THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

HILL ON HARRISON.

The Senator Thinks the President Has Behaved Well and Done His Best.

SO HE CONFIDES TO GATH.

Complains That Official Life Is Cut Into Too Many Details.

NO TIME TO READ OR STUDY.

A Chat With Attorney General Miller Showing His Caliber.

MUCH TO ADMIRE IN HIS LEGAL MAKE-UP

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH. 1 WASHINGTON, March 12 .- The same day, recently, I talked with David B. Hill and Attorney General Miller, seeing one in the morning and the other in the evening. The one comes from Oneida county, New York, and the other from Chemung; the one remained at home and became the principal politician of his day there; the other went away from home and is at the head of the bar of the United States, as the Attorney General is the chosen and official lawyer of his Government.

Governor Hill has a fine parlor in one of the upper floors of the Arlington Hotel, right at the corner, a room perhaps 40 or 50 feet long, by 25 or 30 wide; it has its own vestibule, with a cloak and hat table there. and the bedroom, rather darkish, to the left of this vestibule, as one enters. Colonel Farnsworth, who was on the staff of Cleveland, as well as Hill, sat down with me awhile, and said: "That large picture of the Harbor of Venice, up yonder, by Moran, the Governor's staff bought and presented to him; all these pictures here are his own."

Indulges in Nothing but Champagne. Governor Hill came in smiling and welcoming, and as he sat down, upon a sofa, in the full light of the windows, at the farthest corner, I remarked how perfectly scaleby and white, as if he had never taken saything but mother's milk, were his face bands, and almost unconsciously, I asked, "Did you ever drink any liquor?" Very little. It never agreed with me.

I am a great deal better off without it. I find in campaigns when I go around with matlemen who drink that I can wear them all out, though I touch neither malt nor mirit. Indeed, all those sedatives, irritants and stimulants disagree with me. I do not make war on the tastes and habits of my triends and fellow men, because nature has made it unadvisable for me to either drink

"I should think you might catch cold Governor, making night speeches, and never raking a drop of stimulant."

"No. I do not eateh cold, singularly enough. At the close of the last campaign, you may remember, that the Democrats had great procession, following one the Republicans held in the afternoon, these processions winding up the campaign. I stood four or five hours in the night air, bareheaded and hald as I am, and it is a wonder

He Has Never Been Sick

"I suppose you have never been sick much of anything "No, I have had but very little sickness during my whole life."

'Do you exercise especially, such as rid-Not much; I think I would like to ride horseback, but how can I? Somebody is always coming in, and I can't get off. I walk some, and enjoy walking up to the Capitol and back again. Washington is a pretty dusty place, or I would enjoy the

"Do you ever get downcast or moody euses so much in print?' I don't get very blue ever, por

ever very exultant. I try to be industrious, and occupation soon dissipates both discourthement and vanity." lave you any home now?"

Not much of a home; you know I have not Albany several years, and that has oken up a part of my arrangements in

Where is your law library?" lent it to a friend who went down to York City to practice law, and he ther than store it away somewhere, and the books be useful to them. I value loks, however, my law books espe-

Doesn't Get Much Time to Read.

Do you ever get much time to read?" ery much. I am in my official rly all day, and reading is nearly out of the question. When night comes, I am seldom alone. I, therefore, read for specific ends. Sometimes I become interested in the theme and follow it up. Of course I when a man belongs to the people officially and has accepted their stewardship, he must keep his door open and be with them. If I that life in these official positions is cut up into so many details hardly connected with ach other, no one thing being carried out to a logical conclusion."

me, Governor; that he was busy all day, and wondered at night if he had accomplished anything whatever."

