certainly be rejected by the House of Com-In the opinion even of a many women it fully degood many women it fully de-serves that fate because the ma-jority of married women would be excluded from its operation, and because it does not recognize rights logically arising out of the conferment of the franchise. The Women's Franchise League, for instance, a body which insists that women shall be en-titled to sit in Parliament and on the judicial bench as well as to vote, refuses to accept half a loaf as better than no bread, and

has petitioned against the bill.

The debate is tikely to be a lively one. Mr. Gladstone will not be present, as he will not return to town until next Thursday or Friday, but Sir William Harcourt has undertaken to oppose the bill from the ber of the Government will also speak against it.

A private conference will be held in London on the 2d and 3d of May, at which Liberal electoral agents from every constitu-ency in Great Britain will be present and receive their final instructions for the gen-eral election. A similar Tory caucus will be held later in the month. For the moment, politics, properly so-called, are phe-

POLICE WON'T INTERFERE

With the Socialistic May Day Parade and Meeting in London-Poor Prospects for a Penceful Time-A Warning to Pollticians-Demands to Be Made.

PEY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.1 LONDON, April 23.-The May Day demonstrations in Europe thisyear promise to be of larger dimensions than any other of their predecessors, and the indications are rather against a peaceful day. From Belgium and from Austria the reports are ominous, and a conflict is not at all unlikely. The Spanish Anarchists, too, are secthing, but though there is much talk of trouble in Paris, the officials there express themselves confident of being able to re-press quickly any attempt at disorder. In London the processionists to Hyde Park will content themselves with demand-

ing an eight-hour day. A feature of the English demonstration will be the appointment of a workingmen's deputation to poitical leaders, setting forth their demands. The demonstration promises to be a very big affair. It will be mainly a genuine nonsocialistic labor display, for although the Socialists will take part in it they will march as a distinct body, and will be addressed from a couple of platforms specially

The police will not interfere with the deconstruction, except to regulate traffic, and the manifestants will preserve order by means of their own marshals. The Government, however, has engaged stenographers to take full notes of the speeches made by the Anarchists and Socialists, which, in view of the prosecution of the publisher and editor of the Commonwell, are expected to the of an exceptionally ferocious character.

The prosecution of the Commonweal is generally approved, as beyond doubt it has of late directly incited to murder and entrage. It was established eight years ago, by the poet and Socialist, William Morris, and for a long time its contributions in prose and poetry gave it a literary flavor, hich commended it to a good many people to did not care a button for its economi and political policy. But owing to one of the splits which are of constant occurrence in the ranks of the Socialist party in this Morris severed his connection with the paper some time ago, and it has been since steadily deteriorating in quality and character.

A STRAIN ON CANADA'S PURSE

That the Arbitration and Peace Ass is Anxions to Avold.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH] LONDON, April 23 .- David Dudley Field has sent to the Concord Monthly, the organ of the International Arbitration and Peace Association, a letter of greeting and 35 lines of blank verse entitled, "Lines Written on My Eighty-seventh Birthday." The association has just sent to Lord Salisbury a resolution passed at the last meetforth "the grave importance of maintaining in its integrity the treaty of 1817, unde which Great Britain and the United States entered into an agreement that neither power should place ships of war on the American lakes." The association has also sent to the Foreign Office a letter on the same subject, pointing out that if the treaty be not maintained, "rivalry in armaments would probably arise which would imply ibility of hostilities at some future time and tend to diminish the sense of pub lic security and that spirit of close friendship which should exist between Canada, Great Britain and the United States.'

But the chief concern of the association as it is of all Englishmen who have given any thought to the question, is the terrible strain upon Canadian finances which would result from an attempt to keep pace with the wealthy United States in the matter of ake armaments. Such a strain might soor become unbearable, because public opinion in this country would not sanction the giving of assistance to Canada from the im-perial exchequer—unless, indeed, the Dominion markets should be thrown open free to British goods.

ALWAYS BEHAVED AS A LADY.

An Eccentric English Woman Who Never

Quite Forgot Her Breeding. LONDON, April 23.-Miss Mary Pope, an Englishwoman of good family, news of whose death in Vienna from starvation and disease, was recently cabled to THE Dis-PATCH, left a considerable sum of money, which is now in charge of the British Consul. It is now believed that, become tired of life. and as a devout Catholic, believing suicide to be a mortal sin, she compounded with her conscience by voluntarily neglecting herself to death. Twenty years ago she was conserved for several years as a missionary in Egypt and the Soudan. She earned a good ncome in Vienna by teaching English, despite her many eccentricities, some of which

erged upon insanity.

She had pockets all round the hem of her dress, in which it was her custom to carry such things as a salt cellar, pepper box, knite, fork, spoon, plate, napkin, towel, medicine bottles and materials for lunch and dinner. It is claimed for this strange woman, however, that she "always behaved

Valuable Pictures on the Market.

(BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH,] LONDON, April 23.-The first portion of the pictures of Messrs. Murrieta, who were overwhelmed by the South American financial troubles, will be sold by Messrs. Christie at the end of next week. There some interesting and works, among others, by David Cox, Birket, Foster, Copley, Fielding, Alma Tadema and Cooper. The sale will last three days, and a second sale will take place later in the season.

Peel and Mrs, Langtry Home Again. THY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, April 23 .- Young Peel, the son of Sir Robert Peel, has just returned from Monte Carlo with Mrs. Langtry and £5,000, the balance of his winnings at the gaming table.

Crippled for Want of Funds.

THY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.] LONDON, April 23.-The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, which brought Mrs. Montagu to justice, is crippled for lack of money.

London's Stock Exchange Paying Well,

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.] LONDON, April 23.-The business year which ended with the 25th of March last, was admittedly one of the worst ever ex-

But although the members made little or no profit, they had, of course, to pay subscriptions and other charges, and the corporation which owns the exchange was able to pay a dividend of 50 per cent upon its paid-up capital of £240.000. There are now 3,332 members and 1,923 members' clerks having which owns the exchange was able to privilege of entrance. Only 966 members are shareholders in the corporation.

