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TWELVE PAGES

NOT A DISSOLUTION.

The amount of actual dissolution there is in the Standard Oil Trust's action of yesterday may be perceived by a few moments' consideration of the resolutions which Mr. Dodd had prepared for the occasion. This will show the "dissolution" so loudly announced to be a minimum with a maximum of preservation of the illegal combination.

"All the property held by the Trust except stocks of corporations shall be sold by the Trust at private sale," says the resolution. As the property of the Trust is almost entirely the stocks of corporations, this exception is very important, and its reason appears in the further proceedings, which provide that each owner of a trust certificate or certificates "shall receive in exchange therefor assignments of as many shares in each of the corportions" as are represented by his share of the Trust. As a means of facilitating this distribution, the capital of the various companies is to be watered up to the level of the Trust.

This is not dissolving an illegal combination, but it is perpetuating as far as possible the united control of the property of the Trust. That it is not obeying the judicial decision is apparent if the nature of the ruling is considered for a moment. The Court held that the illegal purpose of the Trust rendered the contracts by which it was formed illegal. That necessarily required, if the decision were to be obeyed instead of evaded, that the property be returned to the control of those who held it prior to the formation of the Trust. To simplify the case suppose that A owns one property and Bowns another, and that they unite the control in a Trust. The Court decides that the Trust is illegal. Obedience to the decision will return A's property to him, and B's to him. But if the distribution is made by giving A a half interest in both properties and B the other half in both the decision is evaded by the perpetuation of the combination.

It may be somewhat more difficult to keep the combination intact when the shares are distributed among 2,000 different owners than under the Trust. But in view of Mr. Dodd's former assertion that to operate its tracks on High street fully stocks, this method of distribution indicates that their respect for law does not go the length of giving up their grip on the petroleum trade.

ABUSING PLAINTIFF'S ATTORNEY.

The indictment of the directors of the Whisky Trust, known under the more pretentious title of "The Distillers' and Cattle Feeders' Company," awakens the indignation of the Wine and Spirit Gazette. That journal, as perhaps is to be expected from its organic character, is unable to find any phase of the proceeding which suits it. It thinks it wrong that the prosecution should have been located in Boston instead of Cincinnati, Chicago or New York, which would have been much more convenient to the Trust magnates; it intimates that short operations in the stock of the concern inspired the prosecution; and it finally wants to know why the Whisky Trust "was singled out as an object of attack from among all the other combinations to which the Sherman act might be applied."

All of which creates the impression that the Trust is in danger of being hard hit when its organ flutters so wildly. The prosecution was located in Boston because the United States District Attorney of that district discovered there the evidence of its violation of the statute. If the District Attorneys of Cincinnati or Chicago had been equally on the qui vive for evidence of violation of the law, the prosecution would probably have taken place in one or the other of those cities. The charge that stock gambling is at the bottom of the prosecution has been produced so unvaryingly against every attack on the combinations as to have lost all significance, except that of the belief that the only persons entitled to do any stock manipulating are those who get up Trusts for the sake of infusing market value into water. As to the question why the Whisky Trust is selected, that would be very pertinent if all enforcement of the act were to be dropped with this one suit. But prosecutions must begin somewherealthough we presume that the Wine and Spirit Gazette and the Whisky Trust may

be somewhat slow to perceive the necessity. Tirades of this sort will not avail the Whisky Trust magnates as a defense against the charge of violating the law. But it is manifestly in the line of abusing

the other side's attorney.

PRACTICAL IF NOT THEORETICAL. The decision of the Philadelphia court, that the limitation of the Baker ballot law, which excludes the Prohibitionists from the list of parties entitled to have their candidates printed on the offical ballot is not unconstitutional, is the first indication of the judicial view on the question. The case will of course go to the Supreme Court, but the decision of that body, even if it should reverse the lower court, can hardly be received in time to rescue the Prohibition party from the disadvantages

imposed upon them by the act. The theory of the judicial decision and of the newspaper comments supporting it is that the law does not disfranchise the members of parties whose candidates are not printed in the official ballot. A blank space is left and they can write in the names of their candidates, if they are not printed. This is all very well-in theory. But in practice some other considerations

ing might write out a list of thirty-two Presidental electors, and as many more Congressional, State and local candidates in the stated time, it is very plain that the men to whom writing is a slow and painful process could not possibly do it. It has been said that the Prohibitionists are all persons of intelligence and will find no difficulty in preparing their manuscript ballots-which is an involuntary comp ment to that party worthy of note. But a law which depends for the rescue of independent voters from disfranchisement, solely on their being quicker with the pen than the average citizen, has a rather weak foundation to stand upon.

Another point turns on the generally received superstition, that if a vote is cast for a man with his name spelled one way, and another for him with his name spelled another way, they must be counted as for two different candidates. The number of men who can write out a ballot containing from four to forty different names with out some errors of this sort in spelling is very small. Under this regulation of writing out ballots the votes that would be cast away by variations in spelling

would rise to a very large proportion. Whether this is disfranchisement in the view of the law or not we leave it for the Supreme Court to say. But in actual practice there is no room for doubt that it will work, and was intended to work. practical disfranchisement for a large share of voters who might wish to indulge in independent voting.

LATEST IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS. The last effort of the Senate in the public building line takes the somewhat improved shape of laying down principles on which the pork is to be distributed; but makes the step in advance nugatory by leaving the business open to all the old abuses of logrolling and favoritism.

