of Pittsburg.

is what we need and want,

sions to the membership of the Art Society, coming in, I understand, at the rate of 20 or

30 a month, evidence that our attention is

which touch the material side of life. Never

have there been so many lectures in this

societies to hear them. Never has there

been such interest taken in pictures, in music and in pooks. The future is full of

hope for those who believe in the prosperity

And just now comes this University Ex-

who will be taught, to carry the pleasings

IMPORTANT MASONIC QUESTIONS

Part of the United States.

Grand Lodge of Masons, when what is

known as the Monterey treaty was ratified. This treaty's provisions embrace affilia-

under the "Dieta of Mexico," of which

President Diaz is Grand Master, and a recognition of symbolic Masonry up to the third degree. Toltre Lodge is operating under a charter from the Grand Lodge of Missouri

and refuses to recognize the Jurisdiction or authority of the Grand Dieta of Mexico.

Both Mexico and Texas have united in re-questing the Grand Lodge of Missouri to arrest the charter, and the Grand Lodge of

ing the matter.

Texas and Rhode Island are now the only

United States are deenly interested in these questions and will hall this settlement with

SCHEME OF A SPIRITUALIST

Who Hopes to Be Able to Telegraph

Friends After His Death.

George Francis Cobson, a spiritualist of this

short time ago and obtained a large glass

nabled by a series of systematic disturb

ances of the air within the cylinder to com

nunicate with his friends through the tele

municate with his friends through the tole-graphic instrument. He is dying with con-sumption and the public probably will not have long to wait for the test of his experi-ment. If it should prove successful his friends are pledged after three days to un-seal the cylinder and allow the spirit to de-part and then seal up and bury the remains.

CLEVELAND'S REST OVER.

Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 4.-From a very in

WHITE REARDED. BUT BAD.

CHILE A FREE COUNTRY.

resident Montl's Policy as to the Press and

VALPARAISO, Dec. 4 .- President Montt has

"Our ideas are not to stop or in any way

given so long as there is no actual violence

THE LATEST LABOR UNION.

Pianoforte Workers Are Organizing a Na

tional Association.

CURBING THE TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

An Administration Bill Before the South

Carolina Legislature.

One of Mgr. Satelli's Missions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4. - Mgr. Satelli, the

Panal Ablegate, has been empowered by the

Holy See to hear and decide without appeal

Wanted-A New Platform.

The great duty of the Republican party is

to unthink its worn-out thoughts as soon as

St. Louis Globe Democrat. 1

possible.

Il religious questions between bishops and riests in the United States.

Boston, Dec. 4.- The planoforte workers of

and has no fear of another revolution.

Public Speech.

lenient to the Balmacedists:

MUSERGON, MICH., Dec. 4. - [Special.]

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ek, or, including Sunday Edition, at

me and all triple number ouble number copies, ic. "AY, DEC. & 1892. THE OPE ESSION. he present Con-

The second session ess begins to-mon This session peculiar cirsion. Then he division between the two Houses, as a result of the elections of 1890, reduced the amount of political legislation actually passed to nullity. Now the fact that this Fongress will be succeeded by both a Congress and an administration of Democrats may exercise a different influence on the disposition of the respective parties to gislation. What results will be secured from this

appends on the breadth of views eedem from partisin stupidity that be developed in both parties. The ord of the long session loes not war-nt any positive expect ion of such unlities on either side; t it is worth while to recognize what mit the effected if there was enough ability on both sides to rise above party slavery. It would be possible, with a sufficient disposition for joint concessions, to effect at this session a compromise tariff bill which would se'tle the tariff question on moderate and conservative lines, and free the business of the country from the fear of tariff tinkering for the next decade. To effect this men of both parties would have to medify their usual partisan attitude. It is to be recarded as more than doubtful whether this can be done by the partisans of either side; but it is a cogent com-mentary on our party methods that so desirable a consummation is made impossible

Setting aside the possibility of a compromise settlement of party issues as improbable, the present session will be likely to occupy itself with the problem of closing the gap between expenditures and revenues. This is hardly a less difficult problem than those already noted. It exists by reason of the vices of this and previous Congresses. If expenditures are I on very dif-

tempting any new policy.

A POSSIBLE INSULT.

We are pained to see that a correspondent of the New York Sun gives publicity to the idea that Colonel A. K. McClure's name is mentioned in connection with a Cabinet position. The mention does no especial barm; but the public is in possession of information tending to show that if it should develop into an offer Colonel McClure would regard it as a deadly insult. The nomination of Messrs, Whitelaw Reid, Charles Emory Smith and other newspaper men to important positions by General Harrison was emphatically denounced by Colonel Me-Clure's newspaper as bribing and muzzling the press. If the press is bribed and muzzled by foreign missions, how much more would it be bribed and muzzled with a Cabinet position? The hope is well founded that the energetic Colonel would repel such an insidious attack on his independence and honesty with a fine mix-

ture of scorn and indignation. Possibly there should be an exception. If Colonel McClure is swelled with pride over his late political efforts in the direction of converting Philadelphia to free trade, he may think, like Pooh Bah. that his pride must be disciplined and humbled by being subjected to as many insults as possible.

## A SUBJECT FOR SELF-ASSERTION.

The recent announcement that some \$2. 000,000 would be spent by the Pennsylvania Railroad in Improvements along its line, but that the betterments so long needed in this city will be postponed to a more convenient season, warrants some plain speaking. The practice of putting Pittsburg off and at the same time subjecting her industry to serious discriminations has gone on so long that it seems familiar; but even familiar abuses reach a point eventually where those who are aggrieved by them find it necessary to take measures for securing a remedy.

