The Dispatch.

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY 8, 1846 Vol. C. No. 101 .- Entered at Pittsburg Postoffic

November, 1887, as second-class matter. Business Office-Corner Smithfield

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

EASTERN ADVERTISING OFFICE, ROOM 76.
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THE DISPATCH is regularly on sale at Brentano's, 51 Union Square, New York, and 17 Are de l'Opera-Paris, Prance, where anyone who has been disap-pointed at a hotel news stand can obtain it.

TERMS OF THE DISPATCH,

POSTAGE FREE IN THE UNITED STATES.		
DAILY DISPATCH, One Year	8.8	M
DAILY DISPATCH, Per Quarter	2	00
DAILY DISPATCH, One Month		70
DAILY DISPATCH, Including Sunday, 1 year	10	00
DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, 2m'ths,	2	56
DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, I m'th		90
SUNDAY DISPATCH, One Year	2	30
WREKLY DISPATCH, One Year	1	25
The DAILY DISPATCH is delivered by carrie	rs	at
35 cents per week, or, including Sunday Edition	n,	at
20 cents per week.		

PITTSBURG, WEDNESDAY MAY 18, 1802.

TWELVE PAGES

TIN PLATE TRUTHS.

In our local columns to-day will be found an interview with three Welshmen who are looking around in this country for a place to resume the manufacture of tin plate which the McKinley bill forced them to relinquish at home. The statements are of special value because they are made against inclination. Mr. Owen regrets that he should have to leave the old country, but asserts that the tariff on tin plate demands that departure. He confesses himself a Democrat, and in the same breath emphatically declares that Protection is the only policy for this country. He wishes that Wales could continue to compete with American manufacturers, but confesses that the tariff is all that is needed, with the advantages of cheap fuel, capital, and energy, to insure the absolute supremacy of the American made article.

The testimony of men such as these, who know the details necessary to insure the success of tin-plate making, should be enough once and for all to silence those who seek to smother the industry under false ridicule in order to manufacture a party cry. The manufacture of tin plate is already well established, and under a protective policy its growth will rapidly insure America's independence of foreign producers for its supply of this necessary.

A FALSE POLICY,

The statement that the World's Fair management has been granting exclusive privileges in the line of exhibiting the processes of manufacturing glassware and selling it, of transporting passengers to the Fair by boat, of exhibiting lapidary processes, and so on, is one that, unless denied or explained, will have a most damaging effect on that enterprise.

It is simply stupidity to take away the universal character of an exhibit like that of the glass industry by giving a single firm exclusive privileges. It is even possible to raise the question whether under the act of Congress providing for an exhibit of industries such a plan does not so destroy the public character of the exhibit as to be beyond the power of the board. The provision that the Fair gets twenty per cent of the gross receipts in return for these privileges is the attraction for the management; but that indicates that the grantees of the privileges are going to make a much larger percentage of profit. Will the knowledge that the visitors to the Fair are to be subject to the phiebotomy necessary to make these monopolies profitable attract or discourage attendance?

The World's Fair management should promptly correct these false steps, if they have been taken. In the meantime Pittsburg manufacturers should take prompt measures to forestall any more such exclusive grants in the manufacturing line by general applications for space to exhibit their products and processes of manufacture.

A DELIBERATE CHOICE.

The bill introduced by Senator Chandler yesterday, to extend to Austin Corbin's steamship company the privileges granted in the case of the City of Paris and the City of New York, indicates the course that is being taken in this matter of steamthip registry. The first bill extended its strictions as to the character and circumstances of the steamers admitted to registry, which confined its operation to a special case. The second bill makes no secret of its character of special legislation by naming Mr. Austin Corbin and the American Steamship Company as the beneficiary of the bill.

It would be the easiest matter in the world to draw up a bill that would be applicable to all people alike and give everyone an equal chance. Therefore the resort to special legislation looks like a deliberate choice in favor of jobbery and favoritism.

CORRUPTION AND CURES.

The question of corruption in elections has recently produced two contributions to the general literature of the subject. One is an address by Prof. McCook to the Hartford Board of Trade, in which the startling assertion is made that an investigation in fourteen average towns of Connecticut shows one-sixth of the voters to be purchasable, and arrives at the opinion that 25,000 of the 166,000 votes in Connecticut can be bought. The evidence for this statement is not given. The remedy proposed is disfranchisement for the criminal class, especially the buyers and sellers of votes. The New York Post calls this "radical;" but, even supposing that there was any guarantee of the conviction of politicians who bought votes and the ignorant and depraved people who sell themselves, it is really a mild punish-

The other proposition is one pending before the Massachusetts Legislature "to prevent corrupt practices in elections." It adopts the latest fashion of requiring reports of expenditure by either candidates or political committees, with close provisions as to the manner in which either class is to regulate its disbursements and the method of keeping accounts of them. It is hardly necessary to go into details because, like all similar measures, the act overlooks the probable supposition that the law-breaking class will secretly violate its provisions. The buyers and sellers of votes are law-breakers. They systematically conceal their operations, where all respect for the law is not wholly cast aside. What is to prevent any candidate or political committee of this class from making reports of expenditures with the illegitimate items strictly omitted, and

to preserve the secrecy on that point with the same success that secrecy as to bribery is now maintained? The man who buys votes is not likely to boggle over so simple a matter as suppressing the evidence

The trouble with the present tendency to multiply laws as a remedy for abuses is that it ignores the fact that laws do no good unless the community is educated up to the point of maintaining them. The provisions against corruption should be simple and direct; and then if the evil is to be abolished public opinion must be raised to the stage where the whole people will join in wiping it out.

EXPENDITURES AND ELECTIONS.

