

The Dispatch

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PITTSBURG, TUESDAY, NOV. 29, 1902.

TWELVE PAGES

PITTSBURG'S RANK. An item published yesterday states that Mayor Gourley has sent to the World's Fair a condensed statement with regard to the city of Pittsburgh, giving its population in 1893 at 275,000, with figures for its valuation, miles of streets, water works capacity, etc., in proportion. The estimate of 35,000 increase in population for its three years since 1890 is a conservative one. It is, however, probably as much as is safe for official figures to predicate.

On these, and the similar figures of the census, outsiders will base their estimates of Pittsburgh. All sources accessible to the outside world give it rank as a city of about a quarter of a million souls, with the capital, industries and extent that are common to that size. This is the inevitable result of the political division which confines all official statements of Pittsburgh's population and magnitude within the legally fixed city limits. Neither the Mayor or any other official can transgress these lines in reporting the magnitude of the city. But it may be worth while for Pittsburghers themselves to reflect on the difference it would make in the rank of their city if the reports comprised the entire manufacturing community known as Pittsburgh.

Suppose, for instance, that visitors at Chicago were to learn of Pittsburgh that it possessed a population of 500,000 instead of 275,000; that its valuation, streets, water works capacity and other details of our city organization were on the increased scale represented by the larger figures. Would it not make a decided difference in the estimate of the world whether Pittsburgh ranked above St. Louis and Cincinnati or below Cleveland and Buffalo? Yet it is a fact that the greater figure is really about the population that goes to make up the Pittsburgh community, but is divided politically among three cities and over a dozen towns and boroughs.

In other words, our rank before the world is periodically and deliberately degraded in order to maintain separate municipal governments which do not perform their work either so efficiently or so economically as a consolidated government should.

SECULATION AND PRICES. A very good specimen of the arguments by which the great forms of business gambling are defended is presented by the New York Post in connection with the recent rise in cotton. The fact that cotton has advanced from 7 1/2 to 10 cents is admitted to be chiefly due to the short crop; but the Post says "the price could not have gone anywhere near so high if the dealers had been unable to deal in options."

That journal seems unable to perceive that so far as this refers to the purely speculative options—which is the only kind with regard to which it is true—it proves altogether too much. If the preponderance of the betting element on the long side of the market has advanced the price so much beyond what it would have been under legitimate transactions, it proves that the same influence on the other side would unduly depress the market. The cotton raisers are not suffering from an extreme depression of the market—much more than they are likely to get back from the present rise. They have been inclined to charge the excessive depression to the speculators, which journals like the Post have vigorously pool-pooled. But when the Post credits the extra advance to speculation it implies that the same influence may be charged with the excessive decline.

The fact is that while betting on the fluctuations of any staple cannot permanently change the level of prices fixed by demand and supply, it can and does exaggerate the fluctuations. In this is its vicious effect on legitimate transactions in the same staple. As truly as that the land is happy which has an uneventful history is the commercial interest speculations which has few and gradual fluctuations of value. The influence that exaggerates fluctuations increases the hazards of gambling business and invests it with the gambling character of the betting on the exchanges.

As to options which are legitimate in their character, in other words the future contracts which involve actual delivery and bona fide use of the staple contracted for, the assertion of the Post does not apply. Such transactions steady the market and decrease its fluctuations, thereby demonstrating their vitally different character from the betting options.

PREMIER LOUBET'S DOWNFALL. Premier Loubet's Ministry was overthrown by a majority of 85 votes in the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday. The immediate question under consideration was whether a resolution made by a private member should have precedence over the order of the day as moved by the Premier. The resolution was an expression of regret that the Ministry should have failed to order an autopsy on the body of Baron de Reinach, whose sudden death was alleged to have a more or less direct connection with the Panama prosecutions—the announcement of which it immediately followed. The Minister of Justice declared that all the proceedings of the burial followed the regular forms, and that the Ministry was powerless to order a post mortem examination. The Premier declared that the resolution could be adopted as nothing but an expression of distrust in the Ministry, and that he would treat it as such. The result was that the Ministers handed

