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TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

POSTAGE PREE IN THE UNITED STATES DATEY DESPATCH, One Year ..... SUNDAY DISPATCH, One Year .... WEEKLY DISPATCH, One Year ....

THE DAILY DISPATCH is delivered by carriers at il cents per week, or, including Sanday Edition, at

PITTSBURG, FRIDAY, SEPT. 18, 1891.

FRANK, BUT FOOLISH. Governor and Candidate Campbell opened his side of the Ohio campaign in a speech 20,000 words long yesterday. He is bold even to recklessness, and makes no attempt to follow the example of the Pennsylvania Democracy in masking the free trade crusade with local issues. Upon the silver question the Buckeye Executive candidly admits that his party is divided, but consoles himself with the assertion that his opponents are in the same boat. He also has the hardihood to accuse Major McKinley of being himself in favor of free coinage, but the facts adduced to support

the statement are decidedly feeble. Fully one-half of Mr. Campbell's address is devoted to the tariff, and his assaults are most vigorous upon those industries in which Pennsylvania and Ohio are directly concerned. A great many words are used in pointing out alleged inequalities, but the orator will discover later that the people will intrust any revision of the schedules only to the friends of protection. Campbell has maintained is character as a desperate fighter, but at the sacrifice of his reputation for ordinary

#### THE PRESAGE OF DISASTER.

In view of the decision of the Detroit Court that the Chinese may come to the United States from Canada it seems probable that all efforts to restrict immigration under the present statutes will cease. The doors are opened wide and the necessity for the Chinaman, the pauper and the criminal to pass through Canada on his way to the United States might as well be done away with.

The Chinese exclusion act has not operated very satisfactorily. It is true that it restrained a few who thought it too much of a risk to endeavor to smuggle themselves across the border line, but there has been a steady influx of these unwelcome people. Before the exclusion act went into effect they were landed in San Francisco by the thousand. Since then they have been coming over the border by the hundred.

The full significance of the decision can hardly be realized by those who have never visited Chinatown in San Francisco. There thousands of them live to-day in the heart of the city, in a manner most foreign to Western civilization. This decision may create a similar Chinatown in many other cities of the Union. China can spare two hundred million of her people and not feel their absence, and there are probably that many anxious to come here. Add such an influx of people, who can live on one-fourth of what it costs an American to feed himself, to the present nopulation and the result can readily be imagined. Under these circumstances the decision is to be regarded as disastrous to the whole community, if Congress does not take early steps to counteract it.

# A SUGGESTIVE MIGRATION.

The news that William Waldorf Astor proposes to betake himself and his extensive income to England for permanent residence must be a sad blow to the 400 of New York who have cultivated English fashions to a degree which, in their own estimation at least, should have made them a wholly acceptable substitute for the denizens of Belgravia. Due celebration had been made of the success of New York anglomaniaes in getting their clothes cut after the latest London styles; in imitating the equipages and liveried attendants of Rotten Row; in moderating even their voices according to the accent of high society circles in the British metropolis. But even in these matters, between the imitation and the real there is still evidently a great gulf fixed. Playing at English style and manners is one thing, and sharing in them upon the soll another.

The tendency of very wealthy Ameri-cans to establish residences a part of the year in England has already been in evidence. The disposition to go there entirely, however, is something new. Mr. Astor is doubtless weary of the mere mimicry of foreign customs.

It may be said that the United States will lose nothing beyond his living expenses by Mr. Astor's departure, as the fact holds good in respect to him and to in no appreciable degree to the wealth, wit, wisdom or dignity of their native

INTER-CONTINENTAL RAILWAY. Little is heard now of the Inter-Continental railway project, but it is not finally abandoned. Probably nothing more will be heard until next February, when a report is to be in order upon preliminary surveys. Many who are familiar with the regions to be traversed, are exceedingly sanguine that favorable reports will be made, as to the practicability of the railroad. Among the Cordilleras of Colombia and Ecuador enormous difficulties must be overcome, whose cost will, perhaps, not be justified by the commercial results for many years. There can be no doubt, however, of the ultimate execution of the project; and it is a wise and far-seeing policy to begin consideration of its details

The region to be opened to settlement by such a road is of startling immensity. Its productiveness and fertility are enormous and little understood at present, but capital is continually eeking new fields, and this great con tinent-cannot be overlooked long. It is true that steamships and sailing vessels tap the seacoast of the whole of South America, but the time is approaching when there must be a more rapid means of communication. Already a number of lines tributary to the Inter-Continental have been built-and others are in con-

templation. If American capitalists are not careful, those of other nations will step in. A number of the smaller lines in South America have already been built by English and German capitalists; but it remains for the American to construct the iron link between the two Americas, which may not prove more difficult or hazardous than the trans-Pacific lines appeared when they were first projected.

AN ABSURD CONCLUSION.

An English paper gravely announces that the United States has discovered another reason why Canada should be annexed in the fast time recently made by the train bearing mail from the Pacific for London. This view is obviously absurd, but Canadian competition in trancontinental traffic has become serious enough to make the American systems running parallel greatly uneasy. When the Canadian Pacific Railway was projected it was foreseen it would be a powerful rival to the American transcontinental railways. With its Dominion and Imperial backing it was strong, but when it was combined with heavily subsidized lines of steamers from Vancouver to Australia and Asia and from Maine to Liverpool, which made it possible to fix almost any through rate, its rivalry was viewed with alarm. It became evident that something must be done to strangle the Canadian enterprise. The Pacific coast States, California and

Oregon, were the first to perceive the danger to their interests. They called attention to the loss of commerce and revenue by reason of the new line at the north. On the other hand, the New England States have been friendly to the Canadian line for the reason that prior to the time when the Grand Trunk made connection with the Vermont Central, the transportation conditions of New England were very unsatisfactory. Then when the Inter-State Commerce law went into effect New England was deprived of the benefit of Boston rates, which had been enjoyed by many points heretofore. They complained, but to no avail, and it was not until the Grand Trunk made its way to Boston that they were favored with rates at a huge discount from any rate they had had before. New England will, therefore, lend all its aid to its Canadian friends, and will vigorously oppose any proposition to paralyze the power of the Canadian Pacific to carry their goods cheaply. In the fight that seems sure to come between the United States and Canadian trans-Pacific lines, this New England interest will prove a powerful factor. But that the railway nagnates will endeavor to bring the Canadian Pacific to terms through annexation is a proposition which could only emanate from one who is not familiar with the situation.