Yes, I sympathize with him. I have seen him and know that what he says is true: I am glad he went off gunning; I e will go gunning whenever he needs He is entitled to it You covered yourself with magnanimity

when you received Harrison at Albany, not merely in official terms but expressing your personal appreciation of him?" Harrison Has Done His Best.

es, I looked him right in the eye and said just what I meant. I think Harrison has behaved himself and tried to do his best." I referred to Mr. Elkins as being persecuted by callers, even after 5 o'clock in the evening, at his department, as I had

hat resterday observed. "Elkins is a nice lellow," said the Governor. "What do you think of the Capitol at

Washington as compared, for instance, to My appreciation of the Capitol at Washnot an unmixed one. There is nething about it pleasing, fine, and yet here is something wanting. When I came ere to be sworn in and stood forward in he Senate chamber the impression came ver me of being in a pit of some kind, a hole dug, walled in and people peeping over, and it was dark. Sometimes as I walk through the Capitol I observe that I am in mere corridor or screen, instead of being a large building with ample width.

ourses which are enlarged according to aer necessities, of course, lack the unity of riginal buildings all built at once. One of Henry Grady's Thoughts. suppose you knew Henry Grady," said the Governor. "Grady came to me, and I liked him, and I went to Georgia to attend the fair there, and afterward to un-



THE COMBINES SEEM TO BE ON THE RUN AT LAST.

veiling Grady's statue. He got off some very good things, and, perhaps, as with other men, some of his extemporaneous things had been pretty well thought out before. But one of his thoughts remains in my mind about this Capitol. He drew a picture of the fireside, the parents and the children, family obedience, love, loyalty, the prayer, the meal, the kiss, the blessing, the going to bed, the rising up, and, having finished his picture, he said: "There is the beginning of government." Then he described coming to Washington and seeing the great marble Capitol, with its many chambers and halls, its arches and dome, the courts in session, the Representatives in their chamber, the Senators in session, all system and power, and he said: "There all system and power, and he said: "There is the end of government." And the Capitol in its uses will always be impressive to good citizens as the end of government, the

A Specimen of Grady's Humor. Grady was a humorous fellow. As we

were coming out of the fair at Atlanta there was a part of the field where several hundred negroes had gathered, and who looked at me without ceremony, till a voice shouted, "Three cheers for Henry Grady!" Grady raised his hat, and with it in his had, with fire this counter he said. hand, with fine Irish courtesy, he said, re-plying to their cheers, "These are the fel-lows I let in on free tickets; that is why they cheer me."

The Senator quoted something else from Mr. Grady, and said that he had picked out of Grady's book that particular sentence to put into his speech at Atlanta, but glancing at the monument, he found this text inscribed there by those who set it up. With a twinkle in his eyes, the Governor said: "Don't you often plume yourself

upon some literary or newspaper performance which you think is going to make a stir in the world and find it fall very flat, while on the other hand something that no vanity lives and is repeated for years? I thought I had a good thing on Chauncey r, fine speaker as he is. He went out Grant monument at Galena, and reciting the names of Washington, Hamilton, Lincoln and Grant, he said that those four would be remembered in the chaos and confusion of the infinite number of reputaons cotemporary with them.

An Idea That Fell Fint.

"I was a Jefferson boy, and I thought would take him up on substituting Hamil-ton for Jefferson. So, when they dedicated the monument in the western part of the don't you know, I never heard anything more about it. Nobody would even sauce

ton's time, at the realization of institutions and cities and things; Jefferson's time was amid rusticity and eighteenth century "Perhaps so, but I lost my time, that

"How do you like being a Senator at

"I have been asking myself that question. You see, I am a bachelor; these men who like it have their families here and their homes, and the society, they tell me, is kind and numerous. These men, no doubt, enjoy Washington. Then we have our Southern friends, to whom this is a Northern climate, and who would be well content to spend the whole year here and have Congress last over all summer. But I do not find my time well filled in. I come from a colder clime where men are stirring about actualities. I do not think I like being a Senator."

Analyzing the Election Returns. "A good deal is being said about the Re-

my being said about the Republicans carrying Elmira and other towns in the late elections."
"So I see," said Governor Hill, smiling all over, "I always believed there would be a reaction some time against the uniformity of Democratic success which we have had for years past. In these elections for Marcar and Structures the feetings for Mayors and Supervisors the feeling of locality dominates that of party. You take a ticket of supervisors and you will find, say in Dutchess county, where the Republi-cans have a majority, though there it is claimed as something extraordinary to elect a Republican ticket, that the majorities range from a hundred to five or six hundred, and the average majority runs very small. Our towns in the interior of the State are very generally Republican towns. Elmira had a Democratic ticket with a Mugwamp candidate upon it, and a Citizens' ticket with a Democratic sendidate. with a Democratic candidate; the Republi-cans indorsed the Citizens' ticket, and the candidate was the son of Lucius Robinson, whose father had been both a Republican and a Democrat. Robinson was They raise the cry at once that it is a defeat for Hill."

