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MONDAY, MAY 8, 1892.

THE HEALTH REPORT.

The report of the Bureau of Health, which is summarized in our local columns contains a large amount of interesting in formation with regard to the vital matters out coing into details the fact that the iseases raise the question whether the death rate is not higher than it should be, considering the excellent natural characteristics of the city for sanitation. In the same connection, the fact that deaths from violent causes averaged 114 per day throughout the entire year, is a severe commentary on the care for human life in this day.

The recommendations for improved sanitary precautions are, in most respects, such as will gain public approval. The proposition that the municipal hospital should have a separate building for the treatment of other infectious diseases than smallpox, simply points out something that should have been done long ago. The stand of the officers of the bureau in favor of increased caution with regard to the spread of infection at the schools is to be warmly supported. The Superintendent of the bureau, however, stretches his functions somewhat in undertaking to recommend a policy of legislation to Councils on the subject of garbage. He takes the increased cost of natural gas for the garbage furgace as an argument in favor of the grant of privileges recently proposed to the new garbage company. He omits, however, to prove that among the fuels produced by Western Pennsylv. in, neither coke, oil or coal will consame garbage. He also fails to take into consideration the fact that, while the collection of garbage and its transportation outside the city for manufacture into fertilizers is a legitimate business, so long as it is not a nuisance, the proposition to give a single company exclusive privileges

The care of the public health is one of the most important of public functions, was voting Rudini out for trying to cut and every effort to discharge that duty thoroughty and well will receive warm the reports show that the officers have a full appreciation of the importance of their work, and are giving a good return for the very moderate appropriation assigned to their

THE INSURANCE QUESTION.

While the criticisms of the insurance and call for consideration, it is impossible to avoid the recognition of the fact that the insurance interest itself is not above criticism from the public standpoint. Starting with the fact noted in these columns the other day, that insurance rates here were 25 to 33 per cent higher than in Philadelphia, the case is aggravated by announcing an increase of rates this week ranging from 25 to 50 per cent more. This is done on the plea of large losses and unprofitable business. But statistics show proportion to population than in New York, Minneapolis, Buffalo and St. Louis, while in Boston and Chicago the losses have been about the same.

As to the unprofitableness of the insurance business, perhaps a little light might be thrown on that subject by an examination of the reports to learn the amount of Income consumed in commissions and expenses, which it is the policy of the underwriters' organization to maintain.

AMERICANIZING SHIPS.

In its comments on the bill to permit -which, according to public reports, applied only to the company owning the City DISPATCH suggested that it should apply to all vessel owners impartially. A summany of the principal clause of the bill built steamers of not less than 8,000 tons | debased coinage." and with not less than twenty miles an provided that the American owners contract for the building of an equal tonnage in American shinyards.

porations owned by American capital, should not American corporations and condition on which silver can be used as a even private owners have the same privi-And if the acquisition of two 8,000ton steamers to our merchant marine is a and a mint or money value." gain, might there not be some use in letting 5,000 or 6,000-ton vessels come in on the same condition? At present the bill presents the fault of being special legislation for the benefit of a single company, apparently as a reward for the attitude which it has maintained heretofore of American capital owning and operating | debt, say in 1875, must now pay it in dollars steamers under a foreign flag.

On the other hand, the best evidence as tending American registry to foreign-built is raising a fuss at the mere mention of it. | debtor is proposed, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach thinks the action a strange one for a friendly Government | monometallists and the silver monometalto take, evidently forgetting that England | lists-which is the real status of the pres-

has in the past taken tens of thousands from the American merchant marine with no suggestion that there was anything wrong in it. The right to transfer vessels from one flag to another has been un-questioned, and England cannot afford to raise such a claim now. There is an intimation that the enrollment of the City of Paris and City of New York in the British naval reserve gives the English Government a special hold. If true this would be an additional reason for making the bill general in its character and letting the owners and the English Government settle it between themselves. But with the fact that the rules of the English naval reserve provide for the withdrawal of vessels, there is not very much for the English claim to stand on. The alarm of Great Britain at the general proposition is an evidence of its value to the naval interests of the United States. But that gives more point to the question why it should be restricted to two

steamships owned by a single company.

NEW JERSET'S NEW LIGHT. The State Government of New Jersey is, as will be seen from a special telegram, preparing to take a hand against the Reading deal. That the leases violate the laws of New Jersey by the weak evasion of setting up a shadow corporation as the if cents per week, or, including Sunday Edition, at agent is quite probable. But that violation of public policy is so trivial beside the greater one of combinations to which New Jersey has lent the aid of its legislation that this move is not likely to command much respect.

There is encouragement in the fact that public indignation at the monopolizing of a great staple has forced the politicians of of the city's health and mortality. With. New Jersey to take some action. That permits a hope that hereafter the legislacity's death rate remains tolerably low is tion of that State will not make a business satisfactory; but the increase over last of furnishing broad gauge charters to coryear, and the large proportion of infectious | porations which desire that refuge from the courts of other States. But inasmuch as the Governor of New Jersey, who directs this move, was on the point of signing a bill authorizing the leases, and committed himself to a weak indorsement of the monopoly in his veto message, it is impossible to feel that his attack contains any great terrors for the corporate combination which had such a narrow escape from owning him.

To check such aggressions of capital as these the public officials combating them must be sincerely and incorruptibly pledged to the interests of the whole people. These New Jersey politicians have not of late given any evidences of being of that stripe.

A COMMON POLITICAL PLATFORM. Italy presents an illustration of the great political principle that every political class is desirous of retrenchment and reform in all departments of the public service except those where they have interests. The statesmen who voted Rudini ont of office were in favor of cutting down expenses; but the Government positions in which their sons and nephews drew more or less comfortable stipends must not be touched. Rudini preferred to attack the bread and butter of the placeholders rather than to reduce the Italian army and navy. Consequently Rudini

had to go. Here we learn the variation of Cicero's principle that while different climates may arch over the spoils politician, and he may urge his desires in varying dialects, the mental constitution of the genus is simply to fasten a monopoly on the is the same, whether he or we travel over seas. In the same week, if not on the same day, in which the Italian Parliament down offices the House of Representatives of the United States was engaged in dem- a new policy of vetoing extravagant aponstrating that the members of both parties, whether standing on the platform of retrenchment and reform or swearthe halcyon recollecing by

tions of the Billion Congress, stood shoulder to shoulder in defense of the great programme of getting, individually and collectively, a slice of the pork. In the coincidence we observe the fact that men on the fire department are pertinent | the bond of unity might be extended, and that the politicians of Italy and the United States, lately thirsting for each other's gore, in a political sense can clasp hands in their mutual support of the principle that the soft snaps of statesmanship must and shall be maintained.

