The Dispatch.

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PITTSBURG, MONDAY, JAN. 21, 1889.

THE VANDERBILT PURCHASE.

The announcement that the entire Hostetter interest in the stock of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad has been closed out to the Vanderbilts is the new point in the business movements of the day which will set Pittsburg on the *qui vive* this morning. Speculation as to what it means will vary widely, and it will probably remain nothing but speculation until the future develops the Vanderbilt policy in this section.

We are inclined to augur favorably from this increase of the Vanderbilt interest in Pittsburg's railroad. The old fear that the Vanderbilts would repeat the South Penn operation and turn over the property to Pennsylvania Railroad control, has been allayed by the policy of the present generation of Vanderbilts. They have completed the Beech Creek road and made it a profitable investment. They profess a readiness to do their share to carry out the South Penn enterprise in good faith to their partners in the project.

In connection with these facts this additional investment in the road which will be a connecting link in the new through line, may be regarded as evidence that the Vanderbilts are in the Pittsburg railroad business to stay, if not to expand.

It is quite possible to deduce from this purchase the expectation of a prompt completion of the South Penn or of a connecting road between the Beech Creek road and the Pittsburg and Lake Erie, or possibly both. But it may be wiser to let the future show what will be done in that direction.

THE PEOPLE ON PROHIBITION.

The commencement of a series of articles giving the local views of the various counties in the State on the question of prohibition, appears in another column. The view of Washington county is presented in this article, and it is hardly necessary to state that the Washingtonians are true to their name in being strongly in favor of the prohibition amendment. That tendency of opinion may be regarded as typical of a leading class in the rural districts of Western Pennsylvania, though it may well be doubted if it is as strong anywhere in the State as it is in Washington county. THE DISPATCH will continue its researches into the opinion of the State until all sections of the Commonwealth are heard from, and our readers will have a very good chance to learn how the verdict of the people will be given on the question next June.

PARTISANSHIP AND NEW STATES.

The bill which the House has passed for the admission of new States, while it has been held up as an indication of readiness to perform a long-delayed act of justice to the Territories that were qualified for Statehood, is in reality a reassertion of the old platform of the Democrats, that they will not aid in the admission of new States unless they can get something out of it for themselves.

Briefly stated, the bill offers to the Senate the proposal that South Dakota, with a permanent and growing population of over 350,000, can come into the Union if she is yoked with Montana, which has a population of 140,000, largely of the mining class, which the example of Nevada shows is not to be depended on. These are for immediate admission, while for the future, Washington with 300,000 and North Dakota with 230,000, must be saddled with New Mexico, which has 175,000, three-fifths of which is of the Mexican and half-breed stamp that is wholly unfit for citizenship. Such a proposition, which can only delay the admission of the Republican Territories six months, reveals partisanship in its most impotent form.

It is a pity that the Democrats could not have shown, in the last session that they will control the House, enough ability to rise to the level of statesmanship and offer a measure presenting the standards of population, wealth and enlightenment, which should admit any State to the Union.

THE NEW WASHBURN.

The selection of a Washburn by the Republican caucus on the United States Senatorship from Minnesota, and this time the Millionaire Washburn, affords ground for some curious speculations, in view of the previous announcement that Ignatius Donnelly and the Farmers' Alliance would be able to control the election. It hardly seems that the leader of the millers' combination to make wheat cheap and flour dear would be *persona grata* to the Farmers' Alliance; while Donnelly's famous expression of opinion concerning the predestination of the Washburns for Congressional positions, while it will not bear publication, is calculated to create the opinion that the cipher discoverer would not rally to the support of the new representative of money in the Upper House. Has Washburn developed a cipher in the Senatorial canvass that convinces Donnelly, or beats him? Or is more music still to be heard from Minnesota, with the granger element interposing its veto on the further reinforcement of the money-bag contingent in the Senate?

COMPULSORY SUFFRAGE.

Governor Hill's recommendations for ballot reform have provoked a good deal of sarcasm which is not unjustifiable, in view of the source from which they come. It is justice, however, to recognize that he made a novel and pertinent suggestion in recommending an enactment for compulsory voting.

This is presented as a means of removing a cause for a large amount of corruption. With a fine imposed upon every elector who fails to vote, unless prevented by sickness or unavoidable absence from his place of residence, the excuse for raising large sums of money "to get out the vote" would, it is argued, be taken away. We doubt whether that argument is well-founded. There are plenty of other excuses for raising big campaign funds; and when the money was wanted, the excuses for it would be far more plentiful than the money.

