Coo! Nerve of Cousin Ben.

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY 8, 1846, Vol. C. No. 66 .- Entered at Pittsburg Postoff

Business Office-Corner Smithfield and Diamond Streets,

News Rooms and Publishing House 78 and 80 Diamond Street, in New Dispatch Building.

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1892

## TWELVE PAGES

Parties who have changed their residence will please leave new address at the busi pess office, in order to insure the uninterrupted delivery of The Dispatch to their

ANARCHY AT HOME.

Two self-styled Anarchists have been placed under arrest for arson in Brooklyn. Time was when the horror in which Anarchists were held was tempered to some slight extent by an admiration for the strength of political principles which led men to defy the law and declare war on civilization at the risk of their lives. Today society is confronted on all sides with men too idle to work, who simply prefer to cover the nakedness of their criminality with a political clothing.

Ravachoi, the Parisian Anarchist, was

a common murderer and pilferer whose cunning was only equaled by his cowardice, and whose disregard of public safety was only surpassed by his general moral obliquity. The men who have been making use of chemical knowledge in Brooklyn to secure insurance premiums by fraud, thus endangering the lives of their fellow beings, are no more moved by principle than is the pickpocket or the sneak thief.

One of the gang, whose scientific knowledge was the most dangerous feature of the organization, is still at large. He is said to be a Portuguese, and it will probably be found that he has sought this country because he was too urgently wanted in his own. This should be a fresh warning to exercise special care at this time to exclude intending immigrants fleeing from the law of their own land. We have more criminals than is good for us now. There are enough of them born in our country to provide occupation for our police, and we neither need nor desire the refuse of Europe.

GORMAN'S PRESIDENTAL IDEA.

It is interesting to find evidences in the political literature of the day that Senator Gorman, of Maryland, continues to take himself seriously as a Presidental quality. The fact that the Calumet Club of Baltimore, one of the leading political organinounced for Cleveland was at first taken as evidence that Gorman has followed the advice of Wolsey and laid aside ambition. But it is gravely explained that while Gorman is not in the race for the nomination this year, he is acting with a view to his chances in 1896. If Cleveland is nominated and elected-which comprises a rather large "if"-he cannot expect another term. But if Hill were nominated and elected-an equally large contingency-he would expect to be re-elected. Therefore Gorman favors Cleveland in order to keep the track clear for himself. four years hence.

This exhibits a peculiar idea of the pos sibilities of politics. Gorman, as a Presidental candidate, would have all of Hill's faults without any of the excuses for putting him in such a position of leadership. He is at the head of a political ring as unscrupulous as Tammany and only less notorious because it has not such a wide and rich field of political plunder. He has all of Hill's shiftiness and insincerity on such public questions as the coinage, and has the same reliance on the arts of wire-pulling and the distribution of patronage for political rewards and punishments. The only thing that ever gave Hill any prominence as a Presidental possibility was his supposed control of the Democratic machine in a State whose electoral vote is large and pivotal. But this pretext is wholly absent in the case of Gorman, who carries in his pocket the vote of a State with but eight electors which are certain to be given to any

Democratic candidate. The nomination of Hill would be suicidal for the Democracy. But the nomination of Gorman would be evidence that the Democracy is so determined on suicide as to resort to it without provocation.

COMMERCIAL AGENCIES' LIABILITY. If the verdict rendered in New York in the case of the City National Bank of Birmingham against R. G. Dun & Co. is to stand as a precedent, the commercial agencies must change their methods of business or put up their shutters. The case was one in which the plaintiff asked the defendant for a report on the standing of a man, and, the report being favorable the bank discounted paper and when the debtor failed sued the agency for the

amount and recovered judgment. This puts the commercial agency in the light of an guarantor of the liabilities of those whom they report to be worthy of credit. The impossibility of such an attitude is plain from the fact that there is no definite limit to the credit which may be extended after the favorable report has been made. It should be said that the charge of Judge Shipman in the case was clearly that the claim against the agency could not be upheld except on proof that its report was made fraudulently or negligently. Whether the jury found any evidence of fraud or negligence does not appear in the reports; but after such a charge it can be presumed that the verdict for the full amount of the claim with interest was simply one of those peculiar eccentricities of the fury system

that are observed at occasional intervals. If this verdict establishes the rule the commercial agencies will have their choice between voluntarily winding up their affairs or having it done for them by the Sheriff. It would place on their shoulders

the liabilities disclosed by commercial agencies. With the peril on the other hand of being sued for damages in case they make unfavorable reports on incorrect grounds, our friends like Bradstreet and Dun & Co. may aptly be described as between Satan and the deep sea. But it need not be concluded in a hurry either that this verdict will stand as law or that the agency will have to pay this particular claim. It will be less hazardous to expect that the verdict will be set aside and a new trial ordered.

PRAYER AND PERQUISITES, A flurry was caused in the Ohio Legisla ture the other day by the too urgent prayer of a clergyman whose turn it was to open the proceeding. Legislators are prone to criticise the prayers with which their proceedings are inaugurated, thus indicating new point of conflict between the science of politics and the church. But this

flutter has its distinctive features. The Rev. Francis Marsten, one of the Columbus clergymen who share the gratuitous duty of praying for the Legisla-ture, touched in his invocation on a point which the legislators seem to regard as a forbidden topic. H: asked the Delty to remember those statesmen "gathered here in this maelstrom of iniquity, fraud and corruption;" referred to the fact that the Legislature was looked upon with suspicion by the people; asked for a delivery from "the bribes, bribers and bribe-takers in our midst," and prayed that the members be "kept from the way of tempta tion." And the legislators were very

wroth.

