# The Dispatch.

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY 8, 1846. FVol. 46, No. 23. - Futered at Pittsburg Postoffice, November 14, 1881, as second-class matter.

and Diamond Streets. News Rooms and Publishing House 78 and 80 Diamond Street, in

New Dispatch Building. STERN ADVERTISING OFFICE, ROOM IL. HEUNE BUILDING, NEW YORK, where com-te files of THE DISPATCH can always be found. eign advertisers appreciate the convenience. lome advertisers and triends of take

THE DISPATCH is regularly on sale at Brentano's, Union Square, New Fork, and I Am de Popern, oris. France, solver anyone soho has been disap-cipled at a holel news stand can obtain it.

### TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

POSTAGE FREE IN THE UNITED STATES. DAILY DESPATCH, One Year ...... DAILY DISPATCH, Per Quarter .... DAILY DISPATCH, One Month ..... DAILY DISPATCH, Including Sunday, 1 year., 10 00 DAILY DISPATCH, Including Sunday, 3 m'ths. 2 50 DAILY DISPATCH, Including Sunday, 1 m'th... 90 SUNDAY DISPATCH, One Year ...... WEEKLY DISPATCH, One Year .... THE DAILY DISPATOR is delivered by carriers at

Is cents per week, or, including Sunday Edition, at PITTSBURG, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30, 1891.

### TWELVE PAGES

THE PUBLIC WATCHING CLOSELY.

A singular fogginess obscures the extrasession question to some partisan eyes. The public has had no difficulty in arriving at the simple judgment that if Governor Pattison has good reason to believe there is malfeasance or corruption in the State Treasury he has done but a plain duty in taking the step which the Constitution imposes upon him for the removal of the offenders. Herein is no question of Republican party or Democratic party, but a proceeding prima facie in the interest of all alike.

But though the question is so clearly above polities, there has already arisen, as THE DISPATCH intimated would be the case, such imputation of motives and such attitudes by party managers and party organs as are meant to invest the occasion with a political and partisan significance. That is the aim of the declaration of Collector Cooper after his conference with Mr. Quay, "I know there is politics in this," and on the other side it is the aim of such Democrats as are insisting that anything which may be alieged against Me-Camant, Livsey or Boyer should be used as material for war upon the Republican candidates, Morrison and Gregg.

The public will not be misled from the true issue by the attitude of the mere partisans on either side. They will consider that Governor Pattison has had ample ground for his course in calling upon the Senate to consider whether the present fiscal officers of the Commonwealth should be ousted from in charge of the State moneys. It is not the interest of the nublie to assume any other motive on the part of the Governor than the plain one of official duty so long as that clearly exists. If his administration attempt to abuse the extra session for campaign capital, or drag it one so as to delay the inquiry, then such inferences would arise as now assumed by Mr. Cooper and his colleagues. It is as unfair to insist upon these inferences at this stage as it would be for the Democrats at the start to hold that the Republican party as a party wishes to shield malfeasance in office.

Some of the organs, both Republica and Democratic, affect to see an inconsis tency in The Disparents two statements that the question of maifeasance in the Treasury should rise above partisanship, and yet that before it is ended it may be attended with partisan significance. But we note that the line of developments is steadily proving the precise accuracy of that view. Atready the Republican leaders in place of frankly meeting the Governor and co-sperating heartily in a public duty are raising the clamor about his motives and putting themselves in a seeming attitude of discouraging the investigation. Should they pursue this course they will produce a partisan effect in the coming election-and that one more adverse to themselves by far than if they at once united with Gove nor Pattison. In the latter case, if his (Pattison's) administration were to abuse the opportunities of the extra session, or to seek by unfair means to make political capital out of it, the Republicans could quickly turn the occasion into a boomerang against him and his associates.

The issue whether or not malfeasance should be permitted as to the State funds has per ac no partisanship in it. It is the attitude the politicians take in relation thereto which alone can fasten partisan issues upon it. The public will watch their course keenly and judge accordingly

# THE DEMOCRATIC GATHERING.

The meeting of the State League of Democratic clubs in Pittsburg to-day is the balancing event to the recent lively gathering at Scranton of the similar organizations on the Republican side. The meeting of the Democratic clubs promises to represent a large constituency of active political organizations; but it will lack the exciting features of the convention at Scranton, for the reason that there is a decidedly united feeling as to all important steps to be taken. Of course there are Republican critics to assert that if the harmony that will control the action of the convention requires the destination of a capital letter it is the same letter that begins the name of Governor Pattison's very active Secretary of State. It is nevertheless true that the Democratic organizations are pulling together with good will, and are in fighting trim. Their success of last year justifies their present good feeling, and the present aspect of State politics inspires them with the ambition to repeat

the record. The political clubs are a strong element of the present era of politics, and the representatives of the Democratic organizations will be pleasant guests even for a strong Republican city like Pittsburg. The visitors are assured a hearty welcome What they will see here should open their eyes to the benefits of a protective policy. Here the fruits of the tariff furnish an object lesson that shows the fallacy of following false lights from outside the Commonwealth.

