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PITTSBURG, TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1892.

### TWELVE PAGES

THE LESSON OF YESTERDAY, Decoration Day was well observed. The men who some thirty years ago sacrificed everything at their country's time of need were gratefully remembered and honored by old and young. The speeches and ceremonies at the graves of those who forsook home and every personal interest to rally to the national flag were fitting tokens of a debt that can never be repaid. Nature had done her share in brightening the last resting places of the departed brave, and loving hearts and willing hands eked out the work of the season. But these outward tributes, beautiful and appropriate though they be, should be accompanied by a permanent and neverfailing continuance of that patriotic spirit to which the country owes its present greatness.

Never again will the nation be torn by civil strife. Never in all probability-for such is America's increasing strengthwill the citizens of this land be called upon to bear arms against a foreign power. Yet there are duties of patriotism which have as strong a claim upon every American to-day as ever had those which were answered with enthusiasm in the past. The spirit of patriotism is for all times. It is as useful in an era of peace and prosperity as in the crisis of war and trouble. Let this be constantly borne in mind by citizens of every sort and condition, and the vast progress hitherto experienced will sink into comparative insignificance beside the glories of the future.

### AN IMPORTANT FACTOR.

There is a sign of progress on the road question in the law recently enacted in Michigan that the users of broad wagon tires-the width being regulated according to the weight of the wagon-shall be entitled to a rebate of half the road tax. The arrangement is alike advantageous to the farmer, the taxpayer and the general public. It is most timely when some progress has been made in the actual construction of improved roads; but as a preparatory measure it is judicious.

It is self evident that when a road is macadamized or graveled, the passage of heavy loads supported on narrow tires wears it out in ruts. But the same load on tires eight inches broad, the hind wheels projecting beyond the front, in effect is exactly the same as if a roller had passed over two feet eight inches of surface. The same thing is true to a less degree of pavements: and it is a sign of the superior care for pavements in European cities that the strength of tire necessary to carry given weights over pavements there is the subject of strict regulation.

The justice of such a provision as that adopted in Michigan is plain when we consider the effect if all the heavy loads transported over an improved roadway were carried on wheels of such breadth as roll instead of cut up the road. The cost of repairing the roads would be reduced more than half. Every such load would tend to improve the road by compacting and hardening the surface; and the liability of the road to get out of repair would be reduced to a minimum.

The broad tire for heavily loaded wagons is one of the important factors of preserving good roadways when they are made. It should not be neglected in any comprehensive scheme for road improve-

## AN EXAMPLE OF SMOKE PREVENTION

There is an example for the study and emulation of Pittsburg in the report which we find of a ruling last week of the Appelate Court of Chicago. The case was an appeal against a fine for the violation of the "smoke ordinance," and the ruling fully sustained the imposition of the fine. In this case we observe the following gratifying facts. First, that an ordinance forbidding the pouring out on the surrounding population of clouds of unnecessary smoke has been enacted and upheld by the courts; second, that the ordinance is being rigorously enforced to the extent of convicting and fining of one of the most prominent and influential firms of the city; and finally, that a court of appeal has held that the proof of the fact of smoke is sufficient evidence that it is a public injury. On this point the language of the court is worth quoting. It is a matter of common knowledge that

smoke becomes soot, which falls and blackens where it rests; that it is injurious to vegetation, to many kinds of goods, and annoying to people. This common knowledge is so generally diffused in Chicago that no jury could be without it.

With this public example and judicial declaration before us it devolves on the city of Pittsburg to show cause why it should not go and do likewise.

A NAME AND NO MORE, A practice of somewhat long standing in the Old World, but more infrequent in this country, is that of loaning prominent names to corporations with no other purpose than that of floating the shares. A Fiorida land and investment company took this mode of commending itself to public attention by parading General Butler's name as its vice president in its widely disseminated advertisements. The company has now gone to pot; the stock- put up the campaign funds. holders are wondering what has become of their money, and General Butler calmly disclaims all connection with the manage-

ment or responsibility for it. The astute old lawyer is probably very thoroughly posted as to his legal responsiresponsibility in connection with it. Is it good return on their original small investused in a way liable to attract people's new stuff. The campaign managers can

savings without the slightest care whether the enterprise is a solvent one or a barefaced swindle? General Butler can hardly have been aware that his name was widely advertised as Vice President of this company. If he was really Vice President it was not business honesty to neglect taking a part in the management-at least to the extent of satisfying himself that it was a solvent concern. If he was not an officer he should have stopped the

use of his name. We believe it is the case that under the law people who permit the use of their names in that way incur no liability. But that is simply because the law does not cover the case. There should be a definite liability in every instance where the name is used by its owner's consent, either directly or tacitly.

### WAN IM I KER UNDER FIRE.

The charge made in connection with the letting of the contract for a pneumatic mail service is of the kind that requires a prompt response in order to prevent it from becoming a damaging feature in this year's campaign. It is of course of less weight with the public than it would be coming from some other source than the man who did get his pneumatic system adopted; but even from that source allegations so definite as some that are made in connection with this subject have to be promptly met when the administration is on the eve of a national campaign.