In one respect, however, Italy appears to be ahead of us. The approximate bankruptcy of her Government induces her politicians to assent that the army and navy expenditures shall be reduced and the Triple Alliance thrown overboard. the losses in Pittsburg to average less in The sum of American statesmanship in the present Congress is that all expenditures must be kept up until our Government reaches as desperate financial straits as those of Italy.

THE EXTREME VIEW.

The platform of the New York Republicans is compared by the Philadelphia Ledger with that of the Ohio Republicans to the disadvantage of the latter. This is because the New York platform declares the Republican party to be pledged to keep every dollar "at par with gold," while the latter declares against free coin American registry to foreign-built vessels | age "except under conditions that would reasonably insure the maintenance of the substantial parity between the bullion of Paris and the City of New York-THE and a mint or money value of the coin." The Ledger thinks that in the use of the word "gold" the New York platform "renders all misunderstanding impossince received shows that it extends the sible," while it considers the Ohio platprivilege of American registry to foreign- form as "paltering with the advocates of a

In this the Ledger displays the gold hour speed, when engaged in freight monometallic fever in its most rabid form. and passenger business, and sailing in an | To keep every dollar at par with gold it established line from a port in the United | must be redeemable in gold, and therefore States, and owned by a foreign corporal it becomes simply a silver representative tion of which not less than 90 per cent of of a gold dollar, just exactly as the legal the stock is owned by American citizens, | tenders are. Now, when the New York platform declares that the Republican party is pledged to this policy, it is disingenuous, because (1) Republican This under a surface of impartiality legislation on silver does not anypractically confines the operation of the where distinctly place that pledge If to a single company. If it is proper back of the silver currency; and (2) to admit steamers already built on this the silver bullion, which according to this condition, why is it not advantageous to theory is simply useless stock in the extend it to ships that may be built in the | Treasury, must keep on accumulating un-If it is good to have it til it will become absolutely necessary to done in the case of foreign cor- resort to it for payments. On the other hand, the Ohio platform tersely states the component part of the currency, namely, "substantial parity between the bullion

Those who stand on the gold monometallic platform, as the Ledger does, and repel any suggestion of using silver on its merits, with talk of "a debased coinage," forget one thing: That it is just as bad to increase the value of a dollar as it is to decrease it. That a man who contracted a worth 15 per cent more than those in which the debt was contracted may seem all to the effect of the general policy of ex- right to the Ledger. But its results are as fully as unjust, and its advocacy fully as vessels, on condition of building an equal | dishonest, as when the reduction of the tonnage in this country, is that John Buil | value of the dollar in the interest of the

The conclusion is that both the gold

ent free coinage men-are equally unreasonable. The use of both metals, under the condition suggested by the Ohio platform, affords the best safeguard against both the lengthening and the shortening of the measure of values.

A VALUABLE point is brought up by the Wellsboro Gazette, which says that a law passed in 1879 provides that any person liable to road tax who plants on the line of the public highway any fruit, shade or forest trees shall be credited on his road taxes at the rate of one dollar for every four trees so set out. The possibility that this might result in a total disappearance of road taxes does not interfere with the recommendation that this provision shall be noted in the next Arbor Day proclamation. Road taxes s now applied do little good anyhow, and the departure indicated might inaugurate a new system of solid and shaded highways.

IT is said that it takes eight times the strength to go up stairs that is required to go the same distance on level ground. This also applies to the golden stairs.

COLONEL INGERSOLL asserts that he has ot read a newspaper for three months. Being under the impression that the Colonel ms got several very good advertisements o himself into the newspapers during that period, we claim the privilege, which that gentleman exercises so liberally, of disbelief. Or are we mistaken, and did those ar ticles which gave the eloquent agnostic so much prominence cease about three months

GOVERNOR FLOWER says, "This is Democratic year." Of course, if he says so t must be so; but seeing is believing, and the evidence is not before us.

THE House of Representatives has cut lown the salaries of about sixty foreign Consuls, by amounts ranging from 16 to 33 per cent. This represents a saving of \$30. 00 to \$40,000. But we have not heard that the House has cut down any of its own clerkships, or any of the appropriations to be spent in the districts of the members. It makes a large difference whose foot pinched by the shoe of retrenchment.

A CLERGYMAN who attacks vice in earnest in the metropolis of the nation can be sure of the fame of being abused by the defendant's attorney.

THE energy with which Republican organs are proving that the New York emocratic census is a fraud, and the Demo cratic organs are demonstrating that the ederal Republican census is ditto, may ave the effect of convincing the people hat the next time a census is to be taken it must be kept out of the hands of the poli-

THE story of Mary Anderson-Navarro's onging to return to the stage puts in its regular appearance with the flowers that toom in the spring.

SENATOR HILL, of Colorado, exhibits : arger share of sanity on the silver confer tors. He says the silver conference corre spondence, which he has seen, is "very promising." If it turns some of its promises to performance the cruel silver war may yet be over.

THERE'S another defection in the ranks f the Third Party. Two of Peffer's suporters have joined issues with Victoria

RAIN-MAKERS who have undertaken to produce two inches of rainfall in the State of Conhuila, Mexico, for \$30,000, evidently are going to earn their money. As no rain has fallen there for four years, the rainmaker who gets up a drenching shower will have to do fully \$30,000 worth of hustling to

THE West has been taking a bath. Perhaps it needed to get ready for the two conventions to be held in its wilds.

IF President Harrison should strike out propriations, it would make Thomas B. Reed more angry than ever. But the President could afford to let Mr. Reed stand as the candidate of public extravagence.

THERE seems to be a grave doubt whether Mr. Teed has a flock of angels or whether the flock of angels has Mr. Teed.