It is worth remembering that the Pennsylvania Railroad has experienced no Hitberal treatment from Pittsburg. Besides securing from the industries of this city the largest and most remunerative freight traffic originated by any single city in the country, the Pennsylvania Railroad has been granted wide privileges for the express purpose of enabling that corporation to furnish first-class facilities to the city. When the city surrendered to the railroad the whole of Grant street from Seventh avenue to Liberty, the inducement for that very important gift was the expectation that it would produce material improvements. There was a tacit if not positive understanding that the old brick shed which has done temporary duty as a passenger station since 1878 'was to be replaced by a depot nearer Smithfield street, and of a character more commensurate to the magnitude of the city and the business it furnishes to the railroad. The consideration has never been rendered, and Pittsburg's passenger business is still transacted in the dingy building which was inadequate fifteen years ago, and is doubly

inadequate now. The neglect of Pitisburg displayed in this and other important respects is only practiced because it is conceived that it can be done with impunity. It will soon devolve on our community to show that

the impression is . rroneout. It is a mistake to suppose that a city of this wealth and importance has no power of asserting itself even against a great railroad corporation. Besides the ability to call in competing influences the city has within its power the revocation of valuable grants the conditions of which have been ignored or violated. It may not be necessary to proceed to these measures; but it should be understood that Pitts urg is ready to take whatever steps are necessary to convince the railroad that it is wise to afford as good accommodations for the traffic which yields it millions as drygoods merchants in the same city offer their customers.

BEYOND THE INTERIOR.

Besides the usual amount of routine the report of the Secretary of the Interior gives a somewhat optimistic indorsement of the work of the Census Bureau and exhibits the same quality in the belief that the Morman problem is finally solved. This disposition to gild even doubtful matters with the most favorable hues may be accepted with toleration and even approval.

We can even extend that favorable frame of mind to the very wholesale puff which Secretary Noble gives to the progress of work on the Nicaragua Canay. The classification which brings the operations on a project located a thousand miles away from our boundaries within the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior might even be passed over as simply a curiosity of official workings. But when the Secretary undertakes to say that the project should have "the most favorable recognition of Congress," and these words mean that the Nicaragua loan job should be passed by Congress, it is time to draw the line. That measure bears on its face evidence of dishonesty in the proposition to pledge the Govern-

nent credit for \$100,000,000 on a work timated by its own engineer to cost \$65,-000. Its only material difference from Panama job, the exposure of which is convulsing France, is that on this side to is proposed to make the United Treasury the victim, while in States France the small investors were plun-

Secretary Noble should stick to the actual interior of the country. There is enough in the relations of his department with the subsidized corporations, whose operations are really internal, to explain or correct. He need not seek to extend those relations to a corporation whose operations will be exclusively in a foreign country, excepting those which are necessary to get hold of the people's money.

A REPUBLICAN OPPORTUNITY. A New York special in this issue outlines an interesting struggle between the Tammany Democracy and the Cleveland administration, to be inaugurated over the nomination of ex-Secretary Fairchild to his old portfolio at the Treasury. For the sake of upholding the doctrine o the spoils Tammany will elect Murphy to the Senate, where he will aid Hill in antagonizing Mr. Fairchild's confirmation, will insist on having the anti-snappers ignored, and in order to further embarrass the administration will join the radical free traders in calling for an extra session just as it joined them at the Chicago convention in passing the Calboun tariff

plank of the Democratic platform. If a fight should develop on these terms it would afford an exceptionally brilliant brought within the limits of revenue this opportunity for Republicans of broad views to make an effective use of their power. In such a struggle the administration would stand for conservation in to be done tariff legislation, for honesty in public res by limite- administration and for the public interest the dawdling rather than the welfare of politicians. ristic of that Republicans who do not care for these scrambling to principles would be at liberty to go into , without at- opposition with the Tammany malcontents. But Republicans to whom the public good is superior to partisan prejudices could make some very effective strokes in securing the adoption of a wise and statesmanlike policy. That course would be the best possible politics as well as the best patriotism. What a redemption of crushing defeat it would be if a judicious use of the Republican vote in Congress should enable the party to secure moderation in the tariff changes, a minimum of partisanship in the appoint

ments to public office, and a careful conservatism in all acts affecting finances! The Republicans in the present situ tion can wait for the opportunity to pre sent itself. But when the time comes for them to cast their votes on a fight between Tammany and the administration Democracy the issue is likely to present itself in such a shape that both public interest and party welfare will require them to support the administration.

SIGNIFICANT TO THIS COUNTRY. The Rothschild proposition to make the

United States bear the heavy end of the work of sustaining the market price of silver without any remonetization has been rejected with the roundabout negative that is the rule of diplomatic proceedings. That was the only fate that it deserved, since its purpose was not to incommodity. The public at large has no interest in the latter object, however important it may seem to silver kings or English bankers.

But while the Rothschild proposals were wholly useless so far as the conference is concerned, it possesses a decided significance for the course of the United States in case the English element should defeat action by the conference looking toward actual results. It betrays the fact that the English monetary interests are desirous of preventing any further depreciation of silver. They kindly desire the United States to do twice as much as the rest of the world, in the work of artificially supporting the market; but they show that their interests would be prejudiced

by further depreciation. This shows that the United States has the power to teach the English a lesson in case that Government should persist in ignoring the interest of the rest of the world in silver remonetization. If England defeats the purpose of the conference the United States should not only suspend silver purchases, but put a great share of its immense stock of silver on the market. To some people the sale of the stock of silver at less than its present rating on the Treasury books would seem like a loss. But the fact is that the loss has already been made, and the sale would be converting an entirely dead asset into actual resources. Public interests in this country would not be prejudiced by putting the Treasury silver on the market. If the English monetary interests were con fronted with some \$400,000,000 worth of silver they might perceive the importance of joining in reasonable measures to use silver as an addition to the money of the

world. THE report that Gladstone and Labour chere have taken tea together and are now the best of friends sounds like an advertisement for the soothing influences of that wild haverage. We have head that English-

men generally preferred a r nore generous tipple, but perhaps stimulating beverages were tabooed on that occasion as likely to generate plain speaking and soreness

clean bill of SECRETARY NOBLE'S health for the Nicaragua stretches the extent of the interior more than it conclusively vindical es the proposi-tion that the United State's shall put un \$100,000,000 on a \$65,000,000 job

THE aunouncement that Miss Reban is after all to be the model for one of the stat-ues at the World's Fair, with the further statement that of the 68 points of symmetri-cal perfection that gifted lady possesses 65, attracts the public attention to the fact that Miss Rehan has not only a fine figure but an active and persisten advance agent.

