The Dispatch.

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PITTSBURG, TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1891.

SMOKE CAN BE CONSUMED.

The Ladies' Health Protective Association has been doing a good work in investigating the practicability of smoke consumption. The report of the committee having that work in charge demonstrates beyond question that it is practicable to relieve the city of smoke, while also bringing out the fact that much less is done in that line than should be.

The ladies of the committee have inspected two smoke-consuming plants in operation in Allegheny, both of which accomplish a practical abolition of the nuisance. Different forms of stoker are used in these establishments. Both consume nearly all of the smoke, decrease the labor, and effect a saving in fuel and handling that will pay for their cost in two or three years. In both the lowest grades of coal are used with a virtual disappearance of the smoke from their chimneys.

Here we have the most convincing evidence that without tying the movement down to any particular apparatus it only requires a little energy and enterprise to permanently abolish the smoke nuisance threatening to return to the city. By the use of various appliances smoke can be consumed so as to keep our skies bright and our cities comparatively clean. A material saving can be effected in the cost of fuel, and an immense saving can be made by preventing damage to all sorts of property and the injury to health that were inflicted by the old regime of dirt and darkness. With the ability thus shown to preserve the great blessings of light and cleanliness it will be a public crime to permit the return of the smoke.

The public-spirited ladies who are working to secure the consumption of the smoke should be aided and encouraged to keep on with their work until there is not a smoky chimney left in Pittsburg.

EXPERIENCE WITH THE LYMPH.

The report made to the New York Academy of Medicine by the physicians who have been giving the lymph of Dr. Koch a full test in practice does not bear out the expectations aroused at the start. At the same time, however, it shows that the discovery is of far greater value than its opponents have allowed it. It does insure renewed life to all consumptives; it is an agent requiring the most careful judgment and expert knowledge in its administration. Much will depend, according to the report, on the condition of the subject and the manner of its use; but when intelligently administered it may be of great value. Dr. Abraham Jacobi is quoted as declaring: "More has been accomplished by lymph than by any other remedy for tuberculosis diseases." All of which bears out the opinion of THE DISPATCH that it was wise neither to regard the discovery as an elixir of life, or to condemn it as worthless, until the careful tests of practical experience had determined its exact value.

A FALSE IDEA.

A rather remarkable "victory" is reported in the case of Cadet Kruse, of the Annapolis Naval Academy, who, having witnessed a fatal case of hazing, refused to testify concerning it and was discharged. The idea that his fidelity to that code of school boy ethics which makes it honorable to shield evil-doers was commendable, seems to have found such acceptance with the authorities that the Congressman from his district has been permitted to reappoint him, and he suffers no greater penalty than being set back two years in his course. Thus we find accepted by high authority the semi-barbarous theory that subordination, good order and the safety of life under the discipline of a naval school must be cast aside where it is necessary to shield young savages from the penalty of their disorders and the punishment due to hazing with fatal results. It is the logical conclusion from this that Government officials and Congressmen are as big fools as naval cadets.

THE BOER BOOMERS.

The intelligence that the Boers are moving to the extent of 20,000 to occupy the new territory of Mashonaland, which the British had marked out as their own, is occasioning decided distrust and displeasure in England. The fact that England had induced Portugal to give up its claims on that territory makes it all the more disgusting that the Boers, with their wonted stolid coolness, should step in and occupy it.

The Boers are more uncomfortable antagonists in such a dispute than the Portuguese. They have no seaports for British ironclads to overawe, and their pastoral government is so simple that they entirely overlook the necessity of borrowing money from British financiers. On the South African plains 20,000 Boers determined to settle a new country and are superior to any force the British can send against them. It looks as if the only satisfaction the English can get out of this case is to remark on the similarity of their names to boors, and to speak of them, as the English and some of the American papers are doing, as "those greedy Boers."

Nevertheless, we fail to see that the Boers are much more greedy than other colonizing races. The similarity between the South African "trekkers" and the Oklahoma and Cherokee Strip boomers is principally instructive as showing that human nature is human nature all the world over. The fondness of the white man, whether of Dutch or Anglo-Saxon extraction, when he finds a choice bit of territory unoccupied except by the inconsiderate savage, for settling down and enjoying it, has been exemplified by the English themselves all around the world from Venezuela to the very territory where the Boers, to modernize the feudal term, are taking seizin.

On the whole, if 20,000 Boers enter, occupy and cultivate Mashonaland, we do not see why that does not give them as good a title as most of those by which territory is disposed of in Africa. If they are compelled to make it good by means similar to those they used to maintain the independence of the Transvaal, they will also establish a further title which has been respected in Europe from time immemorial, namely, the right of the strongest.

PROOF FROM THE ENEMY.

