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Parties who have changed their residence will please leave new address at the business office, in order to insure the uninter rnpted delivery of The Dispatch to their

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Republican Convention to-day bids fair to be characterized with as positive a degree of harmony as the Democratic Convention was with the opposite quality. The Republican harmony, it is to be feared, will be rather of the machine order, and will in that respect compare unfavorably with the vigor of the Democratic minority's physical protests against the slate; but it will also be less destructive of the order of the convention and of the members' habiliments.

The only contest of any decided magnitude is over the nomination for Supreme Judge. The supporters of Judge Ewing from this county are making a vigorous effort to secure his nomination, and at the opening of the convention there seems to be a fair prospect of winning the fight. The Judge's unimpeachable record and vigorous independence make him an ideal candidate for that lofty position, and it is as creditable to Allegheny to be in the field with such a name as it will be to the party at large to take him as the candidate for the leading State position in the

coming campaign. One example set by the Democratic Convention should be carefully avoided by the Republican body. That is the rule that the delegates to the National Convention shall vote as a unit. The unit rule has always been a method of machine politics, and in the Republican National Convention its enforcement over the delegation of this State could only be needed for questionable purposes. The State Convention should steer clear of any such

JINGO CHARACTERISTICS.

mistake.

The similarity of the characteristics of the Jingo element on both sides of the ocean is shown by the remarks of some Tory organs on the settlement of the dispute between the United States and Italy. The London Times and Daily Graphic afrender." The fact is that the payment of a sum for the pecuniary relief of the families of Italian subjects killed at New Orleans was distinctly conceded in Mr. Blaine's communications with the Italian Minister last April. There were some phases of the Italian dispute-more es pecially the attempts of our own Jingoes to fan the war spirit-which were improper and inconsistent. But the payment of the very small sum which settles it was entirely in accordance with the attitude of the State Department from the first.

On the same day in which these comments of the English Jingoes were published, on this side an organ of the American Jingo stripe in referring to our relations with Chile alluded to the final satisfactory and complete apology of Chile. It showed the same inability as its English prototypes to state the facts fairly. It happens to be that the expressions of regret for the Valparaiso riot, the disavowal of the acts of the rioters, and the assurances of efforts to punish the leaders, contained in the so-called "complete apology," were repetitions of what had been conveyed to our Government in the Chilean communications long before the President sent that famous message to Congress. All of which shows that while the skies may be changed the characteristics of the Jingo mind are just the same, no matter on which side of the ocean he may be found.

FREEDOM OF CONTRACT.

A recent decision of the Illinois Supreme Court declares the "truck law" of that State to be unconstitutional. This name is an equivalent for the : "store order" law of this State. The decision is on the same basis as the similar decision of our own Supreme Court, namely, that | Government "would take away the nait is an interference with the freedom of contract. The basis of the Illinois ruling is that it is class legislation abrogating the right of contract. Says the Court: "If there is a capacity to contract for the payment of wages in money, why is there not capacity to contract for their payment in

something else?" This is the authoritative judicial view; and yet, with due deference to the elevated tribunals declaring it, it is possible to suggest that they have not taken in the whole range of the question. The right of declaring invalid contracts against public policy is an old one at common law, and only a little less indisputable is the principle that the first essential of a valid on the national funds the larger percentcontract is its mutuality. Apart from the age they are likely to realize. fact that in these contracts the advantage is all on one side, if the Legislature finds that the result of contracts for payment of wages in merchandise is to impoverish labor, why has not the Legislature the right to declare such contracts contrary to public policy? The courts seem to deny that power to the law-makers simply because the injurious nature of these contracts has not heretofore been recognized, which is a rather short-sighted effort of reasoning on the judicial part.

Nevertheless, the Illinois decision conveys a suggestion to the sufferers from the store order system. It thinks that a contract to pay in goods is just as competent as a contract to pay in money. Very well. A contract to pay in money sets forth that in return for so much labor a stated amount and quality of money is to be paid. Let the laborer, when he is next called upon to agree to take pay in goods stipulate the amount and quality of goods, he is to receive for a stated amount of

work; and the equities of the case entitle him to demand that the goods shall be rated at wholesale prices. This will make the issue very clear. We could hardly imagine a strike that would command more universal public sympathy than one to insist on wages being paid either in money or a stipulated amount of goods at wholesale prices.

THE OTHER SIDE OF IT.

The suggestion in Monday's DISPATCH that there may be more than one story with regard to the "rustlers" who have been represented as organized cattlethieves is fully corroborated by an article in the Philadelphia Press based on statements from a member of the Western Cattle Association.

The men classed by the great stockowners with whom they are at war as rustlers are largely small ranche-owners, having herds of a few score head of cattle each. There may be those among them not scrupulous as to the means of increasing their herds, as the habit of gobbling "mavericks" or unbranded cattle was taught to them by the settled policy of the great cattle-raisers in the past. The disposition of the "mavericks" seems to be at the bottom of the whole difficulty. Originally the rule was that the flotsam and jetsam of the plains belonged to the first person who found and branded them. But recently the rule has been changed, and it is hardly too much to say that the changes show a settled disposition to subject the small ranchers to vital disad-

vantages. Indeed, these regulations, whether statutory or simply edicts of the stock association, proceed on the assumption recently reflected in the telegraphic reports that all the small settlers are thieves. All mavericks must be sold at auction under regulations which exclude the small men from their purchase. The stock association made out a blacklist of all cowboys owning small ranches or brands, and by excluding them from employment placed a stimulus on the occupation of hunting up stray unbranded cattle and branding