At first there was a disposition to dis cipline Mr. Marsten at least to the extent of calling on him for an explanation of his language. But a conference on the subject decided not to take that course and let the matter drop. We cannot suf-ficiently applaud the discretion of that course. The legislators might claim that the prayer placed them in a false position before the Deity to which it was addressed; but the embarrassing rejoinder might be made that the falsity of the position was due to their own acts. Beyond that when the real point of the petition was that the law-makers be delivered from bribes and bribers, and kept out of temptations an objection to it might provoke the crushing inquiry whether they were afraid that the prayer would be

answered. The legislators had better let the clergymen pray for them in any terms the latter may choose. It cannot harm the members at all; but it may be regarded as an interesting prayer test to wait and see whether such petitions produce any visible mitigation of the ways of boodle.

ECONOMY WITHOUT STINT,

Several strong arguments in favor of Representative Duburrow's bill appropriating \$7,000,000 to carry into effect the World's Fair Act were advanced before the World's Fair Committee yesterday. The whole question resolves itself into one of how much money careful and business-like estimates show to be necessary for the purpose. The national credit has been pledged to individual States and to foreign nations. No stint must be allowed to interfere with the success of the project as now planned though thorough economy should be observed, and it is to be regretted that the scheme has been allowed to reach such vast proportions

The estimated cost should be itemized in detail as far as possible, that no opening may be left for wastefulness under such heads as "miscellaneous expenses. Properly managed the expenditure may be made a profitable investment simply as an advertisement of national industries and products. It is this advertising aspect sight of by Pittsburg. A good representation of our commerce at Chicago will far more than renay the most strennous efforts put forth to secure it.

AN ABSURD CONSTRUCTION.

There is need for impressing on some official minds that common sense goes to the enforcement of laws as well as to a good many humbler occupations. A strict enforcement of the laws against making any "imitation" of bills or coins, for the purpose of preventing counterfeits, is to be approved. When it was announced recently that the law would be so con strued as to forbid the printing of a pic ture of a silver dollar it was supposed that the climax of absurdity was reached.

But it seems this was a mistake, A Chi cago sign-painter has been arrested for painting on a sign-board a picture four feet long of a \$20 greenback Indeing from the average efforts of sign-board ar it is in one sense a high testimonial to this artist's skill to call his effort an imitation. But common sense applied to the construction of law might perceive the absurdity of imagining that anyone would attempt to pass off a newspaper portraiture of a Bland dollar as the actual coin or try to purchase twenty dollars' worth of goods with the four-foot Chicago sign-board pic-

ture.

This remarkable method of pushing th law against counterfeiting to extreme conclusions appears in a more unfavorable light when contrasted with the actual bsence of enforcement for other laws of the United States. There is a statute against trusts and another important enactment known as the inter-State commerce law, which are violated with im punity and to the public injury every day in the year. There is legislation touching the civil service which influential politi cians find no difficulty in evading. Does it not present a singular picture of the influences which inspire official action when there is this absolute supineness concerning the illegal acts of great corporate combinations or of powerful politicians while sign painters are laid by the heels for the awful crime of reproducing on wood the counterfeit presentment of United State

legal tenders? Common sense, honesty and impartiality are good things to use in the enforcement of law. Their application is conspicuous by its absence in the enforcement of this

absurd construction.

A QUESTION OF RETURNS. A local cotemporary arguing with re gard to the relative merits of lake gunboats and a ship canal as a means of defense makes this statement as against a deep water canal. "The gunboats would not cost more than a million dollars apiece while the outlaying for a ship canal would

run into the hundreds of millions." The assertion is made with especia reference to the canal between the lakes and the Hudson river-one of the least efficient projects for lake defense, although of great importance commercially. But a Pittsburg newspaper should have been aware that the engineers' estimates have placed the cost of connecting the Ohio river with Lake Erie by a ship canal at

\$30,000,000. So far as the question of economy is involved, the advantage is all on the side of the ship canals; because a large investment which yields a constant return is the burden of paying for a large share of much better than a small one which yields

no return at all except in an improbable event, and then an inadequate one. Every million dollars put into lake war vessels will be dead capital except in the case of war with England. If the United States should get into a war with any other government its lake vessels would be utterly unavailable. If it should get into a war with England it would have an equal force to ours already on the lakes and could reinforce it at once while ours would have no reserve to draw on. On the other hand, every million dollars put into ship canals will through all the long years of peace yield a constant return from the cheapen-

ing of transportation. Both in peace and war the ship canals will be far more useful to the country than any such half-way and foolish expedient as disturbing the settlement of 1819 for the sake of building a few vessels to lie idle until we get into a quarrel with England. The corporate influences may be loth to have this fact recognized, but it is too manifest to be ignored.

THE first spadeful of earth has been dug in preparing a wigwam for the Chicago Con vention. The grave digging for Tariff "re-form's" representative was begun in earnest by the Rhode Island election.

SOME enterprising publisher should con pile a Presidental letter-writer. There is abundant material for the purpose, and future candidates would be saved much abor by a perusal of the good, bad and in different effusions of their predecessors The tendency is so great toward an increas of aspirants to the occupation of the Execu tive Mansion that a wide circulation fo such a book is almost a foregone conclusion

WORLD'S FAIR appropriations or loans are to be judged by the items necessary and the returns expected rather than by the mere grand totals with their appalling vast

BEFORE the World's Fair Commission yesterday, in speaking of expenses neces-sary for judges and examiners, John Boyd Thatcher said: "In this country it would not be fair to ask competent men to act without recompense." This is perfectly true, and it is a sad indication of the prevalent American patriotism which almost un versally demands a monetary return for its services.

