

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED DAILY, BY PENNIMAN, REED & CO., PROPRIETORS. P. B. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING, T. P. HOUSTON, S. P. REED, Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, NOS. 84 AND 86 FIFTH ST. OFFICIAL PAPER OF PITTSBURGH, ALLEGHENY AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1899.

WE PRINT ON THE inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE—Second page: Poetry, Epigrams, Miscellaneous, Third and Sixth pages: Commercial, Mercantile, Financial and River News, Market, Imports. Seventh page: Interesting Reading Matter, Amusement Directory.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfurt, 80 1/2. PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 58 1/2 @ 59 1/2.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 135 1/2.

THE question of bridge-spans across the Ohio is likely to be settled by a decision of the House, that no spans shall be constructed of less than four hundred feet in width, except upon the special approval of a Board of U. S. Engineers.

THE TOWN STANDS AGAINST the atrocity of the murder on Saturday evening, on Penn street. A grown man, himself a husband and father, usually esteemed as a quiet and good citizen heretofore, surrenders himself to a frenzy of passion under a trivial annoyance from the children of the neighborhood, and snatching the too-ready revolver, shoots down a child of seven years, dead in a few minutes!

WE ARE GRIEVED to learn that the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in its transaction of the business of the Commonwealth, fails to gratify the wishes or to satisfy the judgment of a few of the citizens of Ohio and New York. In fact, not to put too fine a point upon it, some of our cotemporaries in those States appear to be moved, by fiscal considerations, to object to recent legislation in behalf of the stockholders of the Fort Wayne Railway.

SOME TIME AGO the City Councils prepared and forwarded to Congress a memorial praying for the removal of the Allegheny Arsenal outside of the city limits—where they didn't care. On Saturday the Military Committee reported adversely to the request and the Arsenal will be permitted to remain where it is. It should be removed. It is awful to contemplate that almost in the heart of our large and thickly populated city we have military magazines with powder enough therein to get up an explosion as frightful in consequences as a first class South American earthquake.

THE BACK TRACK. It will be recollected by readers of this journal that, in the earlier stages of the controversy between President Johnson and Congress, we took the ground that the Houses, in order to hedge the Executive about, were pressing their constitutional authority at least to the farthest limits—that instead of resorting to measures of doubtful validity, it was the manifest duty of the representatives of the States and the people to proceed by this direct and legitimate method of impeachment and deposition.

Now, the Senate is debating how far it will go in repealing the statutes to which we refer. It has prominently under consideration the Office Tenure Act, which may be taken as a type of the whole; and, as yet, appears to hesitate what it will do in the premises. Some of the members, who were the champions of these measures a few months ago, find it hard publicly to acknowledge their blunders, and are seeking means to let themselves down easily. They are searching for what they will not find; and ought not to avail themselves of it if they could find it.

THE CABINET.

That General GRANT is perplexing the politicians, if not baffling them, by his silence as to who will or will not get Cabinet portfolios under his administration, grows every day more manifest. Listening patiently to whatever they have seen fit to urge for or against one and another, he has not taken any of them into confidence. This is in violation of unbroken usage, running back for a quarter of a century or more, in conformity with which the incoming President has made his selection of Chiefs of Departments from the leaders of faction.

In Cabinets formed upon this plan, each Head of a Department is, of necessity, almost completely independent of the President in the conduct of the matters entrusted to his supervision. The Chiefs, whatever their ordinary jealousies of, and alienations from, each other, are pretty sure to combine in support of their mutual pretensions, and practically to exclude the President from the authority conferred on him by the Constitution.

It is very pleasant for prominent politicians, by means of combinations among themselves, to get the control of the government. Politicians who occupy seats in one or other of the Houses of Congress are more apt to experience aspirations in this direction, than those who do not. Not content with the functions assigned them by the Constitution, they seek practically to concentrate the prerogatives of the Executive in their own hands, for their own aggrandizement.