If any evidence had been lacking that the provisions of a genuine reform for the secrecy of the ballot was dreaded by the practical politicians, that class has taken care to furnish it. There may have been some who doubted whether the practices by which votes are influenced either by corruption or intimidation would be entirely defeated under the provisions previously proposed. But the political managers who performed for the Senate Committee the work of deforming ballot reform demonstrated their own recognition of the fact that secrecy would destroy their power to improperly influence votes, by inserting the following section into their measure of fraudulent reform:

SECTION 27. If any voter declares to the judge of election that for any cause he desires assistance in the preparation of his ballot he shall be permitted by the judge of election to select a qualified voter of the election district to aid him in the preparation of his ballot, such preparation being made in the voting compartment.

Here the political workers confess their inability to stand up against a practically secret ballot. By this loophole every provision of the bill tending to let the voter cast his ballot unwatched is reduced to a nullity. The voter who can be bought or scared into voting as the wire-workers dictate will, of course, be required to take his guardian into the compartment with him and to prepare his ballot under supervision. It was not enough to distort the measure into an attempted disfranchisement of the independent voters. It was necessary in addition to defeat the whole intent of the measure by a clause which would leave the guardianship of the ward workers practically undisturbed.

In this section the practical politicians at once confess the efficacy of the real reform and declare their intention of defeating it. It remains to be seen what the people will say to the men who thus turn genuine reform measures into unblushing frauds, and who do not hesitate to repudiate the pledges of their own party platforms.

A VERY SAD CASE.

The Chicago *Times* is an esteemed cotemporary, not the less interesting for the violent fits of free trade delirium into which it is thrown by the mention of anything concerning Pittsburg. One of these aberrations is produced by the report of the way in which some persons tried to steal provisions from the ruins of the warehouses burned in the late fire. Its comments indicate the extent to which unlimited indulgence in free trade vices has wrecked what was evidently at one time a fine intellect.

"This," exclaims the *Times*, "forms a terrible picture of the condition of affairs in the region most favored by the protective system." The horror with which the *Times* amplifies on this theme is calculated to produce the idea that no other city contains people who would help themselves to goods, damaged or otherwise, if they thought they could do so with impunity. Yet we seem to remember that there were plunderers at the Chicago fire who carried their ravages to such an extent that they were only restrained by troops. Even if this allegation were true, coherence on the part of the esteemed *Times* ought to be able to see that its effort to paint the people of Pittsburg as destitute and starving will, if successful, knock the consistency out of its declaration that Pittsburg is made prosperous at the expense of the rest of the country.

But this is not the worst of our cotemporary's ravings. "To gloss the picture," it says "the benefits of cheap sugar will be brought forward." But the *Times* hastens to expose that deception with regard to "the sugar with which to sweeten the coffee they cannot buy except as it be saved in a damaged state from the ruins of the protected mills lately burned," and, to pile on the hardship says, "they may still buy sugar at 5 cents a pound, or, if they will pay 50 cents for 25 cents' worth of tea, they may have their sugar for nothing."

This is sad. Not the picture our cotemporary draws, but the evidently distracted imagination which sacrifices memory and coherence in this case. Our dear but irresponsible cotemporary is evidently laboring under the delusion that the people who get their sugar with the low duty charge of ½ cent per pound must pay high duty on the tea and coffee with which the sugar is used. The mental physician who restores it to sanity sufficiently to remember that the tea and coffee duties were abolished something like twenty years ago will earn its warmest gratitude.

THE practical rejection by the Builders' Exchange of the attempt of Mr. McGuire to reach a conference with a view to compromising the wages dispute is hardly the wisest course to attract public opinion. It is always good policy to hear what the other side has to say. The assumption of the attitude of listening to nothing whatever will not increase public confidence in the disposition of the Builders' Exchange to be guided by reason. At the same time the talk of the other side about carpenters leaving the city does not seem especially discreet. Pittsburg is noted for paying good wages to labor in the building trades, and where good wages are paid good workmen will also be found.

"WE have an idea that the members of the Senate Elections Committee mistake the people of this Commonwealth for idiots," remarks a Philadelphia exchange. Possibly; but it is equally probable that the politicians who falsified the ballot reform bill did not mistake when they made a classification of much the same sort with regard to the Senate Elections Committee.

THE victory of Pittsburg in turning out armor plate that cannot be penetrated by any known projectiles can only be improved upon when our city turns out cannon and projectiles that will knock out the new armor plate.

MORELL MACKENZIE'S article on the necessity of exercise arouses the objection of the Boston *Globe*, that such advice is unnecessary now, and that "to-day, the danger, if any, is that we may carry the muscular and athletic revival too far." This reveals a delusion on the part of the esteemed *Globe*, that sitting on the bleach boards and watching professional athletes is exercise. Our "muscular revival" is largely built on the Shah of Persia's advice to the Prince of Wales about dancing,—namely, paying some one to do it for us.

