting in a more or less general system of monopolies, just as the call of the Third Party for the same step with regard to railways is the result of the abuses of that system.

THE METHOD OF DISTRIBUTION, The statement made by the authority of the Standard Oil Trust that the Trust will be dissolved and the property distributed, in deference to the decision of the Ohio Supreme Court, bears on its face a comadable respect for the law. whether the action thus promised complies with the real intent of the decision will depend on the manner in which the

distribution of the property of the trust is

made. Its property consists of stock in the various corporations engaged in the petroleum business controlled by that organization. The statement of Mr. S. C. T. Dodd discloses some doubt as to the manner in which this stock will be distributed. The mere statement of that doubt indicates that a method is being sought after by which each certificate holder in the Trust shall receive a proportionate amount of the shares of every corporation held by it, thus perpetuating

the joint control. The fact is, however, that under the lecisions the one method of distribution alone is indicated. The shares held by the Trust were acquired by an illegal agreement, and that agreement being declared null and void, these shares in every instance must return to the original owners. The ownership of a refinery in Ohio must go back to the Ohio men who sold or transferred it to the Trust; that of a Pennsylvania corporation must return to the Pennsylvanians. The certificate holders of the Trust have a claim in equity for the consideration given in the acquisition of the property, subject to the cloud which is cast upon all claims in equity arising out of an agreement against public

If the Standard Trust takes the course of returning the properties under it to their original independent control, it can fairly claim to show a respect for the law in marked contrast to the other Trusts that have imitated it. But if it makes a distribution which maintains the joint control, it will seek to evade the law just as the others have done.

IT is sad evidence of despotism that the Czar can entertain thoughts of military of his people are dying of starvation.

ATTORNEY YOST'S statement in consection with the Blue Law prosecutionsattorneys for the accused newsdealers every courtesy, and have even gone out of our way, simply so that we could not be der more than ever just what "our way"

IT is not to be wondered at that the New Jersey Legislature, which failed to suppres the illegal racing at Guttenburg, should pass a bill indorsing the Reading deal.

amendment, providing that after 1897 no President shall be eligible for re-election until four years have expired from the end of his term, is a step in the right direction, But much more sweeping measures will have to be adopted before real civil-service reform is achieved.

It is said that a part of ex-Mayor Wyan's time is spent in reading. Some tract distributor should present him with a copy of Allegheny City's charter.

CHAUNCEY DEPEW spoke some forcible words to the Indian students of the Hampton Institute on the gospel of the a few remarks, too, on the grievances of the level-crossings and the like benefits of rail-

In the Bering Sea matter, as in all other diplomatic questions, nothing is lost by al-lowing reasonable time for consideration

THERE is little cause for surprise at the burning, and even the eating, of a woman accused of witcheraft by Indians in Mexico when recent superstitious and barbarous actions among Americans supposed to be ivilized are remembered.

THE Sunny South does not take much inerest in the Bering Sea squabble. Fur seal s not one of the luxuries there

tariff are in the least expected to pass the Senate, Protectionist Representatives should spare no effort to set sorth their strongest arguments in the House as a matter of edustion for the country.

It is to be hoped that the Kaiser's sickness has given him time for reflections which will amend his forceful ways.

THE last attempt to corner copper proved a disastrous failure, though consumers were put to great expense before it fell through. It is to be hoped that the latest effort to obtain control of the market will BERING SEA from our point of view is a

nare clausum, but England regards it as an CONSUL MCCREERY would do well to

clear his own character from recent re-proaches before expecting much weight to attach to any of his statements with regard to Carls

THE harmony at the Indiana Republican onvention was of a pronounced Wagnerian MEMBERS of Congress would better pre

erve their own dignity and perform the duties for which they are paid if they would neglect personalities and confine themselves o the discussion of business

BETTER not risk a change of clothing just t present, unless it is by way of an increase.

THIS tentative diffidence on the part of the Standard is a vast improvement on its quondam defiance, and should be a great couragement to further similar p ings against monopolists.

THIS is grand weather—for clothiers disosing of winter stock.

DOUBTLESS the administration of the law in Ireland is scandalously unjust in many cases, but that only adds to the guilt of grasping, greedy creditors who do not hesi tate to set it in motion.

How delightful is the balmy spring at-SUCH incidents as the charging of street

mail boxes with electricity are a serious menace to public safety, and proper care in the insulation of light wires should be tringently enforced. MR. MCCLURE will now be tried per

NEW YORK'S UNCERTAINTY.

he Republicans of the State in a Quar dary-Spring Election Results Not Con sidered a Settler-Harrison's Weakness and the Inability of the Opposition to Combat Even That.

[PROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.1

NEW YORK, March 11.-There is a deal of uncertainty about Republican politics in this State just now, and not any great degree of confidence among Republicans in the result of the fail elections, except in so far as the present and probably future blundering of the Democratic majority, both in Washington and Albany, may turn the people into the Republican line in the hope of relief. True, the spring elections in the State have gone overwhelmingly Republican, returning about 600 Republican Supervisors out of a total of 875 in the various ounties and taking from Democratic control, by emphatic majorities, every county in which the Senate returns were juggled last fall. This means much for hono matter what they show, but it is doubtful whether there is another wad in that gun, especially in view of the fact that Presidental campaigns generally bring out all the partisanship in a man, leading him to overlook for the sake of giving his party the Presidency such a trivial matter as the deliberate and cunningly planned theft of the Legislature.

Faith in the Party, Not in Harrison. There is the utmost confidence in the opular strength in this State of the Repuban policy both as to silver and the tariff, which are to be the main issues, but there is little in the candidate who, it seems now, is ertain to head the ticket. Nine men out of ten whom one meets here agree that Harrison has made an able, discreet and patriotic President, and yet when you ask them if they believe he can be elected the entire nir will shrug their shoulders and declare that it will have to be done without New York's 36 electoral votes. What the New York man says is echoed by the Republicans of Con-necticut, which State is still kept in the "doubtful" column by political mathemati-cians, though both Blaine and Harrison failed to carry it. With these two States representing 45 electoral votes, standing out gainst him it is difficult to see how Harrison's friends in these States can figure out a victory, granting that every one of the trans-Mississippi States that he carried in 188 hould do so again next fall.

Harrison Has Antagonized Them All. It is hard to analyze the opposition here to Harrison's renomination. It is not fac-tional, for it seems to include almost the whole party. The one thing which he has succeeded in doing well, so far as this State s concerned, during his administration, has een to antagonize both the Platt and Miller forces. For the first time since there have been two such factions here, they are to gether now on common ground in opposition to the President. Miller neither asks nor will he accept anything from Harrison either for himself or his friends. He warns all of his followers to keep off the White House grounds. Platt, on the other hand, has kept up a tireless hunt for patronage for the "boys," and is even now getting all that is given out in this State despite his open declaration that if Harrison s renominated he will seat himself on the banner to the breeze as a high moral refingers with the dirty work of campaigning. That is Platt's position, and Miller's, too, for that matter.

Yet both men regard Harrison's renon tion as inevitable, and both have told me so within the past week. Their one hope is to convince him that he cannot be elected, if ominated, and to get things in such shape here, in Connecticut and in the free coinso States of the West as to convince both the President and the National Convention that renomination would mean to imperil Reoublican supremacy at Washington.

Now Sparring for Position. The State Convention at which the 72 delegates to Minneapolis are to be named, is to be held on April 28 at Albany. Both factions of the party will have to make known their position as to the Presidency then. At present they are sparring for positionone watching the other closely for some inon as its candidate instead of Harrison. Not until to-day has any evidence come to light as to Platt's purposes, but it is plain now that he intends to give General Alger as many votes as possible. Alger was one of Platt's favorites four years ago, and but for the Elkins pledge of the Treasury portfolio -which pledge Harrison repudiated-he never would have consented to throwing the 2 votes of New York solidly into the Harrison camp at Chicago until after Alger had had a chance to impress the convention with

Platt Booming Alger.

I have it to-day on the best authority that Platt is responsible for the publication of Alger's card this week announcing his cantidacy, and that Alger emissaries have been to gather up all, the delegates possible for the Michigan aspirant. Alger had a good the Michigan aspirant. Alger many friends in politics on the Pacific Slope in 1888, and he has not lost any of them since then. J. S. Clarkson, his close friend, is going to have the complimentary vote of Iowa just to keep it where it can be thrown The Big Four Once More.

But to return to the situation here. Th famous "Big Four" of 1888—Platt, Depew, Hiscock and Miller—will undoubtedly lead the delegation again as delegates at large. Hiscock and Depew are professedly for Harrison, and may hold out from 12 to 90 dela gates for him from this State. Platt will deliver all he can to Alger, and Miller, if report s true, will try to bring Robert T. Lincoln nto the field. While all of these eaders concede that enough delegates to nominate Harrison are pretty certain to be sent to Minneapolis from other states, yet they hope that they can make an effective demonstration against the Presi-dent by massing the Eastern doubtful States with the free silver States of the West, thus giving substance to their claim that renom-mation means a hazardous fight at best and perhaps defeat.

Why the Opposition to Harrison Is Weak The main difficulty which confronts them end is that they have no especially strong name to rally around. Alger has some ele-ments of strength here, but not as many as Harrison, with all his alleged weakness; Lincoln is denounced as a Mugwump, and the "machine" makes faces when he is named: Cullom is a stranger to most peopl Harrison towers so far above all of the men, both in point of strategic position and in mental breadth, that their battle with him looks now like a hopeless one; yet it will go on to the end, I am assured, and the President will be made to see by the balloting that he has not behind him for this can paign the influences, good, bad or indifferent though they may be, which contributed largely to his success in 1888. STODDARD.

A BISHOP'S COMING MARRIAGE.

He Finds a Mate in a Woman Who Is Good Church Giver.