ENGLAND'S ARMY WEAK.

Another Awful Shock to the British Taxpayer-An Expert Declares a Crack Corps Is Composed Principally of Undeveloped Men and Boys. [BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, April 23.-The people of Great Britain who are scared periodically by reports on the inefficiency of their navy have to-day been shocked by revelations concerning the inefficiency of their army. The first army corps of Great Britain, in round numbers 30,000 men, is fondly supposed by the British elector to be ready to take the field at two days' notice. It is this division that would first be launched upon a continental battlefield should England become involved in a conflict with her European neighbors.

Dr. Hambleden, in a report to General

Sir Evelyn Wood, upon this force, says that only a small proportion of the men are sound and reliable, while the remainder are sound and reliable, while the remainuer are undeveloped men and boys who are physically totally incanable of enduring the hardships of war. He gives their age, heights, weights and chest and other fleasurements to prove this, and then strongly that how recruits should be urges that boy recruits should be put through a course of physical exercises to aid them in their development, be provided with a sufficiency of wholesome food, and trained under the highest sani-tary conditions. He holds that the pre-ventable waste of the British army from consumption and other diseases reaches a total equaling a financial loss of £500,000

per aunum. Coming so soon after the revelations made before the recent commission, the people of England are beginning to ask what they get for the £17,000,000 annually spent upon what is officially described as an army. Dr. Hambleden declares that this condition of affairs is a grave source of danger to the State. Most people will agree with him.

ANARCHISTS AT A FUNERAL

Remember Chicago, Are the Words In-

scribed on One of the Banners. LONDON, April 23 .- The funeral of Mrs. Mowbray, the deceased wife of the publisher of the Commonweal, the Anarchist paper which was seized by the police a few days ago, when both the editor Nichols and Mowbray were arrested, took place to-day from Whitechapel, where the Mowbrays lived. The Magistrate before whom Nichols and Mowbray were arraigned refused to admit them to bail, but he changed his mind to-day at least so far as Mowbray was concerned, and allowed him his freedom upon turnishing £500 bail. The only reason for releasing him was to enable him to attend his wife's funeral

The occasion was taken advantage of by many Anarchists and advanced Socialists to show their sympathy for Mowbray. The funeral was attended by an enormous crowd of members of the International Working men's Club. A procession with a number of red flags and banners was formed and acempanied the hearse for a long distance. Two of the more conspicuous of these ban-ners bore the words, "Remember Chicago;"
"There Will Be a Time When Our Silence Will Be More Powerful Than the Voices You Strangle To-Day." A large force of olice were present to preserve order, but their services were not required.

WAR ON WEEVILS TO BE WAGED.

English Apple Growers Urged to Imitat Their Brethren in France. [BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, April 23.-The British Board of Agriculture is endeavoring to arouse the rowers of England to imitate their French competitors and take combined action against the apple blossom weevil, which has done incredible damage to apple crops in recent years. The ravages of this minute insect are oftener seriously attributed to the East wind or late frosts, and even when the true nature of the evil is recognized, it is useless for one cultivator to incur trouble and expense to remove it, if his neighbors allow it to increase and multiply in security all around. One weevil, it is stated lay 20 eggs, placing only one in each bud of an apple blossom, there to be hatched and nourished upon the fruitful portion of the flower, to the destruction of all hope of

In France the apple growers in a village form an association, and, seizing the appropropriate moment, make a combined raid on the invaders of all trees in the parish. In one orchard of about eight acres scores housands of weevils were shaken from the trees and destroyed, and a satisfactory crop of apples afterward was obtained.

PEER OPPOSED TO PEER

A Duke Makes an Earl Come Down Heavy With the Dust. [BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, April 23.-The rare and refreshing spectacle of one peer opposing another has been witnessed in London this week. Young Earl Dudley's town house in Park Lane is built on land belonging to the Duke of Westminster, who receives an enormous sum yearly for the ground rent. The Earl and his bride having made up their minds to keep house on a grand scale during the Londo season, set about enlarging their town man-sion. While the builders were still at work, the Earl suddenly remembered that his lease would expire at the end of next year and that if it were not renewed the Ducal freeholder would be able to take possession of the house and improvements, neither of which ever cost him a farthing.

But the Duke refused to renew the lease

except upon payment of "a fine." Negotia-tions ensued, and as a result the Earl has except upon payment of "a fine." paid the Duke a sum said to amount to £10,000 in return for the privilege of paying a heavy ground rent for another term of veara.

AMERICAN SCHOOLS OF CRIME

A Terrible Arraignment of a Prison System Which Permits Free Intercourse.

LONDON, April 23.-In a letter writter by Lester William Tallack, of the Howard Association, he says that after a careful study of the prisoners in Italy and America, where a system has been adopted of giving prisoners of a hardened type free intercourse with the other priso ing them with comforts and luxuries, he has found the results are deplorable.

The prisons of Massachusetts, he declares are schools of crime, and have terrible of tects upon the community. Crime in Eng-land, where the prisoners are separate, has, according to Mr. Tallack, greatly de-creased, while in America it is rapidly increasing.

DOWN-HEARTED LUMBERMEN.

Not Enough Water in New Bronswice

Streams to Float Logs to Market. St. John, N. B., April 23.-There is not sufficient water in the streams to float the logs, and the lumbermen are becoming very anxious. The rivers all over the province have not been so low for 15 years. Several million feet of logs are hung up, and the loss entailed daily by this enforced idleness is

large. The operators are obliged to keep their men in readiness, waiting a favorable op-portunity, and this outlay cannot be made up unless there should be an advance in the perienced on the London Stock Exchange, prices of lumber. The English market

shows no signs of such a favorable state of lumbermen are di CHOLERA NEAR PARIS.

Four Pronounced Cases Only a Few Miles Distant From the Capital.