The bill passed by the Senate provides for the erection of a Government building in every town where the yearly postal receipts exceed \$9,000, and where for three years preceding they have averaged \$8,000 or more. The cost of buildings, including site, are to be not less than \$25,000 nor more than \$75,000. The plans and specifications of each are subject to approval by a board consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, Postmaster General and Secretary of the Interior. The underlying theory of the bill is what THE DISPATCH has often urged; but the loopholes in this scheme are wide. The moneys to be expended under the bill are to be appropriated by Congress each year, and, if we understand the published summary, the decision as to the cost of the building in each town will be settled by that body in its annual appropriations. Here we have the door left wide open for the regular logrolling. Whether one town gets a \$75,000 building while its rival has to put up with \$25,000 will depend, not on the needs of business, but on the activity of their political representation. If this is an error, and the Senate bill puts the decision of this question entirely outside of Congress. we must credit that body with a decidedly

reformatory streak. But even then the provisions of the bill suggest curious possibilities. Imagine an ambitious town doing a postal business of say \$4,500 per annum. What would prevent the enterprising business men of that town, when they wished to get a public building, from buying twice as many stamps as they need for three years, and using up the surplus stamps after the building was erected?

THE HIGH STREET CASE.

The decision of the Supreme Court reversing the ruling of the lower courts on the right of the Central Traction Company confirms the right of the corporation to its present route.

Thus ends a long and rather peculiar case, the legal points of which are fully discussed by the Supreme Court. The final decision of those points by the court of last resort renders further discussion of them wholly supererogatory. But it is pertinent to speak of the effects of the decision on the public convenience.

While it is to be recognized that the occupancy of High street by both tracks of the cable road for a single block is an inconvenience to the occupants of that block, it is also evident that the stoppage of the road would have been a greater inconvenience. The line furnishes increased facilities for a large section of the city and has opened up to improvement a district which, before the starting of the cable road. was regarded as most remote by reason of the time consumed in reaching it. To unreasonably hamper or wholly obstruct such a public convenience, on slight grounds.

would not have been in the public interest. On the other hand the complete occunancy of that single block by the cable tracks emphasizes what THE DISPATCH has often heretofore urged. A proper foresight in the grant of franchises when the new methods came into vogue would have established a single loop for the downtown sections which all traction companies could have used in common.

SHIFTING THE SEASONS.

March winds were a proverb of the last generation; but March snowstorms, if not blizzards, have taken their place. Whether it is that old preconceptions were erroneous, or that a meteorological change has taken place, it is notable that the former idea of winter is now modified by the fact that snow and other characteristics of real winter are now more regularly experienced up to the latter half of March than in December. The traditional inauguration of winter used to be located at Thanksgiving. Now we are become used to a soft and open Christmas, and do not begin to really expect spring until April.

The discussion as to whether winter is getting milder would attack a more pertinent topic if it directed itself to the question whether by some unknown means t has not had a jog of a month or six weeks further along the calendar. In the presence for several seasons of open and mild weather in December, and of storms and cold in March, those who are accus tomed to appeal to legislation for a corrective of evils should be able to draft a law to meet the subject. Their idea of the power of legislation might not go to the ength of a bill against snowstorms after March 15; but the appropriateness of the seasons could be better conserved by changing next January to make it December, and to let March come in like a lion at the time when April now permits us to

RESEMBLANCES are at times found in most unexpected places. Balfour, in Eng land, and Hill, in America, are wonalike in the opposition they are meeting from men of all parties.

begin hoping for spring.

THE rumpus raised by some Yale students at New Haven Saturday night in one of the theaters of that town was a highly censurable affair, but it should not be taken as a reflection of the prevailing tone or man-ners of that leading and excellent university. Yale students have always as a class appear. The law limits the time which the voter can spend in preparing his ruly spirits should be sharply checked by

ticket and, while persons of clerical train- | the Faculty-but the tone of Yale is so much against breaches of that sort that they are

> ENGLAND os a whole will be much dis. appointed if Dr. Vaughan be appointed to succeed the late Cardinal Manning. The characteristics and abilities of the two men are wider asunder than the poles. No ap-pointment could more clearly demonstrate the loss which England sustained by Car-

> VENEZUELA now shows that, in commo with other South American republics, it suf-fers from the prominence of individual am-bition and the absence of cohesive patriotic orinciples

DISCONTENT at the difficulty in obtain ing money owed by the National Treasury should not cause a reaction toward extrava-gant appropriations, but should be concenan insistence that the lavisl wastefulness which has brought the exchequer to its present condition be never again repeated.

Ir is about time that the Standard Oil Company should realize that illegal dealings in petroleum, or any other commodity, have as ill a scent under one name as anoth

IT is eminently appropriate that the Americans identified with the Indiana's re-lief cargo should be greeted with cordiality and thankfulness by the Russians. It is less becoming, however, that their welcome should assume the form of a banquet when

In listening to a Presidental candidate's estimate of the situation and opinions as to the strength of his competitors add large grains of salt before swallowing.

WHEN a man conceals some \$39,000 worth of property in his undervest his mental organization must be of a peculiar order to allow him to forget to don the ves after the ordeal of a Turkish bath. Absent mindedness is dangerous in such a case of rested interests.

CAPRIVI's resignation partakes of the nature of the invisible stars whose discovery was assumed from the peculiar behavior neighboring luminaries.

If the Standard succeed in securing the ontract to supply fuel for the World's Fair the experiment will be watched with great nterest. Should success result a new era in the use of oil as a steam producer will probably be inaugurated.

KAISER WILHELM'S sickness appears to be useful for covering his indiscretions and retaining his ministers. "Sweet are the ses of adversity.