THE fact that Senator Quay has been calling on Pattison arouses the anti-Pattison Harrisburg *Patriot* to exclamations of alarm. As the *Patriot* would not shed any tears if the acute Matthew Stanley should prove too smart for the Governor, we must conclude that its perturbation is due to a fear that the Governor will make the Senator reform his political methods.

THE departure of Mrs. Frank Leslie for London revives the dreadful apprehension that the Marquis de Leuville will resume operations on his duel advertising scheme.

TOUCHING the giving of another civil service reform banquet, the Washington *Post* sarcastically remarks: "The great Chinese idea is to eat and hold office." We were under the impression that our friends the practical politicians were very emphatic on the necessity of getting their political bread and butter; and certainly the reformers are not the only ones who have been holding political banquets recently. The policy of inculcating political principles by addressing the digestive apparatus has been very general of late.

NOTWITHSTANDING all the ridicule which has been heaped upon the "campaign of education" Grover Cleveland last night declared for another one of the same kind, and, by the inference of an emphatic silence, with the same candidate. He also indicated his ability to take advantage of new issues by an onslaught on the billion dollar Congress.

PRESIDENT BALMACEDA, if reports are verified, has improved upon an apothegm of this republic by deciding that he would rather stay alive than be President.

THE encouragement recently noted in THE DISPATCH for the hope that it would not be found necessary to transfer $100,000,000 from the United States Treasury to the swamps of Nicaragua is offset by the reported remark of Secretary Tracy: "We must either maintain two navies—one on the Pacific coast and one on the Atlantic—or else we must build the Nicaragua Canal." Supposing this to be true, it is only necessary to state that $100,000,000 ought to furnish a very considerable navy for the Pacific coast.

THE Philadelphia *Press* observes that "the Congressional apportionment bill has raised the wrath of Republicans in some counties, and it is not to be wondered at." Is it possible that this phenomenal and incomprehensible Legislature is gerrymandering the State in favor of the Democrats?

WITH regard to the late frosts the country is beginning to entertain the idea that it was not so much of a freeze after all.

THE interference of women in governmental matters has been illustrated in Cincinnati. Mrs. Taphorn, the mistress of a domicile on Wade street, summoned the women to action. Under the leadership of that energetic female, who wielded her broom as if it were the battle-ax of Coeur de Lion, the previously malodorous street was promptly restored to a condition of cleanliness. The female idea seems to be very strongly to the practical effect that the way to clean the streets is to clean the streets.

EX-PRESIDENT HAYES is selling thirteen eggs to the dozen. This is such an assault upon all the prevalent trust theories that General Hayes may expect to be put under the ban of the pools for the crime of making one of the necessaries of life too cheap.

THE situation at Meadville indicates the prevalence of a very independent sentiment in that town just at present.

MME BLAVATSKY'S distinctive characteristics were her ability to smoke strong tobacco, swear like a trooper and found a religion that no one can understand, by performing miracles of about the grade of the Indian jugglers. The greatness of humbug is demonstrated by the assertion that 50,000 people in this age of Nineteenth century civilization mourn her as the departed priestess of the religion of wisdom.

POINTS ON PEOPLE.

T. P. O'CONNOR is proud because his new London weekly started in with over $1,000 worth of advertising.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON and family have already occupied their summer home on the shore of Buzzard's Bay.

UNITED STATES MINISTER LINCOLN will at Buckingham Palace to-day present to the Queen various American persons.

SENATOR WOLCOTT thinks the next President of the United States will be a diligent student of the Western situation.

ANDREW LANG is devoted to golf and fishing. The distinguished writer confesses that "any young lady of 19 could give him points on novel-writing."

TSCHAIKOWSKY, the Russian composer, has suddenly become one of the lions of society, but there is nothing composing in the composition of his name.

MISS STELLA M. CALLON has been appointed master in chancery of Vermilion county, Ill. She is the first woman to occupy that position in the State.

B. L. FARJEON, the novelist, is an expert stenographer. He carries a notebook with him at all times, and when an idea strikes him he jots it down for future use.

THE Grand Duchess Stefanie is said to look surprisingly young—not more than 20—and would be very handsome but for her insignificant eyes. Her complexion is of roseleaf loveliness.

ZIA BEY, the Turkish Ambassador at Vienna, has established his harem in that city and has his five wives and a long retinue of servants to look after when diplomatic work is not pressing too heavily upon him.

MAXWELL EVARTS, the youngest of ex-Senator William Evarts' sons, has only a slight resemblance to his father. He is perhaps 30 years old, below medium height, and of slender frame. As a lawyer he is already coming into prominence.