NEW YORK, March 11 .- [Special.]-Right Rev. George Worthington, Protestant Epis-copal Bishop of Nebraska, is in the habit of copal Bishop of Nebraska, is in the habit of making frequent visits to the east, and he has many friends in this city. When the news was brought to them yesterday that the Bishop had announced his intention of entering the bonds of matrimony they greeted it with expressions of surprise. The bishop, though only 44 years old, was supposed to be a confirmed bachelor. The announcement stated simply that he was engaged to Miss. a confirmed bachelor. The announcement stated simply that he was engaged to Miss Milton. 'A brother bishop who arrived from the West last night, said:

"I have heard recently that Bishop Worthington had decided to take the step, and I have no doubt the news is true. The young woman's name, I believe, is Amelia Milton. I know little about her, except that she was residing in Boston last year, and had been there for some years with her mother, who was an invalid. The mother died not long ago, and I don't know whether Miss Milton is still in Boston or not. She was always very liberal in her contributions to the church, and I understand she has considerable means. She is not especially young—about the right age, I should say, to make the Bishop a good mate." OUR MAIL POUCH.

How Buchanan Defeated Douglas. to the Editor of The Dispatch: Your correspondent, Frank G. Carpenter tells a story in Sunday's DISPATCH, which he calls, "How Buchanan Defeated Douglas. He says: "It was brought about by \$90,000 in

gold coin presented by New York and by the withdrawal of Stephen A. Douglas." I attended the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati in 1856. Douglas and Pierce were the candidates of the South and Buchanan was the candidate of the North ern Democrats. Besides the State of Vir rinia. Buchanan had no votes in the South except four or five in Louisiana and three or four in Maryland. Douglas had in 1854, as Chairman of the Committee on Territories, brought in and pushed through the bill repealing the Missouri compromise, and Pierce as President had signed it. The South therefore demanded the nomination of one of them. Douglas had no show, but of one of them. Douglas had no show, but he hung on until the last and never thought of withdrawing.

His champion was William A. Richardson, of Illinois, an indomitable fighter. On the first ballot James Buchanan had 135 votes, Franklin Pierce 122, Stephen A. Douglass 33 and Lewis Cass 5. On the fiteenth ballot Pierce's vote was transferred to Douglas, but in spite of this combination by the South Buchanan beat Douglas, and, on the seventeenth ballot, was nominated by a large majority.

seventeenth ballot, was nominated by a large majority.
Your correspondent's story about Captain Ryndess having "\$99,000 in gold spread out on the floor of his parlor at the Burnett House to influence delegates for Buchanan," like that of Douglas' proposed withdrawal, is of the fish fishy. I saw Captain Ryndess, in and out of his rooms, every day during the convention, and never heard of anything of the kind. In fact, I don't believe he had \$900 in any kind of money, let alone \$90,000 in gold. I doubt if all the delegates in that convention could together have "spread out \$90,000 in cash.

Allegheny, March 10.

A Delamater Victim.

To the Editor of The Dispatch: A sensational article appeared in yo paper recently, under the above heading, which calls for corrections. It is represented that a woman in Toledo, O., calling herself that a woman in Toledo, O., calling herself Sallie Wallaco and claiming to be a cousin of George Wallace Delamater, formerly of this place, was begging for money in the streets of that city, alleging "that her large fortune had been squandered in her effort to save the bank here."

There is not a word of truth in this statement, unless, possibly, there was a crazy woman in the case. Mr. D. has no cousin of that name, and no such woman lost a cent of money by his failure. It is a fiction from beginning to end. The only "victim" in the case is the reporter who furnished the sensational story for the press.

Meadville, March 10.

WORLD'S FAIR WAIFLETS.

Women's Work.

Mrs. Potter Palmer's Plea for the Bei WASHINGTON, March 11.-Mrs. Potter Palmer to-day made an address before the special House Committee on the World's Columbian Exposition, urging favorable action on a bill before the committee to ap-propriate \$135,000 to be disbursed directly by the Board of Lady Managers of the Exposi-tion. She urged that the Board of Lady Managers should be independent of the Na-tional Commission and should be permitted to expend moneys subject only to the ap-proval of the Secretary of the Treasury. She gave an interesting statement of what the board proposed to do in the department of women's work, and said it was the intention women's work, and said it was the interation to make a very complete exhibit of the handlwork of the women of various coun-tries at different stages of civilization. She explained what had been done toward se-curing the co-operation of foreign countries in the women's department, and reported good progress.