PARIS, April 23.—Anxiety has been caused here by the reports of an outbreak of cholera near Paris. A mad living at Puteaux, seven miles west, has been admitted to the Beaujon Hospital, where the doctors pronounce his disease cholera.

Three other men from Neuilly and Courbevie, both of which places are only a few miles from Paris, were subsequently admitted to the hospital suffering from the same disease, and one of the men has since died.

Fitful Flashes From Afar, FRENCH police are still keeping up the Anarchist hunt.

SHAKESPEARE'S birthday was celebrated at Stratford-on-Avon.

THE Czar's prohibition of the export of grain will remain in force until September.

English sentiment appears to be against the proposed international silver confer-CHOLERA in its worst form is epidemic in Benares, India. Already 135 deaths are re-ported.

CHARLES N. ROSENFELD, an American plunger, is the latest suicide at Monte Carlo. He shot himself through the brain. ALARMED at the spread of Stundist tenets in South Russian prisons, Governor Igna-ties has ordered that Stundist prisoners be

A BANQUET was given at the American Legation in Madrid by Hon. E. Burd Grubb, the American Minister, to Senor Dupny, the newly appointed Spanish Minister to the United States.

THE Cunard line steamer Pavonis, which sailed from Liverpool Friday for Boston, carries the largest number of emigrants so far this year. Four hundred embarked at Liverpool and 809 more at Queenstown. DURING a heavy tog yesterday in the Bristol channel, the British steamship Earl of Chester collided with the Spanish steamship Soto. The Earl of Chester sank within seven minutes. The Soto commander suc-ceeded in running his vessel aground.

WILLIAM MORRIS, London poet and Socialist, went bail for Mowbray, tailor and Anarchist, in the sum of £500. This will enable Mowbray to attend the uneral of his wife, who had died an hour before his arrest. Mowbray was publisher of the Anarchist ournal Commonu

WILLIAM ASTOR CHANLER says he will start early in June for East Africa, in company with Lieutenant Hohnel, of the Austrian navy, and Count Telaki, with the object of navy, and Count Telaki, with the object of careful scientific research along the Tana river. They will also visit the comparatively unknown region of East Rudolph Lake, which has been considered a very dangerous ground for Europeans. It was there that Baron Vecken was murdered, and that Reviol, Respoil and Ferrandi failed in their efforts to accomplish their aims. The country abounds in warlike tribes.

RATTLING THEIR CHAINS.

Married Couples Who Want Release Fron Their Bonds-Attachments to Issue for Baltimore Terminal Witnesses-Petition for a Free Road-News of the Courts.

Three suits for divorces were entered yesterday. Attorney G. P. Murray filed the suit of Charles W. Washington against Clara Washington. They were married September 21, 1866, and it is alleged he deserted her May 18, 1888. Attorney Rowand filed the sult of

Mary S. Heath, by her next friend, C. Wallace, against Robert W. Heath. They were married March 26, 1879, and it is alleged he deserted her February 6, 1886. Attorney McIlvain entered the suit of Mary E. Deiseroth, by her next friend Char-

lotte Steinhauser, against Albert G. Deise-roth. They were married January 19, 1882, and separated May 1, 1891. Cruelty and lesertion is charged. Divorces were granted on the grounds of eruelty in the cases of Mary 8. Carroll against William Carroll, and Mary M. Spielman against Edward G. Spielman.

THE COURT TAKES A HAND

Witnesses Must Appear and Testify in the Baltimore Terminal Suita.

Judge White yesterday handed down as opinion in the matter of the petition of W. F. Robb and J. H. Beal, Commissioners by the Circuit Court of Baltimore to take testimony in a case against the Baltimore Terminal Company, asking for an attachment to compel the attendance of witnesses.

The court authorized the Commission to issue subpomas for the witnesses, and if they failed to attend to issue attachments for them to the Sheriff to compel their atendance. If they refuse to testify or other difficulty arises they are to report the matter to court for further action.

Habeas Corpus for a Witness.

In the case of Ellen Dwyer against the Citizens' Traction Company, which is to be tried Monday, the plaintiff yesterday asked for a writ of habeas corpus to bring David Doughty, a material witness, who is now a prisoner in the workhouse, into court to testify. The petition was granted and

Doughty will be brought in. For the Value of an Eve Frank Krechek yesterday entered suit against John Mangold for \$1,000 damages. The plaintiff states that on November 30, 1891, he was standing on his own premises

when the defendant's minor son fired a gun, the bullet striking Krechek in the right eye, Petition for a Free Road. J. W. Kirker, Esq., yesterday filed in the Quarter Sessions Court a petition signed by 32 citizens of Bellevue asking that the New

Brighton turnpike be declared a free road. It is claimed it is not kept in good condition and should be free.

After the Price of His Groceries Leonard and John L. Greenewald vesterday entered suit against A. A. Weiner for \$1,000 damages for the alleged illegal levy and sale of groceries owned by them.

Monday's Trial Lists. mon Pleas Court No. 1-Fisher, Jr. et al vs Schmidt et al; Bruening vs Bovaird et al; Hipple & Co. vs Moorhead; White vs Pittsburg and Allegheny Bridge Company; Lang & Co. vs Williams et al; Boggs & Buhl vs Liggett et ux; Shields vs Hubley & Co.;

vs Liggett et ux; Shields vs Hubley & Co.;
Harbison vs Haymaker; Lynn vs Jackson et
ux; Gamble vs McDermott.
Common Pleas Court No. 2—Pier, receiver,
vs Manning; Haley et al vs Shaffer et al;
National Cash Register Company vs Brigdon; Achammer vs Citizens' Insurance Company of Pittsburg.
Common Pleas Court No. 3—Dwyer vs
Citizens' Traction Company; Van Voorhis
vs Rea Bros. & Co.; Keisling vs Sanford;
Hanigan vs Duquesne Traction Company;
Merriman vs Netting; Whitehouse vs
Whitehouse; McMasters vs Feltzberzer;
Wilson Snyder Manufacturing Company vs
Stirling & Co.; Miller vs Eccles; Commonwealth for use vs Shirley; Noble, trustee, vs
Braduock and Turtle Creek Street Railway
Compuny.