The great recommendation to such a measure would be that it would put the exercise of suffrage in its proper light, that of a duty, and would remove the error that it is a privilege. The great majority of the women who are asking for suffrage consider it in the latter light, and many of them say that they are not certain that they would vote, but they want the right if they should choose to exercise it. We have too many voters of that sort already. The men of intelligence and culture who fail to perform their duty, and so leave elections to the control of the ignorant and vicious, would be informed by a law of this sort that they must do their duty in voting just as they must in paying taxes.

The weak point of such a law is that afforded by the question whether it would be enforced. Would the influential and wealthy citizen who stays away from the polls be punished, or would the law, as so many of our statutes do, fall promptly to the status of a dead letter?

HAVE WE GOT TO FIGHT?

The intelligence from Samoa, which was published in yesterday's issue of DISPATCH, indicates that the nation is confronted with a graver crisis than it has known in its foreign relations since the days of the Civil War. It is doubtful whether even the Virginius dispute or any international question since the days of the Trent capture, equaled in gravity of consequences the insult which the United States is reported to have received at Samoa.

Unless the report is wholly and intentionally exaggerated, the German forces at Samoa have not only disregarded the treaty between the three civilized Powers, but have insulted, fired upon and destroyed property under the protection of the United States flag. It might be hoped that the report was untrue, if it were not that the ruling powers of Germany have lately taken no pains to conceal their contempt for a Government which makes so little preparation for war as ours does. The administration by ordering all available vessels on the Pacific coast to proceed at once to Samoa, indicates the possession of official intelligence that conveys grave news.

Of course if we submit to open insult such as this we only invite further aggressions from a republic-hating Government like Germany. It is a very different matter to deal with than that of Hayti. Our knowledge of this difference, and the close approach to pusillanimity, which has marked our conduct in the Samoan difficulty has probably gone far to create the idea among the Germans that we will accept almost any outrage meekly. It is time to correct that notion.

THE WAY TO DEAL WITH IT.

The people of New Hampshire seem to have no trouble in solving the White Cap question. That is the fair conclusion from the report of what one village has done upon the appearance of that epidemic.

Some one in that vicinity conceived the idea that it would be very nice to frighten the public by the anonymous letters with which this class of law breakers threaten people under pretense of regulating public morals. Their career had not gone beyond the distribution of the letters, however, before some sharp detective work was done, and 13 persons were lodged in jail under arrest for conspiracy. By the time they have served a term in the workhouse, it is safe to say they will be cured of all tendencies toward night-riding and whipping women.

Governor Foraker, and all advocates of the policy of making agreements with "respectable citizens" who adopt the tactics of organized ruffianism, will please take notice that the way to deal with White Capism, is to have a vigorous system of laws and enforce it without fear or favor.

THE last stroke of policy on the part of the young German Emperor is to dismiss all the French cooks in the Imperial employ and to substitute for them native Germans. Possibly this may be explained on the ground of an indigenous taste for saur kraut and wurst; but it looks like the outbreak of a spirit which may yet forbid tailors and modistes from using French chalk in marking out their patterns. With the imperious masters of Germany putting both France and the United States under the ban, the two great republics may take the notion of presenting their claims to respect in a joint form.

IT is rather misstating the case to assert, as a Republican organ does, that "a United States Judge very promptly and vigorously sat down on the attempt to smirch Colonel Dudley." Such talk, in view of the facts, is likely to accentuate the general belief that Colonel Dudley smirched himself.

THE report of a case in New York in which a woman was arraigned for pawning twenty-seven pairs of trousers which she had been making at the ideal wages of 35 cents a dozen, and defended herself by the fact that she could not get the wages due her for making eighty-eight pairs for the same employer, should lead society to ask itself in earnest whether the present rule of shaping economic operations for the benefit of the rich is not a failure.

GOVERNOR HOARD, of Wisconsin, makes good his claim to the title of "the cow Governor by recommending the total exclusion of bull butter from his State. The Governor should cast his eye over to Pennsylvania and learn that it is easier to enact such a law than to get it obeyed.

THE recent touch of blizzard in the Northwest does not seem to have had vitality enough to reach this section. The thermometer went down to 36 degrees below zero at Winnipeg, which was sufficient to raise a general hope of an ice crop in the Northern tier of States. Probably yesterday's snow storm was the southern edge of that cold wave; but so far at least, the stock of gelidity in the latitude of Pittsburg has not been increased.

THE Washington *Post* attacks the idea that a protective tariff could develop the art of painting. The esteemed *Post* is evidently familiar with the art of painting the town, and knows that it defies foreign competition, protected or unprotected.

THE interview with Mr. O. P. Scaife, printed on the fifth page of this issue, sets forth fully the practical workings of the new street railway bill. He also shows wherein the obnoxious clause affects contemplated improvements and proposed lines of road to open up the outlying districts of Allegheny City. The Allegheny members should carefully peruse Mr. Scaife's remarks.