AT the Postmasters' Convention to-day he following resolution was adopted: "Re solved. That this conference earnestly rec ommends that the Postmaster General be requested to urge upon the committee for the appropriation for the postofflee propriety of making a special and liberal appropriation to be devoted to the establishment and equipment of a postofflee within the World's Fair Columbian Exposition to be held in the city of Chicago and for furnishing such other special or additional postal facilities in that city as will be necessary to meet the increased requirements of the meet the increased requirements of the service during the continuance of that Ex-

In the House to-day Representative Reilly, of Pennsylvania, introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to prepare for exhibition in the Interior to prepare for exhibition in the woman's building at the World's Fair any articles, models or drawings now in his custody or deposited in the Patent Office prepared or invented by women. He also introduced a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution to prepare for exhibition in the women's building any articles now in his custody or on exhibition in the National Museum illustrative of the life and development of the industries of the life and development of the industrie

REPRESENTATIVE DOCKERY, of Mis souri, who yesterday, under instruction from the sub-committee of the Committee or Appropriations, wrote alletter asking for cer tain information about World's Fair expend tain information about world's fair expenditures, received to-day a telegraphic reply from William T. Baker, President of the Local Committee, that he would be ready to reply to inquiries, as published in the press, or wednesday.

DEPENDING AN INSURANCE SUIT on the Ground That the Fire Was Caused by

Incerdiarism. Musukaov, Mich., March 11.-[Special.1-] sensational trial is in progress in the Circuit Court here, wherein Hugh Leonard and Mary Leonard, co-partners, are plaintiffs, and the

Leonard, co-partners, are plaintiffs, and the People's Fire Insurance Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., is defendant. Three other suits hang upon the result of the present one, the defense in all four being the same.

The amount of insurance involved is about \$4.000. The insurance companies claim that Hugh Leonard, aided and abetted by P. P. Leonard, husband and agent of Mary Leonard, set fire to the insured property. P. P. Leonard testified that the insurance companies had offered to settle the claims, first at 59 cents and next at 85 cents on the dollar. The suit is still on.

FAVORITES OF FORTUNE.

UNITED STATES MINISTER H. E. CONgen has returned from Brazil for a vaca MISS MAUDE GONNE, the well-known

Irish patriot, is possibly the most beautiful woman in that land of green hills and shamrock. "DICTIONARY BROWN" is the sam given to Arthur H. Brown, a proofreader in the United States Printing Office at Wasn-

ington. MR, HUMPHREY WARD has written a letter declaring that there is no truth in the published story that his wife received £20,-

A SISTER of Cardinal Manning, Mrs.

Austen, has survived him, and, though over 90 years of age, she is still active in charitable and benevolent work. AFTER being 44 years President of the Amoskeag Bank, ex-Governor Moody Cur-

rier, of Manchester, N. H., has resigned to make room for a younger man. EMPEROR WILLIAM, who has been on the sick list for a day or two, is out of bed again, and his court physician is happy in consequence of his rapid recovery.

LORD AND LADY BRASSEY are again

abroad in the Sunbeam and send home live-ly chronicles of their cruise. These stray sheets will eventually form the basis of volume on Morocco. THE artist Healy, now visiting in this country, says that he was present at the termitage when Andrew Jackson died. He was there at the time engaged in painting opertrait of General Jackson's daughter-in

KING HUMBERT'S approaching visit to England is said to be due to the gratitude he feels when he recalls that Queen Victoria was the first of European sovereigns to recognize the young kingdom of Italy 30 or

A SINGULAR friendship has sprung up between Bourke Cockran and ex-Speaker Reed, who occupy seats in the House just across the aisle from each other. There is a perennial interchange of stories and anecdotes between the two, and when they bring their heads together the aisle is effectively blocked for traffic. AGAIN OLD CITY HALL

1892

comes to the Front as a Forlorn Hope-It Is Chosen for Lady Henry Somerset to Speak in Next Thursday Evening-Other News.

for Lady Henry Somerset's expected visit.
Old City Hall has been selected for the lecture, the intention being to make the place as presentable as possible for Her Ladyship, by a liberal distribution of equatorial plants and shrubs and intermingled with artistically draped bunting. The Grand Opera House, which had first been thought of, is out of the question, since the lecture is not a Sunday, but an evening one. At the special request of Lady Henry and Miss Willard there will be no social demonstration, the ladies, with Miss Gordon remaining quietly at their hotel until the hour of the lecture. The county officers will doubtless be introduced to, her ladyship some time in the afternoon. At the lecture the platform, besides the speaker, will be occupied by Miss Willard, Miss Gordon and the county officers. If Mrs. Jasper Porter, the President for Allegheny county, is permitted by the state of her health she will introduce Lady Henry, and, if she cannot, someone selected by her, or Miss S. E. Gemmill, the county Vice President, will preside in Mrs. Porter's place. A committee to take charge of the making of Old City Hall presentable was appointed yesterday, and is as follows: Mrs. Bunna Griham, Mrs. R. A. Harris, Mrs. Frank Hazlett, Mrs. E. J. Snead and Miss Emma Moffatt. Miss Kate Courtency will have charge of the music, assisted by a bumber of the Young Woman's Auxiliary. Some further meetings will be held for the perfecting of plans before Thursday even ext, the time set apart for the lecture.

THE usual monthly intimation was recived yesterday of the French service to be held to-morrow afternoon in the chapel of the First Church at i o'clock. The music is promised to be unusually fine, the Glee Club of the Western University specially drilling to act as choir on this occasion and here-after. The entire club will be present. The friends of the French Mission will be glad to know that the Rev. Mr. Launitz, who has been seriously ill, is entirely recovered and will be present at the service on Sunday.