Braddock and Turcle Creek Street Railway Company.

Criminal Court—Commonwealth vs Charles Hunter, John Patofskis (2), John Helms (3), John II. Smith, John Costello (2), John Baker (3), Duncan Holleran, John Hall, Rosie Parker, James Weinslow, Louis Enderlein, Ben Karbey, William Smith, John Kuster, Edward Dramble, Otto Zimmerman, Otto Engel, George Marlowe (3), John Fahs, John Conlon, George Deyster, Frank McCarthy (19), Daniel McKenna (3), Hugh Parker, Charles Roderous, Andy Beth (2), Thomas O'Hanlon, James Tobin, Thomas Turner, Thomas Anderson (2), Minnie Bell, Mary Callahan, William Moran, Charles Miller, Frank Hines, George Arnold, Margaret Jones, John Jones, William Ludgate, Theo. Suroter, Duncan Sloane, Thomas J. Bicksier, Mike Mannion, Peter England, Frank Sape.

READ our local under heading, "Big Values in Carpet" and "Our Carpet Sale." To-day' Dispatch, J. H. Kunkel & Bao., Cor. Penn avenue and Fourtee

An Able Discussion of the Probabilities of an American School.

THE MOZARTS HAVE A NEW RULER Programmes of the Festival Concerts

RECEPTIONS OF THE ART SOCIETY

Arranged by That Club.

In these days we hear much talk abou how we are to develop a distinctive Ameri can school of composition. Reams of good, white paper have been spoiled in showing why we have no musical style peculiarly our own, and in trying to show how we may coax our musical production into some nationally characteristic channel.

It has already been urged in this department that America should be very cautious about cutting loose from the Old World sources of musical learning and inspiration: that we should refrain from formulating a musical declaration of independence until we can be quite certain we have nothing nore to learn from our older sisters. It has seen queried whether, at any rate, the creation of a distinctive school was an object worth striving tor.

This same line of thought is taken up in a thoughtful and convincing article by Mr. W. W. Gilchrist, the eminent Philadelphia nusician, in the American Art Journal, under the title: "Is There to Be a Distinctive American School of Music?" Mr. Gilchrist shows that national char-

icter in musical art, as it exists to-day, has been the result of these factors: First, isoation; second, tradition, romance, super-stition. He readily proves that these fac-tors are not and will not be present in the development of the American people, and comes to the inevitable conclusion that there will never be a distinctive American school of music. This negation is anything but a hopeless one, however, as the follow-ing extracts from Mr. Gilchrist's ringing final paragraphs amply demonstrate:

I have used the expression, "Art, as it ex-ists to-day." Now, is art as it exists to-day perfect? And especially is one national art per-ect to the exclusion of all others? Has perfect? And especially is one national art per ect to the exclusion of all others? Has not each school something which might well be engrafted into all others and something which it were well to discard? Furthermore, are the creating causes of a national school, as before enumerated, of such a worthy, exalted nature as to warrant us in believing that they of all others are the only factors capable of producing the truest, highest and most perfect art? No, a thousand times no! The art of the future must be built upon the everlasting foundations of universal sympathy. Love and truth, without reference to nationality, must receive its inspiration from what is universally sympathetic, lovely and true; not from that which is merely romantic, superstitious and largely untrue, and whose only glory is derived from the dim receding lamp of tradition. No, and art, in those phases which go to make it peculiar to any one nation, is imperfect by just that much, and now is the dawn of a new age in which our inspirations shall be common to the whole brotherhood of man.

Who will deny that the act of composition

shall be common to the whole brotherhood of man.

Who will deny that the act of composition is a struggle to express the interior emotions through the medium of a very fallible exterior? And who can deny that one of the greatest factors in the creation of this annoying fallibility is the influence of physical surroundings? What composer but yearns and prays to be delivered from just this? Beethoven, Rossini, Auber, are not great because German, Italian or French. They are great in spite of it—greatest in what is com mon to all—and weakened in the expression

mon to all—and weakened in the expression of real truth by just so much as they are hampered by the inherited traditions of their nationality.

Let us then, as Americans, strive not to follow this school or that, not for any fixed, deliberate, premeditated character in our work. Rather let us strive for that continual development of high moral religious character, and that deep internal appreciation of what is universally good and true, and so lay the foundation for an adequate expression of it. Providence, who doeth all things well, will select herown instruments, in her own good time, and in her own good way. Let not future generations say: This is good because American, German, Italian, in her own good time, and in her own good way. Let not future generations say: This is good because American, German, Italian, French. Let them say: This is goo

cause true; beautiful because it is true.

It Is Now President Pitcairn.

Mr. H. C. Frick, who for several years has so ably and generously officiated as President of the Mozart Club, resigned that office last week under pressure of his large business interests. Mr. Robert Pitcairn was forthwith elegted to the vacant chair and has, with characteristic energy, already taken hold of the active work now being done in preparation for the big festival con-certs in May. The club has been very forunate in having had such a President as Mr. Frick; it is equally so in obtaining such a successor as Mr. Pitcairn. That men of their standing in the community should thus identify themselves with and actively assist the work of our leading musical organization augurs well for the future of the

art in our midst. The programmes of the three festival con certs to be given by the Mozart Club, aided by the Boston Symphony Orchestra and eminent soloists, at Old City Hall, May 12, 13 and 14, are now given out as follows:

THURSDAY EVENING. BERLIOZ: Overture, "Benvenuto Cellini."
CHOPIN: Concerto for pianoforte, in E

(a) Allegro Maestoso.
(b) Bomance: Larghetto.
(c) Bondo: Vivace.