IF people persist in the carelessness of

ded firearms within reach of ools and children, who know no better than criminally responsible for their thoughtless

-In the happy time when trains run on schedule rate of a hundred miles an hour the tracks will be covered or snow A CLUB called the Circle Français has

been organized at Cairo for the furtherance of French interests in Egypt. The name is ppropriate, since there is nothing eccer ric in a desire for French ascendancy. TOTTEN announced that Sunday was "the beginning of judgment." License appli-

cants and remonstrants will please take THE greater the expense incurred by railroad companies from wrecks, the more likely is the safety of the traveling public to be

enhanced by the adoption of better pre-cautionary and protective measures. VERBOSITY, like procrastination, is the

thief of time—whether Free Silver or any other subject be made an excuse for it. THIS is the season when it becomes more apparent than usual why lawyers are said to

PERTINENT PERSONAIATIES.

PROF. TASSINARI has discovered that the rdinary European bacillus detests tobacco In memory of Miss Josephine Medill, who died in Paris in January last, her father will endow beds in Paris hospitals for the use of Americans.

COMMISSIONER MCCOPMICK is about to go to Paris to attend the farewell banquet to Minister Reid, and to consult with the French supporters of the Chicago Fair.

IT is said that Seaborn Wright is the most magnetic public speaker in Georgia. He is a youthful citizen of Rome with all the elequent diction of an old Roman orator. FROM now, until their departure from Paris Minister and Mrs. Reid will attend

dinners given in their honor nearly every They in turn will give farewell breakfasts. THE son of the late General Cavaignac recently made Minister of Marine in the new French Cabinet, is only 38 years old, and is one of the youngest men ever called

on to fill so important a place in the French

Government. THE latest reports about the Count de esseps affirm that the great Frenchman is almost in a state of dotage. And with the decline of his mental powers his bodily vigor is beginning to fail fast. De Lesseps is

ow nearly 86 years old. COLONEL GODWIN-AUSTEN says the Chogo Glacier, in the Himalayas, is one of almost impassable sea of ice-waves on edge But Colonel Godwin-Austen ought to see some of our side streets after a vernal snow

GOOD ROADS INCREASE VALUES.

More Would Live Out of Town If Thorough fares Were Passable, Bulletin.]

In England the highest ambition of a majority of well-to-do men is to have a "place" in the country. They don't hanker after city living the year around; indeed, they don't hanker after it at all, except as it may be forced upon them in order that they may live near their business. But the minute heir business reaches such a point as to afford them some leisure, or the udnute they acquire sufficient means to retire, they seek whome in the country. England has good roads, and these country residents are never beyond the reach of good markets and of beyond the reach of good markets offer. A country house ten miles from a market town, but connected with it by a good road a road good at all seasons and in all weath-ers—isn't really so difficult of access as some country houses within a mile of Norwich other liquid.

city limits.

Has it ever occurred to land owners in the Has it ever occurred to land owners in the towns that good roads to their lands would not only bring those lands nearer the markets they raise produce for, but would also bring those lands nearer the city where business men do business, make them more available for residence, and increase their value? No man wants to travel two miles every day to and from the city over such "roads" as exist in this immediate vicinity. But many men would be glad to drive five or even more miles every day, if the roads offered them were such that the drive was a daily pleasure and did not put them at an unreasonable distance from their offices in point of time.

Delaware Methodists Favor the Ladles WILMINGTON, DEL, March 21 .- At to-day's ession of the Delaware Methodist Er Conference, on the question of eligibility of women as lay delerates, the vote was @ to 54 in their rayor. Members not present were privileged to record their votes later. This will, it is thought, increase the majority.

Fing Signals for Cincinneti Police CINCINNATI, March 21.—The Cincinnati police force is about to organize a signal corps which will be drilled in the use of flag signals for the purpose of conveying orders in times of riot or of other obstructions to the streets where there is difficulty in passing verbal orders.

MILLIONS FOR WATERWAYS.

Features of the River and Harbor Appro priation Bill-Movable Dam at Beaver Ship Channel Through the Great Lakes

-A Contract System Adopted. WASHINGTON, March 21.-The House Committee on Rivers and Harbors to-day completed consideration of the regular river and harbor appropriation bill. It ap-propriates \$20,700,000, which is about \$300,000 less than the amount carried by the bill reported by the committee in the last Con-gress, and nearly \$4,000,000 less than the amount of the bill which became a law in

The greatest feature of the bill is the ex tent to which the committee enlarges the policy adopted in the last Congress on place ing some of the most important project under the contract system, by means o which work can be undertaken with the amount appropriated for the year covered by the bill and contracts entered into for the completion of the work and of its con-tinuance without serious interruption as etlines happened when the con tinuance of the work was entirely dependen upon river and harbor appropriations for each Congress before the work could again be pushed ahead. This year the committee authorizes additional contracts to be er tered into aggregating \$32,151,706, distributed as follows: Charleston, S. C., \$2,171,000 Savannah, \$3.217,000; Mobile, Ala., \$1,443,800 Hudson river. \$2,447.906; Columbia river. Oregon, \$1,700,000- the Great Lakes, \$3,340,000 Point Judith, Rhode Island, \$1,175,000; Beaver Dam, Ohio, \$650,000; the Mississippi river,

Improvment of the Mississippi. The bill authorizing the contract system to be applied to the Mississippi river provides for improving the Mississippi river from the head of the passes to the mouth of the Ohio river, including salaries, clerical, office, traveling and miscellaneous expenses

the Ohio river, including salaries, clerical, office, traveling and miscellaneous expenses of the Mississippi river commissions and continuing improvements £2,00,000 (the amount directly appropriated in this year's bill), to be expended under direction of the Secretary of War, in accordance with the plans, specifications and recommendations of the Mississippi River Commission for the general improvement of the river, for the building of levees and for surveys including the surveys from the head of the passes to the headquarters of the river, in such manner as in their opinion shall best improve navigation and promote the interests of commerce at all stages of the river.

