ESTARLISHED FERRUARY 8 1846 Vol. C. No. 37. - Entered at l'ittsburg Postoffice

Business Office-Corner Smithfield and Diamond Streets. News Rooms and Publishing House 78 and 80 Diamond Street, in

New Dispatch Building.

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

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PITTSBURG, TUESDAY, MARCH 15.

TWELVE PAGES

TAXATION AND WORK.

Many of our readers may be inclined to criticise some of the details of Mr. Edward Atkinson's article on "Taxation and Work," published elsewhere. The classification of the distribution of production under the head of "rents, profits, interest, salaries, earnings, wages, stealings and taxes." is quite liable to evoke dissent. viewed in the light of scientific classification. But Mr. Atkinson's main position, that taxation is an appropriation of a portion of the products of industry or work for the use of the public, and that the money raised by it is therefore a trust fund, is indisputable.

Mr. Atkinson's computation in this issue is that the 23,000,000 workers in this nation produce an average of \$600 each measured in money value, or a total of \$13,-800,000,000. The division of the productive force in the various occupations occupies a considerable portion of his current article, while a future one will show the measure of national taxes in terms of work. As the national expenditures are about one-twenty-sixth of the whole production, it is possible to anticipate from the figures Mr. Atkinson has already given that the national taxes appropriate an average of eleven and a half days' work from each worker in the year. This is, of course, based on the supposition that his data are

correct. Add to this the proportion of State, municipal and county taxation, which Mr. Atkinson estimates to be about equal to national faxation, and it appears that the average worker must labor nearly four weeks out of the year to pay the total of taxation which is drawn from industry. There could hardly be a more forcible way of showing the public duty of keeping down public expenditures to reasona ble limits.

FOOLISH REFORMER .

When will the officious people, who set themselves up as the reformers of the world, realize that instead of the end justifying the means the employment of doubtful methods is hurtful to any good cause, and tends strongly to hinder the progress of true improvement? We ask this question after a perusal of the revelation of the deceptive tactics of the people in Philadelphia, as printed elsewhere, who desire to restrict and lesson liquor-selling facilities. Thoughtful citizens cannot fail to be antagonized by systems of arithmetic which are both fallacious and meretricious. The scheme is so played out that it could not fail of detection, and one is obliged to suppose that folly rather than knavery was the incentive of the performance.

The people who couple the names of Law and Order with such ridiculous and fraudulent actions do more than anyone else to retard the enlightenment and improvement of the community. True reforms can only be secured by honest means, and it is high time that this platitude should form the basis of effort.

GENERAL ALGER'S CASE

General R. A. Alger has given publication to the complete documents with regard to his leaving his command in the Shenandoah Valley, in the fall of 1864, about which a good deal of comment has been made. The facts are, first, that early in August, 1864, General (then Colonel) Alger sent in his resignation on account of private reasons, which was ordered accepted by President Lincoln. Learning of the probability of an active campaign he did not present the resignation at the War Department, but went to the Shenan. doah Valley with his regiment.

On August 28 he was pronounced by a surgeon unfit for duty, and left the regiment, sending in the application for leave of absence by the surgeon. This application was disapproved by General Custer, but the notice of its disapproval did not reach General Alger, who had gone to Washington. The unfavorable reports of Generals Custer, Merrit and Torbert, and the recommendation that he be dismissed for absence without leave, were forwarded to Washington with the indorsement by General Sheridan: "I have always considered Colonel Alger a good officer, but cannot excuse his conduct or withhold my approval of the recommendation of his immediate officers." But in the meantime Alger had renewed his resignation, and the papers were returned by the War Department with the statement that Colonel Alger had already been honor-

ably discharged. These are the full facts in the case. They indicate that there was a lack of form in Colonel Alger's absence for the period of three weeks, but explain how he could have been under the misapprehension that his leave of absence had been granted. While this irregularity may be exaggerated by General Alger's enemies, it is fully offset by the indorsements and testimoniais of Generals Custer, Sheridan and Meade for Colonel Alger's promotion on account of his services in the field. By reason of these recommendations he was brevetted Brigadier General and Major

General after the close of the war. This gives a full view of the entire mat ter impartially stated. The general opinion will be that those who unearthed it have made the discovery of a mare's nest.

THE LAST INFORMATION.

The much mooted question, as to whether the Chief of the Department of Public Safety in Allegheny was settled yesterday by the filing of formal informations. The charges will therefore be subject to the test of legal to the test of legal where the public rights of the people are held of some value, and has furnished to order almost all kinds of the charges will therefore be subject to the test of legal special legislation called for by railway to the Russian famine aufferers.

evidence and the case will necessarily proceed to the result, either of vindication

or conviction. In this case, as in the others arising from the Allegheny disclosures, THE DIS-PATCH can only repeat that the course of bringing the charges under the action of an authoritative court is the only proper one. If the official has been guilty of the offenses charged, the public welfare requires his conviction and punishment. If the charges are untrue, his own interest will best be served by his vindication in a court of justice.

Wherever charges of official misconduct or corruption reach a definite and prima facie form, the courts are the proper place for either their proof or disproof.

MUNICIPAL EXPENSES COMPARED. The comparison of municipal expenditures of other cities with those of Pittsburg, published in THE DISPATCH, con tained one significant point not brought out as prominently as it deserved. That is the rate of public expenditure, or taxation, in proportion to population in other cities as compared to Pittsburg. The statistics of but three cities were given in that article on a basis which permits the comparison to total public expenditures with those of Pittsburg. These were Buffalo, Detroit and Cincinnati. It is interesting to learn that the municipal expenditures of Buffalo are \$15.40 per capita; of Detroit \$16.40, and of Cincinnati \$15.50; while the rate of expenditure fixed by the recently enacted appropriation ordinance of Pittsburg is \$20.80 per capita.