Ir now appears that one of the features of the Delsaritean fad is to teach people to tumble downstairs gracefully. Some intumble dow/nstairs gracefully. structions in that line might have been very valuable to Republican leaders in the early part of lasit month.

ONE of the first questions for this session of Congress to decide will be whether it will have a legislative lorce of its own or will legive everything for the new regime to dispose of. Perhaps the changed circumstances will change the attitude of the respective parties on that point.

THE attempt to take the stage by storm, reported to be made by a New York reporter, looks like an unwarranted invasion of the field o' Messrs. Sullivan and Corbett

IT may sound learned to call the science of the household "ækology," which is re-ported from Boston to be the latest fad; but may be permitted to doubt if it makes the bread any lighter or keeps the children any cleaner than the old-fashioned name of housekeeping.

CANADA is beginning to open her mind to the fact her manifest destiny is to share the prosperity of the United States by becoming a part of it.

IF Crisp forms an alliance with Hill and Murphy against Cleveland for the purpose ing an extra session does not that as sume the rather paradoxical phase of trying to get an extra session by fighting the man who has the power of calling it, or saying nay to it?

MR. PINKERTON'S manifeste does no convey the impression of being inspired by a fervent admiration for the sheriff of Alle gheny county.

PERHAPS the interior of this nation may have been recently extended to Nicaragua; but that does not establish any co reason why we should repeat there the exact form of the Pacific railway jobbery. Let us at least have the grace to vary the details a

WITH Congress and a hard winter shead

PERTINENT PERSONALITIES.

DR. PARKHURST, of New York, has many offers to go out lecturing upon the slum life of that city, but declines them all. THE widow of Bishop Paddock, of Massaphusetts, has been living in Detroit for the last year, but is now making a visit in Bosor more.

MRS. MACRETH, an English woman and the wife of a member of the Royal Academy. practices riding after fox hounds astride of her horse, clad in knee breeches, gaiters and divided skirt.

COLONEL R. C. PATE, of St. Louis, is bout to inaugurate winter racing in the City of Mexico on an extensive scale. He has obtained all needed concessions through President Diaz. WHEN he was only 5 years old Barrett

John Ruskin predicted that he would become as famous as a poet as either his father or mother. He is a painter instead. Washington during his recent absence in

France, were effectually disposed of when he returned to this country without a bride. THE family of General Rosecrans are anxious for him to go to Calliornia to resuperate. If he gains sufficient strength at Fortress Monroe to stand the long journey he will probably return to his old hom

there. GENERAL PATRICK A. COLLINS, of Boston, laughs when they talk of his being elected for a Cabinet position or even for Collector of the Port. He says that he through with politics, and wants to stick to the law business and earn some money.

GENERAL WILLIAM LILLY has so far recovered as to be able to be out on the street yesterday. The statement that he suffered a stroke of paralysis is incorrect. Atthough 77 years of age, he is bale and bids fair to live for many years to come. His sickness was caused by the excitement atending the late campaign, together with a bilious attack.

THE honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conterred on Prof. Philip Schaff, of the Union Theological Seminary, yesterday, by the University of New York. This makes the third time the degree of D. D. has been ferred upon the Professor. The first time was by the University of Berlin, in 1854, the by the University of Edinburg, in 1887. The Professor is 73 years old.

A UNIVERSITY RIOT.

Ann Arbor Students Forcib'y Prevent the Sale of Reserved Seat Tickets.

ANN ARBOR, MICH., Dec. 4.-There was riot at the State University yesterday over trease the supply of money metals but to a proposed attempt to reserve students' artificially raise the price of silver as a lecture course tickets at \$lextra, contrary to the conditions on which season tickets were sold. President Angeli had to be summoned by Secretary Wade, who feared serious trouble. Long before the hour set for opening the office over 600 students gathered in the ball and resolved to prevent

the sale.

When W. W. Griffin, President of the Lecture Association, appeared on the scene he was roundly hissed. In the lace of this he still persisted. Griffin attempted to open the sale, but the students blocked him. He the sale, but the students blocked him. He and his defeated coherts finally withdrew amid Jeers and University yells. The celling is intense. The next lecture will be ing is intense. The next lecture will be held Friday evening. Students say if the board succeeds in reserving seats they will rush in and take any seat they wish. The Lecture Board may be deposed

ANTHRACITE CAVE-INS

The Largest of Collapse Carries Down Four

Railroad Tracks 300 Feet. SHENANDOAH, Dec. 4.-Residents of Loss Creek, two miles west of here, were alarmed early yesterday morning by the sudden caving in of about 300 seet of surface, 100 seet wide, directly under the Lehigh Valley Railroad tracks on the north side of the valley. Four tracks were carried down 25 feet, and the Lost Creek store, the largest mining store in the region, narrowly escaped destruction. The south walls of the building fell out, and a large part of the building now overhangs the immense cave-

in.

The Lehigh Valley Company immediately ordered out several roadway trains and all day long have been trying to fill up their road-bed. The people are in state of dread as night approaches. Accidents of this inture have been frequent for some years past, but none of them equal the rall of today.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 .- A Brooklyn real estate leaser, who has been trying for some time to buy some valuable property on Fulton street, says he is acting for Postmaster General Wanamaker, whom he represented as aftirious to open a big store in Brooklyn similar to one he owns in Philadelphia.

Two Unnecessary Questions.

Washington Post. Would Carl Schurz take a Cabinet place is it were offered? Would Grover Cleveland UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

who care more for good looks than they do for good books. He would be a musty and crabbed pedant who would desire to lianish them out of seclety. But good books im-[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.] -THE meeting which was held a week prove good looks. Society ought to be something more than eating and dancing. And ago in the interests of University Extension was not attended by all the citizens of Pittsit is becoming more so in Pittsburg every It seems to me that the remarkable ac

org. Some 250,000 people were conspicuous their absence. The jobbles of the Fifth avenue theaters were crowded as I came by. But the space about the doors of the chapel of the First Presbyterian Church was quite clear, and inside even the latest comer had the choice of the best seats. The 200,000 absentees ought to have felt a tingling in all their 230,000 left ears that

night, for the remarks which were made

about them were not of a complimentary

character. Nevertheless, I believe in Pittsburg. The probability is that the people of Pittsburg read over the names of the eminent gentiemen who were in charge of this educational movement, and felt so entirely sure of the success of it that they deemed them selves justified in staying away from the meeting. Everybody knows about the good woman who always went to sleep during the ermon because of her confidence in the preacher. She knew that he would preach a good orthodox sermon; there was no need of watching him.