THE Wilkinsburg Opera House was gaily decked last night at the bazaar for the benefit of Trinity Reformed Church, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society. The parquet seats were taken out and the space PROF. HENRI ROLLIN PARKER'S

French classes in connection with the Woman's Christian Association surpasses the most that enthusiasm expected. There are above 50 young women, many of whom are proving themselves as possessing quite a facility for acquiring the language. Prof. Parker is greatly encouraged thereby, and looks for some splendid results from his work

THE friends of the venerable Prof. Rohracher, master of German and history in

How Electricity Is Solving One Phase of the Transportation Problem.

iladelphia Press. 1 The United States has a population of 38,-513 176 which live outside of towns of 1,000 inhabitants and over. Even of those in towns 5.319.778 live in places of 4,000 inhabitant and under. In all then 41,832,954 of the population live on solitary farms, in places under 1,000 population or at most in places under 4,000, and which are therefore too small to support horse cars or any form of transportation except primitive means o

surprising that Western newspapers and farmers' clubs are beginning to discuss the possibility of cheap farmers' narrow-gauge roads, laid for \$2.500 a mile, and intended to carry products and crops to market. Such roads were recently urged in a farmers' club at Gliman, Ill., but the Radway Age shows a narrow-guage road could not be built in the filmsiest way for the sum mentioned. With good roads, which would also cost about \$3,000 a mile, it would perhaps not be needed.

Electric railways are, however, reaching

be needed.

Electric railways are, however, reaching out into the rural districts and it is posible that these will solve the problem. This country has 385 electrical railways, 3,980 miles long, and with a capital of \$155,087, \$73. Many of these are in olites, but no small share of them are rural. Of the \$9 miles in California and 12 miles in Colorado a considerable share are rural. These have been sufficiently successful to lead to contracts for a 50-mile electric railroad in California for rural traffic. A road 18 miles long is building in Maryland, intended for freight as well as passengers. In Chester and Delaware counties in this State electric lines are extending where a horse car line would have been deemed out of the question recently. Of the 46 electric lines, with \$11,560,000 of capital, and 233 miles long in this State, a share are of this character. It is possible that the electric railroad is to conquer the rural isolation which is so serious a matter of two-thirds of our population. Electric railways are, however, reaching

MEETING OF MEDICAL MEN.

ington in June. WASHINGTON, March 11.-The annual meet ing of the American Institute of Homeopa thy, which will be held in this city from June 13 to 17 next, premises to be the largest and most important of this, the oldest na-tional medical society in the country. The work of the local and finance committees is well advanced, and indicates that prepa ations will be necessary for the reception and comfort of a much larger number of dele-gates than was at first supposed would be in attendance.

gates than was at first supposed would be in attendance.

The opening meeting of the Institute will be held on Monday evening, June 13, at the National Theater, and will be a public one. Dr. T. Y. Kinne, President of the Institute, will deliver the annual address, after which the business pertaining to the opening of the session will be considered. The business meetings will be held in Cornwall's Hall, and the sectional meetings in the parlors of the adjacent hotels. The Executive Committee having in charge all arrangements for the convention is composed of the most prominent members of the profession in the District.

May Make the Dust Fly.

ground that the first is dusty and the latter han the commodities would if given entry.

THEY ARE ALL SINNERS.

Principle Which Must Be Applied

Rich Men Generally. New York Sun.1 The question whether it is proper to accept gifts from Mr. Jay Gould ought to be settled at once. A short time ago he gave \$10,000 for Presbyterian Church extension, and now it is reported that he has given \$25,000 to the University in Washington Square, an institution which is also under Presbyterian influences. It is said, too, that he is constantly importuned for contributions to religious and charitable purtributions to religious and charitable pur-poses, for the building of churches and the alleviation of suffering from disease or pov-erty. The Rev. D. Parkhurst, the Rev. Dr. Rainsford, the New York Times, and the Evening Post contend that it is wicked to take his gifts. They will not allow him even Evening Past contend that it is wicked to take his gifts. They will not allow him even to obey the injunction of Jesus to the young man, by giving all his possessions to the poor; and they require that the poor shall refuse to accept them. He must not even give to the Lord, cry out these crities. He must keep his money for himself, since no-body can take any of it. If that is the principle to be established, of course it will apply to rich men generally. It will be wicked to accept anything from them until they have shown exactly how they came by the money, and have satisfied these ministers and newspapers that they got it properly.

Mr. Rockefeller, for instance, has made his great wealth out of the Standard Oil Company or trust. Trusts are wicked monopolies in the opinion of many. Hence the churches, colleges, and missionary societies which have received gifts from Mr. Rockefeller ought to return the money. Many people object to stock speculation and contend that the money made by it comes from a source as immornl as the Louisiana Lottery or the worst of the faro banks which Anthony Comstock would shut up. If the principle is adopted that before giving to religious and charitable purposes, the would-be givers must explain and justify the sources whence the money was derived. Mr. Vanderbilt's contributions to the Bible Society must be tested by the standard of those who regard stock speculation as wicked. The buying and selling of futures on the Produce Exchange is held by many people who do not engage in the business to be reprehensible morally. Gifts of money made in that way must therefore be rejected by the Church and by all religious societies until the question of morality of the Produce Exchange methods is determined according to the principles and standards of Christianity.

have a height of 51 feet and width of 345 feet,

HYGIENE AND THE CLERGY.