(d) Dance.
Solf for Victoricello.
(a) Bach, Sarabande.
(b) Schurer, Moment Musical.
(c) Klengel, Capriccion,
Mr. Alwin Schroeder.
WASNER: (d) Prelude "Lohengrin,"
(b) "Huldigungs' March."

Chopin: Nocturne, op. 9. No. 2. Chopin: Polonaise, op. 53. Rubinstein: Etude, op. 23, No. 2. Mr. Eugen D'Albert.

Mr. Eugen D'Albert.

Songs with Pianoforte.

(a) Lozwe: "The Erl King."

(b) Schumann: "The Grenadiers."

Mr. Georg Henschel.

Technikowsky: Theme and Variations from Suite, op. 55.

MENDELSSOHN: Oratorio, "Elijah."

Mrs. George Henschel, Miss Adelaide Foresman, Mr. Paul Zimmerman, Mr. Gardner
Lamson, Mozart Club and Boston Sym-

As they stand, these programmes unques tionably present a musical feast of high qual-ity. For a city where orchestral concerts abound they would answer very well. But abound they would answer very well. But they do not fill the needs of a community visited by orchestras but little less seldom than by angels. And that chiefly because almost all the orchestral works chosen have appeared upon one or the other of the few orchestral programmes we have had within the past two or three years. Pittsburg has so few chances of hearing

orchestral music at all, that it is absolutely necessary to select programmes with distinct reference to what we have had before. To repeat the same things so much is to shut out the vast range of classical and modern music that we have never heard at all. The repertoire of the peerless Boston orchestra embraces any number of equivalents for any of the above-named works, which would be just as interesting to the unthinking mass of the people and would at the same time meet the wishes of the earnest music-lover. Conductor Nikisch should be strongly urged to change the programmes while yet there is time,

Progress of the Art Society. The Art Society is signalizing the close of its first year under the new charter by an especially brilliant series of receptions and by a hearty welcome to a large number of new members. The exclusive policy of nearly a score of years has been replaced by a frankly admitted desire to extend the privileges and pleasures of membership through the cultured classes and by the chartest anymose to fester the fine arts in

chartered purpose to foster the fine arts in all possible ways for the benefit of the enall possible ways for the benefit of the care tire community.

With the co-operation of the right people at present and the splendid opportunities of the Carnegie Library, Art Gallery, Music Hall—museum endowment for the future, there is no limit to the good that can be accessed in the design of the Art Society's organi-

complished under the Art Society's organization for art in Pittsburg.

The first of the three lecture recitals on The first of the three lecture recitals on Wagner's "Die Meistersinger," by Mrs. Constance Howard, announced last Sunday, was given at the society's rooms on Friday afternoon. While the semi-private nature of these receptions precludes a critical review, they are sufficiently in the public gaze to make it proper to state that Mrs. Howard made a profound impression upon her cultured audience. Her method is wholly unique; so clear, that anyone may follow intelligentso clear, that anyone may follow intelligently; so artistic, that all can realize much o

the pleasure of a regular performance of the glowing, humorous comedy-opera. Mrs. Howard will take up the second act on Monday afternoon, and the last act, musi-cally the most brilliant, on Thursday even-ing ing.

Following these three receptions, which are numbers 175, 176 and 177, will come the society's 178th reception, Monday, May 16, at which Mr. and Mrs. Georg Henschel will be the guests of the evening. This is the true inwardness of the hints already thrown out that Pittsburg might soon hear one of Mr. and Mrs. Henschel's peculiarly delightful song recitals. From an artistic standpoint, and a social one as well, this will be one of the most notable receptions in the society's history.

in the society's history.

A final reception will be held toward the end of May, when the brief programme will be followed by the annual business meeting, giving the society a chance to take stock, as it will, of its present rapid growth and to prepare the way for a yet more brilliant future.

Lillian Russell as an Artist.

Lillian Russell is, perhaps, the only light opera-star who, after her beauty and natural talent had brought the world to her feet, still had the artistic sincerity and ambition to pursue zealously an arduous course of vocal study, working hard to improve the purely musical quality of her performance. What a contrast to Adelina Patti, who no sooner found her world at her feet, than she devoted all her energies to the process of preserving herself in precisely the same condition and with precisely the same limi-

tations. It is a fact that Miss Russell never sang as well as she does to-day. Her voice has, if anything, gained in volume and range, and it has certainly become more pure and pliable. And she sings with a very considerable amount of technical skill and musical feeling, all of which mean a resolute stemming of the tide, as it usually runs in the Casino, and entitles the fair Lillian to commendation of a most respectful kind.

While Miss Russell was practically the whole show, the general features of the "La Cigale" production at the Bijou last week were praiseworthy. The chorus should be singled out for an especial word of acknowledgement. The opera, as given, is such a pot-pourri of Edmund Audran, Ivan Caryll, Gustav Kerker et al, that it is impossible to treat of it as an entire art-

Two Important Musical Events. Mr. William H. Sherwood's pianoforte recital, to occur at Curry University Hall,

on Tuesday evening, is one of the more important events of the waning season. The programme begins where Beethoven left off-with the great last Sonata, Op. III -and comes down among the best of the moderns in most liberal fashion. It is a great virtuoso's programme, but not desti-tute of the music that reaches the heart. the of the music that reaches the heart.

Mr. Sherwood's great abilities and his foremost rank among our native planists have long been known in Pittsburg. That he has not deteriorated, to say the least of it, may be gathered from this note of his recent appearance at one of the Boston Symmetric and the present at Adyar, where the Colonel will probably pass the remainder of his days. A history of the T. S. movement is also a part of his literary programme already begun, and which will undoubtedly be of great interest, personal and otherwise. it, may be gathered from this note of his rehony concerts by the critic of the Beach

whose playing had even more of the ardent force of mind and hand, the perfect intellectual grasp, the absolutely responsive technique and the emotional enthusiasm which have always characterized him." The other leading local event this week will be the first appearance of the East End Musical Club, lately organized by Mr. Joseph C. Breil. Romberg's cantata, "The Lay of the Bell," forms the piece de resistance, preceded by a brief miscellany that has been already outlined in these columns. The concert will oe held in Masonic Hall, Collins avenue, on

Friday evening. A Delightfu' Musical Event.