"The Republicans have completely pulled out of their prohibition and sumptuary legislation in New York?"

The Old Puritan Element "Yes, for the last year, they have given me no trouble whatever on that subject. They simply got tired of carrying the load of it. It was bad judgment which got them into it, in the first place. The old Puritan element is bound to be correcting somebody. I merely set my foot against persecuting an accient and yested interest and if they I merely set my foot against persecuting an ancient and vested interest, and if they want a temperance man I think I am a good

"Are you going to make an extensive tou South?"

"I think not. The Legislature of Mississippi did an unusual thing in inviting me, as a Legislature, to address them. Such an invitation being in the nature of a Commonwealth officially inviting me, I thought I could not refuse. Then, it happens to be St. Patrick's Day when I shall go South, and the Irish people of Savannah added their request. Since I have been considering these invitations, and it has got out that I am going South, I have a basket full of applications every day to go here and there. I think, however, that I shall peak in Savannah and at Jackson, and no-

Before leaving Governor Hill, I may sketch his appearance exactly as he is while Senator. He is not a particularly well-dressed man, wearing slightly juvenile colors, and not the official black. He is remarkably clean, his hands so white that every hair upon the backs of them can be followed to the kin. His termina of the particular of the series of them can be followed to the kin. His termina of the particular of the series where the series were also series and the series where the series were also series and the series where the series were also series and the series where the series were series and the series where the series were series and the series where the series were series as the series where the series were series as the series where the series where the series were series as the series where the series were series as the series where the series were series as the series were series as the series were series as the series where the series were series as every hair upon the backs of them can be followed to the skin. His tace is so clean and clear and white that it seems to reveal the healthy movement of the blood within, for a face as white as his, this healthy expression is unusual; there is nothing of the limey white which attends some functional weskness. He has a long face, which appears longer by his baldness; the flanks of hair on the sides of his head drop a short brownish black whisker or mixture of whisker and hair down in front of his ears; he has a mustache but no other beard. His eyes are particularly gray with small black pupils and suggest cat's eyes. Above his nose, inclusive of the eyes, his face is an intellectual one, a professional face, bearing out the idea of a man who has been in authority and the public sentry. The lower portion of his face reveals his Irish origin; the nose is long and inclined to be flattish; portion of his face reveals his Irish origin; the nose is long and inclined to be flattish; there are one or two scars in the vicinity of the cheek and throat, which are noticeable when the side of his face, which is broad and somewhat heavy, is exposed to view. There is something in his carriage, strong jaw and mixture of the Celtic and the Puritan face, of the generic New York Alderman or city politician. He has a way of grinding his voice toward the ends of some of his seutences, to give it a harshness which it naturally has not. His eyes are frequently full of laughter and humor, and again are carnest and aggressive.

Miller Is Essentially a Lawyer.

Miller Is Essentially a Lawyer, ... Attorney General William H. Miller, lives in a quiet, neat house on Massachusetts avenue near Dupont Circle. I had never seen him before, but meeting his son, who is the private secretary of Mr. Elkins, I told is the private secretary of Mr. Elkins, I told him to suggest to his father that I would like to call some evening. The Attorney General sent me word to come up that evening if I wished to do so. He is one of the most individual persons in this administration, apparently unlike any of the rest. The order of his mind is wholly legal. His study, his enthusiasms, his views on that subject are and have been positive. On other questions he is a mild almost docile man, but you can see that he could be instantaneous in can see that he could be instantaneous in forming his conclusion upon a legal question, however large it might be. And this I suspect is why the President wanted him at Washington, having firm faith in his legal nature. It may be added that while there was some hostility at first to Mr. Miller, be-cause he had been in General Harrison's law office, time has dissipated that feeling as the lawyers have come in contact with him and find that, while General Harrison might have obtained a man of more extensive rep-utation, he could not have found one more conscientiously and devotedly a lawyer entiously and devotedly a lawyer.