The complainant against the Postmaster General in this case is S. F. Leake, of the Leake Pneumatic Transportation Company. He makes affidavit that he offered to furnish the Government an experimental pneumatic system for the city of Philadelphia free of cost. This offer, he avers, was met by the Postmaster General with objections as to the informality the offer, as to the right to lay pneumatic tubes in the streets, as to the security of the performance of the offer. All these objections were met, one after the other, but, notwithstanding them, Mr. Wanamaker made a contract with another company for a considerable sum of money. In this company it is charged that the Postmaster General was interested by a gift of 7,500 shares of stock; the affiant giving the names of the people who said so. It is to be observed that the direct

charge of corruption rests exclusively on hearsay evidence and until supported by more direct proof is hardly worthy of much credence. But as against such a high officer of the Government even a hearsay charge of dishonesty should be traced to its source and thoroughly ventilated. Apart from that phase of the attack, the matters directly testified to are of such moment that a public explanation is required. The administration cannot afford to have its postal department rest under even the suspicion of either favoritism or incompetence.

The affidavit has been sent to the Congressional Investigating Committee, and Mr. Wanamaker has asked for an investigation. That course is the only one to take when such charges are definitely

### SOME SOUND MAXIMS.

Ex-President Hayes delivered a memorial speech at Columbus yesterday which was "as full of valor as of kindness." And it was as full of sound sense as of elegant expression. He points out two main things for the nation to remember: With regard to international affairs we need fear no nation and it is our duty to use our influence to enlarge the sphere of arbitration. For internal matters we must prize those much-abused words. equality and fraternity, at their true value.

If these maxims be borne in mind in all cases of disputes with others, and in framing and executing legislation for ourselves, we shall do more than can be foretold for the furtherance of social progress to that stage at which the brotherhood of man is more than a mere empty phrase.

## THE TORY DILEMMA.

The declarations, first, that the Salisbury Ministry will dissolve Parliament this month, and, next, that it will hang on to the spring of 1893, are irreconcilable. They probably arise from the very natural state of affairs that the members of the Ministry do not yet know how it will be decided. It is said that Lord Salisbury prefers the course of an immediate dissolution, while Mr. Balfour wishes to hang on long enough to pass his local government bill and give it six months of operation before the election. As no one believes the local government bill was ever intended for enactment, this view does not impress anyone with its especial probability.

Perhaps no one thing exhibits the difficulties which the Tories have in keeping up their courage more than this disposi tion to hang on to their majority till the last gasp. While there is no constitutional obstacle to letting a Parliament expire by limitation, the policy of doing that has been unusual, and no other motive can be attached to the course than that of hanging on to power to the latest possible moment There will be little disposition to assign any other motive to the postponement of dissolution. Tories and Liberal Unionists will get eight or ten months' longer lease of life before meeting the impending defeat; and the Government will have the chance of something turning up in its

favor in the meantime. Yet is this chance equal to the confession involved in putting off the dissolution expected by English opinion this summer ? Only unless the Tories are willing to acknowledge that their prospects are desperate as they now stand. 'The world will soon know whether Salisbury will determine to put his fate to the test, to win or lose it all, or to cling to power as long as the English Constitution will let

## ONE ECONOMICAL ASPECT.

The present aspect of the political field promises fortune for the provident soul who saves up old campaign banners, mottoes, regalia and the other paraphernalia whereby political conviction is carried to the popular heart. Perhaps this is the tribute paid by the political forces to the need for retrenchment and reform. There has been no recognition of that need in Congress on the part of either party; but when we reflect on the quadrennial expenditure for banners bearing the names of the candidates, for campaign rhymes and calls of a new and dreadful character. and all the other things constructed to the names of the candidate, a course which will save all these expenditures ought to be extremely grateful to the people who

All this can be done by the nomination of the candidates of 1884. The Blaine and Cleveland flags, mottoes, banners and armor will come into play now as well as then, as good as new for their eight years retirement. The people who have bility, but there is a question of moral afforded them storage room can realize a right for a maff to permit his name to be ment and yet make them cheaper than

even salt down a liberal percentage for their economy, and still let up somewhat asier on the long-suffering fat-fryee.

The campaign of 1884 repeated-with emendations and variations let us hopeought to be an economical one. It will save wear and tear on the gray matter of the political brain, and permit a rehabilitation of the campaign funds, so that they can even pay up the high prices for oratory which the managers promise.

HUNTERS, whether they be Nimrods. lamrods or Fishingrods, are generally too much absorbed by the pursuit of game to find the truth. Any way they seldom report

PERHAPS the day will come when a pstriotic holiday is looked upon as an occasion for bestial indulgence. Decoration Day was apparently regarded by some as an oppor-tunity for painting themselves as brutes with the help of alcoholic liquors. But the times are progressive, and an era is to be hoped for wherein knowledge shall supersede ignorance and virtue shall utterly obliterate vice.

IT is about time for anti-Harrison men to be called Blaine forces, while the General's supporters should be stigmatized as the opposition and be known as the anti-Blaine

To learn that cholera has started on another little journey through the world, with the Vale of Cashmere as its breedingplace, takes away the poetical conception of that alleged lovely spot. As cholera is born of filth and decay, the rest of the world will do wisely to avoid the beauties of Cashmere's valley.

HOWLING BEAR is a highly appropriate name for an old Indian chief who prophesies a serious visitation of plague, pestilence and famine within two years. .

THE First Regiment of the Ohio National Guard engaged in a sham fight on Sunday and several men were more or less seriously injured by sabers and gun wads. At this rate sham fights will soon become far more popular than football from the larger ele ment of danger they contain.

TALES of woe will be heard ere long, for the fruit crop is rapidly reaching the stage of unripeness provocative of indiscreet in-

PITTSBURG won two ball games vesterday. The team could hardly do less on the home ground when they received about thirteen thousand visitors during the day. But oh, my Maryland! how much less the Baltimore players must feel than they did before coming.

