The Dispatch.

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY 8, 1846.

Vol. 74, No. 328—Entered at Pittsburg Postoffice November, 1887, as second-class matter.

BUSINESS OFFICE,

Cor. Smithfield and Diamond Streets.

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

EASTERN ADVERTISING OFFICE, ROOM 76, TRIBUNE BUILDING, NEW YORK, where complete files of THE DISPATCH can always be found.

THE DISPATCH is on sale at LEADING HOTELS throughout the United States, and at Brentano's, 5 Union Square, New York, and 17 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris, France.

TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

POSTAGE FREE IN THE UNITED STATES.

DAILY DISPATCH, One Year	$8 00
DAILY DISPATCH, Three Months	2 00
DAILY DISPATCH, One Month	70
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SUNDAY DISPATCH, One Year	2 50
WEEKLY DISPATCH, One Year	1 25

THE DAILY DISPATCH is delivered by carriers at 15 cents per week, or, including Sunday Edition, at 20 cents per week.

REMITTANCES SHOULD ONLY BE MADE BY CHECK, MONEY ORDER, OR REGISTERED LETTER.

POSTAGE—Sunday issue and all triple number copies, 2c; single and double number copies, 1c.

PITTSBURG, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28, 1892.

TWELVE PAGES

A LESSON AS TO PURE WATER.

The discovery of the cause of the sickness at the Apollo mill, as reported in this issue, furnishes an important lesson as to the importance of purity of water supply. A prevalence of sickness among the workers there caused complaint and investigation. The latter revealed the fact that the men had been largely using the water drawn from the river for use in the boshes. This water on investigation was found to contain a large dilution of sewage with the added flavor of a barrel of old sausages thrown into the river near the spot whence the water was drawn.

The persistence of ignorant carelessness on this point also receives a fine illustration. The rolling mill company provided a well of pure water for drinking purposes; but as it was slightly impregnated with minerals, and, as the bosh tanks were convenient, the impure water was largely used in preference. The case is interesting as showing how easily a general sickness of such character as to raise the suspicion of foul play may be really due to neglect of the sanitary necessity of pure water.

The matter also contains the vital suggestion to Pittsburg that these impurities are emptied into the river above our own water supply. The distance is probably so great that there is no imminent danger from it at present; but the fact conveys a decided suggestion of the importance of precautionary measures against the pollution of streams in the future.

THE ECONOMITE WEALTH.

Notwithstanding the intimation of THE DISPATCH in yesterday's issue that the wealth of the Economite Society might be found much less than was generally supposed, there will be a very great surprise to the public in the news of this morning. That is the placing of a mortgage on the property of the Society at Economy. That step, as will be seen by our local reports, was taken last week the day after the signing of the agreement by the members, and four days before Mr. Henrici's death. The mortgage is for $400,000, and is recorded in both Beaver and Allegheny counties.

The appearance of that organization, which has for years been a synonym for capital, as a borrower at six per cent is a remarkable reversal from its past character as an investor. It is not unusual that a large estate should on examination prove to be greatly overestimated. It is the disposition of the public gossip to exaggerate the amount of wealth where its existence is well known. But it is an unwanted reversal of affairs when an association that has for years been famous for its possession of funds to aid legitimate enterprises, and has of late been realizing on its investments rather than expanding them, changes its character so as to mortgage its original property in order to clear off its floating debts.

The principal interests affected by this change are of course private, and the most salient feature of the news is its possible moral lesson on the transitory nature of wealth. Nevertheless the remarkable change from the condition of the Economy Society a few years ago, indicated by its appearance as a borrower, would give decided pertinence to a movement from within the Society for a thorough accounting of the disposition of the Society's funds.

GREENE'S FAUX PAS.

The compulsory resignation of Mr. William B. Greene from the secretaryship of the American Banking Association is fully recognized by the publication of the text of the circular sent out by that gentleman to national banks. That document refers at length to the probability of legislation by Congress on the subject of bank circulation, and expresses the belief that the juncture affords the opportunity for the national banks to secure legislation to extend their circulation. He proposes to "quietly secure the introduction and passage of a bill" for that purpose. "The work is to be done quietly," the circular repeats, "and by personally interviewing the Representatives and Senators." After more details as to the method of this lobby work, the circular calls upon the banks to remit $6 each for the expenses of the quiet campaign.

Mr. Greene certainly deserves removal from his office for this very remarkable idea of the manner in which monetary legislation should be smuggled through Congress. His removal from his former place clears the American Bankers' Association from complicity in such a scheme, and the public morality of his proposition is therefore only a matter affecting himself. But the legislation which he proposed to secure for the national banks is only second in objectionable features to the method by which he proposed to secure it. Mr. Greene's plan is that the banks shall have the opportunity to issue notes up to 100 per cent of their capital, "without any security whatever," the notes being a first lien on the assets of the banks, and the one per cent tax on circulation to be retained in the Treasury as a fund to pay the notes of insolvent banks.

THE DISPATCH has often expressed its opinion that the privileges of national bank circulation should be widened in order to retain the benefits of the system. But it is discouraging to find a man who has been so prominent in the regulation, management and association of national banks exhibiting such complete ignorance of the characteristic features of the system which make it valuable, as that displayed by Mr. Greene in his proposition. The two qualities of the national system which entitle it to public confidence and which ought to be preserved are:

1. Absolute security to the noteholders, by the deposit of bonds covering the whole amount of circulation with a margin for additional safety.