Finally, an extremely high-handed rule of the stock association enacted that when a small rancher shipped cattle to market the proceeds of the sale were withheld until he could prove ownership of each individual head. The only competent proof being a bill of sale from a large stock-owner, this utterly excluded the sale by the small ranchers of stock they had honestly raised; and, as no such regulation was enforced against the large stock-raisers, it amounted to practical confiscation. From Johnson county, where this trouble began, over \$25,000 was withheld in this way, and the Johnson county ranchers in return held a roundup of their own, in which undoubtedly they took care to secure enough cattle to compensate for their loss. This was the "cattle raid" represented by the other side as an rganized robbery. It was responded to by the latter with the expedition to visit lynch law on the small ranchers. The result of that lawlessness was that after result of that lawlessness was that after one or two murders the torces of the which came from the United States and cattle-barons were surrounded and they

are now in peril of being lynched. This gives a much clearer view of the outbreak than has previously been given to the East. It shows lawlessness on both sides, introduced by the early methods of the great cattle-owners and aggravated by the determined efforts to drive out the small ranche-owners whose presence is inconvenient to the owners of the great herds. It presents the example of laws passed in the interest of the richer class failing of enforcement, and after that the fect to see in it "a genuine diplomatic tri- resort to violence to punish private injuumph" for Italy and "Blaine's latest sur- ries. Unless these statements are disproved the large ranche-owners cannot maintain their claim to be the sole defenders of law or even of honesty.

THE MODUS RATIFIED. In response to the President's reques the Senate has achieved a rapidity of action which is worthy of more frequent adoption. The ratification of the Convention arranging a modus vivendi for Bering Sea, pending the arbitration of matters under discussion between America and England, was the only course to be followed. The speed with which it was accomplished is highly satisfactory.

As to the articles contained in the treaty, whereby either party agrees to compen sate the other for losses according to the verdict of the arbitrators, they are simply in keeping with the principle implied in submitting the matter to arbitration at all. The disputants who consent to have their claims adjudged cannot well shirk the responsibility for losses involved by the enforcement of such claims if the arhitrators decide against them. The whole matter may now be regarded as out of the hands of diplomatists and under the control of the arbitrators. It is to be hoped that the latter will be able to emulate the rate of speed adopted by the United States Senate.

THE CHICAGO PLAN. The Chicagoans who are pressing the World's Fair appropriation are in need of a little advice as to the value of a slight admixture of modesty in their demands. One of them, in response to the intimation that Congress might be favorably disposed to furnish the large sum asked for as a loan, declared that it would be refused in that form, as to borrow from the

tional character of the Exposition." This is an exhibition of Chicago cheek which in itself calls for preservation as one of the unique results of the discovery of America. The Philadelphia Centen nial was aided by the Government with a loan which never damaged the national character of that enterprise. It is true that Philadelphia tried to beg out of repaying the money; but that is a liberty of which, by the record already made, we can expect Chicago to avail herself of to the utmost. At present the attitude of the Chicago people toward the national treasury is based on the conviction that the more unbounded their demands

It is a matter of national credit that the Exposition must be carried through to success. But the course of the Chicago people in that will not increase the credit of that city.

A ROUSING welcome home is proposed for Egan. The Administration needed too much rousing before arranging for his re-

IF the saloon business in Harrisburg does not turn out millionaires, with two State lature every two years, and many minor po litical gatherings, the failure cannot charged to absence of encouragement.

It is to be hoped that the Congre Record will turn over a new leaf now that the "leave to print" has been restricted.

THE majority of the committee which has been investigating Judge Maynard's actions has indorsed his honesty and up-rightness. Diogenes would have had little trouble in finding an honest man if he had used a standard of that kind.

NEW YORK saloons should hang out a sign on Sundays, bearing the legend, "The front of this house is at the side."

for the West during the coming summer. If the chirruping jumpers have any intention of visiting Chicago they will be wise to ar-range their schedule so as to miss the Dem-ENGLAND will continue to have railroad

A GRASSHOPPER plague is prophesied

scandals as long as the isolated compart nent system is in vogue.

THE construction of one new cruiser has been authorized by the House. If such liberality be considered sufficient, the solitary vessel will have even a larger order to fill than that of the widow's miraculous crui of old.

THE ring is out of place in matters of government and should be reserved for

IT is even more ridiculous to make the Allegheny Librarian's position dependent on factional politics than to allow the tenure of Federal offices to be ended for anything but

HILL's greatest virtue is his activity, his reatest vice the petty way in which he ex-

IT appears that there is a limit to the law. essness permissible even in a new mining town. Two desperadoes who made too fre use of their guns have been driven out of

PHILANTHROPY now demands the culure of a species of shad that shall be bone

HISTORICAL exhibits will have their place and be interesting at the World's Fair, but it is our industries that must make a roper display as a matter of necessity.

THERE is no report of bloodshed or weapons drawn at Harrisburg yesterday.

RESIDENTS of Pittsburg who have been pending the winter elsewhere will soon have to return to prepare for their departure for the summer.

FREE lead carried more weight in th ouisiana election than did Free Silver. THE Keeley cure is to be introduced into

England. They need it there and its adop-tion should lessen inclination to interna-

HILL's strength means the weakness of he Democratic party.

"A CHINAMAN can divorce his wife i

she talks too much to suit him." Surely this goes far to fit him for citizenship in South Dakota.

RECIPROCITY NOT A SHAM. tubborn Facts Which Its Enemies Wil First Have to Combat Effectively.

Cleveland Leader. Republican "sham reciprocity," which has been denounced by Democratic orators in and out of Congress, is bound to bear rich

fruit in spite of lying Bourbon free traders. Between the 1st of January and the 1st of March, 1891, the imports of flour at Havana, 56.255 from Europe. Between January 1 1892, when the reciprocity trenty went into

1892, when the reciprocity trenty went into effect, and the lst of March. 1892, the imports were 83,803 bags, all but 160 bags of which came from the United States.