It now seems probable that General GRANT will organize his Cabinet, not so much to please the politicians, including under that designation most of the members of Congress, as to please himself. If he shall do so, he will clearly be in the right. The division of governmental responsibility is not the same in the United States as in Great Britain. The President is responsible, both to Congress and to the people, for the manner in which the affairs of the respective departments are conducted. It devolves on him to see that the laws are duly executed. He has the right to nominate the members of his official household, and then the right of rejection belongs to the Senate—a right which it has hitherto exercised with marked prudence, as it will doubtless continue to do in time to come.

It would be absurd to anticipate the appointment by the new President of incompetent men to the high places he has to fill. He has a record behind him which shows that his knowledge of men is intuitive, and rarely, if ever, at fault. No commander was ever more sagacious than he in the choice of military lieutenants. The analogies and indications give assurance that he will prove equally wise in selecting subordinates for the civil service.

As a body the people are not deeply interested to have the headship of departments so disposed of that particular rings will have the distribution of patronage. But they are concerned to know that honest and capable men will be selected, who will rigidly enforce the laws, fully collect the revenue, and retrench expenditures as far as compatible with the general welfare. Beyond this, the people have no direct interest in one man or another for a Cabinet appointment. If General GRANT shall satisfy them in this regard, it will not matter seriously whether the politicians are pleased or displeased. It is, indeed, desirable that he and the Republican leaders should act in harmony. But then concert should come not by improper and unwholesome restraints yielded to by him, but all sorts and conditions of men keeping clearly inside of the limits properly prescribed for them.

AFTER THE TIDE, THE EBB.

The current effort to awaken national prejudices, and so to influence public sentiment, against the ratification of the Alabama treaty, is likely to obtain a temporary success. Time was, when the country could boast of statesmen, among its public men; that school is unshapely now extinct, and we are cursed instead with a countless swarm of political adventurers, who afflict the land with plagues more destructive than were those of Egypt. Grave questions, domestic or international, were then debated and settled with a large and wise comprehension of the principles justly involved, and of the consequences, both present and future, resulting as well to the honor as to the material interests of the nation, at home or abroad. This mode of dealing with public affairs seems now to have gone entirely out of use. Politicians and journalists, who have barely strength enough to float with the popular current, and whose limited brains are absorbed with

the one problem of how to avoid being stranded in the eddy, have come to be invested with a public influence unhappily too potent for mischief.

Consider the clamor which has been raised against the proposed English treaty. You can sift hundreds of columns in the journals, and find the most frivolous pretenses for opposition, with not one single grain of solid good sense or sincere patriotism. Here, you read protests against the payment of our national liabilities; there, you are told that the injuries we have suffered cannot be atoned for without reparation for the insult. This editor objects that a fair statement of the two accounts may bring us in debt; that one is too tender of the national honor to be satisfied with any sum whatever, in compensation. None of them have the remotest idea of the specific reparation which ought to be exacted, but all of them concur in expatiating upon British aggressions and vaguely hinting at some mysterious and terrible settlement yet to come. All this answers their present purpose. A calm and equitable investigation into the public mind is to be actually induced into a hostile temper, and England is to be forced into the allowance of vindictive damages.

But this game will not win. The current which now sets one way will soon have its reflux. The reaction will come into power with the new administration. The new Executive, daring to do right, will be sustained by the people. The mob of politicians and journalists will hasten to follow the lead of GRANT; they will discover that the English treaty is based on sound principles and in the main an equitable method for the adjustment of all disputes. Amended in some of its details, the treaty will then be ratified, and much to the public satisfaction.