in their portfolios, received seven months ago, and their resignations were accepted by President Carnot. The volatility of the French character, and the complicated sub-divisions of French political parties, render an accurate explanation of a ministerial crisis a difficult matter. When the impending Parliamentary inquiry is remembered as an additional feature in the case, the complications become even more involved in this case than usual. On the one hand the Ministry had shown its sincerity in trying to get at the bottom of Panama business by instituting the prosecutions of the promoters and contractors. On the other the accusation of corruption against 150 Deputies and some few Senators had resulted in the decision that a Parliamentary investigation was necessary as a supplement to the prosecutions. It may be that the charges are well founded, and that the defeat of the Ministry is due to the concerted action on the part of culprits to gain time to cover up so far as may be the traces of their criminality.

Cabinets come and go in Paris on such slight provocation, and changes of Government are made on such various pretexts, that future developments alone can reliably explain this latest change in the political kaleidoscope—if indeed it is explicable at all.

CONTINENTAL UNION. A remarkable speech was made at Montreal last night by Mr. Elgin Myers, Q. C., who was dismissed from the Crown Attorney's office, nine months ago, by Sir Oliver Mowat, Premier of Ontario, for publicly advocating the political union of Canada with the United States. The dismissal from office has resulted in increased fame and popularity for the eloquent advocate. The place in which the speech was made, the manner of its reception and the material it contains are all evidence of the rapid and steady growth of public opinion in favor of Continental Union.

That the matter is more agitated and more discussed than it has been in this country is right and proper from every point of view. The dignity of this country would forbid its being the prime mover in the matter, and the superior advantages to be derived by Canada render its increasing eagerness as compared to the apathy on this side quite natural. But that there would be both commercial and political advantages to the United States resulting from the union is incontestable. The junction must in the natural course of things come sooner or later, and the greatest difficulty to be overcome on either side the boundary is to be found in the hesitancy of party leaders to consent to an enlargement of the voting power by a factor unknown and undiscoverable except by experience.

The speech itself, to be found elsewhere, is a model of trenchant incisiveness. Its arguments are unanswerable, and they are advanced with a force almost irresistible. The movement must grow with such able advocates, and when it has spread throughout the country nothing without can oppose it. As between England and Canada the preliminaries are continually approaching maturity. That reached, the question will have to be settled between Canada and the United States, independently of and despite the "practical" politicians of both countries.

MANNERS FOR THE SENATE. Something new in the line of qualifications for Senatorial duties is presented by our brilliant contemporary, the New York Sun. In reply to the criticism of Mr. Edward Murphy, as the stated candidate of Tammany, the shining Sun forcibly avers that Mr. Murphy is a model of polished manners and the pink of courtesy. "As a matter of fact," the Sun says, "Mr. Murphy's presence exhibits a style which many of his self-constituted opponents might well study to imitate."

The idea that manners constitute qualification for Senatorial work is one that would make a statesman of Turveydrop. The Sun prudently inserts a saving clause to the effect that "except in gross cases the manners of a statesman are not very interesting or pertinent to his deserts." But the idea that it has something to do with the country's back is the positive opinion of Mr. Murphy's bland suavity and persuasive deference. Probably the exercise of these qualities in the securing of street railway grants, to say nothing of their eminent effects on the ward heelers of Tammany.

Yet when we come to study the matter we are not impressed by the prominence of smooth manners among our successful statesmen. Old Ben Wade was a man of exceedingly good manners. Horace Greeley was not much better, but either of them had more statesmanship than the entire total of the Tammany Hill Democracy. Lincoln's manners were the jar of the opposition. Charles Sumner was cold and repellent in personality. Grant was glum and silent except among his intimates. When we come to think of it we are called upon to inquire whether the absence of the exterior polish in statesmen is not to be taken as an indication at least of the development of some more positive and desirable mental force.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Murphy has good manners. But that qualification does not make it entirely clear that a man whose positive character is that of a political dealer in street railway franchises will be a very great acquisition in the United States Senate as the successor of Conkling, Everts, Kernan, Seward and Marey. There does not seem to be any positive necessity that Mr. Murphy shall instruct the United States Senate how to give away franchises to grabbers in the most polite manner. The Pacific railways will probably take the gift of their debt to the Government just as promptly whether it is conferred without any frills or turned over to them with Mr. Murphy's most imposing graces.