Sonate op. 54. Beethoven
La Fileause Rail
Waltz, "On Blooming Meadows,"..... Rive-King Barcarolle, A minor.

Etude C sharp minor
Scherzo, C minor

Shapsodie Hongroise No. 6. WHAT \$10 WILL BUY.

It Starts Monday-Our Great \$10 Sale of Men's Suits-P. C. C. C. Clothiers, Cor. Grant and Diamond Streets,

Where others show a few styles we produce hundreds-We are in the field with the greatest \$10 line ever shown.

hundreds—We are in the field with the greatest \$10 line ever shown.

Our great and pushing special for Monday and Tuesday (two days) is a \$10 line of men's fashionable suits for business and dress wear. The styles, materials and make stand out clear as brilliants and overshadow any other \$10 line offered in this city. Many suits, former prices \$18, number that sold for \$20 and \$22, and thousands of \$17 and \$16 garments are now in this great sale marked \$10. This is no newspaper jabber, the goods can be seen and bought at our store on Monday and Tuesday—P. C. C. C. Clothiers. The public get just what we advertise. Other houses make a big cry and then only show you a few measly styles at \$10. We show you a few measly styles at \$10. We show you hundreds. Did you ever go to a butcher's for jewelry, or to a hardware-tore for hats, or did you ever ask for coal at a bookstore? Then don't go to stores that sell mixed merchandise (dishpans, indders and ladiss' wear) for men's suits. Go to a solid ciothing shouse. Come to us, the exclusive clothiers of Pittsburg. Our grand specialty is ciothing, and we sell you good clothing cheaper than any other house—P. C. C. C., cor. Grant and Diamond streets. Our \$10 men's suit sale for Monday and Tuesday is only another of the many proofs. Here is a few of the many styles. Single-brensted, round-cursacks, straight-cut sacks, all styles of cutaways, Prince Albert coats and vests and double-breasted sacks. Plain and fancy cassimeres, little neat pin checks, small mixtures, tans, wood browns, changeable plaids, fine whipcords in chocolate, browns and grays. Elegant plain black cheviots, fancy mixed cheviots, fancy diagonals, fancy morsteds, hairlines, plain black corserews and a hundred other styles at \$.0 each. Don't delay. Monday and Tuesday's great \$10 men's suit sale at our store. Don't miss it. Pitrsaure Comeination Chorning Company, Clothiers, corner Grant and Diamond streets. thus making of it a national ar quarters at London.
Starting in 1875, the Theosophical Society Clothiers, corner Grant and Dian

READ our local under heading, "Big Values in Carpet" and "Our Carpet Sale." To-day's Disparch. J. H. KUNKEL & BRO., Cor. Penn avenue and Fourteenth street.

BLAVATSKY'S PEOPLE.

Programme of the Convention of Theosophists Beginning To-Day.

THE ABHES OF THE PRIESTESS Will Be Up for Discussion With a Great

Variety of Other Topics.

AN INTERNATIONAL HOME IN INDIA

The gathering of American Theosophists o-day and to-morrow at the Palmer House, Chicago, makes the sixth appual conven tion of this unique body. The recent resignation of Colonel H. S. Olcott from its presidency, following so closely upon the demise of Madame Blavatsky, will probably make this particular assembly of unsual importance. The vacancy thus created will of necessity be filled and the future polity of the Theosophical Society in new and sig-nificant directions be laid down with no uncertain lines.

Among other things of interest the final and appropriate disposal of Madame Bla-vatsky's ashes is to be decisively settled. Of these ashes, be it said, London headquarters retains a third; Adyar headquarters, India, possesses another third, and the United States section lays claim to the remainder, the subdivision itself being for purely memorial purposes. A monument to the most extraordinary woman of the nineteenth century, with her ashes therein



Colonel Henry S. Olcott. enshrined, would certainly do honor to the sincerity of her numerous followers. Should such intent be indeed carried out, New York City will probably be the place selected, since it was there that Madame Blavatsky aid the foundations of the then future Theosophical Society.

What Colonel Olcott Is Doing. The retirement of Colonel Olcott is due at once to the increasing bodily infirmities of old age, and to a long expressed desire to devote the balance of his life to literary work in the interests of the society. For several years past, in fact, the Colonel has been gathering together a rare collection of ancient sanskrit works—some of which are palm-leaf manuscripts—the value of which are recognized by all Orientalists. It is his purpose to have them translated, and to make of them the nucleus of a library devoted to theosophical growth and research. The nucleus thus brought together is housed for

Colonel Olcott, for reasons best known imself, was Madame Blavatsky's chosen associate in the work of founding the Theosophical Society, and many and interesting must be the episodes that passed between these two. Utterly dissimilar and at variance on many a minor point, each was loyal to the other and as one in all that concerned the work in hand. Of the Colonel himsel-there is little that is new to be said. Soldier, journalist, man of the world, and for the last 17 years staunch theosophist, his career is familiar to most.

Choice of the Next President, As to the man who is to succeed him as head, the choice presumably lies between Vice President W. Q. Judge and Bertram Keightly, Corresponding Secretary of the Indian section; but of this, there is no cer-

tain saving, and the result may be a sur-prise all around.