THE oldest inhabitant who has "seen nothin' like it since '89" and the weather prophet are in high feather nowadays. They contribute about all the news going in the far West

A CHANCE to get at the public crib makes all the difference in the world to some of the Democratic Congressmen.

IT is suggested that the Democrats choose June 21 as the day of their convention, because it is the longest day of the year and they will have more time to carry the "figh

So far as known Senator Hill is still loing nothing to earn his salary, but it goes on just the same, DESPITE the efforts of the Reading com-

bine, prices of coal still go up with distressing rapidity. No doubt the combiners are suffering with an attack of acute disappointment

be buried under the political sod inside of sixty days. WITH the Flower Presidental boom put-

THE majority of Presidental booms will

ting out its leaves the Republicans will have to get up an Elliott F. Shepard Vice Presidental boom to match it for weakness, CURIOUS that no one objected when Reed

scored Holman the other day. THE State Conventions are about over for this season and the public can breathe

easier, knowing that the stock of "whereas's," "reaffirm," etc., has played out. HIGH ON THE LADDER.

MR. HERBERT SPENCER, the philosopher,

was 72 years old April 27. THE writings of Mr. Gladstone fill 22 pages of the printed catalogue of the British

young Duke of Medina-Coeli, a youth of 14 years. His castles in Spain are very substantial realities. It is related that when Ben Butler, in the days of his youth, was school teacher in a Maine village his pet "swear word" was "By

THE richest of Spanish noblemen is the

the great Gumphramagog!" JUSTICE MONTGOMERY, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, will soon retire from the bench and return to practice law in his old home in Michigan.

THE German Emperor's oldest son, the Crown Prince Frederick William, was 10 years old Saturday, and, in accordance with the long-established custom, became "the voungest lieutenant" in the army. PIERRE LOTI is said to be a great favorite

with the ladies, possibly because he writes so entertainingly about birds and cats and children. He is a small man physically, and not much of an Adonis in appearance. GEORGE FORBES, the well-known electrical engineer of London, England, has arrived at Niagara to inspect the Canadian side of the river relative to the construction of a signitic tunnel to produce electrical

ing centers. SENATOR SAWYER is said to have an in fallible way of keeping straight on roll calls, "I've got just before me," says he, "a steady, straight voting Republican, Senator Sanders. If he votes 'yes' I vote 'yes,' too, and if he says 'no' I follow his example and I always feel safe."

power for transmission to large manufactur

Even Hotman Gets Hungry. New York Recorder.] Even "the Watchdog of the Treasury gets hungry occasionally.

A SERMON ON SELFISHNESS.

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATOR.) -IT is said that James Lick, who built the great observatory, had it once in mind to erect beside the Pacific Ocean a pyramid of marble, bigger than the biggest one in Egypt; and was only deterred from his ambitious scheme by the possibility that, in the event of war, a hostile fleet out in the harbor would probably take pleasure in pounding that marble pyramid into small pieces of unpicturesque limestone. Let us not say, then, that there is no advantage in war. The chance of a cannon ball prevented James Lick from making a conspicuous, in-ternational fool of himself, and gave to science that magnificent outpost on Mount

James Lick was a man who had a great leal of money. He was born in this State in 796 and was one of the first of its citizens to o West. In 1796, Pittsburg was in the far West, and a journey to California across the country was a good deal like a journey today from the Desert of Sahara to the Cape of ood Hope. Lick, accordingly, started on his Western tourney by going South. He vent to South America, and thence to San Francisco. Here he bought land and sold it, and made money; and finally, two years be fore he died, he found himself in possession of \$700,000 which he had no immediate use for. It was this fortune which he thought of investing in a marble pyramid, and did at last, fortunately, invest in a great telescope.

A Trait of the Human Fam'ly. -LICK wanted to be remembered. It is common, and not an ignoble, feeling. It will really make no difference to us whether we are remembered or not. When the time comes for friendship and acquaintance and reputation to be translated into memory we will be engaged in a journey of discovery whose interest will take our whole atten tion. Even the most enterprising newspapers have no subscribers in heaven. Even the meanest newspapers, though well fitted for circulation in the metropolis of the devil, have no constituency in hell. It s altogether likely that the devil reads the papers, and is almost certainly engaged in editing some of them; yet, good or bad, it will not matter to the best or the worst of us what kind of an account is given of our funeral. We will never read it. Nevertheess we have a desire to be remembered. It would seem that in people of good sense this desire would be accompanied by a wish to be remembered for something worth remembering. Few men, probably, wish for a memory of malediction. But many seem satisfied if only their names are handed down. The historic places of the world have been made the autograph albums of idiots. The monuments of Egypt are scrawled with the initials of tourists; the statues of great Buddha are defaced by the pencils and jackknives of Brown and Jones and Robinson; the coronation chair of England, under the shadow of the shrine of Edward the Confessor, is cut and marred by the names of empty-headed Puritans. The fool, who aspires to immortalize his foolishness, has even crept into the dark recesses of the

ten on stalactites and stalagnites. Good and Bad Memoriats -IT is a curious trait of vulgar human nature—this desire to be remembered for nothing. To get one's name written with some credit on the pages of the historyof one's town or State is an ambition which is comnendable. To leave behind-or, better still,

Mammoth Cave, and I have seen his name

there with hundreds of his brethren, writ-

as Mr. Carnegie has well taught by precept and example, to a set up during one's life-time—some monument which will give pleasure, or inspiration or help to somebody else, that is a glorious ambition. But to build a marble pyramid, a great pile of dumb stone to obstruct the earth and hinder the planting of corn and potatoes-well, there are a great many different kinds of people in the world, and some of them must. of course, admire that sort of meaness, else nobody would commit it. It does seem, however, that most decent and intelligent observers can have nothing but laughter or

pity or execration for the man who aspires

after that kind of memorial. I was somewhat taken aback, the other day, at being informed that a man whom I had known slightly, who died recently, had left provision in his will that there should be a tombstone set over his dead body at a circumstances in which it would be well to spend a larger sum than that even for a ombstone. I have never begrudged Mau solus his marble horses and charlots. They cost more than \$15,000, but they have been worth more than \$15,000 a year to mankind at large ever since. They were a permanent investment. It is true that they have met in some measure the fate which James Lick feared might overtake his marble pyramid: they have been bruised and battered They have to be pieced out by the imagination. But they were beautiful. They were works of art. And art is worth while always. I suppose that there were a good many poor people at Halicarnassus in the year when Mausolus shut his eyes upon the light of the Greek sky. Artemesia might have invested her money in model tene-ments or model coffee houses; she might

