

MERELY to let the Republicans of this state know what they voted for at the last election it has been figured out that each of the seven justices of the superior court receives a salary of \$625 a month. Their commissions date from July 1st, but they will do no work until the first of December. This is five months of idleness which will cost the taxpayers \$21,875, money actually thrown away.

The United States supreme court, in an opinion by Justice Harlan, on Monday held in effect that the Union Pacific Railroad company had no right to make a lease practically giving the Western Union Telegraph company an exclusive right to maintain telegraph lines along the route of the railroad company. The case came here from Nebraska, and the court affirms the judgment of the circuit court for the Nebraska district.

JAPAN is described as a land without the domestic animals. It is this lack which strikes the stranger so forcibly in looking upon Japanese landscapes. There are no cows. The Japanese neither drink milk nor eat meat. There are but few horses, and these are imported mainly for the use of foreigners. The freight cars in the city streets are pushed and pulled by coolies, and the pleasure carriages are drawn by men. There are but few dogs, and these are neither used as watch dogs, beasts of burden, nor in hunting, except by foreigners.

The total vote of Pennsylvania gives an explanation of the Republican plurality of 175,000. Compared with 1892 the Democratic stay at home number 170,000 this year. The Republican vote so far from increasing is 60,000 behind that of 1892. Compared even with last year the Democrats fall behind 118,000 and the Republicans 50,000. Considering the ascendancy of Boss Quay in their party it is much to the discredit of the Republicans of Pennsylvania that they permitted the Democrats so greatly to surpass them in disgust and apathy.

COMPLAINT was made that Farmer Reed, of North Sewickley township, Allegheny county, had four cows that were being allowed to slowly starve to death. An investigation showed that the cows had been attacked with a disease that caused their teeth to fall out and their milk to dry up. Instead of killing them, he turned them out to shift for themselves. Having no teeth, they could not eat and were starving. The cows of other farmers in the vicinity were attacked with the same disease, but the owners humanely killed them when their teeth fell out.

It appears that the world has been doing injustice to the crow, and that he is really the friend rather than the enemy of the farmer. That is to say such is the conclusion of a special investigation made by the department of agriculture at Washington. Nearly 1,000 stomachs of the bird were examined, and it was found that corn formed only twenty five per cent. of the food of adult crows, and that little cultivated fruit was eaten by them. On the other hand, injurious insects form over twenty six per cent. of the entire food of crows and they also destroy rabbits, mice and other pests of that sort.

The apple crop, according to the last estimate, is the largest of recent years. The Orange Judd Farmer places it at 66,000,000 barrels, which is 9,000,000 in excess of the great crop of 1869 and larger than last year's big crop in about the same proportion. While such a bountiful crop has been raised this year, however, it is very unevenly distributed. East of the Allegheny mountains there is less than an average crop and in New England there is great deficiency. In New York and Pennsylvania it is one third larger, and in Ohio and Illinois there is a double crop, while Missouri raises three times as many apples as it did in 1880.

At the quarterly conference held in Pittsburg last week between representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel workers, and John J. Barrett, secretary of the Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association, it was discovered that according to the provisions of the sliding wage scale, the selling price of finished materials during the past ninety days justified an advance of two percent. in the wages of employes in this department of manufacture. The wages of 12,000 working men are advanced and the increase involves every steel iron mill in the country. A conference is now on between the iron puddlers and manufacturers of the Mahoning valley. The indications are that the wages of 10,000 puddlers and finishers in the Mahoning and Shenango valleys will be advanced from \$4.25 to \$4.50 per ton.

The next congress will be Republican, and it must grapple with issues that in all probability will rend the party into fragments, as was the case in 1859, and which resulted in the defeat of the so-called G. O. P. by nearly half a million majority in 1863.

There was a hue and a cry made against the Democratic congress in 1893, greater part of which criticisms were just, but there was no Republican able with which to contrast it, and the crucial test of their power will begin on the first Monday of December, when there will be a Republican house by more than two-thirds majority.

It will be Democracy's turn next. Mark well, that in its prosaic strength the Republican organization is but resting on smouldering powers of disintegration, that will make it hotter before the lines of next year's struggle shall be drawn.