IT is interesting to learn that an alternative to Mahone, as a Southern representative in Harrison's Cabinet, is presented in the person of Powell Clayton, of Arkansas. Two such alternatives constitute the condition known as a dilemma.

PRESIDENT ADAMS, of the Union Pacific Railroad, leaves the country in doubt in his letter accepting Mr. Bromley's resignation, whether he means to abandon the work of securing a compromise of that corporations debt with the Government, or whether he thinks it can be secured without effort from the next Congress.

THE Northwestern millers' combination is still struggling with its mightiest efforts, to realize its idea of cheap wheat and dear flour.

IT is interesting to learn, on the authority of Mr. Childs, that Mr. Singerly finds Mr. Cleveland a cold man; but it is not especially surprising nor is the fault peculiar to Mr. Cleveland. It is natural, if not inevitable, that the Democratic wheel horses should find pretty nearly everything very cold this winter.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

DR. CHARCOT, the famous French doctor, is opposed to the admission of women to his profession.

THE Emperor of China has 30 physicians and surgeons in his household, notwithstanding which he is frequently ill.

MR. GLADSTONE lunched in Jupiter's Temple at Pompeii on Tuesday. While in the historic town the Homeric scholar witnessed an interesting excavation.

M. JACQUES, who is opposing General Boulanger in the Parliamentary contest in the Department of the Seine, is a rich distiller, but politically he is comparatively unknown.

THE Rev. Mother Mary Aloysius O'Connell has just died in her 73d year, in the St. Bede's Convent of Mercy, Sunderland, England. She came from Cork in 1843, at the foundation of the convent, and continued in charge until her death. She was a cousin of the great Daniel O'Connell.

A WASHINGTON man, Major J. H. Stine, is making a collection of branches from trees that grew on the great battlefields of the late war. He has just received from a Virginia friend pieces of pine from Chancellorsville, cedar from Slaughter's Mountain and from Hancock's winter quarters in 1863-64.

CHIEF among Boston's capitalists is Montgomery Sears, whose vast holdings of valuable real estate give him a claim to be called the Astor of the modern Athens. He inherited $9,000,000 a few years ago from his father, Joshua Sears, who came to Boston without a penny and established a small grocery business.

JAY GOULD has been ordered to the South by his physician, Dr. John P. Munn. Preparations have been in progress for the trip for some little time and a start will be made almost immediately. His younger children will accompany him as far as the White Sulphur Springs, in Virginia. While no great peril threatens Mr. Gould's life, his physician will insist on an extended tour through the semi-tropics.

SCOTT NOT OUT OF POLITICS.

The Story That He is Has a Somewhat Antique Flavor.

Special Telegram to the Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, January 20.—The *Herald*, a Sunday morning Democratic newspaper of this city, has the following this morning: "The correspondents who predicted that Hon. William L. Scott was about to retire from politics will be surprised to learn that he was elected last week a member of the Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania. Also, that instead of abandoning the tariff reform, that committee have passed resolutions favoring it. That Mr. Scott will not retire from politics I have from a very intimate political friend of the member from Erie. Just such talk was heard about Mr. Scott in 1877, and it grew out of Mr. Scott's disgust at the abandonment of the constitutional method of settling the disputed Presidental election. He was then in favor of seating Tilden, and because it was not done some people said at the time that he would give up politics. Again, in 1880, an attempt was made to shelve him. After a fight and a compromise at the State Convention at Harrisburg he was sent as Delegate at Large to Cincinnati, the representative of the Tilden-Randall combination. After the nomination of Hancock, an attempt was made to force him to withdraw from the position of member of the National Committee, and to substitute Wallace in his place. This he declined to do, and then, after the Hancock campaign, it was said that he was 'out of politics.'

"Once more, in 1884, when Wallace was put to the front, ostensibly as the Pennsylvania leader, Mr. Scott took a vigorous part in the campaign, contributing more money, it is said, than anyone else, and doing a great deal of hard work. And now the same story is going the rounds, equally devoid of truth, that Mr. Scott will go out of politics because Mr. Cleveland failed of election on the tariff reform issue. 'I predict,' said my informant, 'that Mr. Scott will be on hand at the next National Democratic Convention and play his part in it. His health is not so infirm as some of his enemies say it is—in fact, all he needs is such rest as he can take whenever he feels so disposed. He is not at all disheartened by the result of the campaign, which he doesn't consider a fair test of public sentiment on the tariff reform issue.'"

OF STURDY STOCK.

An Interesting Old Keystone Statesman With a Centenarian Mother.