"Additional contracts may be entered into by the Secretary of War for such materials and work as may be necessary to carry on continuously the plans of the Mississippi river commissions or the materials may be purchased and work done otherwise than by contract, to be paid for as appropriations may be made from time to time, not exceeding in the aggregate \$2,500,000 per annum for three years, commencing July 1, 1893, and for improving the Mississippi river from the mouth of the Ohio to St. Paul \$3,500. Additional contracts may be made by the Secretary of War to carry on continuously the systematic improvement of the Mississippi, between the points mentioned or material may be purchased and work done otherwise than by contract, not exceeding in the aggregate \$1,500,000 per annum for three years, commencing July 1, 1893.

"Provided further, that of the amount ap-

1893.
"Provided further, that of the amount appropriated \$700,000 shall be expended from the mouth of the Missouri river and \$800,000 from the mouth of the Missouri to St. Paul and the amounts to which additional contracts are authorized to be entered into shall be expended in like proportions."

Money Meant For a Ship Canal.

In the case of the great lakes' project \$400,000 is appropriated in the bill for a ship channel 29 and 21 feet in depth and of s minimum width of 300 feet in the shallows of the connecting waters of the great lakes be-tween Chicago, Duluth and Buffalo. In the cases of the other improvements

In the cases of the other improvements put under the contract system, the bill provides that the Secretary of War may enter into contracts "To complete the present project of the improvements to be paid for as appropriations may be paid by law," the aggregate cost of the contracts it being provided in each case shall no exceed, inclusive of the appropriations made directly in this bill the cost heretofore named as the limit of cost of completion of the improvements. For these projects there is directly appropriated in the bill the following amounts: Charleston Harbor, \$300,002. Mobile Harbor, \$350,000: Savannah river, \$425,000; improving the Ohio river by the construction of a movable dam at or below the mouth of Beaver river, Pennsylvania, \$100,000; Point Judith Harbor of Refuge, Rhode Island,\$100,000; Columbia river, Oregon, at the Cascades, \$433,000.

The following is a list of the more importants.

Tue following is a list of the more import Pennsylvania-Erie, \$40,000; Allegheny,

Ouio-Ashtabula, \$70,000; Cleveland, \$100, C00; Fairport, \$55,000; Huron, \$15,000; Port Clinton, \$10,000; Sandusky City, \$41,712; To-ledo Straight Channel through Maumee Bay, 200,000; Conneaut, \$25,000.
Ohio—Ohio, \$350,000; Ohio (at or below nouth of Beaver river, construction of novable dam), \$100,000. Examinations, surveys and contingencies of rivers and harbors, \$175,000; expenses connected with inspection of bridges, \$15,000.

GROWIH OF THE SOUTH

Industrial Development for a Week in

Several Lines of Trade. The Tradesman, Chattanooga, Tenn., in its review of the new industries established in March 19, says that the movement of South ern coal to the markets of the North and East has greatly increased during the week, and that the ability of Southern miners to furnish the supply of bituminous coal at prices which will control the sales has been lemonstrated, that the output of iron, both being steadily maintained at the maximum amount, that there is continued activity in

being steadily maintained at the maximum amount, that there is continued activity in railroad circles, as shown by the number of corporations chartered and organized during the week, and that reports as to the acreage of cotton to be planted indicates that the quantity will be about 75 per cent of that of the last season.

Water works are to be built at Bay St. Louis, Canton and Port Gibson, Miss., Corpus Christi, Texas, Orange city, Fia., Lumber City, Ga., and Lake Providence, La. The coke ovens at Lewisburg, Als., are to be enlatged by the building of 190 new ones, the ice factory at Lake Providence, La., will increase its capital to \$100,000, the car-wheel works at Houston, Texas, will add \$25,000 to their capital, and enlargements of wood working plants are reported at Statesboro, Ga., and at Ashland and Catlettsburg, Ky.

A BARGAIN IN A JUNK SHOP.

Mrs. Reid Euys a Greuze Painting for \$20 Well Worth \$10,000.

BALTIMORE, March 2L.—[Special.]—Mrs. Andrew G. Reid, wife of a well-known capitalist, bought a painting this morning for \$20, which is said to be worth \$10,000. Mrs. Reid is French, her name before marriage being is French, her name before marriage being Mile. Bieir. She is a conniosseur, and while passing a junk store at once recognized the value of the picture.

It is a peasant's head, and on the back is the name of Jean Baptiste Greuze, the French artist, and immediately below is the insertiption 1726-1808. William T. Walters has the mate to this nicture and values it at the mate to this picture, and values it at

ELOPED WITH HIS OWN WIFE.

The Daughter of Lucky Baldwin, the Millionaire, Figures in a Romance. SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—The announce ment was made to-day that Anita Baldwin, the only daughter of "Lucky" Baldwin, the well-known California millionaire, eloped with her cousin, George Baldwin It transpires they were secretly mar January 5, and that, having failed so quently to obtain the millionaire's consent to the union, they took advantage of his ab-sence to start northward on a bridal trip. sence to start northward on a bridge trip.
The news of her marriage and elopement has been conveyed to Baldwin at his ranch.