Besides the points on the increase of expenditure noted by THE DSSPATCH the other day, there is a relation of political cause and effect which only the most stupid can fail to understand. It is set down in the comparison of the annual expenditures of the Government with the results of the national election, and reveals a popular sentiment on the subject of Governmental economy very different from that expressed by Senator Gorman and the organs of plunder which pretend to oppose him.

In 1873 and 1874 the process which had been previously going on of cutting down Government expenditures at the rate of fifteen to twenty millions per annum, was checked. From a minimum of \$277,000,-000 in 1872 expenditures rose to \$292,000,000 and \$287,000,000 in 1873 and 1874. The result was that in 1874 a Democratic House of Representatives was elected for the first time since the war. The lesson had some effect, and the Democratic House aided in cutting down expenditures to \$274,000,000 and \$258,000,000 in 1875 and 1876. The showing as to retrenchment caused the very close approach to an election of Tilden in 1876.

During the succeeding four years there was an apparent comprehension of the value of economy in public expenditures. The total reached the low-water mark in 1878 of \$236,000,000, and the Republicans carried the elections of 1880. But the leaders of that party, with Kiefer as Speaker of the House, displayed the present tendency. Appropriations for the first time reached \$777,000,000 for the entire Congress; and the people put in a Democratic Congress. That Congress cut down appropriations, under the leadership of Randall and Holman, to \$635,000,000—a reduction of \$60,000,000 annually, and a Democratic President was elected in 1884. During the first half of the Cleveland administration the Democrats bore the lesson of these elections in mind. Expenditures were kept down to a moderate level, notwithstanding the growth of the pension list; and the Democrats retained control of the Lower House and were within one of a tie in the Senate. But the Fiftieth Congress yielded to the standing temptation of the small politicians. Randall was retired from his controlling position. Appropriations increased in the first session \$43,000,000 over the corresponding session of the preceding Congress and \$58,000,000 over its last session. In the succeeding election the Republicans elected the President and gained full control of Congress for the first time in eight years. The final example is too recent to need more than a mere reference. The Billion Congress, subjected to the most

publican party, completes the record. These facts, with the present indications that the Democratic House is rivaling the Republican vice of extravagance, prove not only that both parties are equally prone to place private grabs above public welfare, but that the representatives of both are alike too stupid to read this lesson of popular condemnation following every marked increase of expenditure. Or is there the ability to understand this lesson, and have our politics reached that stage of profligacy in which the present opportunity of plunder is more desirable to the public man than the continued supremacy of his party?

sweeping defeat ever suffered by the Re-

THE GARBAGE QUESTION.

The garbage question is an important one for every large city, and it is given especial pertinence for Pittsburg by the pending municipal measures concerning it. A careful consideration of the means to be adopted for its collection appears in another column, written by the head of the Ladies' Health Association, who has given this subject careful study.

The facts and conclusions given in that contribution speak for themselves so clearly that they need not be gone over here. It is pertinent to point out that in a matter affecting on the one hand the health of the entire population, and on the other the taxation, direct or indirect, privilege under general terms, with re- of every householder, no treatment is proper except that which secures the doing of the work in the most thorough and economical manner. The subject is eminently one in which it is true that the best is the cheapest. It would be the worst economy to let any consideration of cost interfere with the complete removal of garbage; vet the fact that economy might be subserved while thoroughness is secured is strikingly illustrated by the comparison of cost per capita in nineteen American cities with the high charges prevailing in Pittsburg to-day.

It is extremely pertinent to say that no municipal proposition for the collection of garbage can be approved which will either create a nuisance or impose burdensome

charges on the citizens.

A PLEA FOR LOCAL HISTORY. The Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania issues a stirring appeal for a greater support from Pittsburgers than it has hitherto received. The objects of the society are such as should insure a hearty response to its call for aid. Pittsburg's surroundings are peculiarly rich in historical associations, and yet its inhabitants for the most part know little thereof. Surely there should be public spirit enough to encourage and maintain a society whose object is to delve in the annals of the past. to make known the results of the research, and to preserve the records of the stirring times of old.

Our city is rapidly undergoing changes which obliterate ancient landmarks. Manufacturing industries are changing the very surface of the earth, and old scenes take on new aspects, and all too little is done to record the alterations. Pittsburgers are too much absorbed in their own private affairs, and they and their city would alike benefit by an extension of their business-bounded horizon. The founders of this city played a manly part in the history of the nation, and its environs were scenes of many memorable events. And it is due from the folk of to-day that they should learn to whom they owe their city's foundation, and

whereon that foundation was laid. JOURNEYMEN horseshoers in their union's annual convention at Boston adopted a resolution calling upon the President to "patronize union labor, and have his horses shod by union men, who receive American wages." This suggests a serious and searching inquiry as to where grand-

father really did get that hat, to say nothing as to the superiority of American over European china for White House purposes.

THE New Castle Ministerial Association is advocating some reforms in funerals, and its example might well be followed by Con-

A HANGING in Allegheny county should have a beneficial effect. It may even bring home to Councils, among other evil-doers, the fact that there is a limit to the patience of public opinion. But the execution loses some of its force when it is remembered that the fate of the culprit is due rather to his lack of funds and friends than to any great improvement in the legal machinery.

ONE of the uses of a circus in Allegheny is that it can be made an excuse for a larger list of police court offenders than usual.

THE Convention hall at Minneapolis is within sight of the falls of St. Anthony. With this spectacle before them delegates can hardly be expected to be rigid in their political purity, but the falls of St. Anthony should be regarded as vicarious to save the convention as a whole from a descent from

NEW YORK is suffering from an epidemic of mad dogs. The Tammany Tiger ought to be turned loose on them for a time.

THERE are two rewards of \$500 offered by the Governor of California for the arrest of two sets of stage robbers. A few more such offers should prove so inviting to honest de tective effort that the persecution of newsboys would be deserted for more profitable

WHY should Diamond alley be widened? To judge from recent events it is just about broad enough for a street railway.