Returns from other cities do not permit the comparison of total expenditures, but give the basis for a comparison of the total tax levy by millage. This leaves room for variations which may make the comparison inexact; but as 40 per cent of the total appropriations in Pittsburg comes from sources outside the tax levy it is fair to conclude that other cities generally will not derive a less proportion of their revenue from their millage. The comparison shows us that Chicago levies \$5,000,000 by millage, which on her population of 1,100,-000 is less than \$5 per capita; Philadelphia levies by a rate of 8.5 mills on \$735,000,000, a per capita of about \$5.50; Milwaukee levies \$12.35 per capita; Minneapolis \$16.25, and Newark \$11.77. Two of these cities exceed Pittsburg's levy of \$12 per capita; but the question whether their other forms of taxation are equal to ours renders the comparison doubtful. It is certainly a matter of interest to Pittsburgers that our tax levy in proportion to population is more than double that of either Philadel-

phia or Chicago. These comparisons, together with those previously made on present taxation with that of previous years, sufficiently establish THE DISPATCH's position that city expenditures have grown beyond a reasonable limit. When the people appreciate the fact sufficiently to correct it at the polls, the rapid growth of appropriations will be reversed-and not until then.

PROGRESIVE CAPITALISTS.

One of the most marked tendencies of the day is the realization by capitalists that union is strength. Co-operation has made, and continues to make, more progress among the giants of finance than in any other department of life, unless it be that of the unification of the interests of labor. That the formation of immense corporations is frequently contrary to the common welfare of the race, it is impossible to deny. Where the end sought by the massing together of vast sums of money is a strength which shall be able to cripple competition, and secure monopoly, the movement is directly hostile to public interests. But the formation of the "Transatlantic Mortgage and Securities Trust, Limited," reported in our special dispatches this morning, while it marks an epoch from the immensity of its scope would seem to be innocuous because its efforts will be diverse and distributed, and not concentrated to secure despotism in

any particular industry. There are several features in the undertaking which mark it as different from most recent investments of English capital in bulk in this country. The high standing in the financial world of the backers on both sides of the Atlantic points to a sound business basis for the investment. The international nature of the Trust shows that it is not an attempt of diamond to cut diamond, and that moneyed English men have learnt the necessity of utilizing American knowledge of American affairs. The vastness of the combination, the variety of its efforts and the ubiquity of its interests will make it the subject of much interested attention. If there should be any attempt to act against the law by the creation of monopolies, recent events warrant the assumption that the law will

know what to do and will hesitate less than it has done in the past.

A NEGATIVE ROAD BILL. The vitality of the agitation for good roads is demonstrated by the fact that the New York Legislature has a bill before it for facilitating that work. It is satisfactory that the necessity of work of this sort is recognized: but otherwise the bill is a very good example of what legislation of this sort ought not to be.

The whole work of building State roads is to be placed in the hands of a commission which will have the pleasure of spending \$10,000,000 if the people vote in favor of a loan of that amount. The only check in the action of this commission is the professional advice of the State Engineer. The part which local communities are to have in the work, which should be largely their own, is to appeal to the Supreme Court if the line of road selected

by the commission does not suit them. The State roads are to be built to connect county seats and places of greater importance, which, as these points are usually connected with each other by railroads, is very nearly what is not wanted. The measure of negative qualities is suggested by the fact that the summaries of the bill contain no intimation of a standard of excellence or durability required on the roads to be constructed under this act. Until a more complete understanding of the needs of the road question is attained than is revealed by this act, it would be better to continue the public discussion and postpone legislative

action.

Our esteemed cotemporary, the Philadelphia Record, displays a decided disposition to lean its advocacy of the Reading deal on a very frail foundation when it refers to the late action of the New Jersey Legislature as a vindication of that combination. It might just as well have as serted that the deal would be vindicated by the Pennsylvania Legislature-after the right people had been seen.

New Jersey legislation has for several years past been notoriously at the service of every monopoly in need of it. It has furnished broad gauge charters for the express purpose of offering a haven for Trusts that had been declared illegal by

corporations. We believe that the revenue derived by the State for thus playing the valet to the combinations amounts to some thousands of dollars per year; but what the revenue to the politicians who run the Legislature we would not undertake to say. As the passage of this bill was marked by the same vote of a solid cohort as in the big grabs recently passed in New York, we may rest assured the owners of the New Jersey Legislature are not operating their well disciplined forces in the interest of the combinations merely for the fun of the thing.

the fun of the thing.

The combination should complete its record by getting a judicial decision from that light of the bench and New Jersey politics, Hugg, of Gloucester, sanctioning the combination. Hugg's indorsement would be just as convincing as the New Jersey Legislature's, and might come considerably cheaper.

WHILE there is a strong demand for the exclusion of the Chinese laborer, as the only effective means of depriving selfish em ployers of his cheap services, common justice demands that a Chinaman who has established commercial interests in this countre should be allowed to attend to them. and not be deprived of his right to go and come at his pleasure. For this reason the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, in the case of Lew Ow Bew, cannot fail to give the satisfaction which always attend its rulings.

ONE main use of Presidental aspiration is to afford recreative matter for discussion among the hardworking Senators during well-carned leisure moments.