Various Improvements for the Health's Sake Might Be Adopted.

New York Evening San. 1 A society of clergymen, known as the Cen-tral North Chicago Ministerial Association has just adopted a series of resolutions upon funeral customs. Among them is one that a service is ordinarily complete that consists of the usual readings and prayer at the house without any addition at the grave: another is, that only such persons accom-pany the remains to the grave as may be personally requested to do so. The second of these is aimed against the ostentation displayed at funerals which often fails as a needless and cruel tax upon the bereaved. The first has more to do than is generally understood with the public health. The late Duke of Clarence, it is well-known, took his first fatal illness by exposure bareheaded at a funeral. The occurrence drew attention very generally in England to grave customs, and one prelate, the Bishop Nottingham, took occasion to announce that anyone would be showing every respect on these solemn occasions if he wore a black

skull cap.

Thousands of men who would not for any skull cap.

Thousands of men who would not for any ordinary consideration walk bareheaded a dozen yards from their own door stand with heads exposed to the chill atmosphere of a cemetery while their friends and relatives are consigned to the grave. But the attention of the reverend clergy while directed to this subject of health may well go further, and take some note of the bad ventilation and heating arrangements of many churches. Were they sanitarians they could not but be aware that the air of their buildings often becomes distinctly injurious before even an hour of the service has elapsed. The gas aids materially in the air pollution. The means of outlet for foul air, in nearly all of the older churches and in not a few of the new ones, are at least inadequate. Gas ought to be placed high, and the jets may most conveniently be disposed in rings in order that they may be beneath openings leading directly to the external air. An authority on church ventilation is disposed to insist upon extraction shafts at each corner of the edifice opening well above the gallery level for carrying off the air vitiated by the congregation, together with the injurious products of gas combustion.

York Recorder.

TAR FF IN THE HOUSE Mr. McMillin's speech in itself furnishes a very strong argument against the crazy-quilt tariff policy of the Tiger House.—New

INSTRAD of adopting a maniy and courage ous line of action the Democrats have seen fit to attack the tariff on only a few of its 2,500 items .- New York Press. The tariff controversy in the House has opened, and Republican success in Novem-

ber is now assured beyond the shadow of a doubt.—St. Louis Globe Democrat. Mr. McMillin's speech in opening the tariff debate in the House is a fair illustraparty on the subject of tariff reform .- Phila

DEMOCRATS insist that strikes are due to the tariff. How do they explain the fact that the biggest strike ever threatened is that of the English coal miners, and that it is in a free trade country?-Toledo Blade. CONGRESSMAN McMILLIN has opened the

free trade. The question is when will they pass Mr. Springer's free wool bill? The Democrats make no rash promises there .-Chicago Inter Ocean, THE reciprocity section of the tariff law doesn't suit Congressman McMillin. It suits

the majority of the people, however, and will stand until the Republicans regain power in the Houseand have an opportunity to devise something better to take its place. THE strongest argument that Mr. McMillin could advance against the McKinley bill was that the laborer has been forced to pay more for various things, while his wages have not been advanced. And again we are

made to listen to the parrot-like cry, "the tariff is a tax."—Philadelphia Inquirer. Manufacturing Republican Argus Toledo Blade.] The Democratic majority in Congress now engaged in manufacturing

ampaign argument, to be used a few later. 'Twas ever thus, however. DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

J. F. Winslow, Iron Manufacturer, John F. Winslow, one of the leading iron manufacturers in New York State, died in Pough-keepsie, Thursday. He built the Monitor at his works in Troy, and, with Erastus Corning and John A. Griswold, introduced Be the United States. At one time he was President of the Troy Polytechnic Institute and of the Pough-keepsic Bridge Company. Of late he has been largely engaged in works of benevolence.

H. Meyers. H. Meyers, who died Thursday, was a member of one of the old and respected familles of Lawrenceville, being the oldest son of the late C. F. Meyers. He served in the late war, being a member of the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment, and all through the war fought bravely for his country's defense. John F. O'Brien, Pitcher.

John F. O'Brien, the baseball pitcher died yesterday morning at West Troy, N. Y., aged 28 years, of pueumonis. In 1880 he was a member of the Cleveland League team, and last year he was a winning pitcher for the Boston Association team, O'Brien had signed with the St. Louis League Club for the coming season.

Obituary Notes. HENRY G. RAPHOLD died at Denver Thursday of pneumonia. He was formerly from Buffalo where he was one of the proprietors of the Truck. He was also interested and part owner in a Denver

willer of St. Paul, died Wednesday of cancer of the stomach. He was 57 years old, and came to the Northwest when a boy. He has frequently been mentioned as a candidate for high political honors, but has always declined owing to his business.

but has always declined owing to his business.