"THERE is plenty of money in the country," says a contemporary. Of course there is. The only trouble is that it is a good deal too gregarious. It flocks together to

CLEVELAND'S letter to a Chattanoog supporter is worthy the attention of cer-tain other Presidental possibilities. A man with modesty bold enough to admit doubts as to the wisdom of his party, should it nom inate him, is well on the way to the philos ophy which abolishes disappointment by sence of that expectation which is it most fruitful source.

FROM one point of view the small minority which voted against the Chinese exclusion bill was so select as to be more ex lusive than the majority which supported

PROFESSOR GARNIER studies the Simian ongue by means of a phonograph charged in one cage of monkeys and discharged in nother. He should try the effect of filling an instrument with volapuk and then let ing it loose among the monkeys. But it is probable that the Humane Society would opect to such cruelty even in the interest of linguistic science.

PITTSBURG has won the first ball game of its season. Last year's record prompts the warning that a good beginning must not be regarded as an excuse for a bad finish.

SINCE State Legislatures are supposed t be elected by popular suffrage, it is hard to understand why they should be better qualified to elect United States Senator nan are the voters whom they represent Yet it appears to be Senator Chandler' opinion that the people are not to be trusted with the direct power of choosing Senatorial

SINCE Mr. Cleveland's last testament was addressed to a Bible it should be spoken of with proper respect as "The First Epistle to the Chattanoogans."

CAN it be that the dark ages of our councilmanic world only ended four years ago, since objections are raised to the search light investigation of an audit extendin further back than that? There must b ome reason for the limit, and it can only b found in an insidious distinction discredit able either to things before 1888 or after.

HARRISBURG is full of Democratic delegates to-day. It is to be hoped the latter will be full of nothing worse than politics.

It is natural that the younger member of the Senate should have been the strong est objectors to Clerk Young's expulsi Until the farce of Executive sessions be abolished Mr. Young's character will be vindicated by as full an account of their proeedings now as before.

LUBRICATORS for political machines are n demand in Harrisburg to-day.

HORRIBLE sufferings from starvation and disease are reported from a suburb of Atlanta Ga. It is difficult to believe that such a state of affairs can exist without the knowledge of Atlantans and without such assistance from them as would remedy the evils.

HARRISON takes an unusual interest in pring hoosiery this year.

IT is said that Pritts, one of the hunted Hochstetler murderers, succeeded in escap ing to the West some ten days ago. By this time he should have found congenial oc cupation and companionship belligerent rustiers of Wyoming.

FAVORITES OF FORTUNE.

THE Queen of England never goes to bed efore midnight. THE composer, Verdi, told his admirers on Sunday that he had fluished his latest work Falstaff."

MR. GLADSTONE is a believer in paper money, and would like to see one-pound notes in circulation. GOVERNOR BROWN, of Georgia, wears a

pair of cuff links made of brass buttons cut rom a Confederate soldier's coat. CONGRESSMAN CURTIS, the one-eyed Representative from New York, is known about Washington as the Cyclone of the Washington as the Cyclops of the

THE nearest living relative of Shakes peare is probably Thomas Hart, a resident of Australia, who is eighth in descent from Shakespeare's sister, Joan.

PROF. ARTHUR S. HARDY, of Dartmontl College, the well-known author, and Mrs Hardy, are making a tour through Italy, having recently visited Egypt, Constanti nople, Greece and Spain

Lo Sessions, once a powerful New York State Senator, but now a very much disappointed politician, is frequently seen flitting though the corridors of the House of Representatives at Washington. ASHBEL FITCH and Colonel Fellows ap-

pear to have been the only Congressmen who had the courage of their habits, and

confessed that they had been taking cold SENATOR CARLISLE recently received a \$25,000 fee for winning a suit in volving \$200, 000 before the Kentucky Court of Appeals. It is probable that the able Senator will not be reduced to 75 cents again in a long while

ten Herald.] Hon. Henry Watterson says he is simply awaiting developments. This is a new role

OF NATIONAL INTEREST.

tenant-General May Be Recreated-The

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The World's

Fair Committee held a special meeting to-day to hear arguments favoring Represent-ative Durburrow's bill appropriating \$7,000,000 to carry into effect the World's Fair act.

John Boyd Thatcher spoke in behalf of th

Committee on Awards, asking for \$700,000 to pay judges and examiners and to secure

wards and diplomas.

Vice President O'Dell of the local director

spoke of the plans of the exposition. He said the Commission had decided that the

scope of the exhibition should be such as to require the expenditure of more than \$10.

000,000. It had determined that the Fair

quire seventeen and a half or eighteen mi

ion dollars, hence the necessity of the Ex-position Company for funds beyond the \$10,

000,000 required by the original act. The further appropriation was asked for because

the great Exposition was going to redound not to the benefit of any single locality, but

There was no city so large, no hamlet so

small that it would not receive some advan-

age. The scope of the Exposition had been snlarged wisely and judiciously with ducieference to the highest aspirations of man

There Should Be No Curtallment,

Mr. Fred S. Winston, a member of the

Chicago Directory of the Exposition, referred briefly to the extent to which the

Fair enterprise had grown and to the fact that more money (about \$8,000,000) was ab-

solutely necessary to carry on the work so

solutely necessary to carry on the work so as to insure the opening of the gates of the Fair. How to get the additional amount re-quired was therefore the question confront the management. Some persons might sug-gest curtailing certain features of the enter-

prise, but this would not be done. Chicago had raised the amount specified in the act of Congress. The citizens of the city had

had raised the amount specified in the old of Congress. The citizens of the city had done what lay in their power as they always did in matters of this kind. They did not want and did not expect to make money out of the enterprise. If Congress in its wisdom thought that under all the circumstances it should not make the appropriations asked for by the bill, and share with the citizens the proportionate receipts of the Fair, he had another proposition to make.