GATHER wisdom where ye may, and judge it apart from the heresies held by those who occasionally give utterance to it. Cleveland is hopelessly astray on the tariff question, but lew truer words have been written than some of his to the Honorable E. S. Brazg anent candidacy for the Presi dentai office. Many men in whose bonnet the bee is now loudly buzzing would do well to realize that their "candidacy for the place is not something to be won by personal strife and active self-assertion."

OVERPRODUCTION has caused a glut in the iron market, but still armor plates can-not keep pace with the Government demands. This it food for thought.

THERE can be no doubt that American citizenship has in the past been obtained under circumstances disgraceful alike to the persons applying for and the officials granting the same. But while there is reason to believe there is room for more restrictions of a useful nature, the chief end to be sought is the strict and unflinching administration of law, rather than new legislation which may be evaded in the same slipshod fashior

THE force of habit is well shown by the perpetual alarmist rumors as to Blaine's health, notwithstanding his withdrawal from the Presidental contest

"WHAT fools these mortals be!" The paper which lays claim to the leadership of the English press publishes a letter purport ing to convey the expression of American feeling toward England in most belligerent language, and its authorship is traced to the precocity of a youth of 15 years. The Times, of London, has long lost its reputation for reliability, and this should make it the laughing stock of nations.

GENERAL ALGER has spared no effort to clear his military record, but he preserves a very ominous silence on the subject of that nd match monopoly.

CAPTAIN FELIX McCurley and Lieuwaters in their anxiety to make short cuts. The United States war ship Alliance is not particularly valuable, and if its back be proken there will but be the more demand for efficient craisers. It is pleasant to hear that there was no backwardness in the timely help given by the British sailors.

KAISER WILHELM talks much of adonting "iron measures." They would appear to

MEN whose ingenuity is devoted to the discovery of methods for the evasion of the tical purity in a strange way by publishing their discoveries for the benefit of anyone who cares to make use of them

FOR autocratic utterances, sublime in their self-centered vanity, Kaiser Wilhelm has a formidable rival in John L. Suilivan.

THE War Department cannot do better than thoroughly investigate the charges against Captain Bourke. So long as they remain unrefuted they cast reproach upon the officer himself and through him on the military service.

SAND should never be mixed with sugar except in the matrimonial market, where it is permissible to blend sweetness and grit.

THE Law and Order spics in Philadelphia are worrying illegal liquor sellers instead of news agents. The exposure of their methods elsewhere in this issue, however, will not elevate them in public opinion above their brethren here

IT is eminently appropriate that Fred Douglass should have the management Honolulu's interests at the World's Fair.

CLAUS SPRECKELS stands alone in on position to the Sugar Trust in this country By his independent action he best serves hi own interests, and demonstrates his faith in

"BIRDS of a feather flock together," and there is still plenty of room in the Allegheny

THE publication of President Harrison's speeches should contain a few of the occa ns on which he has failed to live up to his strong pre-Presidental utterances on Civil Service reform.

THE proper way to speak of the miller nium is to say that it is a good time coming.

SENATOR HILL is not using a private car for his Southern tour, but he did not hesitate to order a special locomotive for his speeches when they were in danger of being

A LIVE wire is so called because it is freuently the cause of sudden death.

NOTHING could more clearly indicate th German Emperor's attitude toward his sub jects than that inclination to draw sword in the midst of an insulting mob.

ACCORDING to Tupper appears to mean less in Canada than elsewhere.

AN EDICT AGAINST BEARDS.

Employes of Two Boston Hotels Obey as Order to Shave Themselves.

Boston, March 14.—An air of hairless columnity prevades the Parker House and Young's Hotel. J. Reed Wipple, proprietor of both houses, yesterday had his mustache shaved off, and then issued a ukase, which was sent out to all employes of his hotel was sent out to all employes of his hotels this morning. The result was that after 10 o'clock there was not a waiter in either house had a mustache or beard. The handsome barkeeper in the basement of the Parker, whose mustache had been the chief ornament of that room, feels that his dearest possession is gone, while Fred Purmont, the clerk, is soon to lose the decoration which has only been brought to its present high state of beauty by years of cultivation and attention.

LIVE WASHINGTON WAIFS.

Chinese Merchant Wins a Case in the Supreme Court-Ben Butler Also a Winner-Proposed Change of the Naturalization Laws-Charges Against Uncle Sam's Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, March 14.-Lou Ow Bew can remain in the United States. The United States Supreme Court so ruled, to-day, in an opinion rendered by Chief Justice Fuller, which directed the judgment of the United States Circuit Court for the Northern district of California affirmed by the newly created Circuit Court of Appeals for the Pacific circuit, ordering that Lou Ow Bew be deported from the United States and returned to China be reversed. Lou Ow Bew is a Chinese China on a visit, and when he returned to San Francisco was refused permission to re-main in the United States because he had failed to secure the certificate of identifica-tion required by the sixth section of the Chinese restriction act to be obtained from the Chinese Government by merchants and others coming to the United States. The United States Courts in California affirming the legality of the Collector's action, Lou Ow Bew brought the matter here on habeau corpus proceedings. The Court, in its opin ion, after speaking of the rights and obliga tions which persons assume by reason of domicile in a foreign country, says it is of opinion that it was not intended that com-mercial domicile should be forfeited by temporary absence at the domicile of origin, nor that resident merchants should be subnor that resident merchants should be sub-jected to loss of rights guaranteed by treaty if they failed to produce from the domicile of origin that evidence which residence in the domicile of choice may have rendered it difficult, if not impossible, to obtain. As Lou Ow Bew is unlawfully restrained of his lib-erty, the Court directed the lower court to reverse its judgment and discharge him from custody. rom custody

On October 1, 1886, the postoffice at Chadron, Neb., was raised from the fourth class, at \$1,000, to the Presidental class at \$1,000. William Wilson, the postmaster, was not commissioned by the President until Jan pary 25, 1887. The postmaster claims he was uary 25, 1887. The postmaster claims he was entitled to pay at the increased rate from the date the office was raised in grade, while the Treasury accounting officers maintained that the increased compensation ran only from the date of Wilson's commission by the President. The Court of Glaims decided in favor of Wilson, for \$190, and the Supreme Court to-day sfirmed that decision.