Soldiers' Orphans to Celebrate, HARRISBURG. March 21.-[Special] - The ond annual meeting and banquet of the 16-Years' Club of Pennsylvania will be held in this city May 6. Any male soldier's orphan who has been a member of any of orphan who has been a member of any of the established soldiers' orphans' schools or homes as a ward of the State, whose admis-sion thereto was based upon the death and services of the father in the War of the Re-bellion, and who is of good moral character, is eligible to membership. Meetings of the club are to be held annually May 6, com-memorating the signing by Governor Cartin of the first act creating the soldiers' orphans' schools.

Nobody Believes Either of Them. Like Emperor William, the coal dealer says, "My weigh is the right weigh," but no-body believes either of them. DARWIN'S THEORY DISPUTED.

Every Living Race Is Still Human With No Simian Characteristics.

Public Opinion.] Since the Darwinian theory of the origin f man made its first victorious mark, 20 years ago, we have sought for the intermediate stages which were supposed to cor nect man with the apes; the proto man, the pro anthropos, is not yet discovered. From anthropological science the pro anthropos is even a subject of discussion. At that time in Innspruck the prospect was, appa rently, that the course of descent from app to man would be reconstructed all at one

to man would be reconstructed all at once; but now we cannot even prove the descent of the separate races from one another. At this moment we are able to say that among the peoples of antiquity no single one was any absarer to the apes than we are.

At this moment I can affirm that there is not upon earth any absolutely unknown race of men. The least known of all are the people of the central mountainous district of the Malay Peninsula, but otherwise we know the people of Terra del Fuego quite as well as the Esquimaux, Bashkirs, Polynesians and Lapps. Nay, we know more of many of these races than we do of certain European tribes; I need only mention the Albanians. Every living race is still human; no single one has yet been found that we can designate as simian or quasi-simian. Even when in certain ones phenomena appear which are characteristic of the apese, at the peculiar ape-like projections of the skull in certain races—still we cannot say that these men are ape-like.

THE NEXT RELIEF VESSEL

Plans for Raising a Cargo to Fill the Ship Conemaugh for Russia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—The Russian Famine Relief Commissee met at the Mayor's office to-day and received a number of addi-tional contributions. President Roswell Miller, of the Chicago, Milwaukee and Miller, of the Chicago, Milwankee and St. Paul Rallroad sent a message offering to transport 10,000 barrels of flour free from Minneapolis to points touched by Eastern companies. The Conemaugh will carry 22,500 barrels of flour 2s her cargo, and for this purpose it will be necessary to raise about 25,000 more.

Whether this amount is raised or not within the stipulated time will not prevent the prompt sailing of the Conemaugh, as two gentlemen have guaranteed the whole expense and will be repaid by the subscriptions as they come in. The Conemaugh will embark from Antwerp for this port either to-day or to-morrow, and will reach Philadelphia about April 8 or 2. The date fixed for her departure is April 13.

A BAREFOOT WALK IN THE SNOW.

To Cure Corns and Chilblains, the Spec of a Yankee. BRIDGEPORT, CONN., March 21 .- [Spe Captain Charles W. Hoye, of this city, while standing in the rotunda of the Atlantic Hotel, yesterday, removed his shoes and stockings, and, rolling up his trousers nearly to his knees, surprised the onlookers by

to his knees, surprised the onlookers by starting out of the doorway toward the street. When asked where he was going, he replied that he was about to take his yearly snow walk for his health.

With that he stepped quickly into the snow-covered street, walked rapidly out the old Stratford road for over a mile and then returned. He says he has done this regularly for over 30 years, and that it is the greatest cure for chilblains and corns known.

A WATCH FROM PIZARRO'S BAND.

Uncle Sam Apologizes for Exploring Island Belonging to Ecuador.

PANAMA, March 21 .- There has been povered in Guayaquil, the principal port of covered in Guayaquil, the principal port of Ecundor, an ancient chronometer which, from its date and inscription, is believed to have belonged to Pizarro's party.

A note of apology has been received from the Government of the United States for the late visit of the "Albatross" to the Callapages islands, where investigations were made by a scientific commission on board without having previously obtained the consent of the Ecuadorian authorities.

CRACKS AT CONGRESS.

WHATEVER course the silver question may take there is no way by which the Demo eratic party can escape responsibility for the course pursued by it re Congress.—Charleston News.

Unless out of the turmoil some ma emerges fit to take the lead of affairs we shall have a wasted session. A wasted session at this time means serious results for the Democracy .- St. Paul Globe. THE Fifty-sec nd Congress is very muc

afraid of pension legislation, but it takes to legislation in favor of Southern war claims as a duck takes to water. But this is easily explained.-Chicago Inter Ocean. THE Democratic party asked to be put in

power in Congress in order that it might repeal "the iniquitous McKinley law. anyone heard that any practical steps have been taken in that direction?—Cleveland Now that the Democratic party is sure to go on record in Congress in favor of the

Bland bill, sensible Democrats in the East are writing against New York, New Jersey and Connecticut the words "probably Re publican."—Indianapolis Journal. THE Fifty-first Congress knew just what it intended to do when it adopted its rules.
It did what it intended to do. It is very

safe to say that the Fifty-second Congres did not know just what it was doing when it adopted its new rules .- Washington Star. As a sample of the prodigality of the Dem ocratic House where Southern war claim are concerned take the case of a college in Tennessee, for which the committee re ported a bill appropriating \$7,500, which the committee said was an amount sufficient to over all the damages done to it. But the Democratic House made the sum \$10,000, and passed the bill.—Boston Herald.

