

This Democratic State convention has been called to meet in Harrisburg on Wednesday, April 13, 1892.

When President Harrison sent his message to Congress without waiting for Chili's reply to his ultimatum he had before him the map of Minneapolis.

The National Democratic committee met in Washington on Thursday last week and decided to hold the next convention in Chicago June 21st. Fifteen ballots were taken.

Chili fighting the United States would be paralleled by the United States fighting the balance of the world. Chili has about one twentieth the population of the United States and twenty times as many soldiers.

The death of Judge Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, recalls to the minds of the people of this country the fact that another relic of the great fraud, a man named Rutherford B. Hayes is living in obscurity, somewhere in Ohio.

It is reported in Washington that Whitelaw Reid has handed in his resignation as Minister to France and that he will return to this country shortly. This, it is understood, is because Mr. Reid wishes to retire from active service under the Government in order to re-enter the field of journalism.

REAR ADMIRAL QUAY'S trial against the Pittsburg Post was decided last week by a verdict of guilty. As in the case of the Beaver Star, the Republican District Attorney stood aside and the Democratic judges on the panel and compelled the defendant to select the jurors from the Republicans acceptable to the prosecution. The case will likely go to a higher court.

The World's fair is to have a post-office large enough to supply hourly mail to 150,000 exhibitors, and the force to manage it will be as large as that of the Milwaukee postoffice between 200 and 400 men. Such is the gist of the plans of the postal department as stated by Inspector Stoddard, who arrived in Chicago on Wednesday and began upon the task of working out the details.

The demand for the new silver coin is so great that orders have been sent to the Philadelphia Mint to put all the available force on the work. Orders for the new coin have been received from all over the country, and Director Leach says if they can get the coin more than \$1,000,000 of it will be placed in circulation this month. It is his intention to supply all national bank depositories with the new coin as fast as he can secure it from the Mint.

The President has removed the Republican Postmaster at Reading for the offense of declaring himself for Quay and Blaine, which, of course, meant against Harrison. This added to Secretary Foster's insistence upon the removal of office holders of Philadelphia supporting Harrison at the recent primary elections shows that Harrison means at least that there shall be no civil service nonsense in the Republican party's views expressed in selecting candidates for the next Presidency. The effect will keep the officeholders in rank, anyway.

As the McKinley agents, says the Philadelphia Record search the latest bank returns for evidence of the beneficent effect of the tariff. With the exception of wheat flour nearly all the other staple exports of the country, including cotton, wool, dairy products, petroleum and lumber, continue to decline. The only import on the dutiable list that has increased is tin plate. The other imports that show an increase are sugar, coffee, tea, hides, india rubber, jute and manila, all of which are on the free list. But what has the McKinley tariff to do with the increased importation of coffee, tea, hides and india rubber, which have long been free of duty?

PRESIDENT HARRISON, on Monday sent his message to Congress giving an account of the Chilian situation, accompanied by documents and correspondence reviewing the case and stating his position. The correspondence is very voluminous and contains everything that has passed between the two governments since the complications have arisen. President Harrison says he feels compelled to stand upon his position taken in a note to Minister Egan on the 21st inst, demanding that the Chilian Government must apologize and make reparation for the assault upon the Baltimore's sailors; that the Matia's circulars reflecting on this government must be withdrawn and disavowed or diplomatic relations will cease.

On Tuesday the State Department at Washington reviewed a reply from the Chilian Government to the ultimatum of the United States which is in effect as follows: Chili agrees to withdraw the offensive note sent by Senor Matia to all Chilian ministers abroad and acknowledge that its issuance was due to an error of judgment. Chili also withdraws its request for the withdrawal of United States Minister Egan. In addition to this the Chilian Government, in its answer, proposes that the affair of the attack on the Baltimore's sailors in Valparaiso be submitted to the arbitration of some neutral nation. If this proposition is not acceptable to the United States Government, the Chilian Government suggests that the matter be submitted to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The message of the President regarding the difficulty with Chili, says the Pittsburg Post, was sent to Congress Monday. It is little if anything more than the submission in official detailed form of information already in possession of the public. Chili is disposed to be tardy in offering an apology and reparation for the attack last October on the sailors of the Baltimore in the city of Valparaiso. Harrison and Blaine say they have done all in their power to get her to the scratch in this matter, and not having succeeded now bring the subject formally to the attention of Congress for such action as the representatives of the people may think proper to take.

There is no occasion for haste in making a declaration of war against the comparatively insignificant little nation that stretches along the southwestern coast of South America. There are always two sides to every question, and the American people are not well informed yet touching the side of the Chilians. Let the subject be thoroughly aired in Congress before definite action is taken. The people want to know all about the policy and conduct of Minister Egan, and how far it is responsible for the outbreak at Valparaiso, and for the general dislike of the United States by the people of that nation. Full information on this point may have much to do with modifying the sentiment now prevalent with us toward Chili.

