

The Dispatch.

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Copies per issue.

TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

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PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, NOV. 7, 1899.

FITZSIMMONS AND HER GUESTS.

Pittsburgh yesterday welcomed its visitors from the nations of America, in a variety of ways. The columns of the city newspapers; the official greeting of the committee which met the guests before they reached the city; the crowds which gathered at the depot when the delegates arrived; and finally the reception at the city hall by the leaders of society and business greeted our visitors, were each in their way expressions of the general welcome which the city extends to the assembled representatives of the Western Hemisphere.

Probably both popular gatherings and formal receptions are by this time somewhat familiar to our visitors; and to make a visit a leading part of their memories of the trip, our attention is called to the features of their entertainment which are unique and fresh. Fortunately in our picturesque and impressive, as well as utilitarian, collection of glowing mills, fiery furnaces and flaming gas escapes, we can show them sights which will afford a striking contrast to those they have seen, either in the East or West. If within the next two days, our visitors can gain a thorough conception of our industrial activities, as well as of our social features, the effort for their entertainment will be fully repaid.

Beyond that, it is the fact that the welcome and the desire to entertain are born of the community of interest and the desire for unity among the American Republics, which is the universal sentiment of Pittsburgh. It is not alone the desire for an extension of the opportunities for money-making. The community of feeling generally is not in working order in different examples of the sort named. There are numerous other citizens of large wealth, and numerous other ways in which their money can be made to benefit Pittsburgh. What better monuments can our millionaires raise for themselves than gifts like these, which will at once perpetuate their memory and benefit the city where their wealth was gained?

THE PARIS EXPOSITION. The Paris Exposition closed yesterday. In every respect it has been a success, artistically, financially and politically. We say politically, because beyond a doubt the interest taken in the Exposition by Frenchmen, and more especially by the Parisians, was a great deal greater than that of the popular enthusiasm for General Boulanger. Indeed had not the attention of the effervescent populace of Paris been diverted from the dazzling exhibition of "le brave General" by the great exhibition, there is no telling but that France might have been now in the throes of a bloody revolution. The picture of France after the Exposition is far more agreeable to the friends of the Republic than that presented in the early days of this year.

It is easy to compute the greatness of the advantages which have accrued to France through her Exposition. The shopkeepers of Paris, the railroad, the hotels, and almost everyone in that gay capital have harvested great gains from the millions of foreigners whom the Exposition attracted. The industries of the land have also received immense benefits from their exploitation, and it is impossible to say, as a whole, how the French nation has been strengthened, enriched and cheered by the great undertaking's success.

We ourselves have seen the same results on a much smaller scale come to Pittsburgh from her Exposition, and still Pittsburghers will do well to study carefully the reasons for the stupendous success of the Parisian enterprise. They will find foremost among the causes the unanimous enthusiasm and devotion of the whole French nation, Government and people, to the cause of the Exposition. Every Frenchman tried his hardest to help the Exposition, even if he could do no more than cheer for it. That is the kind of spirit we want here. That is the sort of support the World's Fair—no matter where held—ought to receive from this nation in 1892.

THE ANARCHIST EFFORT.

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burg are thoroughly informed of the fact that they are free men; that they can share in the acquirement of the property which they help to create, and that they regulate their own destinies. Being full of their rights and duties, as citizens of a free republic, they will pay little heed to the fanatics who tell them they are slaves and incite them to revolt and destroy the property which they now enjoy. As long as the Anarchists restrict themselves to words they can do little harm. If they proceed to arson and riot, they will be promptly and severely suppressed.

WITH AND WITHOUT PATRONAGE.

The ingenuities upon which it incumbent upon them to find the true reason for everything, will be sure to discover half a dozen separate and conflicting ones to the Republican set-back in so many States on Tuesday. Of course, the first thing to do is to refer the results to the national administration. That is a convenient habit. It saves thinking. Accordingly, the country will be told with equal gravity that the Government has gained; (2) because Herr Hartmann, his Cabinet have not lived up sufficiently close to their personal and platform civil service pledges; (3) because they had too much regard for civil service ideas, and did not turn the Democratic office with the promptness which a holy consideration of the eagerness of Republican applicants should have inspired; (4) because the President is too wise to be deceived by the flattery of the press; (5) because the President is not so wise enough to the leaders. And so the various comments will run, ad infinitum.