have divided it up amongst her less favored neighbors. I will not blame her, however, for putting it into stone rather than into bread. It has done more good. Costly Tembstones Should Be Beautiful -THERE is no valid objection to costly tombstones, if only they minister to our sense of beauty, and help us through our

eves. Man is not all mouth. There is a flo ire of an angel in the Allegheny Cemetery which is worth seeing. Some of the mont nents in Westminster Abbey could not well be spared. I am quite sure, however, that my departed friend, who had never been of any particular service to the community while he lived, will have an ugly stone over his grave which will not be of the slightes service to anybody now that he is dead. am sure that he had execrable taste, and greatly fear that his descendents resemb him in this respect. So that it is next to cer tain that this \$15,000 monument, which will go up one of these days in one of our ceme teries, will shake its rocky fist in the face of The original idea of a tombstone was t

hold down the ghost of the dead. They used to take elaborate precautions to keep the souls of the departed from coming back, or rom finding their way or recognizing their old friends if they did come back. At the primitive funeral the coffin was taken out through a hole broken in the house wall. and the hole was then plastered up bearers then ran with the coffin half a dozen times around the house, like the begin ning of a game of blind man's buff, that the thost might be still more confused. The family of the departed all changed their clothes and put on unfamiliar garments of musual color, as a guard against being known by the ghost if he came back. That s the origin of the foolish fashion of ing mourning dresses, and hiding the face with an ugly black veil. Finally, they put the body under ground, and fastened it down securely, as they thought, and the ghost it it, with the biggest rock they could flud in the neighborhood. It can be said for the original tombstone that it had, at least, neaning. To-day it is a memorial There is no need that it shall weigh ten tons. It ought to be as simple and as inex pensive as it can be to last. Or else it ought o be so beautiful that it may be in itself i

gift to the city and a benefit to all the citi

The Dead Have No Right to Steal, -A MAN who leaves the sum of \$15,000 in his will to be expended in hewing out an ugly rock to be set over his dead body ought to have his wishes disregarded. Even a dead man has no right to steal. He has no right to take that which might be of use to multitudes of the living and put it either in or on his grave. My friend might as well have directed that \$15,000 in bank bills should be burned over his coffin, and the ashes put into one of the pockets of his coat, as to have demanded this costly and foolish and aseless pile of stone. "Here lies a selfish man, who cared more for his dead body than he did for the bodies and souls of all his neighbors " They ought to write that in big let

ers on that pagan tombsto Fifteen thousand dollars! It might have en turned into books for the Carnegie Library: it might have been invested in pictures; it might have provided us with good mysic every summer in Schenley Park; might have been given to the Academy of

Science and Art, or to the Society for the Improvement of the Poor, or to the upbuilding of that most hopeful of all our institu-tions, the Western University; it might have built a tenement house on Second avenue! But it is going to be turned into unprofitable stone. It is going to be thrown away in a graveyard. There ought to be a law to

keep dead men from robbing the commu-INTERNATIONAL CHAT FROM PARIS.

What Newspapers and Public Men Say o Topics of the Hour. PARIS, May 8.-French newspapers are absorbed in a discussion of the effect of the Italian crisis upon the political situation in Europe. The Journal holds that the cause of the crisis is the financial embarrassment arising from military expenditures, and that reduction of the expenditures is inevit-

The Gaulois publishes dispatches from Vi enna and Berlin saying that the Austrian and German governments recognize the gravity of the situation, and adds that King Humbert, however loath to renounce his connection with the Dreibund, must suc-cumb to financial necessities. A decrease of her armaments will modify Italy's foreign

THE Temps says: "No compromise Ministry is possible. Italy must be resolute. The adoption of a pacific policy and a reduction of her army will be of advantage to the peace of Europe." The Matin predicts that Italy will continue to permit King Humbert to impose the Drebund upon Italy until their sufferings drive them to revolution.

THE approach of the Presidental cam paign in the United States attracts much attention in France. M. Pressense, the wellknown foreign editor of Temps, said to-day "We follow closely American national and municipal elections, because French Republicans want to see just what democracy i when left to develop freely. Next, we are studying the probable effect of the Presidental election on international commerce France wants a modification of the McKin ley law, but she would not like to see a free coinage law. If an international monetary conference will end the dispute, nothing will please us better. Nothing can be done with-out England's co-operation. Mr. Goschen, after flirting with bi-metallism, seems to have dropped it."

M. ZOLA, referring to the Anarchist care, said: "This excitement is much ado about nothing. My verdict is that the Anarchists are few in number; they have no organization, and that the most they can do is to blow up a few more houses. Then public opinion will support summary justice dealt in the streets. The lynch law will speedily slience the advocates of Anarchy. I am not a Socialist militant. I favor evolution, not revolution. Socialism is nothing akin to

BARON DE FAVA, the Italian Minister to the United States, was seen by a reporter while he was passing through Paris en route o Southampton to take the steamer for New York. The Baron said he desires it to be known in the United States that he returns to his post with real pleasure.

METHODISTS WANT TO DANCE.

A Vermont Movement Indorsed by Several Prominent Clergymen.

RUTLAND, Vr., May 8.—The Vermont Methodists are interested to know whether they will be allowed to cance under Church rul in the future. At the recent session of the Troy Conference a memorial was adopted. Conference of the Methodist Church now in session at Omaha, asking that section 242 in session at Omaha, asking that section 242 in the Church discipline relating to amusement be repealed or modified.

The memorial was introduced in the Troy Conference by Rev. William W. Foster and was signed by Rev. Joel W. Eaton, D. D., of Albany, William H. Hughes, D. D., of Saratoga; Rev. John W. Thompson, D. D., of Troy; Rev. F. E. Sawyer, of Pittsfield, and Rev. E. P. Stevens, of Plattsburg. It was indorsed by the presiding bishop, Randolph S. Foster, of Boston.