IRISH leaders are calling for campaign funds, but a union among the Nationalists themselves is of still greater importance.

SECRETARY FOSTER will do as little to secure success for his patron Harrison by defying Blaine to accept the nomination if it be offered to him as Russell did by suggesting that the present Secretary of State s a mental and physical wreck.

THE war was not won by memorial speeches. But they are indications of the ame spirit that preserved the Union.

WHEN holiday people crowd railroad stations so much that the scenes are suggestive of riots, one is tempted to believe that after all the country must be superior to Pittsburg with its cleanliness, fresh air and greenery.

ASPIRANTS for second place on the Presidental ticket are, most of them, possessed of chances worse than third rate.

THAT tidal wave which threatens to carry Blaine to the White House is assuming pro-portions so wast as to indicate that Har risonians had better take hold of the life saving apparatus before making the final

To the credit of America, be it said that only prize light yesterday occurred in

DEPEW's little boom interview for Harrison is all spoilt by the sentence at the end . which says: "Indeed, I will not absolutely know what I am going to do myself until I get there." "There" being Minneapolis.

YESTERDAY was a day of proud mem. ories, happy faces and fair weather.

DR. RAINSFORD preached a sermon in New York on Sunday defending the saloon and the liquor traffic generally. Yet one might expect him to be a teetotaler from the watery sound of his name.

A MAN may talk of June bugs now with out being accused of humbug.

It is now several days since Tombicken sked Pattison to resign. As the Governor has taken no notice of the request, it may be esumed that he is waiting to hear from Dick and Harry.

THE future safety of Market street pedes trians will be settled to-day. BASEBALLS were as much thought of as sannon balls yesterday. And the batteries

which attracted most attention were no

### those of Gettysburg, but those of the Pitts burg nine. NOTES ABOUT NOTABLES.

MRS. EDISON prefers candles to any other form of household illumination. BUZZARD'S BAY will be the summer re

ort of Mr. and Mrs. Grover Cleveland. HON, T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, the new Inited States Minister to France, sailed from New York Saturday on the La Tour-

THE King and Queen of Denmark and the Prince and Princess of Wales yesterday took lunch with the Czaron board the imperial vacht Polar Star.

BARON HIRSCH, the well-known philan thropist, is suffering from an attack of influenza and congestion of the lungs. His condition is said to be serious. THE Fremden Blatt says that Baron Emb-

den has sent to Hamburg for publication a hitherto unpublished collection of Heniz's letters to his mother and sister. RIDER HAGGARD has turned farmer, and while delighted with his bucolic experiences is puzzled to understand why milk that has

had all the butter taken out of it should be called buttermilk. LIEUTENANT and Mrs. James B. Hetherington arrived at Wilmington, Del., yes-terday from San Francisco and were at once driven to the home of Emien Hewes, the

father of Mrs. Hetherington. MISS CATHERINE WEED BARNES, who is widely known among amateur pho phers as a fellow craftsman, expects to expose 2,000 plans during her present visit to Europe. She will probably read a paper be-tore a convention in Edinburgh.

GENERAL ISAAC JONES WISTAR has given the University of Pennsylvania \$135. 000 wherewith to build and maintain a museum containing his father's collection of musical objects. He is President of the Philadelphia Academy of Science, and is an enthusiastic yachtsman.

## Good Reason for Revision.

Washington Star.] If women as preachers are to rule the Methodist Protestant Church there is a certain appropriateness in the General Conference striking out the word "obey" in the bride's responses of the marriage service.

A Question Easily Answered

Detroit Free Press.] Which will appear as the Republican em blem, the waving white plume or grandfather's bell-crowned hat?

### THE LESSONS OF WAR.

Ex-President Hayes' Speech to Veterans at Columbus-A Small Army and Weak Navy Not Such Great Drawbacks-Privileges and National Strength of the United States.

COLUMBUS, O., May 30.—A large assemblage of veterans and citizens gathered at Columbus to-day to listen to the memorial address of ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes. General Hayes was in excellent health, and easily held the attention of the large audience. The opening portion of the General's address was devoted to an analysis of war and its resulting effects. The concluding portion was especially notable. He said:

Can hardly be a matter of doubt; portion was especially notable. He said:

The astounding progress of America during the war and by reason of it during the last 27 years has carried us onward and upward until we have reached a rank among the nations so commanding that we ourselves can hardly realize either the privileges that are ours or the responsibilities and duties which those privileges impose upon us. It is our privilege to be without extensive and costly lortifications, because we do not need them. We have only a small navy because with our resources we are able, if the need comes, to subsidize the ships of almost all other nations except those of the power with which we are at war. We have to-day the largest, the eleanest, the safestand the with which we are at war. We have to-day the largest, the cheapest, the safest and the most efficient and formidable army the world has ever seen. It consists of more than 10,has ever seen. It consists of more than 10, 200,000 educated men who are not merely self-sustaining, but who, engaged in the peaceful industries of civil life, are constantly adding to our wealth and power. To keep this army up to its maximum of numbers and strength we have more than a quarter of a million of school houses under the old flag, every one of which is at once a fortress and a recruiting station for the army of the Republic.

Actions Much Londer Than Words, WITH our privileges and national strength the conditions appointed by Provi-dence for human existence for natious as

well as individuals require us to bear the burden of corresponding duties. The occaburden of corresponding duties. The occasion permits me to call your attention very briefly to two of the obligations devolved upon us. One relates to our dealings with foreign nations; the other concerns our own citizens and our own immediate welfare. America ought to use the precious opportunity which her weight in the world has given her to keep the peace of the world. It is altogether fitting that this fortunate Republic should be the pescemaker of the world. Actions speak louder than words. Example avails. We can better afford to suffer wrong than to do wrong, and especially in dealing with weaker nations.