We are all interested in this University Extension scheme. It would perhaps be too much to promise that the whole 250.000 of us will pay over \$5 apiece in aid of this good work this week. But there is another week after this. I am not aware of any really excellent proposal that ever failed to find seconders in Pittsburg.

What University Extension Means, -WHAT is this scheme? What is it for? What is it meant to do? and will it do it? There is no use asking for countenance or tributions in this town for any project which cannot return honest and satisfactory answers to this catechism of common sense. I am sure of the success of this movement in this community, because I know that it can pass this critical examination.

The University Extension movement is not a thing of yesterday. It is at least a century older than American civilzation. It got its first good start when William of Wykeham, in the fourteenth century, estab-lished his public school at Winchester. Before that all learning was centered at the universities. William's idea was to extend the work of the universities by setting up branch colleges where the young men of a neighborhood could be educated without a residence at Oxford or Cambridge. It was the first step of the university toward the

Then came the distribution of chear books, made possible by the new art of printing. Men could now learn even at their own firesides. The great tenchers put their lessons into type, and every humble cottage became a university lecture room. That was the second stage of progress-firs the local school, then the printed book. But all men could not go to school. Nor did the book quite take the place of the teacher. There is an influence resident in personality which makes any impression which can never be given by an page of silent type. There is no danger press will crowd the pulpit out. Men will iways listen with attention to the voices of living men, and will learn from what they hear more than from what they read. The university lecturer, to make the extension of his work complete, must come himself. And then, when this truth was recognized, somebody put two iron rails side by side in parallel lines and ran an engine over them, and the engine took the place of the old slow horses, and the whole world was brought into the compass of one community, and men could go easily and quickly from

fully solved. The Fathers of the Movement.

-THE man who organized the first public school, and the man who invented the printing press, and the man who made the railway and started the first train of cars, were the fathers of University Extension.

For a good while the lecturer came out of

one place to another, and the problem was

his study and gave one lecture and went back again. That was the case in the famous old lecture bureaus of New England, when trowning wrote verses of such promise that | Emerson taught transcendental philosophy rowning wrote verses of such promise that | Emerson taught transcendental philosophy charking predicted that he would be | in red schoolhouses to Massachusetts farmers. Gradually, however, it came to be felt that this instruction was but fragmentary. THE matrimonial rumors concerning M. | People who were genuinely in carnest about learning desired more than the one lecture. not only for entertainment, but for honest instruction, such as is given in the college

classrooms. There is always a supply for almost any demand. There was a speedy answer to this excellent petition. In this country the Chautauqua system of general education came into existence. It provided course of study; it conducted great classes of cor neople have for seeing their teachers face to face by organizing a huge summer meet ing at which the wise and the unwise, the men who had been blessed with the privileges of culture and the men who had lacked that blessing, came together.

In the meantime, on the other side of the water, the idea was growing that bright from the universities might go out into the great towns, into the villages, into the regions of the mills and of the mines and carry with them the treasures which they had gathered and there distribute them to all who were willing to share with them. They gathered classes to whom they gave instructions, with opportunity for questions, and with provision for examinations. And this was called the University Extension move-ment, and an association was organized to support and direct it called the University Extension Society.

Its Advent in America.

-AND these two significant movements the American and the English, borrowed each from the other. The English liked that great general meeting at Chatauqua, and they arranged on their side of the ocean a great general meeting at Oxford. While we recognized the value of the element of personality upon which the English laid emphasis, no letter, we came to see, can do as much good as a man. And just two years ago the first center of the University Extension work was established in this coun-

try, in Philadelphia. A few months age this movement invaded Pittsburg. A society was formed, officers were chosen, lecturers were found willing to enlighten the community; and the work began. It was in furtherance of this good work that that very select company of citizens met in the chapel of the First Preshe. terian Church while their neighbors went to the theater or stayed at home.

This movement is bound to succeed in

this town, because it comes at an opportune time. We are becoming aware here just now that we need for the good of the town to emphasize the intellectual side of life. We have gone on for now these many years. with conspicuous success, emphasizing the material interests of the city. We have devoted ourselves to the manufacture of money. We have striven after wealth as the saints strive after salvation. We have been too busy to read, we have been too busy to think, we have been even too busy to enjoy ourselves. Somebody said to me the other night that he believed there are not a hundred men in Pittsburg who know what a college is; to which I suswered that I remember the time

when there were not many hundred men in Pittsburg who knew the uses of a dress Intelligence Surely Spreading.

-But we are changing all that. We are giving ourselves some rational pleasure: we are attending to the dignities and graces social life. We have the elements here of a cultured society. It is true that when Mrs. Russell asked me the other day who our literary people are, I was a bit puzzled for a moment to make answer. Nevertheless, the number is increasing in Pittsburg of the fair women and brave men who can talk about other matters than servants, stocks, epidemics and weather. There are still, I am informed, young

ladies who do not know whether ing" is the name of a man or of a shade of paint, and who can see nothing annuing in the question "What are Pericles?" That is, there are still illiterate individuals in good speiety. I do not know anyone in Pittsburg who cannot read, but I am afraid that I oc ensionally meet some who do not read. Of course, there will always be young ladies CONFLICTING INTERESTS.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) NEW YORK, Dec. 4 .- "Conflicting Currency Interests" is the title of Matthew Marshall's article for to-morrow's Sun, which

reads as follows: Public attention was divided last week between the Brussels Monetary Conference on the one hand and Jay Gould's sickness and death on the other. Contrary to almost universal expectation, the actual decease of the great stock operator caused far less commotion in the market than has frequently resulted on former occasions from town as there are now, nor so many learned ise rumors that the event was impending. In fact, it may be said of it, as was said of the resumption of specie payments in 1879, that it was like crossing the State line from New York into Connecticut on the railroad-un-less one was told of it he would not know it had happened. The father is dead and his sons succeed him, and that is all. He will tension Society, which offers to teach all be buried and forgotten, and his sins will become mere matters of tradition.