THE GOVERNMENT DIRECTORS' JOKE, There is what really seems to be a valuable contribution to the humorous literature of the period in the passage of the report of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railway, declaring the absolute necessity of relieving that corporation "from the exactions and limitations now imposed by law," It should be understood that this does not refer to the old absurdity about the hampering effect of the inter-State commerce act, as that is too thread-

bare a joke for repetition. The limitations

the Union Pacific received its land grant and subsidy, to ensure its performance of

the contract with the Government. The Government Directors were also officers created to ensure that it should be managed to the same end. The principle of selection and the construction of their duties, evolved by those gentlemen, have Business Office-Corner Smithfield resulted in the corporation doing as it pleases. A correlative result is that legal restraints upon that corporation and even more in the case of the Central Pacific, have been treated as dead letters. The effort of the present Government Directors, in declaring the hampering effects of legal provisions that have never been obeyed, is a joke of the first water.

> A LONG EXPECTED DAY. Patience and perseverance bring us to the fruition of effort in the fulness of time,

but sometimes it is a very long time. Eighteen years ago the work of providing Pittsburg with a postoffice building commensurate to its business was begun. The work has gone on since then, sometimes at an imperceptible rate of progress. Lustres of years have passed one after the other; the men who were young then now begin to recognize their advancing years; but the work of urging on the new postoffice was always with us. But it has been kept up, not always with eminent success or edifying patience. Yet it has proceeded until to-day the postoffice force will occupy its quarters in the new building.

It will be difficult for the public mind to realize that this work, which seemed coexistent with the course of time, is ended at last. The grasping of that idea will be equally difficult with hardship to the average Pittsburger of thinking or speaking of the postoffice as located anywhere else than at the corner of Smithfield street and Fifth avenue. But after the public has become accustomed to the new and enlarged accommodations for its postal business in the new building, it will perceive that the new postoffice is representative of the new era, while the old and dingy quarters are typical of a past stage

in Pittsburg development. The rapidity of Pittsburg's growth as well as the everlasting slowness of government building operations are reflected in the fact that the new building, planned a dozen years ago to meet Pittsburg's requirements for a generation to come, is so inadequate to the present needs that it has to have an addition built onto it be-

fore it is finished. THE IMPERIAL RECIPROCITY IDEA. A communication elsewhere in this issue takes exception to recent editorial comments of THE DISPATCH with regard to the movement in Great Britain for an imperial reciprocity. In a way that shows a careful study of the question our contributor discusses the whole matter, and makes the conclusion appear very strong that there is little likelihood of the formation of such a zollverein as is included in most of the schemes for federation of the

British colonies THE DISPATCH will take less exception to the views of its correspondent; than he does to its previous expressior. It is more than probable his view of the situation is correct and that both the interests and the political opinions of England will prove an obstacle to the project. The proposition was referred to simply as a feature of the situation which gains the support of an element in British politics and which is of interest to the United States. We can hardly assent to our correspondent's idea that this is giving too much dignity to what he styles "mere vaporing;" and yet we can agree to the general drift of his very interesting and thorough review of the influences bearing n that question

SPANISH-AMERICAN OUTBREAKS. The outbreak in Guatemala, which was only prevented from becoming a successful revolution by the superior military forces at the command of President Barilas, is another emphatic indication of the

spirit of unrest and dissatisfaction per-

vading the Spanish-American republics. Of course, it is more than possible that many of the outbreaks of which we hear almost with every new phase of the moon from one of our Southern neighbors or another are due to the volatile and ignorant character of the populace, worked upon by interested and ambitious demagogues. But it is also the fact that the pretext for these outbreaks is very generally furnished by the fact that the executive heads of these Governments are rarely able to draw the necessary distinction between a constitutional President and a dictator. This is the fact in Guatemala, as it was in Chile. Even in Brazil there is little doubt that Da Fonseca holds more arbitrary power than was claimed by Dom Pedro. The nature and results of the Spanish-American theories of executive functions s seen in the fact that Bogran, Barillas, Barrios and many others, while presiding over comparatively poor governments, have accrued immense fortunes, invested

or their own safety in countries where the exigencies of revolution cannot reach. These facts give especial point to the eries which the Guatemalan mob raised gainst dictatorship and the plunder of the public treasury. This especial outbreak seems to have been put down, but a system of politics under which there is reason for popular faith in such indictments must always stand on an insecure

THERE is decided instruction to the public in he fact that while the stock market in New York has been convuised by the sharp deals some of the great corporate kings the real estate market was not affected in the slightest. People with moderate amounts of money to invest will very readily perceive he pertinence of this fact. The value and productiveness of real estate may rise and all with the general prosperity and even be abject to the expansion and collapse of booms. But it is the one form of investment in which the investor is not subject for his returns on the maneuvers and manipulations of the corporate managers,

ENGLAND and Italy are strengthening heir fleets in Chinese waters, with the obions intention of bringing what is called noral influence to bear on the moon-eyed heathen. Is it possible that the enlarge-ment of the American naval forces there does not seem to the European powers to be sufficient to bring the Chinese Empire to terms?