WILLIAM H. KIMBALL, formerly State Librarian of New Hampshire, died in Concord Thursday night after a lingering illness. Mr. Kimball was originally an artist, excelling years ago in making pictures on wood and ivory. He was deeply versed in speculative philosophy, and wrote much on that subject. He was also an Abolitionist in the days before the war,

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-Two thousand women became artists in

-There are 82 national cemeteries fr America in which 528,115 soldiers are buried. -Before the Reformation 50 per cent of the land in the United Kingdom belonged to the Church.

-Bellows Falls, in Vermont, has a 17year-old giant. He is six feet eight inches tall and weighs 184 pounds. -Moet and Chandon were recently offered

24,000,000 for their vineyards in Epernay. This large offer was refused. -Every 1,000 acres in 1890 maintained 198 cattle and 833 sheep; in 1891 the numbers had risen to 208 and 873 respectively.

-Bar Harbor taxpayers complain that the

paupers at the town farm are better fed than

many of those who pay the bills, and also object to paying \$5 for prayers at a pauper's funeral. -The manufacture of bay rum is carried on at the northern end of Dominica, and proves a very lucrative business to those engaged in it, as the plants are plentiful in this district.

-On a recent evening, at the Theater Scribe, in Turin, a white ball was given, when the whole house was decorated with winter scenery—ice, snow, glaciers, and all the picturesque accompaniments of the season

-A group of men who meet almost daily at lunch in the cafe of the Chicago Club includes Marshall Field, Potter Palmer and L. Z. Leiter, who began life as clerks in drygoods stores, and are now worth from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 apiece. -Barton Turner, a man found in Pecks

kill by the New York census takers, gave the names of seven wives whom he had married in his time. They had survived marriage with him periods ranging from two weeks to 29 years. He is now 31 years old. -Some painters in Geneva are painting a panorama of the Bernese Alps, which will

to go to Chicago. The whole will cost about £60,000. It was all sketched from the summit of the Mannlichen, 6,600 feet high. -A coasting party in Guilford, Me., recently consisted of Orman Cimpher, aged ! years; his mother, his grandfather, and his great grandmother, aged 94. The party coasted down the long hills for an hour, and then enjoyed a hearty backwoods break

-At the recent term of the Suprem Judicial Court of Franklin county, Mo. n. indictments were found, and the member of the grand jury, when dismissed, presente to Judge Emery a pair of white kid glove as an emblem of the purity of the county' -Gertrude Souine, a pretty girl of 1

years who lives in a town in Arcostoc county, Me., has never been known to laug

or even to smile. While intelligent in other matters, she apparently cannot understan a joke, and is unmoved by the keeness wi

-The Dark Continent is now completel encircled by submarine telegraph; more tha 17,000 miles of cable having been employe in effecting it, and several companies, wit more or less aid from the British, Frenci Spanish and Portuguese Governments, has participated in carrying out the work. -Italian papers tell of a Neapolita

sobleman who fought 14 duels during h lifetime in defense of his assertion the Dante was a greater poet than Ariosto. A he lay on his death-bed a short time ago! took pleasure in acknowledging that he me never read the works of either writer. -The largest gun manufactured at tl Krupp Gun Works, Essen, Germany, weig) 270,000 pounds and is of the finest quality

steel. The caliber of this monster engine death is 19% inches, and the ourrel is 44 to long. The greatest diameter of this gun 6% feet, and its range is about 12 miles. -The Salvation Army is being boycott in Finland. No mention of it of any ki may appear in public print. So strictly this law being carried out, that any menti of the army, or any advertisement beari on the movement, is sufficient to cause entire issue of a newspaper to be cancelled.

-As the elephant is a nocturnal anim it selects its trees by the senses of touch a smell. Its sense of smell is so delicate th a wild elephant can wind an enemy a distance of 1,000 yards, and the nerves of trunk are so sensitive that the small substance can be discovered and picked by its tiny proboscis.

-There has been discovered in Pompe small domestic chapel of graceful archit tural proportions, and adorned with s vivid and unspoiled frescoes. At the end the chamber there was a well-preser painting of Hercules with his cup and lie skin; on one of the sides was a boar, and the other was a sacrificial altar. -It is proposed to east glass, not nec

sarily transparent, into large blocks buildings. This material is practically

destructible, perfectly non-absorbent a therefore, damp-proof in a manner whiteworks are, and in this way course g of this kind could be made nearly as ch as concrete, stone or baked clay. -To build a kaiak marks an import point in the life of the coast native youth, as soon as he is able to construct on no longer observes any family ties, but g where his fancy takes him, frequently ro-ing about in his boat for thousands of m

ming about in his boat for thousands of m before he takes a notion to marry, to cavate a miserable dwelling and to se down for a time. -A singular action was recently brot —A singular action was recently brouby a lady against the proprietor of Whitehall Court flats upon the Thames bankment. It was stated that the lady induced to take a flat by the promise of proprietors that a restaurant would be tablished on the premises, and that, as had not been done, she had been living peipally on tinned meat and sardines. On suggestion of the Judge an arrangen was come to, his Lordship expressing a his that there would be no more living on dines and tinned meat.