This means an increase of about 1,409 per cent for us, and a decrease of nearly 100 per cent for Europe. In fact, European flour has almost been driven from the Cuban market by the increased shipments from the United States. These are stubborn facts, and the Democratic enemies of reciprocity will have bard work to convince the armers of America that it is a fraud or a sham. Reciprocity will grow as an issue in the coming campaign, and the Republicans will make no mistake if they keep it at the front-

PROF. SMITH'S CASE STAVED OFF.

Will Report Against Him. CINCINNATI, April 19.—The Cincinnati Pres-bytery at Avondale had in reserve a report

against Rev. Henry P. Smith, who occupie charging that he accepts the teachings o charging that he accepts the teachings of Dr. Briggs, of Union Seminary. When the Chairman, Dr. Leonard, announced the re-port, he asked postponement until to-morrow. Dr. McKibbin demanded its read-ing at once, but was willing to postpone consideration if necessary.

The venerable Dr. Maxwell, President of the Read of Trustees of Laws Seminary the Board of Trustees of Lane Seminary, begged for delay, Said he: "Prof. Smith's son is now on his death bed, and the father cannot be here. Let us not cast this shadow in the gloom of that household." An effort to hear the report in executive session falled, and the reading was postponed until to-morrow.

SCOTCH-IRISH TO MEET.

Their National Congress to Be Held in the New Capitol at Atlanta, ATLANTA, April 19.-The fourth annual

Congress of the Scotch-Irish Society of America will convene in Atlanta, April 28, America will convene in Atlanta, April 28, and remain in session three days. The Atlanta Scotch-Irish Society is making great preparations for the event. The Congress will hold its sessions in the beautiful new Capitol of Georgia, and a welcome address in behalf of the State will be delivered by Governor W. J. Northern.

President Harrison, ex-President Cleveland, Secretary Blaine, Governor McKinley, ex-Governor Campbell, Governor Buchanan and many other distinguished people have been invited.

Pittsburg's Remarkable Growth. Ohio Press, Steubenville,]
Pittsburg has been favored with a new

postoffice building that cost the Government \$1,000,000, now completed. The receipt and delivery of mail matter, that city, is very large. Postmaster McKean's report shows that the gross receipts, that office, for the year ending March 31, were \$509,963 20. So the Pittsburg postoffice, after July 1, is to be entered in the first-class postoffice grade, along with New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Brooklyn, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco. Pittsburg is oming in many other respects-probably no other city in the country is progressing more rapidly than the "Iron City."

FAVORITES OF FORTUNE.

THE Queen of Portugal invariably sits by her husband while he does all his work. THE poet Burns spelled his name Burness (his family name) until the publication of is poems in 1786.

MR. RIDER HAGGARD thinks Egypt the most interesting and the least explored country in the world.

MR. AUSTIN LEE, Secretary of the British Legation at Paris, is engaged to marry Mrs. De Wolf Taylor, an American lady. THE Grand Duke-Paul of Russia is so tall that he is obliged to carry his bed with him,

as he cannot find one at any hotel long enough to hold all of him. MR. CHARLES EMORY SMITH, the American Minister at St. l'etersburg, accom-panied by his wife, has started for America and will probably not return to Russia. THE Archbishop of Canterbury will read no letters on Sunday. For 30 years, it is said, it is Grace has refused to allow any Sun-day delivery to be made at his country resi-

THE entire Astor family is to be remited abroad soon and will remain a year. J. Coleman Drayton will be in the party, but Mr. Borrowe will probably be out of shooting distance.

CARL SCHURZ promises to pay off old

cores against his enemies in his new book soon to be issued. Mr. Schurz is bound to get even with the politicians who nipped his ambition in the bud. ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, the novelist, has gained an influence over the natives almost equal to that possessed by Malieton

and is trying to induce them to wear clothing and to abandon tribal fighting.

OF NATIONAL INTEREST.

low He Would Solve the World's Fair Sun n Important Decision by the Inter-Stat nerce Commission—The Long and day Question. Short Clause Analyzed-The Silver Vote

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Intervi ASHINGTON, April 19.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day, in an opinion by Commissioner Veazey, announced its decision of the case of E. M. Raworth against the Northern Pecific Railroad Com-pany, the Union Pacific Railway Company and others in favor of the complainant. The case involves the question of greater rates on sugar in car loads from San Francis-co to Farro than for the longer distance erred in his lecture to the Sunday openin co to Fargo than for the longer distance over the same line to St. Paul. The Com-mission rules as follows: Carriers alleging justification of a departure from the "long and short haul" rule of the statute, must in their answers to complaints clearly advise complainants of the facts and circumstances elied on as constituting such justification There is no competition by rail over the Ca-nadian Pacific Railway or by water around Cape Horn, that justifies a departure from the "long and short haul" rule of the statute in the transportation of refined sugar from San Francisco to Fargo and through Fargo to St. Paul.

With Hill in it.

The "long and short haul rulo" of the statute was intended to maintain and pro-mote and not to destroy or neutralize

mote and not to destroy or neutralize natural commercial advantages resulting from location and competition at St. Paul with sugar from the East refined in New York, although necessitating the prevailing low rates to St. Paul on sugar from the West refined at San Francisco does not justify the greater charge on the latter to Fargo than to St. Paul.