HARRISBURG, January 20.—The most interesting figure in the Pennsylvania Legislature is the Hon. John S. Rhey, member of the Lower House from Cambria county. He is past 70, was Speaker of the House in 1852, and is the only representative of the old school Democracy now in public life in Pennsylvania. As Speaker of the House in 1852, he appointed the committee that looked after the entertainment of Louis Kossuth and his suite when they visited Harrisburg and escorted them across the State to Pittsburg, a large part of the journey having to be made in sleighs, there being no Pennsylvania Railroad to Pittsburg then, and the State canal being frozen. Mr. Rhey is one of the oldest and ablest lawyers, journalists and politicians in active life in the State to-day. His mother is living, and will soon be 100 years old.

A NEW OCEAN CABLE

To be Laid From Cuba to Yucatan—Concessions Granted.

CITY OF MEXICO, January 20.—The Spanish Government has granted a concession for a submarine cable from Cuba to Yucatan, but the concessionaire will find difficulties here. It is claimed that the Mexican Telegraph Company's charter gives it the sole right to operate a cable line.

The Government will probably take steps against the railroad telegraph lines, as their charters do not allow them to transmit messages for the public.

A MIX IN MEXICO.

The Government Charged With Mismanagement of the Country's Finances.

CITY OF MEXICO, January 20.—The *Voz De Mexico* (Conservative), the organ of Archbishop Labastide, has begun an attack upon the Government for alleged mismanagement of the country's finances. The *Diaro Official*, the organ of the Government, denies the charges and declares that the Government was never in a more prosperous financial condition.

In the First Rank.

From the Philadelphia Daily News.]

In some respects THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH is the best newspaper published in the State. In all respects it is in the first rank, very near the head of the column.

One Form of Editorial Amusement.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

Democratic editors who are using President Cleveland as a springboard for leaps into space should have more consideration for the man who is down.

After Rabbits But Got Gold.

LOUISVILLE, Jan 20.—Near Eckert yesterday, while three boys were hunting, they dug into an old log after a rabbit and discovered a pot of gold coins. The treasure counted out $4,000.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

Isaac Bell, Jr.

NEW YORK, January 20.—Isaac Bell, Jr., ex-United States Minister to the Netherlands, died this morning at 9:23 o'clock.

HARRISON'S GENEALOGY.

He Descended From Master John Harrison, Virginia's First Governor—No Relation to Cromwell's Butcher—His Family Tree, Coat-of-Arms and Crest.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, January 20.—There have been many statements made in the past month to the effect that the President-elect was a descendant from Cromwell's General Harrison. The President-elect has been written to on the subject, and his widely-published reply went to show that if he did not believe that the associate of the "bloody Cromwell" was his ancestor, he was not entirely sure of the fact.

I am able to asseverate and conclusively prove, I think, that the next President of the United States is no more descended from the regicide than he is from the regicide's chief, whose history is entirely damnable, and whose very name is an utter abomination.

Mr. B. E. Blackford, originally of Fredericksburg, Va., but a resident of Washington for the past five decades, has made heraldry and genealogy his fad for many years and has made an especial study of the lineage and ancestry of the old Virginia families. He fought beneath the stars and bars in the rebellion, and in his Democracy he is noteworthy and unrelenting. These facts gave an additional emphasis when he said to me the other day:

"As an old Virginian I resent the idea that the descendants of one of the oldest of our Virginia families and the President-elect of our country should for a moment be considered to have sprung from regicides and Cromwellian satraps. The glaring character of the misstatement can be shown in a few words. Cromwell's General Harrison is merely supposed to have come to America after Cromwell's execution in 1660. Now, as I will prove to you, the ancestor of the President-elect was governing Virginia in 1628, 27 years before the Cromwellite is said to have come to America.

* * * *

Master John Harrison.

"Among the second importation of Virginia colonists under John Smith, about the year 1608, was one Master John Harrison, gentleman. In 1623 the Virginia Company, as a private corporation, was extinguished, and Master John Harrison was made Governor of Virginia. To him, in 1645, was born a son, who in due time became known as Benjamin Harrison, of Surrey. This son was the first great landed proprietor of his name in Virginia. He was buried at Westover, on the James river, and a monument was erected on the lawn of the family estate. The monument, which is still extant, bears the following epitaph:

Here lyeth the body of Honorable Benjamin Harrison, Esquire, who did justice, loved mercy and walked humbly with his God; was always loyal to his Prince, and a great benefactor to his country.

"This worthy man," continued Mr. Blackford, "left three sons. The eldest was a Benjamin Harrison, of Berkeley, who died in April, 1710, at the age of 37. A monument was erected to his memory in Westover, at the expense of the State. He left a son named Benjamin, who married a daughter of Robert Carter, of Corotoman—called King Carter, and a celebrity in those days. This Benjaman Harrison was, with his two daughters, killed by lightning. Of his sons, the first was Benjamin, the great-grandfather of the President-elect, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. It could not have been said of him that he was always loyal to his Prince, but it can be said that he was the father of a ruler and the great-grandfather of a ruler of a country far more great and happy than ever Prince or King drew bounty from.