A Second Mortgage for the Money.

It was in effect that Congress pass a bill

making an appropriation of \$5,000,000, with a

gement from borrowing on bonds the

money necessary above the amount. The

management would make the bonds issued

to secure the extra amount a first mortgage

on the gate receipts and make the \$5,000,000 appropriated by Congress a second mortgage on the gate receipts.

Replying to Representative McCreary, Mr. Winston said this proposition had been agreed upon by the members of the delegation now before the committee after the

Big Money Advanced to Foreign Tourists."

The examination of Mr. Sutherland of

the Treasury department by a sub-com-mittee of the House appropriation com-mittee showed that out of the money

appropriated for the Government building

at the Fair, the disbursing clerk of the Treasury had received \$1,100 in commissions.

The sub-committee will inquire into thi

THE effort to revive the grade of

Lientenant General, which is being actively supported by Secretary Elkins, has brought

first created by law in 1793, and George

Washington, then living in retirement at Mt. Vernon, was appointed by President Adams.

He held it from July 3 1798 until his death

General Washington never held the full rank of General of the armies of the United

States, according to the records of the Adjutant General's office. After his death the rank of Lieutenant General was not re-vived until the War of the Rebellion, when,

vived until the War of the Rebellion, when, on March 2, 1884, General Grant was appointed. He was followed by General Sherman, whose commission ran from July 25, 1886 to March 14, 1869. Sheridan held it until June 1, 1888, when being on his death bed, he was promoted to the rank of general which he held until his death, August 5, 1888. Shortly before the war General Scott was made Brevet Lieutenant General and with that rank placed on the retired list. Among army officers there is a feeling that the commanding general of the armies should be of higher rank than any of his subordinates, and the movement to re-estab-

subordinates, and the movement to re-establish the grade of Lieutenant General will

inso the grade of Lieutenant General wil meet general approval in military circles and all will rejoice that the promotion if is is provided for will fall upon Genera Schofield, whose devotion to the best inter-ests of officers and men has endeared him to them in no common measure.

"Cousin Ben" Folsom's free and easy

application to the administration of Presi

dent Harrison for promotion from the con-sulate of Sheffield, England, which he now

holds to that of Birmingham, which in the way of fees pays a little better, recalls some

breezy correspondence which took place few years ago. Mr. Folsom was commis

sioned to the position of Consul to Sheffield by President Cleveland in October, 1886, nearly six years ago, more than the average lifetime of an officeholder in the United States. He had not been at his post of duty

lifetime of an officeholder in the United States. He had not been at his post of duty three weeks before he astonished good, easy going James D. Porter, then the Assistant Secretary of State, having charge of consular matters, by a cool suggestion that his salary ought to be increased at least a thousand dollars. "I find myself," he wrote, "in the center of such a social circle that for the honor of the Stars and Stripes I must entertain in a style befitting my position, and I cannot do it on my present salary. Please see that it is increased a thousand dollars, if possible but \$500 at the least." Greatly perplexed what answer to make to this missive, bearing in mind the Consul's relationship to the powers at the White House, Mr. Porter sought counsel of his chief, Secretary Bayard, and was much relieved when that astute statesman suggested that Mr. Folsom be advised to make his application to Congress. Nothing abashed, "Cousin Ben" addressed an almost similar letter to the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House, and was no doubt painfully disappointed by receiving a reply that the House committee only acted in such matters on the recommendation of the State Department. The estimates for the year 1887, as prepared in Secretary Bayards office contained no recommendation of the State Department.

mendation of the State Department. The estimates for the year 1887, as prepared in Secretary Bayard's office, contained no rec-ommendation for an increase in the salary of the Sheffield Consul, and "Cousin Ben" has struggled along uncomplaining at the salary

struggled along uncomplainingly at the old salary of \$2,500 a year until now.

REPRESENTATIVE LANE, of Illinois, from

the Committee on Military Affairs, to-day re-

secretary of War upon the application of the

A Newspaper's Gift to Russia,

Russell as an Interesting Lover.

hicago News.]

ported to the House a bill authorizing

provision that would not disbar the man

to the benefit of the entire country.

THEORIES OF RAIN PRODUCTION. faction of Air May Be a Powerful Arguments for the World's Fair Appropria Factor in Cond tion of \$7,000,000 - The Rank of Lieu-

New York Herald, 1 An interesting discussion in the New England Meteorological Society, touching somewhat the practicability of producing rain by explosions, has recently been reported. The question, in one form or another, is an old one. But neither time nor discussion seems to have settled it. Still the controversy may be useful if it leads to clearer views of how important rainfalls are generally produced in nature's laboratory. The conclusion to which, it would appear, the New England "weatherologists" incline is that of Espy, that the chief cause of rainfall is the cooling of vapor in the air due to an ascension movement. Mr. R. H. Scott, Secretary of the Roval Meteorological Society of England, also, in a recent address, advances this view, urging that "the most effective mode of lowering the temperature of air and of restoring the suspended moisture to the earth again in the form of rain is to cause the air to rise above the earth," And this may be regarded as the prevailing view among scientists.

But it is a prestionable whether, this expla-

may be regarded as the prevailing view among scientists.