The record of the society for the past year is not without significance. When Madam Blavatsky passed away the conviction among outsiders was general that theosophy was doomed. So far, however, from this being the case, that event was the signal for a general uprising among theosophists everywhere, and of a wave of activity as yet unparalleled in the history of the move-ment. Theosophy, understood or not, praised or anathemized, is fast becoming a household word. In England is this espe cially true; the frequent lectures given by Mrs. Besant and others, as well as the more generous attitude of the press, having

largely contributed to this effect. Centers for information and work have also been established in all the different countries of Europe; "branches" started wherever members do congregate, and in this latter phase of the movement the United States takes the lead. An active propaganda of theosophical literature has the very poor inaugurated wherever practi cal. The Indian section, moreover, has just closed a very successful convention of

Its own—delegates from Europe and America attending. The Material Home of Theosophy. So far the American section, while having central headquarters in New York City, has yet had no building suited to that particular purpose, but the recent purchase by the Aryan Branch in that city of a \$45,000 tructure fills the need, and all theosophists in general, and American theosophists i particular, are expected to help pay for ittional affair after the pattern of the head-

now numbers some 158 branches, and has an individual membership of thousands. It publishes several periodicals, the chief of which are the Theosophist of India, edited by Colonel Olcott; Lucifer, of London, founded by Madam Blavatsky, present editor, Mrs. Besant; The Path, of New York, under the able management of W. Q. Judge. As a body it has three objects: (1) The forming of a nucleus of a universal brotherhood without distinction of race, caste, sex, creed or color; (2) To promote the study of Arvan and Eastern literatures, religious and sciences; (3) To investigate unex plained laws of nature and the psychical plants itself squarely upon the side of re-form, social, moral and political; objects 2 and 3 are more especially for those interested in such studies; incidentally they include active opposition based on grounds peculiar to theosophy and which were not long since elaborated in the columns of THE DISPATCH, to what is known as modern stand against the promiscuous use of hypno art, as incipient black magic. As to re-ligions, it holds that all are true—more or less. To separate the error from the truth

Work Among the Buddhists. To those who confound theosophy with

know that so far from being generally wel-comed, as a religious and intellectual factor in the Buddhist and Hindoo worlds, theoso-phy has been looked on there from the start with more or less suspicion and dislike. A doctrine anti-caste, anti-race prejudice, etc., could scarcely fail to awaken such feelings in a caste-ridden nation. This state of mind is however gradually changing. Colonel Olcott's recent and successful endeavor to unite the Northern and Southern Buddhist Church as the state of the stat Church on a common platform of ethical be lief, has done much to enlighten Buddhist in particular concerning the attitude of the society regarding that body. Colonel Olcott's work in this direction might, indeed, be fairly criticised as committing theosophi-cal belief Buddha-ward, but even so, would

world if it could. The Religion Underlying All. True, to the East it tunrs for the wisdom there enshrined; but whether the mouth-piece be Jesus Christ, Gautama, Loraster, Manu or Krishna, it recognizes the identity of the truth proclaimed as ever and essen-tially the same. It would strip the various systems of religious thought now prevalent of all the ritualistic and superstitious excrescences of the ages, and lay bare the root

he society unite the Christian and Parsee

religion underlying all.

As a matter of fact, members joining the society are asked to pledge themselves only to object No. 1; the others are optional, and the first allows the utmost freedom of thought and action compatible with the principle of universal brotherhood. Jews, Pagans, Brahmins, Parsees and Christians may all be found among the ranks theosophical. The call is to anyone and everyone who will lend a hand toward helping to prove that, despite the one might say, me-tallic character of nineteenth century civilization, the heart of humanity is yet alive to the nobler instincts born of a common belief in the solidarity of life, sympathy and need. M. F. G.

GOING TO HIGH SCHOOL

New Light on the Vexing Question of Examinations—How Promotions Are Made in Sister Cities-No Immediate Change -Educational Gossip.

Examination or no examination is now the great question at issue for the Pittsburg schools. The Central Board of Education with the pupils' health as the pivotal point. stand an examination for admittance to light is, however, the object of the elec-High School and accordingly a committee was appointed to consider the necessity for a change in the method of de-termining the fitness of pupils for admission to High School as well as promotion from grade to grade. This committee organized with Dr. W. D. Kearns as Chairman, and Charles Reisfar, Secretary. A circular em-bodying the following was at once sent to the superintendents of the principal cities to find out the methods in vogue in them: 1. Are your schools governed by a general

board, by a local or by both? 2. Are promotions to the High School made on a special examination, on a previous class record, on the judgment of the teacher, or a combination of these plans? 3. What is the plan of promotion from grade to grade in the High School?

It also embodied questions relating to

this important subject. How It Is Done in Other Cities. A great many answers have been received and Friday the committee met to hear how and Friday the committee met to hear how
examinations are conducted in other cities.
In Philadelphia promotions to the High
School are made on a special examination of the grammar school pupils
and from grade to grade in the High
School, promotions are made by examination. The superintendent of this city
thinks that the proper hasis for promotion nation. The superintendent of this city thinks that the proper basis for promotion in any and all grades is by examination, although bright pupils are semetimes advanced a grade on class record. Philadelphia has a general board appointed by the Circuit Court and a local board appointed by the people.

Chicago has a general board of 21 memby Councils. Pupils are admitted to High School on the recommendation of the gram-mar school principals, and the pupils not recommended have the opportunity of try-ing an examination held for this purpose. In Boston the pupils pass to High School on their grammar school diplomas. Class record and examination are about equally patronized in the Hub schools. This city has patronized in the club schools. This city has a general board, its members chosen by the people. Both the daily standing and ex-amination are the tests of promotion in To-ledo, which has a general school board, one nember from each ward at large.

by the people.

An Authority Against Examinations Colonel Parker, of the County Cook Nor-mal School, replies that pupils should pass from grade to grade without examination. The Worcester, Mass., schools have the combination method of examination, class ecord and the judgment of the teacher. record and the judgment of the teacher. This city has a general board. At Lancaster, Pa, admission to High School is by examination. Springfield, Mass., has promotions based on the recommendation of the principals. New Orleans has 12 members of its general board appointed by Councils and eight by the State Board of Education. Promotions to the high school are by special examination. St. Louis has promotions to high school twice a year and they are made on the recommendation of the principals of the district schools who judge by the daily record and results of a final examination. Baltimore has a general heard elected by Council. has a general board elected by Councils. The principals recommend the pupils for promotion. In Erie three members from each ward constitute the general board, going out each year. They use the combination method in the Erie schools.