Either we must believe this, or that our next President is prepared to accept a foreign policy, which means war sooner or later, or it means nothing. Our readers will adopt either view, to suit their own notions of right, and their conceptions of the character and official qualification of Gen. GRANT.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The war of the trunk-lines is removed to a new field, the Ohio Legislature now pending the scene. A bill is there pending to prohibit the lease of one road to another corporation. As the proposed measure is not retro-active, it is held to be applicable only to the lease of the road from Cincinnati to Dayton to the Erie line. This lease is not yet perfected, requiring the assent of the stockholders at their meeting on the 18th of this month. And, in the meantime, legislative interference is invoked as above. The Pennsylvania Central, having perfected all its proposed leases in Ohio, would be benefited rather than prejudiced by the passage of the bill. This is opposed by Cleveland and Cincinnati interests, which are friendly to the Erie party.

The testimony of Mr. JAY GOULD, of the Erie Road, before a Committee of the New York Legislature, embodies the statement that he and his friends had actually secured a majority of the votes, to be cast at the Fort Wayne Company's election in March. Since this game was blocked by the Legislature at Harrisburg, the Erie party have been selling out their useless purchases in the stock at a considerable loss. It is intimated that an attempt will be made at the March election to treat this law as a nullity, until ratified in an acceptance by a majority of the votes of the corporation. We shall soon see.

We have Mr. GOULD's authority for the statement that the Erie management now controls a nominal sum of about \$130,000,000, in the way of their own stock "common" and "preferred," their bonds, mortgages, leases of branch roads, &c. This property is largely depreciated below par, but its control gives to that party an available cash capital of at least thirty and perhaps fifty millions, as the sinecure of a mistress and unscrupulous war against the Pennsylvania line. Yet they have but few triumphs to count, thus far.

The Pennsylvania Central management cannot swing a hundred millions of fictitious capital, nor does it stand ready to slaughter the future interests of its own stockholders, in order to gain temporary present advantages. But its solid legitimate strength is powerfully aided by the public confidence, which seems to be exclusively given to the personal probity of its President and Directors, and which told so effectively in the recent struggle for the control of the Columbus and Chicago line. In that case, the Erie party made the best promises, but could not do what the Pennsylvania did—command confidence in their performance. The last year has not afforded a more notable proof than this, that "honesty is the best policy."

This railway war should have interest for our readers in Pennsylvania, in the fact that it is at bottom much more than a mere struggle of private interests, between corporations. It is a fight between two great States between their two great commercial cities, New York and Philadelphia, for the command of the trade between the Atlantic and the Pacific. It is a struggle of great moment for our own city of Pittsburgh, as for the material interests of the whole Commonwealth, and we should be recreant to the plainest promptings of duty, in denying our sympathies, or the hearty cooperation of our people, to the representative men who are making this fight for us all—and so far bravely and triumphantly.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH BOYS?

This question presses every year, and with steadily increasing force, for solution. Every boy (and we think every girl, as well,) ought to be instructed in a trade, calling or vocation whereby his personal independence and comfortable subsistence may be assured. Labor is not a curse, but a blessing; and men are valuable to themselves, to their country, and to the human family, in exact ratio as they can do things which are of consequence to be done.

Comparatively few boys in the United States now learn trades, and a majority of those who do, learn them only in an incomplete and superficial manner. Relatively to population the number of native-born skilled-laborers grows less and less every year, the deficiency being supplied by importation from Europe. Meanwhile an increasing multitude of boys are crowding into professional, mercantile and financial pursuits. The walks of journalism and instruction are over-crowded. Law, medicine and divinity have at least four times as many men engaged therein as are needed, or can find remunerating employment. Banks, insurance offices, counting rooms and sales rooms, could be supplied a dozen times over with all the help required without materially lessening the importance for engagements. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that each one of the principal cities has more boys in its Commercial Colleges, drilling in the mysteries of accounts and finance, than can be found in its factories and shops, diligently and effectually engaged in learning trades.