of culture to those who recognize their deects to stimulate thinking to encourage The Brussels conference has a broader and deeper claim to consideration. Up to and guide reading and to give some of the advantages of a college education to men and women who cannot go to college. It is the day that Alfred de Rothschild presented his proposition for the joint purchase by the an emphasizing of the intellectual-side of great European powers of silver to the value of £1,000,000 yearly for five years in life. And it is certain to succeed, for that addition to our purchases of 54,000,000 onness a year it was menerally assumed that the conference would be only a meeting for abstract discussion and would accomplish pothing of practical value. Great Britain, Involving the City of Mexico and a Large nothing of practical value. Great Britain, being supposed to be firm in its adhesion to the single gold standard, was counted upon Houston, Tex., Dec. 4.—The Texas Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., and the Grand alone to defeat the adoption of any plan for the benefit of silver. When, therefore, the leading delegate from that country in the conference proposed the increase of the consumption of the metal and thus to enhance its price everybody became easer to, discover what the phenomenon betokened. Chapter, R. A. M., both convened Tuesday. An important question before the Blue Lodge Masons is the question of having the charter of Totre Lodge, in the City of Mexico, arrested at the last session of Texas A Most Significant Departure.

Presumably Mr. de Rothschild has se cured the sanction of his own Government before offering his scheme and something tions between all lodges in America and all like a promise of their acceptance of it in case it should be approved by the confer ence. Its failure to receive this approval does not diminish its significance as the first indication of a departure by the financial magnates of Great Britain from the unsympathetic and even hostile attitude they have hitherto uniformly maintained toward the silver standard. They have now apthe sliver standard. They have now apparently come to the conclusion that the clamor in behalf of it can no longer safely be disregarded, and are willing to do something to appease it. One of them may be the increase of discontent to the pitch of insubordination among the Government employes in India who, being paid salaries fixed in sliver rupees, find their compensation, when measured in gold, gradually shrinking to nothing. Another may be the disaffection of the Lancashire cotton manuacturers, who control many votes and Texas and Rhode Island are now the only Grand Chapters which do not hold allegiance to the Central Grand Chapter of the United States. West Virginia having recently succumbed to the pressure and Joined the Grand Chapter. First Chapter in Capitular Masonry in Texas was chartered in October, 1833, but in 1849 Texas withdrew from the general body and acted as an independent body, although it sent representatives to the General Chapter in the "'50's." But as no convention took place in 1800 Texas withdrew again. The probabilities are that the Texas Grand Chapter will at this session vote to again become part of the General Grand Chapter and surrender its autonomy. Masons throughout the United States are deenly interested in these unsettions and will be if the sectlement with who fancy that the depreciation of the silver is hurting their business.

It is possible, loo, that the despair of land owners of Great Britain and Ireland, who see the price of agricultural produce re queed so low as to deprive their possession of the half of their value, has reached point at which it must be heeded or produce a revolution. Or there may be, after a only a general conviction that the full the prices of the commodities measured

Terrible Things That Are Prophesied. The cable accounts of the proceedings of the conference contain frequent reference to some undescribed and indefinite catascity, has perfected a scheme, he thinks, by trophe which, it is asserted by the advocates which he hopes at death to be able to prove positively to those still in the material state of silver, both in the conference and out of it, will speedily overtake the commercial his spirit exists. He went to Pittsburg a world if silver is allowed to go on denreciat world if silver is allowed to go on depreciating as it has done the last 15 years. As nearly as I can make out, the catastrophe threatened is universal bankruptey, the paralysis of all industries, and the return of the civilized world to the semi-barbarous condition in which it was just before the flood of silver from the rich mines of America, like the fertilizing waters of the Nile, came to nourish commerce and quickets. cylinder so constructed that it can be sealed air tight quickly. In this cylinder he has suspended with fine copper wires two pieces of metal so light that they may be brought of metal so light since villy the slightest in contact with each other by the slightest wires in contact with each other by the slightest motion or air within the cylinder. Wires pass through the cylinder, one being connected with a battery and the other with a telegraphic instrument.

He has made arrangements for his friends just before the spirit leaves his body to seal nim in the cylinder so that his spirit may be kept from departing and at the same time is enabled by a series of systematic disturbcame to nourish commerce and quicker manufacturing industry.
It becomes more and more apparent as

It becomes more and more apparent as the controversy over silver goes on that the real point in dispute is whether debtors shall be compelled to pay their debte in a currency measured by the gold standard, which has increased and is still increasing in value, or whether they shall be allowed to pay by the silver standard, which has not so increased and is at the moment diminishing. The advocates of the gold standard insist upon the justice of the creditor's chain to receive back the same money that he lent, regarding the rise of its value as a piece of good fortune to which he is entitled; the adod fortune to which he is entitle vocates of silver contend that the gain which
thus results to the creditor is iniquitous and
oppressive, and should be prevented by per
mitting the payment of debts to be made in
silver instead of in gold.

The Whole World Not Now at Stake. Not all the advocates, either of silver or of gold, are candid enough to admit that timute friend of Mrs. Grover Cleveland it is this is the sole issue between them, and they sarned that President-elect Cleveland is talk, as men frequently do where their own expected here to-morrow afternoon. Mr. interests are concerned, as if those of the Cleveland will, so it is said, remain at the whole world were at stake. The latest rewhole world were at stake. The latest re-cruit to the silver standard, the Irish Arch-bishop, Walsh, makes no talse pretense in this respect. He says plainly that the main-tenance of the gold standard has already raised the rents of land, and will raise them still more as time goes on, to the great detri-ment of Irish tenants even under the re-vised leases now making. The same thing is said on behalf of the farmers and planters of the country, who have mortgages on their Freeman cottage until Wednesday or Thursday, when he will return to New York with Mrs. Cleveland and baby Ruth. Mrs. Cleveand will remain in New York for a few days when she will leeve for the West, where she proposes to spend two weeks. Whether the President-elect will accompany Mrs. Cleve-land on her Western trip could not be o; the country, who have mortgages on their land made when their produce sold for half as much again as it does now, and who have A telegram from Exmore, Va., says: President-elect Cleveland ended his visit at the Broadwater Club to-night, and left here at

as much again as it does now, and who have to pay interest and principal to as large a money amount as ever.