It is pretty well understood generally that Egan has been a stupid blunderer, and no doubt this impression will be fully confirmed when all the facts come to the surface. It would be a frightful mistake to embroil this great country in a war with Chili because of the mistakes of a foreigner sent there as minister to pay one of the political debts of Mr. Blaine.

We do not lose sight of the fact that there must be a settlement for the Baltimore affair. That is a matter of course. But inasmuch as we have waited thus long on the slow methods of Chilian officials and courts, would it do us any harm or prejudice our interests to wait a while longer? There is no sentiment in this country favorable to war, notwithstanding all that has been done toward working it up by the officers of the navy and the newspaper correspondents at Washington. We know little about the events that led up to the outbreak in Valparaiso, and until we become fully informed thereon no rash steps should be taken.

Mr. Harrison and Mr. Blaine are of course interested in vindicating the policy of the man they sent to Chili as minister, and who seems to be more responsible than any other influence for the present feeling. But there is no occasion to go to war to subserve the political interests of Mr. Blaine and Mr. Harrison or either of them.

JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States died at his home in Washington, on Friday last. He was born in Albany county, New York, on the 14th of March, 1813, and worked on his father's farm until he was sixteen, when he was appointed a school teacher which profession he followed for a time when he finally entered Rutgers college where he graduated in 1836 and then studying law was admitted to the bar in 1839. He soon acquired a large and lucrative practice and was engaged in many important cases. In March 1870, General Grant appointed him a Justice of the Supreme Court, where he exhibited marked ability and acquired distinction by his solution of the many legal problems brought before the court arising out of the civil war, involving new and novel questions. Justice Bradley's principal claim to remembrance however, will rest on his connection with the Great Fraud of 1876-7. After an honorable and distinguished career up to that time as a jurist, he was selected as the eighth man in the eight-to-seven Electoral Commission and by his vote, betrayed the trust reposed in him, accomplished the stealing of the Presidency and the seating of Hayes in the Presidential chair. Civil war or submission was the only alternative and the people wisely chose the latter. The perpetration of the Great Fraud was the greatest blow ever struck in this country at free Government and taught the people that their strongest hope, a pure judiciary, could not even be relied upon in times of heated political strife.

THE Auditor General has completed his annual report of the receipts and expenditures for the year ending November 30, 1891. The receipts were \$13,007,161.74, as compared with \$8,625,910.10 the year preceding, an increase of over \$4,000,000. The increase is fairly distributed over the several items, and is considerably aided by the direct tax of \$1,600,000, refunded by the United States Government. Receipts from collateral inheritance tax jumped from \$670,571.12 to \$1,251,756.80, and the receipts from liquor licenses were nearly \$500,000 more this than last year. The expenditures were \$10,455,922.64, as against \$8,168,861.18. The expenses of operating the Government were \$2,996,717.05, as against \$1,304,541.05, but the former sum includes the cost of a regular session of the Legislature and an extra session of the Senate. The loans redeemed in 1891 were \$2,538,352, over \$2,000,000 more than the preceding year. The balance in the treasury on November 30 1891 was \$6,979,854.55, as against \$1,426,645.45 on the same day of the previous year.

GOVERNOR PATTON dismissed the appeal of Colonel Smith, of the Third regiment, from the verdict of guilty of misusing regimental funds, rendered against him in the court martial trial. His sentence will therefore stand and he is expelled from the National Guard. The arguments of his attorneys were based mostly on technicalities and really no attempt was made to combat the charges.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 22nd, 1892. The national Democratic Committee has, after mature deliberation and consideration, decided upon the place for holding the Democratic National convention. The decision does not meet with the approval of many of the members of the committee, but the members of the committee have by vote of the majority temporarily decided to them, do what they considered best for the interests of the party, and that fact is so fully recognized by the members of the disappointed delegations that all of them will return home fully determined to forget their personal animosities and to work for the election of the ticket which shall be nominated by that convention. Let all good Democrats go and do likewise, and the result will be victory.

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Democratic Clubs held at the National headquarters here this week, was presided over by Representative Wilson, of West Virginia. All the members were present in person or by proxy, and they were all enthusiastic over the condition of the association, which will this year make itself an important factor in the Presidential campaign. According to the report of the Secretary there are now between five and six thousand clubs in the association, representing every state and territory. The committee decided that the full committee, which will decide upon the time and place for holding the National convention of the association, will meet at the same time and place as the nominating convention. The club convention will be held some time in August, and several cities are already in the field for the honor of entertaining it.