SHE PRESSES THE BUTTON.

Then the Messenger Boy Does the Best for a Neglected Wife. New York, May 8 .- A Brooklyn lady married about a year ago, found a few months since that her husband had become so enamored of club life that he spent about six nights out of the week with his male

friends, leaving her to enjoy life as best she could alone. Her resourceful mind did not, nowever, permit her to sit about the house however, permit her to sit about the nouse and mope.

She hit upon a spiendid scheme, one that is entirely novel and that might be employed by disconsolate wives in other sections. Whenever she is now left alone she just rings for a messenger boy and has him spend the evening with her reading to her if she feels like it, or detailing interesting matters that may have fallen under his observation during the day. That woman will get on, and the probabilities are that the husband will give up his clubs.

JOINED THE REGULAR ARMY.

The Son of Millionaire Dow Enlists to Blow a Soldier's Cornet.

DENVER, May 8 .- The father of Clarence Dow, whose wife, the skirt dancer, Millie Price, is suing for a divorce, took his erring son to the Fort Logan military fort and said if his son could pass the necessary physical examination he would enlist in the United examination he would enlist in the United States army as a musician. After a satisfactory examination Clarence was ordered to report to the first sergeant of the band, and from that hour he was a private soldier at \$13 a month.

Mr. Dow said that he would prefer that his son should not be stationed at Fort Logan, and the young man was assigned to the band of the First United States Infantry, stationed on Angel's Island in San Francisco harbor. His instrument is a cornet, with

harbor. His instrument is a cornet, with which he has already made a local reputa-

A BIG SHOWING FOR FRUIT.

frees in Several Townships of Indiana County Loaded With Blossoms.

MARION CENTER, PA., May 8.-[Special.]-Fruit trees of all kinds in East and West Mahoning townships are loaded with blossoms, and if there are no more killing frosts these two townships of Indiana county will have even a larger fruit crop county will have even a larger fruit crop than that of last year.

The farmers have their oats up with a good acreage in, and are now busily plowing for corn. Hay is doing finely, but wheat will not approach the crop garnered last year. During the past winter the ground was only occasionally covered with snow, and as a result the wheat froze.

MATCHMAKING IS DANGEROUS.

St. Louis Parties Sued and Scaked for Engineering a Marriage. St. Louis, May 8 .- After meditating over the legal novelty known in judicial circles as the Heminbaum versus Golden Washer case, Justice Byron rendered a decision vesterday afternoon, judgment being entered in favor of the plaintiff in the sum of \$25 and costs. This is one of the cases in which Heminbaum sued the parents of a young couple for \$100 for having brought about the narringe.
This peculiar case is the first instance on ecord where a man sued for and obtained udement for succeeding in bringing about matrimonial combination.

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE. Albert Warth, Inventor.

Albert Warth, a well-known resident of Staten Island, died Saturday at his home in Staple-ton at the age of 71 years. He was widely known as an inventor, being the first to patent a machine as an inventor, delig the first to patent a machine to turn lead pencils and a lathe to make the legs for tables. He had received also several patents on cloth-cutting machines, from which he was receiving at his death a large broome. Mr. Warth owned a factory at Stapleton, where he manufactured cutting machines which are well known both in this country and Europe. He leaves a wife, three sons and two daughters.

Joseph Vankirk. Joseph Vankirk died vesterday afternoon t 2:30 at his home in Elizabeth. Mr. Vankirk way

his 90th year. His funeral takes place to-mor Ob'tuary Notes. LING, the Governor of Hwang Tung, China, whose capital is Canton, and who was formerly Chinese Minister in London, Paris and St. Peters-

ARTHUR LONG died at his home in New Castle yesterday, aged 70. He was the last of the old Long family, and lived in the vicinity where he died all his life. He was a son of the earliest of the settlers of New Castle.

PUT YOURSELF IN HIS PLACE.

I PICKED up an old copy of Charles Reade's "PutYourself in His Place" a day or two ago in my library and on the title page I found these words written in pencil in a neat running hand; "Every newspaper writer should adopt the title of his book as his motto. It will lead to softening many harsh impetuosities in young writers and t added brilliancy on the part older ones .-Howard." This sentence can stand alone well enough as a piece of excellent advice from a man of great and varied experience but it recalled a story which is worth the telling. More than ten years ago, Joseph Howard-that Joe Howard so well known as one of the most notable and erratic of New York newspaper writers-was in Pittsburg in connection with a mission for the Herald Business interests in common led us much together during his stay, and one night ne wrote in Reade's novel the maxim I have quoted, and as nearly as I can remember, this was a portion of the nomily he preached to me upon my making a rather uncharitable comment on a man who held at that

time a very trying semi-public position.

"SOME day when you know the man beter and get a clearer insight into the cir cumstances which now surround him you will judge that man differently," said Howard. "And in any event you will find it wise to put yourself as much as you can into the place of the other man who is to be your target. Study the men you are thrown in with, who are worthy of the study either by the positions they hold or by their ability above their fellows, and it will be of the greatest nelp to you professionally. This is particularly true of public men. If you get chance to see them in mental undress, im prove your opportunity and perhaps you nay some day find your study is of use in judging the conduct of a President or a cabinet officer. Apply the same rule to the lesser people who are for some reason temporary prominent. If you are handling a murderer or any other criminal, don't be content with gathering the mere outline of facts in the story, but study your human subjects and you will get a lot of material and a quantity of light on the affair in hand which the other newspaper men will overlook. Let me tell you something of which I am not only proud, but which I regard as having had a great deal to do with my success as a newspaper writer. judging the conduct of a President or a cabny success as a newspaper writer.