While, therefore, the Brussels conference may not fail so completely as was expected, and while either the Moritz levy scheme which is to be discu-sed to-morrow for the substitution of silver for all gold coin and paper money redeemable in gold coin below the value of \$4, or some other half-way measure of the same mature like that pro-Broadwater Club to-hight, and left here at 10:31 o'clock on the private car of Superintendent Kenney, of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Baliroad, attached to the New York express, which will arrive in Jersey City about 7:50 to-morrow morning. The last day on Hog Island was nassed in peace and quietness. Mr. Cieveland is very well, his face being ruddy and bearing signs of exposure. measure of the same nature like that pro-posed by Mr. de Rothschild may be recom-mended by the con-erence and even adopted mended by the concrence and even auopted by the nations represented in it, the great mass of the silver party will be as dissatisfied as ever. Mr. de Rothschild's plan amounts to no more than an extension of that upon which the country has been working since 1878 without appreciably enhancing the price or silver buildon. The Moritz levy scheme would have as little effect, and that little would cease as soon as the substitution of silver for gold money had reached the amount in use of the gold it is intended to supplant.

The Ouestion That Will Becur. Bunko Edward Rice Caught in Chicago in the Act of Entangling a Ranch Owner. CHICAGO, Dec. 4 .- The ramous bunko man, Edward kice, who is 64 years old, white bearded and looks like a clergyman, was arrested here yesterday just after he had made the acquaintance of J. L. Bapstead, a wealthy Montana ranch owner. Ar. Bap-stead is on his way to Germany for a visit, after having made a fortune in the West, Rice met him at the depot, and, learning the Westerner's nigna proposed to so with

The Question That Will Becur. After all the debate the naked question the Westerner's plans, proposed to go with him. Hee said se could get passes, and will recur whether the dollar shall remain at its present gold value, or whether it shall meant to cross the water in a few days any-way. He was about to lead the Montana man to his "office" when he was interrupted be cut down to its silver value, which is now 67 cents and may fall lower. In this now of cents and may fail lower. In this part of the country public opinion is so overwhelmingly against the mensure that it is difficult for us to conceive of its adoption, and we therefore underrate the strength of the support it commands in sections where nearly everybody is interested in getting high prices for the product of his industry and in paying his debts as cheaply as he can. Out of the 44 States of the Union, 26 are aid in an interview in reference to the pub-

Out of the 44 States of the Union, 26 are predominantly agricultural or mining States, and are, besides, largely in dobt to Eastern and European creditors. The remaining 18 States, comprising the six New England States and the States or New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesotn, are engaged mote in manufacture and commerce, with the result that they are richer and possess a great stock of accumulated capital. No accurate estimate can be made of the probable vote of the Representatives in the next Congress, but roughly speaking, the 26 agricultural and mining States will have 182 members, a part of whom may be counted on to do the same. In the Senate the 26 agricultural and mining States will have 52 Senators against the 35 Senators from the other 18 States, If, therefore, the silver men can win 27 votes from among the lie teeling that the Government should be hinder public meetings or to curtail the freedom of speech. We desire to show to the world that full liberty in everything is and no attempt to initiate treason. Chi-c accords area speech to all sensible persons, Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Boston and other centers have decided to organize a national union.

The formation of a national union was initiated by the Piano Varnishers and Polishers' Union of this city, and they have applied
to the American Federation of Labor for a silver men can win 27 votes from among the 192 uncertain Representatives, they will have a majority in the House as well in the Senate and the only obstacle to free coinage will be President Cleveland's veto.

New York Sun.

First Philosopher-It is an unfortunate country in which a man can accumulate COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 4 - A bill was introuced yesterday in the House of Representsecond Philosopher-It would be a more atives by Mr. Harris to give the Railroad Commissioners some powers to regulate charges and management of telegraph companies, such as they now have to rairoids. It is stated that this is an administration measure and will therefore pess.

infortunate country in which a man couldn't accumulate \$75,000,000. Which of these two sentiments is right? So far as the human genius has been able to evolve any practicable system of civilized society, the second philosopher alone talks like a man o: wisdom.

It Is Time They Did.

The canals on this earth are beginning to attract even more attention than those on Mars did.

Why No Rain Is Produced. Detroit Free Press, There is a drawing suspicion that thos rain makers are averse to getting wet,

BLAINE AND HIS ILLNESS.

No Reason to Suppose That He Will Not Live Many Happy Years. Washington, Dec. 4.—[Special]—Much speculation has been indulged in in social directs

during the last week or two in regard to the real condition of ex-Secretary Blaine and the real causes of that condition. It has always been impossible to get any "official" statement at any time from any of the doc ora. This is by the orders of Mr. Blaine himself, who has an almost morbid aversion to the discussion of his diseases in the pub-liq press. The doctors have, therefore closed their months, and young "Jimmie has been posted at the door, instead of the servant, to answer all inquiries, except of hose who are admitted to the presence of the great ex-Secretary, to give the stereo typed answer each day that his father much better and in no danger, and that nothing has been the matter with him but "a slight cold." THE DISPATCH correspondent was told to-day by a gentleman who is closely associated with one of the consulting physicians that Mr. Blaine had really not been in danger of a fatal result from his illness any time during this last attack, but that he suffered simply a temporary aggravation of the disease which has caused albuf his recent illnesses—an affection or the kidneys commonly called "Bright's disease," and that all of the minor afflictions reported to the public, such as chills, indigestion, rheumatism, etc., were merely the usual socompaniments or the disease, which, even in its latter staces, would permit its victim to follow his accustomed habits for a period of months without serious protest.