#### DRIFTING TO THE TOWNS.

There is a movement in the United States, small at present, but growing fast, that will become alarming if unchecked. It is the drift of the people-and particularly the young people—toward the towns and cities. In Massachusetts this drift has already caused embarrassment. The village laborer is going away and no other laborer takes his place. The strong men, the adventurous and the young migrate to the towns, leaving behind them the old, the weaklings, and the few who, for one reason or another, cannot afford to depart. The indraft of the towns appears to be irresistible. It is going on with silence but with decision, and "for good." The reason for this migration is plain. The laborers and young people are full of the gregarious instinct which produces clubs, holidays and afternoon teas, and they dislike the comparative solitude of the country side. They often suffer in the cities from the want of steady pay and employment, but once having broken the tie that bound them to the farm they never go back. They are like the people in the circus overpacked, in bad air and harrassed by incessant noise, yet conscious of an enjoy ment, a fullness of interest and mental movement not to be found in the place they came from. Perhaps one of the greatest inducements of town life is the chance of rising out of the laborer's condition.

Is the land to be deserted? is a question that has arisen. In some portions of the country measures looking toward a reform are being taken. In the Western borders several communities have been started upon a plan that seems to assure the farm ers, at least, all the advantages of social life. Their houses have been built in the center of a tract of land, and none of them live on the ground they cultivate. It is too early yet to say whether this plan is a success; but it shows that the seriousness of the question is realized, and that methods are being studied to prevent the further exodus from the country to the

DWELLINGS AS A SIGN OF WEALTH. The London Spectator doubts the figures given for the total wealth of the United States. It cannot understand how the assessed valuation of property has, increased in a greater ratio than the population, and its comments conclude "This result is the more remarkable because the people of the Union, taken as a mass, are yet housed in stone or brick

structures, such as in other countries constitute a grand item in the national wealth. Outside the great cities the houses are still built mainly of wood." To the resident of the United States there is nothing in the statement that the

total wealth of the country is estimated at more than \$60,000,000,000 that seems ex aggerated. He is familiar with industrial developments, and with the increased value of real estate resulting from the settlement and cultivation of the country. most of the otle 399, that they contribute He is aware also that stone or brick structures are not absolutely necessary to comfort, in fact many prefer wooden houses, even when they could afford the more expensive styles. Outside of the cities the area covered by a house is of small importance, and why should not the farmer elect to use the money it would take to construct a small stone or brick structure, in building a comfortable roomy house that will accommodate his family more easily? In many parts of the Union wooden houses are more suitable to the climate than brick and stone. It is an evidence that Americans realize that the source of wealth does not exist in mere buildings, that a foreign paper is enabled to express the sentiment mentioned. If the portion of our wealth represented by buildings were increased two-thirds the money so used would have been but withdrawn from other uses, and the real national wealth would have been

> materially lessened. KANSAS proposes to exhibit at the World's Fair. It is suggested that it exhibit a peaceful session of the Allmuce. It would be a novelty.

FACTS never interfere with Democratic allegations. What does it matter to them that our trade has increased in the sum of \$53,435,123 since the McKinley law went into effect? They go on calling the law a "worsethan-war-tariff" and actually expect people that are plain to everybody else.

An Alabama Alliance has disbanded be-

cause it was found by the farmers to be a mere political machine whose edicts must be swallowed at the sacrifice of self respect. The farmers in other parts of the country are discovering the same thing; and the evi-dences are that the Alliance will soon be a

GREAT is the Tammany High-you-mucka-muck in these haloyon and vociferous days. Think of Governor Hill's candidate for Attorney General being commanded openly to fold up his boom and pass out!

RUSSIA seems anxious to possess the free dom of the Blue Danube as well as the Dar danclies for her ships of war. Unless a change of spirit comes over England and Germany, Russia's men-of-war will have to content themselves with the strains of the

MCKINLEY'S speeches on honest money will have the effect of keeping more than one thinking Democrat away from the polls in November, or else moving him to put in a ballot against the "short dollar."

CALIFORNIA is neither modest nor back ward in pressing her claims. She now do sires a representative in the Cabinet. In the meantime Senator Stanford is working up a Presidental boom for himself. But as long as Blaine's name is in the field Stanford canno have California's support.

An Irrigation Congress is in session in Salt Lake. Conventions of this sort are held every day on the Chicago street corno one pays any attention to

THE loss of a few million dollars revenue by the South American Governments is ich a serious matter to them that the reci procity treaties are progressing slowly. Mexico, however, is anxious to enter into a commercial arrangement, and there should b no delay in that quarter.

PREPARATIONS for holding a wake over the remains of the anti-Protectionists are in progress in Ohio. The lining of the coffin won't be Wales' tin either.

#### NAMES OFTEN SEEN IN PRINT.

REV. DR. JENCKES, of Indianapolis, has 70 proofs that the world will end in ten years, and he gets 60 of them from the Bible. EX-SPEAKER REED arrived in New York yesterday and went to the Victoria Hotel. His visit has no political significance, he

SENATOR CALVIN S. BRICE and Mrs. Brice have left Paris, where they were met by their daughter, Miss Helen Brice, who as been for a year at a French convent. FRAULEIN JOHANNA MARSTICK, the

cleverest bull-fighter of the day, is described as a young woman of rare blonde beauty. At a beauty show held in Lisbon last fall sho carried off the palm. THE King and Queen of Roumania ("Carmen Sylva") have left Vienna for Lake Maggiore, in Northern Italy. The Queen

was so weak that she had to be carried to

the railroad carriage while seated in a THE German Empress has formed "League for the Preservation of Good Hab its" among the Prussian ladies. The members bind themselves to discourage luxury, to wear simple dresses and to practice economy in the household.

THE Standard's Berlin correspondent says the efforts to reconcile Emperor William to Prince Bismarck have completely failed. The Cologne Gazette says it is announced that Count Wedell will replace Count von funster as German Ambassador at Paris.

EVER since he went into business as a boy, John I. Blair, the millionaire railroad magnate, has made it a practice to jot down in a notebook carried for the purpose a brief resume of what he has been doing every hour of the day. His notes are concise, but by their aid he can tell to a minute what he was doing at almost any period of his life.

IT is not generally known, even in London, that the Strand Theater is owned by an American, Mr. John S. Clarke, who has contributed to the gaiety of nations by his drolleries in "Major de Boots" and in the comedy-drama of "Toodles." Mr. Willie Edouin, who at present conducts the theaater, is also an American, and he has purchased a play by an American author, Mr

REPLYING to a person inquiring whether the discussion of theosophy ought to be per-mitted in workmen's clubs, where lectures and debates on religious subjects are ta-booed, and whether such a discussion was likely to benefit workmen, Mr. Gladstone writes: 'I shall not adopt language of de-termined disbelief in all manifestations, real or supposed, from the other world. They give me little satisfaction, but does not warrant meeting them with a blank negative."

# THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Iany Illustrious Soldiers on the List Officers Elected at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 17 .- The Society of the Army of the Cumberland, at its twenty-sec-ond annual reunion held in this city, elected the following officers: President, General ond annual reunion held in this city, elected the following officers: President, General W. S. Rosecrans; Corresponding Secretary, General H. M. Cist; Recording Secretary, General J. W. Steele; Treasurer, General J. S. Fullerton; Vice Presidents—Ohio, General J. S. Fullerton; Vice Presidents—Ohio, General J. H. Burke; California, General T. T. Crittendon; Connecticut, Major F. W. Mix; Colorado, Colonel M. H. Fitch; District of Columbia, Colonel S. C. Kellogg; Florida, Major D. Halway; Georgia, General John T. Wilder; Idaho, Lieutenant W. H. Pettitt; Illinois, General James D. Morgan; Indiana, General Benjamin Harrison; Iowa, G. G. Robinson; Kansas, Sergeant H. J. Aten; Kentucky, Lieutenant H. S. Cohn; Louisiana, Captain J. D. Landwick; Maine, General F. Fessenden; Maryland, Colonel S. E. Jacobs; Massachusetts, Major Hodgkins; Michigan, General G. S. Wormer; Minnesota, General J. W. Bishop; Mississippi, Colonel S. S. Simons; Nebraska, General C. F. Manderson; New Jersey, Colonel F. H. Harris, New York, Colonel A. L. Hough; Pennsylvania, Colonel A. G. Hatry; Tennessee, Major W. J. Colburn; Texas, General D. S. Stanley; Utah, General P. A. Alger was chosen as orator Golonel W. C. Squire,
Ed. Furgusson.
General P. A. Alger was chosen as orator
and General W. S. Boynton as alternate
orator for the next session, which will be
held at Chickamauga, September 25, 1892.

# ATTACKED BY THREE DOGS.

A Boy Frightfully Bitten by the Ferneley

Brutes and Will Likely Die, New Youk, Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Mrs. John Keegan, a poor Irish woman, who has been doing the washing for J. Gilliand's family doing the washing for J. Gilliand's family at Bayonne, sent her 11-year-old boy, Johnnie, to the house to collect her bill. The lad went into the garden and was set upon by three buildogs. One jumped on him and fixed, his teeth in the fleshy part of his right forearm. He bit out a piece the size of a big butternut. Johnny screamed with pain and terror. Abraham Cadmus, lives a little way from the Gilliands. He heard the boy scream: "Murder: they are eating me up!" He knew what "they" meant. He grabbed a heavy cane and ran to the garden, and saw a frightful sight. The boy's clothes were torn in shreds and he was covered with blood. Cadmus rushed in with his club uplifted, and she dogs run away.

The boy's tumbled in a heap, and Mr. Cadmus carried him home. Among the many bites was one under the right eye, so severe that it is probable he will loose the sight. There is hardly a clear space on his body, and if he recovers, which is not certain, he will be disfigured for life. No steps have yet been taken toward prosecuting the owners of the dogs.

New York, Sept. 17 .- A contest has begun over the will of Schuyler Skaats, the erratic over the will of Schuyler Skaats, the ciratic New Yorker who died at his place in Corn-wall-on-the-Hudson July 23. His estate is valued at about \$800,000. The contestants are Laura N. E. Hawley, of Chicago, and Mary M. A. Orvis and Harriet A. L. Walker, of this city, daughters of a deceased brother of the testator. They are not mentioned in the will, although every other near rela-tive is.

# Everything Before Him.

Baltimore American.]
News from Ohio states that Major McKinley is carrying everything before him. His election is assured. It is well, therefore, for his critics to get off their tariff denunciation be ore the ides of November.

# A THIRD PARTY BRACE

meant Polk, Livingston, McCune, McDowell. Tom Watson and a few other leaders, he graw vehement and declared that the People's party would sweep every State in the South. "We propose to fight this battle out on the Ocala platform and bury both old parties. I am neither a Democrat nor a Republican. I don't care how much they abuse me, I am in this battle to the finish. He said he was satisfied that Cleveland would be the Democratic nominee, but he could not be elected. The South was solid acainst him and would naver vote for him. "It matters not," he said, "what the old parties do, they are doomed, and the new People's party will sweep the country. I predict that within six years the people of the West and South will be centered against the East, and the fight will be between the people and Wall street."

Position on Pensions. rn Alliance Leaders Stiffening the Backbones of Their Kansas Brethren-Some Interesting Side Lights on the Movement in Kausas and the South. TOPERA, KAN., Sept. II.—[Special.]—A year ago Kansas was the camping ground of the People's party leaders. They came here from North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and other sections of the South. A year prior Terrill, McCune, Turner and others had planted the seed which grew, blossomed and ripened into the People's party. At that time, however, the Alliance, which was the forerunner, was welcomed by all classes of citizens. It was a non-partisan organiza-tion, and its obligation did not conflict with Position on Pensions -When asked what position the Allithe religious or political opinions. Lifelong Republicans looked on the movement with ance in the South took on the pension ques-tion, and why the Ocala convention didn't define its position on this matter, he said it was because it was above party platform, and that the Alliance was in favor of pensioning soldiers of the Union army. "We have decided to let

them that the South will be all that Democracy there is doomed.

MISS POTTER'S LATEST ESCAPADE.

Recent Claudestine Marriage With a Bo

Nullified to Court.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17 .- A few days ago a sense

ion was created in social circles here by the

nnouncement that F. Lee Bust, a son of the

millionaire lumberman, W. A. Rust, of Eau Claire, Wis., had been clandestinely wedded

o Miss Gertrude W. Potter, a daughter of

fillionaire O. W. Potter, President of the

Illinois Steel Company, of this city, at Lake Geneva, Wis., June 6. Another sensation

was created this morning, when it was an-

father and with the consent of the bride-

heir marriage was not known to the paren

of either.

Miss Potter is the heroine of several romances. Two or three years ago, according to published statements, she had a love affair with a newsboy named Dunnivant. The boy was afterward sent to the State penitentiary on a conviction for theft. He claimed that he was innocent and that his conviction was the result of a conspiracy to break off his affair with Miss Potter. Subsequently the young lady entered a dram.

UNITED BRETHREN IN CONFERENCE.

Work in the Coal Regions.

nancially.

The new delegates admitted to-day to seat:

The United Church Movement.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17 .- A number of addresse

Church Unity Conference, and the meeting

losed to-night with devotional services. An

fort will be made to effect a permanent or anization and extend the idea of the United

A Well-Known Divine's Wedding.

Carlo Pacheco, Mexican States

General Franklin Foster Flint

James McMillen

James McMillen died at his home in Nishaunk township, Mercer county, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, aged 75 years. The decease was one of the original members of Company A. One Hundredth (Roundheads) Regiment, Pennaylvanis Volunteers, and was over 65 years of age when he enlisted. He was a brother of the late White McMillen and Captein William McMilleu. He was born and raised in the township in which he died, and had a large acquaintance in Lawrence county.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES A. WOODBURY, a California "forty

NICHOLAS VAN BUREN, a first cousin of President Martin Van Buren and one of the best-known

stizens of Montgomery county, N. Y., died

recently at his nome at Ames, aged 80 years.