2. Relative security to the depositors, by means of the regulation and supervision established by the law.

Mr. Greene's proposition would take away entirely the first feature, and would much deteriorate the second. The noteholder under his plan would have a little better security than the average national bank depositor now has; the depositor's security would in every case be lessened. If that plan should be adopted the one strong argument against returning to the old State bank system would be taken away, viz., the absolute security of the national system.

It is quite practicable to enlarge the list of securities which the national banks can deposit as a basis for circulation so that the circulation can be increased without diminishing its security. But taking away the security of the notes would be to destroy the virtue of the system.

TRUE PHILANTHROPY.

There is no truer work of philanthropy than that undertaken by the Free Kindergarten Association of Pittsburg and Allegheny. Its aims are practical to the highest degree. In charity no less than other matters prevention is far better than cure. In providing for the proper up-bringing of poor children lies the best means for preventing the growth of poverty and crime. For, though poverty is no crime, the circumstances of the one are a direct incentive to many forms of the other.

This Association proposes to provide free kindergartens for the infants of the unfortunate in life's struggle. By so doing it will to a great extent banish the pains of poverty in preparing the children to make a better fight in the competition for existence than would otherwise be possible. The children will be freer to a great extent from the cramped surroundings to which their so-called "home life" is doomed. They will be given a start in the race in which the accidents of their birth have handicapped them.

The kindergarten system is no untried means for the betterment of the race. For nearly a hundred years the teachings of Froebel have been demonstrating their value by tangible results. The system is a mighty factor in the solution of the social problems of the day, and its growing favor is due simply and solely to a practical demonstration of its sterling qualities. It deals with humanity at its most susceptible age. It cultivates the receptivity of childhood and fosters habits of observation. It is the embodiment of sympathetic suasion and encouragement as contrasted with driving and punishment in education. A child is taught in the kindergarten to learn by teaching itself, and not forced to swallow doses of information like so much unpleasant physic at the hands of others.

Wherever the kindergarten system has been given a fair trial it has demonstrated its advantages by indisputable results. Pittsburg and Allegheny are behind the age in recognizing its importance. The local public owes a debt of gratitude to the pioneers in this movement that can be paid only by rendering them enthusiastic and generous support.

THE OBVIOUS RESULT.

Now that the process of stacking up silver in the Treasury has brought us close to that goal which THE DISPATCH has predicted for some time, it is pertinent to ask whether the useless accumulation should not be stopped. We are now face to face with the proposition that it will be necessary for the Secretary of the Treasury to sell bonds in order to replenish the gold reserve. If it is not necessary now it soon will be, if the operation goes on of spending $54,000,000 to buy silver, of which we have too much already.

The bond-selling policy places before the people the following proposition: The debt is to be increased and the people burdened by the imposition of additional interest charges. In returning to that what does the public gain? The indefinite increase of the load in the Treasury of a commodity which by all the views except those of the free silverites is wholly useless. It is its uselessness as a reserve that prompts the selling of bonds; and the joint demonstration of the two branches of the proposition makes the result of the act of 1890 the worst financial fiasco of the year.

This ought to have been foreseen, as it was one of the obvious results of the policy of using as a nominal reserve a metal which by the policy of the act is discredited for monetary uses on its own merits. But since the silver policy of the country has reached this pass it is no use crying over spilt milk. The United States can afford to pay for its experience; but it cannot afford to continue the experience after its utter foolishness has been demonstrated.

The first step should be to stop further purchases of silver. The next step should be to convert the immense pile of useless silver in the Treasury into a live asset. That may be a delicate task; but it is better to do something than to continue the present policy of carrying a practically dead asset at heavy expense.

JUGGLING WITH ELECTORAL VOTES.

The report that the Republicans who have carried the Michigan Legislature are going to repeal the Miner electoral law, and by so doing claim the right to select electors by legislative enactment, is one that warrants a few words of commentary. It is of the sort that the politicians of the present day are capable of, with the addition that, as it cannot affect the result of the election, it is a wanton exhibition of political grabbing.

The Miner law was a grab of exactly the same sort. It showed the readiness of the perpetrators to set up a new standard of representation in the Electoral College which they would not recognize elsewhere simply for the sake of getting a few electoral votes by special process. The purpose of the alleged Republican scheme to match the grab can have no other effect than to advertise the fact that Republican politicians have just the same disregard for principle as the Democrats. Still it does not seem wise to take special pains to advertise it without the slightest expectation of a return from the advertisement.

What makes the plan especially stupid is its failure to recognize the lesson of the election by which the Republicans are restored to power in Michigan. The Democrats juggled with the electoral representation and the people put them out of power in the year when they swept the rest of that country. Those who cannot see in this a popular rebuke to every such attempt at political grabbing are incapable of seeing anything. Yet such is the caliber of our politicians that they go right on with acts that the people repudiate, even to the degree of perpetrating them without the slightest material gain.

The introduction of such juggles with the Electoral College after half a century of undisturbed uniformity suggests the emphatic pertinence of an amendment to the Constitution abolishing the antiquated and cumbrous machinery and turning over the election of President to a direct vote of the people.

PITTSBURG has a good public school system, but it has room for many educational influences supplementary thereto. University extension lectures or classes, an industrial training school or technical college, and, above all, free kindergartens have magnificent opportunities for usefulness in this city. The value of all these should be recognized by the public and encouraged in every possible way without delay. But until all can be secured, it would be a good plan to begin at the bottom and concentrate attention and effort on the establishment of the kindergarten system. In this way the babes of to-day would be so trained that the men and women of the future would have an intelligence sufficiently cultured to demand means for the continuance of their "education" long after the school course is over. When public spirit thoroughly appreciates the value of these things, a demand for them will materialize sufficiently strong to work out its own satisfaction.