The Cestle of Heidelberg is the largest the largest content of the content of the largest content of the lar

-The Castle of Heidelberg is the lar n Germany. It stands 330 feet above in Germany. It stands 330 feet above Neckar river, and was occupied as a ca as early as 1294 A. D. In a ceilar in one ner of the ruins is the famous "tun," monster cask, capable of holding 49,000 lons. This was for the storage of wine 1 by the noblity who dwelt in this castle is believed that the Grand Duke of Ba will aband on the idea which he recently test that it is a stempting to "restoration". ertained of attempting to "restore" uins and convert them into a mo-

RHYNKLES AND RHYMELETS.

Teacher-What do you say before eat Bobby-Nothin', ma'am.
Teacher-Well, what does your father say?
Bobby-He generally says, "Is that all ye to for supper?" Smith, Gray &Co. 's Monthly Men sadly ask for "half a chance

When striving to some goal.

They're welcome to it. As for me,
I want my chances whole. "Is Mrs. Harlem finnicky when s "Awfully. Even on a sleeping car she den berth on the shady side."—Judge. Jessie-I guess George takes me for a

phone.

Bessie-What makes you think so?

Jessie-Every time I meet him he says, "!

helle!"-Denser Sun. A quiet bour, secure from the bother And worry of life, the evening grants When the boys have been put to bed and

Is patching the knees of their little pants. Then I sit by her side and read the paper,
Which tells of the world and its busy life,
And I'm pretty sure that's the proper caper
For a husband who truly loves his wife.

"Did you ring, sir?" asked a mess boy.

'Yes, I did."

'I told you so," he said to a boy at his
'Much obliged, mister," he added as he tur
the door. 'That puts me a quarter in. I
ringed, and Jimmy here bet ye didn't.—No

Mudge-You don't find me wastin time trying to get even with my enemies.
Yabsley-No, indeed. You are too busy try
get ahead of your friends. - Indianapolis Jou I do not love the ground you wal

"Miss Bondington," he said, "I s

like to ask your ideas on a question of Do two negatives make an affirmative? "Yes," she replied. "Why do you? "Because, when I asked you to be mi you said, 'No, no,' ?"—Washington Sta

AT the meeting yesterday of the Execu ive Committee of the County W. C. T. U., ome preliminary arrangements were made plants and shrubs and intermingled with artistically draped bunting. The Grand

occupied by them replaced by booths and tables for the dispensing of fancy articles, ice cream, cake, candy and other things that are usually sold at bazaars. On the stage was the orchestra, which played selection and accompanied the singers, who did their part toward the entertainment. To the following ladies is due all the accruing credit Mrs. J. Wienman, Mrs. R. Wright, Mrs James Freeman, Mrs. Carrie Bell, who pro James Freeman, Mrs. Carrie Bell, who presided at the fancy table: Mrs. M. Defibauch, Mrs. F. Paimer, in charge of ice cream table; the Misses Tillie Kniser, Lillie Wright, Nettie Wetzel, Z. Smith, supper table; the Misses L. Smith, L. Eider. B. Sperling, B. Georre, J. Allhouse, Mrs. M. Smith, Mrs. J. Spear and Miss A. Fix, who superintended the sale of delicious confections, the work of their own fair hands. Notwithstanding the inclement weather there was a very large attendance, and the sale of the articles offered was large enough to ensure large returns for the benefit of the church.

MR. C. D. BEATTY will leave on Saturday for an extensive overland tour of the South, including Florida, afterward return-ing home by way of the coast voyage and New York.

the Western University, will hear with deep regret of his serious indisposition. RURAL RAILROADS.

wagon transport,
Yet this class of the population has to take its entire product to railroads and a market over varying distances and on the worst roads known to civilization. It is not surprising that Western newspapers and

Followers of Hahnemann to Meet at Wash

Pere Marquette to Be Marbleized. MASHINGTON, March 11.—Representative Mitchell, of Wisconsin, to-day introduced in the House a joint resolution granting to the State of Wisconsin the privilege of placing in Statuary Hall, in the Capitol building at Washington, the statue of Pere Marquette, "the faithful missionary whose work among the Indians and explorations within the borders of said State, in early days, are recognized all over the civilized word." WASHINGTON, March 11.-Representative

Brooklyn Times.] Excluding the coal and oil interests of Pennsylvania from the World's Fair, on the

It Put Millions Into the Farmers' Pocket

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

The reciprocity treaty with Spain has given our millers a monopoly of the Cuban flour market, and that means several millions more per year in the pockets of our farmers.

WILLIAM LINDEKE, the millionaire banker and

dear."
She turned on me her tearful eyes of blue.
"Why don't you?" trembled from her tends Because, sweet one, my love is all for you