AN ordinance should be passed on behalf of public satety to forbid pedestrians to ap-pear on Market street between Fifth avenue and Liberty on pain of death, when the street cars have commenced operations

THE toss of a coin, or its equivalent in patronage, is likely to settle many political questions this year as always.

CITIZENS too indolent to insist upon the election of proper councilmen, when they have an opportunity to do so, should not complain when they find that the city's affairs are not conducted for the city's ben-

AGAIN we suffered defeat at Chicago's hands yesterday. But, then, we are getting used to that sort of thing now.

From the number of aspirants more or less in the field, and the diversity of opinions expressed on their chances of success, one is tempted to forget at times that only one President is to be elected in November

JUDGE MORROW'S success at Brooklyn a good omen for the popularity of Pittsburg's Controller.

THE promiscuous granting of street railroad franchises free of cost is a matter of knavery or folly. Councils may take their choice as to which word they prefer to describe their action.

SLIGHTLY damaged Presidental booms may now be secured at moderate rates and on easy terms.

SUFFERINGS from the floods of the Mississippi are enormous, and there should be little delay in raising a fund for the relief of those who have lost home and property. THERE are some dark features in that

matter of lighting the World's Fair. THE Chicago directory of the World's

Fair may be a most estimable circle of gen-tlemen, but they indulge in an exclusiveness to which they have no right. SMOKE consumers are becoming a burn ing question in Pittsburg.

THE Reading combine may send up the price of coal as evidence of its desire to benefit consumers, but it cannot prevent coal going down the river.

WARMER weather is wanted just now for sun-dry reasons.

WATER has been behaving so badly around the Mississippi that Prohibitionists are likely to have less strength than ever this year.

PERTINENT PERSONALITIES.

THE President went blue fishing yesterday and was quite successful COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY LA

CEY will soon become President of the Bankers' National Bank of Chicago.

MRS. E. C. PULLMAN, mother of G. M. Pullman, of the Pullman Palace Car Company, is in a dying condition. She is 84 years DR. MUNSTERBERG, Harvard's newly

engaged psychologist, is described as a pupil of Wundt and the author of a particularly famous monograph on Will.

KATE MARSDEN, who is interested in the project for organizing a leper colony at Vilioisk, a town of Eastern Siberia, has left St. Petersburg for the United States.

MR. JUSTICE HARLAN and Senator Morgan have formally notified the President of their willingness to serve as arbitrators on behalf of the United States in the Bering Sea matter. It is announced that Secretary Blaine

has appointed as junior counsel for the United States before the Bering Sea arbitrators Russell Duane, Esq., of Philadelphia, and has sent him a large retaining fee. PRESIDENT HARRISON will have a wire from Minneapolis to the White House dur-

ing the National Convention, and it is thought that he will know the result inside of two minutes from the time the nomina tion is made. SENOR ROMERO, the Mexican Minister, expects to leave Washington to-day for a visit to Mexico on special business. On his

return he will settle up the affairs of the le gation and with Senora Romero will sail for Japan, in which country he will travel all LEOPOLD, hereditary Prince of Isenburg and Birstein, the oldest son of Charles, Sovereign German Prince of Isenburg and Bir-

stein and Louise, Archduchess of Austria, has arrived in Washington, having made a tour of the United States during the past three months.

NOT ONE CENT FOR CHARITY.

The Court Gives Millionaire Male's Money All to the Heirs-at-Law.

TRENTON, N. J., May 17 .- [Special.]-The rigidity of the New Jersey law with respect to the making of wills was amply illustrated today by the rejection by the Court of day by the rejection by the Court of Chancery of the last will and testament of Job Male, who died in Plainfield a rew years ago, leaving an estate valued at several million dollars. On his deathbed Male sent for his lawyer, Craig A. Marsh, and directed him to draw the will, giving specific instructions relative to the provisions. The lawyer drew the will and read it to the dying man, who assented to all its provisions, but when the attestation clause was added Male was unconscious; his signature could not be obtained.

conscious; his signature could not be obtained.

At once the court was asked to establish the testament as a noncupative will, and, in the opinion read by Chancellor McGill today, he holds that this cannot be done because the testator did not declare it to be his intention to execute such a will, and because he has not complied with the law for the validation of such wills. Male's millions, represented by real estate, now go to the heirs-at-law, and all the special bequests, including those for charity, are void. The Plainfield Public Library thus loses a valuable building and three lots, besides the brica-larae known as the Schooniver collection.

Going the Other One Better. New York Recorder.]
It is a billion-dollar country and a billion and-a-half-dollar House of Representatives

MICHIGAN'S DISPUTE.

The Controversy May flave an Important Bearing on the Presidental Contest-Features Which Give It a Serious Aspec -Interesting Electoral Precedents.

-THE case brought by the Republicans of Michigan before the Supreme Court of that State to test the validity of the law passed by the present Democratic Legislature providing for the choice of Presidental electors this fall in the Congressional districts instead of by the State at large is the beginning of a struggle which will as-sume more importance as election day approaches, and upon which it is entirely possible that the naming of the next President may depend. The Congressional districts have, of course, been gerrymandered by the same Legislature that passed the law n dispute, and the Democrats confidently expect, therefore, to secure at least half of Michigan's 14 electoral votes.