No other nation is so great that it will ever again seek to knock the chip off our shoulders. We should of course always be just, but we can afford also to be moderate, considerate, charitable and magnanimous. Let our example, voice and influence be consistently, sincerely and firmly on the side of peace—in fuvor of arbitration and against war. Let it be understood that America will engage in no war that is not absolutely forced upon her. We should adopt the familiar maxim of the great dramatist: "Beware of entrance to a quarrel; but being in it, so bear it that the opposed may beware of thee." We ought indeed to advance both parts of Shakespeare's advice.

Large armies Fatal to Liberty. sion permits me to call your attention very

Large Armies Fatal to Liberty, LARGE standing armies are fatal to liberty. War is the enemy of civilization and we ought to keep out of war until driven to the wall. But when compelled to act, let

we ought to keep out of war until driven to the wall. But when compelled to act, let the example of the old Romans be followed: "Carthago delenda est"—Let Carthage be destroved. When America is driven into war let that war end only with annihilation of the power that caused it. Let it be understood that whoever makes war with America will never make war again. Our gospel is peace. If war must come, its aim and end should be a peace that cannot again be broken by the same offender.

Another lesson inculcated by war is for America still more important. All wars educate. Of our war it has been said: "Ideas were behind the cannon and pointed the musket." Abraham Lincoln was the very incarnation of these ideas, and they are at once the secret and the sure foundation of the enduring place which he holds in the affections of all good men and women. The sentiments which filled his soul and were the guide of his life were humanity; anxious solicitude for the welfare of his fellow men; sympathy with the suffering and the oppressed; hatred of wrong to the humblest human being, and our common brotherhood. The lesson of his wonderful life contains almost the whole future of our country. It is short and simple.

s short and simple. At the Parting of Two Roads, OUR America to-day is drawing near to the parting of the roads. Dazzled almost to blindness by the contemplation of unrivaled swiftness and splendor of her march to prestige, to power, and to richness, our country may be tempted to reject or may neglect the nessage of Lincoln. That message was often repeated by him in words, and always exhibited in his life, from his latest day on earth. It can easily be given in a single sentence. His whole life, his very being, seemed to say to his country: "See to it that every person and daughter of our Republic, so far

as human laws and conduct avail, shall have

an equal chance and a fair start in the race Knowledge is power and property is power. The republic means opportunity—the equal opportunity to get knowledge, which, in the long run, commands property. The practical meaning of Lincoln's maxim is, therefore, let all the children of the Republic have an equal opportunity for the best education which their natural facilities fit them to receive. Reject or neglect this, and our Government ceases to be republican, except in name, and that doom which the Almighty has appointed for all shams is not far off. On the other hand, let the American people remain steadfastly true to American people remain steadfastly true to the ideas for which they fought in the sa-cred war, and we shall thus do all that lies in us to link the destiny of our country to the stars and to entitle her institutions to share in that immortality which, under the allotment of Providence in the affairs of nations, belongs always and only to eternal wisdom and eternal justice.

## ANOTHER SHIP RAILROAD.

It Is Proposed to Carry Ships Between Lakes Huron and Ontario.

MONTREAL, May 30 .- A great scheme has been launched by a number of prominent Canadian capitalists to connect the Georgian Bay and Lake Ontario by a mammoth ship railway. Mr. E. L. Corthell, an en-gineer of Chicago, who was asso-ciated with Captain Eads in the construction of the Tehuantepec ship railway across the Isthmus of Panama, has been consulted by the promoters, and has given his opinion that the scheme is thoroughly practical. Mr. Corthell has just returned from a thorough inspection of the proposed route along the small divide between the two bodies of water from near Collingwood, on Georgian Bay, and the neighborhood of Torouto, on Lake Ontario, a distance of 66 miles. He expresses the opinion that there could not be found anywhere a strip of country better adapted in easy grades for a natural route.

The roadped will be 50 feet wide and will have six parallel steel tracks. The original estimate of cost of the work was \$15,500,000. The engineer's inspection has convinced him that the sum will be ample to construct and put in operation a side rail way between these two points to carry vessels up to 5,600 tons railway across the Isthmus of Panama, has iwo points to carry vessels up to 5,000 tons burden. The building of the road he is conburden. The building of the road he is convinced would compel the enlargement of the lower canals. It is utterly impossible, he says, to provide for the enormous commerce of the lakes by any possible enlargement of the Erie canal, and the best and cheapest route to the seaboard is by the St. Lawrence river route, of which the ship railway will be an essential part. The scheme, it is believed, will be heartily supported by the Northwest and the Western States. A company known as the Hurontario Ship Ikaliway Company has been organized to undertake the project, and several of the promoters will shortly leave for England to interest English capitalists in it. A Natural Inclination.

New York World.] Dr. Parkhurst says he is going abroad this week to follow his "usual summer programme of mountain-climbing in the Alps. That he should wish to get among the clouds is natural enough and furnishes a very pretty example of the law of reactionary

A Real Ruben's Painting in Newark. New York, May 30 .- Prof. Josef Weil, an artist of Newark, N. J., last Tuesday purchased a picture for \$100, which he says is a real Ruben's, a companion to one now in the Royal Academy, Munich, which is valued at \$125,000. Mr. Weil said Peter Paul Ruben executed the picture in the sixteenth

The Monetary Conference Is a Go. WASHINGTON, May 30 .- This Government has received notice that France and Ger-many will send delegates to the International Monetary Conference, which assures its assembling. It is understood that the correspondence on the subject will be sent to the Senate during the present week.