"AT the time of the assassination of Lincoln I was on the New York Times, and Henry J. Raymond was its soul and spirit. He had profound insight into the character of men and their motives and took the trouble to impress this on me. It was this faculty which made him so potent as an editor and led to his greatest feats, one of which was his sketch of Daniel Webster. He was informed of Webster's death about he middle of the afternoon and went at once to his office where he wrote continonce to his office where he wrote continuously until the paper went to press. He wrote il columns of historical and critical review of Webster's career which was taken afterward as the best work on the subject done by anyone. Well, to go back to my own story: I was sent to Washington right after the death of Lincoln, and wrote of the after the death of Lincoln, and wrote of the events which immediately succeeded it. I was permitted to get a great deal or information in regard to the persons charged with complicity in the deed of Wilkes Booth, talked with Mrs. Surratt and I studied them as carefully as I could and gathered all the information possible as to their past, and anything which would serve as an indication of their characters, mental equipment, motives and probable

would serve as an indication of their characters, mental equipment, motives and probable lines of thought. I became familiar with all their surroundings, their prison life and their expressed feelings up to a day or two before the execution, when I was suddenly summoned to New York. On my arrival I was told that an important piece of work would be given me and that the hanging of the Lincoln conspirators would be handled by the two regular correspondents of the Times in Washington. I felt very sore about the matter, as of course it was the biggest event of the kind in the country and I had made great preparations to do myself proud on the tragic wind-up of the affair. Raymond did not take very kindly to my protests and I felt sulky for several days, especially as the other work did not turn up to occupy me.

eccupy me.
"About 11 o'clock on the night of the day on which the executions took place I went into the telegraph editor's room and asked him what sort of a story we had on the

hanging. 'Not a word,' was his anary reply, not a d—ned word, nothing to go on; can't reach either of our men although I've been wiring them since supper time. I suppose they are them since supper time. I suppose they are drunk and we will have not a word of the biggest item of the day except what I can patch up out of this, and he held up a clipping of less than half a column which had been printed in the Evening Post of that day. I had read it. There was nothing in it but a bare outline of the atoma events, the time of the executions and some of the more important details. To say that I was delighted is to put it mildly, and I did not fall to rub it in on the already irascible night chief. I tell you what I will do,' said L. You know that I am familiar with the whole story—I'll write it for te-morrow for the telegraph tells that I am familiar with the whole story—I'll write it for to-morrow for the telegraph tolls at press rates.' Of course this meant many times as much as ordinary pay, but after some haggling it was agreed to and I tackled the job. After getting my story well started I took up each of the conspirators and gave their actions, a guess at their thoughts, and a detailed story of their appearance and manner during the hours between their awakening in the morning and their death. I endeavored to put myself inside the bodies I endeavored to put myself inside the bodies of each person and worked out the rest or the studies I had made of them and my im the studies I had made of them and my impressions as to how they would approach death. I did it to a greater extent than I have ever done such work since and guided by the Post's bona fide dispatch, I had no trouble to complete my story of almost four columns. The fight editor was so pleased with my story that he complimented me on it at once as it was being written, and he said he would see to it that Raymond duly appreciated how I had saved the paper.

"I DID not get to the office until late

next day, and in the meantime the night man had turned up much earlier than usual and had had a talk with Raymond which he told me of afterward. It was about like this: Raymond was delighted with the story and said it was the best of any in the New York papers by far, and he added that he was surprised to find the Washington men able to turn out such work, as he had not expected it. What struck him most forcibly, he said, was the immense amount of detail, showing that the men had been on the spot as long as possible and had observed minutely what had happened. The night editor listened in silence till Raymond was through, and then told him the truth. Raymond was paralyzed and peremptorily told him not to give me any hint of what he had said, but to send me to him when I came. When I got there I heard that Raymond wanted me. Of course, I expected everything good in sight, but Raymond in a chilly way, said: 'Your late!' I was up later than usual doing that Washington story,' said I. 'Yes, so I've heard. It's too bad about those fellows in Washington to leave us with a story such as we had to print, no local coloring, no details, none of the things which prove that the man who wrote it was actuis possible and had observed minutely what prove that the man who wrote it was actu-ally an eye-witness. When I read it this morning, and then read the other accounts, I said to myself that somebody had written it who was not there, and had not succeeded I said to myself that somebody had written it who was not there, and had not succeeded in getting up a story that read as if he was there.' Upon my word I never felt so small in all my life. The very things I had prided myself on were what had been picket out as weaknesses. I stared at Raymond in silence for a moment, and then blutted out: 'You're a brute,' and walked out. He called me back, but I went straight to a saloon to get gloriously full and drown my misery. I had ordered a drink and stood at the bar waiting for it when somebody clapped me on the back, and then there was a laugh I knew was Raymond's. 'Don't be an ass, Joe,' said he, 'I didn't mean to hit so hard, but I was afraid it would turn your head if I told you what F really thought. It is the best thing you ever did; that story is one of the greatest feats in our line I ever knew of. What did you come here for?' 'I felt so bad I was going to get drank,' I said, astonished at the sudden and marvelous change and delighted at the praise. 'Oh, I wouldn't do that if I were you, Joe,' he said in a quizzieal way—'but if you must, why suppose we get drunk together.' must, why suppose we get drunk tegether. We didn't, but we had a narrow escape and after that Raymond gave his fullest confi-dence and made every opportunity for me to be a success."

A RATHER striking example of an at tempt to put yourself in another man's place which was not a success is to be found a Wright's Pennsylvania State Reports volume 5. I had occasion to look up a ques tion of law and in the volume I allude to l ound the report of a case, which, in the light of present affairs, is delightfully funny. The case is that of "Rockafellow versus Baker," and came up from the Common Pleas of Crawford county. The decision of the Supreme Court was given in January, 1862. From this we learn that a certain John Rockafellow, of Coch-ranton, Crawford county, bought from

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. 1

George W. Baker the rights for New York and Michigan for a patent "improved bedstead fastening." In payment Baker got two lots in Cochmanton. The purchaser found that the fastener would not sell, and that even its inventor did not use it in his own bed-making factory, and he tried to get the lots back. The learned Court took occasion to say that the plaintiff in error and no case, and added, "No doubt the plaintiff parted with his property most foolishly. * * * The representations of Baker were not such as to entrap a reasonably prudent man into the purchase of a worthless article. * * The plaintiff bought on his own judgment, and it is not for the Court to relieve him from his foolish bargain." Isn't it

lieve him from his foolish bargain." Isn't it rich to think of this transaction and the omment on one side, and the Sta Company and the greatest private fortune in this country on the other. P. L. W.

CONGREGATIONS AT WAR.