"The signer of the Declaration of Independence married Miss Bassett. They had three sons—Benjamin, Carter (a member of Congress) and William Henry, ninth President of the United States. There was one daughter who married Randolph N. Wilton.

"President Harrison's son, John Scott, was the father of the President-elect, and I think you will admit that the succession from Master John to the gentleman who will succeed Mr. Cleveland on the 4th of March has been very clearly shown."

* * * *

Harrison's Family Tree.

Mr. Blackford rapidly drew a partial genealogical tree, which tells its own story at a glance:

MASTER JOHN HARRISON,
First Governor of Virginia in 1623.
His son,
BENJAMIN HARRISON, OF SURREY.
Born 1645.
His son,
BENJAMIN HARRISON, OF BERKELEY.
Died April, 1710.
His son,
BENJAMIN HARRISON.
Killed by lightning.
His son,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
Great-grandfather of the President-elect.
His son,
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,
President of the United States.
His son,
JOHN SCOTT HARRISON,
father of
THE PRESIDENT-ELECT.

"Hugh Griggsby," continued my genealogical enthusiast, who insisted on supplementing his facts with documentary evidence, "in his book on the 'Convention of 1776,' says of the Harrison family: 'Of all the ancient families in the colony, that of Harrison, if not the oldest, is one of the oldest;' and added: 'From 1623 to this date, a period of two centuries and a half, the name has been distinguished for the patriotism, the intelligence, and the moral worth of those who have borne it.'"

Mr. Blackford also showed me the coat of arms of the Harrison family, and described them as follows, in heraldic vernacular:

"Perpale gu. and az.; an eagle displayed or, murally gorged of the first, between two pheons in fesse arg., chief indented erminois.

"Crest. The faces fessivise ppr. banded gu., surmounted by an anchor erect, entwined by a cable—all gold.

"A prominent English family, the Harrisons of Tynemouth," said Mr. Blackford in conclusion, "of record in Burke's Landed Gentry, has adopted these arms and the crest, although their genealogy is not traceable to the far older family, the Harrisons of Virginia."

* * * *

All Eyes on Blaine.

The presence of Mr. Blaine in the city has excited a lively local interest in the question of Cabinet possibilities. Mr. Blaine is placed, by this condition of affairs, in a very unenviable position. His hotel has been besieged by reporters and correspondents of metropolitan papers who have been instructed by managing editors to obtain interviews with him on the ruling political question of the day; and to all of these Mr. Blaine has been obliged to deny himself studiously. He cannot comment on the President-elect or venture an opinion of the possibilities of his choice for members of his political family. Mr. Harrison has told him no more than he has told anyone else, and I have the authority of those who have talked with Mr. Harrison recently, and for whom he sent to Washington, that he has told no one anything concerning his plans. One Senator who went to Indianapolis and had a long talk with General Harrison said to me on his return to this city: "When they tell you that Harrison has said or intimated this or that concerning his plans, believe nothing of what they say. Mr. Harrison asks a great many questions but he has not committed himself in any way, and I do not believe he has made up his mind yet."

Knowing nothing, then, Mr. Blaine would be much embarrassed by curious questions concerning his political future and that of the new administration. For this reason he has been denied to newspaper men and has received only the personal friends who have called to pay their respects.

* * * *

A Significant Straw.

During his brief stay at the Richmond, and before his removal to his permanent quarters at the Normandie, Mr. Blaine was entertained informally at dinner by General John B. Henderson, of Missouri, and his wife. This event was looked upon by some people as significant, as General Henderson is regarded as a strong Cabinet possibility. I do not believe it had any political significance, however. Mr. Blaine has been a friend of Mr. Henderson for a long time. Mr. Henderson was chairman of the convention which nominated Mr. Blaine for the Presidency nearly five years ago. Mr. Henderson was not at that time a Blaine man, however, and he has never been a supporter of Mr. Blaine for the Presidental nomination. He had hoped, before the convention of 1888, that Mr. Sherman would be nominated, but when he saw that the nomination of Mr. Sherman was not possible, he did some strong work for General Harrison. During the campaign in October, when money was being freely spent in Indiana, Chairman Huston, of the Indiana State Committee, made an appeal to General Henderson for financial assistance, and within 48 hours a meeting had been called in St. Louis, and $35,000 raised and forwarded to Mr. Huston. It was done so quietly that not 200 Republicans in St. Louis knew anything about it. That $35,000 did a "power of good" in the campaign, and General Harrison has probably not forgotten it.