I regret that, being tired that evening after a long day's work, I did not get the full advantage of this chat. A few sentences, full advantage of this chat. A few sentences, however, will illustrate this public officer, as to what he is thinking about. Although Mr. Miller is only 51 years old, he has the look of one older; some might guess that he is almost 60. Probably his health has not been uniformly good. It may be that confinement in a law office has had its effect upon him. He is baldish and has a long peculiar profile; the nose being broad and sharp as if it was an intellectual organ and scented hidden meanings. Something scaned hidden meanings. Something gnarled and ragged is in that well-produced face, but, except when alert for an instant, there is a quiet fatherly look in his eye, and his tone is that of one who has a spirit at ease. Neither self-esteem, nor restlessness, nor a desire to be brilliant are observable in this leaves.

this ingrained lawyer.
"How came you to be in Indiana, Mr. Miller? "I came from Oneida county, New York, at Hamilton College, and when I graduated there, at the commencement of the Civil War, I went to teach school at Maumee, close by Toledo. I suppose you have heard the song about Maumee, and having heard it myself, it seemed strange that I should go to the tears.

go to that very place. How He Got in With Harrison

"I studied law with the late Chief Justice Waite in Toledo, and then went on to Indiana, to Peru and to Fort Wayne, and the practice of my firm had its connections at Indianapolis with General Harrison's firm. We sent them law business, and I some-times went on there, and General Harrison invited me to come into his firm."
"Did you consider General Harrison to be

"Did you consider General Harrison to be a good lawyer?"

"I said long before I came to this office or had any idea of ever being here that General Harrison was the best all-round lawyer I have ever known in my life. Some men get their reputation as lawyers from oratory, from the vigor of their speech. Others get it from their cross-examinations, others from their knowledge of books and the precedents. Harrison has got all the points requisite in a lawyer, and his devotion to the cause of his client is his animating principle. That is what he has in view, and to acquit himself of his obligation to his client he spares no resource he can command. You know that he is a strong speaker on his feet. You have not seen him, speaker on his feet. You have not seen hi speaker on his feet. You have not seen him, however, in cross-examination. He is a perfectly relentless man in cross-examining, but yet no one ever heard him browbest a witness or take a subtle advantage. 'Never mind, Mr. Brown,' he will say, 'but answer my question,' and he will get an answer before he gets through."

Moral Tone of Indian "Is Indianapolis an agreeable place to

. "I think it is one of the most agreeable places to be found anywhere. Among the

NEW THINGS IN ART.

families which entered into the foundation of Indianapolis were several of fine Christian characters, and hence the growth of that city has been attended by a pure and moral tone, and in intercourse her leading men there are refined and considerate. You see very little selfishness in Indianapolis. They are hospitable and steady."

"Indiana has come up very much since the civil war?"

"Indeed, it bas," replied Mr. Miller, pro-

of his State.

"I had a talk this morning with Governor Hill about Alexander Hamilton; do you consider him to be over-appreciated?"

"No; Hamilton had a great comprehensive mind which acted quickly and was thorough. He had the decision of a military man upon things legal and commercial. He apprehended the tuture more clearly than any man of his day; what is now defective he suspected would prove so; what is excellent he assisted to develop and conserve. He was as remarkable for details as for his comprehensiveness. I think that nothing has been said on the tariff which he did not say and include in his paper to Congress on our and include in his paper to Congress on our manufacturing system.

A Monument to Hamilton's Memory.

"I read it with admiration; the whole case is there, and these manufactures which have so varied society, built up our cities and made us independent are as much Hamilton's monument, as is the shipping on our lakes and along the coasts and the Treasury Department in its system and checks and balances. How well that department has performed its work during the vast expenditure of the Civil War and ever since! Hamilton was its founder. Every Secretary of the Treasury is frank to express obligations to him."

"Have we had any Chief Justice or legal mind in this country ranking up to John Marshall?"

"No. 1 its Member 1997. A Monument to Hamilton's Memory.