An Indefinite Bequest of Property Is

Setting Them by the Ears. MYERSDALE PA., May 8 .- An interesting ght is going on between two congregations of the White Oak Church, several miles out n the country from here, that is liable to be brought into court. For many years two different congregations have worshiped in the White Oak Church. The region is but could be sustained the Reformed congregation and the Old Lutheran congregation have alternated Sundays. Both congregations together only serve to fill the church comfortably.

Things went along quietly thus for years, and would probably have continued so until the end, had not a rich parishioner died and left the church and about 10 acres of land surrounding to the church congrega-tion. Unfortunately the dying man failed tion. Unfortunately the dying man failed to specify the exact congregation. The Old Lutheran people are rather more numerous, and better off in this world's goods than the Reformed, and slight differences began to creep in. By and by it was noticed that the line was being drawn and that both congregations did not turn out, as usual, to worship together. This was explained when the Lutherans announced their intention of building a new church on the property. The Reformed people offered to bear a part of the expense of the churh, but the Lutherans said they were amply able to erect

of the expense of the churh, but the Lutherans said they were amply able to erect their own edifice.

The new church was finished but a short time ago, and then the real trouble began. The pretentions Lutheran edifice was so far superior to the old modest church which still stood in the corner of the lot that the Reformed congregation decided that they would be able to worship to the nest advantage under its roof. To this the Lutherans objected, claiming that the property had been left to them, as they were the first on the ground, but they had no objection to on the ground, but they had no objection to the Reformed congregation occupying the

old church.

The Reformed congregation now claims the property was left to both churches instead of to any particular one, and they say they intend to hold services in the new church just as they did in the old. Thus the matter stands, and a court will likely be asked to decide it.

PRICES HAVE GONE DOWN. Free Traders' Prophecies Fail to Materialize

as They Wish. Incinnati Times-Star. 1

The advance of 25 per cent placed on for eign dress fabrics by the McKinley tariff has not worked as free trade prophets insisted it would. Prices have gone down, not up. This may seem strange, but such is the fact. American manufacturers have been stimulated to produce finer goods, and foreign manufacturers have been compelled to make heavy concessions or else withdraw

from the market. The Boston Advertiser says:

The McKinley duty has been in effect about one and one-half years, and already American fine goods have been freely shown in market that will compete successfully with the fine grades made in France and Germany. Instead of the foreigners being able to force us into paying the extra duty for our fall supplies, they have been glad to take orders at 5 to 8 per cent below the price they obtained a year ago for the same fabrics. Goods that cost 66 cents per yard last year have been booked for next fall delivery at 61 cents per yard, and others have been bought in the same proportion.

The consumer now has the choice between finer American goods and foreign dress fabrics at a lower price than before. The rise of the industry in this country is cousing this change, which both makes and from the market. The Boston Advertises cousing this change, which both makes and saves money for the American workman. A judicious protective tariff is at the bottom

SLAPS AT CONGRESS.

Ir takes a Democratic majority to empty the Treasury .- New York Recorder. It might be a good idea to make sure of a norum by assembling Congress at the race track.-Woukegan Times.

For days in succession, with a majority of 150, they permitted their quorum to be broken by a horse-race. - New York World. THE best thing to be said for the present House is that its course is making Republi-

can votes every day .- St. Louis Globe-Demo-THE manner in which the members absent themselves from the House, illustrates, in a conspicuous manner, the adage, "what's

everybody's business is nobody's business." Washington Star. Ir some of the members of Congress attended to their Congressional duties as agsiduously as they do the races, the business of the country would move along more expeditiously and more satisfactorily .- Lan

caster Era. Turs session of Congrest promises to be the most protracted, with the least results, in our political history. It seemed to be the understanding from the start that no important legislation was to be accomplished. Toledo Commercia!.

Doorplates No Longer Fashionable.

New York Herald, 1 What conveniences will we not sacrifice to the dictates of fashion? A few years ago a stranger stood a reasonable chance of finding the residence of a friend in Brooklyn by means of a silver name or number plate affixed to the panels of the front door. Each house bore them, greatly to the convenience of callers or those who had occasion to seek the inmates. Now it is otherwise. Fashion eave there should be no plates on the doors, and so they are relegated to the junk shops, while people wander about at night like owls in daylight or moles in any light what-

soever. St Louis Wants to See a Cruiser. Sr. Louis, May 8 .- The successful piloting of the United States steamship Concord up the Mississippi to Memphis has led to a systematic effort to secure from the Navy De-partment an order that the vessel proceed to St. Louis that the land lubbers of this region may see what a modern steel cruiser is like. To this end the President of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange telegraphed Secretary Tracy to-day formally assuring him that there is sufficient water in the river to make the trip for 15 days to come at least, and asking favorable consideration.

The Astor Family at Home, NEW YORK, May 8 .- The remains of Willam Astor, who died suddenly in Paris April 25 of heart failure, arrived in this city this | her for her money. moraing on the steamer La Bourgogne, morning on the steamer La Bourgogne. The widow, her daughters, Mrs. Orme Wilson and Mrs. J. Coleman Druyton, and her son-in-law, Orme Wilson, accompanied the remains, and were met in this city by John Jacob Astor, Jr., and a son-in-law, B. Rosevelt. The remains of the millionaire were conveyed to West Twenty-fifth street and placed in the mortuary of Trinity Chapel.

Died From a Cat's Scratch.

RED BANK, N. J., May 8.-Robert Blood good, who lived near Matawan, died yesterday from blood-poisoning, caused by being scratched on the hand by a cat a week ago He was aged 85. After the Walking Delegates.

These are the days when the Cleveland

nen out West don't stop work at "eight hours." They are after "the walking dele gates" until they can't sleep.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

Might Think He Was a Messiah Chicago Times.] William R. Morrison thinks he is a Presi dental candidate, but he might as well imagine himself a messiah while he is about it

Cannon Are Delicate Things. So delicate is the adjustment of the me powerful cannon that allowance has to be made for the curvature of the earth before

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-A New York firm is manufacturing selfwinding clocks.

-Artificial teeth for horses is one of the atest inventions.

-Sweeden is doing quite a business in exporting wooden cottages.

-It is found that oil can be produced from grape seeds, promising a permanent industry.