City Needs Better Market Facilities.

From the Evening Press.]
In fact, it is only a few months since proposition was made to use Duquesne way for an extension of market facilities. Yet at this very time with our market privilege growing more and more inadequate it coposed to cede away what might be made properly. The N. G. P. of Pittsburg need armory facilities, there is no question of that, but it ought to be possible to have them and better market accommodation also than the city enjoys at present. The condition of the Fifth avenue market has been a disgrace for years, an eyesore to its d, but that evil ought to be susneighborhood, but that evil ought to be sus-ceptible of remedy in some other way than

They Have a Familiar Sound.

Senator Hill's speeches down South have a familiar sound. They may be summed up in his favorite observation that he is a Demcrat and don't you forget it.

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE. Louis Cartiguy, Naval Veteran.

Louis Cartigny, aged 101, is dead at Hyeres He was the last French survivor of the memorable naval battle in the Bay of Trafalgar, in October 21, 180, in which the British fleet delicated the com-bined navies of France and Spain, and the great hero, Admiral Nelson, was killed.

Obituary Notes. CAROLINE MOUNT PLEASANT, wife of the lat CABOLINE MOUNT PLEASANT, wife of the late Chief of the Six Nations, John Mount Pleasant, died Saturday, aged 60 years. She was a sister of the celebrated Indian General Parker, now of New York, who served so gallantly in the Civil War. She received an academic education and was well read in literature. She proved of great help to her husband in his efforts to elevate and educate the various tribes of the Six Nations.

Obituary Notes.

DON ISAAC ESCHEVERRI, the distinguished Colombian General, is dead.

THOMAS G. WELLES, of Hartford, son of the late ex-Secretary Welles, of the navy, died while attending school at Concord, Sunday, of pneumonia.

CAPTAIN JAMES MCDONOGH, who served about six terms as Chief of Police of St. Louis between 1850 and 1851, and who was well known the country over as an unusually competent police officer, died yesterday morning, aged 78.

PROF. J. U. GREGG, a prominent music teacher.

PROF. J. U. GREGG, a prominent music teacher of Parkersburg, died Sunday night, aged 45, from the grip. He was widely known in the State. He had just completed a wonderful piece of mechanism, a clock which runs apparently without motive rower. ALBERT MYERS, a well known citizen of Read

ing, died suddenly of apoplexy, aged 65 years, He served during the Mexican war, and also in the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers during the Rebellion. He was connected for some years with his father in the publication of the Chronicle of the Times, the Reading Democrat and the Berks County Press, weekly

THE QUIET LENTENTIDE

Preserves Its Outside Sanctimonious Characteristics-But It's Said That Hosts of Small and Earlys Occur Behind Closed Doors—The Day's Social Footprints,

THE chef de cuisine of the Hotel Duquesne and his entire culinary corps waited in person with bated breath while four eggs were being boiled hard for the use of Madame Sarah Bernhardt's pet canary. Next came an elaborate bill of fare for Mr. Asp; and finally, when the cravings the inner man among the lower animals had been satisfied, the divine Sarah sat herself down to a whole chicken. A little care costs much less to keep Sarah than to keep

THE young woman who would be au fait must wear illies of the valley nowadays.

An au fait purse is an absolute desideratum

To arrange violets artistically is to take a stem point of view of them. Violets have been ill-treated in bunches much longer than any other blossom, for it is only ve lately that any art has been displayed at all in their make-up. A Pittsburg florist in making them into bunches catches the stems evenly between his forefinger and thumb. This throws all the unevenness into the blossom end of the stem, which is the perfection of art in a bouquet of violete.

ONE of the final acts of the Rev. Dr. Purves' piritual administration at the Firs Presbyterian Church will be the organiza-tion of the French Mission of Pittsburg and tion of the French Mission of Pittsburg and Allegheny into a separate and distinct body. A meeting for this purpose has been called by Dr. Purves for next Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. At that time a board of trustees and the other necessary officers will be selected and the rules adopted. It is said, though only a mere rumor, that the Rev. Dr. Holland, Chancellor of the Western University, will be tendered the position of President of the Mission, a selection which is looked on with favor by all who know with what vigor Dr. Holland always pushes his fostering care. The circular closes with an urgent appeal for the attendance of all interested people.

THE woman who has knocked Queen Isabella's dead and gone nose out of joint so far as the World's Fair is concerned, Mrs. Potter Palmer, struck the Congressional Committee of a heap in Washington during her present visit. The gushers over her describe Mrs. Palmer as a sort of mental hermaphrodite: combining everything that is "ladylike" with all the qualities we are accustomed to look for in the male sex only. The committee of whom she asked an appropriation a few days ago is being paragraphed widely because it publicly voted her thanks for requesting from them a money appropriation. It is to be noted, though, that their votes went for the thanks and not for the money; for Mrs. Palmer is yet unportioned. Committee of a heap in Washington during

MRS. H. E. MONROE, who has been lee turing in Pittsburg for the greater part of this month, will leave in a few days for home -Philadelphia-expecting to return to this city in May. Mrs. Monroe has been most city in May. Mrs. Monroe has been most successful during her visit, and she appreciates our good taste to such a degree that she has promised to give several other addresses later in the season. Mrs. Monroe is quite an innovator. On Sunday night, at the Episcopal Church in McKeesport, the sermon was laid on the table and the lady and her lecture requested to replace it. It is scarcely necessary to say that the audience was delighted.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: Mrs. William Schoyer, wife of one of the proprietors of the Pittaburg Post, is making the Chalfonte, at Atlantic City, her home, where she will stay for some time to come. Mrs. Schoyer's fatuer, the Rev. I. Hammett, of Meadville, Pa., and Miss Hammett, are also of the party. Mr. and Mrs. Schoyer have been going to Atlantic City for the past 20 years.