THE ex-Emperor of Brazil has been lingering at Monte Carlo, and is said to be a regular attendant upon the magnificent concerts given there. Milan, of Servia, is expected there shortly to spend his new million which the regents of Servia have given him.

MR. GLADSTONE, having got into correspondence with Lady Florence Dixie on the subject of woman's suffrage, remarks diplomatically that it is a large question, and that if he ever attempts to discuss it he will approach the subject in a serious and considerate spirit.

PRIVATE SECRETARY HALFORD, who is in London, was asked a few days since whether President Harrison was traveling around the country with Barnum's circus. He now thinks there are a good many things that the English people don't know as well as they should.

ARCHDUKE ALBRECHT, the hero of Montara, Novara and Custozza, and Field Marshal and Inspector General of the Austro-Hungarian forces, is going to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of his promotion to the Grand Cross of the Military Maria Theresa Order—a very rare distinction.

This Will Apply Here.

Parkersburg, (W. Va.) Sentinel.]

Suppress the people who think the paved streets are a public garbage cart.

HOW OHIO IS GETTING ON.

THE measles has broke out in town.—*Calhoun Courier.*

THE girls are all ready for the first picnic.—*Las Vegas Optic.*

R. D. Yow has been having his well worked on.—*Toccoa News.*

As I write, vivid lightning is darting athwart the canopy, indicative of rain.—*Coosa River News.*

SLOAN BRUCE has taken seven very fine blue cats off his trot line since Saturday night.—*Toccoa News.*

T. F. LAWSON has five kinds of cabbage plants of new varieties, and three kinds of tomatoes that have never been raised in this country; one of them is the tree kind, which grows 12 feet high, self-supporting, not requiring a stake or frame to hold it up; also egg plants.—*Toccoa News*

A PARTISAN ADDRESS.

Grover Cleveland Opens a Democratic Club House, and Declares for Another Campaign of Education—An Attack Upon Public Extravagance and the Billion Dollar Congress.

BUFFALO, May 12.—Ex-President Cleveland was tendered a non-partisan reception at the Mayor's office shortly before noon, the reception committee being composed of citizens of all political preferences. To-night, however, he was within party lines, and present at an occasion of a decidedly political character.

Great interest centered in the opening of the beautiful club house of the Cleveland Democracy. At 7:30 in the evening the Reception Committee of the Cleveland Democracy escorted Mr. Cleveland to the club house. Admission to the dedicatory exercises was by presentation of membership or invitation card at the door. When the capacity of the hall was exhausted, it was necessary to close the doors until the exercises were concluded. Immediately thereafter the doors were opened to non-members and the public generally for the reception. The ex-President's address upon this occasion was as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:

"As I stand for the first time face to face with the Cleveland Democracy, I experience mingled emotions of responsibility and pride. My sense of responsibility arises from my relation to your organization as its godfather, and my pride from the noble manner in which you have borne my name. I acknowledge your right to require of me at this time an account of the manner in which I have kept the political faith to which you are devoted. This right grows out of the fact that the word "Democracy," as it stands in the name of your organization, means so much and is so worthy of your care, that its significance should not be in the least clouded by any prefix which is not in keeping with Democratic aims and purposes. In giving an account of my political behavior, I can only offer a record of political conduct familiar to all my countrymen, and supplement this record by the declaration that I have done the best I could to deserve the confidence in me which you have so gracefully manifested. For the character of the record thus presented, you yourselves are answerable with me—for it has been made under the influence and encouragement of the sentiments and doctrines which the Cleveland Democracy have cultivated and enforced. When we started together in political life and responsibility, your accepted creed taught that politics was something more than adroit jugglery; that there was still such a thing as official duty and that it merit obligation to the people; that the principles of our government were worthy of conscientious study and that the doctrines of true Democracy, honestly and bravely enforced, promised the greatest good to all our countrymen and exacted through the length and breadth of our land, impartial governmental care and indiscriminating justice.

A Reference to Last Fall's Victories.

"You were not content to alow these truths to remain with you as mere idle beliefs. They supplied constant and aggressive motives for your political activity and were your inspiration as you went forth to do battle in the Democratic cause—resting your hope of triumph upon an unwavering faith in the thoughtful and well-informed intelligence of the American people. Thus you were found doing valiant service in the campaign of education, and the smoke of the last stubbornly fought battle cleared away, no soldiers on the field were found surrounded by more trophies of victory than the forces of the Cleveland Democracy. Surely your rewards are most abundant. You have not only aided in the advancement of a Democratic standard, but you have also contributed your full share in demonstrating that the people can be trusted when aroused to thoughtfulness and duty.