Those Republicans who were certain that Mr. Mills would take no part in the present session, are not saying much just now, as that gentleman has returned to his home in health, and with unusual vim has jumped right into hard work. He has declined the chairmanship of the Commerce committee.

Hon. Edward J. Phelps of Vermont, who was our minister to England during the Cleveland administration, will probably be one of the representatives of this country in the arbitration of the Chilean matter. Mr. Phelps was a guest at a state dinner at the White House this week.

Thoughtless people are predicting a short session of Congress, but men like Mr. Belmont, who know the intricacies of the House and Senate over the appropriation bills, do not look for an adjournment earlier than August, and will not be surprised if it does not take place earlier than October.

Speaker Crisp has not yet ventured out of doors, but he assisted his Democratic colleague, Mr. Egan, in the preparation of the coded rules which are to govern this House during this Congress. The new rules, now completed, are largely made up from those of the previous House of Representatives, with several important additions to prevent filibustering beyond a reasonable time, and instead of giving the Speaker authority to suspend members, as the Reed rules did, they give the majority of the House that authority.

Whether the rumored row between Secretary Blaine and Mr. Harrison, or some other of the differences between the Chilian minister is the cause of the delay in sending the Chilian correspondence and the Presidential message to Congress, is a question about which there is a good deal of controversy. It is certain that something has "hung up" the matter. The sensational newspaper are making the most of the situation. Stories of promises made by the Chilian minister, including a large sum of money, are being worked up into every form that can be suggested by lively imaginations.

When the correspondence goes to Congress, it is probable that it will be considered by a Democratic caucus, in order that the party may act upon it with unanimity.

It is no nonsense to charge upon the Republicans are doing, that the Democrats of the House defeated the bill for the reform of the system of printing and distributing public documents because of the Chilian matter. It is a fact that the bill was defeated because it gave the public printer too much authority and because it created a new bureau of office holders. The retirement will be made without the objectionable features of this bill.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 25.—A most sensational tragedy was enacted here this afternoon. Alice Mitchell, 19 years old, daughter of a wealthy retired merchant, rushed up to the Fifth Ward chamber of a wealthy merchant of Goldstadt, Ark., and, grasping her by the neck, drew a bright razor across her throat. Miss Watson rushed to the pavement and soon died. Miss Mitchell, who had a son, died from hemorrhage in which Miss Johnston, her intimate friend, was also seated jumped into the vehicle with the explanation, "I'm driven to it, I've done it, and the pair drove home. Miss Mitchell was arrested. Miss Ward had made remarks of a decidedly uncomplimentary nature regarding Miss Mitchell, and this is supposed to have been the cause of the tragedy. Both were familiar figures in society, and the awful affair is to-night the talk of the town.

QUAY'S "VINDICATION." One distinguished contemporary, the Hon. M. S. Quay, appears to be hunting mightily small game this winter seeking vindication in the Pennsylvania courts because of insignificant charges against him by obscure persons while the New York Herald invites him to sue for damages on account of great and serious accusations. It is very much like skirting around a tiger by a fence of rabid dogs. The Herald invites him to go a hunting he ought to load it for bear, not for sparrows. The Pittsburg and Beaver newspapers, which Mr. Quay is now suing for criminal libel, did not say anything particularly bad or amazing about him. They intimated that Mr. Quay was acquainted with Kearsley and once received a check from him in the course of some rather unwholesome "business." The Herald charged him with nearly every crime in the calendar, and then besought him with tears in his eyes to sue for damages. If Mr. Quay is out for a vindication that will be of service, one that may amount to a certificate of character, why don't he skip the Beaver Star and the Pittsburg Post and collar the foot of some of the scoundrels who are in the city of Washington, D. C., as appointed Tuesday, the 21st day of June, 1892, as the time and chosen the city of Chicago as the place for holding the National Democratic convention.

Each state is entitled to a representation therein equal to double the number of the representation to which it is entitled in the next electoral college, and each territory and the District of Columbia shall have two delegates.

All Democratic conservative citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations and differences, who can unite with us in the effort for pure, economical, and constitutional Government, are cordially invited to join us in sending delegates to the convention.

Arthur Sewell and Secretary Sheerin will leave Washington this evening for Chicago to commence preparations for the convention.

Unique Death Trap. Dr. Graves, convicted of poisoning Mrs. Barnaby, whose case is known the most notorious in the world, will be hanged at Carson City, Nev., by a machine which has no duplicate in the world. It is so fixed that he will hang himself. The execution chamber is a small room with a ten-foot ceiling, and the prisoner is suspended over a pulley in the center. The other end of the rope passes along other pulleys to a rear chamber and is there attached to a five hundred pound weight. Under which a lever is held in place by a door which rests on springs under the nose. When the criminal steps on the door, the nose is adjusted, the weight is sprung, the spring is released, the water is let out of the vessel, the lever swings the five hundred pound weight and the doomed man is yanked to the ceiling in a jiffy, his neck being broken enroute.