Even under these frequently recurring attacks it is said by this expert that Mr. Blaine may, with his great vitaility, go on for years in the enjoyment of comparatively 'a slight cold." THE DISPATCH correspond

Blaine may, with his great vitality, go on for years in the enjoyment of comparatively good health, and that while one so afflicted may, by over-confidence or carelessness, be carried off after but a brief illness, there is no reason to believe that the much beloved ex-Secretary may not enjoy for many happy years the domestic and social life to which he has retired himself.

A GIBL WHO NEVER BATS. Though She Lives on Milk She Is Smar Happy and Healthy. READING, Dec. 4 .- To-day marked the clos of the second year since Mary A. Ellis, of this city, now 18 years old, first began refus ing to take food. For the first six months she ate few solids, but for the past 18 months the has subsisted entirely on milk, of which she drinks a quart a day.

She is suffering from no throat, or organite troubles, is in fairly good health and has steadfastly and uniformly retused to eat under any circumstances. Miss Ellis converses intelligently and is happy and cheerful. She is a puzzle to the doctors.

HARRISON AS AN ARBITRATOR.

Brazil and Argentina Lay Their Bound Dispute Before Him. NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The steamer Vigilanci rrived here to-day from Brazilian ports and brought to this city three of the tiltan commissioners who are to serve in the settlement of the Missiones boundary case, which, by agreement between the Brazilian Government and the Argentine Republic

Unusual countesies were extended to the commissioners by the customs inspectors under orders from the Treasury Depart

THE PITTSBURG PLAN.

Orazz cities will watch the Pittsburg ex eriment with interest, and will, it is to be noped, profit by its lesson in dealing with their own haunts of vice.—New York Press. Purring aside the question whether men or women can be made moral by policing hem, what justice or humanity is there in naking one sex alone suffer for the critte of

oth?-Philadelphia Record. In the clearer light of another day there s an evident lack of good faith, and a maniest desire to wreak revenge, in the police roceedings which are the sensation of the day in Pittsburg .- Wheeling Intelligencer.

Pressure is evidently getting a dose of the medicine that certain sensational re formers wish to inflict on New York. But New York is quite healthy, thank you, and does not propose to take any such nauseating messes.—New York World.

Ir society is determined to ours this terri ble disease, it must cease to discriminate against men and women after its present fashion. It must impose the same legal and and the sinning woman .- New York Sun,

It is easy to pass laws against crime an vice, but if that were all that were needed co eradicate them there would now be n evil in the land. Meanwhile students of ociology will watch the effects of Pitts our 's move with the utmost interest -Wheeling Register.

It need not be supposed by the most sannine that Pittsburg will be transformed at once into a holy place because of the driv ing out of these women and the holding them up to public shame and execration Reform can never be brought about by this process.-Indianapolis Journal.

WHEN Pittsburg orders its public women o leave the city, where does it expect them o go? And if it is wrong for them to live in Pittsburg, how is it less wrong for them to be banished to a residence in other cities! Pittsburg morality is evidently scouring the ontside of the cup and platter.-S'. Louis Republic.

THE experiment-for it is such-will ratched with a great deal of interest, but not without fear that the law, unassisted by the strongest kind of public sentiment as well as good morals, is inadequate to deal successfully with the evil. Much remains o be done after the law has been enforced .-Columbus Dispatch.

Senator Gibson Mill Sinking. Hor Springs, Ask, Dec. 4. It is apparent that only a few hours of life now remain to Senator Gibson, of New Orleans, senior United States Senator from Louisiana. He

has been gradually sinking. DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

Dr. Gottfried von Wagner. Dr. Gottfried von Wagner died at Tokio, apan, November 6. He went to Japan from fermany in 1870, and was appointed Professor of themistry and Physics in the College of Medicine. the was one of the Commissioners for Japan to the Vlenna Exposition, and subsequently to the Philadelphia Exposition of 1877. At the time of his death he was Professor in the University of Toxio. He improved and invented methods of coloring Japanese porcelain, and for these and other services to the Government he had recently received several decorations from the Emperor.

John S. Bayne, aged 66 years, who for he past 20 years has served as an overseer at the Vestorn Penttentiary, died at his home on Su-erior street, Alegheny, at 7 o'clock Saturday vening from the effects of a stroke of paralysis. Mr. Bayne was an old soldier, having served through the Civil War, and was a member of Fost St. G. A. R. He leaves a wife and family. His oldest son is turnkey at the penitentiary, and the other children are grown up and are living in different parts of the country. The funeral takes place at Beaver, Tuesday afternoon at 2 o clock.

Joseph Ross. Jos. Ross died last evening at his residence 19 Locust street, Mr. Ross was born in Robin township in July, 1812, and has be this county sil his life. In 1874 he was elected Prothonotary on the Republican ticket. Mr. Ros was very successful as an oil producer, and owned several good wells a car oil City. He leaves four sons and two daughters.

William M. Johnston. William M. Johnston, of 1615 Biddle reot, Sharpsburg, died at 7:40 o'clock tast night He had been a millwright for Hubbard & Co. for the last 40 years. He leaves three sons and a daughter, and was 50 years old.

Oblinary Notes. GRORGE H. TEN EYOR, the ploneer of the ph to-copying brainess, died in Anburn, N. Y., Friday, in h a 79th year. A. H. BARRE, of Indianapolis, gled in Boston

resterday. He was the prime mover in forcing the M. BONAPARTE WYSE, a Well-known French engineer who negotiated the new Colombian con-cession to the Panama Canal Company, died in Cannes yesterday.

ANNETTE INCE, an old-time actress, died in San Francisco Saturday, aged about 80 years. About 3 years ago she sta red with success in the West in such roles as Comelle, Parthenia and Juliet. COLONEL GEORGE WASHINGTON, one of the leading capitalists of Tennessee, and a man of large weatth, died at his home in Codar Hill, Rob-ertson county, yesterday, in his 78th year. He was the action of Hon. Joseph E. Washington, member CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-The filtration of electricity is new. -Onions are more nourishing than any other vegetable.

-Of all symbolic signs none is so ancient

as the barber's pole.