"No. Like Hamilton, Marshall lived in a space of time which required his work, and he also was an institution maker. The opportunity was afforded his court, in the class of questions which came before it, to class of questions which came before it, to explain the application of our Constitution and our liberty to the events. Thus we have in his decisions something which bears upon almost every question. He saw far and clearly, and out of incidental things built general principles into a firm system. It was very fortunate for John Marshall that the Supreme Court in his day was

as now, so that he could take the time to write his decision carefully and see every principle at issue. The docket of the court was extremely small in those days; the condition of the society was favorable to study and composition. The city was small and neither expensive nor fashionable as now. And it is a singular thing that Marshall was so exact and so right that when they changed that court, expecting to give it another expression, Taney in the case of (the Attorney General quoted a case with a name I do not remember) reaffirmed John Marshall's decision in another case. You see that slavery required the Federal Gov-Not Burdened With Case. Marshall's decision in another case. You see that slavery required the Federal Government to give it security; the legislation they wanted in Taney's time was to pursue their slaves into other States and Territories, and, if they had overturned the Federal power, where would they have obtained their law? The consequence was that slavery itself had to maintain Marshall's interpretations of the Constituball's interpretations of the Constitu

Mr. Miller spoke highly of the late Joseph McDonald, Democratic Senator from Indiana, saying that he was a sound lawyer, and that his general convictions were always respectable. He spoke highly also of the courtesy and character of Governor Hendricks. Said he:

Danger in Washington's Living Expenses.

"The city of Washington has become very expensive, and I suppose it must be through the repairing of rich people here in the winter, to keep fine houses and give expensive entertainments. Old citizens here tell me that house rent has gone up about 66 per cent. I can say the same about the price of marketing here, as compared to Indianapolis. The rates at which they hold compared to anything rational which those lots are to earn. Ten thousand dollars for

The Protection of Justice Field. Said I to the Attorney General: "I think that your decided action in the protection of Justice Field in California marked an era in your office."
"That man undoubtedly meant to kill

"That man undoubtedly meant to kill Justice Field," said Mr. Miller, "and what a scandal that would have been upon our civilization! Yet, I have been surprised at the number of lawyers, both Republican and Democratic, who have said to me that they did not think I could find any authority for giving the marshal custody over the Justice, with directions to protect his life at every hazard. You have seen I suppose Justice, with directions to protect his life at every hazard. You have seen, I suppose, the decision of the Supreme Court on that subject written by Justice Miller. He affirms my position and I never had a doubt of the correctness of that position."

"Did any of the Justices dissent?"

"Chief Justice Fuller dissented, and

"Chief Justice Fuller dissented, and Justice Lamar. Not find authority to protect your Supreme Court? I claim that the Con litution is full authority for it when it provides for the judicial department of this Government. They say that the peace is only to be maintained by the States locally, but I say there is a United States peace by which the life of this Government is to be kept and preserved and that is said that kept and preserved, and that is now the

"What is to happen about our Govern-ment giving satisfaction for injuries done to the citizens of other Governments?" "I think that the good sense of Congress, irrespective of party, will meet that ques-tion, and consign to the courts of the United States redress for infractions of treaties."

Plucking a Garland From Butler. The Attorney General mentioned General Butler's book and said: "General Butler has been supp posed to be the inventor of the word 'contraband,' as applied to fugitive slaves escaping to the Union army during the Civil War, but I find that 80 years before that the term was directly amplicated. before that the term was directly employed by Mr. Scott, a member of Congress from Western Pennsylvania, and here you will find it in 'Hildreth's History of the United States.'"

He took down a particular volume of Hildreth, and I found that he had made a marginal note to the effect, "General Butler not the author of this term." There in the text I found the assertion of Congressman Scott, that he should make the legal point in case of fugitive slaves escaping from the enemy, that they were contraband of war.

The Attorney General explained why some law books were very costly, as, for instance. law books were very costly, as, for instance, the "Delaware State Reports" of the first quarter of this century, only a few copies had been printed, and consequently, as the number of lawyers increased, individual volumes of some of the scarce reports were held as high as \$50

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What May Be Seen in an Every Day Trip in New York Galleries.

PAINTINGS BY COROT AND CAZIN.