Mrs. John F. Andrew, wife of Congressmat
Andrews, died Wednesday morning in Dublin, N.
H., of consumption of the blood. Mrs. Andrew
was the daughter of Nathautel Thayer, of Boston,
and was widely known in society.

niner," aged 62 years, died of hydrophobia is hospital at Saisin, Mass., Wednesday, He bitten by a pet Spaniel last June.

James McMillen died at his home i

urch. A committed

ere delivered at to-day's session of the

ounced that, on petition of young Rust's

suspicion, because it was officered by South-ern Democrats, and they did not hesitate to tell Polk, Livingston and others so. This objection was removed, however, when the Kansans were assured that in the when the Kansans were assured that in the South Alliance men were all Democrats, and in Kansas they could remain all Republicans. "Political discussions," they contended, "were not tolerated in the Alliance." Republicans and Democrats allke went into the Alliance by thousands. Within a period of two months the organization spread into every school district in the State. Then it was that the State was visited by a horde of traveling lecturers, who went from schoolhouse to schoolhouse at so much per month, and behind lock and key, and with newspapers pasted over the windows, these alleged reformers (who were too lazy to go into the fields and plow, and too ignorant to instruct any one in the science of government) commenced the agitation which has unsettled values, pitted neighbor against neighbor. values, pitted neighbor against neighbor, and arrayed the farmers against all other classes of business men and trade.

A Case in Point. -I have in mind an instance which is worth recalling. It was an Alliance picnic, held last year in Kansas, at which Mrs. Lease, who recently went to Georgia to sing Lease, who recently went to Georgia to sing the praises of the Third party, was the principal speaker. She had an audience of 2,00 people. They were well dressed, well to do, and were happy and contented. At 10 o'clock they gathered about the stand phear the music and speaking. Mrs. Lease opened on them with the remark that "yet are slaves," and the majority of their cheered her. She told them that they were bowed down by depression and that the beel of grinding corporations was on their neck, choking their lives out, and they howled approvingly. She declared that they were starving and that their children were almost naked from sheer want, but the farmers yelled "That's so," despite the fast that hundreds of little ones before her were clad in sliks and satins who never had known what it was to want for clothing ar food.

And then what a sight, when the 1,000 lunch baskets were spread, and all the good things and delicacies which heart could with were spread out before this bass calamity howier, giving the lie to the assertion that her audience were in a "starving condition." howler, giving the lie to the assertion that her audience were in a "starving condition." The reason these people applauded such assertions was that it had been hammered into them so many times in the country schoolhouse by the walking delegate, who was paid for such work, that they simply became insane on the subject. It was nothing more or less than a temporary insanity.

Then came the organization of the People's party, and with it came Polk, Livingston and other Southern leaders of the Alliance movement. It was anything with these men to break up the Republican party. They were urged to come here by local leaders, who had been in the old greenback movement, and help in launching the new party.

Some Leading Questions. -Polk and Livingston were stumped great many times when confronted by Republicans who wanted to know if the South was rendy to meet Kansas half way in the severing of old party ties. They were reminded of the fact that Tiliman, of South Carolina, Northen, of Georgia, and Buchanan, of Tennessee, were Alliance men, and that they were indorsed by the Democratic party. If the Democracy and the Alliance in the South were one, the Kansas Republicans were a little bit desirous to know why certain Southern gentlemen were so anxious to array them against their party? If the Alliance were purely non-partisan, why should Kansas Republicans be asked to leave their party? Why not work out these reforms within the Republican party, as the Alliance men in the South were doing through the Democratic party?

These were hard nuts for Polk and Livingston to crack, and right here was the be-Alliance men in the South were doing through the Democratic party?

These were hard nuts for Polk and Livingston to crack, and right here was the beginning of the Third party movement in the South. It was done in this way: Every Republican paper in the State commenced pouring hot shot into the Alliance movement, referring to it as a Democratic and society, designed only to disorganize and disrupt the Republican party in Kansas and in the West. It was shown that Tillman, Allianceman, was elected Governor of South Carolina as a Democratic Buchanan, Alliance man, elected Governor

Buchanan, Alliance man, elected Governor of Tennessee as a Democrat; Northen, of Georgia, an Alliance man, elected as a Democrat; Livingston, of Georgia, an Alliance man, but elected to Congress as a Democrat; and scores of other instances were cited to prove that Alliance and Democracy in the South meant the same thing. No opportunity was lost to prove to the Republicans who had gone into Polk and Livingston's "non-partizan" movement, that they were pulling Democratic chestnuts out of the fire, and it had its effect.

Peffer, Jerry Simpson and other leaders of the movement in Kansas, who had been washed to the shore by the Alliance wave, saw that something must be done to hold their forces together. Late Republicans were dropping out one by one and going back to the old party, and the new movement was lossing many voters. So a council of war was held and it was decided that a conference with Polk, Livingston, McCune and others must be had.

All Must Cut Loose.

All Must Cut Loose.

Hampton, Long Island, N. Y., was married to Miss Isabella Hempstead at the home of the bride's parents in Evanston this morn -The leaders got together and Polk and Livingston were told that to maintain a People's party in Kansas there ing. breaking up of the Democracy in the South. DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE. As long as Alliance men stuck to the Democratic party down there it would be impossible to hold the Republicans of Kansas in the People's movement. Peffer and Simp-General Carlo Pacheco, Minister of Public Works, Colonization, Industry and Commerce in Mexico, died Tuesday evening at Cordoba, Pacheco gained a lasting fame in the war for independence from the Maximilian monarchy. With a little band of followers he came down from his home in the mountains of Chibuahia, fighting his way through the country until a junction with the army of the North was made. Here he remained a short time, and then attached himself to Diaz and the Army of the Nouth, then at Oaxaca. Diaz and Pacheco became fast friends. In the assault upon and capture of Puebla, April 12, 1867. Pacheco led his men in person against the French, and when a cannon hall shattered his leg he had the surgrous stop the flow of blood and was carried on a litter while he directed the attack, and pursued the advantage gained until the victory was assured, when he fainted. After the war he retired to private life, applying himself to farming and stock raising. He was with Diaz in the revolution which drove Lordo out of power, and subsequently served as Frovisional Governor of Puebla. At the casuing election he was elected Governor of Morelos, and at the next election Governor of Morelos, and at the next election in the chair, while he took a Cabinet position with Fresident Gonzales, continuing through that administration and the administration of Fresident Diaz as well. In manner he was bluff and blunt, but true to his friends, of whom there were many who expected to see him President some day. General Carlo Pacheco, Minister of Pub son declared that there would be no trouble in carrying Kansas, Nebraska and the two son declared that there would be no trouble in carrying Kansas, Nebraska and the two Dakotas for the People's ticket, provided the South toted fair, but it must cut loose from Democracy. Polk and Livingston agreed with Peffer, Simpson & Co., but they pleaded for a little time to educate the people, and to get them in a frame of mind ready for the change. Livingston had been elected to Congress by the Democrats and he did not wish to lead off. Polk was ready at any time. The Ocala convention was held and a platform was framed which the Democracy could not indorse.