Section 2 of the "Act to regulate commerce" forbidding unjust discrimination applies even in cases where a departure from the "long and short haul" rule of the statute is shown to be authorized, and the right, if established, of making the greater charge for the shorter haul, does not justify a disparity in rates so great as to result in unjust discrimination. The fact that the rates to the longer distance point cannot be raised without a loss of the traffic involved, and that the rates to both the long distance point and the short distance point are not unreasonable in themselves, do not justify a disparity in such rates resulting in unjust discrimination against the shorter distance point. The Northern Pacific Railroad Composition of the stance point. The Northern Pacific Railroad Composition of the stance point. discrimination against the shorter distance point. The Northern Pacific Railroad Com-pany is not exempt under its charter from the authority to regulate rates conferred on the Commission by the act to regulate com-

THE vote in the Senate to-day on the Kyle amendment to the Arizona funding bill was not anticipated by many Senators. The result has been freely discussed on the floor since its announcement. Many of the gold men insist that the vote was not a square test of the sentiment of the Senators on the silver question, but the silver men claim a decided victory. Probably the truth is to be found in the mean—which is that the Senate stands recorded as opposed to any reactionary legislation favoring gold at the expense of silver. The Senators who opposed the Kyle amendment hold that they were voting to allow the Territory to manage its own affairs. The silver Senators assert that they lost several votes because of that belief, and that they are really stronger than appeared from the vote, as shown by the fact that Messrs. Palmer and Paddock disclaimed any understanding that the silver question was involved. But the feature of the vote was the attitude of Mr. Hill, and the silver men were much pleased to see him recorded on d victory. Probably the truth is to be were much pleased to see him recorded on their side, especially as he had refrained from responding on the first vote, when there was no quorum. Mr. Gorman, who was present without an announced pair, did not vote.

THE House Committee on Foreign Af-

fairs to-day took action looking to a further enlargement of the reciprocity policy re-cently entered upon on an extensive scale by the United States. This time Mexico is he country with whom it is proposed t enter into closer commercial relations. The committee's recommendation is accommanded by a joint resolution and an interest ing report in which is exhibited the benefits to result to each country from reciprocal to result to each country from reciprocal trade relations in certain commidities. The resolution, the passage of which the committee recommends, provides for a joint reciprocity commission on the part of Mexico and of the United States. It requests the President to invite the Government of Mexico to designate three commissioners who shall meet a like number of commissioners to be designated by the President and nexotiate a treaty whereby greater reciprocity in the commercial relagreater reciprocity in the commercial rela-tions between Mexico and the United States shall be established. The President is not ers on the part of to appoint the commissi the United States until Mexico shall have signified her willingness to enter into such a treaty and has appointed commissioners. The report says: "If, instead of discriminating duties, unrestricted reciprocity prevailed between this country and Mexico there can be no doubt that the exercise of a little enterprise on the part of our manufacturers and our producers of food, would soon give them almost absolute control of Mexican markets." The report suggests that a concession on our part, which would probably be of mutual advantage, would be the removal of the duty upon lead cres imposed by our present tariff laws. Another concession it says which might well be made by this country to Mexico is the admission of wool free of duty. the United States until Mexico shall have

In anticipation of the passage by the House of the river and harbor bill, Senator Squire has been strenuously urging upon the Senate Committee on Commerce the necessity for speedy action upon the bill to appropriate \$500,000 to begin the conto cost \$2,500,000) to connect the waters of Lake Union and Lake Washington with Pnget Sound. Action upon this project has vear was prevented by the absence of a survey, but now that this has been secured it is probable that the committee will report favorably upon the bill and at the instance of Senator Squire will incorporate it as an amendment to the river and harbor bill when that measure reaches the Señate. This waterway will, it is stated, afford to naval vessels a magnificent fresh water rendezvous basin besides open up to the markets a large section of valuable agriculture country. The principal objection, it is said, has come from Senator Dolph, who fears that Congress cannot be induced to embark upon another project of this magnitude without interference with the scope of the Columbia river improvements, but Senator Squire feels that he has secured the favor of a majority of the Committee on Commerce for his project. struction of the canal (which is ultimately

Ex-GOVERNOR PORTER, of Indiana United States Minister to Italy, had a long conference with Secretary Blaine at the State Department this morning preparators to his return to his post at Rome. The Stat Department has received no official information of the appointment of an Italian Minister to the United States. Minister Porter subsequently had an interview with the President at the White House. He left for New York this evening and will sail Saturday for Europea.

THE President to-day sent to the Senate the name of Colonel Frank Wheaton to be promoted to Brigadier General. Colonel Wheaton is of the Second United States Infantry, with headquarters at Omaha. When his nomination is confirmed he will be as-signed to Yancouver Barracks, the head-quarters of the Department of Columbia.

THE War Department is informed of a slight revival of the Garza insurrectionary movement in Texas and that troops have gone to the scene of the latest outbreak.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL BATCHELer has ordered the depot quartermaster at St. Louis to send 400 tents to the Mayor of Columbus, Miss, for the benefit of flood

IT is probable that a majority and minority eport will soon be made to the House on he resolution proposing an investigation of the Pinkerton system. The majority report will be an adverse one, but the resolution will go the calendar and the Alliance mem-bers will strive to get it before the House as soon as possible.

THE fast mail from the East, which now reaches Denver at 6 r. x., will from the 24th inst. reach Denver at 7:10 A. X., practically a gain of one day through a large portion of Colorado and parts of Nebraska. The new schedule will also advance the Trans-Conti-nental mails for the Pacific alope from two

TALMAGE'S COMPROMISE.

CHICAGO, April 19.—Rev. T. De Witt Talmage ectured in the Auditorium last evening lis subject was, "From the Garden of Ede o Our World's Fair." and by request he re-

uestion, and said: I have been asked by the Press Club, under whose auspices I have the honor to deliver this lecture, to say what I think about the opening of the World's Fair on Sunday. My

the opening to the close there will be acerb ities and bitterness and outrages of speech and type that will be lamentable and de structive. Stop this fight? But how will you stop it? By a compromise such as I will proposes.

structive. Stop this fight? But how will you stop it? By a compromise such as I will propose.