-The Australians are the greatest ter drinkers in the world. -At the age of 40 a man generally at-

tains his highest weight; a woman at 50. -The number of deaths in the entire world in a century is estimated to be 4,500. -The Shah of Persia will not remain at a

table on which is either lobster or -Electric bell signals are now used in

London while navigating its streets in November fogs. -There are 950,000 persons imprisoned in

875 Jalls in Russia. The prisons were built to hold only 570,000. -Tourists in Japan find the native guides as avaricious as they are in the more traveled parts of Europe.

-Europe consumes upward of \$24,000,000 worth of gold and silver annually for plate, -During the month of October the rain-

fall in Paris, it is reported, was heavier than that of any year since 1769. -Bohemia has 160 societies and clubs which have for their object the advance

ment of the cause of women. -The violin upon which George Washington's wedding march was played is in the possession of a musical society at Sunbury,

-The machinery at the World's Fair is to be set in motion by the pressing of a but-ton in Madrid, Spain, by a descendant of Columbus.

-A doctor in Kansas has produced a plant called "potomato," which is a cross between a potato and a tomato, and will yield both fruits.

-In the fourteenth century armour became so heavy that many soldiers only 30 years old were deformed or permanently disabled by its weight.

-It has been discovered that the Kongo river is 1,452 feet deep at its mouth. The mouth of the Mississippi has a depth of 33 feet and the Thames of 40 feet. -Three new crematories were built in

Germany last year, and in Italy there are 23

now in operation. In France 3,741 bodies were disposed of in 1891 by burning. -One of the features of the Missouri exhibit at the World's Fair will be a reproduc tion of the Eads' bridge, on a large scale, composed entirely of grains and gras

-Two hundred years ago English law

compelled barbers to display "a blood pos on a striped pole, the whole to be sur-mounted with a symbolical cloth of red -Oculists profess to have discovered connection between wood pavements and opthalmia. It is said that the gaseous ema-

nations from the pavement are very injur-ious to the organs of vision.

-Guttapercha was first introduced into consumption now amounts to 4,000,000 pounds, and the East Indian trees which supply the demand are diminishing at an alarming rate. Europe from Malaga in 1842. The annual -New Orleans has a new idea. To prevent disastrous street car strikes in future

Government. -The first iron easting made in America. a kettle, cast at the Saugus Iron Works in 1682, has been presented to the city of Lynn by J. E. Hudson, of Boston, a lineal descend-ant of Thomas Hudson, the original owner of the casting.

-The compass plant of Asia Minor,

it is proposed to place letter boxes in all the street cars and thus bring them under the direct protection of the United States

known all along the eastern shores of the Mediterranean and as far east as Arabia and Persia, is mentioned in the Bible, where the prophet refers to "that senseless thing which is more stable than man, inasmuch as it always pointed in the one direction." -A Frenchman died not long ago and left a large estate, which was divided among the heirs without quarreling-all but an

umbrella which had been in the family for over 30 years. This was fount for in a lively way, and the aid of the court had finally to be invoked to quiet the disturb--The most lofty place in the world regu larly inhabited by human beings is the Buddnist Monastery of Haine in Thibet, which is about 17,000 feet above the sea level. The bighest inpapited spot on the Western H

isphere is Guiera, a railway station in Peru, which is 15,655 feet above the Pacific's fevel at low tide. -The German branch of the Standard Oil Company now owns 15 tank steamers, of an aggregate enpacity of 53,975 tons, for transporting oil across the Atlantic Ocean, he-ides storage tanks in various inland cities, tank boats for the river trade and a large cooperage shop, with a capacity of 750,000 barrels a year.

-The depreciation in the purchasing nower of silver in India, due to its decline in value, has caused great suffering among many Anglo-Indian officials whose incomes have been thereby recured. The rupes is now about 10.234d, a decline or 38 per cent from the sterling value of 2 shillings, which it originally represented. -A Hartford, Conn., surgeon lately in-

duced a woman, whose 2-year-old child had long been suffering from peculiar attacks, to submit the little one to an operation, on suspicion that the baby had swallowed a diamond carring the mother had missed. No carring was found, but 23 small carpet tacks were taken from the child's stomach. -Fine edged tools assume a blue color and lose all temper if exposed for any conaiderable length of time to the light of the sun, either in summer or winter. A similar effect is exercised by moonlight, a large

cross-cut saw with which the experimenters were working having been "putout of shape and its temper ruined by a single night's ex-posure to a first quarter moon." -What thought transference actually means was exemplified the other day in Philadelphia, when an entire school of blind pupils visited the Dore exhibition of paintings, accompanied by Dr. Stryker, the principal. The latter explained with such

minuteness of detail the general appearance of the picture and its various points of ex-cellence, that the children left the place gleefully chatting about what they had seen through their preceptor's eyes. -In Paris a novel apparatus has been fixed in Front of the windows of a few shops, pioneering the way for the introduction of the invention. It consists of a small pipe laid along the exterior of the shop win from which pipe, through numerous holes,

is emitted a gentle current of warm air, slightly scented, which is very agreeable to the shop window geners to suiff, while it keeps the window clear and bright, thus more effectively displaying the contents. ORIGINAL AND JOCOSE NOT SHOCKING,

She was not pretty, not a bit, Her hair was ugly red, Her eyes were crossed, her mouth was large, From her most people fied.

And though she was demure, She would always hold and stroke my hand,

QUITE DIFFERENT NOW. On New Year's eve they will have been narried just a year.

The other evening George, the husband, was sitting in his den reading the advertisements in an evening newspaper when Nell, the wife, entered, and, taking her place at his feet, pulled his paper

away, and, looking tenderly in his over, said:
"George, dear, thristmas is coming."
"So the shop windows inform me," he snapped,
"But what are you going to give me, dear?" she

naved.
''Little woman,'' he said, stage-like, ''do you remember Just about this time a year ago I saked on what you wanted for a present and you re-olled, 'Dear heart, just a loving kiss?' " "Yes, George," she said, "I remember, but last year father gave me a beautiful gold watch. Don't you think it would be very foolish for him to give me another now ?! And George admitted the force of the argument.

THE HUMORIST'S LAMENT. Hard luck, indeed, I'm having ampte, Herewith I'll cite you an example: Winter's gail is now so slow, I cannot sell my jokes on snow.