The Wonderful Pumpkin that Vollon Did and Its Good Points. GRACEFUL SKETCHES IN PEN AND INK

A Pearl of a Corot. Every one took a kindly interest in Mr. Schaus' sale, for almost every one can re-member when Schaus' and Goupil's were the only important picture shops in New York, and only the ungrateful forget how much good their owners did in acquainting America with the best works of France and breaking the reign of the long dominant Dusseldorf school. Mr. William Schaus some years ago left the firm, which still bears his name. But men who deal in works of art are like those who run horses or write poetry; they cannot give up the business even when they do so. So Mr. Schaus opened a new gallery of his own, which he called the International. But it did not proclaim itself loudly enough as a place of trade, it was badly situated and badly lighted, and we were not surprised when he decided to close it.

Its contents looked much more attractive when transferred to the auction room, and the only important picture shops in New

when transferred to the auction room, and there were some admirable pictures among many which had merely a sound commercial value. The most beautiful of all was a small value. The most beautiful of all was a small Corot—a pearl among the paintings of him whom all the world knows as the pearl among painters. But a small Cazin pressed it closely for first place. Here we had half the arc of a rainbow spanning half the canvas, and, so wonderful is the craft of this leader of living landscape painters, we had the shining, colored effect of the real phenomenon, although actual rainbow tints had been almost suppressed to bring it into pistorial harmony with the yellowing stretch of pastoral country beneath.

Chief Merit of the Two Painters Synthesis in painting could hardly be carried further than it was in this picture, yet the result was infinitely more truthful than was ever attained by the more detailed methods of an earlier day. The compared to anything rational which those lots are to earn. Ten thousand dollars for an ordinary lot, \$25,000 for some lots. The city will presently bear heavily upon the public officers with their moderate salaries."

"You do not pay much attention to society here in the winter?"

"Not at all; I do not go into it."

"Does the office of Attorney General require a great deal of attention?"

"Yes, and instantaneous decision. Perhaps the principal feature of that office is the readiness with which one must perceive the principles of the law as applied to every emergency. To great nations the events come swiftly and the treatment must be heroic yet scientific."

The Protection of Justice Field. synthesis of a Cazin or a Corot is based on in everything. "Impressionism" existed before the name was invented to distinguish before the name was invented to distinguish a late-born band enamored of strong light and vivid color. What Cazin shows us, what Corot shows us, is always an impression of a natural scene, not a photograph of natural facts. That is, it is the same thing which we see when we look at nature ourselves. Then we do not count the leaves and follow their outlines, or trace the edges of clouds like the contours on a map, or decipher minutize of color such as we should note in a flower. We see the main masses and lines, the main effects of color, the and lines, the main effects of color, the light and the air, the movement of the wind

and the pulsing of the water. And this we see if we look understandly at a Corot or a Cazin. Mr. Fenolloss, of the Boston Museum, who probably knows more about Japanese art than any other man in America, once told me that he could appreciate Cazin because he had learned to appreciate Japanese pictures—that the aim and feeling were in both cases practically the same. This would sound strange at first, especially if one knows only the Japanese pictures of commerce. But I think that it means that Cazin, like the Japanese, cares for general truth rather than special fruths, and feels pre-eminently the broad harmonies of color and the significance of powerful and graceful lines.

When we looked at another of Mr. Schaus' pictures we saw simply a pumpkin. But it Cazin and the Japanese.

When we looked at another of Mr. Schaus' pictures we saw simply a pumpkin. But it was a splendid, a regal, an imperial pumpkin; a czar—nay, an Indian rajah among pumpkins; a portly potentate whose gorgeous orange sides took the life and light and beauty out of everything within eyeshot and made us feel that the only things in the world really worth painting were pumpkins. This one has been painted by a famous artist, and it had greatly helped to make him famous. It was the world-renowned pumpkin of Vollon which, as a technical achievement, was the star of a certain *Paris Salon years ago, and is perpetually quoted in the studios as one of those supreme successes which other men must try to work up to, but may scarcely even dream of rivalling. Some pictures are so fine that they make the tears come. Others are so fine that only one of Homer's horoes could laugh a just amount of admiration, Vollon's "Pumpkin" is a picture of the latter sort; the thing itself is so homely, yet so superb, and the painter's interpretation is so true yet so bewilderingly sudacious.