Of course, this would be their excuse to disrupt an old party in the South. Then Polk, Livingston and the Alliance leaders in the South were to pose as martyrs. They were to construe criticism and discussion of the sub-Treasury scheme and of the Ocala platform as abuse of the Alliance, and this they have done in a remarkably adroit manner. They have denounced "bosses and ring politicians." as they put it, and endeavor to blind the eyes of the people by declaring that the leading Democrats and Democratic newspapers were their enemies and opposed to measures of financial reform which would directly benefit the agricultural classes.

Another part of the programme was to be

which would directly benefit the agricultural classes.

Another part of the programme was to be folfilled and it was carried out to the letter. Jerry Simpson, ex-Congressman Weaver and Mrs. Lease were to go to Georgia and start the Third party ball to rolling. They did it, and on their return to Kansas chuckled over the great success of their meetings, and told how the farmers of that State were getting ready to rebuke the old Democratic machine. "The South," they declared, "was with Kansas in the fight against both old parties." United States, died suddenly at his home in High-land Park, near Chicago, Tuesday of spoplexy, aged 71 years. This afternoon the funeral proces-sion will proceed to the Military Cemetery at Fort Sheridan, where he will be burled with the mili-tary honors due his rank. General Filmt was born in New Hampahire in 1829. He entered West Point in 1837, and four years later graduated. From that time until 1832, when he was placed on the retired list, he was in active service, the greater part of the time on the frontier.

Polk Now in Kamas.

-President Polk has been in Kansas for the past week attending Alliance meetings. He came here on the tirgent solicitation of the Kansas leaders, who saw that the Peo ple's party movement was waning. Simp son, Peffer and others impressed upon him son, Peffor and others impressed upon him the importance of this tour of the State in order to stiffen up the backbones of their fol-lowers who had about concluded that there was to be no Third party in the South. Polk, being at the head of the National Alliance, came to tell the Kansas farmers officially that there will be a Third party in the South next year in every State and in every Con-gressional district, and he did it. next year in every State and in every Congressional district, and he did it. He has talked nothing else, except to explain that he didn't go into the Confederate army until he was forced in against his will. When he referred to this subject he always shed a few tears over the Union soldiers present, and assured them that the Alliance in the South was ready to bury the bloody shirt and forget and forgive. "We are ready and willing to take you by the hands, brothers, and join in the great battle of reform." I asked him if the Alliance in the South would go into the Third party, next

year.

"We may be driven into it," he said.

"Who will drive you in?" was ventured.

"The old political bosses and politicians."

"Are they fighting the Alliance?"

"Yes, sir. They have nothing too mean to say of us."
"Who do you me n by us?"
"I mean the Alliance."

When it was suggested that he probably

COLLINS' FAMOUS CIRCULAR.

18, 1891,

Is Fully Explained Before the State Council Jr. O. U. A. M.—The Color Question Comes Up for Discussi Valuable Officer Leaving the State. UNIONTOWN, Sept. 17.—[Special.]—The State Council Jr. O. U. A. M. spent the

greater portion of the day seting on the reports of the Board of Officers. This busiess was the occasion of considerable dis The first taken up was the report of State

Councilor Collins, which was adopted in every particular. The financial reports showed that an error had been made it reporting the condition of the State Treas urer. Supplementary reports show a balance

of over \$2,000 in the treasury.

The question about the State Councilor's action in connection with the political contest in Allegheny county last fall was settled by the approval by a large majority of the following explanation of Mr. Collins and the action of the Board of Officers:

A Denial and Explanations.

the question rest as settled. All we ask is that the pension system be not abus. d. is that the pension system be not abus d. We are willing for our Northern brethren to draw their pensions and we will never raise our voice against it."

The leaders of the People's party in Kansas are growing nervous, because many of their inst year's supporters have deserted them and returned to their old parties. A great many Republicans went into the movement last year, on the promise of Colonel Polk and Colonel Livingston, when they were in Kansas, that the Democrats of the Southern States would foin them, and leave the old party.

Ex-Republicans have been waiting eagerly for some evidence of this desertion of Dem--"In answer to the newspaper statements that the State Councilor has in any manner brought the name of the order into partisan politics, I most emphatically deny the charge. These statements originated in a newspaper that has persistently opposed our order and its principles, and wh sational tactics are generally well known.
They were copied during the recent exciting campaign into other papers with varied embellishments, equally untrue.

"As to my connection with the school-tax Ex-Republicans have been waiting eagerly for some evidence of this desertion of Democracy in the South, and, as it did not materialize, the Third party leaders of Kansas is sued their ukase, and demanded that Colonels Polk and Livingston process to deliver the goods promised last year. It was decided that Colonel Polk should come to Kansas and hold a series of meetings and explain this matter. He came, and is now talking Third party to the people, assuring them that the South will be solid for the Third party next year, and that Democracy 'Veto' circulars. They were issued by the

"As to my connection with the school-tax 'Veto' circulars. They were issued by the Allegheny County Republican Committee, and when the Sheriff of Allegheny county asked me to assist in their distribution I positively declined to do so, but informed him that he could purchase a list of the secretaries of all councils in the United States for 35 cents. I never mailed any or had any connection whatever with their distribution excepting in the case mentioned hereafter. "Regarding the confidential circulars, the following are in brief the facts so far as I know: A package of them had been brought to my office less than one hour before the receipt of the letter from one 0.8. Marshall, of Kittanning. The man that brought them was acting for a secret political patriotic organization of which I am a member. He lett them on my desk, saying, "Here is some dynamite; give them to trusty Americans. They are in the interest of the public schools.' (Personally I approved of the circulars, but they had no connection whatever with my official position in the Jr. O. U. A. M.). When Marshall's letter came to hand asking me if I could get him 100 of the 'Veto' circulars I sent the postoffice janitor to the County Committee rooms with a request for 100. When he brought them I put them with the other package of circulars and addressed them to Marshall at Kittanning. This was not an official action in any manner.

and presumably with the concent of the bride-and presumably with the concurrence of the parents of both young people—Judge Hor-ton, of this city, sitting privately, had en-tered a decree, declaring the marriage null The Letter Was Not Official. -It is a fact that the note to Marshall was written by me on paper with the State Council heading, but I wrote it on damaged and void. The ground on which the decree was granted was that the groom was a minor and had contracted the alliance without the knowledge or consent of his parents. The young couple recently returned from a trip to Europe, in company with the bride's mother, though it is claimed that the fact of their winds and the same of the contract of the contr paper, spoiled in the printing, and which I use for scratch or memorandum purposes. My typewriter afterward copied his note on an official note head, but it was not signed as State Councilor, nor addressed to Marshall as Recording Secretary. It is regretted that plain paper was not used, but I use this spoiled paper for all unofficial communica-tions. All official correspondence is signed

tions. All official correspondence is signed as State Councilor.