But it is questionable whether this explanation is atter all the full and the final one. It is quite possible to see how heavy precipitation may result from the cold of expansion entire the rapid indraught of moist air in entirely horizontal lines from regions of high pressure into areas of low barometer. For in that case, by expansion solely, the vapor laden air undergoes rapid chilling and its vapor may be profusely condensed. If the degree of rarefaction taking place in the higher part of a cyclone could be at all ascertained, it might be found sufficiently great to account for an expansion of the vapor masses reaching it quite adequate to produce torrential rains, without any recourse to the theory of ascending currents. The oft observed direct relation between the amount of a cyclone's rainfall and the fall of the barometer at the base of the cyclone is a strong presumption that the rarefaction of air in the invisible upper portion of the storm center may be a powerful factor in causing condensation.

TOO SACRED TO SELL An Attempt to Dispose of the Grave

Washington's Mother Frustrated. RIGHMOND, VA., April 12.-The Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals to-day heard ar

gument of counsel in the case involving the allegation that an option had been given on the lot upon which is the grave of the mother of George Washington. The records show that the defendant, Shepherd, gave Kirtley & Kalbert, a real estate firm o Fredericksburg, an option for the purchase of the lot. The sum mentioned was \$2 500, which was to include also the monument and shaft, which had been contributed by a New York gentleman, but never completed. The real estate firm claim, and the records bear out that claim, that they found a pur-

bear out that claim, that they found a purchaser for \$20,000.

The result was that the people of Fredericksburg held a mass meeting, at which resolutions disapproving the proposed sale of the sacred spot were adopted. Mr. Shepherd refused to accept the \$2,500 and to make a deed for the lot. The result was a damage sult instituted by the real estate firm in the Circuit Court at Fredericksburg. The decision was against the plaintiffs, the Court helding that the spot containing the grave agreed upon by the members of the delegation now before the committee after they
left Chicago. It had not been brought before the local board, but he (Mr. Winston)
was satisfied the proposition would be
agreed to Mr. Winston suggested an aiternative proposition to the effect that Congress
appropriate the money found necessary by
the sub-Committee on Appropriations (investigating the World's Fair expenditures)
to finish the Fair, said appropriation to be a
first mortgage on the gate receipts. Another
member of the Chicago directory, however,
said he was opposed to this alternative
proposition, and the matter was for the
time dropped. The committee then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Big Money Advanced to Foreign Tourists. holding that the spot containing the grave of the mother of Washington could not be the subject of a sale. This opinion will, it is believed, be substantially approved by the Supreme Court, as this tribunal intimated to-day by refusing to hear argument.

PATTISON'S INTENTIONS.

Now, note the appearance of the little Pattison boomlet over the Rhode Island grave of Cleveland's aspirations.—New York

Ir Pattison refuses to permit himself to b trotted out as a dark steed some of the jockeys are going to be badly unhorsed.— Philadelphia Times. GOVERNOR Pattison enjoys the distinction

of not being a candidate either for first or second place on the Presidental ticket. That clears the ground a little, at any rate -New York Commercial-Advertis THE fact that Senator Wallace came out for Pattison for President does not necessarily

The sub-committee will inquire into this matter to see whether there be any authority of law for the payment of commissions to a Government disbursing agent. Chief Clerk Stock, of the Treasury Department, testified with reference to the expenses for foreign exhibits and gave a statement showing that the larger part of the \$40,000 appropriated for this purpose had been expended in sending abroad about a dozen persons who each received advances to cover expenses. mean that the ex-Senator is for the Govern first, last and all the time. It means that he s "agin" Cleveland, perhaps .- Philadelphi IT seems to be the idea that favorite sons such as Gray and Pattison, may pull away from the ex-President some of the more

important states and that thus he may fail to light the interesting fact that the rank has been held by only four officers since the in the pinch to receive the expected twothirds. - Washington Star. A PRIEND of Governor Pattison nov announces that Pennsylvania's favorite Democratic son is not in the Presidental Cleveland seems to have got rid of Campbell, Russell and Pattison, but Boies,

Gray, Palmer and Carlisle still think the nomination should go to a Western man And Hill and Flower continue to saw wood. -Buffalo Express.

Great Good Accomplished by the Establish

MONEY WISELY EXPENDED.

ment of Trade Schools. Brooklyn Engle.] Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has recently made himself known in the best way by giving \$500,000 to the New York trade schools unde the direction of Colonel Auchmuty. The bject of this beneficent institution is to provide young, industrious and ambition men with instruction at trifing cost in man-ual and scientific trades. The good which may be accomplished by such a scheme wisely carried out is well nigh incalculable. What an impecus to this good work will be imparted by this liberal gift anybody can conjecture, but the real value of the act of generosity can be better estimated by those who are anyaged in the undertaking

who are engaged in the undertaking.
Sympathy is a warm and commendable quality, but unless it is judiciously directed the emotion is often wasted. It might be inconsiderately asked, why did not Mr. Mor inconsiderately asked, why did not Mr. Morgan spend his money in buying food and fuel for the suffering poor of the city? This sort of relief is sometimes necessary, but, waiving the question how much of this charity might be ill-bestowed, a little reflection will show that much more good may be done in the way proposed by furnishing employment by and by, which will prevent future distress, by helping men to help themselves, the most fruitful of aid.