Those who seek to find a cause for Democratic defection and defeat in Pennsylvania that does not involve the home management of party affairs, says the Philadelphia Record, are more ingenious than successful.

It has been suggested that the administration's policy with regard to the payment of pensions has made the party unpopular with the soldiers. But the administration has faithfully carried out the pension laws, and in respect of the examination and adjustment of pension claims its record of efficiency has not been surpassed. The soldiers have no new cause or quarrel with Democracy.

The complete answer to the assertion that the party has lost votes because of its tariff policy is the returning activity and prosperity of the manufacturing interests in Pennsylvania. Those Democrats who have opposed the tariff policy of the party appear to have lost its confidence in all parts of the country. Besides, the tariff was not in issue at the recent election in this state.

On the financial question there was no ground whatever for preferring the Republican position before that of the Democrats. Both parties in Pennsylvania favor sound money. The friends of free silver exchange in both parties are in a legitimate minority.

If there are antipathy toward President Cleveland it is a reflected antipathy begotten of distrust and dislike for a narrow and incompetent leadership, the chosen medium through which the federal power has dealt with Pennsylvania affairs.

But there is no use to cry over spilt milk, nor to pretend that the milk has not been spilled. The Democrats of Pennsylvania are tired of excuses. What is now most important is to make a new beginning. The Democracy of Pennsylvania should be reorganized, not from the top downward, but from the bottom upward, so that when the task shall have been completed the party may possess itself. The time to begin is at the ensuing primaries. The selection of an independent representative delegation to the next Democratic national convention should be the first move on the chessboard.

The Republican papers are making much ado over an address of Ambassador Bayard recently delivered in Scotland. The following extract is what is troubling them and it has the right ring:

"In my own country I have witnessed the insatiable growth of a form of socialism styled protection, which has done more to corrupt public life, to banish men of independent mind from public councils and to lower the tone of national representation than any other single cause."

Protection, now controlling the sovereign power of taxation, has been perverted from its function of creating revenue to support the government into an engine for selfish profit, allied with combinations called trusts. It thus sapped the popular conscience by giving corrupt largess to special classes, and throws legislation into the political market, where jobbers and chaffers take the place of statesmen.

Its allied beneficiaries and combines are called "trusts," and gradually the commercial marine of the United States has disappeared, the few vessels left built being an exception and proving the rule, as they were only built by making a breach in the general tariff and navigation laws."

The last legislature passed a new trespass law which will be of interest to gunners, now that the season for rabbits is open. Under the old law the smallest penalty for trespassing was \$5, but under the act of assembly the damages done. There is an idea prevalent that hunters cannot be arrested when there are no notices posted or published forbidding trespassing on individual property. This is a mistaken idea. Suit can be brought against hunters even if there are no notices, although recovery can only be had for the actual amount of damages. Farmers are being urged to object very strongly to the large number of men with their dogs, who roam over their properties in the pursuit of game, claiming that many fences are broken down, or opened to pass through and never closed, and it is also alleged that many have no chickens against bagging turkeys and chickens, when no one is about. The part of the new trespass law affecting gunners says "that anyone who shall trample or in any way injure any grass or grain, shall pay a penalty not exceeding \$50 for each offense."

If the Republicans in the next congress shall sincerely desire to increase the revenues from customs without disturbing business by tariff agitation they will have only to change the 40 per cent. ad valorem duty on raw sugar to a specific duty of one cent a pound. This would increase the annual revenue not less than \$10,000,000 without increasing in the slightest degree the cost of sugar to American consumers. In the Fifty-third congress the Republicans truthfully asserted that the duty on sugar should be specified in order to protect the public revenues from foreign undervaluations. They have now an opportunity to make good their professions. But, if introduced into congress, the proposition to change the sugar duty should be passed, and not made a weapon to blackmail the sugar trust. A specific duty as proposed on sugar would take the sugar trust permanently out of the Washington lobby.

ELIZABETH KELLY, the twenty-five-year-old daughter of a poor Philadelphia gardener, has fallen heir to a fortune of \$15,000,000, amassed by an uncle in the Austrian gold fields. It comes from her uncle, Peter Kelly, who left the family home in Lancashire, England, over thirty years ago. He died several years since, and a will giving all his money to his niece has just been discovered.