PITTSBURG ought to be largely represented in the American Chemical Society. Chemistry is intimately associated with local industries, and local chemists should take their place in the national organization now in session here.

THE death of William S. Pier removes one of Pittsburg's best citizens. He was one of the most upright and capable men that served in Councils, his vote and his voice always counting for the public interest. Though entering late in life upon the practice of the law, Mr. Pier made a most creditable figure in the profession. In all regards the deceased was a type of man who deserved and enjoyed the complete respect of the public.

CLEMENCEAU is reputed France's champion duelist. But Premier Ribot must be France's most courageous politician, for he has refused to fight a duel after the receipt of a formal challenge.

NOW that the redoubtable Jerry Simpson has formally announced his anxiety to represent Kansas in the United States Senate, Mrs. Lease's chances of election should be correspondingly increased. Kansas can judge of Mr. Simpson's eligibility by his past record at the Capital, while Mrs. Lease is hampered by no national reputation for picturesque demagogy or legislative quackery.

STEAMERS are commonly overdue at this season. Overdue bills come a trifle later. Owners of the one and creditors of the other are generally willing to realize at a large discount.

MODERN belles would, of course, indignantly deny the soft impeachment that worldly possessions of their suitors in any way affected the choice of their hearts. But it is none the less true that beaux in possession of sleighs and horses, or the means to hire them, are uncomfortably forcing the running these days for those whose pocketbooks are less inexhaustible.

WHEN sudden death calls a coroner's jury to sit on an alien corpse, the first mystery to be solved is the correct spelling of the patronymic of the deceased.

MURDER is now suggested to account for the death of Baron Reinach and others possessed of information incriminating high officials in the Panama scandal. About everything else has been charged in connection with the widespread corruption, and murder is scarcely more heinous than the offenses whose circle it would complete.

ALL things are supposed to work together for good. And Mexico and the United States should work together for the suppression of border brigandage.

CERTAIN Toledo Councilmen were recently convicted of corrupt practices and let off with remarkably light sentences. Now that members of the "reform" wing of this Ohio city's councils are accused of purloining gas, there is smaller hope than ever for any radical improvement in its municipal management.

NEXT to staying at home after dark, the surest protection against highway robbery is found in the absence of valuables from the pedestrian's person.

KANSAS believes in advertising itself by sending oddities to represent it in Washington. It will be a hard matter, therefore, to decide between Mrs. Lease and the one-time hoseless Jerry Simpson for the United States Senatorship. Both have such excellent claims to the honor under the circumstances.

PITTSBURG smoke and snow in Pittsburg have no long or doubtful struggle for supremacy in the prevalent tone of gray.

IT would be a good thing for Pittsburg if some of the blackish stuff that once was snow were removed from the city sidewalks. But of course the municipality is too much engaged over great essentials to attend to such mere details as this.

BETWEEN the coaster and the street car the perils of the pedestrian are almost in their zenith.

RUSSIAN military officers pining for war are plotting against the Czar. Russian peasants are suffering from pestilence and famine. It is a hard matter to decide whether the Czar or the Russia he rules is the fitter object for pity.

FOR purposes of courtship and the production of pneumonia sleigh-riding is hard to beat.

PROMINENT AND POPULAR.

GENERAL TROCHU'S estimate of Bismarck is that he might have been a great man, but he has become only a great Prussian.

YESTERDAY was the seventieth anniversary of the birth of Louis Pasteur. It was commemorated by high dignitaries of Paris and the nation.

JOHN AUTRAM, of Wilmington, O., voted three times for General Jackson, three times for Cleveland for President and 18 times for President. He is 92 years old and is yet one of the best horsemen in his region.

LADIES visiting the Comte and Comtesse of Paris, on an ordinary three days' invitation to Stowe, are expected to take six new toilet costumes along with them. Three changes of dress per day are insisted upon.

As a memorial to her mother, Mrs. A. M. Mankly is to build and maintain a home for destitute women in the city of Washington. She is also to give the Children's Aid Society $30,000 to erect a home in memory of her husband.

MISS HELEN GOULD made a big housefull of New York children happy yesterday in a quiet and unostentatious way. She provided a free Christmas dinner for the little people who live under the roof of the Home for the Friendless.

MR. CHARLES A. DANA, editor of the New York *Sun*, is at present in Paris. He said in an interview that the New York Democracy may possibly elect Mr. Frederick F. Coudert, the well-known lawyer, as a compromise candidate for the Senatorship.

MR. PREECE, the new Engineer in Chief and Electrician to the British Postoffice Department, has what is said to be the finest collection of Persian antiquities in England. They were picked up and sent to him by a brother, who is an officer of the Indo-European Telegraph Company.

LIVE NATIONAL NEWS.