GENERAL BENJAMIN F. BUTLER to-day won the appeal which he took from the decision of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern district of Massachu setts, affirming a judgment for \$15,000 and in-terest from 1879, obtained against him in one of the Massachusetts courts by the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

REPRESENTATIVE OATES, from the Judiciary Committee of the House, to-day submitted the report to accompany the bill to change the naturalization laws. It recites the shameful and illegal manner in which diens have been naturalized in many parts of this country, and declares that Congress should make laws to amply protect the states against the citizenation of criminals, paupers, anarchists and aliens. The name American citizen; says the report, in closing, should be esteemed as that of a Roman when Rome was mistress of the world. Such pride can never be felt by our foreign-born citizens until the process of conferring this great boon upon him is attended with great solemnity and scrutinized more closely than at present.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD said to-day that the War Department will undoubtedly in-vestigate the charges preferred by certain Mexican residents of Texas against Captain John C. Bourke, Third Cavalry, growing out of his conduct of the campaign against the Garza revolutionists. The allegations against Captain Bourke are that he allowed his troops to commit depredations on the ranches of certain Mexicans along the Rio ranches of certain Mexicans along the Rio Grande because of a suspicion that they were conniving at the escape of the revolu-tionists. It also appears that certain Mexi-cans who visited San Antonio to complain of Captain Bourke's acts were arrested by the civil authorities, but were subsequently re-leased on bonds.

THE project for a deep water channel through the connecting waters of the Great Lakes has practically received the approval of the majority of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors, which is framing the regular river and harbor bill. The amount of the appropriation has not yet been fixed.

A BILL was to-day introduced in the Senate, by Senator Allison, to compel milroads to equip their cars with automati couplers within a certain time. The bill nakes it unlawful for any railroads to use cars not so equipped, and imposes fines for riolations of the act. It further provides that the standard coupler shall be decided by a letter ballot of all the railroads, sent to the Inter-State Commerce Commission by July 2 next. The votes shall be based upon July 2 next. The votes shall be based upon the number of freight cars owned by each line, and the type of coupler receiving 60 per cent or more of the entire vote shall be the standard type of coupler. If the roads fail to establish a standard type, then the type shall be that known as the Master Car Build-

THE confirmations by the Senate to-day were as follows: Judges of Probate in Utal -Isaac Burton, in Uintah county; James county; C. C. Veille, Millard county; Lars P. Edholm, Morgan county. W. A. Kelly, of Oregon, Commissioner for the District of Alaska. McGarry, Beaver county; Daniel Page, Iron

THE House Committee on Reform in the Civil Service to-day agreed to report favorably, with immaterial modifications, Mr. Andrew's bill to exclude political influence in the employment of laborers under the authority of the United States.

THE Senate Committee on the Judiciary to-day reported to the Senate all of the ion of Judge Woods, of Indiana, with the recommendation that they be confirmed recommendation that they be confirmed. Chairman Hoar was present at the committee meeting for the first time in several weeks, and himself presented the report. The nominations of the circuit judges were not considered by the Senate in executive session, to-day. Under the rules they went over for a day without action. They will probably be called up to-morrow, unless something unforcessen occurs. mething unforeseen occurs.

FAVORITES OF FAME.

PROF. ARTHUR FAIRBANKS, who has been called from Dartmouth to Yale, is to be an instructor in the Divinity School.

DR. EDWARD EVERETT HALE is one of these pamphlet collectors. He keeps them n a series of baskets suspended by rope and pulley from the beams in the ceiling of his

THE late Henry Doyle, Director General of the National Gallery of Ireland, was one of those rare connoisseurs who know a good painting when they see it, regardless of the name before the pinxit.

M. DE LESSEPS, though in comparatively good physical health, has become so en-feebled in mind that he hardly recognizes his oldest friends, and is quite incapable of sustaining a conversation.

G. P. A. HEALY, the portrait painter, is passing his time while in Chicago at a family hotel, where he appears in the corridors clad in a loose-fitting suit of black, and wearing steel-rimmed spectacles. PRINCE CHIMAY, the well-known Belgian

at the head of the Belgian Ministry for many years. PROF. STORY, the Chicago spelling reformer, whose cause Senator Cullom is chau pioning, thinks that though it will be difficult for most people to acquire the new

Minister of Foreign Affairs, intends to re-

sign his place, it is said, at the end of the present session of Parliament. He has been

system the next generation will have no trouble about it. THE Rev. J. Sanders Reed, who went to the Pacific coast in December, 1889, from Trinity Church, Newark, N. J., to take charge of Trinity, San Francisco, during the first year of his incumbency, raised the in-

me over \$10,000. SECRETARY NOBLE and Senator Hiscock resemble each other to a marked degree Mr. Noble holds himself very straight and is prim to a nicety in the matter of dress, while Mr. Hiscock slouches about in a listless fashion, wears negligee neckties and a half-

OUR MAIL POUCH.