### PRESBYTERIANISM'S PERIL

The Issue Involved in the Briggs Case One of Great Gravity.

As most people expected who have been following the convolutions of the Briggs case in the Presbyterian Church, the Ger eral Assembly has voted by a large majority to sustain the appeal of the New York Prosecuting Committee from the action of the New York Presbytery in dismissing the charges against Prof. Briggs last fall; and the Professor are in danger, have rallied to their side nearly all the moderates who would otherwise be disposed to give him the benefit of the doubt. Nor is the opposition to him merely theological. No one who has followed with any care the controversy raised over his atterances can have failed to notice that a bitter personal hostility to him exists in the Presbyterian Church. This hostility has been roused, partly by the radical character of his views of the Bible, partly by his aggressive and rasping way of partly by his aggressive and rasping way of stating these views and partly by the some-what unformulated thought that he had no business to go out of his way to raise an unpleasant and puzzling issue in the

an unpleasant and puzzling issue in the Church.

In every denomination there is a large and worthy class of people who, while approving of life and growth in a general way, are ready to persecute the napless individuals in the Church who promote its life and growth by their fresh and novel ways of looking at old traditions and doctrines. The Presbyterian Church is pre-eminently a church in which the right of private judgment, as against ecclesiastical dogmatism, is a vital principle. It grew into being out of a revolt against tradition, and the very Confession which so many of its members now regard as little less than divine is simply the opinion of fallible mer which may or may not be true. And yetto-day the men who would admit that the results of independent and untrammelled thought were men who would admit that the results of in-dependent and untrammelled thought were good for the Church in the past are vehe-mently denying that they are good to-day. Such an attitude is one of the puzzling things about denominationalism; but puz-zling or not, it is a factor that must be reckoned with by all original thinkers like Prof Briggs.

Prof Brigs.

There is a large and influential minority in the church, however, which will not only in the church, however, which will not only in the church be a second of two prof. uestion the propriety of trying Proore the General Assembly as contrary to the spirit and letter of the law. For it involves, among other things, a recognition of the New York Presbytery's Investigating Committee, as an original party, no longer the creature of the Presbytery, but the mouthpiece of the whole Presbyterian Church, a view which many good theologians in the church regard as untenable. It also knores the generally accepted principle that an appeal from the action of the Presbytery in the first instance should be made to the next higher body, the Snyod, instead of to the General Assembly. These are purely technical points, of course, as to which the outsider can have no opinion; but if they have any validity, an appeal by Prof. Briggs to the civil courts would result in the setting aside of the present proceedings against him, in which case the matter would be further from settlement than ever. But without auticipating the future, it may be said that the present issue before the church is one of great gravity. A failure to try the Professor would keep the church in a continual state of ferment that would inferfere seriously with its growth, while, on the other hand, his trial and probable condemnation threaten to split it in two. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that Presbyterians generally are deeply anxious over the outcome of the action which the General Assembly has instituted. volves, among other things, a recognition of the New York Presbytery's Investigating

### WILL HELP HOME TAILORS.

The Passage of the Bill Concerning European Clothing Is Recommended. Washington, May 30. - Representative Whiting, of Michigan, has prepared the

report of the Committee on Ways and Means, recommending the passage of the

Means, recommending the passage of the bill to limit the amount of wearing apparel and personal effects which may be admitted to the United States free of duty. The report says:

"Very few of the thousands who cross the Atlantic return to our shores without being fully equipped in foreign-made apparel. The clothing of men, women and children is, by resson of our high and severe tariff laws, very much cheaper in Europe than in the United States. To import such goods in the ordinary course of trade goods in the ordinary course of trade would increase their cost to the consumer by the amount of the tariff tax paid upon them. The American who remains at home pays this tax. But by packing the goods in his trunks and bringing them with him as baryang the American ing them with him as baggage, the American tourist escapes the tax altogether. It is doubtless true that many wealthy Americans save much more than the cost of the trip by going abroad and purchasing there their supply of wearing apparel and other personal goods. The Board of General Apparaisers, as late as March 5, 1892 gave the following construction of the existing law:

In determining what apparel is necessary and appropriate for one's journey, and especially for one's present comfort and convenience, regard must of course be had to the social status, condition in life, and financial resources of the person in question, including the reasonable customs as to dress of the social circles in which such person ordinarily moves.

"Under this construction of the law, the correctness of which is not here gainsaid, it is evident that the wealthier the person is the greater in quantity and value is the amount of goods which he can import free of duty. In other words, his exemption from taxation increases in proportion to his ability to pay the taxes." ability to pay the taxes."

## OPINIONS ON DR. RAINSFORD.

THE Rev. Dr. Rainsford has startled the public and set it a thinking by announcing that the churches provide substitutes for saloons .- Troy Budget.

Ir church people are ready to agree with Dr. Rainsford that the way to check the liquor evil is to start a lot of respectable saloons run by the religious element, then we had better enlarge our lunatic asylums.-Atlanta Constitution.