LEADVILLE, COLO., will have an ice palat this winter.

Washington Letter.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 16, 1893.—Does President Cleveland desire to be re-nominated? That is about the first question asked by every Democrat who has arrived in Washington since it was published that Vice President Stevenson had said that Mr. Cleveland would be again nominated if he wished to be. It is probably because Mr. Stevenson has been regarded by many Democrats as a probable candidate for the nomination himself that his opinion has attracted such wide attention. Mr. Stevenson enjoys the reputation of being an unusual political observer of events in the political world, and, although he has never had an open rupture with the administration, it is known that he has differed with it in a number of notable instances. It is because Democrats know these things that they regard his words as significant, and are asking whether Mr. Cleveland wants to run again. It can be stated upon the highest authority that he does not; but the number of Democrats who believe that he will accept if the convention nominates him is much larger to day than it was before the recent elections.

Democratic senators are doing very little talking for publication concerning their party's control of the senate at the end of congress now only a little more than two weeks off. They possess possession of the control of the committee and they propose to retain it until relieved of that duty by a majority of the recent massacre.

Men who profess to be able to name the next Republican presidential ticket can be found on every street corner, but this week a man turned up in Washington who said he would offer to run a little more—he did not say how much—that the ticket would be Harrison, of Indiana, and Bradley, of Kentucky. The name of this reckless prophet is Anderson B. Price, and he says his headquarters is Bloomington, Illinois. If Democrats have any influence with the Republican convention Mr. Price will be right as to Harrison.

Nobody would be surprised if the story placing Secretary Carlisle in the vacant seat in the supreme court turns out to be true. President Cleveland thought enough of Secretary Carlisle as long ago as during his first administration to make him a justice—the chief justice, in fact—of the supreme court, and would have done so had not a gossiping tongue repeated where he would be sure to hear of a bit of scandal connected with a night's episode in the private life of the secretary. Since that the president's admiration has been increased for Secretary Carlisle in numerous ways, not the least of which was his unequalled endorsement of the president's financial position, and it would not be surprising if he carried out the intention he first had, provided, of course, that Secretary Carlisle desires it.

Col. Henry Clay Tompkins, chairman of the Alabama state Democratic committee, who is now in Washington, certainly knows the condition of the party in his state. He says: "There is no danger of a split in the party in our state over the silver issue, any other issue. Our people may differ on economic subjects, but when they are brought face to face with a grave problem involving the surrender of our government to an inferior element, then all the factions will unite, and I trust their final decision will be in favor of the gold standard. When we meet in state convention everything will be settled. The national convention will settle the silver question, and whatever the platform is every true Democrat will stand thereon."

It would be interesting to know whether any politics was talked when President Cleveland went to New York to attend the marriage of his Secretary Whitney's daughter. It was the first time the president and the ex-secretary of the navy had met for several years, and there was much they might have said to each other that would have interested Democrats everywhere. A man in this country is a better judge of the trend of political sentiment than William C. Whitney, and no man is better qualified to be a safe adviser of the administration.

Secretary Olney has received a letter from Rev. Dr. H. O. Dwight, whose duty it is to watch over the American missionaries in Turkey territory, highly commending the promptness with which three weeks ago a small body of soldiers was ambushed and killed while crossing the department of Caucasus.

General Ruyev immediately sent a large force in pursuit of the Indians, who were surprised in a canyon, both ends of which were held by troops, who hemmed the Indians in and sent them fleeing to the top of the mountains, from which they rolled heavy rocks onto the Indians, killing many, while those who tried to escape from what they supposed to be an earthquake were shot down in cold blood.

It is calculated that 200 Indians were killed, not a solitary one escaping death.

MILWAUKEE, November 19.—Rudolph Nunnemacher, now visiting in Korea, writes to the Milwaukee Sentinel from Seoul giving an account of the murder of the queen early in October. He says that a body of Japanese soldiers committed the murder, and were backed by the Japanese troops. When they gained entrance to the queen's apartments they found four women there, and being unable to recognize the queen they killed all four women. The bodies were then slashed and stabbed, were tied in blankets, carried to the court yard, saturated with oil and burned. It is reported that the queen was cremated alive, not having been killed by the knives.