The Smoke Nuisance Downtown to the Editor of The Dispatch:

The other day I was waiting in an office on the eighth floor of a certain building downtown and idly looking out of the window at the roofs below. My attention was drawn to a smoke stack on a business block a square away. The stack began emitting black smoke, steadily increasing in volume until it burst forth in great rolling clouds swelling and changing into grotesque, horri swelling and changing into grotesque, horrible forms and seemed like some great giant menacing the buildings below. Fascinated, I watched the ever changing specter for five minutes, when the smoke began to lessen in volume and gradually disappeared, leaving the stack an innocent looking black pipe. I turned, and in the same square was another stack going through the same operation, its great clouds of smoke, inky black, settling down upon the buildings beneath. It subsided in its turn, but upon the building next to it was another ambitious stack which eagerly contributed its share of smoke in precisely the same manner.

These last two stacks seemed to have entered into some arrangement, formed a

moke in precisely the same manner.

These last two stacks seemed to have entered into some arrangement, formed a smoke trust perhaps, for during the hound watched, which was, by the way, from II A. M. to I2, one or the other of them was emitting smoke in dense volumes all the time. In the same square I counted six or more stacks and chimneys working in this intermittent manner all the time, having something like ten minutes' action and then ten minutes of repose.

While there may be grave objections to the use of smoke consumers in the manufacture of iron, as was pointed out in the meeting of the Engineers' Society last month, there can scarcely be such objections in the case of such fires as have been referrd to above, for the smoke was from the boilers in large business blocks. It would seem apparent to anyone that if all the business blocks of the city were compelled to use some smoke consuming device, not only would there be a great saving in fuel to the consumers, but more than that, a great stride in the abatement of the smoke nuisance would be taken, for these stacks, being in the heart of the city, are so situated that their smoke has full effect upon the atmosphere and buildings, whereas the stacks of iron mills are for the most part removed to some out-lying suburty, where the smoke does not have the effect it would at close quarters.

The importance of having the stacks of

does not have the effect it would at close quarters.

The importance of having the stacks of all business blocks smokeless is hardly realized, because one naturally thinks the smoke from them is comparatively triffing. But if anyone doubts let him go to the top of some high building, use his eyes and be convinced.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 14.

HIS NERVE IS HIS PORTHWE

How a Bear Speculator Cleared a Million or Short Wheat.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.1 Ed Pardridge, the bear speculator, is without doubt the heaviest trader on the short side that the world has ever seen. He is a persistent bear on wheat and has stayed on that side when all the rest of the speulators were bullish and waiting to scare him into covering his shorts. There have been times of late when it required nerve and money to stand short, but he had both and has been nearer right on the speculative situation than any other trader, and at the same time has bet his money freely. There have been times when his line ran up into the millions, when an advance of 1 cent would mean the loss of a fortune. The sit-uation has been such, however, that by hold-ing on things came his way and he got out all right.

The wheat market has suffered of late by the belief that there is too much wheat in the country. This opinion was greatly in-creased by the publication of the Government crop report on Thursday, showing reserves in farmers' hands on March 1 of 171.

000,000 bushels, a quantity never before approached but once, in 1884, when they reached 169,000,000 bushels. Of late the local buils have gradually let go their holdings, having lost all the money they cared to. The only large holders of wheat now are said to be the foreigners, and they are beginning to show demoralization, and the unloading enables Mr. Pardridge to cover his shorts at a big profit. Every day the past week, since the price of wheat commenced to decline, Pardridge has lost heavily, but on the breaks he bought. On Thursday he took in several million bushels. He admitted yesterday that he had bought 2,000,000 bushels on Friday and as much more yesterday.

"I am gradually reducing my line," he said, "and have made a great killing."

"You must have made over \$700,000 of late."

"I have made a great deal of money, more than at any other time in my life. I gress the profits will be more and I think wheat will go lower still unless there is damage to the crop by cold weather." ment crop report on Thursday, showing re serves in farmers' hands on March 1 of 171,

the crop by cold weather.' PATTI'S TROUBLE WITH SCALCHI Due to a Little Misunderstanding the Two

Had While in Mexico. NEW YORK, March 14.-[Special.]-Madame Scalchi was not well this morning and could not be seen, but Signor Lolli, her husband, assured callers that no quarrel had ever or curred between his wife and Patti; that Madame Scalchi had the most unbounded sang together they parted the best of friends and that Madame Scalhi was as greatly surprised as any one when Messrs. Abbey and grau offered to pay her for the supplement-ary season without availing themselves of her services for which a contract was signed. "My wife," said Signor Lolli, "refused to take her salary without singing. She feels very badly that any misunderstanding should exist. For the sake of Messrs. Abbey and Grau, with whom she is on the best of and Grau, with whom she is on the best of terms, and ont of consideration for her womanly dignity, she absolutely refuses to tell the reason for her contract being broken. If my wife felt that she had in any way done a thing to offend Patti she would be the first to apologize.

The little affair which is the alleged reason given by Patti for not wishing a refer to

The little affair which is the alleged reason given by Patti for not wishing my wife to sing with her, occurred in Mexico, and since then they have sung, and, as I said, parted good friends and my wife was utterly ignorant of the fact that Patti entertained any ill feeling toward her till I was told it by the management hast week. It seems the last night they sang together in Mexico they were called before the curtain several times, and Madame Patti says that in handing a bouquet to her Madame Scalehi scratched her arm. That is all there is is about it." Senor Lolli said that Madame Scalehi had

SWIFT'S NEWLY FOUND COMET.