"When I suggest to you that much sturdy fighting still awaits all those enlisted in the Democratic ranks, I feel that I am speaking to veterans who have no fear of hard campaigning: We may be sure that unless we continue active, watchful warfare we shall lose what we have gained in the people's cause. Insidious schemes are started on every side to allude them to their undoing. Awakened to a sense of wrong and injustice, promises of redress and benefit are held up to their sight, "like Dead Sea fruit that tempt the eye but turn to ashes on the lips." The selfish and designing will not forego the struggle but will constantly seek to regain their vantage ground through tempting fallacies and plausible pretexts of friendliness.

"I believe the most threatening figure which to-day stands in the way of the safety of our Government and the happiness of our people, is reckless and wicked extravagance in our public expenditures. It is the most fatal of all the deadly brood born of governmental perversion. It hides beneath its wings the betrayal of the people's trust and holds powerless in its fascinating glance the people's will and conscience.

Attack on the Billion Dollar Congress.

"It brazenly exhibits to-day a Billion Dollar Congress. But lately a large surplus remained in the people's public treasury after meeting all expenditures then by no means economical. This condition was presented to the American people as positive proof that their burden of taxation was unjust because unnecessary; and yet while the popular protest is still heard, the harpy of public extravagance devours the surplus and impudently calls upon its staggering victims to bring still larger supplies within the reach of its insatiate appetite. A few short years ago a pension roll amounting to $53,000,000 was willingly maintained by our patriotic citizens. To-day public extravagance decrees that three times that sum shall be drawn from the people, upon the pretext that its expenditure represents the popular love of the soldiers. So many years ago a river and harbor bill appropriating $11,000,000 gave rise to a loud popular protest. Now public extravagance commands an appropriation of $22,000,000 for the same purposes, and the people are silent. To-day millions are paid for barefaced subsidy; and this is approved or condoned at the behest of public extravagance, and thus a new marauder is turned loose, which in company with its vicious tariff partner, bears pilfered benefit to the households of favored selfish interests.

"We need not prolong the details. Turn where we will we see the advance of this devouring and destructive creature. Our Democratic faith teaches us that the useless exaction of money from the people upon the false pretext of public necessity, is at the root of all governmental perversions and involves the greatest of all dangers to our guarantees of justice and equity. We need not unlearn this lesson to apprehend the fact that behind such exaction and as its source of existence, is found public extravagance. The axe will not be laid at the root of the unwholesome tariff tree with its vicious inequality and injustice until we reach and destroy its parent and support. But the growth of public extravagance in those latter days, and its unconcealed and dreadful manifestations, force us to the contemplation of other crimes, of which it is undoubtedly guilty, besides unjust exactions from the people.

"Our government is so ordained that its life blood flows from the virtue and patriotism of our people, and its health and strength depend upon the integrity and faithfulness of their public servants. If these are destroyed our government, if it endures, will endure only in name, failing to bless those for whom it was created and failing in its mission as an example to mankind.

Evils of Public Extravagance.

Public extravagance in its relation to inequitable tariff laws, not only lays an unjust tribute upon the people, but is responsible for unfair advantages bestowed upon special and favored interests as the price of partisan support. Thus the exercise of the popular will for the benefit of the country at large is replaced by sordid and selfish motives directed to personal advantage, while the encouragement of such motives in public place for party ends, deadens the official conscience. Public extravagance directly distributes gifts and gratuities among the people, whose toleration of waste is thus secured or whose past party services are thus compensated, or who are thus bribed to future party support. This makes the continuance of partisan power a stronger motive among public servants than the faithful discharge of the people's trust, and sows the seeds of contagious corruption in the body politic.

"But to my mind, the saddest and most frightful result of public extravagance is seen in the readiness of the masses of our people, who are not dishonest but only heedless, to accustom themselves to that dereliction in public place which it involves. Evidence is thus furnished that our countrymen are in danger of losing the scrupulous insistence upon the faithful discharge of duty on the part of their public servants, the regard for economy and frugality which belongs to sturdy Americanism, the independence which relies upon personal endeavor and the love of an honest and well-regulated government, all of which lie at the foundation of our free institutions. Have I overstated the evils and dangers with which the growth of public extravagance threatens us? Every man who loves his country well enough to pause and think of these things must know that I have not.

"Let us, then, as we push on in our campaign of education, especially impress upon our countrymen the lesson which teaches that public extravagance is a deadly, dangerous thing, that frugality and economy are honorable, that the virtue and watchfulness of the people are the surest safeguards against abuses in their Government, and that those who profess to serve their fellow citizens in public place must be faithful to their trust.

THE COMING OHIO CAMPAIGN.