-There are 530 women students in the University of Michigan distributed throughout all the departments. -The public park in San Francisco has

recently received a coconnut tree, weighing six tons, from Honolulu. -In Paris the common public schools are

provided with medicine cases, and instruc-tions are given for using the remedies. -Two hundred and forty-eight cities and owns of Massachusetts have free libraries, and the State has lately provided aid for the

-A Paris policeman begins service with 77 cents a day, and after 12 years he gets 85 cents a day. The police have asked for \$1 a day as the minimum.

to run three workmen's trains daily, the

-There is in a yard at Palatka, Fla., quite a curiosity in the shape of an orange tree only seven inches in height, but containing a perfect orange. -The Central London Railway, England,

fare being only 2 cents for six miles, the obseapest railway fare in the world. -In tearing down a house the other day in Williamsport, Pa., built 25 years ago, a perfectly formed and mummified kitten was covered between the plastering and the laths of the wall.

-It is claimed that the boundary line between Idaho and Washington is 30 miles out of the way, and a resurvey would probably place Spokane in Idaho, increasing the pop-ulation of that State 75,000. -Under the conviction that the plumage

of canaries can be altered in color by vary-ing the food, Dr. Beddoe thinks that the lor of human hair must eventually be infuenced by particular diets. -The measles bacillus, discovered in Berlin by Dr. Canon, varies from one three-

housandth to one one-thousandth of an inch in length, and possesses characteristics said to be "different from those of any other bacillus known." -More first magnitude stars are in the field of vision in winter than in summer. Sirius, Aldebaran, Procyon, Estelguese,

Sirius, Aldebaran, Procyon, Betelguese, Rigel and Capella are bright stars seen in the winter months which are not visible in the evening hours during the summer. -In the Hebrides Sea beans are supposed to be fairies' eggs. Whether this is a correct belief or not it is certain that all peoples of the world living near the ocean have enter-tained faith that its waters were inhabited by human-like creatures more or less super-natural.

-The thistle, according to the London Vegetarian Federal Union, is a desirable article of human food. If boiled, they are "like delicate turnip tops, and may be eaten like spinach on toast, with poached or fried exzs, and with a little olive oil or mixed with cream."

-There is now playing in Paris a Russian

born band, each horn being capable of pro-

ducing a single note only. So perfect is the training that the band produces the effect of one equipped with ordinary instruments, and even running scales with the rapidity and precision of a violin. -Among the thousand and one recently invented dental and surgical appliances is an ingenius device of French origin for pro-

ducing local paralysis of the nerves, in order that minor dental and surgical operations may be painless. It consists of a glass tube filled with a highly voiatile liquid. -Wool is a kind of hair, and that hair is simply a species of plant rooted in the skin of animals. Through the whole range of

human, plant, goat's hair and sheep's wool, however, nature shows such close gradations that it would be difficult to draw an exact line or to distinguish beyond a question of doubt between wool and hair. -The London postoffice received by arcel post from Egypt four lively young alligators. Their temporary home was a wooden box, out of which proceeded mys-terious sounds that raised in the minds of the postoffice people visions of internal machines and dynamite. When the parcel was opened the alligators were frisky and hungry.

-The literary society of Finland is by far the most active, as it is the oldest society of folk-lore in the world. It was established in as manuscripts relating to the archaeology and linguistics of the race. The various pieces of folk-lore now in manuscript in the library amounts to more than 110,000

numbers. -Mr. Flamand, who has been studying the inscribed stones in the southeastern part of Algeria, has found many rocks upon part of Algeria, has found many rocks upon which men, women and children, who were evidently prehistoric, are represented. The stones show the figures of horses, cattle, ostriches and elephants, though the eleostriches and elephants, though the ele-phant has not inhabited this region within

historic times. -French factories supply dentists with rings upon which are strung thin short metal bars, each carrying a tooth at its extremity. There are 25 of these sample teeth that run all the way from nearly white to a shade that is almost olive. Some one of the 25 usually almost matches the patient's natural teeth, and, at any rate, enables the dentist to match the teeth by application at the factory.

-Among the queer survivals in the United States navy is the theory that an ensign is necessarily a very young man. When lads were midshipmen at 12 or 14 and there were wars to thin out the officers at the top a man reached his lieutenancy at worst in his early twenties. But now that

the midshipmite is unknown and promotion is slow an officer may remain an ensign 27 or 28. -Tapestry came originally from Byzantium, where its weaving was brought to a high state of perfection. Its expense, like that of all wall carving and stucco, was very great. Stamped leather, which, in a measgreat. Stamped leather, which, in a measure, supersseded it, was also costly and possible only to the very wealthy. This stamped leather consisted of the skins of goats and calves cut into rectangular shapes and covered with sliver leaf, then varnished with reallow leaguest to give the warnished.

RHYNKLES AND RHYMELETS. Florence-Is her husband a college grad-

with a yellow lacquer to give the appear

ante?
Allee-Not exactly; but he lived in Boston four Of the beauties of springtime we reck, Nor heed as our rhymes we amass The insects that drop down one's neck After singeing their wings in the gas.

He-Do you think your father is opposed to our union? She-1 fear so. He told me when I met you that he had selected you for my husband, -Judge. Jess-Ethel is very happy and all that,

mt she realized from the start that George marrie Bess-How do you know? Jess-Storage she had never been sick of her bar-gain that was satisfied when she married him she was getting her money's worth. New York

> When William was at college we For better fortune waited; We said he'll make us rich when he Is graduated.

And so he did, we're glad to say: Fach year we're growing rich He joined a nine, and is to-day A famous pitcher,

"It's such a give-away for a fellow to be refused by a girl, "he said.
"Oh, no, it isn't," she answered. "You aren't accepted, you know."—Astoria Times. Tom-What would you do if, while call-

ing on a girl, she should exclaim, "Light out."

Jack-Put it out, of course, -Smith, Gray & Co. As the minister paused in his wild har-A titter from pew to pew

Went round, as the sun shone through the rain.

And through a stained glass window pane,

And colored his face pale blue.

—Brooklyn Eagle. Husband-Our coachman wants a week off to get married.

-Well, you ain't going to give it to him Husband-Yes; why not? I don't see why he should be exempt from suffering misery.—Texas Shiftings.