It was an odd feature of General Henderson's relation to the campaign that he, like Mr. Quay, did not know General Harrison. His service in the Senate was long before General Harrison's time, and although he has met the President-elect, he has no acquaintance with him. This does not prevent General Harrison knowing General Henderson by reputation, and he has made inquiries about him of several of those whom he has summoned to Indianapolis to advise with him. This is significant of nothing except that General Harrison has had General Henderson's name called to his attention in some strong and impressive way; but it opens the road to many speculations. General Henderson was responsible in a great degree for the surprising political change in Missouri in the recent election, and it is possible that the next President will think that a recognition of that State will pave the way to bring it into the Republican fold in the near future.

O'BRIEN-BAIN.

YESTERDAY'S DISPATCH.

Brief Summary of the Leading Features of the Mammoth Double Number.

Startling news comes from Samoa. The German forces are reported to have torn down the United States flag, fired upon, beaten and stabbed American citizens. Secretary Bayard has been notified of the numerous outrages. The East Africa bill is likely to be passed by the Reichstag with little opposition. Bismarck will then make a statement as to the co-operation of the German Government. Boulanger has spent a fortune to gain a victory in the Parisian election, which occurs next Sunday. Those who bet are offering odds that the General will triumph. An English paper exposes its ignorance and makes ridiculous statements anent the rumor that Carnegie is to enter Harrison's Cabinet. The cable dispatches were unusually replete with interesting news.

Advices from Washington and Harrisburg state that a perfect understanding has been effected been Quay and Magee, and that all is now harmonious in the councils of the Republican party of Pennsylvania. Harrison made a pleasure trip to Terre Haute, and succeeded in eluding the office seekers for one day. A passenger train jumped the track on the Northwestern Railroad in Northern Michigan. Three persons were killed and a large number injured. A French woman, who led a romantic career, died in poverty near Baltimore. Miss Haffa, a beautiful young lady of Philadelphia, was taken to the insane hospital. Her malady was caused by unrequited love, and the object of her affections was the son of Chief Justice Williams, of Pennsylvania. Senator Brown, of Georgia, a Democrat, enlivened the monotony of the tariff discussion, by delivering a speech in favor of protection. The statue of General Cass, presented to the United States by the State of Michigan, has arrived in Washington and will soon be unveiled. A dispute between two farmers near Canonsburg, Pa., over the right of way, led to the burying of one of the wranglers up to his neck in a pit. White Caps attacked and brutally treated a half-witted boy near Shamokin, Pa. A pneumatic dynamite gun for naval use was tested at New York, the experiments proving partially satisfactory.

II.

Adam Slater, of Chartiers township, was killed by Thomas Holloway at his boarding-house about midnight. Slater's head was nearly cut off by a blow dealt with a butcher knife in the hands of his assailant. The Coroner's jury, investigating the Wood street disaster, returned a verdict charging negligence against C. I. Willey, Huckenstein & Co. and Building Inspector Frank, for allowing the erection of the Willey building to proceed without taking more precautions to insure safety to the workmen and others. Several lawyers gave their views on the proposed prohibition amendment to the Constitution. Representative Lafferty's bill conferring certain powers on passenger and traction railroad companies was explained at length by Attorney F. M. Magee. The sporting review and gossip, market reports, editorials, and the usual interesting departments devoted to society, the theaters, music, military, G. A. R., etc., were other important news features.

III.

In the second part of the paper Franklin File's interesting novelette was brought a step nearer completion. Bill Nye paid a tribute to the memory of his old friend, Colorow, chief of the Utes, which for exquisite humor is probably equal to anything that this gifted writer ever produced. Ouida added to her arguments against clubs for women. E. W. Bartlett gave some interesting information regarding tobacco and its manufacture in the form of cigars. Captain King described some remarkable feats of Indian horsemanship. Blakely Hall contributed an entertaining paper on a youthful New Yorker of princely wealth. Shirley Dare told how to train girls to make them beautiful. Marion Hood sketched the luxurious apartment of a metropolitan bachelor. Henry Haynie furnished an essay of interest to sporting men on the bookmakers of France. John Dean Brown gave an interesting history of the steam engine. Mrs. Sherwood discussed the latest fashions. James W. Breen dealt with recent decisions of the Supreme Court regarding the rights of natural gas companies, presenting a logical and intelligent review of the matter. The letters of Bessie Bramble, written from the South, Edgar L. Wakeman, from Ireland and Jesse Shepard, from Paris, were worthy of careful perusal. The fashionable dance, the German, furnished a text for a two column illustrated article which the ladies will read with interest. A new and valuable feature was the department entitled "Sunday Thoughts on Morals and Manners," by a clergyman. Other original contributions were from the pens of Rev. George Hodges, Prof. Shaler, Clara Belle and Bart.

SENATORIAL AMUSEMENT.

Eight Divorce Cases for Canadian Senators to Deal With.