It Looks Much Like a Blurred Star of the Fifth Magnitude.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.-E. E. Barnard of Lick Observatory, makes the following report on Swift's new comet: "I observe the comet on the mornings of March 8, 9 and 10, and have carefully measured its position among the stars. To the naked eye it appears like a blurred star of fifth or sixth magnitude without any tail. As it is pass magnitude without any tail. As it is passing now through a singularly bleak region of sky, to the east of the milk dipper in Sagittarius, it can be easily identified.

"Just now it is not known whether the comet will become brighter or not. If it has not yet reached its perthelion we may expect it to be a conspicuous object in the morning sky after the withdrawal of the moon in the latter part of the month. A small telescope shows a faint tail to it; with a large telescope the comet is round and bright, with a rather small, insignificant nucleus of the eleventh magnitude. It is visible to the naked eye more from its large size than from any special brightness."

NO WOMEN NEED APPLY.

The Philadelphia Methodist Confer Says They Cannot Be Delegates,

PHILADELPHIA, March 14 .- A vote was taken without discussion on the question of admitting women to the general conference at dist Episconal Conference, which resulted in the defeat of the proposition to admit them by a vote of 101 yeas to 105 nays, many of the ministers not voting. Resolutions commending the work of

Resolutions commending the work of Captain R. H. Pratt, of the Indian school at Carlisle, were offered, with a protest against unfair discrimination against him by Congressional action as a great injustice to a faithful public servant and well calculated to excite alarm in the minds of all who hope to see the principles of the se paration of Church and State maintained. The resolutions were unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

A Pertinent Inquiry,

A Judge in Pittsburg has decided that the sale of Sunday newspapers is not a work of necessity. The publishers do not intend to give them away, and if it be not a necessity to sell them how else can the readers get them? An appeal to the Supreme Court will be taken, as it should be.

A CROWDED HOUSE

Greets the German Court Musicians-Re publican America Likes Their Music and Is Not Louth to Say So-A Few Monday Doings of Interest.

OLD CITY HALL was almost soul inspiring last night; for so large an audience as Messra. Alfred and Heinrich Grunfeld attracted there is but an occasional event in these days. Only a few vacant seats were discernible in the rear of in these days. Only a few vacant seats were discernible in the rear of the hall and even those could have been filled by the numerous lingerers about the door. The notable brothers, who appeared here for the first time, were greeted warmly, and, as the evening passed on, with increasing enthusiasm. The programme opened with a Beethoven sonata, op. 69, for the plano and cello in four movements, thus introducing the two musicians at the same time to the Pittsburg public, and otherwise giving them an opportunity to display a quite remarkable versatility. After the opening number, which made an agreeable impression, at once winning the favor of the audience, the succeeding three numbers employed the powers of the planist, Alfred Grunfeld. These three numbers lengthened themselves into nine selections from themes of the composers, Beethoven, Wagner, Liszt, in collaboration, Molique, Moszkowski, Schumann and one of the player's own compositions—a most delightful series of Hungarian dances. Then Heinrich Grunfeld made his bow in solo in one of his brother's compositions, a romanze, followed by Baceherini's charming "Menuetto." The last was listened to with supreme attention, and proved to be probably the most generally well received piece of the evening. Mr. Grunfeld-had so won his way into the approbation of the musical taste of the audience, that even a third selection, this time Popper's "bits" did not suffice, and an imperative recalibrought forth the musician, bowing and smiling, with his cello to respond to an encore.

The concluding number was devoted to the piano, Mr. Alfred Grunfeld presenting two compositions of his own, a serenade in B major and a minuetto, ending with a fan-tasie written by him on motives from "Lohengrin" and "Tannhauser."

THE Woman's Christian Temperance Aliance has secured General D. H. Hastings for a lecture on the Johnstown flood at the Old City Hall on Friday evening. It is a old City Hall on Friday evening. It is a subject with which he is very familiar and one which he can make very interesting. A large delegation of Johnstown people is expected to be present, and a number of those who gave time and money for the relief of the sufferers will occupy seats on the platform. General Hastings gives his services free to the alliance, which will devote the proceeds of the lecture toward sending men to Keeley for treatment. The society has already sent ten men there, and all the cases are reported to be progressing satisfactority. to be progressing satisfactorily.

REV. MARY LATHROP, President of the Michigan State W. C. T. U., delivered her first lecture in this vicinity in the Wilkinsfirst lecture in this vicinity in the Wilkinsburg Presbyterian Church last evening. There was a good attendance, though it probably would have been larger had not a mistaken impression gone abroad that the speaker was to be heard on Monday evening in Emory Church. Mrs. Lathrop is a large, fine-looking woman, with a pleasant face and a sweet and powerful voice. She is perfectly at her case on the platform, and drives her sentences home with the assurance and vigor of one who believes herself to hold an unassailable position in the matter under discussion. The subject of her address was "Divine Government." She referred to the osophy as the first government of the world, and traced the customs of the people from the time when man was in direct intercourse with God, to the present, when monarchies prevail and democracy threatens. Before the lecture Mrs. Lathrop in conversation, said of the License Court that "it is only a result of a great crime intrenched in government." Mrs. Lathrop is known in W. C. T. U. circles as the Daniel Webster of the temperance reform, in compilment to her fluency and clearness as a speaker. The lecture was under the auspices of the Wilkinsburg W. C. T. U., and was derivered free, the ladies of Wilkinsburg defraying all expenses. Mrs. Lathrop will lecture in the Emory M. E. Church this evening. burg Presbyterian Church last evening.