"There is no other charge, statement or evidence of my taking any part in the recent campaign, or that I brought the name of the order into partisan polities, and I believe my action in refusing to enter into any newspaper controversy, or deny or explain my official or unofficial actions in the public press to have been for the best interests of the order, though probably unsatisfactory to some few individuals.

"The statement in a Philadelphia paper of November 3, that I had bartered with Senator Quay and Chairman Andrews for the vote of the order is scarcely worthy of a

sequently the young lady entered a dram-atic school, and in due time made her ap-pearance on the stage in abbreviated gar-ments. vote of the order' is scarcely worthy of a denial, it being simply the unsupported thrust of a strongly partian journal on the day before election. I never saw Chairman day before election. I never saw Chairman Andrews but once and never spoke or wrote to him a word concerning our order. Nor had I any communication with Senator Quay, or any other person concerning our order in politics. I had no circulars in Philadelphia, and distributed none there or elsewhere, excepting as above mentioned. As an individual I claim the privilege of controling my personal political actions, but have at no time, efficially or momerally, used the name of the order in politics.

"I have submitted documentary evidence of the above facts to the Board of Officers." BELLEFORTE, Sept. 17.—[Special.]—The Allegheny conference of the United Brethren Church is in session here to-day, there being a large attendance. Bishop E. B. Keppert of Toledo, presided over the meeting and made the opening address. Rev. H. P. Shupe was elected secretary. Reports were made by representatives of the churches in the district, all of which were shown to be in excellent standing, numerically and

The Color Question Discussed -A discussion arose this afternoon in reard to an organization of colored men. It occurred over the following recommenda-

The new delegates admitted to-day to seats in the conference were Dr. Booth of Dayton, General Secretary of the Missionary Society, and Rev. Dr. Williamson, of Candon. Both gentlemen made eloquent addresses, the former devoting his talk to the work of missions and advising that the work in that direction be extended as rapidly as possible. This evening Rev. W. E. Funk, of Scottdale, delivered a sermon to the delegates. During the course of his discourse he gave some interesting points in regard to his field and the work among the miners and cokers of the Westmoreland and Fayette districts. tion of the State Councilor: "A great field is being failure to organize the colored men. I would recommend that our national representaives be instructed to bring this matter before the national council, and endeavor to have an organization of the colored men perfected, which will be under the patronage of the Jr. O. U. A. M., an auxiliary thereto. I would not favor the striking out of the word "white" from our qualifications for membership, but the fact is so evident that membership, but the fact is so evident that an American patriotic organization is needed among the colored people, that we should assist in accomplishing this object."

At the Chicago session a resolution was offered by the Ohio representatives striking out the word "white" in the qualification clause, but it was defeated. The matter will again be taken to the National Council.

A Sentiment for Partial Recognition. -The feeling is rather in favor of recognizing an organization of colored men, to be distinct from the parent order, giving the

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Rev. Arthur Newman olored men a ritual of their own and giving

colored men a ritual of their own and giving them jurisdiction over their own affairs, with the exception of holding the supreme power of control with the parent organization.

A recess of ten minutes was ordered this atternoon in order to give the retiring State Vice Councilor, H. J. Slifer, who will leave the organization in Pennsylvania to accept an important position with a Western rallroad, time to address the convention. He was deeply interested in the work and had he been State Councilor Collins' successor, as it was booked he would, great progress would have been looked for in the Eastern district.

To-night's session was consumed in discussing questions of finance for next year. The State Councilor's salary was raised from \$1,400 to \$1,600, which includes \$600 clerk hire. An unsuccessful attempt was made to reduce the allowance to National Representatives.

# THE GRANGERS AT BELLEFONTE

Banquet to Newspaper Men One of the Features of the Day. Belleponte, Sept. 17.-[Special.]-This was a big day with the Grangers at Grange Park, near here. Trains were running all day to the grounds, and the attendance ran up into the thousands. One of the most interesting events of the day was the dinner given to events of the day was the dinner given to the newspaper men by the Grange authorities. About 30 covers were laid. Toasts were responded to by Colonel R. H. Thomas, editor of the Farmer's Friend, of Mechanicsburg, on "Bural Journalism," and Mayor Reeder, the partner of General Hastings, on "Newspapers as Educators." Hon. Leonard Rhone made an address of welcome to the newspaper fraternity, and others made shortaddresses.

In the auditorium Hon. A. L. Taggart talked on general topics: Mortimer Whitehead, State Trausurer of the Grange, on "Money," and Colonel Thomas on "The Educating Qualities of the Grange." General Franklin Foster Flint, a veteran of over 40 years' service in the regular army of the

Against a Constitutional Convention.

EVERETT, Sept. 17.—[Special.]—A special primary election and County Convention have been called by the Chairman of the Republican County Committee for the purpose of nominating a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. Thus far the sentiment in the county is decidedly against the proposed holding of a Constitutional Convention, the general belief being that any radical defect in the Constitution can be best remedied by amendment.

GEORGE W. BARNES, a once famous Methodist local preacher, died Tuesday at Cape May in his sorth year. St. Louis Star.) Major McKinley is not discussing the tariff issue to suit a great many of his followers and the party at large, simply because he sees no need of it. He, however, knows a good chance when it presents itself, and the way he has of late handled the financial end of the discussion shows that as a debater he is to be feared.

Ex-Senator Tabor Wins a Bonance. DENVER Sept. 17 .- Ex-Senator Tabor has of Mexico, giving him possession of the Santa Ediwige gold mine, over which he has had three years' litigation. The mine has produced already from \$10,000 000 to \$15 000,000 of gold. The ore assays \$200 to the ton, and is still good for millions. ALBERT SIDERT JOHNSTON MAGRUDER died Wednesday morning at his residence in Chicago, aged 29 years. He was a son of Prof. W. H. N. hingruder, of Baton Rogue, La., and was a brother of Justice B. D. Magrader, of the Illinois Supreme Court.

SOCIETY AND CHARITY.

The De Wolf-Sterne Nupitals at the Mono gabela-News in Se The wedding of Miss Jennie DeWolf and Mr. David Ser a took place at the Mo-nongahela House at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Mayer, of the Eighth Street Synagogue, according to the ritual of the Hebrew Church. There were a large number of relatives of the couple, but no others. It was strictly a family affair. The floral dec rations were beautiful. The couple stood under a canopy of smilax, and there were a sorts of pretty devices in flowers about th sorts of pretty devices in flowers about the parlor. After the cereimony there was a banquet, participated in by all who had witnessed the marriage. The tables were decked with that beautiful white flower known as the eucharist, wh le maideathair ferns were entwined in an artistic and beautiful fashion. The room presented a fairylike appearance. The wedding is the event of the season in the social set to which the young couple belong. Although only their relatives witnessed the erremony the good wishes of nundreds in the two cities follow the pair in their voyage on the sea of matrimony.