The popular explanation of these phenomena is that boys of American parentage are too proud to work, and insist on seeking out lighter and gentler employments than the manufacturing and mechanical vocations, by which more money can certainly be made, and higher degrees of respectability attained. If these boys had such ideas in their heads, they would manifestly be resting, under erroneous misapprehensions. These employments which are thoughtlessly rated as lighter are by odds more severe than those requiring largest outlay of muscular strength. Nothing conduces more to bodily health and mental comfort than vigorous physical exercise, and nothing so wears upon the human frame, consigning it to premature decrepitude and decay as to be shut up in a room and bowed over a desk, engaged in writing. In the long run, the pen or pencil becomes heavier than sledge-hammer or crow-bar.

Now have artisans and mechanics the advantage only in the matter of health and contentment. On the average, they are better paid than any other class of men in the country, though they are most of the time grumbling as if they were oppressed beyond endurance. Taken as a body, and on the average, artisans and mechanics are regularly in receipt of larger yearly incomes than lawyers, clergymen, doctors, editors, school-teachers, accountants and salesmen. Their net incomes are greatly in excess of those enjoyed by farmers, especially if from the amount sufficient to cover interest on the capital invested. A few professional men acquire liberal competencies and enviable reputations; but the same is just as true of artisans and mechanics. The great prizes are about equally distributed between these two sorts of workers, while, as to average results, the professional class fall by many a league behind.

In general boys are not unwilling to work, either mentally or physically. There is a vast deal more of genuine democracy in them, so far as relates to labor, than in men of mature years. Probably in certain circles of society the instincts of boys are perverted by bad training, and they imbibed the notion that labor is disgraceful. Such false training much often proceeds from silly mothers and sisters than fathers, who commonly take sober and just views of life, and regard labor of all sort as honorable.

The fact is American boys who want to learn trades are denied the privilege. Trade-Union have rigid rules on this subject, which they enforce despotically. They deny knowledge to those who need it, by insisting that only a comparatively small number of boys shall be instructed. This rule they enforce as arbitrarily against their own sons, as against other lads. The infatuation from which this rule proceeds seems to us unaccountable. It stands to reason that skilled workmen should wish their sons, exceptions admitted, to be skilled workmen likewise. But this is not the case. They inexorably exclude the mass of them from the possibility of learning trades, and thus shut them up to the necessity of crowding into professions or clerkships, or of falling into the ranks of vagabonds and deprecators upon society.

If lawyers, doctors, ministers, editors, merchants, and accountants were as selfish and imperious in respect to imparting to others a knowledge of their respective callings, there would be little else for even the sons of skilled workmen to do but to descend to the grade of common laborers or else join the dangerous classes and make a precarious living by preying upon society. Proprietors of factories and shops are forced to submit to this wretched despotism, and to aid in inflicting this great wrong upon the bulk of the boys. The heaviest accusation Protestants make against the Pope is that he denies knowledge to men that need it. Without assenting to the grounds of this condemnation, we cannot without the remark that this is precisely what the me-

chanical associations of this country do, and even where the offspring of their own members are concerned.

It may be urged that boys who are excluded from the right to learn trades can resort to agriculture. That is true, provided they can raise the necessary money. But, pray, have you not farmers as good a right to say that the boys shall not be made farmers, as mechanics have to say they shall not be made mechanics? Farming may be overdone in any particular nation the same as any other occupation. The true interests of farmers require that a large portion of the population should be engaged in mechanical and manufacturing employments. All interests are promoted by diversifying industry as much as possible. Whoever stands in the way of this diversification is, through mistaken selfishness, an enemy of the State and of his kind.

It was a wise provision of some ancient nations that every boy should learn a trade, no matter whether he followed it in after life or not. A trade was not optional, but compulsory. The Apostle Paul thus became a tent-maker, and admirably did his craft come to his help even after he was elevated to the apostleship. It would be most wholesome for every State in this Union to provide by law that every boy in it should be apprenticed, in due form, and for from five to seven years, to some trade, profession or employment, whereby, upon arriving at manhood, he could in any contingency or stress make decent living for himself and family. A return to the old system of long apprenticeships would have several beneficial effects. It would turn out workmen, proficient in their trades, which the present system does not. It would bridge over, in the best manner, the perilous period of early manhood, when character is in its formative condition. More substantial men would be turned out under this than by the shorter process. Labor itself is disciplinary. Many a one learns through his fingers more than in any other way.