Senator Frye's Prediction as to the Panama Canal Scandal—General Drift Toward Commercial Union—Increased Attendance at Indian Schools—Other Interesting Matters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Two years ago, at a speech at Portland, in his town, Senator Frye prophesied a condition of affairs in relation to the Panama canal scheme that has been fulfilled almost to the letter. In that speech Mr. Frye said that time would show that the whole scheme was corrupt, and that within a year or two, at least, light would be thrown upon it and the fate of the Republic would tremble under the shock. That condition exists to-day. There has been some talk to the effect that the Panama and Nicaragua canals are parallel, and that the disaster that has overtaken the French people will cause public men in this country to hesitate in giving their votes to sanction the guarantee of the Nicaragua bonds, that a scandal might result. Mr. Frye can see nothing of the kind, and is emphatic in his declarations to that effect. Says he: "There is every good reason to advance why this Government should exercise a supervision over the Nicaragua canal and control all that is done there; and there is no reason why any legislator should be afraid to cast his ballot for the bill which has this end in view. I believe this measure will pass the Senate, but, of course, a prediction cannot be made as to its chances in the House. It can hardly be supposed that the bill will meet with favor there, inasmuch as it contemplates an expenditure of public money, and such expenditure, however meritorious, is opposed on that side of the Capitol."

Counterfeiting the Columbian Coins.

Chief Drummond, of the Secret Service division, has cautioned his agents to exercise the closest possible scrutiny to prevent any counterfeiting of the Columbian souvenir coins. "Souvenirs will be plentiful as blackberries in summertime," said a prominent official of the mint bureau, this morning. "It will be impossible to prevent them from being counterfeited, and the fancy prices they are bringing are an incentive to counterfeiters. They can, too, put as much silver in the counterfeit as is contained in the original coin, and still make 33 per cent on each coin." This view of the situation is not shared by the Secret Service people. Chief Drummond thinks it will be almost impossible to counterfeit the souvenir coin on an extensive scale. The machinery necessary to compress the silver to the density of the souvenir coin could not, he says, be confined in a small room, and it would, too, require a half dozen or so men to operate it, so that the chance for detection would be too great for ordinary counterfeiters to run. If made from dies the coin would be about two-thirds the weight of the souvenir coin, and would be easily distinguished from the genuine.

Dalton as a Deputy Marshal.

Attorney General Miller is somewhat disturbed by the report that Bill Dalton, the notorious outlaw, has been appointed a Deputy United States Marshal at Coffeyville, Kas. He said to-day that the first intimation he had received in regard to the matter was when Senator Vest alluded to it in his speech in the Senate last week. He at once applied to the United States Marshal in Kansas and Indian Territory for information on the subject, at the same time expressing his surprise and disapproval at such an appointment, but so far he had received no response from either officer. He explained that the department never interfered with Marshals in the appointment of their deputies unless there were special reasons for so doing, but indicated very clearly that he would not countenance the appointment of a man of Dalton's stamp. No further action will be taken until the two Marshals have been heard from.

Drifting Toward Commercial Union.

"I predict that within 50 years, and perhaps within 25 years—for you can't tell how quickly such movements go—the tendency will be toward a commercial union of the whole American continent," said Representative Holman to-day. Mr. Holman added that he did not mean a political union, though of course a commercial union would have its political effect, but that he looked to see one tariff in effect from Alaska to Cape Horn. "There is no reason," said Mr. Holman, "why Canada should not now have a commercial union with us that would be mutually satisfactory, and Mexico, also, should have such an arrangement."

More Indians Going to School.

Notwithstanding the difficulties experienced by the Indian Office in securing the attendance of children at the Indian schools, reports just received show that the enrollment of the quarter ended September 30, 1892, in Indian schools of all kinds was 15,495, as compared with 14,485 for the corresponding period of last year, the increase being 1,010. The increase in the Government and the public schools for this period was 1,200, while in the contract schools conducted by religious denominations there was a decrease of about 189. The total enrollment in the Government and public schools for the quarter was 10,317, while in the contract schools the number was 5,178. The total enrollment for the year is, however, expected to reach 20,000.

The Sherman Act Will Not Be Repealed.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency will be called together soon after the holiday recess to act on the bill introduced by Representative Andrew, of Massachusetts, proposing more liberal legislation in behalf of national banks and a repeal of the silver bullion purchase of the Sherman act. Representative Bacon, of New York, said to-day that in his opinion the committee would report back the Andrew bill with some modifications. The committee had one meeting at which it considered this bill. Only a bare quorum was present. The members who did not attend were substantially agreed on the bank features of the bill, but when they came to the Sherman repeal section they were hopelessly divided, and, as there were so few members present, did not attempt anything beyond an informal discussion of the situation.

The majority of the committee is disposed to recommend the first section of the Andrew bill, which authorizes national banks to issue circulating notes up to the full par value of United States bonds deposited. Section 2 reduces the amount of bonds required to be deposited in the United States Treasury by national banks to a merely nominal amount. This section will have to be modified, as the committee is hostile to it and believes in requiring banks to deposit a considerable amount of bonds. Section 3 relates to the tax on circulation. The Committee is in favor of a reduction of the rate of tax on national bank circulation, but is opposed to wiping out the tax entirely on the ground that the banks should bear their share of the expenses of the system. Section 4 repeals the Sherman silver case provision, and whether this will get the favorable indorsement of the committee or not cannot be predicted in advance of a full committee meeting.

White House Still Quarantined.