One Point of View From Which a Prominent Democrat Looks at the Contest.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

COLUMBUS, May 12.—Congressman Thomas L. Bunting, of the Thirty-third district, New York, was in consultation to-day with Governor Campbell in relation to the Ohio campaign and Presidential contest. After leaving the executive chamber Mr. Bunting said:

"I think the politicians in New York have never looked upon Ohio politics with more intense interest than at present. Upon the Ohio election in November, with McKinley and Campbell as the gubernatorial candidates, depends the defeat or triumph of Cleveland or Hill. The contest in Ohio this fall is to be fought on the tariff issue, as it could not be otherwise with McKinley as the Republican candidate. Whatever may be said of the tariff views of Mr. Campbell, I will say that the Cleveland men are satisfied with him, and I express this opinion as a Cleveland man myself. If Governor Campbell is re-elected or even if he receives the usual Democratic vote, Cleveland will be the next Presidential candidate. If McKinley sweeps the State David B. Hill will be the standard bearer of the Democracy in 1892. The Cleveland men alike realize this."

RURAL POLITICAL POINTS.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., *Telegram:* The "semi-official" editor of *Frank Leslie's Weekly* should be suppressed.

CENTER *Reporter:* If the Democrats nominate Wherry for Governor next time, they will certainly have a wherry honest and competent man.

DAYTON, O., *Times:* The statement that Quay intends to leave the Senate and bequeath the office to Congressman Bayne sounds somewhat sensational.

HARRISBURG *Patriot:* At the start this Legislature made up what one may by courtesy call its mind to kill anti-discrimination and ballot reform. It has smothered the one and is now trying to murder the other.

ALTOONA *Tribune:* The State Senate is confronted by a tremendous responsibility. If it means that the Republican party shall retain control of Pennsylvania it will pass the Baker ballot reform bill, minus the amendments of the Philadelphia politicians.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., *Sentinel:* Pictures of Harrison and Blaine were exhibited at an entertainment here last evening. Harrison's aroused no enthusiasm, and the exhibitor lectured the audience on their want of patriotism and requested them to applaud, which they did in a perfunctory way. Shortly after, when the picture of Blaine was displayed, the applause nearly lifted the roof off the building, and so, too, later on, when Cleveland's massive form was seen on the canvas.

STATE REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

Senator Robinson Announces Himself a Candidate for Its Presidency.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—Senator John B. Robinson, just before boarding the St. Louis express for Harrisburg, yesterday afternoon, formally announced himself a candidate for President of the League of Republican Clubs of Pennsylvania.

In thus promptly taking up the gauntlet, which friends of John Dalzell, of Pittsburg, boldly threw down the other day in bringing out their favorite to succeed Mayor Edwin Sydney Stuart at the head of the State League of Clubs, Senator Robinson took the initiative of what promises to be one of the most interesting and exciting political battles witnessed in this Commonwealth for years.

A Chicago Belle Astray.

Warren, (PA.,) Mirror.]

Judging from the steps and foot prints made on the sidewalk, particularly those made on Hickory street crossing between the Carver house and the Citizens' Bank, there must have been a giant in town last night.

PEOPLE COMING AND GOING.

General A. J. Warner, of Marietta, and wife went to New York last evening. He thinks free silver is gaining ground every day, and soon will have to be adopted to save the country. He believes Governor Campbell will be renominated, but unless all the factions are reunited he will be defeated. He claims harmonious Democracy would knock out McKinley, as his extreme tariff views are not acceptable to the people. He thinks Senator Gorman is the strongest man for President, and if Cleveland is nominated he will be snowed under.

James B. Scott went to Philadelphia last evening to attend a meeting of the Commission on Lunacy. He says they have a record of 5,200 insane people in the State, and the number is much larger. Mr. Scott adds that insanity keeps pace in proportion to the population, if it does not exceed it.

L. V. Faller, who is introducing a new style of account books which he calls safeguard, is at the Duquesne. He is one of the cleverest accountants in Baltimore.

J. T. Gorsuch, the Zanesville glass man, Prof. J. C. White, of Morgantown, and Dr. J. M. Peebles, of Philadelphia, are stopping at the Monongahela House.

Richard H. Harris, a Denver banker, passed through the city yesterday going home. He says a great silver lode has been struck near Pueblo.

Assistant Cashier Charles Wray, of the Greenville National Bank, was in the city yesterday. He has great faith in the future of his town.

President Groetzinger, of the First German National Bank, left for Chicago last night on the limited.

First Vice President James McCrea, of the Pennsylvania Company, left for Chicago last evening.

Mrs. Antonia Mielke, one of the May Festival singers, registered at the Duquesne yesterday.

Captain R. H. Lee, of Titusville, registered at the Duquesne yesterday afternoon.

Miss Grace Kelly returned on the limited last evening from Atlantic City.