In booming his pet scheme and seeking a national grant for the benefit of the Nicaragua Canal Company, Mr. Warner Miller recently sought to explain why a grant of \$100,000 should be even asked for, when the promoters of the enterprise had estimated the cost of the undertaking at only \$85,000. And even if he succeeded in explaining away a discrepancy so suggestive of suspicion, Mr. Miller should still be held firmly and kindly that the enterprise in so circumstanced as to be entirely unjust to governmental interference of any kind. The more reason there is to believe that the work will pay, the less excuse have the promoters for asking aid from the national credit. And, on the other hand, the government of this country should certainly not be asked to back any scheme that is doubtful or need such indorsement as to procure investors.

THERE is a great deal of talk among Democrats about the depletion of the national Treasury. But it is to be expected that the Premier should declare that the resolution could be adopted as nothing but an expression of distrust in the Ministry, and that he would treat it as such. The result was that the Ministers handed

search for immediate profits, the advantages of public-spirited support for the Ohio River and Lake Erie Canal would become so manifest as to make its commencement speedy and its accomplishment a matter of course. The ready consent of men in Pittsburgh so situated as to be able to invest money for the benefit of their successors and the municipality for ever. And there are many more who are ready to invest money in the realization that individual gain is greatly enhanced in the long run by efforts on behalf of the community's welfare.

CONTRACT laborers can best be excluded by a prompt and rigorous prosecution of the American employers who import them. Evasions of the law are so common that there ought to be no trouble in finding opportunities to make an example of a few violators.

THERE is little room for surprise that the rapidity of the comet's motion, and the suddenness with which it has passed their minds about it, have been such as to drive several slow-moving Philadelphians out of their wits. To a Philadelphia there must be something positively wackier than the comet's dash across the sky, but fortunately that is a matter so familiar from birth up as to have never received a thought.

SELECT COUNCIL failed to have a quorum yesterday. No quorum is a dangerous disease, which must not be allowed to be held of Pittsburgh Councilmen. They are elected to perform the city's business, and they ought to do it.

MADAME MODERNA asserts that Western cowboys are more familiar with Shakespeare and abler in their criticisms than the dramatic censors of New York. She ought to know what she is talking about, and those who know most of the average cowboy's habits and tastes will see that she is not so hard on the dramatic critics of the East as she appears on the surface of her remarks.

THREE men were sentenced to be hanged for murder by Judge Kennedy yesterday. But, as this is Allegheny county, the convicts' lives will probably be safe for some time to come at least.

It is unfortunate for America that Germany is aiming to prevent the emigration of just those who are best fitted for emigration from this country's point of view. For the young men and women who are best fitted to settle in this land, and those are the very men whom Kaiser Wilhelm is anxious to keep at home for the benefit of his realm.

LOCAL doctors had a banquet last night, and from all accounts they paid about as little attention to the laws of digestion as most of their unlearned patients do.

THE establishment of the Chicago Yacht Club as an institution equipped to graduate able seamen is an enterprise characteristic of the Windy City's public spirit. It should be of great value in producing men for service on the lakes. And, in a case of emergency, its graduates would doubtless prove valuable material for the nation's use.

MESSRS. DYRENFOUTH and Company are successful in spending money and making a noise, but that hardly compensates for their failure to produce rain.

PROFESSOR HICKS, of St. Louis, would do well to agitate for practical sanitary reform in that city instead of trying to agitate people in general by theories of the vitiation of earth's atmosphere by planets or comets. "Thirteen million people," says the professor, "in St. Louis in one week give strong evidence of the need for reform."

POSSIBLE contingencies are still the unknown quantities and controlling circumstances of local politics.

THERE is room for a great deal of careful consideration of freight discrimination by the Chamber of Commerce Committee on Railroads and Transportation before it reports to the public. The committee should be all the stronger for any slight delay devoted to deliberation without waste of time.