There are two things you and I cannot afford to say, either directly or indirectly. The first thing we cannot afford to say is, "It makes no difference whether the working people see the Fair or not. Let them work from Monday morning to Saturday nights and read about it in the newspapers, or let them take a few days off for this sight-seeing and surrender their wazes for the time they are off." My hearers, the working people cannot afford to lose their wages. The most of them, with all the wages they get, have a fearful struggle to support themselves and their families. And to have such a stupendous glory in Chicago, and the working people no opportunity of seeing it, would be the disgrace of the century, and it would be more advantage to Chicago to have the Fair in Kamchatka or Timbuctoo. Another thing we cannot afford to say: "The churches are made up of a lot of Puritanic, straight-laced people, with a larre interspersing of hypocrites, and what they say about Sunday opening or closing is of no importance. Let them go into the churches on the Sundays while the Fair is open and do as they please and we will do as we please."

My compromise is this: Split all your Saturdays while the World's Fair is here into two parts. When the clock strikes 12, Saturday noon, let every store, shop, factory and business place in Chicago quit work. Let every hammer drop, every yardstick be put aside, and every wheel of hard work cease its revolution, and turn the faces of all the hardworking people within 50 miles of Chicago to toward the World's Fair. Let it be by common consent understood that all those persons who are master of their own time and can come and go when they will, keep common consent understood that all those persons who are master of their own time and can come and go when they will, keep off the grounds that afternoon and evening. From 12 o'clock Saturday noon till 10 o'clock Saturday night, let the World's Fair be taken possession of by those who cannot go at any other time.

taken possession of by those who cannot go at any other time.

Then, make the Sundays the chief days of all the Fair for great moral and reformatory sxhibits. Have all your auditoriums and churches open three times on a Sunday to discuss the great questions in which all nations are interested. Close up the secular exhibits. Stop all the wheels that are moved by electricity and steam and set in' motion the mightier wheels that can be seen by the whole earth—the wheels of moral improvement. If you moral and intelligent citizens let the people who have no regard for morals have it their own way they will make each Sunday a commercial as well as a moral damage. Each Sunday will be like 59 Fourths of July dumped into one, and drunkenness and all forms of evil will take possession of this fair city, and, as moral and financial interests are so closely allied, Chicago, at the close of the Fair, instead of being a quarter of a century further on, as it may be, and we are not it will be Chicago will be not been so the second. of a century further on, as it may be, and we expect it will be, Chicago will be put back 25 years, and you will wish that the World's Fair were at the bottom of the sea, 1,500 miles

NAMED FOR THE BENCH.

THERE are a number of aspirants for these places and prediction would be premature. The Republicans of Blair county are hopeful that Judge Dean will have a place on the

THE latest indications are that the conven tion, which will meet on Wednesday, will choose either Judge Dean or Judge Sadler of Cumberland county, the chances between them being about even .- Altoona Times. No was living can tell who will be name

for Supreme Judge or Congressman at large, or even for delegates at large to the National Convention. There is not even a slate to smash, for the reason that none has been or could be arranged .- Norristown Her-

State centers in the Supreme Judgeship, be-cause Judge Henderson is a candidate. But Judge Henderson will not be nominated. He is already betrayed in the house of his friends. The machine never really intende to nominate him .- Corry Flyer. On the surface of things Judge Dean appears to be ahead, with Judge White a good oud. It was being argued for bo second. It was being argued for both of these that the eastern end of the State has

already more than her share of the Supreme bench Judges, and this will probably oblit erate Judge Sadler's chances.- Wilke Without prejudice to the high standing and professional ability of any of the other gentlemen whose names will be placed be fore the Republican convention for the Supreme Judgeship, the Dispatch undertakes o say that no mistake will be made in put

the party's candidate for that office.-Erie

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

Charles J. Klein, Milford, Pa. Charles J. Klein, who died at Milford, Pa., Sunday, had a remarkable career. He was born in Punitz, Russian Poland, of German par-entage, on November 18, 1812. His father, who was a wealthy tradesman, gave him a university edu-cation. In early manhood he married and became a distiller and hotel keeper at Fraustadt, Prussia. a distiller and hotel keeper at Fraustadt, Prussia. He took a prominent part in the revolutionary movements in Germany in 1848, and his property was seized and confiscated by the Government and he was compelled to fly from the country in disguise. He escaped to England, and from thence to New York, where he found employment as a music teacher. He was joined by his family in 1851, and soon after purchased the Brink Poud farm property in Pike county, Pa., and resided there until 1886, when he removed to Milford and took up his residence with his son, T. R. J. Kicha.

Roswell Smith, the Century Publisher. Roswell Smith, the President of the Century Publishing Company, died yesterday morning at his home in New York. Mr. Smith had morning at his nome in New York. Ar. Sinth had been ill for the past three years of chronic Bright's disease, and during that time has had three paralytic strokes, the last of these occurring at the Century office last winter. For the past month he has been unconscious and Monday evening his physician gave up all hope of his recovery.

Herr Damm, Aeronaut. Herr Damm, the famous German aeronaut

died Monday in Berlin. He had a world-wide rep-utation, and has frequently made ascents in the United States. During the Franco-Prussian War Danm obtained from the Prussians the balloon in which Gambetta escaped from Paris to Tours, and which was turned adrift as soon as Gambetta had effected his purpose. With this he performed many experiments, and made some of his most darling voyages. Captain Marshal Hays.

The funeral of Captain Marshal Hays, who died at Rochester, Pa., will take place to-day from his late residence. Captain Hays was one of the best known pilots on the Ohlo river. His life on the river extended over more than 50 years and during that time he was captain and part owner of several boats, among them being the J. W. Hallman and the Hastings. He was a man of integrity, and conscientious to the extreme.

Obituary Notes, JOHN BOYLE, aged 68, one of Braddock's oldes SENOR SANTIAGO MCKARY, Secretary to the Na-tional Government for Panama, died Monday at Chorera, a summer resort.