ABUSES IN THE YOSEMITE VALLEY. Their True Inwardness to Be Brought Ou

by an Investigation. SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.-[Special.]-There is a good prospect that the facts in regard to the management of Yosemite Valley will soon be brought to the Government's at soon be brought to the valley will soon tention, and that the valley will soon the from under the control of the State Commission. Last night Captain Wood, of the Fourth Cavairy, and Special Agent Spers, of the United States land office, started for Yosemite. The captain's omce, started for fosemite. The captain's mission is to select a camp for his cavalry troop that will patrol the National park surrounding the Yosemite valley. Speers' duty is to ascertain the abuses that have grown up in the valley and against which eastern and foreign tourists have complained. Some of the principal abuses are these: Exaction of toils on all roads leading into the valley, which is a heavy tax on camping par-ties and travelers, allowing squatters to re-

tain ranches in the southwestern part of the reservation. In the valley itself abuses are numerous, but the most flagrant abuse of the prettiest part of the valley is to grow hay for horses, and exorbitant prices are charged for saddle norses and guides. The state Commission has winked at the very monopoly in the valley that bears on tourists.

oston Herald.) It is to be feared that Rev. Dr. Parkhurst f New York was never intended for a firstclass missionary among the wicked.

Not Meant for a First Class Missionary.

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

for the sole use of the National Guard of such State or Territory, any 3½ inch muzzle-loading rified field guns, wrought fron, or 32-16 inch breech-loading rified field guns, steel or machine (Hotchkiss or Gatling) or rapid fire guns, with implements and har-ness for the same, which may be on hand and not needed immediately for the service of the regular forces. CHARLES BENNETT HOLT, for many years business manager of the Weston, W. Va. Republican, and brother of Dr. Holt, a leading Republican, and editor of the paper, died in Parkersburg yesterday of consumption. He will be buried at Weston. NEW YORK, April 12.—About 200 people attended this atternoon at the pier of the Inman line, on the invitation of Rev. Dr. or consumption. He will be buried at Weston.

MRS. HANNAH W. BOUTELLE, of Defiance, O., is dead, aged 101 years. Her centenary was celebrated with much ceremony on March 25, 1691, Mrs. Boutelle was married in 1812. Her husband and all but one of her six children are dead. Talmage, to assist in asking God's blessing on the 280,000 pounds of flour representing the first installment of 1,000,000 pounds which the Christian Herald has promised to send to the famine districts of Russia on the steamship Conemaugh. The Conemaugh will sail in a few days for Riga. CHARLES O. WELLS, of the Cleveland Plain dealer, died of typhoid fever in Cleveland Monday. He was an Amberst graduate and held the mile running championship of the Inter-Collegiate As-sociation for three years.

DR. EDGAR PARKER, the well-known portrait painter of Boston, died at his home in Bridgewater, Mass., Monday, aged 51 years, after a painful ill-ness, which lasted two years. Governor Russell is very interesting as JONAS LAUBENSTEIN, an extensive screen man-ufacturer of Minersville, Pa., is dead, aged 65 the pale and disappointed lover of fickle

LIFE'S BRIGHTER SIDE.

A Golden Wedding Celebrated in the East End-Interest in the Free Kindergarten System-Commencement Exercises of

Trained Nurses-Gossin of Society.

On the 12th of April, 1842, George Berry led to the altar a famous belle, whose name was Miss Lippincott. Last evening the bride and groom of 59 years ago smiled upon each other in the presence of their children and grandchildren and about a thousand friends. It is so seldom that the span of human life is extended so that a golden wedding can be celebrated that such an occasion is always interesting. It was particularly so last night, Mr. and Mrs. Berry are among the most honored and prominent of Pittsburg's people, and there is not a couple in the city who have more warm friends and admirers. The reception took place in the handsome residence of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Dilworth, on Fifth avenue, Mrs. Dilworth being worth, on Fitch avenue, Mrs. Dilworth being the eldest daughter of the golden bride and groom. The house was full of flowers. The ides of the "golden" wedding was carried out in the floral decorations, the blossoms being generally of a golden hue. There were daffodils, yellow roses, narcissus, etc., with all sorts of mojest spring flowers and with all sorts of modest spring flowers, suggesting that the spring of life can last to the end of it, provided the heart is kept young. The musicians were hidden in the grand re-ception hall by a screen of gigantic palms at the back or which was a lattice work in at the back or which was a lattice work in which trailing passion flowers were entwined. In the dining room the center piece was of daffodlis in a basket. Below them was maiden hair fern, resting on a bed of lavender primroses. On the mantel-piece were two tail vases containing yellow and white narcissus, while here and there throughout the room were large vases of white and yellow roses, The reception room, where the bride and groom received the congratulations of their friends, was tastefully decorated. In one corner of the apartment were palms that reached nearly to the lofty ceiling, while among them was a vase filled with rest of the house possessed its share of the beautiful yellow and white flowers and delicate terns, and the atmosphere was laden beautiful yellow and white flowers and deli-cate terns, and the atmosphere was laden with the flagrance of blossoms. Messrs. A. M. and J. B. Murdoch were the decorators. There were a number of handsome toilets, too many to be described. Mrs. Berry wore a black velvet gown, with beautiful white lace. Mrs. Dilworth, the lostess, was at-tired in a heliotrope silk brocade. Mrs. Childs (who was Miss Dilworth up to last November), wore her white silk wedding gown. The religious service in the horse was very simple, Rev. Mr. Holmes, of the Shady-side Presbyterian Church, offering a short prayer and making an appropriate address. prayer and making an appropriate address, Afterward the guests gave themselves up to enjoyment of a social nature, and it was into the morning when the last carriage rolled away with its freight of happy visitors. Mr. and Mrs. Berry reside at the Kenmawr.