THE delayed meeting of the Wilkinsburg Chautauqua Circle will be neld this evening at the residence of Mr. Walter Keating, Rebecca street. Mrs. Lathrop's lecture was given the first place on Monday even-ing and the meeting postponed until to-night.

A LECTURE, "The Uses of Ugliness," will be delivered next Monday evening in the Wilkinsburg Presbyterian Church by the Rev. Mr. Miller. "HANDY ANDY," a comedy, is to be

given on Thursday evening—St. Patrick's Day—in the Wilkinsburr Opera House for the benefit of St. James' R. C. Church. A DISTRICT meeting of the Allegheny county W. C. T. U. was held in the Smith-field Street M. E. Church yesterday afternoon to complete arrangements for the ecture of Lady Henry Somerset at Old City Hall next Thursday evening. The meeting was called to order with Mrs. Brice in the chair. It was decided to extend invitations to chair. It was decided to extend invitations to the following persons to occupy seats on the platform: Rev. Messrs. Havs. McCrory, Turner, Hill and Locke, Mrs. Hill. Mrs. Mair, the officers of the W. C. T. U. and the Mayors of Pittsburg and Allegheny. The following committees were appointed: Hotel Committee, Mrs. Grimm and Mrs. Raynor. Finance Committee, Mrs. Cadiz, Mrs. Graham. Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Foster and Mrs. Harris. Mrs. Boster was appointed Chairman of a Committee on Collections, Lady Henry Somerset will arrive in the city on Thursday morning.

THE Presbyterian Union of Pittsburg and Allegheny will give a reception to its day evening at the Hotel Kenmawr. During the early part of the evening, which will be devoted to the literary phase of ecclesiastical matters, the themes under discussion are announced to be "Incidents of Presbyterianism in Western Pennsylvania," and "The Outlook of Presbyterianism in This locality." The speakers will be notable Presbyterian The speakers will be notable Fresoyterian clergymen of this part of the State, including President Dr. Moffat, of Washington and Jefferson College, Dr. Cowan, Dr. McClelland and Dr. Gibson. The evening will

THE Sisters of Charity at Seton Hall, Greensburg, have issued invitations for a afternoon with their papils on St. Joseph's Day, Saturday, March 19.

MRS. J. H. LIGHTNER will give a children's festival in Lightner's Hall on Wednes-

TALK OF THE TIMES.

Is there such a thing as a boom microbet-Washington Star. Yes; and it is multiplying .

It is much pleasanter to read about the blizzard of this year than it was to experience that of four years ago.—New York World. That's what the people think, but they have to take comfort in reading that it

ost the art of feeling ashamed of itself .-Chicago News. This an art that all Councils seem to lose very readily. Boston's running expenses for the last nine months amounted to nearly \$22,000,000.

The Chicago City Council seems to have

-Boston News. Boston comes high, but it would be simply impossible to carry on this country without Boston. Will Candidate Hill declare himself on silver and other things on Mecklenburg
Declaration day down in North Carolina?—
Pomma Times. Not unless some one can
hypnotize him. He is not given to making
rash assertions.

The trouble with the dark horse is that he is frequently uncovered too early in the game.—Washington Post. None of them this year have had any covers to take off, and none of them are traveling toward the White House, incognito.

The British lion seems to be laboring un der the impression that somebody is trying to twist his tail.—Boston Herald. It is a case of perturbed conscience, probably.

YORK, March 14 .- At the Central Pennsyl-

Central Methodists for Prohibit

York, March 14.—At the Central Pennsylvania Methodists' Bpiscopal Conference today, the report of the Prohibition Committee on Sunday observance was presented. It requests the closing of the Chicago Columbian Exhibition Sunday, and also protests against the sale of intoxicating liquors on the Exposition grounds. It favors prohibition generally, and invokes the aid and support of the conference in its behaif. Bishop Andrews was preciding and suggested an amendment havoring the entire abolition of the liquor traffic, which, on motion was sdopted.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-The kajak of the Arctic region is the ost seaworthy small boat in existence -The tusks of the walrus and seahorse

form but a small part of the world's ivory -The name of the Postmaster General of

Siam is Lomdetch Phra Chon Nong Ya Thor Shah Fa Bahaumangsi Swanguvusga Kooma Araph Bhaunbhaddaroongasee Vavadey. -Captain Baker, an engineer in the

British service, published a book in 1877 which clearly proved, to his mind at least, that the end of the world would come on September 20, 1878. -A Washington man has mounted a strange shaped deer head. It is said to be a

cross between a cariboo and a blacktail. It presents a novel appearance, being different from the ordinary deer head. -Portland, Ore., used to be quite a center

for collecting furs, but year by year, as the country is settled up, the fur-bearing ani-mals grow more scarce and the amount of furs marketed here become less. -A Marion county, Ia., physician is the

owner of a remarkable human monstrosity, a male child, is inches long, weighing nine and one-half pounds, its head the perfect counterpart of that of some gigantic serpent. -In 1889 a man walking along Crescent Beach, Block Island, discovered the hip bones of some gigantic species of extinct animal. The combined weight of the two bones (generally speaking, the sacrum is called a single bone), was nearly 800 pounds.