KATHARINE HEIMS, the 10-year-old daughter of

Patrolman Adam Helms, died yesterday at he father's home in Spring alley. HENRI DE KOCK, the French playwright and ovelist, is dead. He was born in Paris in 1821, nd was a son of the great novelist, Paul de Kock. MATHEW G. ELLIOTT, former President of the Tradesmen's National Bank of New Haven, is dead at the age of 87. He was President of the New Haven and New London Railroad in 1882, resign-ing in 1855 to become President of the Tradesmen's Bank.

nental mails for the Pacific slope from two to four hours.

Commissioner Raum to-day called the attention of Secretary Noble to the great amount of work imposed upon his office by Congressional call slips. Secretary Noble in his reply directs that claims and so their attorneys shall be advised of the Status of their claims direct and that claimants on Congressional call slips shall receive the same treatment.

Bank.

FRIEDRICH MARTIN RODENSTEDT, the well-known German writer, died yesterday in Bertin. Among his more prominent works are "The People of the Caucasus and Their Wars of Independence Against Russlez." Thousand and One Journeys in the Orient, "and a drama, "Demetrius." Egert Chowes, the veteran circus proprietor, died in Brewster, N. Y., last week at the age of the status of their claims direct and that claimants on Congressional call slips shall receive the same treatment.

EASTER WEDDINGS.

reral Pretty Ceremonies That Took Place Last Evening-Dinner at Old City Ball-David Garrick at Masonic Hall, Alle

gheny-Gossin of Society. THE marriage of Miss Nan Clarke Hodge to Mr. William J. McCance was solemnized last evening, at 6 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's parents, Dallas. Rev. R. M. Rus-I have been asked by the Press Club, under whose auspices I have the honor to deliver this lecture, to say what I think about the opening of the World's Fair on Sunday. My programme for the World's Fair differs from any I have seen, and I know enough of Chicago to know that I may give my independent view on this subject.

I have three or four things to say on this subject.

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I have the brides parents, Daller. W. H. Colones uported the bridegroom, bett ded. Dr. Joe McCance and Mr. Pressley McCance uported

ONE of the prettiest weddings of the spring was that of Miss Elizabeth Mary Thurston and Mr. Lewis Buckley Stillwell sprinz was that of Miss Elizabeth Mary Thurston and Mr. Lewis Buckley Stillwell at Calvary Episcopal Church last evening at 8:30. It was what is known as a "white wedding." The decorations of the church and the dresses of the bride and bridemaids were all pure white. The flowers carried by the participants and guests were white, and the home of the bride's parents, on Sheridan avenue, was a mass of fragrant white spring blossoms. The wedding party made its appearance promptly and walked up the aisle to the inspiring strains of a wedding march. Then Rev. George Hodges pronounced the fateful words, and the twain were one flesh. The bride wore a white silk gown trinmed with Duchesse lace, and carried a white ivory prayer book, thus carrying out the charming idea of the "white" wedding to the smallest details. The bridemaids were Miss Alice T. and Miss Georgie Thurston, sisters of the bride, who were dressed in white shadow grenadine, and carried white flowers. The best mm was Mr. Fred Stillwell, of Scranton. The ushers were Messrs. Gray, Frank Stewart Smith, Henry L. Barton, Daniel Murray, Philip Barton, Lewis Grammer and F. Dupont Thompson. After a reception at the bride's late home, Mr. and Mrs. Stillwell left for a tour that will last as long as they feel inclined to stay away, no definite route having been laid out or plan made for the duration of the journey.

YESTERDAY the Women's Relief Corps

YESTERDAY the Women's Relief Corps ook charge of the Grand Army Fair at Old City Hall. Dinner was served, and there was a large patronage, drawn from all classes of citizens. The ladies had reason to be satisfied, for surely never were viands eaten with greater apparent satisfaction than in Old City Hall yesterday. The re-mains of the dinner had hardly been cleared mains of the dinner had hardly been cleared away when is became necessary to prepare far supper. Here again the appreciation of the arrangements was shown by a large number of patrons. The price of the meals yesterday was 50 cents but it has been deemed advisable to make a change in the tariff; so to-day and for the rest of the week the admission fee to the hall will be 10 cents, and a meal will cost 25 cents additional. This is in deference to the objections of some of the friends of the Grand Army who wish to take their meals in the hall this week, but who do not care to pay 50 cents for each meal.

The entertainment last night consisted of readings and music, interspersed with The entertainment last night consisted of readings and music, interspersed with addresses by commudes of the G. A. R. There were selections by the band of Post 3, and a great deal of that social good will that is so characteristic of old soldiers and their friends. There are a number of unique fectures of the fair that are enjoyed by those who have been visiting the half. Works of art are shown in one apartment, the articles having been lent to the ladies for this affair, while in another is a collection of interesting war relies. Altogether there is much to interest and amuse, and no one can come away without feeling that his time has been profitably as well as pleasantly spent.

intly spent.

The list of committees and names of aids n booths are as follows: Relics and Curloslites—James Lewis, Post 155, Chairman; W. H. Loukhart, Post 88; Albert Shafer, Post 157; D. A. Jones, Post 151; Chas, Holyland, Post 162; W. H. Gould, Post 256.

Subsistence Committee—H. F. Ames, Post 162, Chairman; G. S. Woods, Post 489; J. C. Hill, Post 568; S. W. Hill, Post 3; Mr. Gillesple, Post 250, Printing Committee—I. B. Eaton, Post 3; Mrs. Maggle J. Slas, Mrs. Metz.