These seven votes might easily become the decisive factor in the national struggle. The hitherto solld South is relied upon to furnish the nominees of the coming Chicago convention with 159 electors. The number necessary for a choice is 223, leaving 64 still to be secured. If the Democrats should be so fortunate as to carry New York, New Jersey and Indiana, with their 61 electors, only three more from the Michigan district, would be recessary to insure sucdistricts would be necessary to insure success, without the support of Connecticut, usually so close in national contests. Or if the Democrats should lose Indiana and carry Connecticut and Rhode Island, seven or eight district votes from the Wolverine State would either tie the Electoral College or turn the scale, and a tie this year would mean the election of the Democratic candidate by the House of Representatives. Then, too, should the Republicans be successful in breaking the Southern ranks and capturing West Virginia's six votes, the Michigan con-tingent might be able to close the gap in the Democratic column. And so on, through a lengthy series of combinations, a few votes from Michigan are capable of playing most decisive part in the electoral total.

A Serious Dispute Very Probable,

-Bur even this is not the most serious feature of the matter. If both the Repub-lican and Democratic parties in Michigan persist in the present declarations the for-mer will in November vote for 14 electors under the plan which has been in vogue, while the latter will choose by the district method. In that case each party will unquestionably claim to have elected the en-tire delegation, and in the event that the 14 disputed votes have any bearing upon the final result the controversy will at once be-come national in every sense of the word. The loss of 14 votes to one organization and their acquisition by another would entail a net gain of 28, quite enough to be a factor of the utmost importance.

the utmost importance.

The Michigan Democrats back their position upon the language of the Federal Constitution, which says "each State shall appoint in the manner which the Legislature thereof may direct," etc. The Republican claim is to the effect that under the method adopted by the Legislature, the Seate see claim is to the effect that under the method adopted by the Legislature the State, as a State, does not appoint at all. They also argue that in case the electors were evenly divided, seven to seven, Michigan would practically have no vote at all, and the result would be just the same if the Wolverine State were not in the Union. The present Supreme Court of Michigan has a Republican majority, and the Supreme Courts of Western States, the judges of which are usually elected for short terms, are noted for deciding political questions according to their partisan leanings. It is very probable, therefore, that although the precedents of a hundred years establish the power of the Legislature as practically unlimited, the Michigan tribunal will declare the law providing for the election by districts invalid.

Indications of a Crisis. Indications of a Crisis.

-THE Democrats announce in the most vigorous manner that they will not pay the slightest heed to any such decision, claiming the State Supreme Court cannot override the Federal Constitution. Michigan's present Governor, E. B. Winans, is a Democrat, and will undoubtedly stand by his party, and certify to the election of the entire 14 Democrats if the Republicans persist in running their candidates in the State at large. Considering that the Federal Gov-ernment has no tribunal for deciding such a dispute, except by special enactment, as in the case of the famons electoral commission of 1876, it is impossible to more than specu-late as to where or how such a controversy would end

would end.
The credit or blame, however, of injecting this point into this present Presidental con-test does not belong to Michigan, but to Ohio. During the Campbell regime in the Buckeye State, while the Legislature was Democratic in both branches. State Senator Democratic in both branches. State Senator Buchanan introduced a bill similar in its provisions to the one afterward adopted in Michigan. It was largely intended as a bluff, though. The Democrats had just passed the notorious gerrymander which retired McKinley and so many other prominent Ohio Republicans from Congress. Some of these memoers, anxious to preserve their seats, were pressing through serve their seats, were pressing through Reed's House of Representatives what was called an anti-gerrymander bill, and Reed's House of Representatives what was called an anti-gerrymander bill, and which provided that the Congressional elections in 1890 should be held within the same district lines as in 1888. The Buckeye Democrats vowed that if this measure was passed they would put through the Buchanan scheme for choosing electors by districts. Neither threat was carried into effect. The Ohio Democrats had a particularly good reason for going slow, because another Legislature was to be chosen before the Presidental election, which could easily repeal the law, and the authors would incur all the odium without any of the fruits. But this consideration did not apply to Michigan, where another Legislature will not assemble until after the national contest has been decided, and the Buchanan scheme was promptly

and the Buchanan scheme was promptly taken up in the Wolverine State. The Practice in Former Campaigns.

-WHILE the choice of electors by districts is quite a novelty at the present time, it was by no means so in the earlier days of the nation, and a large number of precedents have been established as to the power of the State Legislatures in the premises. Until 1824 a majority of the various Legis latures chose the Presidental electors by Until 1824 a majority of the various Legislatures chose the Presidental electors by their own votes, without the people having any direct votee in the matter, either by districts or otherwise. The first dispute on the matter was in 1797, at the third national election, when Join Adams and Jefferson were the opposing candidates. The Legislature of Vermont, without even going through the formality of previously deciding upon the manner in which electors should be appointed, selected the State's quota favorable to Adams. The point was raised that while the Legislature had the power to choose the electors it should have first passed a law regulating the method, but Vermont's votes were finally counted by unanimous consent, insuring the election of Adams.

Pennsylvania had some hot disputes on the subject. In 1799 the State Senate had a Federalist majority, while the adherents of Jefferson were in control in the Lower House. The first body insisted that the electors should be chosen by districts, and the latter the legislature about the state of the state of the control of the electors.

The first body insisted that the electors should be chosen by districts, and the latter that they should be elected on a general ticket. Governor McKean took an active part in the quarrel becore it was decided. Aaron Burr owed a large part of his prominence in the cammaign to the fact that he had overturned the Federalist majority in New York City, and secured control of the Empire State Legislature which was to name the electors for that year.

The New Jersey Legislature at one time passed a law for the choice of electors by the people, but, becoming afraid the elector was going the wrong way, assembled in special session and appointed the electors. South Carolina held to this system until 1868, and the electoral votes of the new State

1868, and the electoral votes of the new State of Colorado were cast in that manner in 1878. In the three national contests since that time until the present all the electors have been chosen by the States at large by a vote of the people.