It needs but little reflection to realize that any such attempt to sum up the results of Tuesday, and to lay it upon the shoulders of the national administration is to greatly exaggerate what at most was but one factor among many. There were local elements in the different States which were powerfully active, and which had little or no reference to anything which arose at Washington.

That the question of Federal patronage and the manner in which it has been handled may have produced dissatisfaction is very likely. The President has been very liberal in his grants of patronage. Every character of the complaints shows that any concern the President might have pursued would have produced dissatisfaction.

The truth is that the Republican success of last year, in connection with the reverses of this year, showing, if anything, that the party is stronger without patronage than with it.

THE CANAL AND ITS DIFFICULTIES.

In an article reviewing, in a more favorable spirit than most of the Philadelphia papers, the present status of the Erie and Pittsburgh canal scheme, the Press of that city points out three difficulties which have to be overcome before the project can succeed. The first is the legal difficulty interposed in the purchase of the canal bed by the Pennsylvania Company; the next is the practical difficulty as to whether water can be obtained for the higher levels; and the third is the financial difficulty of the cost and the delays which are necessary before Congress can be induced to take hold of the scheme.

The first two points have an easy solution. The right of eminent domain can secure the land necessary for the canal in whatever hands it may be held; and the reports of Messrs. Moody and Roberts show that the supply of water is only limited by the question of cost in constructing feeders. A question of the money necessary, and a leading Congress to undertake the work is not so difficult. We think that everyone appreciates that, and understands that to that work the united effort of all Western Pennsylvania must be directed.

A very important fact is stated by the Press in the remark: "Perhaps one of the greatest mistakes our Western friends made was when they declined a quarter of a century ago to accept Colonel Miller Roberts' suggestion to enlarge the old Erie Expedition canal and render it available for the very purposes for which the proposed canal is designed." The force of this statement is indisputable. If the canal had been preserved and enlarged in accordance with the far-sighted proposition of Colonel Roberts Pittsburgh would to-day have had a population of nearly a million, and Western Pennsylvania would have contained a fifty per cent greater total of industry. But the knowledge of the great mistake that was committed should arouse Western Pennsylvania to the necessity of remedying the error, and the perception that the loss can be made good.

This is a matter in which the entire public is interested, and all citizens should work together with the determination that the canal shall be brought into existence in the near future.

EMIN'S DOUBTFUL FATE.

The report that Dr. Peters, the leader of the German Emin Relief Expedition, has been killed while not far inland from the Zanzibar coast, will add to the interest with regard to the appearance of Stanley, and will heighten the general anxiety to learn whether it is the case that Stanley has Emin with him, or that Emin was captured by the Somalians and has not been recovered.

In all the reports, with one exception, that have come from East Africa concerning Stanley's approach, there has been a practical agreement that Emin and Stanley were returning in company. The exception was furnished by the letter from Stanley, published the other day, which stated that on his return to Wadelai from the Congo he found the Equatorial Province nearly conquered by the Mahdists, and Emin and his companions missing and presumably prisoners. The further statement that after waiting to hear from them he concluded to the conclusion that the reports of Emin's return with Stanley were wholly erroneous.

On the other hand the hope that Emin may be with Stanley is founded on the possibility that he may have rejoined the march to the coast after Stanley's letter was written, the date of which is not published. This is a rather insufficient basis for hope, however, more especially since the facts reported by Stanley's letter, agree pretty nearly with the story sent into the British lines by Osman Digma nearly a year ago, the defeat of Emin at Lodo and his subsequent capture. The weight of testimony, until the contrary is proved by more indisputable news than can generally be obtained from the interior of Africa, is to the effect that Emin is a prisoner, if not slain.

The whole world will, of course, join in the hope that Emin is with Stanley and that both will reach the coast without peril from the bellicose Sorrali, or Massi. Such a result of Stanley's last great march would go far toward compensating for the disasters which have overthrown civilization along the entire line of the Nile.

THE CONSCIENCE FUND INCREASED.