Press Committee—H. H. Bengough, O. D. Stewart, Mary A. Wallace. Press Committee—H. H. Bengough, O. D. Stew-art, Mary A. Wallace, Committee on Tickets—Comrade Armiger, Post 15: M. S. S. Ross, Davis Camp, S. of V. Entertainment Committee—Joseph Steck, Camp 3; W. J. Patterson, Camp 2: Comrades J. B. Eaton and O. M. Head.

Building Committee—Comrades Duran and Pow-ell, of Post 15i.

Ice Cream Booth—Miss Lizzie McGuire, Chair-man; Misses Birdle Duffy, Lillie Harmony, Alice Leville Medical Management Low Leville and Magrie Medbuire, Katie Harmony, Lou Lesile, Miss Taylor, Mamie Russell, Katie Wilhelm, Katie Mackay and Miss Hare.
Faner Work Booth—Mrs. Coleman, Chairman; Mrs. Anna Galbraith. Mrs. Anna Golding, Mrs. Elizabeth Hunter, Mrs. Phauensmith, Mrs. Wilhelm, Mrs. Smiley.
Common Sense Booth—Mrs. Nan Y. Lesile, Chairman; Mrs. Ensel, Mrs. Gillespie.
Fruit and Confectionery Booth—Miss Maggie E. Freming, Chairman; Misses Wallace, Slas and Davis and Messrs. Harkness and Poerstel, of Camp 62, Sons of Veterans.
Art Loan Association—Misses Davis and Cailahan.

Doll Booth-Mrs: Lida Jones.

THERE was a large attendance at Masonic Hall, Allegheny, last evening to witness the performance of "David Garrick," for the benefit of the Fresh Air Fund. When the curtain went up on the first scene there was some anxiety among the friends of the young people in the cast as to the way in which they would meet the demands upon them. But all concern had disappeared before the curtain fell on the first act, and it was conceded that a better performance of this standard comedy had never been given in Pittsburg. Mr. S. H. Scovel as David Garrick presented a very neat characterization. He seemed to grasp the subtleties of the part from the first, and the hearty applause with which he was encouraged at intervals was well deserved. Miss Lucy Haworth as Ada was charming, and she, too, gave a remarkably intelligent rendering of her role. Mr. R. D. Haworth as Squire Chivey, Mr. Verner Scaife as Mr. Ingot, and, in fact, the entire cast were equal to their task, and a better or smoother dramatic performance has seldom been seen. The Fresh Air Fund will be considerably richer as a result of the entertainment, and those that attended have something pleasant to think about in con-Hall, Allegheny, last evening to witness the entertainment, and those that attended have entertainment, and those that attended have something pleasant to think about in connection with last evening. It is hoped that "David Garrick" will be given by the same company again before long. The talent of the young people is too marked to be allowed to lie dormant for any length of time.

THE fifth and last of the series of concerts given by the Allegheny Musical Association took place in Carnegie Hall last night, Among the soloists were Misses Carrie M. Angell, Bertha M. Kaderly, Helen Z. Zitter-bart, and Messrs. Homer Moore and John A. bart, and messrs. Homer moore and John A.
Stronss. They were assisted by a chorus of
over 100 voices and the Alpine Quartet. The
choir sang "Gallant Troubadour." "Boat
Song" and "Daybreak." The entertainment
was very enjoyable, and the audience
seemed to think that the last concert was
among the best given by the association.

THE seventh euchre party of the season was given by the Linden Euchre Ciub last

A LECTURE on "The Tabernacle in the Wilderness" was delivered by Rev. J. J. Allen, of Mercer, Pa., last night, in the Reformet Presbyterian Church. Mr. Atlen illustrated an interesting talk with a model of the Tabernacle, made by himself.

An interesting wedding took place at the Cathedral yesterday morning. The contracting parties were Miss Lillian E. Carter and Dr. I. J. Moyer, the City Physician.

MR. JOHN A. RENSHAW entertained a lew friends at his home on Ellsworth avenue resterday. MR. JAMES VORLAGE and Miss Jennie

Berlin, both of Blairsville, were married yesterday afternoon by Rev. Dr. Holmes, of the Arch Street M. E. Church, at the resi-dence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Leader, No. 47 Sthrgeon street, Allegheny. OWING to the large demand for tickets

the musicale, which was to have been held in Emmanuel Church parish building Thursday evening, April 21, will be held in Cyclorama Hall on that date. Tickets have been put on sale at the Women's Exchange, Penn avenue, Pittsburg. The programme which has been prepared contains the well-known names of Mrs. C. L. Marce, Mrs. Oliver D. Thompson, Mrs. John Harper, Miss Gertrude Cosgrave, Mr. Thomas H. Dickson, Prof. G. R. Broadberry and many others, and a treat may be looked for by the music lovers of the two cities. Mr. G. P. Luther has kindly donated the use of his large dining room, where the young ladies of the church will serve ice cream, lemonade, cake and candy. the musicale, which was to have been held

THE one hundred and seventy-fifth rethe one nundred and eventy-into reception of the Pittsburg Art Society will be
held at the Academy of Science Friday
afternoon at 3 o'clock. Two other receptions
will follow on next Monday afternoon and
Thursday evening. The three receptions
are to be lecture recitals on Wagner's
comedy opera, "Die Meistersinger," by Mrs.
Constance Howard, of New York.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-The Gulf of Mexico has risen over one

-The average life of a tradesman is about vo-thirds that of a farmer. -The theaters in Melbourne are almost

all equipped with billiard rooms. -Three hundred and thirteen places are censed for stage plays in the Kingdom.

—To be perfectly proportioned, a man should weigh 28 pounds for every foot of his height. -In Finland the women consider a kiss on the lips as the greatest insult, even from their own husbands. -It is calculated that the aggregate an-

nual income of the working classes of Eng-land is about \$1,500,000,000. -It is estimated that fully two-thirds of the whole amount of public money neld by the London banks does not bear interest. -The greatest candle power in any one light used in a lighthouse is at Houstholm, in Denmark, where the light is 2,000,000 candle

-Fulmodestone, Norfolk, which has 333 inhabitants, must be a healthy spot, for we find that in 1891 there was not a single death

-An angel's beauty is ideal. Should an anatomist draw one with the muscles neces-sary to move both arms and wings, we should see a queer figure.