To Be Buried Beside His Wife. Washington, May 17 .- The remains of Sen-

washington, any in-tremains of sen-ator Barbour accompanied by the Con-gressional Committees, his immediate rela-tives and a few personal friends, all in charge of Sergeant-at-Arms Valentine were taken from his residence this morning and conveyed to Popular Hill, Me., where they were interred beside those of his wife. A Seasids Sign of Spring. Philadelphia Record.] Blue skies are still cov. and likewise blue

birds; but there's a pledge of spring in the plenitude of bluefish. OFFICIOUS FRIENDS.

There was a man of Maine State, That put out both his eyes.

But when they found his eyes were out With all their might and Maine His friends forgot the letter And voted still for Blaine

OUT FOR NEW YORK. Eikins and New Will Try to Capture the

Boys for Benny, NEW YORK, May 17 .- [Special.]-The Hon. Stephen B. Elkins, Secretary of War, is ex-pected to arrive from Washington to-day for the purpose of greeting John C. New, Consul General to London, who is due to arrive from Europe. Incidentally, Secretary Elkins on this visit will, it is asserted, confer with some of the New York delegates to he Minneapolis Convention who are not boiling over with enthusiasm in their demands for the President's renomination. The meeting between the Secretary and Mr. New is expected to have important results. Mr. New is the Indianapolis champion of the President. He has a record as a success ful organizer in preliminary convention matters. It is expected that both Mr. New and Mr. Elkins will put in their best work to win over a majority of the New York del-egates to the President. Mr. Elkins is from

crates to the President. Mr. Elkins is from West Virginia and Mr. New from Indiana, and they will undertake a contract which Senator Hiscock and Chauncey M. Depew have not laid hold of very vigorously.

Meanwhile, Secretary Tracy and Senator Hiscock, with the advice of Collector Hendricks and Jacob M. Patterson, are at work in Washington. Secretary Foster for many months, on the advice, it is said, of friends of the President, has "hung up" a great share of New York's treasury patronage, and it may come in handy now. The Briggs Custom House cartridge contract is considered the most important of these factors. The appointment of the Commissioners to build the new Custom House and appraisers' stores is also of the highest consideration. The filling of the vacant Assistant Appraiserships comes next in the line of importance, and after that the vacant spots in the Assistant Weighers', Assistant Gaugers' and Customs Inspectors' bureaus are not by any means unimportant. and Customs Inspectors' bureaus are not by any means unimportant. General James S. Ciarkson, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, tele-graphs from Chicago to friends in New York that he has been detained in his Eastward journey. He is not expected in Washington now until the close of the month.

PREPARING THE SEAL CASE.

The President's Appointees in the Bering Sea Controversy Willing to Serve.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, and Senator Morgan, of Alabama, who have been selected by the President as arbitrators in the Bering sea controversy, have each accepted the appointment. Justice Harlan said this afternoon that his plans had not yet been fixed, but that he would probably go abroad about the latter part of July. The Justice was asked if it would not be The Justice was asked if it would not be september before the Bering Sea Arbitration Commission would meet. He replied that he thought it would be later than that, Justice Harlan was on the floor of the Senate for nearly an hour this afternoon, and spent some time in conversation with Senator Morgan.

By the terms of the convention between

spent some time in conversation with Senator Morgan.

By the terms of the convention between Great Britain and the United States under which the arbitration proceedings are to be conducted, 90 days are allowed each government after the exchange of ratifications in which to prenare its case and state the grounds on which it rests its position in the controversy. These briefs are then to be exchanged and an additional period of 90 days is given the representatives of each nation in which to prepare any matter to rebut and controvert facts and claims made by the other side. The agents of the two governments are now engaged on this preliminary work, and it will not be until it is completed that the active labors of the Arbitration Commission will begin. It will thus be seen that it will be next autumn at the earliest before the Commission assemthus be seen that it will be next autumn at the earliest before the Commission assem-bles, and how long it will then take to con-clude a settlement of the controversy is problematical. It is reasonably certain, nowever, that Justice Harlan will be away from the Supreme Courta considerable part, if not all of next term.

WILL HANG ON LONG. The National Legislators Promise to Spend

the Summer in Washington. WASHINGTON, May 17 .- There appears to be

decided difference of opinion among Congressmen as to the time when the work of the present session will be concluded. Some Democratic Representatives express the belief that the adjournment will, be early. Speaker Crisp says the work ought to be completed by the middle of July. Mr. Holman thinks that August is the latest date that ought to be fixed upon. He believes that all the important measures will have been considered by that time. Mr. McMillin says the House should adjourn July 10.

In the Senate the idea of an early adjournment does not appear to have much support even among the Democrats. Mr. Cockrell (Dem.) said that he did not believe the work could be completed in time to enable the members to get away before Augressmen as to the time when the work of ble the members to get away before Au-

ANXIOUS FOR INFORMATION

From Other Governments on the Inter

national Silver Conference. WASHINGTON, May 17.-At the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of State has instructed the United States Ministers in all the European countries invited to participate in the proposed interna-tional silver conference to cable as soon as known the action of the respective govern nents in the matter

The formal invitations must have been re-The formal invitations must have been received at all the capitals at least a week ago, and it is desired to have the result by telegraph as soon as possible while awaiting the receipt by mail of the formal responses. Great Britain, Italy and Austro-Hungary have already accepted the invitation, and it is understood that assurances have been received of favorable action on the part of France, Switzerland and other European countries.

SOAKED FOR \$20,000.

The Gripman Was Watching a Parade When a Child Was Run Over. CHICAGO, May 17 .- A jury in the Superior Court to-day rendered a heavy verdict against the West Chicago Street Railway Company. On St. Patrick's Day, as Charles Camp, an 8-year-old boy, was running across Milwaukee avenue, he was run over by cable train and both legs cut off above the

His parents sued for \$75,000 damages, alleging negligence, and on the trial their at torneys set forth the fact that the gripman was watching a parade and falled to ring his gong. The jury found for the plaintiff, fixing the damages at \$30,000.