OTTAWA, January 20.—The hoary-headed old Senators of the Dominion Senate have a rich feast in store for them during the coming session of Parliament, which meets here on the 31st instant. They will have eight divorce cases to deal with, and if there is any one part of his legislative duties that a Dominion Senator enjoys more than another it is the Divorce Committee. Every divorce case has first to go through the Senate, the only legislation which is initiated in that chamber. After it passes the Senate it goes to the House of Commons in the form of a bill, and, if passed there, it becomes a law on receiving the signature of the Governor-General.

There are several which might be called "toney" cases to come up this session, redundant with spicy evidence, in which the old Senators revel. I say old, because the average age of a Canadian Senator is 65, while several of them will never see 90 again. The Middleton case, in which the nephew of General Sir Frederick Middleton is suing for divorce from his naughty wife for running away with a bank clerk, will rank among the pithiest.

BISHOP CORRIGAN'S CIRCULAR

Brings Out Strong Comments Upon Father McGlynn From Catholic Clergymen.

NEW YORK, January 20.—Archbishop Corrigan's circular regarding Dr. McGlynn's meetings of the Anti-Poverty Society and those who attend them, was read at all the masses in the various Catholic churches in this city to-day.

Some of the priests commented strongly on the action of Dr. McGlynn, in continuing his tirades of abuse against the church authorities.

When Scalps Were in Demand.

At the meeting of the Maine Press Association, held in Augusta last week, the following advertisement, taken from a newspaper printed in the last century, was read by one of the speakers:

PITTSBURG, May 17, 1791.

We, the subscribers, encouraged by a large subscription, do promise to pay $100 for every hostile Indian's scalp, with both ears to it, taken between this date and the 15th day of June next, by any inhabitant of Allighany county.

GEORGE WALTON, and others.

Peculiar Patronyms.

From the New York Graphic.]

What's in an executive name? The Governor of Illinois is a Fifer; of California, a Waterman; of Arkansas, an Eagle; of Colorado, a Cooper, and New Jersey has a Green executive. A Fowle cackles over North Carolina and a Beaver works for Pennsylvania.

A Considerate Cashier.

From the Chicago Times.]

A Pittsburg cashier has been arrested in his own town for embezzlement. They ought to let him down with ease, for it isn't often that an embezzling cashier consents to remain in his own country long enough for the officers to nab him.

Sprang a Leak.

NEW YORK, January 20.—The State line steamer State of Nebraska, which sailed hence for Glasgow on Friday last, returned to this city in a leaking condition about 10 o'clock this morning. The damage will be repaired in a couple of days, when the Nebraska will again proceed on her way.

Proof of Patriotism.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

The Congressman who serves his country best at the present session is the one who makes the most motions to adjourn.

Postal Cards by the Carload.

CINCINNATI, January 20.—Acting on an order from the Postmaster General, postal cards for this city will be ordered by the carload. There are 4,000,000 postal cards to the car.

OUR MAIL POUCH.

The Outrages in Samoa.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

As an American citizen I respectfully ask your kind permission to express my opinion about this outrageous Samoa insult. Don't let us be bluffed by that much overrated and arrogant German statesman who has been made famous by a victorious army, and whose mental capacities are not above those of our esteemed Ben Butler, whose image he very nearly represents. We must recollect that Germany played the bluff game on Spain only a few years ago, trying to annex the Caroline group. Spain, however, showed fight and Bismarck wandered, disgraced, to Rome, begging the Pope to arbitrate. Let it be remembered that our Minister, A. A. Sargent, was grossly insulted at the Court of Berlin five years ago. The *Deutsche Tageblatt* called him a toelpel, railroad swindler, etc., because Sargent dared to defend the American flag and American interests in general. A high tariff is put on our products, such as petroleum and cereals, and everything American is smitten and talked down whenever a slight occasion is offered.

Our navy is weak, but five times stronger than that of Spain, and sufficiently strong to drive German commerce off the ocean in less than a year. The loss of commerce would cost Germany at least 1,000,000,000 of marks annually. We need not fear that a German force will ever land on our soil. Their ships may bombard a few insignificant ports, inflicting damages of a few millions of dollars to our own citizens; but, in any event, it is better for the United States to pay a few millions indemnity to its own citizens than to be the target of insults from an insolent foreign nation.

A CITIZEN.

ALLEGHENY, January 19.

Titled Personages.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

What is a duke or a duchess, a count or a countess?

G. P. M.

PITTSBURG, January 19.

[In Great Britain the word duke is a title of nobility next below that of Prince. In some countries the title belongs only to princes or sovereigns of a State. A duchess is the consort of a duke. The term count is about equivalent to the English earl, which signifies a nobleman of the third rank. After the Conquest English earls were called counts, and had the government of a shire or county. At the present time it is merely a hereditary title, generally attached to the possession of certain estates, and neither sovereignty nor jurisdiction goes with it. In England the wife of an earl is termed a countess.]