A Pious Burglar. FRANKLIN, Pa., Jan. 26.—H. H. Winans, for many years prominent as a politician in this county, is now on trial in the Criminal court here on the charge of robbing J. A. McClellan's hotel in Rouseville. The principal witness against Winans is a man named John C. Bennett, who at the last term of court was in the habit of drinking at Winans' bar, but not yet sentenced. He has confessed to being the perpetrator of a number of burglaries in Venango and Crawford counties, and says that Winans assisted him.

The evidence is very strong against the accused. It has been shown that Winans procured the tools with which the burglar was entered and the safe broken open, and the counsel for the defense has been unable to shake Robinson's testimony.

The arrest created a sensation and the court room has been crowded with eager spectators since the trial commenced.

Both Kicked to Death. JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Jan. 27.—Mrs. Frank Brown, of Boston, Washington county, Ind., yesterday morning went to the barn. In a stall a stallion was standing. Without warning the vicious animal kicked Mrs. Brown on the head, fracturing her skull. Her husband, hearing her screams, went to her rescue. While he was raising his wife from the ground the stallion kicked him on the head, also fracturing his skull. Brown, unable to move, cried for assistance. Persons in a passing wagon, attracted by the noise, found Brown and his wife. They were assisted to the house and died of their injuries.

Missouri For Cleveland. St. LOUIS, Jan. 27.—The Democratic State committee met here this afternoon to elect a Secretary and select a time and place for holding the convention to nominate delegates to the National convention, three judges of the Supreme Court, and a general State ticket. After a prolonged discussion it was decided to hold three separate conventions. T. L. Phillips, of Perryville, was elected Secretary. A majority of the committeemen expressed themselves as favorable to Cleveland for President.

Pennsylvania Honored. WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The House gave up this afternoon to the presentation of portraits of ex-Speakers and members. In the Speaker's gallery were seated Mrs. Randall and her daughters, Mrs. Lancaster and Miss Susie Randall. Ex-Speaker Grover was on the floor looking not a day older than his portrait. The presentation speech was made by the Hon. C. W. Stone, speaking for the committee of the Legislature present in the House.

NEW AND OTHER NOTINGS. Delighted patients lost their lives in the burning of the Indianapolis Surgical Institution and it received serious injuries. James Francis, a train robber, who was shot and killed at Pleasanton, Kan., was a cousin of Governor Francis of Missouri. A bill will be introduced in Congress absolutely prohibiting the immigration of Chinese laborers to the United States for a period of 20 years.

The draw bridge across the Mississippi at Burlington, Iowa, owned by the Burlington railroad, is threatened with destruction by an ice-flood.

While James Cannon was walking on the Pennsylvania railroad track at Gray on Monday, he was struck by a west-bound engine and had his back broken. He will die.

Judge Manning F. Knapp, of the New Jersey Supreme court, and presiding judge of the Hudson county circuit court, dropped dead on Tuesday afternoon while delivering a charge to the grand jury at the court house.

William Rockefeller, of the Standard Oil company, who has been lying seriously ill at his home in New York from blood poisoning, caused by a nail in his shoe puncturing the skin of his foot, is now considered out of danger.

While workmen were tearing down an old building on Monday, in Baltimore, an immense brick chimney fell, burying a number of men. Over 200 people were instantly killed, and George Fowler, it is thought, fatally injured and two others slightly.

The entire central part of Beverly, W. Va., was burned including the court house. The county records were nearly all saved, but with great difficulty. Over 200 people practically lost their homes. The court contained valuable records of transfers of the West Virginia Central and Grafon and Green brier railroads.

According to the first official report of the U. S. Census Bureau, the general population of the United States on the 1st of July, 1890, was 62,628,562. The report shows the amount of population in each of the States, Territories, and District of Columbia, after deducting expenses.

If the number of persons daily entering the city of London were dispatched from any given station by train, as many as one thousand five hundred and seventy-seven trains, each conveying six hundred persons, would be required for the purpose. If the trains were all joined together in a continuous line they would extend two hundred and twenty-one miles.

Caroline Ship, condemned to be executed for infanticide, was taken from the jail at Dallas, N. C., on Friday afternoon and led to the gallows. She displayed great coolness and stood quiet while the rope was being placed about her neck. She talked eight minutes, reaffirming her innocence and declaring that the man named Mack Farrar committed the crime. The drop fell at 1:55, and death resulted in twenty minutes by strangulation.

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