A SALOON honestly conducted after Dr. Rainsford's plan would not have ten customers a day in the very heart of New York City. It would teach Dr. Rainsford and other theorists that there is something deeper in the liquor question than the place of sale. Kansas City Times. THE one way in which intemperance can

be decreased continuously is the way Dr. Rainsford will have nothing to do with-the natural method of leaving men free to get drank if they will and of taking away their will for drunkenness by continually increasing the intelligent sentiment in favor of uncompelled sobriety.-St. Louis Republic DR. RAINSFORD spoke plainly from his pulpit in elaboration and enforcement of the ideas regarding the liquor saloon which he recently expressed. Dr. Rainsford possesses

the courage of his convictions, and has evidently not adopted the course he is now pursuing without giving it careful thought. -N. Y. Tribune. Ir the newspapers, instead of making nerry over this simple proposition and holding Dr. Rainsford up to ridicule in the as-pect of a "publican," would give it serious consideration and advocacy, it is not impossible that they would accomplish more for social reform than can ever be accomplished

MBS. WILLIAN LOEFFLER and Miss Flora Loeffler, of Oakland, have been in Cincinnati all week attending the May Music with drinking, but excessive drinking and its attendant evils. He would establish by spasmodic outbursts of police vigilance, loons where would be sold beer and light wines. These saloons would be decent, orderly places; intoxication would never be suffered in them, and the best brewings and rintages would be sold by their Christian

## DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

Prof. Anton Halfli, Nihilist Author Prof. Anton Halfli, a well-known litterateur, author of several notable works on nihilism, was found in a dying condition in his room this morning, and ten minutes later breathed his last. Death was due to inudanum, but whether taken with suicidal intent or for medical purpose cannot be learned. Deceased was a native of Zurich, Switzerland, aged 45 years, and haves a wife and five children in destitute circumstances.

proprietors.-Boston Herald.

GENERAL JOHN ULBICH KREIDLER, aged 60 years, Commander in Chief of the Catholic Knights of St. John of Ohio, died at Dayton Sunday night after four weeks' illness. CAPTAIN JOHN WHEELER, a well-known hotel man, politician, distiller and a member of the On-Hundred and Fifty-eighth Regiment, died yester-day at Newville, Pa., aged 63 years. Mrs. Dr. Hopkins, mother of W. J. Hopkins, foreman of the Pittsburg Post, died at Chicora early yesterday morning. The funeral takes place in Cooperstown, Venango county, the home of Mrs. Hopkins' childhood, Wednesday.

Obituary Notes.

### POLITICS AND SKIRTS.

A Curious Combination at a Convention of To-Day-The Tyrant of the Tennis Club -Curious Comments of a Captious

Critic-Some Small Shot, ACCORDING to tidbits of drawing room gossip, the Alvin Theater was selected by the County Committee for the nomination of Mr. Dalzell (whose convention will be held to-day at 10 A. M.) from philanthropic motives whose basis is the sex which is pining to and cannot vote. It is realized that some day the franchise will be ex-tended and women come to their own. In the meantime the fact that the fair sex is alarmingly ignorant on matters political, is pressing itself on the masculine mind, Moreover the ladies are notoriously known

to be unable to preserve their tempers in an argument, and, worse, they are charged with being utterly at sea in the ethics of controversy to say nothing of an inability to wrestle with the laws of logic. As a step to remedy all this, the intention is to give them to-day a sort of a gilt-edged introduction to the mysteries of our glorious country's politics. The talk is that there will be a large attendance of women to-day at the convention, when Mr. Dalzell will have the gratification of knowing that the women are doing him that the law permits them to do

THE smart people who form the Pittsburg Tennis Club know only one terror, and that, by the way, is of their own forming. The exact descriptive title by which it is to be denominated is somewhat difficult to settle upon. In the first place, this terror is a man, which is the least part of it. Next, he is a king, an emperor, a czar, a despot, hav ing in his possession an inexorable more honored in the observance than in the more honored in the observance than in the breach. These executive labors are Joe's (for there exist some who have called him this and live) vocation: his avocation is the cure of the grounds and all that pertains thereto. It lies with Joe to say when a member may or may not play upon a court, and in the present disagreeable temper of the weather his most potentship is exercising his veto with alarming regularity. It has been said that tobacco is the royal road to occasional layors, but that was told road to occasional invors, but that was told to THE DISPATCH by somebody who was told by somebody else, who was told by somebody else—once removed, who was told by somebody else's second cousia, and, therefore, is only given here for what it is worth.

SURELY it is pessimism run mad that sees in the creditable performance and alto-gether picturesque occasion of the Tuesday Night Club at the Duquesne Theater on Friday last, the rock on which that organization will be sh pwrecked! We have heard of women who have wept to put on a beautiful spring bonnet because it must wear out, and they were afraid that so becoming a headgear could never be rivalled, let alone outdone, in the summers to come! A fool-ish child once cried bitterly because she got to thinking she might have a daughter day, who, in her turn, might have a daughter some day, who, in her turn, might have a daughter that would fall into the fire and get burned, and therefore she proceeded to enjoy a present grieving for a prospective grief. It is respectfully signested that the Tuesday Night Club should cease to live to-day for fees of driver to moreover. day for fear of dying to-morrow

MR. H. S. STEVENSON, the young Pittsburg portrait painter, is making prepara-tions to spend a part of the summer in Algiers, North Africa, in pursuit of subject matter for a contemplated series of pictures. What the nature of these promised canvases will be is not generally known, but it is quite safe to predict that they will be studies of a more ambitious character than the artist has yet attempted. Mr. Stevenson has grown up with our own art in Pittsburg and he is particularly our own property, so that his success is Pittsburg's glory, and he is there-fore wished a hearty "gudspaced" in his fore wished a hearty "godspeed" in his journey to foreign lands.