George B. Hill was an eastern passenger last evening.

Ed Godfrey left for New York last evening.

H. M. Bell, of Indiana, is registered at the Seventh Avenue Hotel.

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

R. W. Cunningham.

R. W. Cunningham, a leading business man of New Castle, died yesterday. He was President of the Beaver Valley Railroad and the New Castle Wire Nail Company, Vice President of the National Bank of Lawrence county, and Director of the Crawford Iron and Steel Company. He was the first man in that part of the State to enter the foundry business, which he conducted for many years. He was also a leader in building the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad, and was identified with many important business enterprises. His estate is worth $1,000,000.

Obituary Notes.

REV. ROBERT C. CLEBURNE, rector of the Episcopal Church of St. John, at New Orleans, died yesterday at that place.

ALBERT SARGENT, one of the oldest carriage manufacturers in the country, died Monday of pneumonia, aged 73, at Merrimac, Mass.

THEODORE TEALE, of Palenville, N. Y., a warm political friend of ex-President Arthur, died of heart failure in New York on Monday.

GENERAL LEMUEL TODD, ex-Congressman-at-Large, a lawyer and a leading Republican of Southern Pennsylvania, died in Carlisle yesterday after a long illness, aged 74 years.

EX-CONGRESSMAN A. J. KUYKENDALL died at Vienna, Ill., Monday. He had served 14 years in the Illinois Legislature and had been a resident of Illinois for more than 60 years.

LUCAS ELLEASSER, father of Pauline Lallemand, the prima donna, is dead in Syracuse. He was a German, and had been in America since boyhood. In early life he was a musician.

CHARLES ADAMS, probably the oldest circus performer and pantomimist in the country, died at his home in Paterson, N. J., Saturday. He was a native of England and 80 years old.

THOMAS C. WALKER, ex-Judge of the Orphans' Court, of Carlisle, died of pneumonia Monday at his home in Hagerstown. He was 57 years old. Judge Walker was one of the best known lawyers in that section, and a noted philanthropist.

REV. C. V. SPEAR, of Oberlin, O., died at Constantinople Sunday morning. He was for many years principal of Maplewood Seminary at Pittsfield, Mass. He was founder of the "Spear Library" at Oberlin, and a generous contributor to missions.

REV. DR. T. J. KNAPP, rector of St. George's Episcopal Church of New Orleans, died Monday. Dr. Knapp was stricken with paralysis over a month ago, and never recovered from the shock. He was a native of New Jersey, was in his 80th year, and was a pulpit orator of force and brilliancy.

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

General Hooker Talks on the Present Fight in Pittsburg—Plans of Congressman Dalzell—The Census on Indebtedness—Blair Waiting for a Place.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, May 12.—One-armed General Hooker, the Mississippi Representative, arrived in the city to-day, gives some interesting information in regard to the Senatorial contest in his State.

"Mississippi is having rather a warm experience just now," said he this afternoon. "The political atmosphere is heated several times hotter than it is wont to be heated because each of half a dozen gentlemen believe that he and he alone should succeed Senator George in the Senate. Very naturally Mr. George desires to succeed himself, and to that end he is making many speeches and is otherwise exerting himself. His principal opponent is Colonel Barksdale, who was once in Congress and who ran against me last year. Mr. Barksdale believes in the Farmers' Alliance and the sub-Treasury idea. Mr. George does not. One of the consequences of this disagreement is a flood of argument, so the people generally cannot fail to be enlightened somewhat. The Alliance, naturally, is with Mr. Barksdale, and all its available force is being put forth in his behalf, but the Alliance is, just now, as a house divided against itself. Frank Burkett, the Alliance State lecturer, insists upon the constitutionality of the sub-Treasury scheme, while W. L. McAllister, who is the assistant lecturer, says the sub-Treasury idea is unconstitutional, and furthermore is very emphatic in his declarations that the Alliance is not pledged to the sub-Treasury scheme anyhow. There seems to be a general impression abroad in the State that Senator George will have the best of the argument. He is a fine constitutional lawyer, trained in a good school, and thoroughly capable of expressing his views in a popular manner."

"Who is Mississippi's Presidental favorite?"

"That is too difficult to be hurriedly answered. We have a wealth of first-class material available. It would not surprise me if we had to go to the West for our next nominee. Personally I think it would be a good and proper thing to do. How would Morrison do? He is all we could look for. He argued for and fought for tariff reform long before there was any popular movement to aid him. He is a man of the highest integrity, his character being absolutely unimpeachable. I served with him in Congress for several years and knew his worth. There are many other splendid men whom I might name, but he is a shining example. We could win with him."

The Census on Public Indebtedness.