CHAIRMAN CARTER will resume the practice of law in Helena, Mont. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES has been elected President of the Board of Trustees of Ohio State University. SENATOR CULLOM's brother is Postmaster at Joliet, Ill. He looks enough like the Senator to be Mr. Lincoln. QUEEN VICTORIA has six children, 36 grandchildren and 13 great-grandchildren, the last old and unlucky number having just been born. A TITUSVILLE, Pa., man whose wife recently presented him with triplets, a son and two daughters, promptly named them Grover, Frances and Ruth. ACCORDING to latest reports published in *Piquette* it seems that yesterday's accident to Baron Hirsch is only a bad burn that will be all right again after a few days rest. VICE PRESIDENT-ELECT STEVENSON will travel from Washington to Washington on a special train, the cars of which are arranged for by the Democrats of his home. THE engagement is announced of Miss Florence Miller, daughter of the Attorney General, to Clifford Attkick, a young lawyer in the employ of the State Department in the Department of Justice. HON. PATRICK EGAN, Minister to Chile, left Chicago last evening for Washington after being entertained by Harlow N. Hiltzbohm, President of the World's Fair Directory, who took him over the Exposition grounds and gave a luncheon for him afterward at his house. MATTHEW LAFLIN, of Chicago, has given \$75,000 toward building a home for the Academy of Sciences in that city, and George C. Walker will add \$100,000 if it is erected on the Southside. The trustees, however, are believed to favor Lincoln Park for this purpose. M. W. MURCHISON, who has always been regarded as the author of the famous letter to Lord Salisbury West, says positively that he did not write it. Mr. Murchison was mentioned for several appointments two years ago, but got nothing. ARGUMENTS FOR OPTIONS Advanced by the Savannah Cotton Exchange Against the Hatch Bill. SAVANNAH, GA., Nov. 28.—The opposition to the Hatch-Washburn anti-options bill is apparently gathering force daily in the South. To-day the Secretary of the Savannah Cotton Exchange sent a memorial to United States Senators Gordon and Colquitt, containing the following: "The assertion that the exchanges of the country are banded together for the purpose of depressing the prices of farm products is entirely untrue. The fact is that the recent advance of about 3 cents per pound in cotton from the lowest price reached last spring is the result of a common surplus carried over and due solely to a short crop. This rise in the value of cotton proves beyond controversy that the laws of supply and demand regulate value, and prices as claimed. It is not for the exchanges that deal in futures the producer would be at the mercy of the consumer who would more largely deal from hand to hand, and thus force the farmer to dispose of his product at ruinous prices."

MORE PITTSBURG ENTERPRISES. A Wealthy Syndicate Buys Up Coal Plants at Wampuna, Pa. NEW CASTLE, Nov. 28.—[Special.]—Recently a number of important deals, involving the transfer of valuable mines, lands and other property, have been consummated near Wampuna. A Pittsburgh man named Hunter, who is supposed to represent a wealthy syndicate, has been installing a large force of men at Wampuna. Hunter says he will employ 75 men at first, but will gradually extend his operations as he opens up the mines. He has a large force of men across the river at once, and will connect Wampuna and Newport with the mines and surface.

A LOOK AROUND.

Do you know "The Little Devil of the Crossing"? Not well I think you do, even if you do not know him by that name. He has a number of abiding places, but his headquarters is at the crossing of the street car rail, a much used crossing. Sometimes he rides on the wheel of an ice or iron wagon or chuckies from the hub of the rattling wheel of the hurrying sewing machine man's light vehicle. His business is to be disagreeable, and he is a complete success. He waits at the bottom of a nice brown puddle of liquid mud—mud like turkey gravy with "glubies" therein—and with the ice selects a time to shove forth long splashes of little brown drops like maple sugar lozenges. He does not waste time or material on tramps or untidy people, no. He hides his time, and when two ladies in light dresses and a man with a high hat and immaculate frock suit waiting for a chance to cross, he lets go with all the ammunition at his command.

I SAW him in such a mood yesterday afternoon at the corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue. He was in a great luck. He placed a fine embroidery of mud, cartilage and slush over the fronts of two light dresses, a brown tailor-made gown and three or four pretentious men and unexpected strength of language. Sometimes opportunities like this for a full, free and frank expression of thought are wasted through inexperience or lack of fluency, but on this occasion there was an old river capitalist and a Chicago drummer to front and nothing was overlooked by them. As for the ladies, they lingered for a few moments to look, what the two men said.