The White House is still in a state of quarantine, and bids fair to remain so for at least three weeks to come. Red cards saying "scarlet fever within" are conspicuous on the entrances to the private part of the mansion on the first and second floors, and the outside doors display small notices to the effect that the house is closed to the public. The office part of the building, however, is open for business as usual, and the President, Secretary Halford and their assistants will be found at their desks by any one whose business requires their attention. It is hardly necessary to say that there are very few such visitors at present. The Attorney General was the President's only caller this morning, and he called principally to inquire after little Martena Harrison. There is no material change in her condition, and none is expected until the disease has run its allotted course. The disease gives no occasion for special alarm. Benjamin and Marie McKee are still prisoners in the house, with quarters far distant from the sick chamber, and so far have shown no symptoms whatever of the fever. They have been compelled to cancel all the holiday engagements they had made with their juvenile companions.

What Everybody Thinks of Now.

Boston Globe.]

"Diaries and good resolutions—how to keep them" is the theme next due for consideration.

TO-MORROW.

The robin chants when the thrush is dumb,
Snow smooths a bed for the clover,
Life flames anew, and days to come
Are sweet as the days that are over.

The tide that ebbs by the moon flows back,
Faith builds on the ruins of sorrow,
The halcyon flutters in winter's track,
And night makes way for the morrow.

And ever a strain, of joys the sum,
Sings on in the heart of the lover—
In death sings on—that days to come
Are sweet as the days that are over!

—*Florence Earle Coates, in The New Peterson.*

THE PLAGUE MENACE.

Danger of Cholera Next Summer—Warnings That Should Be Heeded.

Dr. E. O. Shakespeare, in January Forum.]

I would especially invite the attention of our national legislators to the following facts and suggestions: While cholera appears to have nearly died out in Northwestern Europe, it seems to be still lingering in epidemic form in the southeastern portion of that continent. This indicates a necessity for the continuance at the present time of the embargo on immigration, at least so long as we have any news of the existence of cholera in Southeastern Europe.

It is a well-known fact that in the past, whenever cholera has obtained a foothold in Europe, it has never disappeared from that continent in less than from three to ten years. While the cold of winter has usually been sufficient apparently to exterminate the disease in most parts of Europe, it yet has always remained dormant in other portions of the continent which have less severe climates, to reappear with renewed virulence at the approach of the next warm season. We have no reason to believe that this visitation of Europe will prove an exception in this respect to the rule which heretofore has had no exception. The mode of assault of a nation by cholera may be compared somewhat to the attack of the rattlesnake, which usually sounds a note of warning before striking his fatal blow. The history of cholera epidemics shows that threatened peoples, as a rule, receive ample warning of danger. We have received our warning. Let it be followed by the enactment of such national legislation this winter as will render our defenses doubly secure against the danger of an invasion next summer.

READY FOR KRUPP'S BIG GUN.

Preparations to Receive and Handle the Mammoth Ordnance.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 27.—The Maryland Steel Company's enormous shear legs at the marine works at Sparrow's Point are nearly ready to receive Krupp's 124-ton gun, to be exhibited at the World's Fair. The hydraulic mechanism by which the shears will be worked is complete. New trestlework has been erected under the bridge of the Baltimore and Sparrow's Point Railroad across Bear creek, to give the structure greater strength for supporting the weight of the gun. It is said the gun will cost nearly $500,000. Its length, 87 feet, is nearly twice that of the largest gun owned in this country, which is 45 feet long. It is said if fired on the lake front at Chicago, the concussion would be so great that it would shatter nearly all the window glass in Chicago. The gun will carry a ball 15 or 16 miles.

The gun and the several pieces of smaller ordnance and armor plate to comprise the Krupp exhibit will probably be brought over next month. The special cars being constructed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to carry the exhibit to Chicago, will be finished and delivered at Sparrow's Point in a couple of weeks. The cars will be the largest ever built, and almost entirely of iron. One of them will be placed on 32 unusually large and strong wheels. This will be used for transporting the 124-ton gun.

DEACON WHITE SUCCESSFUL.

He Obtains Cumberland White's Pardon From Governor Flower.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 27.—Governor Flower, who is spending the Christmas holidays in this city, yesterday issued a pardon and restored to full citizenship Cumberland G. White, who was recently sentenced to two years' imprisonment on Blackwell's Island. Mr. White has been for many years a member of the New York Stock Exchange. He lost two bonds of the value of $2,000 belonging to a female customer, and failing to pay the balance due her, he was adjudged guilty of constructive larceny. About a month ago he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, as above stated.

The application for his release was made to the Governor in person by Deacon S. V. White, supported by a petition signed by the entire New York Stock Exchange. Governor Flower indorsed the petition, with the statement that the punishment given was excessive, and because, from an intimate knowledge of the way the business was done, it was evident that no larceny was intended.

POINTS ON PADEREWSKI.

PADEREWSKI is here, and now there will be music.—*Boston Traveller.*

PADEREWSKI is once more on American soil and American dollars are uneasy again.—*Buffalo Times.*

PADEREWSKI has had his hair cut, and they say he plays the piano as well as ever.—*Washington News.*

IT is understood that Paderewski will give one concert to which none but bald-headed men will be admitted.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

PADEREWSKI, like Samson, has lost his hair, but the Polish pianist, unlike the Hebrew hero, has retained his strength and can still wreck a concert grand with neatness and dispatch.—*Detroit Free Press.*

WHILE in London Paderewski informed a correspondent of a New York paper that "he believed the love of art was growing in America." The popular pianist is a downy cove. Love for art, as he construes it, means simply a liberal purchase of tickets to hear Paddy Roosky.—*Chicago Times.*

PADEREWSKI has arrived in this country again, and has brought back with him that same wonderful display of hair that he had before. But Paderewski is a great musician, and in his search after good American dollars is very careful never to let any of his hair get into his eyes.—*Baltimore American.*

THE announcement that Paderewski (pronounced Paderevski) has not lost his hair will cause a demure thrill of joy in Chicago musical circles. He is still the only living chrysanthemum. His gymnastics at the piano would lose much of their interest were it not for that shock of hair, nervously agitated like a horse's tail in fly time. When Paderewski (pronounced Paderevski) arrives in Chicago he will be all here.—*Chicago Herald.*

Once Was Enough for Him.