In Washington, D. C., the school super-visors recommend for promotion. The gen-eral board is appointed by the District Commissioners. Omaha schools have examination for admission to high school anda general school board, and Cleveland promotes on a combination of the results of examination and the recommendation of

teachers. How We Differ From Other Places It will be seen that Allegheny City, Philadelphia and Pittsburg are the only cities having local boards, and, therefore, owning their school buildings. The Baltimore superintendent adds that the most important point is not the method of examination, but to secure good teachers, for where there are good teachers there are sure to be good schools.

sure to be good schools.

The Teachers' Institute also forwarded to the committee, Friday, the resolution passed at its recent meeting against examination as a basis for promotion and the present plan of publishing the names, standing, and schools of the candidates who go up for the December and June examination for admission to high school should be abolished and simply the number of the candidate be substituted.

Whatever decision the committee will come to on the examination question one thing is assured that the present plan will be in vogue for the present term.

THE school month will close Thursday. Payday will not occur till the following Monday. PROF. H. W. FISHER paid a flying visit to

MRS. JACKMAN, wife of Prof. Jackman, o the County Cook Normal, of Chicago, is vis iting in the city. In her maiden days she was the well-known Miss Rice, of the Fourth ward school. MISS MAGGIE VAN HORN, of the Sylvan ave

Cleveland last week, and is very enthusias

tic over the language of the Forest City's

nue school, Fourteenth ward, was married last Tuesday evening to Mr. George Allen. It is the lady's intention to continue teach-ing for the remainder of the school term. Wirn the placing of the desks last week the fluishing touches have been put to the Central Board meeting room, and Messra. Keilar, Torrence and Secretary Reisfar, the committee in charge, are pleased with the result.

Buddhism and other oriental systems of NEW ERA IN COOKING

How Electricity Is Applied to the Problems of the Kitchen.

PRINCIPLE THAT IS UTILIZED. The Details of the Car-Heater and the

COSTLINESS IS THE ONLY TROUBLE

Culinary Utensils.



Immense improve ment on the best of coal ranges, there is always a heavy fron structure to begin with, and this must be supplemented by the usual equipment of saucepans and kettles. But with electrical cooking each saucepan or kettle or frying pan contains within itself the means of imparting heat. And so simple and insignificant in size is the heating contrivance that an electrical kettle is barely heavier than a gas stove kettle. But the gas stove kettle necessitates at the very least a gas ring; the electrical kettle will

noon tea table. What, then, is the contrivance? To begin at the beginning, it is the utilization of the fact that the electric current in passing through a thin wire causes that wire to grow hot-provided always that the current is sufficiently powerful, and that the wire offers sufficient resistance.

boil away on a polished floor or on an after-

Ctilizing an Old Principle, This fact has long been familiar to the general public as well as to electricians. It is the basis of the ordinary electric glow thought that there should be a change from | lamp, where a thin wire of carbon is heated the present taxing system of having pupils to incandescence. To get heat without



Quick Tea for a Caller

trical cook; for the extra energy that is required to produce the lighting rays is, from his point of view, waste. The first attempts to secure heat in a convenient form, without light, were made with platinum wires.

And in many ways platinum is an ideal metal for the purpose; it offers great resist-ance to electricity, and it does not oxidize. You may heat it up to a red glow as often as you like and it will never rust or burn

away.

But platinum is expensive—so expensive that only American millionaires could afford to use it in their household utensils. Other cheaper metals there are in plenty, that from an electrical point of view do almost as well as platinum, or perhaps even better; but they corrode when heated in the open air. This difficulty has been got over by coating one of these other metals with special varnish or cement that protects it from the air, but yet allows the metal to expand freely when heated by the passage of the electric current. How this device is applied can best be realized from the railway foot-warmer. The plate is about 18 inches long by four broad, and perhaps onetenth of an inch thick; it has a metal backing for strength, but the important part is the cement face, with the wire just visible

underneath. Principle of the Car Heater. The current is conducted to the plate by ordinary insulated copper wires, and there connected by ordinary connecting screws with very fine wires of "platinoid," or some other convenient alloy; over these fine wires is the thin semi-transparent cement. When the current is turned on, the resistance in the fine wires causes them to grow hot, up to a temperature more than sufficient to boil water. But the cement expands equally with the wires, and therefore does not crack, while it completely protects the

wires from corrosion.

These adaptations are almost limitless. Instead, for example, of adapting your elec-trical heater to the bottom of your kettle, you can carry heat by means of an electrical plunger into your water jug, or bath can, and heat your supply of cold water up to



Teakettle and Iron. device can also be applied to an oven. The sides and the back, the top and the bottom, of the electrical oven could all be heated independently, so that when the pie showed signs of burning on the crust the cook would turn off the top heat, without checking the progress toward perfection of the

Nor need we limit our ambition to electrical cooking. Were electricity only cheap enough we might warm our rooms with exactly the same device. On ceiling, on floors, on walls would be laid ornament olaques warmed to a gentle heat by the electric current. Chimneys would then be banished, and with them the chimney sweep; while the housemaid in the morning would no longer disturb our sweetest rest by her fierce raking at the cold grate, nor cover books, pictures and draperies with coal dust. Instead, she would touch a

would glow with a genial warmth.

Try our prices! See our variety! Look whether our paper at 3 cents is not as good as the usual 6-cent paper; the 6 cent and 8-cent paper the same as the usual 10-cent and 12-cent paper and our 12-cent paper not just the same as some sold at 25 cents. Also, read our locals to-day headed! "Big Values in Carpets," and "Our Carpet Sale."

J. H. Kunket & Bao., 1347-1349 Penn avenue, corner Fourteenth and 1347-1349 Penn avenue, corner Fourteenth and

Buging is a safe, sure and absence of roaches, bedbugs and all