CITY ORGANIAT ECKER has made arrange ments to have at his organ recital Saturda; next the famous jubilee singers known at the Fisk Tennesseeans. They are 12 in number, and lovers of plantation melodic may look forward to a rare musical treat. The Ladies' Aid Society of the Emory M.
E. Church, met at the residence of Mrs.
Samuel Chadwick, Lincoln avenue, East
End, yesterday afternoon. Business of the
society was discussed at length, after which
a luncheon was served by the hostess.

MESSES, THEO, SOLOMON and Carl Retter are preparing for a concert to be given in the McKresport Opera House the second week in October. CARDS are out for the wedding of R. W. lison, M. D., and Martha, daughter of late Samuel McEiroy, of Wilkinsburg.

THE marriage of Mr. Charles L. Berger to Miss Irene E. Bosworth, both of the East End, is announced for October 14. An enjoyable coaching party was given yesterday afternoon by Mr. John McKibbin, of Havelynood. of Hazelwood.

A TENNIS tourney will be held at Exposition Park by the A. A. A. to-day. THE annual pienic of the Tyrell Club was held at Rock Point yesterday.

# TO RECLAIM WASTE PLACES.

The Irrigation Congress Formulates in Resolution Its Demands. SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 17.—The Irrigation Congress closed its labors to-day. The first thing considered to-day was the report of the Committee on Resolutions, favoring the granting in trust to the States and Terri torries needful of irrigation all lands par of the public domain within such States and purpose of developing Irrigation to render the lands now arid fertile. The discussion following was protracted, some of the members being in favor of adopting certain restrictions in the number of acres to be granted, but the resolution was adopted with slight changes.

A committee to carry out the action of the congress and prepare a memorial to the United States Congress was appointed. The next place of meeting will be designated by call from the Executive Committee. purpose of developing irrigation to rende

#### TWO SCIENTIFIC RESULTS

Accrue From the Bowdoin Expediti Labrador, Recently Ended.

HALIPAX, N. S., Sept. 17.—Prof. Lee, chief of the Bowdoin College expedition to Labrador, which arrived here yesterday on their way home, expressed himself as being more than satisfied with the results of his expedithan satisfied with the results of his expedi-tion. He has satisfactorily solved the ques-tion of the existence and grandeur of the Grand Falls of Labrador, a subject which had heretofore been a legend to the scien-nific world, and a race of Moutagna Indians has been found. This is the first discovery of that race known to the white man. Their characteristics were noted, and a record made thereof. Measurements were taken, and these will be shown on charts at the World's Fair in Chicago.

Washington and Jefferson College Open Washington, Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Washington and Jefferson College opened this morning. The attendance shows an increase over last year. Prof. George B. Me. Cutcheon has taken the Professorship of Mathematics, made vacant by the resigna-tion of Prof. J. L. Lowes. Robert C. Orr, of the class of 91, will be a new instructor in the preparatory department. At a meeting of the students this morning resolutions were unanimously adopted expressing gratification at the decisions of President Moffat and Prof. W. C. McClelland in regard to the professorships recently tendered them by the trustees of the Western Theological Semi-ary and the Indiana State Normal Schools respectively.

# Everybody Knows It,

Sioux City Journal.] The politicians who are talking to news paper reporters about Blaine's popularity are simply wasting their breath. Of course Blaine is a popular man. He is the most popular party leader that has appeared for a third of a century. Everybody knows it.

California's First Choice

an Francisco Post.] Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York are en "Matchless Man from Maine," He certainly

# PROPER WHO COME AND GO.

Mrs. J. H. Shoenberger, accompanied by her maid, arrived at the Duquesne yester, day. Mrs. Shoenberger is the widow of the late J. H. Shoenberger, so well known here for his philanthropy. Mrs. Shoenberger is now resident in New York. She will so journ here for some time visiting friends.

Major W. H. Fetter, of New Brighton was in the city to-day arranging for trans-portation for the delegat's from that city to the convention of the Republican League Clubs. He is Chairman of the Lincoin Club delegation of that place. The club was or-ganized in 1881.

Colonel T. C. Morris, a Republican who for years has been an active factor in the campaigns in Major McKinley's district, is in the city. He is now in poor health and is not taking an active part in politics. T.-D. Wilson, Chief Constructor, United States Navy, was in the city yesterday in connection with the recently placed orders for armor plates. He registered at the Du-

Homer L. McGaw, of the West End Recorder, left last night for a trip to Ohio, where he will take the stump in the Eastern part of the State in behalf of Major Mc-Kinley. Rinley.

B. W. Greene, a New York jeweler, was at the Duquesne yesterday. He said the condition of the trade was good, and that diamonds still-held a leading place as orna-

L. B. Nixon, one of the best known hotel clerks in this city, has resigned his position at the Schlosser to assume the management f the Hotel Oliver, at Elwood.

Frank R. Ammon, the well-known bary-tone singer, sailed in the Werra from South-ampton for Pittsburg yesterday. Phil. D. Armour, Jr., son of the gener ally known pork packer, registered at the Anderson yesterday.

A. B. Carpenter, the Chicago Superintendent of Accounts of Armour & Co., is at the Duquesne. Miss Olive Myers and Miss Jennie Beck

J. F. Miller, of Richmond, Ind., Super-ntendent of the Pauhandle road, is at the Manager Yeager, of the Newspaper nion, who has been East, returned yester-

H. M. McKim, the Oil City broker, and wife were guests at the Duquesne yesterday Richard Quay, son of the Senator, has Thomas W. Sanderson, a prominent Youngstown attorney, is in the city.

G. E. Doune, president of a heating com-pany of Boston, is at the Duquesne. W. J. White, of Parkersburg, W.Va., was at the Seventh Avenue yesterday. J. Horsee Harding, a banker of Philadel-phia, is a guest at the Duquesne.

Thomas C. Temple, an insurance man of New York, is a Duquesne guest. Morez Boker, registering as from Ger-many, is at the Schlosser. Frankling Pierce, of Sharon, is in

#### CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

The rivers Maderia and Amazon are to be connected by a railroad. This will be built by an American contractor, and will connect Brazil with Bolivia.

-Rich iron ore has been struck in San

Ysidro mine, a few miles below Ensenada, Lower California. A vein 1,000 feet long and 10 feet deep has beep found. -It is said that during the attempt to

200,000 ounces of quinine were used annually in combating malarial fever. -A Locust Corners farmer has a calf

which eclipses anything yet seen in the freak line. It is as blind as a bat and minus a tail and has other peculiar deformities. .- The gigantic skeleton of a man who neusured 8 feet 6 inchée in beight was recently dug up by some laborers near the Jor dan river, just outside of Salt Lake City.