MRS. WILLIAM H. HOUSE, of Center venue, is visiting in Philadelphia.

EVERYBODY doesn't know that Charlotte Smith, editor of the Women-Inventor, who almost talked her bonnet off her head in controversy with Madame Yale last week, has een a most aggressive feature in Washing ton life for more than 29 years. Mrs. Smith has something of Kate Field's pungency, but in a less polished plane. She deals rather in slangy colloquialisms, which are largely startling, because of their unexpectedness. For instance, Mrs. Smith pitches into Kate Field, because that lady chose to talk in a familiar strain about King Solomon's horses familiar strain about King Solomon's horses and horsemen. Her quip is quite womanish, and concludes with this: "However, Miss Kate Field knows more about them than we do; for it was long before our time." In spite of their attacks on each other Madame Yule and Mrs. Smith are the best of chums, Madame looking after the steaming of Charlotte's face and Mrs. Smith occasionally roasting cosmetics and particularly the enamel face worn by Mrs. Potter Palmer, of Chicago.

The Bridge Should Reach the Bluff,

From the Evening Telegraph. The idea held out most recently is that bridge be so arranged as to meet the high level of the bluff between Fifth avenue and Second avenue. The great cost, probably over \$600,000, is taken as an argument against the plan but by starting from or at Brady street, this route, would offer par ticular advantage for future travel in the lirection of Center avenue, Minersville and Herron's Hill.

A Canadian Attache for Washington. OTTAWA, ONT., March 21 .- Dalton Mc Carthy, one of the leading supporters of the Government, gives notice of a resolution in the House of Commons, proposing that Canadian representative be attached to th British Legation at Washington.

Chicago Juveniles Very Rapid.

CHICAGO, March 21.—This afternoon police descended upon a pool room under the Haymarket Theater. The only inmates were 13 boys, all under 15 years of age, but the regular operations of such places were going on in full blast.

A Question for Ward to Answer. Chicago Tribune, 1 A discussion as to whether or not the use f cosmetics is injurious is raging am women in Pittsburg. This is one of those Ward McAllister without debate.

IDYLLIC HUMORESQUES.

"I SUPPOSE, he said, "that proverb 'people who live in glass houses shouldn't throustones, applies especially to women."
"Why?" she asked.

SEEKING a winner, certain I could pick it, In Cupid's lottery I bought a ficket; But luck, alas! my fortune never falls, Just as I bought it 'twas forbid the male

rou never saw a woman trying to throw sto

"WHAT'S the price of them glasses?" he asked, as he entered the optician's.
"Twenty-eight dollars," said the cierk.
"Well, say, I've only got one eye. Can't yo
knock off fifty per cent?"—Harper's Bazzr.

-San Jose News.

EPH-Massa Charles, Massa Charles! I ain't git dese spots outen dese pants dis morn' no-Mussa Charles (sleeplly)-Have you tried am-Eph-No, sah, not yet. But I knows dey'll fi

HE traveled round the world three times, East, west and north and south; Had tracked both Nile and Congo

Then kicked when asked to hustle down

To the cellar for some coal. HE (seriously)-We must devise some means of obtaining your father's consent.

She-Well, let's put our heads together, and (but after that he did not care whether they hapapa's consent or not).—Pact.

SHOPPER-Are those fast colors? Clerk-Well, I should say as much! You just wash it once, and see how they'll run. - Boston

EDITOR (of monthly magazine, after reading the manuscript)-Your poem, sir, h's great iterary merit.

Author of Poem (in a voice of agony)—Then of course you can't use it!—Chicago Tribune,

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-Bravil has 2 000,000 scres of coffee -The women of Russia travel only onethird as often as the men, much less, in fact,

-In California peach trees are success fully grafted with rosebuds, thus producing groves of red, white and pink roses. -In the year 1801 the number of towns in

Prussia with over 10,000 inhabitants was only 187; this increased in 1875 to 158, in 1886 to 176, in 1885 to 196, and in 1880 to 205. -In 1891 58 postmasters, 23 assistant

postmasters, 45 clerks in postoffices and 65 mail carriers were arrested on charges of dishonesty, out of 75,000,000 employed. -The Frenchman fears thunderbolts, but he rarely has protection against them. A lightning conductor in France, where elec-trical storms are frequent, is an uncommon stort.

-The mountain paths between Rampoor and Spiti are so precipitous that sneep, more sure-footed than larger beasts, are commonly used to carry burdens of from 18 to 29 pounds.

-There are no special designations for the breeds of sheep in Egypt. They are mostly native Egyptian sheep, but some are imported from Syria. Sheep are raised chiefly for meat. -While Formosa is, practically, a new

tea country, it appears to possess unlimited possibilities. Its crops increase in quantity as well as quality. Formosa produces three crops of tea annually. -Business men and tourists, of course,

form the greater part of the mass of people traveling across the Russian borders. Emi-gration and immigration play only a second-ary rule in this problem. -Pliny, that rare old gossip, tells of a

cave somewhere in Dalmatis, where a stone thrown in raised a regular din of noises. Fingul's Cave, on the Isle of Staffa, has an ormally developed echo. -The merchant fleet of Norway consisted, at the close of the year 1990, of 7,384 vessels

of an aggregate tonnage of 1,682,016 tons, of which 6,721 of 1,483,239 tons were salling vessels, and 668 of 198,786 tons were steamers. -One of the largest camellia plants ever known is now growing in a nursery near Birmingham, England. It quite fills a large greenhouse. Some 2,000 buds have been trimmed from the tree, and it still has 6,000. -"Oxford county, Me., turns out nearly all of the spools on which the thread of this country is wound," said a wholesale notion

dealer. "The spools are made from white birch timber, and they are produced by the million." -A letter was recently received at the postoffice at Washington from the Italian Director of Posts, inclosing a 200 Confederate note, and asking, if it was still valid, that it be redeemed and the value transmitted to him by a money order.