THIS same spirit is busy with brick pavements at this season in the hill districts. You go out in virgin linen and smartly shining shoes. You tread on a loose brick and something chucks you under the chin and you find you are wearing a palooka shirt and a beard which has shot up from the pavement.

SPEAKING of mud, reminds me of drinking water. Lately my water, I suppose, I have been familiar with the fact that Pittsburgh uses an enormous amount of water compared with other cities, but it was not until yesterday that I fully comprehended how large this usage was. I heard of the water works in the Water Assessor's office say in answer to some inquiry: "The most water pumped on any one day was 46,000,000 gallons. We are now using about 40,000,000 gallons a day. I look into the report of Chicago of 1891, and find that the daily average last year was \$3,762,000 gallons as against 20,000,000 gallons in 1883. In July, 1891, the daily average was 42,300,000 gallons. Taking 40,000,000 as a basis, it means that Pittsburgh uses 250,000,000 gallons of water a day. I wonder how many men, women and child uses 160 gallons a day.

PHIL! What made these figures so startling to me was the fact that I had just finished reading a pamphlet on the water supply of London by J. L. Lobley, Professor of Physiography of the City of London College. His pamphlet was published about the middle of the winter, and I expect it could increase her supply. He says that in 1891 the daily use in London amounted to 185,000,000 gallons (for a population of 5,627,211). He estimated that 250,000,000 would be necessary to supply London in the winter, when the population reached 8,000,000, allowing a little over 31 gallons per capita.

THESE figures, absurd as it seems, mean that Pittsburgh keeps up her ratio of water supply when she is as big as London is now she will use 500,000,000 of gallons a day, which is twice as much as the entire flow of the River Thames during the summer and half as much as flow at flood tide averages winter, and it is not to be thought every man, woman and child uses 160 gallons a day.

AGAINST CORPORATION WRECKERS. Important Railroad Legislation Under Consideration in Georgia. ATLANTA, Nov. 28.—A great deal of consideration is being given by the people of Georgia to the bill introduced in the Lower House of the Georgia Legislature. The bill is designed to prevent the wrecking of railroad property and prescribes severe penalties. Any act done by a director or officer of a corporation which is designed to wreck the road, by which act alone or in conjunction with other acts the railroad property is wrecked, shall be deemed a felony and the offender shall be imprisoned for not exceeding ten years or by fine not exceeding \$10,000.

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EVER CLOSER THAN OHIO.

Harrison's Apparent Plurality in North Dakota is Only Illusory. BISMARCK, N. D., Nov. 28.—Official returns have been received at the office of the Secretary of State from all the counties in the State except six—Billings, Bottineau, Emmons, McIntosh, Pierce and Tower. The figures on the counties heard from give the Weaver electors 230 majority. Private advices from the counties not yet officially reported show the Harrison electors to have a majority of 15. Emmons and Bottineau counties have both been held back on account of contests. In Bottineau county the contest is between the Harrison and the Weaver electors, claiming that 210 Indians in that district had no right to vote. These two counties will not be counted until the completion of the electoral vote of this State. If the Emmons County Board sustained an appeal filed by the Indians had a right to vote the electoral vote will go for Harrison. Otherwise it will be for Weaver.

The announcement that the courts would be called upon to determine the right of a large tract of land in the State, which the Public Instruction has created considerable excitement. With the selection, sale and leasing of some 1,000,000 acres of land, the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction is the busiest and most important office in the State. According to the terms of the contest, none of these can be sold for less than 10 cents per acre until the handling of more than \$100,000.

It is understood that the contest as to the title to the land is not to be brought to rest that lady of any of her just rights, but to place beyond any question, the title to the land in the hands of the State. The opinion has been expressed by the department. The opinion has been expressed by the department. The opinion has been expressed by the department.

MORGAN NOT CAST DOWN. He Was Defeated by Working People Who Are Tired of Gloom. T. R. Morgan, Sr., of Alliance, and his son were at the Duquesne yesterday. It was his first visit to Pittsburgh since he was elected to the United States Congress in McKimley's old district. He takes his defeat philosophically, and says he hasn't lost faith in the Republican party and its principles.

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