A Famous Picture of a Fat Man.

Whenever I see this picture I cannot help thinking of one which hangs in the museum at Berlin. It is only "attributed" to Velasques, but if he did not paint it there was once a painter as great as he whom the world has quite forgot. It shows an enormously fat man, with a pig-like face and a girdle that must have been pieced together of two, standing with his vast convex contour in full relief against a marble background and facing the world with a self-satisfied air that would seem conceited in Father Jove. This Velasques admiral is like the Vollon pumpkin—he makes us laugh, partly from sheer delight that art could be so faithful to an ugly form and yet transfigure it into beauty, and partly because we must assert our own individuality in some conspicuous way. We don't laugh at the pumpkins that we make into plea. But they don't ait up and petron-A Famous Picture of a Fat Man.

ize us and say they are the finest things in the world and declare it is less majeste to make ples out of pumpkins. This fellow does; he is as self-asserting as the big, ugly admiral in Berlin, and I remember no other

admiral in Berlin, and I remember no other painted personage who is quite worthy to keep them company.

It is a long step from bucolic majesty and splendid color like this to the town-bred trifles of an artist who illustrates the jests of the day in black and white. But as yet we can take very long steps in art and not feel that we have gone outside the charmed inclosure. As yet, I say. As yet we are allowed to be idealists or realists, classicists or romancists, moralists or jokers, as our mood may be. Indeed, we are allowed to be all these things by turn, and nothing very long.

recording for the disparage.

New York, March 12.—People who want to enjoy distures, not just to look at them, ought to be happy in New York now. No big exhibition makes exhausting demands upon body and mind; the small exhibitions are many and varied, and the dealers' shops are at their best. Here a few very good things may always be found, and if bad ones surround them it is not in crushing quantities.

At the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries the season has been unusually busy. Not since New Year's, say its managers, has there been time to eat or sleep between the taking down of one collection and the putting up of another. Mr. William Schaus' pictures were sold last Tuesday. Those belonging to the Cutting estate are now on view and will be sold on the 22d. On the 29th and 30th the landscapes left in the studio of the late Jervis McEntee will be scattered. Then will come a sale of bric-a-brac; then, on April 14 and 15, the sale of the late B. R. Fitz's pictures, and finally, in May, the last large exhibition of the fear, the annual collection of the Seciety of American Artists. Next year, one is glad to know, this association, which represents the best and most progressive side of American art, will exhibit in its own rooms in the new building of the Fine Arts' Society.

A Psarl of a Corot.

Every one took a kindly interest in Mr.

Tool Resuties in Pen and Ink.

But who knows how soon things may change? We have been seriously informed of late that only one kind of opera and one thange? We have been seriously informed of late that only one kind of opera and one thange? We have been seriously informed of late that only one kind of opera and one thange? We have been seriously informed of late that only one baborad in our galleries to decaute that the same happroves in art is the only possible right one. Meanwhile, however, we could go with innocent hearts from Vollon and Caria to some 60 drawings in pen-andink which Mr. Dana Gibson had brought into some 60 drawings in pen-andink which Mr. Dana Gibson had brought into s

Gibson Doesn't Fear Contrasts. Gibsen Doesn't Fear Contrasts.

It is a difficult thing to compose a large group well, and most of Mr. Gibson's are extremely well composed. They are full of a varicty which does not seem forced, but appears to result naturally from the exigencies of the subject. Their chief figures immediately assert themselves as such, although they are brought into true pictorial union with the accessory ones, and their story is always clearly suggested. They are strong and telling as arrangements of line, and in the distribution of their main masses of light and shade they are admirably conof light and shade they are admirably con-ceived for execution in pen-and-ink. If Mr.

largely because he draws with both force and grace, but largely, too, because he is never afraid of strong, big contrasts of color. Too many draughtsmen work as though a generally grayish tone were their aim, or, in striving for sufficient contrast, cut their work up into meaningless daubs of white and black. They don't make pictures—and Mr. Gibson does.