-The world consumes more than 50,000 ons of cotton seed oil annually. It is largely used in hotels and restaurants as a substitute for salad dressing and for frying

-Some of the African tribes pull their fingers till the joints "crack" as a form of salutation, and one tribe has the curious fashion of showing friendship by standing back to back. -Earth worms six feet long are found in

Gippsland, Victoria. They live in burrows on the sloping sides of creeks, and are the largest variety found in the world. It must be a burly bird which picks up the worm in -A gentleman in Ireland recently, on

cutting open a potatoat dinner, found in the center a half sovereign, around which the vegetable had grown. Though discolored, it was in a good state of preservation, and is now a pretty ornament to a watch chain. -A high degree of magnifying power is

now obtained by replacing the eyepiece of a microscope with a second microscope of comparatively low magnifying power. The separation and definition of the instrument are not impaired. -In the Kingdom of Poland there was formerly a law, according to which any per-son found guilty of slander was compelled to walk on all fours through the streets of

the town where he lived, accompanied by the bendle, as a sign that he was unworthy of the name of man. -Everyone may not know that the Bank of England notes are made from new white linen cuttings—never from anything that has been worn. So carefully is the paper prepared, that even the number of dips into the pulp made by each workman is registered on a dial by machinery.

-The German military authorities recom nend that snowshoes should be adopted by soldiers. A Berlin magazine, in an article on the Ski, or snowshoe, declares that dur-ing the last half of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, many losses would have been averted by the use by scouts of snowshoes. -During the past few days many ancient

relies have been unearthed from a shell

mound just up the Dead river from St. Francis, among which are a large lot of pet-rified human bones, turtle bones a small gray arrow head, a ball of brown fint and numerous kinds and shapes of pottery. -A rule has just been introduced at all the theaters of Italy by which performers are forbldden, under pain of fine, to receive

flowers during a representation, or to notice in any way the presence of the audience. This will now put an end in Italy to bouques throwing in the middle of a scene or at the end of a song. -With the ladies of Guiana every year is a Leap Year, the privileges of which they as-sume as a matter of course. Any maiden wantee, and the state of the st

-The whale may claim to have a thicker nowhere less than several inches, and in many parts fully two feet in thickness. The distinction of being the thickness. The quadruped belongs to the Indian rhinoceros. whose hide has a knotty or granulated sur-face, and is so impenetrable as to resist the claws of the lion or tiger.

-Of all menagerie stock, the monkey tribe is the most precarious. The comparative comfort of a roo!-tree does not compensate for the activity of their natural life, and, considering that they feed on fresh truits in their primeval forests, it is not amazing that after a time an unlimited distary of hazel nuts and stale buns is apt to disagree with the quadrumanal digestion.

-The Abaza, a Circassian trine, have a strange way of burying their boys. They put the body in a coffin of wood, which they nail on the branches of some high trees, and make a hole in the coffin by the head, that the boy, as they say, may look unto heaven. Bees enter the coffin and make honey, and cover the body with their comb. When the season comes, they open the coffin, take out the honey and sell it. -In Manipur, where we recently had some trouble, there exists a peculiar native

labor system, not found elsewhere in India,

based on the theory that every man be-tween the ages of 17 and 60 is bound to place his services at the disposal of the State for a certain number of days every year. The citizens may give the actual time to such public works as may be designated, or they may commute this by a money payment based on the actual value of their time. -With regard to the influence of electricity on the growth of plants, a series of experiments made by Prof. Aloi on Lactuca Scariols, maize, wheat, tobacco and beans, indicate that atmospheric electricity exercises a beneficial influence on vegetation; that the electricity of the soil has a similar

influence on the germination of seeds; and that the less luxuriant vegetation of plants which grow in the neighborhood of trees is a great part due to the diminution of tem-

LIGHT LITTLE LAUGHS. "Poor Browney fell off the yacht and was rowned."
"Couldn't he swim?"
"Uf course he could, but he didn't have his
wimming clothes on."—Harpers' Bazar,

She wears a beautiful bonnet, But her plodding husband still Puts on his plain old slouch because He pays the milliner's bill. -Chicago Tribune. "Von seem to be a man of extensive

'iews, " said the talkative man in the train.
"I am," was the answer. "I'm a stereopticon "Papa, there's a gentleman downstairs to "How do you know that he's a gentleman!" asked papa.

"Because he said that he owed you some money that he wanted to pay.—New Fork Evening Sun.

Lill.

And when of woe they had their fill, To etimb again one used hi One bi-chloride of gold. sed his will, Both have regained the heighth of old, The region safe from ill:
One by his courage stanch and bold,
One through the bi-chloride of gold,
Assisted by his will.

New York

Together they went down the hill

And in the gutter rolled,

- New York Press. School Superintendent-You don't claim that your geography is any better than Grass-horn's, the one we are now using, do you? Agent—Well, I should say so. Why we have got lown several South African creeks in our

haven't yet been discovered. -Judge. "Wives are blessings to their husbands, Mr. McGerk, "asserted Mrs. McGerk,
"Yes, love," was the soothing reply, "in disguise,"-Colorado Sun.

He smoked as many weeds a day As his pocket would allow, And deeply I regret to say His widow wears them now. As a pleasant-faced woman passed the

corner Jones touched his hat to her and remarked feelingly to his companion: "Ah, my boy, I owe a great deal to that "Your mother?" was the query.
"No, my landlady."—Detroit Free Press