Minneapolis Tribune.]

It is announced that Speaker Crisp will run over to New York to hold a conference with Mr. Cleveland this week. He won't furnish advance proofs to the press correspondents this trip.

Have Pity on the Men.

Omaha World Herald.]

The voluminous hoopskirt is coming into fashion again. Just look at the 6 o'clock cars even now, good women, and for heaven's sake refrain.

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

Orange Judd, Editor.

Orange Judd, the widely-known senior editor of the *Orange Judd Farmer*, of Chicago, died yesterday morning. He became ill Friday and death resulted from a hemorrhagic complication known as Werlhoff's disease. He was 70 years old. Orange Judd was born near Niagara Falls, N. Y., in 1822, and was educated at Wesleyan University and in the chemical laboratory of Yale. He became editor of the *American Agriculturist* in 1853 and three years later its owner and publisher. In 1881 he became editor of the agricultural department of the New York *Times*. He was the head of the firm Orange Judd & Co., publishers of farm literature, including the magazine *Hearth and Home*. He served on the Sanitary Commission during the war. For two years he was President of the New York, Flushing and Northside Railroad. He has taken an active interest in the affairs of Wesleyan University, editing the first edition of the *Alumni Record*. The Orange Judd Hall of Natural Science, dedicated in 1871, is the result of his munificence, of which he was trustee for ten years. He originated a series of Sunday school lessons on the Berean plan.

Gonzales, Garza's Father-in-Law.

It is reported in San Antonio, Tex., that Alexandro Gonzales, father-in-law of Catarina Garza, has died at his ranch at Palito Blanco, Tex. Gonzales is a wealthy ranchman and is supposed to have supplied the quondam revolutionist with funds for his expedition. Gonzales was under indictment in the United States Court for conspiracy in connection with the Garza movement, but his trial was postponed on account of his illness.

Obituary Notes.

LEOPOLD OPPENHEIMER, a wealthy distiller of Louisville, 65 years old, died there Monday.

WILL BARKER, a contractor of New Brighton, Pa., widely known in this part of the State through his connection with the Everson, Sherwood & Barker Pottery Company, died Monday.

JOSEPH P. BRUNNER, of Liverpool, founder of the Brunner Chemical Company and director of the Fowler Company (Limited), died Monday. He was a brother of John Tomlinson Brunner, M. P.

GEORGE FRICK, a leading manufacturer of Southern Pennsylvania, died at Waynesboro Sunday. He was 66 years old. In 1860 he established the firm of Frick & Co., manufacturers of steam engines, which is known throughout the country.

BELLES IN ALL AGES.

Mrs. Sherwood Talks to the Altar Society About Famous Pretty Women—American Women the Best—A Young Folks' Dance—An East End Wedding.

THE first lecture of Mrs. Sherwood, under the auspices of the Altar Society of Trinity Episcopal Church, took place yesterday afternoon, in the reception hall of the residence of Mrs. A. E. W. Painter, Irwin avenue, Allegheny. The hall is very spacious, and the broad staircase made a convenient platform for the lecturer. The listeners sat on divans, in alcoves, etc., where they could hear every word that came so clearly and distinctly from the speaker's lips. The subject of her talk was "Belles in All Ages." She spoke of famous belles from the earliest periods of sacred and profane history. She mentioned the Queen of Sheba, Cleopatra, Mary Queen of Scots, and others. Talking about belles of the present day, she expressed her admiration for the Princess Louise, of England, who, she said, would in America be considered a "jolly girl." Talking about the qualities that go to make up a belle, Mrs. Sherwood said that they consist in being well-educated, always agreeable, and beautiful, with any other graces that might occur to one as being delightful in a woman.

Mrs. Sherwood considers our own American women among the brightest, best educated and best looking of any that that she has met. She spoke particularly about the enormous amounts of money that a belle used to spend on her toilet necessary. It would take about $3,000 to keep an ordinary belle in the single article of tea gowns. The lecture was full of delicate humor, which was evidently appreciated by the audience. Mrs. Sherwood has a pleasant manner of speaking, and may be called a belle herself. Talking about the "sweet American girl," she mentioned some of their faults, such as that they are "too fond of slang," and to prove her point she quoted the remark of a young girl the other day, who, talking about President Harrison and Mr. Cleveland, said that "they were such good fun." Mrs. Sherwood said that the young girl would use the same expression if she were referring to one of Raphael's pictures or Beethoven's symphonies, and would call them "good fun." The lecture lasted about an hour and a half, and was listened to by a large number of the inner circle of Pittsburg society, but all ladies.

After the lecture there was an informal reception, in the course of which Mrs. Sherwood was severally introduced to all the ladies present. The officers of the Altar Society formed a Committee of Arrangements, and consisted of Mrs. A. E. W. Painter, Mrs. W. R. Blair, Mrs. George Shiras, III., Miss Sarah McCandless, Miss Benson and Miss Margaret Darlington. Mrs. Sherwood is well known as an authority on etiquette and fashionable subjects, and has visited all civilized countries and been received at all the European courts. She is a member of a titled family of France.