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE. General George Klapka.

General George Klapka, a cotemporary o ouis Kossuth, is dead at Buda-Pesth. He was orn in 1820. He was about to travel abroad when evolution of 1848 broke out, and he rest the profession of arms. Fighting against Austria, he took command of a company of Honveds, and distinguished himself in the war against the Servians. Under Kossuth he was Minister of War, and ians. Under Kossuth he was Minister of War, and entered completely into the views of the government of revolution. Quitting the Ministry, he took command of Comorn, and vainly endeavored to reconcile Kossuth and General Arthur Gorgel. Klapka maintained himself heroic liy in Comorn, and menaced Austria until he heartiof the alleged defection of Gorgel. In the arrangements set on foot.by. Garibaidi for the attempt on Rome in 1862, when he sought to excite the Hungarians to take the field, a judicious counter proclamation from Klapka, pointing out the temerity and rashness of the undertaking, kept them quietly in their homes,

Captain Daniel K. Reamey, aged 80 years, proprietor of the American House, of Hollidays burg, one of the most influential citizens of Centra Pennsylvania, died yesterday. He was famed as a builder, having erected the first Court House in Blair county, the Hollidaysburg eminary and sev-eral public institutions of the State. His son, L.L., Reamey, is incommand of the Asiatic squadron of the United States Navy.

Rev. Gilbert Delamatyr.

Rev. Dr. Gilbert Delamatyr, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of Akrou, died resterday afternoon, after an iliness often days, Dr., Delamatyr has taken a prominent place in all re-form movements of the day, and in 1878 was elected to Congress from Indiana on the Greenback ticket. He has held charges in New York, Denver, Col-orado Springs and Indianapolis.

Obituary Notes.

Hon. William Walsh, ex-member of Congress, and the most prominent lawyer in Western Maryland, died yesterday at his home in Cumberland, Md., in his 4th year.

William Watson, a pioneer of Mahoning, who

was a noted anti-slavery adherent before the war, died yesterday at his home in Loweville, aged 75. For many years he was a merchant. ADRIAN FETARD, an old citizen of St. Louis, is dead. He was born in the French West Indies, and at an early age he was sent to the famous col-lege of Sullly, near Paris, and graduated with dis-tinguished honors. During his stay in Paris his intimate friends were Lamartine, Victor Hugo, De Musset and other choice spirits of the literary world of that day.

BACK TO OLD STYLES.

ron Bedsteads With Drapings Are Again the Craze - Edgewood Presbyterians Trying to Raise Funds—Campbell-Casey Nuptials at St. Peter's-General Society Gossip.

There seems to be a revival of old fancies There seems to be a revival of old fancies in the furnishing of bedrooms. People are becoming tired of wainut, oak, cherry and other fancy woods in bedroom suites, and iron is resuming its place as the preferable substance for bedsteads, if for no other article of bed chamber furniture. These bedsteads are always daintily decorated with paint of delicate shades, and brass knobs and bosses. They look cool and inviting for warm weather, and cozy for cold. Twenty-five years ago they were in general use, and they have never been given up in hospitals and other public institutions. They have always been found healthful and clean, and style has not been allowed to drive them out of places where utility and sanitary perfection are the chief considerations. It is not only in the material of the bedstead that there is a return to old fashions. The chintz hangings and valiances, that have been consigned to the lumber room since our grandmother's young days, are to be used again. It is now the thing to drape bedsteads with chintz and cretonne in all the gorgeous patterns that were such favorites in the old days. A popular way of arranging these is from a half circle of iron rod above the head, from which the cretonne or chintz is hung, being caught up in gathers at the top, in such a way as to suggest a sun. It is on that account called a "ray." The vallance is a box-pleated hanging of the same material that passes around the edge of the bed, dropping to the floor, and concealing "the man under the bed" that has been looked for for generations by timid women.

Sometimes the spread and bolster are in the furnishing of bedrooms. People are

timid women.

Sometimes the spread and bolster are made of the same material, each end of the bolster having a large rosette, that gives it finished appearance. Chairs are to be covered with these goods, and window curtains of full length will also be of chintz and cretonne. A very pretty design for a curtain is to festoon one and have the other hanging straight. This can only be done on a large, wide window. A couch, covered in cretonne or chintz, has a large box underneath the seat—which can be lifted like a bed lounge—in which dresses can be laid full length, so as to preserve them free from wrinkles. Three pillows go with this style of lounge, and altogether it is a very luxurious as well as useful article of furniture. A new idea in window awnis a very luxurious as well as useful article of furniture. A new idea in window awnings is a Venetian blind, strung on copper wire, which can be opened to let the sunshine in or closed to keep the rain out without stopping all ventilation.

It will thus be seen that there is every opportunity for making the bedroom attractive this spring in a new and original way, to say nothing of the cleanliness.

A MUSICAL and literary entertainment is to be given by the members of the Edge wood Presbyterian Church on Friday, the 27th inst., for the benefit of the building jund of the proposed new chanel. The congregation had intended to build an elegant church, but mature consideration resulted in the resolve to build a chapel first, the church to follow when the congregation had more money. The plans for the chapel have been decided upon. The edifice is to seat 500 people, and will be on Swissvale avenue on a large lot owned by the congregation, adjoining the grounds of the mute school. The installation of the pastor of the church, flev. Ernest L. McCartney, is to take place this evening in the new public schoolhouse, exercises being directed by the Rev. S. J. Sisher and Rev. S. H. Moore. This is Mr. McCartney's first charge. He is a graduate of the Western University and is only 2 years of age. He is the first minister of his congregation, and he commences his ministerial career in a new church. The musical programme for the 27th will be of a very interesting character. Among the participants will be Mrs. C. C. Meior, Miss Margaret Crouch, Mr. McCausland, Mr. Griffin and Prof. Roberts. wood Presbyterian Church on Friday, the A PRETTY wedding ceremony that linked

garet C. Casey was performed at 4 o'clock garet C. Casey was performed at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in St. Peter's Cathedral, Allegheny. Rev. Father Shanahan performed the ceremony. A lare number of Iriends were present and accompanied the bridal party to the Rosemont cafe, Smithfield street, where the wedding supper was served. The couple then left for the East. Mr. Campbell is one of Pittsburg's best known young business men.

for life the fates of P. J. Campbell and Mar

Tuesday's Social Chatter.