As a chronicler of well-bred American life, Mr. Gibson stands easily first. No one is so sure as he to make his young women look like ladies and his young men like manly gentlemen; and he has caught and fixed the true air and spirit of the "American girl." Of course, he has not caught her in all her protean variations. The action of different climates and the intermixture of different races have made as many types of American girls as of chrysanthemums. But some of them Mr. Gibson understands so well that I hope Mr. Du Maurier will subscribe to the paper Mr. Gibson draws for if he means to pursue an international path. What he thinks of an American girl you can see in Harper's Magazine for March. It is what no American draughtsman would think of her. But this girl is a lady, and while most American draughtsmen can get the real type after a fashion, they can't draw ladies as Mr. Gibson does.

Where Gibson Should Study.

Where Gibson Should Study. But Mr. Gibson's young folk are far more successful than their elders. They are vera-cious and individual. The older men, and cious and individual. The older men, and especially the older women, are creatures of convention. Mr. Gibson, one fancies, has subscribed too long to Punch. What he needs now is to spend a great deal of time working in his head outside his studio. He needs a long course of opera and theater, street and horse car, afternoon tea and summer head prizes.

street and horse car, afternoon ten and summer hotel piazza.

Then he will give up his very un-American bishops, his alien old maids, his exotic dowagers, and draw real native types instead. Considered as a social type there is no such thing as an American bishop. Prelatical rank impresses on one and rarely transfigures personal countenance and bearing. American matrons as a rule don't dress their hair as Mr. Gibson says, and don't wear such sour expressions. They may be nervous and irritable-looking, or sad and scared looking, or dull and negative looking, but they are not puffed up with small social prides or nourished on mental vinegar. Nor are American old maids so bird-like of aspect or so overtly covetous of masculine attentions. But Mr. Gibson is clever and skilful enough to draw whatever he sees, and quite young draw whatever he sees, and quite young enough to learn to see a hundred things that he has not yet apprehended. Many of his drawings were sold at prices ranging from \$25 to \$100. M. G. VAN RENSSELARE.

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A BLOODLESS VICTORY

Won by Salvation Army Lads and Lasses Over the Aristocracy.

ROUGHS, THE POLICE AND THE LAW

Have to Bow to an Act of Parliament Soon to Go Into Effect.

A STOP TO A HIGH-TONED AMUSEMENT

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.] LONDON, March 12—[Copyright.]—Salvation army baiting, which for over a year past has been a favorite Sunday amusement in aristocratic Eastbourne, is about to be effectually stopped. Eight months ago THE DISPATCH predicted that the Salva-tion lads and lassies would beat the combined forces of roughs, police and magis-trates, and the prophecy is on the eve of

The Commons, by a majority of 2 to 1, have repealed a clause in the local act of Partiament which prohibited street processions and music on Sundays in Eastbourne, and magistrates will benceforth have to deal with the alleged nuisance caused by the Salvation Army in accordance with the general law of the land. Scores of other cities and towns who love Sabbath quiet as much as Eastbourne does have arranged the difficulty in amicable accord with the Sal-vation Army, and Eastbourne is already sensibly preparing to follow the same

General Booth and his men and women

General Booth and his men and women believed they were fighting for rights supposed to be cherished by all Englishmen and supported by an overwhelming mass of public opinion. They have won by offering passive resistance to the law they held to be unjust by cheerfully enduring weekly kicks, cuffs and unlimited brickbats, and by going to prison howling hallelujah!

Salvationists are not always agreeable persons or pleasant neighbors for quiet folk, but they have an abundance of grit, and do quite enough good in this country, at any rate, to balance their objectionable qualities.

General Booth had an unusual experience last night by being howled down at a public meeting in London, convened by himself. A number of wood choppers, said to have been thrown out of work by Booth's unfair trading in that business to which reference in THE DISPATCH, managed to gain admission and ably assisted, by a gang of men disappointed at not receiving beer and bread from the Salvationists they made the even-very warm indeed for the General. The experience will be of value if it convinces Booth that it is not wise to sell wood and other things under market prices.

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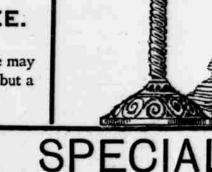
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