DISPUTANTE desires THE DISPATCH to inform her if "it is considered unladylike by general society for a lady to walk in a public thoroughfare without her gloves?" General matter, but the Four Hundred, or the 399 hanging on the outskirts of the Four Hundred, are charged with considering it a more heinous crime to be ungloved than to break every item of the decalogue. Common sense rules in the wearing of gloves as it does, or should do, in every walk in life. A well-bred woman would not go barchanded if she was gowned in a tailor-made frock or a Worth creation. If, however, she has on an outing suit, and time and place be proputious, there is no reason in the world why she should not take off her gloves—unless her hands he red when she could be her hands be red when she ought indeed to keep them very much to herself. A WEDDING during the past week, of in-

terest to many Pittsburg people, was that of Rev. John M. Waddell, formerly of Shadyside, now pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Dravosburg, and Miss Nellie Lee Storer, daughter of Dr. R. S. Storer, of Elm Grove, a beautiful suburb of Wheeling, W. Va. The ceremony was performed at 11 o'cclock A. M., May 25. The maid of honor was Miss Brows, of Wheeling. The other attendants were Miss Annie Waddell and Miss Boggs, of were Miss Annie Waddell and Miss Boggs, of Allegheny City; Miss Margaret Johnston and Miss Virginia Hoge, of Wheeling. The best man was the Rev. John Calhoun, of Connellsville, Pa. The ushers were: Mr. Baird Hubbard and Mr. John Storer, of Wheeling, Dr. Milton, Richards and Mr. John Wilson, of Pittsburg. The ceremony took place at Elm Grove in the old Stone church. The Rev. Dr. Grier, of Elm Grove, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Cook, of Wheeling, officiated. The bride and bridegroom left at 2 o'clock r. N. for a wedding journey in the 2 o'clock r. w. for s wedding journey in the West. They will take up their residence at Dravosburg, Pa., about July 1.

JANE MEADE WELSH lectured yesterday morning on "The Making of the Constitution" in Miss Denny's house, 412 Penn wenue. She is here under the auspices of the Daughters of the Revolution, and purposes dealing with important men and measures in the history of the Common-wealth since its formation. The complete list of the series is as tollows: "Alexande: Hamilton," "Thomas Jefferson," "The War of 1812," "John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson," "The Capture of a Common-wealth,"

## Focial Chatter,

THANKS to the well-dispensed hospitality of a number of young Sowickly ladies, including Miss McCreery, Miss Blair and Miss Dravo, the Athletic Association members of the borough spent a pleasant Decoration Day. The sun is still shining in the heavens as this is being written, and it really seems safe to assume that the romantic gipsy supper arranged for out-of-doors took place as promised.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged which will unite the families of Jones and Dalzell, in the persons of Mr. B. F. Jones, Jr., eldest and only son of B. F. Jones, Esq., of Allegheny, and Miss Sue Dalzell, daughter of John H. Dalzell, Esq. The engagement was made public a few days ago.

THE marringe of Mr. Christopher Magee, Jr., and Miss Julia Heberton. of Bridgetown, New Jersey, will be solemnized on Weanesday. The ceremony will take place in the West Presbyterian Church of Bridgetown, and will be an afternoon celebration.

The Donald on Scott nuptials will be celebrated in Philadelphia on Thursday at the house of the bride's father, John Scott, Esq., attorney of the Pennsylyania Railway. A contemplated by Mr. Donaldson.

# Philadelphia Inquirer. 1

Pittsburg blew its horn lustily at a trade banquet on Saturday evening. Pittsburg is a hustling city. The world knows that pretty well already. But it is just as well not to let the fact be forgotten. With its new libraries and parks Pittsburg promises to be something more than a mo ing place, and out of its prosperity will come the higher things which it does not ose sight of in the presence of more immediate interests.

New York Heraid.] Perhaps it would be just as well if Edison rould delay that aerial telephone for a while. If it should turn out that the inhabitants of Mercury or Mars have reached a high stage of civilization and have been dwelling in gentle unity for untold ages, we'd feel dreadfully ashamed of ourselves.

### Blaine the Most Popular Citizan, New York Press.]

Whether he is a candidate or not, the fact remains that James Gillespie Baine is still the most conspicuous and the most popular citizen of the Republic.

### CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-A New York woman has copyrighted a

-Nearly a quarter of all cases of insanity are hereditary.

-The railroads get \$22,000,000 a year for

carrying the mails. -There are said to be 100,000 lilies in

full bloom in a field at Bermuda, -The Federation of Women's Clubs has issued an edict against the filthy trailing -The bold idea of ferrying loaded freight

cars across Lake Michigan is soon to be put -An Ashboro, N. C., man has among his

deeds a land grant to a member of his family from George III. -A clipper ship for every day in the rear is required to move California's surplus

wheat to Europe. -A Dublin doctor lately sent in a bill to lady which ran thus: "To curing your hus-band till he died."

-In the Chicago postoffice 100,000 letters are sorted, stamped and bagged in 35 minutes by 217 men. -An African missionary reports that he

has been able to make almost all of his jour-neyings on his bicycle. -It is estimated that \$160,000 will have to be expended yearly to enforce the new Chinese exclusion law.