Managra Wilt, of the Grand Opera House, has all the commencements of the two cities, which are as follows: Class night Pittsburg Academy, June 12; commencement exercises Pittsburg Academy, June 12; Curry University commencement, June 21; Duquesne College commencement, June 22; Pittsburg High School commencement, June 23; Allegheny High School commencement, June 28. THE annual dinner at the Home for Aged Couples, at Wilkinsburg, is to be held Thurs-day, June 2, from 12 to 3. Housecleaning has

been going on for some time, and everything is particularly bright and inviting. The an-nual dinners at this place are always good and well-served, and visitors are sure of a pleasant time. A concern for the benefit of the Universalist Church, that has been holding its meetings in Curry Hall, is to be given at that place Friday of this week. There will be an operetta called "The Seven Old Ladies of Lavender Village."

A RECEPTION was given Mrs. F. G. Paulson and Mrs. Lathrop Schoonmaker, of New York, by Mrs. George Harton Singer, yester-day afternoon at the home of the hostess, Penn and Homewood avenues.

An elecutionary and musical entertainment of a very creditable character was given at Duquesne College Halllast evening. It was under the direction of Mrs. Virginia

Miss Randolph, of New York, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Painter for two weeks, will go home to-day. Hon. William H. Graham will lecture to-morrow evening at the Thirty-third Street U. P. Church on "Travel Talk on Europe." THERE will be a concert by the Philhar-monic Orchestra and the Spanish Orchestra, at the Linden Club House, Friday, May 27. The annual reception at the Home for Colored Orphans, on Greenwood avenue, Allegheny, is to take place this afternoon.

A CONCERT, under the direction of the United Italian Republican Club, is to be given this evening in Old City Hall.

REV. CHARLES A. SHOEMARER will take Rev.

A. W. Arundel's place at Tripity A. A. W. Arundel's place at Trinity during Mr. Arundel's absence in the East. Miss Margueritz Wilson gave a musicale at her home on Adler street last evening. Mr. and Mrs. Ricketson go to their sum-mer cottage at Normecourt this week.

NEW YORK'S ANTI-SNAPPERS.

WHAT profit will it bring the snap convention's delegates to secure recognition in Chicago when the candidacy is to go to the other man .- Somerset News. THE most novel convention of the year will

probably be that representing the Cleveland Democracy in New York, which will meet in Syracuse May 31 .- Cincinnatt Times-Star. THERE is every indication that the Demo cratic organization which will be cemented at the Syracuse Convention this month will

be made a permanent power in the politics

of this State .- Huffolo Express. THE New York "anti-snap" convention promises to be a large and lively gathering, and everybody understands that it will be worth more to the Republicans than to the Democrats.-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE genuine Democrats among Mr. Cleveland's supporters in New York are becoming seriously alarmed with regard to the probable action of the boiters' convention a Syracuse on the 31st inst.—Chicago Herald. To see the long list of 150,000 names attached to the call for "that other Democratic Convention" in New York, is calcuated to make the bald-headed Senator from that State ask: "Is life worth living?"-

Perria Journal. THE Democratic State Convention to be held at Syracuse on May 31 is mistakenly considered solely a Cleveland movement It would have been held it Grover Cleveland had not been in existence. It is held primarily to organize a new Democratic party in the State.—New York Tribune.

NOTWITHSTANDING "the dont's" heard from various political bosses New York Democrats go right along preparing for "the May convention" in that State. Boss Hill has the iggest job of his life jast ahead of him. When a man sits down on the "fat prophet" and doesn't even say "I beg your pardon," he will have to accept the results of his folly.-Chicago Inter-Oce

Washington's Headquarters at the Fair. TRENTON, N. J., May 17 .- The World's Fair Commissioners to-day adopted the design of Commissioners to the August and the Charles Allen Gifford, of Newark, for the State building at the Chicago Exposition. It will be a reproduction of the Washington Hendquarters at Morristown. The building will be erected in this State and sent to Chicago.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-Glynn county, Ga., has a woman her who has only spoken to three persons is

-Five million sterling was last year gi or bequeathed to various charities all world over.

-It is stated by the attendants at zoological gardens, that no ape will sl flat on his back, as adult man often does. -The electric current on the 30th

March turned its first furrow in Ameri-soil at the Kansas sorghum experimen station. -An Indian, who killed a squaw Kyoquot, B. C., gave the tribe an Indian to replace the one he killed, and this has a dently been mutually agreeable.

-One answer to an advertisement in Deadwood Pioneer for a "girl for light ho work," contained an inquiry whether "bo ran from the lighthouse to the city." -Three factories in the United Sta

consume nearly 2,000,000 eggs a year in m ing the peculiar kind of paper used by p tographers, known as albumen-paper. -While the West is suffering from floods the State of Maine is suffering fr drouth. Lake Sebago is eight feet and n inches below its normal level at this seas -The locusts are reappearing in Algein greater numbers than ever, in spite of t

efforts that were made by the French ministration last year to annihilate -There are in Great Britain and Irels no fewer than 2,788,660 acres of woodla Notwithstanding this fact, timber to value of £16,000,660 is annually imported in

the country. -Ales and beers are clarified before bei sent to the shops by means of isingless kind of glue made of the sounds and a bladders of certain fish, particularly of t sturgeon of Russian rivers.