A Christmas Dance.

THE residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Walker, Western avenue, Allegheny, was the scene of a real Christmas gaiety last evening. A dance was given to about 50 young folks, school friends of Miss Jennie Walker, the daughter of the house, who is home from school for the holidays. The floors were covered with crash, for the benefit of the dancers, and there were floral decorations to add to the natural beauty of the elegantly furnished rooms. The dancing was carried on with the spirit that is always prevalent among those who have not yet learned to take a serious view of life, and there is no doubt that the young hostess will carry back to school some most delightful memories of the party. Refreshments were served during the evening, and the whole affair was of a most hospitable as well as elaborate character.

A Pretty East End Ball.

ANOTHER school girl dance was at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. Hays, Westminster Place, East End. It was given by Miss Mary Hays, in honor of Miss Agatha Jennison, of Bay City, who is visiting Miss Hays. The young hostess, who is a very pretty young maiden, with blonde hair, red cheeks and bright blue eyes, looked particularly sweet in an Empire gown of white Swiss, trimmed with fluttering blue ribbons. This was the ideal combination for a party dress in the time of our great-grandmothers, and if our great-grandmothers looked as charming in the dress as did Miss Hays last night, it is no wonder the combination was a favorite with them. Miss Jennison wore a yellow crepe, which was very becoming to her, as she has rippling dark hair, a very clear complexion, and large, soft brown eyes. Mrs. Hays was gowned in black lace. There were about 75 guests, and the dancing was kept up with spirit until the early morning, with a short interval for refreshments about 11 o'clock.

The McKee-McPherson Nuptials.

THERE was a pretty home wedding last evening at the residence of Rev. Robert McPherson, Ellsworth avenue, when Miss Clarabel McPherson became the bride of Mr. Burt F. McKee, son of Mr. R. B. McKee, editor of the Freeport *Journal*. The father of the bride performed the ceremony in the presence of about 50 friends. Miss Florence Porter was the maid of honor. The bride wore a white silk, made in the Empire style, and carried white flowers, while the maid of honor's dress was a Nile green of soft material, and she carried pink roses. The bride's mother wore black silk, and Mrs. Mullen, a sister of the bride, was in white. The decorations of the house were mainly of holly, pine and other Christmas plants. The young couple will spend a week in Freeport, and will take up their permanent residence in the East End.

Purchased a New Church Site.

THE congregation of the First Methodist Church are seeking a worthy successor to the "Old Home." They have bought two lots, on which stand two houses, occupied by Mr. John Cooper and Mr. Albert Hamilton, on Aiken avenue, near Westminster place, where they will erect a church. Of course this will necessitate the pulling down of the two houses. The property has cost the congregation $33,000. It is expected that building operations will commence April 1, and that the work will be pushed through as rapidly as possible, the congregation being desirous of getting into their permanent church without unnecessary delay.

Will Rival New York's Murray Hill.

MURRAY HILL, Pittsburg, is expected to become in course of time as distinctively fashionable as Murray Hill, New York, judging by the number of handsome palatial residences that are being projected or erected. Mr. Charles Clapp will soon take up his abode in the neighborhood, while Mr. Benjamin Thaw is building a fine house, into which he expects to remove next summer. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McClintock are also building on Murray Hill.

An Informal Musicale and Reception.

THE informal musicale last evening at the residence of Mrs. J. B. Murdoch, for her niece, Miss Pratt, of Elmira, N. Y., was a most delightful affair. A good programme was rendered and a large number of guests were delighted with Miss Pratt, who is a highly cultured young lady, having just returned from a prolonged sojourn in Germany, where she has been studying music under Karl Klindworth.

A Wedding at Linmore.

MISS EDITH MACHESNEY and Mr. T. Harry Dolan were united in marriage last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, at Linmore station, Fort Wayne Railway. A number of Pittsburgers were in attendance at the wedding.

It Will Bear Good Fruit.

Columbus Dispatch.]

Probably nothing could have been more effective in softening the hearts of the Homestead workmen, renewing their faith in human generosity and teaching them as well as the givers that the warfare of classes is wrong, than the making of those Christmas presents to the children. The amount raised for this purpose, chiefly by THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH, was $1,000. There seemed to be a special significance in the distribution of presents from the rink where the strikers held their meetings.

Can Stand Almost Anything.

St. Louis Globe Democrat.]

Minnesota's Donnelly has turned Republican, but the party has borne up bravely against even worse afflictions than this.

The Theater Hat Must Go.

Rochester Democrat.]

What good will it do to elevate the stage, unless the upward growth of the theater hat can be checked?

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

—The original pen was a fishbone.

—In the Austrian army suicides aver 10,000 a year.

—British Columbia has a settlement Scottish crofters.

—Many ladies are employed as bar cashiers in Finland.

—No two Oriental carpets are precise alike in all respects.

—The longevity of trees is much fluenced by the climate.

—One London firm alone exports to t Continent $200,000 worth of tripe.

—In the United States there are 673,6 Free Masons and 647,471 Odd Fellows.

—Soldiers in the Italian army are allow cigars as part of their daily rations.

—New Zealand has set apart two islan for the preservation of wild birds and oth animals.

—The Duke of Portland is the large subscriber to newspapers and periodicals England.

—One large horse owning company London lost over 300 horses from glande and farcy alone last year.

—France has one drink shop for every of her population. In Paris alone there a 27,000 places for the sale of liquors.