It is conceded that States may rightfully compel the attendance of children at school, on the grounds of individual advantage and of the public concernment. Men are the chief products of any community; and men are valuable in their higher faculties, and to the most important ends. In Europe, and in some of the States of this Union, government assumes authority to say that boys shall be sent to school; that a certain degree of education is essential to the proper outfit of a man; so that he may get the best use of his powers, and the State get it as well. Why not have the government go a step farther, and ordain that every boy, at least, shall be instructed in some vocation? The same arguments that justify the interposition of governmental authority in the one case, justify it in the other. In this way practical knowledge is made to supplement and consummate abstract attainments.

The evil under consideration has risen to such magnitude and the omens for the future are so alarming, that some form or degree of legislative regulation cannot long be withheld. The nation cannot afford to have its boys grow up as multitudes now do. A knowledge of the industries which constitute one prime department of the best civilization cannot be kept under lock and key, in order to gratify the capidity or thoughtlessness of any class of citizens; and least of all in view of the fact that the mischief falls upon their own offspring as well as upon the children of others.

THE INCLEMENT SEASON.

AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE WEAK AND DELICATE. The drafts which searching cold makes upon the vital powers of the debilitated and delicate are not less severe than the drafts upon their strength caused by excessive heat. The vast disparity between the temperature of overheated rooms and offices, at this season, and the freshness of the outer air, is a fruitful source of disease. To fortify the body against the evil consequences of the sudden alterations of heat and cold referred to, the vital organization should be strengthened and endowed with extra resistant power by the use of a wholesome invigorant, and of all preparations for this purpose, (whether taken in the regular pharmacopoeia or advertised in the public journals,) there is none that will compare in its efficacy with HOPKINS' STOMACH BITTERS. Acting on the system which controls the liver and the waste matter of the system, this medicine will not only purify the blood, but will also be of service in the most delicate condition to meet the shocks of winter and the most insidious changes of temperature. The weak and delicate, especially, cannot encounter these vicissitudes with safety, unless their tender systems are braced and strengthened by artificial means. Every man and woman who is afflicted with any of the foregoing ailments, when the physical and mental powers are as weak as the will, should take HOPKINS' STOMACH BITTERS, on the other hand, contain the essential properties of the most valuable tonic and alterative roots, barks and herbs, and their active principles are so blended and combined as to be of service in all cases of all digestive ailments.

THE SOUND OF THE LUNGS.

One of the most accurate ways of determining whether the lungs are in a healthy or diseased condition, is by means of listening to the respiration. To those experienced in this practice it becomes as plain as an axiom to the state of the lungs, and is as well known to the operators as are the voices of his most intimate acquaintances. The belief that long standing coughs, and diseases of the lungs upon which they are dependent, are incurable, are fast becoming obsolete. One great advantage is gained from this advance in medical knowledge is a earlier application of those who become afflicted with those diseases to some one competent to afford relief. The error which has taken hold of the public mind in regard to the curability of consumption, or rather non-curability, is fast becoming obliterated, and it is well that it should be so, not that persons should lose that salutary fear which would make them apply for a timely remedy, but that all might be induced to use remedies while there is any hope. It is the delay in these cases that fills us with apprehension and alarm. For if every one would make timely application of DR. KEEFER'S LUNG CURE in the beginning of a cold or cough, few cases would go so far as to become irremediable. Sold at the Doctor's Great Medicine Store, No. 149 Wood Street. WILL SHORTLY REMOVE TO HIS NEW STORE, NO. 16 LIBERTY STREET, SECOND DOOR FROM ST. CLAIR.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BUILDERS.—Separate Plans addressed to the Commissioner for the erection of City Hall, 605 MITCHELL STREET, PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, the 1st day of March next, for the Stone Work, Brick Work, Iron Work and Carpenter Work.