The Census Bureau has in preparation a bulletin upon the subject of foreign, national, State and county indebtedness. The information concerning the indebtedness of the foreign contries was furnished by the proper administrative officers of the several countries at the request of the Census office for publication in reports of the eleventh census as preliminary to the statistics of the indebtedness of this country. Only the totals of foreign indebtedness are stated, but a great amount of interesting details concerning the dates of issue and maturity of the several loans, the purposes and rates for which they were issued, their present commercial value and the kind and value of money in which they were negotiated has been compiled and will be published in the final reports of the eleventh census. The indebtedness of the world for 1890 and 1880, as far as it has been possible to collect the data for the present bulletin, with the amount of increase or decrease, is as follows:

Foreign nations, debt less sinking fund—1890, $35,636,015,846; 1880, $23,481,573,185. The United States—1890, $915,092,112; 1880, $1,922,517,304. States and Territories—1890, $223,107,883; 1880, $290,226,643. Counties—1890, $141,950,845; 1880, $124,105,027.

Relatively the burden of debt falls far heavier on the inhabitants of the principal foreign countries, except those of Germany, than upon those of this country. France in 1889 had a debt per capita of $116 35, and it is understood that this does not include certain annuities to unstamed, but great amount. Great Britain, though slowly decreasing her debt, had a burden of $87 89 per capita; Russia, $30 79; Austro-Hungary, $70 84; Belgium, $63 10; the Netherlands, $95 56, while that of the United States was but $23 00. Of its indebtedness nearly one-half was made up of non-interest bearing notes.

While individual fluctuations in the amounts of indebtedness of the 79 foreign nations reported have been considerable during the decade, the aggregated indebtedness shows but little change especially if compared with the increase of population. The public debt of the United States shows a gratifying decrease within the last ten years, the burden per capita having been reduced from $38 33 in 1880 to $14 63 in 1890. The indebtedness of the States and Territories has also decreased $67,218,700 during the decade, reducing the per capita from $5 79 in 1880 to $3 56 in 1890. It should be remembered, however, that of the total decrease of State debt as reported there has been scaled by refunding in some of the Southern States about $28,500,000. The indebtedness of the counties, though increasing somewhat within the decade, has not kept pace with the increase of population and the per capita has been reduced from $2 47 in 1880 to $2 27 in 1890. Aggregating the national, State and county indebtedness, the per capita shows a decrease from $46 59 in 1880 to $20 46 in 1890, or more than one-half.

Movements of Prominent Pittsburgers.

Hon. John Dalzell expects this week to close his Congressional work here for the summer and leave with his family for Pittsburg, possibly as soon as Thursday. He has decided not to build his new home on the lot purchased by him some months ago on New Hampshire avenue, and will probably dispose of that property and purchase and build in another locality. Colonel Bayne has rented his fine dwelling on Massachusetts avenue to Mr. Emory Storer, the successor of Ben Butterworth from one of the Cincinnati districts. The Colonel and Mrs. Bayne will sail for Europe on the 11th of July on the steamer Gascoigne.

Colonel Stone, Colonel Bayne's successor, has purchased for $20,000 a beautiful residence of medium size on Q street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth, and will make that his residence during his congressional career. Colonel Stone was in the city to-day and called with Colonel Bayne to see the Supervising Architect of the Treasury in regard to the site for the Allegheny postoffice, and received assurances that steps would be speedily taken to settle that vexing matter. It is probable that new bids will be asked.

Mr. J. H. Johnston, the oil broker, was here to-day in the interests of himself and other Pittsburg parties to look at a large piece of suburban property in which an investment is contemplated.

Blair Waiting for a Job.

Ex-Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, is still hovering about the Capitol, waiting the return of the President, that he may get fixed if possible for the Japanese mission. He refuses to talk of diplomatic matters, but he is still enthusiastic for one of his many hobbies, which is the right of suffrage for citizens of the District of Columbia.

Speaking of the prospects of Washington to-day, he said: "How can Washington be improved? Give its inhabitants the right of suffrage; the right which is not denied an American citizen in any other place in this country. Until you folks here can vote there will be more or less halting in the progress of the city. If you do not demand suffrage now the time will come when your slackness will breed regret—I mean when the rings and great monopolies that always oppress a people whose freedom is trammeled reach the line of their power, and when the oppressed will wreak fearful vengeance on the oppressors. What future is there for an American in Washington, unless he be in the newspaper business? Real Americans will not make this their home until the ballot exists within your borders. What shall it profit a man if he gain a residence in Washington and lose the greatest privilege known to an American citizen? Just think of that a little, won't you? The subject will bear thought."

A BROKEN DOWN VOLCANO.

Its Cones and Peaks Demolished and Its Crater Filling With Lava.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—Prof. Brigham, in a report to the sur