Bad Southside Streets.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Recently I noticed in your paper some account of the muddy condition of the East End streets. I would like to call the attention of the authorities to some of the Southside thoroughfares, especially South Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets. The latter leads to the Jones & Laughlins' bridge, and I must say it is nearly impossible for men, much less women, to reach the bridge on account of mud. If anyone doubts this statement let them come and look at the street. It is so cut by heavy teams that light conveyances cannot get through. It is not right, and I would like to see the matter remedied speedily.

J. W. S.

PITTSBURG, January 19.

Residence and Taxation.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

How long must a person be in this country before he is required to pay a tax?

READER.

MANSFIELD, January 19.

[Until he becomes a resident—one year in Pennsylvania.]

A NEW BUSINESS.

Insurance Companies Taking Charge of the Shipment of Money.

Special Telegram to the Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, January 20.—A new business enterprise has been disclosed to your correspondent. The insurance companies, it seems, have taken away from the express companies of recent days much of their business in transporting money. The Postoffice Department will take money in small sums only for transmission through the mails, and even then it is accepted through the owner's risk. The express companies transport money in any quantity, and assume all risks of loss. Now the insurance companies have stepped in and undertaken to insure those who ship money by mail against all loss by theft or otherwise, and they do it for about one-half the sum which the express companies charge.

There are disadvantages connected with the new system. The money to be shipped must be counted by a notary public who seals the envelope, and sees that it is posted. The assurance of this notary, made under oath, is the warrant of the insurance company for entering the amount on their open policy as a regular risk. Then, in case of loss, there is the usual insurance delay of 30 to 90 days before the amount is made good. Still the new system has proved sufficiently popular to take from the express companies about one-half of their business in the transportation of money. Hereafter the wily road agent will not pay so much attention as heretofore to the express car, and he will betray a livelier interest in the car that carries the mail.

KILLED BY HIS CORNS.

Peculiar Death of a Wealthy Cincinnatian After Ten Days' Illness.

CINCINNATI, January 20.—It is not always either a safe or prudent thing to pare one's corns. Ten days ago Emanuel Moritz, of No. 560 Freeman avenue, one of the oldest stock-dealers in the city, performed a chiropodist operation. He died yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. A few hours after he had removed pedal excrescence his entire foot became very painful. Erysipelas set in, followed by a gangrenous condition of the foot, and his physicians pronounced the case fatal.

Mr. Moritz was 64 years of age, and a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, and before the war was a Fourth street drygoods merchant. For the past century he has been a well-known figure at the stock-yards, and purchased quantities of stock, principally for the dairymen. He leaves a widow but no children. His estate is estimated at from $75,000 to $100,000. He was a member of the Order of B'nai Brith.

ARISTOCRATIC COREANS

With Their Wives and Suites Traveling to Washington.

CHICAGO, January 20.—Ye Cha Yun, Secretary of the Corean Legation at Washington, and his suite, were at the Grand Pacific Hotel between trains to-day journeying to Washington. The Secretary passed through Chicago two months ago with the Corean Minister, who was taken sick in this country, and was too ill to go home unattended. Cha Yun is now going back to Washington prepared for a permanent residence. Mrs. Cha Yun, a little bit of a woman who was so muffled in folds of green silk that one could scarcely see her, is with her husband.

In the party of the Secretary is Ye Wah Youg, a high Corean official, who, with his wife, is traveling for pleasure.

FUNERAL OF REV. J. P. BOYCE,

President of the Southern Baptist Theological School of Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 20.—The funeral of the Rev. James P. Boyce, President of the Southern Baptist Theological School, who died at Cannes, France, three weeks ago, took place here this afternoon.

Resident members of the Confederate Association of Kentucky and the students of the school attended in a body. A number of relatives and friends from abroad were present.

Ingalls Has His Joke.

From the Baltimore American.]

Electoral messengers from only two States arrived at the capital to-day. The first to arrive was Mr. E. W. Pou, Jr., who transmitted with all due solemnity the 11 votes of North Carolina for Cleveland and Thurman. Later in the day Mr. Robert S. Green, Jr., presented, with equal solemnity, New Jersey's nine votes for Cleveland and Thurman. Mr. Ingalls accepted the certificates with a smile. "On the face of the returns," he said, pleasantly, "Mr. Cleveland has undoubtedly been elected."

Real Estate Rising.

From the New York Telegram.]

General Lew Wallace is building a house in Indianapolis and he expects to live in it after next March. All the other Republicans in that State are building castles in the air.

Off With the Coachman.

OMAHA, NE