THE RINK.

FIRST GRAND MASQUEBADE AND Fancy Dress Carnival. MONDAY EVENING, February 8th. UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

KEYSTONE SKATING CLUB.

Costume Tickets will be issued exclusively to the regular patrons of the Rink, on Monday night 8th. No person except those to whom Costume Tickets are issued will be allowed on the Rink after 8 o'clock, when, at the ringing of the bell all must quit the Rink. When wearing tickets must designate the costume or character they are to wear, and gentlemen will be allowed to appear in female costume. No extra charge to holders of season or coupon tickets. Admission to spectators as usual, 50 cents. For Costume Tickets and further information apply early at the Rink to

W. H. BROWN, GENERAL MANAGER.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Public notice is hereby given, that by virtue and in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, and as directed, dated February 6th, A. D. 1899, I will expose to sale, by public outcry, at the COURT HOUSE, in the City of Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, March 30th, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following Real Estate belonging to Martin Joseph Martin et al., minor children of William Joseph Martin, late of Allegheny County, and State of Pennsylvania, deceased, by and under the will of said William Joseph Martin, containing twenty-seven (27) acres of land, situate in the Township of Allegheny, and County of Allegheny, more or less. Terms of Sale.—CASH, in money following: \$1000 to be paid day of sale and the balance in three equal payments of \$1000 each, to be paid on the 1st day of April, 1st day of May, and 1st day of June, 1899. The purchaser to pay for writing deed, acknowledgment of said deed, and all other expenses incident to the sale. GEORGE B. COCHRAN, Guardian of said Estate, Attorney for said Orphans' Court. FEBRUARY 6th, 1899.

ECONOMY BUTTER CO.

ask the attention of all interested in the reduction of the extra cost of Butter, to their practical and economical system of making pure prime Butter by the aid of the

EXTRACT OF BUTTER PLANT.

A brief allusion to the origin of this important discovery may not prove uninteresting. Among the authentic records of the renowned Captain Cook's voyage around the world, is found the statement, that while sojourning for a short time on the beautiful Coast of South America, he observed the natives using, in the preparation of their food, a peculiar oil, which, upon examination, he found to possess the appearance, taste and flavor of Butter; upon further inquiry, however, he ascertained that it was simply a substance that the natives distilled in a crude and imperfect manner, from a rich and luxuriant plant that grew spontaneously and abundantly in that warm tropical country. A few years ago, an eminent French chemist, while on a professional visit to the tropics, made numerous experiments with this remarkable production of nature, and succeeded in extracting a concentrated essence of the plant. The formula for its preparation, and the Sole Right for its sale in this country are the exclusive property of this Company, by whom it was purchased from the original discoverer. We claim for this remarkable, yet simple and perfectly harmless preparation, the fact, that by its use a net gain of from 50 to 800 per cent. is made in the manufacture of Butter.

The Economy Butter Co.

OFFICE, 115 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, 250 GREENWICH ST., NEW YORK. State, County and City rights for sale, in order, to capitalists rare opportunities for establishing a staple business, paying enormous profits.

RANCY CRACKERS.

Baltimore, Napoleon, Sweet Pearl and Almond put up in small tin cases for family use; all fresh baked, crisp and Scotch Crackers, ready and for sale by JNO. A. BENSHEW, Corner Liberty and Hand Streets.

SEED.

300 BU. CHOICE GLOVER SEED. 250 bushels choice Timothy Seed. In store and for sale by HENRY & HARPER, 250 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

INDIA RUBBER BELTING.

Home Steam Packing and Gaskets of Boston Belting Company manufactured at as low as this quality of goods can be bought in any quantity. Sole Agents for the Company in the India Rubber, No. 36 and 38 of Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WATER TANNED LEATHER.

WATER TANNED LEATHER of superior quality; also run and dressed in all colors. Sole Agent, H. PHILLIPS, 36 Market Street.