-What is said to be the largest lumber what is said to be the integer that mill in the world is at Fort Blakeley, Wash. Last year this mill turned out 00,000,000 feet of lumber, over 24,000,000 laths and a large amount of other stock. -The largest locomotive yet built in Eu-

rope was recently sent out of the Hirschnu works in Munich. According to the Zeitung der Deutchen Eisenbahn-Verwaltungen, it is 45 feet over all, and weighs \$4 tons. -According to the South Riverside Bee.

the force at the Temescri tin mines, so far from being reduced, is being increased as fast as can be done to advantage, but that work in some other lines has been stopped. -A Chinese laundryman in Tom Green ounty, Texas, advertises his establishment in the newspaper of the county with display type and a quarter-column humorous cut showing the Melican men driving in donkey carts to his store. -The Lower Californian says there is con-

siderable smuggling going on between the United States and Alamo, the work being accomplished by pack trains of burros, which go through the unfrequented moun-tain passes near the desert's edge. -Some military maneuvers to be tried in Bohendia are thought to be so important as involving a new problem of tactics that a

ordon will be drawn around the whole dis-rict, and people living in it will not be al-owed to leave their houses for two days. -Residents in the timbered districts o Clatsop and Tillamook countles, Ore., say that large gray wolves are becoming more numerous and are rapidly destroying the elk, as they kill the young calves in the spring and even the old ones when they catch them alone.

-There is a present disposition toward what is called "common law marriage." If the maiden moved to matrimony will take the marden moved to matrimony will take a husty glance at Blackstone's Commentaries she will discover that under the common law, the husband had a right to whip his wife, provided the stick used in flagellation was "not larger than his little finger." -It appears that the Government's rain-

asking process is a patent affair, the owner being an aged Confederate officer, General Daniel Ruggles, General Ruggles' applica-tion is dated at Austin, Tex., on February 22, 1879, and his papers were filed in the Putent office on June 7, 1890. The patent is entered, "Method of precipitating rainfalls." -Few people can form an idea of what is involved in the expression "an inch of rain." It may aid such to follow this curious calcu-

lation: An acre is equal to 5,27,549 square inches, and an inch deep of water on this area will be as many cubic inches, which, at 227 inches to the gailon, is 22 000 gallons. This immense quantity of water will weigh 220,000 pounds, or over 100 tons. -A great wagon-road scheme is affoat

—A great wagon-road scheme is afloat for Western Washington. It is to have a public highway from the Straits of Fues to the Columbia river. This movement means a coast road of nearly 500 miles in length, extending across the State. The result would be the immediate settlement of a big unoccupied territory, which would add immensely to the wealth and population of that portion of the State. -Joseph Howard, an employe at Kearney's stables, St. Paul and Centre streets, Baltimore, captured a live alligator the

Battimore, captured a live alligator the other day which had crawled out of the sewer, and at that corner was basking in the sun on top of the gutter plate. The reptile was about 18 inches long. No one seems to know when or how the alligator got into the sewer. It was seen several weeks ago at the sewer opening, but became frightened and crawled out of sight. -Over \$7,000 in greenbacks has been found hidden among a lot of rubbish in the trunk of an eccentric widow, who spent her ummer in a cottage near Stoningto and who died recently. Always on leaving Stonington at the end of the season she left

contained nothing of account, but she didn't care to have burglars rummaging through it, which would be the case if she were to al--The proprietor of the only hotel in Lin coin, Me., was brought to Bangor last week and fined \$100 and costs for selling liquor. and fined sim and costs for seiling liquor.

He went back home very angry, cleared the
guests out of his house, bag and baggage,
and proceeded to board up the doors and
windows, announcing that if he couldn't
keep house in his own way he wouldn't keep
it at all. He even barricaded the veranda,
so that the village loafers would have no
chance to talk prohibition upon his premises.

-It is reported that a negro employed in one of the warehouses at Americus has been one of the warehouses at Americus has been in the habit of supplying dressed squirrels to the good people of Americus. Nothing was known about him, and it was supposed that he was a huntsman, but some one grew suspicious, and investigation followed. It was discovered that the fellow had been killing the great rats that infest the warehouse, dressing and selfing them as squirrels. Indignation does not express the feelings of the negro's customers when they learned of the fraud that had been perpetrated upon them.

trated upon them. -A scientist, whom the Pharmacoutical Record knows, has been engaged in comput-ing the amount of soot deposited from Loning the amount of soot deposited from London sir, and arrived at the following conclusions: "He collected the soot deposited on a patch of snow in Canophury, about eight inches in extent, and obtained from it two grains of soot. As London covers more than 100 square miles, this would give for the whole area 1,000 tons. As the quantity measured fell in ten days, a month's allowance would need 1,000 horses to cart it off, and these stretched in a line would extend four miles."

# PICKINGS FROM PUCK.

Kitty Winslow—Ah, that's over! I have promised to be a sister to Frank Beckwith, and he says he is going to take the next steamer for Europe.

Aust Mary—Isn's that the fifth "forman d'un jeune homme pauvreit that you have participated in? Kitty Winslow-The sixth, I think. Oh, dearl

When a small boy, it was his thought A Crusce he should be Or in some hurricane be caught Far out upon the sea.

But years have passed—he's wiser now. And when upon the river The ferryboat runs 'gainst a scow
It sets him all a-shiver.

Stranger-Can you tell me how to get to he farm of Mr. Seeds, who raises watermelons?
Youthful native—Yes, sir-ee! You jes' go up
he creek bed back of the house, and take the path up through the thicket, and crawl through a hole in the er er come to think, don't much believe I know where he does live, mister.

Reporter-You know Miss Rilter, who writes poetry for the newspapers? I tried to inter-view her the other day, but she wouldn't let me. She said I could get a better id of her from her Nork. Editor-What did you do about it? Reporter-What could I do? I had to read her noetry.—Puck.

Last night I wrote a poem on the sand, Last night I wrote a poem on the sand,
A masterpiece it was, beyond a doubt;
And then the pairry occan swept the strand
And straightway rubbed my dainty verses out,
And I—oh, sad to say!—
Can't call to mind to-day
Just what that derned old poem was about,

Mr. Colde (to servant)-I called here yesterday, and you told me that your mistress see me until her pet dog was well. I

getting on?

Servant-Miss Pugge told me to tell you if you called again, sir, that the poor, dear, little fellow an the slow consumption. "Is he really an Arizona man? Why, his

"Is he really an Arizona man?" Why, his speech isn't a bit picturesque!"
"Well, you see he hasn't had a chance to study Western dialect in the humorous papers."
Meigs (reading)—Roghester, Ind., has a 5-year-old boy who, returning from church, can repeat every word of the sermon.
Graytor—Well, do they intend to keep him at e, or merely to kill him!