ing much interest in Pittsburg. It culmi-nated last night in a very enthusiastic gathering at Curry University to listen to an address on the subject by Mrs. Ada M. Hughes. She was brought here through the influence of Mrs. Cutten, who has a class of young women desirous of becoming kinder-garten teachers. It is the intention to establish kindergarten schools all over the two cities. A number of places in which the schools can be conducted have been offered to the projectors of the movement, so that there will be no difficulty about procuring buildings. The members of the Fourth Avenue Baptist Church, for instance, say that if a teacher can be found, they will open a kindergarten shool in that edifice at once. The chief difficulty is to get teachers It takes a young woman a year to qualify for this work, and she must be a graduate of a normal shool to begin with. Mrs. Hughes is chairman of the international Educators' Association of Buffa lo. Mrs. Hughes is a pleasing speaker and is thoroughly conversant with her subject, as well as being most enthusiastic. She gave an outline of the work of the society of which she is President, and told of the great good she had accomplished by kindergarten schools in other cities. She encouraged the people of Pittsburg who are about to organize a society for the establishment of iree kindergarten schools, and expressed the belie: that Pittsburg would have a number of them before this time next year. She thought the only reason they did not exist in this city now was that the subject had not been brought up. Mrs. Hughes was frequently interrupted by applause, and at the conclusion of her remarks a hearty vote of thanks was tendered her. It is the intention of the ladies and gentlemen actively interested in the movement to give entertainments and to use other means to raise money for the education of the teachers, and for necessary expenses, such as furniture for the schools etc. The idea is to take noor the International Educators' Association of for necessary expenses, such as furniture for the schools, etc. The idea is to take poor children off the streets and alleys, wash them and give them different views of life from those they have had. By this means it is hoped that the parents will be reached through the children, and that much good

THE free kindergarten system is awaken-

THE annual literary contest for the president's gold medal will take place to-morrow evening at Curry University Hall.

THE commencement exercises of the Training School for Nurses will take place in the chapel of the Homœopathic Hospital to norrow evening at 8:30. Miss Wright, the superintendent, says, that she has had a great many applicants for entrance to the school who are obviously unfitted for the work. She wants intelligent, refined women -people that the sick naturally like to have people that the sick mathrain, had women around them. She says she has had women only fitted for the lower order of domestic service call upon her in the hope of being made trained nurses. The work demands that nurses shall be ladies in every sense of the word. It is a good-paying business, and hence there are more applicants than there would be otherwise.

THE Holy Trinity R. C. Church, Fulton street and Center avenue, will have its an-nual tea party on Easter Monday and Tuos-day. This is always an enjoyable occasion.

THE students of King's School of Oratory gave a creditable entertainment at Lyceum Hall last night.

MISS KATE CONWAY MACON was to beome the bride of Mr. Frank G. Paulson at Orange, Va., yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Some score of Pittsburgers went to Orange to attend the ceremony.

REV. GEORGE T. PURVES. D. D., made an address last night in the Grace M. P. Church, Sharpsburg. It was the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Y. M. C. A. of Sharpsburg and Etna.

BLAIR'S CHINESE RELATIONS.

THE objections of China to receiving exnator Blair as Minister were objections to our laws rather than to his personality. But this fact will have no effect on his Presi dental aspirations.—Toledo Blo

Mr. Blaze can spread his facts before the ountry in the press; and it is his duty as a patriotic citizen to do so if in his judgment these disclosures would tend to the better ment of our relations with China.—Philo-Considering that Mr. Blatr is still a candi-

date for Presidental honors, the administra-tion is displaying a good deal of magnanimity in taking up the cudgels for him against the Chinese. Is it desired to send Mr. Blair abroad prior to June?-Bos AND now Mr. Blair wants the Senate t

"investigate" the Chinese Government's rooted dislike of him, and incidentally to nquire the reasons for the dislike felt for him by persons in this country. Mr. Blair is getting to be comic.-New York World. IF Mr. Blair feels any embarrassment over

his ineligibility, from the Chinese stand-point, to be a representative of the United States in celestial climes, he can at least comfort himself with the reflection that he has a great deal of company .- Washington THE New Hampshire statesman is a candi-

date for the Republican Presidental nomi-nation, and no doubt he expects to stampede the Minneapolis convention by making before that body one of his famo eeches on excluding the Chine meiancholy outcome, however, will be that Blair himself will be excluded.—Syracuse

One of Beid's Hankerings. Boston Globe, 1

Whitelaw Reid says he is going to retire from the world of action. We always did think he had a hankering after the Vice

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-A quarter of Scotland is owned by -The first mention of writing is found in

Exodus xvii. 14. -It is estimated that there are 1,300,000 Irish in Australia.

-A Bank of England note measures five inches by eight inches. -A man obtains his maximum height at 40

rears of age, a woman at 50 years. -All Fools' Day is traced through every ountry of Europe to the Hindoos. -The natives of Damascus are said to

call drunken men victims of "the English -It cost the present Emperor of China to get married no less a sum than two millions

-Edinburgh University is one of the hief medical centers in the world. It was

-Fleet street, London, the center of the British newspaper world, is never lonely at any hour of the 24.

-The average age of the policeman is 3514 years; average service, 9% years; average height, 5 feet 10% inches. -A paper published in Greenland can

boast of the longest name in existence. It is Arrangaglictic Natinginnavnik Sysaraminas Siniki -Germany possesses 24,843 miles of railways: France, 21,398; Great Britain and Ireland, 19,811; Russia, 17,823; and Austria, 15,442 miles.

-In London more fires occur on Saturda than on any other day of the week, and more in August and December than in any other months.