-A German has invented an incandescent amp apparatus for showing the interior of boilers while under steam. -A company has been granted permis-

sion to experiment with electric omnibuses in London the coming summer. -A log jam in the St. Croix river, at Eagle Island, is said to be over five miles long and contained over 150,000,000 feet of

-Only a few years ago there was not a mile of telegraph line in the Chinese empire to-day there is more than enough to girdle

-The Italians invented the term in fuenza in the seventeenth century, and a tributed the disease to the influence of ce -Instantaneous photography has reveale

the fact that the former method of representing lightning as a flery zigzag was entirely false. -Traffic has been delayed in Oregon by millions of large crickets, which cling to the rails and make it utterly impossible for trains to move over them.

-There is a bowlder in the Ozark Moun-

tains so densely charged with magnetism that a knife dropped to the ground nine feet away will be attracted to it. -An ocean steamer has gone all the way from Norway to Chicago, being hailed with great joy, as may readily be imagined, at the Western metropolis.

-During last year there were only 3, 236 marriages in San Francisco, less than Il to 1,000 of the city's population. The rate in London is more than 18 per 1,000. -In testing the conditions of the atmos-

phere inside a petroleum tank, if the air at the bottom is found not inflammable or ex-plosive the air above is sure not to be so. -Molasses burns with a high heat in ombination with the dry stalks of the sugar cane, and its substitution for coal as a fuel is practiced in certain sections of the Sou -India, the home of serpents, has wha

a species of climber which twines about great trees so tightly as to strangle them a -The wild potato vine (I. pandurata) sometimes has a root that attains the size and occasionally the form of a boy's body, and weighs 35 pounds.

is known as the "regetable bon constrictor;

-A New York woman has invented a ushion headrest for church pews to enable those who bow their heads upon new bucks to do so with comfort. The contrivance can be set at any angle and can be clamped to any pew. -The part of the larvnx commonly

known as Adam's apple, has just been re-

moved from the throat of a man at the Carney Hospital in Boston, the first opera-tion of the kind in that city. A cancerous growth had started in the affected part. -England's Queen since the beginning of her reign has only signed one death warrant, which was for an execution in the Isle of Man, the act passed for relieving Her Maiesty of the signing death warrants hav-

ing, by an oversight, not included that part of Her Majesty's dominions.

-Among the most remarkable spiders is the Dolomedes, which runs over the sur face of water in pursuit of its prey, and dives to escape from its enemies. Strander still is the Argyrometa, which builds fis house wherein it lays its eggs and rears it's young at the bottom of streams. -The public are more credulous now

than sixty years ago. Acrial navigation, snys a writer, is no doubt an accomplish ment of the future, and when some supposed crank says that he is going across the Atlan-tic in an air ship don't discourage him nor predict a failure, as they did poor Fulton with his first American steamboat. -Among the latest patents is a design for an ink bottle in which the ink is used

from the bottom and the surface for evaporation is limited to the cork hole only, the pen point being passed into the bottle so that the ink will not creep up the holder, while the bottle, if accidentally tipped over, will always stop with the hole up. -It is claimed that a person dreams almost from the first hour of existence. Let almost from the first nour of existence. Let a babe have but one experience, either that of light, warmth or the more pleasurable one of suction, and in its sleep that experience may and probably will be recalled. If a child's mouth be watched in its first sleep its lips will be seen to be in motion, the action of sucking is going on—the child is dreaming of its first meal.

of its first meal. -The phonograph has been introduced into medical practice. Dr. G. A. Leach, of Washington, has been experimenting with the talking machine with such result that he expresses the opinion that deafness can be cured by a quickening of the ear drum with vibrations from its disk. His theory is that the vibrations will dislodge the for-mation or coating on the inner bones of the ear which produces deafness, and thus re-store the process of hearing.

-At the 1876 Centennial at Philadelphia an electric light was exhibited as a curiosity, and now nearly all of the cities of the United and now nearly all of the cines of the United States are so lighted, and Mr. Edison has given the world the incandescent light for the interior of our dwellings and buildings. The storage battery is now being so perfected that it is reasonable to prophesy its being employed to convey passenger cars over common railroad tracks, and even to be used in the place of the steam engine for freight trains. freight trains.

## WIT AND WISDOM.

Patient-I guess I'm about well, ain't If Doctor-Almost. Patient-What's my bill? Doctor-You're not quite strong enough for that et. - Detroit Free Press.

able clerk when he told you he had no more of th Husband-I bought him a drink, -Clock Review. He gazed in wonder at the stars The mighty telescopes reveal,

But later he saw many more

Wife-What did you do to that miser-

Wiggsy-Why is this called Decoration Biggsy-Don't know, unless it's because so man? take advantage of the holiday to paint the to-Brooklyn Eagle.

By stepping on a banana peet.

-Chicago Inter-Ocean.

"I am at your service, ma'am," as the burgiar said when the lady of the house caught im stealing her silver, -Tema Siftings. To take her out that night he did expect

But she sent him a telegram (collect),

That, when he paid, his pocket was so low That after all—well, he couldn't go.

—New Fork Herald. The Descon-Biblets has acted queerly since he took the bi-chloride of gold cure.

The Eider—In what way?

The Deacon—When the plate is passed to him in church now he just breathes on it.—Brooklyn Eaple. Le Grand Stanned-Why is the crowd being kept back so forcibly?

Kirby Stone—So as to give the police a chance to see the procession, I fancy,—Puck.

Barber-Will you have a little bay rum? Old Soak-Thanks; after you. - New York Hereld. It was a funny idea of Scumbles to paint pile of wood for the exhibition.

Snapps-Yes, and it was so natural the hanging committee put it in the fire, - Chicago Inte