-The hydraulic railroad now daily perated in Paris consists of four carriages, or car, each having a capacity of 25 passengers. The train runs as smoothly as a boat on water. There are no wheels, no steam, no electricity. Apparently everything moves of own accord.

-In a cave in the Pantheon the guide, by striking the flaps of his coat, makes a noise equal to that produced by firing a 12-pound cannon. In the cave of Smellin, near Viborg, Finland, a stone thrown down a certain abyss makes a reverberating echo which sounds like the dying wail of some wild animal. -The coldest region in the United States

lies along the northern border of Minnesora, between the southern point of the Lake of the Woods and the Dakota border. The temperature along that line often falls as low as 50 degrees below zero. In 1873 the instruments at Pembina registered from 56 to 60 below. -William Willer the founder of Seventh-

Day Adventist faith, figured on the prophecies of Daniel and John until he finally decided that the world would come to an end in 1843. Some of his followers had even selected the day upon which the great event would occur, going so far as to make "ascen-sion robes" for the occasion. -There are about 6,000 varieties of postage stamps now used by the different nations

postoffice alone contains a collection of be-tween 4,000 and 5,0.0 different specimens of these little colored pasters. Half of this number are European stamps, the remainder divided between America, Asia, Africa and -A section of roadway under the gate leading to the departure platform of the St. Pancras terminus, London, has for some years past been paved with India rubber, and many people must have been pleasantly surprised at the deadening of sound when passing over it on wheels and at the grateful elasticity to the trend when travers-

ing it on foot. -One of the hottest regions in the United States is along the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad in Arizonia. At Bagdad, in that Territory, the thermometer has been known to stand as high as 140 in the shade for days in succession. The ticket agent at Bagdad in succession. The ticket agent at Bagdad says that he has seen the mercury standing at 128 on the cool side of the depot building at midnight.

-In many countries of the world, most especially in England, France and Germany, not only the peasants, but the mid-dle classes and the nobles believe that bees are curiously and mysteriourly connected with the weal or woe of the human family in general. - It is a common saying in all the English shires that bees do not "do well" when the red-coats are engaged in wars

-A "good eater" may require as many as 30 cars to carry luggage for the inner man sufficient to last his lifetime, but what those people would require who are always hungry, and whose stomachs are, to all intents and purposes, bottomless pits, the statistician is unable to indicate further than by pointing out that not only special engines, but probably special lines, would have to be built on which their "special" trains might run at will.

-If one potato would produce, when planted, only a crop of ten potatoes, in ten years the total product of this one potato would be equal to 10,000,000,000, which would would be equal to 1000,000,000, which would be sufficient to restock the whole world with the seed. The real value of that single potato, then, would be such that it would be better that the city of New York or Chicago (Phindeluhia—never) should be totally blotted off of the face of the world than that one tuber should be lost to mankind.

-The Victoria Colonist says there arrived in town five young men who are all sons of Northern Indian chiefs. Three of them are skilled jewelers, and all have with them large stocks of native trinkets, costly and otherwise. They have brought down, in addition to their ordinary goods, a new style of Indian ring, which recently seemed to be the cause of a great deal of curiosity and admiration among their friends on the reservation. The innovation consists of a plated circle of silver and bear skin.

-A Detroit man has a novel walking cane that represents the work of odd hours every day for six weeks. It is made of old postage stamps of various denominations and six nationalities-United States, Canadian, English, French, German and Italian. It took 5,014 stamps to make the cane. The face value of the stamps was \$100. The surface of the cane, when the stamps were all on, was filed smooth and finished until it glazed. A heavy gold knob completes one of t and most unique canes ever seen in

LIGHT HUMORESQUES.

Detroit.

She (despairingly)-My family was always economical, and I am a living example.

He (sympathette)—Indeed! How so?

She—I was born on Christmas day, and my birthday and Christmas presents have been always com-

pined.-Harper's Bazar. I'm glad it is Lent, for there's no meat to buy.

And I have a chance to pile up some wealth;
Since Christmas on the rent ham shy.

And to move would not agree with my health. "My father's an Odd Fellow!" boasted a "My father's a Free Mason!" replied the other: "an' that's higher, for the hod fellows wait on the nasons."-Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.

"Miss Bullion is very mercurial," remarked Harlow as she passed them by.
"I should say so," answered Bingham. "A reg-ular thermometer. In the summer time she was as pleasant to me as could be when I met her in the mountains, and now in the city she passes me by as though she were frozen."-Harper's Bazar. She loved him "just a little"-so she said-And with that little he was well content;

If Dido smiled to see Æness go; If sweet Griselda was a scoiding shrew; If Juliet hated her dear Romeo; If Thisbe was a firt—ah, then, he knew She loved him just a little!

For in her gently heaving breast he read,

She-Henry, you are a perfect bear today.

Henry-No, you are mistaken, my dear. I was a bear all last week, but I've been a bull ever since the market took that turn on Monday.—Washing-

"What do you think of your little sister, Osgoodson?" inquired his father.
"She may improve upon a more extended acquaintance," replied the little Boston boy, regarding the new infant critically, "but at present ems absurdly crude and immature.

It is said that the meek shall inherit the

earth;
If they do it will be at some far away time;
Mayliap by codicil they've been cut of,
And of the legacy won't get a dime.

—New York He. Literary Lodger (to new servant)-Oh,

you are the new servant, and what might your name be? Servant—Anner, sir. "Anna or Hannah?"
"Tain't neither, sir: it's Anner with two satisfies."—Tame Strings.