-The loss of population to France by emigration is a mere trifle, the total number of emigrants being less than 34,000 a year, and it is estimated that 64 per cent of this number return to France within ten years to remain permanently.

and even as a representative and ideal one— excellent not only for children (furnishing as it does every element necessary to the growth of the body), but most valuable also for persons of every age. -The total number of travelers passing the Russian borders in both directions dur-ing 8 years was 14,178,000 Russians and 28,522,-531 foreigners. Out of 100 Russians leaving

-Milk is described as the most whole-

some and nutritious food that we possess,

their country, only 85 return, whereas of 100 foreigners arriving, 87.7 leave the country again. On each Russian leaving the country there are two foreigners arriving. -There is much excitement at Cape North over the appearance of thousands of seals. The entire resident population is enaged in catching them, and good hauls are

being made. It is nearly eight years since seals have appeared here. They are thought to have been carried on the ice from Green-land, the mild weather having loosened the -The elephant at the Paris Museum suffers from toothache, and one of its teeth re-cently had to be stopped. The sagacious creature endured the operation of filing and boring with great patience, only rapidly waving its crunk when the pain was violent. When all was over it showed its graticude by caressing M. Sauverre with the finger-like extremity of its proboscis.

-Few, if any, of the criminals leave Italy go out of the country by boat: these persons generally take the railroad to some northern European port, where they embark for the United States. Preference is given to the Netherlands Steamship Line, whose rates are lower than the others, and whose vessels make a landing at Boulogne to accommo-date Italian emigrants.

-Right at Durango City, Mexico, is one of the most wonderful and extensive iron deposits of the world, the "Sierra Mercada." said to be almost a mountain of iron. ore of this famous mountain is said to be ore of this famous monitain is said to be magnetic (magnetic) and absolutely free from phosphorus, and hence especially adapted to steel manufacture by the Bessemer process. This property is now owned by a United States corporation.

-The whole interior of Newfoundland is an unknown territory. Only one white man has ever made the journey from east to west, a Mr. Cormack, who accomplished the feat in 1829. Consequently there is no man of Newfoundland extant which is in any de-gree reliable. It is a very curious fact that a valuable tract of land, with coal, iron and silver in its bowels, and perfectly accessible to the explorers, should remain so long un

-The coming giant lives in Whiting-ham, Vt. He is a lad now, being only 18 years old. His name is Myron Jilson. He is 6 feet 10 inches tall, weighs 200 pounds, and is still growing rapidly. A few days ago Myron's father sent an order to a clothing firm for a pair of trousers for his boy. They called for 38 inches waist measure, and logs 40 inches long on the inside seam. The firm say this is the longest leg measure they ever heard of.

-No provisions for ships were ever found equal to the Gallapageous tortoise, which were said to remain in good condition for a year without food or water. A supply of the latter was carried by the autmals in a bag which contained as much as two gallons sometimes. They were sagacious, and, when kept on deck, could be taught to confine themselves to any place arranged for their accommodation by whipping them gently with a rope's end when they went out of it.

-There are no great woolen factories in Egypt, but the looms are scattered in small numbers over the country. According to Mr. Felix Mengin, in his "Histoire Sommaire de l'Egypte, 1823-'38," published in 1839, there were in Egypt in 1833 4,000 looms for weaving woolen stuffs. These stuffs were used to dress the feliahs and the sallors and for bed covers, etc. The coarse wools of Upper Egypt were chiefly used for those purposes, not being suitable for any other

-There are no laws against child labor in China. They begin to work as soon as they walk. A boy or girl at 4 years of age will carry the baby "piggy-back" half an hour at a time and mind it from dawn till dusk. They also hunt up the pig when he is lost, lead the water buffulo, or tend a herd of sheep with almost the same success as a grown man. They work in the garden, bring water from the wells, destroy locusts, cater-pillars and slugs, pull out the weeds, and in every way show themselves excellent hor-ticulturists in miniature.

—The mining and fusing of sulphur ore in Sicily has been carried on for a great many years, but from lack of enterprise and for want of outside capital, which cannot be induced to invest in any enterprise on the island, the mining and fusing is still carried on in the most primitive fashion. In the majority of mines machinery is unknown, and in the larger and more valuable ones only pumps and hoisting apparatus is used. Hand labor is universal, and a great many children find employment in carrying in baskets on the head the mineral from the mine to the surface. nine to the surface.

-The best boxwood comes from the Caucasus, hitherto Turkish territory, but taken by Russia. Since 1872 some of the forests have been closed and others de-nuded of the tree. At that time (1872), in Persis, a wood was discovered similar to the Turkish or Abasian boxwood, and as much as 8,0.0 tons have, in some years, be ns 8,0.0 tons have, in some years, better ported from that country; but, owing to the exhaustion of the forests near the coasts and the increased cost due to scarcity and longer land carriage, the price is now almost beyond reach, except for the engraver, for whose use, it is affirmed, there is no substitute yet discovered.