-Farmers in Mexico always use oxen one color in the morning and of anoth color in the afternoon. They do not kn why: but they know that it must be t right thing to do, because their forefath-did it.

-There was blooming in Pasadena, Ca a week ago, a Gold of Ophir rosebush, climbing variety, with 200,000 roses and bu on it. The owner of the tree, who certif to the number, is said to be a returned n. sionary. -A New York maker of travelers' goo

imports a great many elephants' hides, a bundles of them are usually to be seen up the sidewalk in front of his factory. says that elephant trunks are become very popular. -Of the editors of the nine New Yo morning papers published in the Engli

language, seven are American born. T Pulitzer brothers came from the other sic Of the seven Americans but one, Mr. Benne was born in New York City. -The felt cloth which is made into h is composed chiefly of the hair of rabbi hares or goats, mixed with much wo These substances are entangled togeth and pressed and beaten until they adhere form a compact but flexible material.

-At Gilbreath, N. C., the other day, sa the Durham *Globe*, a 15-year-old lad, nam Fletcher, was standing under a tree whi the lightning struck. It entered the lac cont at the neck and went down his spir making a blister all the way. Yet it thought he will recover. -The new Temple Israel of Brooklyn

built after the plan of the famous Church

St. Sophia in Constantinople. The arches its main entrance are supported by polisis mottled marble columns, and it is surmour ed by a gilued dome. The walls of the inte for are freecoed in green and gold. The co gregation has many rich members. -Guinea pigs kept loose on the floor fowl house will scare away rats most

cecually. Some people say that it is be cause they are so noisy and restless. Possibly the fact is, however, that a boar Guinpiz will attack a rat as relentlessly as ichneumon attacks a snake. His thick net and hog mane give him a great advantage. -It is not difficult to tell whether rabbi are pursued by vermin. When rabbits a seen running and suddenly stopping listen, and then running on again and sto ping, they are pretty cartain to have weasel or a cat or a fex after them. The are not long-winded, like hares, and so pant for want of breath. A weasel can i ways tire them out.

-Antone Nelson, a Colorado cowbo lassoed an engle a few days ago. Nelson w riding over the prarie on his little cow por with the lasso tied to his saddle, when I saw the eagle flying ahead of him quite clo-to the ground. He started his pony on a re toward the bird, and when a short distan-away threw his rope, which settled over the eagle's neck and under one wing, and he su

ceeded in getting the bird to the ranhouse alive. -Plans have just been completed for th construction of another great irrigatin canal, with reservoirs, in Arizona, in ti Santa Cruz Valley, and when it is complete 200,000 more acres of the Great America Desert will be supplying the finest kind of fruits and grains and other products for the Eastern markets. The canal will be 70 mile long and 30 feet wide at the bottom, and the construction of the works will cost about 1 900 600.

-One of the oddest fishes that ever swan in any sea is that known to naturalists unde the unattractive name of "ophiocephalus. the unattractive name of "opinocepanias.

A species of it is found in the Sea of Galilee where it builds a nest which for beauty of design and elegance of workmanship excel the efforts of the majority of feathered nest builders. Its favorite spot for building is an old root or rock projecting under the water, and the material consists of seaweed.

grass, and leaves. -According to an Indian newspaper th King of Siam endeavors to keep cool by hy ing under water. He has built a house glass in the middle of a sluiceway. The walls, floors, and ceiling are formed of dis ferent thicknesses of glass. A single doc closes hermetically. When the weather very sultry the King enters his glass house closes the door, opens a reservoir, and sulmerges his house with the exception of ventilating pipe. The result is said to be particularly cool and pleasant atmosphere

waves radiate when a stone is dropped int still water. So far as the hearing of each in dividual is concerned, these waves move in dividual is concerned, these waves move in a direct line from the cause of the sound to his ear, the impact being the greatest in the ear nearest to the source. This being the case, a person who has totally lost the sens of hearing in one ear, although he may imagine that the defect is of little consequence cannot locate the direction of a sound to save his life, even when the center of disturbence is quite near him.

-Sound travels by waves radiating from

a central point of disturbance, just :

turbance is quite near him JOKELETS FROM JUDGE,

Foggs-My rank is higher than yours. Boggs-I deny that. Foggs-I always precede you to dinner. Boggs- And I always precede you back to th drawing room. Sweet Jane to books applied herself is

youth, And oft applied her hand to the unwise. 'Tis said the thing she loved the most was truth, And yet you now see how the woman lies. Bagley-You want your body cremated? What ever put that idea in your head?
Bailey-I live in Hobokeu and I have been buries long enougu.

Fair Susan died with water on the brain: She didn't know she suffered any pain. When asked if codfish balls she liked, replied: "I've ne'er attended any." Then she died. Cecil-No, Weggy; you must not tempt me-weally you must not. I pwomised her I would smoke but three cigawettes a day."

Reginald-Oh, Cecil, deah boy! how you must love her! The doctor ran an institute, His life was full of care; · Although he was a principal, He hadn't much to spare,

St. Peter-You'll find your mansion one block down to the right.

Spirit-Can't you fix it so I can live a little wa out of heaven and come in every day? On earth! was a New York man who lived in New Jersey. Pat's nose was like Longfellow's poems, 'tis

said. Recause it was always extensively red: He stole some champagne and drank it so fast That his pain was no sham when he murmure

"Browning, dear," said Mrs. Emerson, of

Boston, to her husband, "what is a cutaneous "A cutaneous' pastime, love? I never heard of

such a thing."

"Well, I heard two men on the street car talking and one of them spoke of a skin game."