A Horseless Wagon. New York, November 15.—A horseless wagon was started from Sixth avenue and Fourteenth street, at 12:17, on drive to Chicago. This is said to be the longest trip ever undertaken by a road vehicle propelled by a motor. The wagon was on second drive in the Paris-Bordeaux contest last spring. It was run by a Naptha motor. Tonight it is expected the carriage will reach Poughkeepsie, and the riders expect to arrive in Albany some time tomorrow. The carriage is expected to arrive in Chicago in time to take part in the wagon-motor cycle contest in that city on Thanksgiving Day.

Dying From Hydrophobia. Orange, N. J., November 19.—Ralph Jackson, 5 years old son of Henry Jackson, colored, of Milburn, is suffering from hydrophobia. He has been in spasms since Friday night. Dr. Jackson, who is attending the lad, says he cannot live. On October 29 young Jackson was bitten by a dog which was supposed to have been mad. The child was sent to the Memorial hospital for treatment, and after staying there for several days was sent home by the house surgeon as cured. The brain, however, was mad dog was sent to Pasteur institute in New York city, and after the doctors examined it they made a report that the animal did not have rabies.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Syrian Massacre.

Constantinople, Nov. 18.—Later advices received here from Alexandret, northern Syria, confirm the accounts of massacres of Christians in that district in the presence of 300 Turkish soldiers, who did not render any assistance in the suppression of the disorders. Armenians and Mussulmans accuse each other of burning the villages and of other outrages which have occurred in northern Syria.

Thirty six more of the members of the Young Turks party have been drowned off Kalki Island. This will be denied officially, but the report is probably true. The London Daily News correspondent here says the Armenian missionaries at Bulis have wired the English and American representatives asking that the government provide an escort for them and their families. This correspondent makes the astounding announcement that fully twenty thousand Armenians have been killed during the recent massacres.

The sultan has been so upset by the recent turn which affairs have taken that a nervous fever has set in and that he is now so ill that he only devotes time to eating and sleeping. The young son of Sultan Abdul Hamid is always with him.

Stored by a Stag. New York, November 17.—By the game laws of the state of New York the deer on Long Island are assured of life, except for a very few days on alternate years. On this protection they have grown so bold that they wander into the farms and orchards, and it is claimed have gone so far as to pursue human beings.

Eric Evers, a farmer of Uniondale, was recently pursued by a stag down a roadway. The stag caught and hurled him into a gully, where his body fitted tight, so that the stag could not gore him, except by standing on its head. It could trample him, however and did it a score of times. Then it hauled him out with its antlers, and once he was in the roadway, what had come before was child's play. After being prodded and ripped and jabbed by the big antlers, Evers escaped from the jaws of the monster, but killed had not some farm hands with pitchforks come upon the scene. With great difficulty they drove off the stag. Evers is badly hurt, but may recover.

Narrowly Escaped. St. Louis, Mo., November 14.—Thirty miners at the Leitz coal mine on the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis road, ten miles south of St. Louis, had a narrow escape from suffocation on Monday morning. They were at work in a drift about eighty feet below the surface. The steam pipe which descends into the mine from the engine room above burst. Hot steam poured into the mine and the air was suffocating. The supply of air was cut off. The men rushed to the cage and in their hurry to ascend the shaft trampled upon each other in the darkness. Then the engine had stopped and they could not be taken to terra firma. An old gray haired miner named Thomson called upon them all to lay down and follow him on their hands and knees, and keep their heads close to the ground. He led them through the old tunnel a half mile long to the Old Hill mine where they were hauled up. Some of the boys and young miners were panting for the breath. The old fellow stuck it out the best, but it was a hard journey for all.

Indians Slaughtered. San Antonio, November 18.—A dispatch received here from Bogota, Colombia, November 15, says that three weeks ago a small body of soldiers was ambushed and killed while crossing the department of Cauca.

General Ruyev immediately sent a large force in pursuit of the Indians, who were surprised in a canyon, both ends of which were held by troops, who hemmed the Indians in and sent them fleeing to the top of the mountains, from which they rolled heavy rocks onto the Indians, killing many, while those who tried to escape from what they supposed to be an earthquake were shot down in cold blood.

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H. E. BENDER, Formerly of Carrolltown.

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