-The smallest spots that we can see on the moon with the unaided eye occupy about one-twenty-fourth of its visible area, i. e., some 150,000 square miles. -in 1870 the London School Board began beir work with not a single school under

their control. In 1891 they possessed 419 schools, affording accommodation for 428,000 -Prof. Riley, whose opportunities for observation place him among the highest anthorities on the subject, estimates the loss of food crops by injurious insects alone at £100,000,000 per annum.

-Burmah must be a heavenly place for romen. In that country the members of the fair sex select their own husbands, and when they tire of them procure a divo-for the asking and marry again.

-The Empress of Austria lately ordered that 50,000 rose trees should be planted around the statue of Heine, to be erected on her property at Corfu, on a rock over 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. -Judge Wellhouse, of Tremont, Kan., is

said to be the proprietor of the largest orchard in the world. He has 1,078 acres in fruit trees, and it is claimed that no other grower on the face of the globe can make a similar showing. -One of the presents which is to be resented to the King and Queen of Denmark on the occasion of their golden wed-

ding on May 22 is a crown of gold, the gift of over 100,000 school children in Denmark, who have each contributed a penny. -Earwigs differ from all other insects in both their origin and structure; they are hatched from eggs, like chickens. Naturalists often report seeing the maternal earwig with her newly batched brood crowded under her like chickens under a hen.

-It is computed that if the traffic of the city of London were to be dispatched by a procession of trains, each with the engine touching the proceding guard's van, as far as Liverpool and back, the first to return to Euston would find 214,000 persons waiting to -In the Sabara region all the creatures

assume a sandy hue, which, of course, ren-ders them inconspicuous in their native home, and among the fishes, especially in those groups of flat forms which lie among the sand, the skin is all speckled in charac-ter, like the surface on which they rest. -In 1662 a royal decree of Louis XIV. authorized the establishment of a line of

"twopenny-halfpenny" omnibuses, or "Car-osses a cinq sous." The company had at its head the Duke de Roanes and a brace of marquises, and no less a person than the gentle Pascal was among the shareholders. -Italian boot factories are manufacturing boots of a singular pattern. The heels and

uppers in such a way that if the heels are worn down on one side they can be taken off and turned round; worn soles can be re-moved in the same way and new ones put -Sir W. Hunter mentions a man-eater

who was known to have killed 108 people in three years, and another, which killed an average of 80 persons a year for the same period. A third caused 13 villages to be abandoned, and 250 square miles of land to be thrown out of cultivation. A fourth killed 127 persons in a year, and stopped a public road for many weeks. for many weeks. -The Bavanzi, who live along the Upper

Kongo, have a strange custom which makes life a burden to the married women. Brass nice a burden to the married women. Brass-rods are weiged into great rings around the necks of the wives. Many of these rings worn by the women, whose husbands are well-to-do, weigh as much as 30 pounds, and this burden must be carried by the wretched creatures as long as they live. -In Italian cities the cleaning of streets

sold to the highest bidder at a public auction. The bidder puts every 400 yards of street in charge of one man with a hand-cart, who is kept constantly at work from sunrise to sunset and in the twilight. At intervals arge carts go around and receive the con-tents of the hand-carts. The dirt is taken to a factory, where it is pressed into about a cubic yard in dimension. placed on the market, and are sold for fertil

The first battalion of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (91), after seeing 18 years of foreign service, have just come home from Hongkong. The regiment is a famous one, having been formed so far back as 1794 at Stirling by Colonel Duncan Camp-bell, of Lochnell. The men were long known as the "Campbell Highlanders." Among the many memorable events in its history are the foundering of the Birkenhead, 44 mem-bers of the regiment being among the drownthe foundering of the Birkenhead, 44 members of the regiment being among the drowned; and the fact that it was stationed at St. Helena when the body of Napoleon I. was removed to Paris, and took part in the disinterment. In 1870 the "gallant 91st" were on duty at the wedding of the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise at Windsor.

RHYNKLES AND RHYMELETS.

"Is your clock on time?" "It ought to be-that is the way my husband ought it."-Smith. Gray & Co.'s Monthly. 'Tis leap year; in his lonely room

The dude sits dreaming of the hour When beauty in its biushing bloom Shall strive to make him feel its power. And there he stays the while time filts And sits and waits and waits and sits. - Washington Star.

Interviewer-Who is your favorite char-

acter in history? Great Man-Well-er-you see he hasn't been written up as yet.—*New York Evening Sun*. "What is your husband doing now?" "Nothing. He has been appointed to an office."

New York Press.

In his tin cup the blind man a button had found, And he signed as he felt its smooth face, While a tear dimmed his eye as he mu

On th' man wet has acted so base!" Then a bright idea struck him and he glanced swiftly 'round, Climbed on to the scales, and for pay

Dropped the but. In the slot, like the As he "stiently stole" a weigh! "Papa," inquired the little boy, "how big

a hallstone did you ever see?"
'Tve seen hallstones,' replied Deacon Iron-sides, with animation, 'as big as—as big—no! This is Sunday! Bead another page of yer catehism, Samuell' - Chicago Tribune Ethel-Dick, my new bonnet cost \$75.

Dick (taking her in his arms) - Ethel, my dear-ear Ethel. - Brooklyn Fagle. So many years ago she burst in bloom,

And still the parent stem her beauties tax.

She seems a flower that fates unkindly doom
Never to wane, but evermore be wax.

—New Fork Herald. Magistrate-I must commit you, for you

ave no means of support, Prisoner—But I work for a living, your honor. "Ha, ha! What do you work at?"
"I work everybody I can, your henor."-Detroit