A converted Sumner returned \$2,560 to the fund, November 6.—In his discourse here last evening, Evangelist Moody said he had just received a draft of \$2,560 from a man who had been a Canadian smuggler, and who had been converted under his ministrations. Mr. Moody had told him that if his salvation were to be made more or less complete restriction to the Government which he had deserted.

Another party of seven killed 63 rabbits a week from the island of Jersey. It is a case of a rather insubstantial basis for hope, however, more especially since the facts reported by Stanley's letter, agree pretty nearly with the story sent into the British lines by Osman Digma nearly a year ago, the defeat of Emin at Lodo and his subsequent capture. The weight of testimony, until the contrary is proved by more indisputable news than can generally be obtained from the interior of Africa, is to the effect that Emin is a prisoner, if not slain.

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strongholds, both elect Democratic candidates from special reasons. The moral of each election is who runs, so plainly in the returns that he who runs, as well as he who has run, may read.

The idea of making the nickel-in-the-slot idea supersede the excessively numerous train boy, is objected to by the Washington Star on the ground that when enough machines had been set up to supply books, magazines, papers, candies, gumdrops, chewing tobacco, playing cards, sandwiches, traveling bags, and all the rest of the staples, there would be no room left for the passengers. But the estimated Star fails to perceive that this would be so much better for the passengers. They would then be able to establish the reform of throwing the machines out of the window, which they are prevented from doing in the case of the train boy by the law against cruelty to animals.

Mons attacking the private residence of an obnoxious political leader, do so with full notice that the fellow who does so his privilege to be the shooter instead of the shooter.

This report that a wealthy farmer of Posey county, Indiana, recently paid \$5,000 for a gold brick made of the best quality of brass, proves that the hoop-region is catching up with the commercial spirit of the age.

It is not wonderful if Posey county should be the richest far enough in line with the financial humbug of the day, to bite as greedily at trust certificates as Wall street was doing in the early part of the year.

This brilliant foreign policy which results in an apology cannot be deemed very aggressive. Secretary Blaine must be impressed with the conviction by this time that as a diplomatic orator Blaine is a misfit.

Of course it is a little thing, but it is worth mentioning that Dick Johnson long ago won the friendship of all the newspaper reporters about the Court House, and that the man who is now the District Attorney, elect is an unfailing good nature and unswerving courtesy. It takes a good deal of patience to answer all the questions of the reporters, but Johnson is a reporter expert.

The congratulations of the court reporters to two or three of the judges, as warmly tendered to the victor as any other.

One of the results of the visit of the Pan-American congress to business men to the value of the Spanish language.

If the United States are to push their trade properly in the Southern Continent, they must have a man who can speak Spanish, for that language is virtually the vehicle of speech in all the South.

A large number of ladies of the higher circles of the city, were invited to a party at the East End yesterday afternoon. After greeting the guests, the guests were served with long drinks, and the guests were served with long drinks, and the guests were served with long drinks.

A decidedly novel wedding took place at the Reformed Presbyterian church, on Eighth street, yesterday afternoon. The bride and groom were Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Roberts and Miss Mary A. Powers, which I have mentioned before.

A Social War. MR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. SPENCER celebrated their fifth wedding anniversary last evening, at their home on Amerson avenue.

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THE TOPICAL TALKER.

A Level-Headed Bishop—Where to Study French—A Bishop for Spanish.

TRK Bishop of Gibraltar has refused to establish a chaplaincy at Monte Carlo, the great gambling resort of all Europe, because he thinks that it is to be a place of residence for English visitors.

This action of the Bishop of Gibraltar remains a story they tell of a certain English Bishop in Penzance. He was asked to send a clergyman to a straggling settlement in a mountainous region of Central Pennsylvania.

After the services at the church the guests were conveyed to the home of the bride's parents, corner of 20th and Elmwood streets.

The bride's father, Mr. J. H. Roberts, and the groom, Mr. J. H. Roberts, were both present.

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A CHURCH WEDDING.

Miss Cora Bellis Married to John Winslow Hubbard.

A wedding looked forward to for some time in East End church was solemnized in the Liberty Presbyterian church last evening at 6 o'clock.

The bride was Miss Cora Bellis, daughter of Mr. J. H. Roberts, and the groom, Mr. J. H. Roberts.

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NEW MEXICAN ARISTOCRATS.

Interesting Facts About the People of a Western Territory.

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