—The largest needle manufactory in t world is in Redditch, Worcestershire, En land. Over 70,000,000 are made weekly.

—The United States Blue Book contain information about 180,000 Government office with salaries amounting to $90,000,000 a yea

—There is no city in the world that keep such accurate records of the entry of foo and fuel supplies within its borders a Paris.

—There are two places in London wher clergymen can buy sermons printed. The cover all subjects, and can be had for ever season.

—Some of the English pumping engine perform work equalling the raising of 120 000,000 one foot high by the consumption o 100 weight of coal.

—A piece of land in Yorkshire is calle "Petticoat Hold," because every year th tenant must give a new petticoat to som poor woman by way of rent.

—The engineering department of th Kansas State University is making a map o Kansas, showing the geology and the min eral resources. It is to be exhibited at th World's Fair.

—A Yankee, by name John Beattie, has applied for a patent on a contrivance t prevent that whirring sound in the tele phone wires that parallel trolley wires use for street car purposes.

—It is estimated that no fewer than 70,000 Europeans wear wooden shoes. Bass wood is ordinarily used for the sabots, but willow is the best material. Poplar, beech walnut and birch are also used.

—The people of Canada are getting Americanized in various ways. Time w when they counted their money in poun shillings and pence, or "coppers;" but now they count in dollars, dimes and cents.

—Electric search lights are being adopted by customs officers in England in order to avoid the possibility of explosion while rummaging for goods on board tank and other vessels carrying petroleum or explosives.

—C. O. D. are the initials of an express messenger at Atchison, Kan. Signed to his various documents they may be, probably are, the innocent cause of embarrassing mistakes, but undoubtedly on the safe side always.

—The principal at Los Angeles, Cal., dismissed the schools the other day so as to allow the scholars to visit the circus. The trustees considered his act unlawful and against the rules, and his resignation was requested.

—Among the wilder tribes of the Caucasus every child is taught to use the dagger almost as soon as he can walk. The children first learn to stab water without making a splash and by incessant practice acquire an extraordinary command over the weapon.

—The Secretary of the Maine State Board of health quotes from physicians' letters to show that the most common faults of school houses are low ceilings, ill-ventilated and badly heated rooms. He also states that the most frequent school room diseases are catarrh, headache and sore eyes.

—To St. Stephen has been accorded by the church a place in her calendar immediately after Christmas Day, in recognition of his having been the first martyr to Christian belief. The year in which he was stoned to death, as recorded in the Acts of the Apostles, is supposed to have been 33 A. D.

—Some of the costly things in the Sultan's treasure house at Constantinople are children's cradles of pure gold, inlaid with precious stones; divans covered with cloth of gold, embroidered with pearls; suits of mail, thickly incrusted with big emeralds and diamonds, and other relics of former Ottoman splendor.

—"If I gave you a pound of metal and ordered you to make the most out of it, what kind of metal would you select?" asked a well-known jeweler. "Gold, of course," was the prompt reply. "I'd prefer a pound of steel," said the jeweler, "and I'd have it made into hair springs for watches. A pound of such springs would sell for an even $140,000."

—An average of five feet of water is estimated to fall annually over the whole earth, and, assuming that condensation takes place at an average height of 3,000 feet, scientists conclude that the force of evaporation to supply such rainfall must equal the lifting of 322,000,000 pounds of water 3,000 feet in every minute, or about 300,000,000 horse power constantly exerted.

—Some one with a fever for figures h calculated that if, when Judas betraye Jesus for 30 pieces of silver, each piece valued at 3 cents, 90 cents in all, that sum had been put at 4 per cent the year following, it would now amount to $207,386,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000. This amount put into gold would make a solid globe as large as 17,000 such planets as the earth.

—Liars' clubs exist in London and several provincial cities. The initiation fee is five shillings, half of which is remitted should the new member be able to outlie any member present. The tallest stories are told at each weekly meeting, and the best exaggerator carries off the honor of the evening. But if a man is known to lie outside the precincts of the clubrooms he is liable to expulsion.

—Photographers are now beginning to realize that the dark room lantern should become a relic of the past, and a number of the more progressive members of the fraternity are installing storage incandescent lamp. They say that this improvement has had a marked effect upon the health of dark-room operators and is considered a boon to those whose time is spent continually in that unwholesome atmosphere.

ORIGINAL AND JOCOSE.

AFTER THE HOLIDAYS.

The day is cold, the wind does blow
In heaping drifts the flaky snow;
And furs are now in great demand,
And Arctic overshoes on hand.

But still he goes with open coat,
Ah, do not think he is insane,
He stands the cold so all can see
His brand new Christmas watch and chain.

QUITE A SACRIFICE.

"What vices are you going to give up at the first of the Year?"

"Extravagance, sir."

"I suppose under that head you include cigars, theaters, champagne, etc.?"

"Hardly; you see, I am going to get a divorce."

SOMETHING LASTING.

"My wife gave me a beautiful meerschaum pipe for Christmas."

"She wasn't sensible; she should have been like mine and given you something that would have lasted you a life-time."

"Why, what did yours give you?"

"A box of cigars."

WHAT NEW YEAR'S HAS IN STORE.

No doubt New Year to some will bring
A great amount of tin;
To others it will probably fetch
An ugly, squalling kin.

To some 'twill bring a world of fame,
To others aches and ills;
To all who've charged their Christmas gifts
'Twill fetch the plagued bills.

—CHICK.