THE abolition of the passport system in Alsace and Lorraine, by which Bismarck had kept a constant thoru in the sides of the irritated Gaul, at once indicates the desire of the German Government for main-taining peace a while longer at least and the story that the Emperor was on the point of making his submission to Bismarck. French opinion may take the conciliatory acts of Germany as a sign of weakness; but such a theory in any contest is likely to be a mistaken one. The strong can always afford to hold out conciliation

THE intimation is given that Deacon White will soon be in the whirl once more: but it is to be presumed that his return to activity will not be accompanied by any ncrease in the demand for corn. He has

THE dread suggestion appears that a necessary supplement to the ardness labors

are those imposed by the laws under which | of the festive Handy and his condittors in eating dinners abroad will be the giving o feasts to all foreign delegations who may come to this country to see about the World's Fair. The prospect of an uninter-rupted course of dinners for the prandial Mayor and his associates suggests that in mercy to their stomachs one of the early provisions made by the World's Fair man agement should be a warehouse full of the most approved preparations of pepsin.

Mr. JAY GOULD's assertion that he never takes a salary from any corporation he serves, conveys the suggestion that the stockholders need not expect any stipend

By the way what has become of the pro ject for the widening of Diamond street and the report that the property on the north-west corner of Diamond and Wood had been west corner of Diamond and Wood had beer acquired by the parties favoring that im provement? The fact that the new buildings there are going up on the old lines does not indicate a very lively faith in the realization of the widened street. Is that one of the projects that went down in the wreck of the street pills beyond hope of resuscita-

THE "partisan" cry against Governor Pattison's move has the positive character-istic of the ostrich's method of concealing itself from its pursuers.

FRANCE's financial strength has been one of the strong features of the European situation this year. The Paris banks have helped London out of a panic, relieved Spain in a grave emergency, and her capitalists now float the Russian loan. This ooks as if the French were very nearly at the top of the situation, but it will take all their resources to carry the burden of such a gigantically bankrupt ally as Russia.

DEAR FRIENDS of the Weather Bureau; For this relief much thanks, and if it is coninued all may yet be forgiven.

Now we near that an effort is to be made to reorganize the Republican party in Virginia without Mahone. The possibility of getting rid of Mahone would bean attractive one, for the Virginia Republicans, even though it is calculated to provoke compari-sons to a secession of the tail from the dog. But as neither tail nor dog are worth saving it might be well to try the arduous experi

### SNAP SHOTS IN SEASON.

PEOPLE who boast about being afraid of nothing are easily scared by ghosts.

Competition is always sharp when usiness is dull.

In the language of the moderns, Jupiter Pluvius is an old sonk.

McCamant's in a nervous stew. And Boyer's in a plight; But both expect to worry through With Livsey out of sight.

THE market gardener should be happy,

ecause he can raise his own celery. It is easier to train a gun than a son of

CANDIDATES who have a barrel are called staving good fellows by those who

Women who aspire to be lawyers first restie with pillow cases.

SHE can paint on placques and vases, Embroider and croche: But I fear that corset laces Will soon turn her to clay.

HISTORY is a mirror, because it reflects nings and is freq ently broke ..

GIRLS who can pick out the best baking owds are head and shoulders ab ve the sisters who know all about face powder.

Misery loves company, and that's prob-

ably the reason why Bardsley did not burn CAMPBELL is trying to strengthen himself by introducing onions into the Ohio

PALE folk generally kick the bucket

THERE is a man in our town.

And he is enterprising; He never lets his trade run down, He's always advertising THE obstructionists are showing their

and at Harrisburg already, and are making a bad play thereby. DEMOCRATIC organs say the present

ampaign will be conducted on high-toned ines. This is doubtless the reason why they are making so much noise about it,

Some stage stars even lose their character as well as their diamonds in order to secure an advertisement.

# AGAINST SKY SCRAPERS

Proposition to Limit the Height Which a Building May Go. Chicago Times. 1

It is well that the first move against the policy of erecting extravagantly high buildings in Chicago should come from so con servative a body as the Real Estate Board But it is not to be concluded that such action is caused by deference to the interests of any class of property owners. If Chicago is to be saved the disaster of being a town built of 20-story buildings it will be because a sound reason has been discovered for its prevention. It happens to be true that the erection of an 18-story building in place of one of six stories is in effect the granting of three lots in place of one to the fortunate owner of the fee on which the higher building is placed. It also nappens that certain citizens are recognized as holders of this species of property and that their interests are directly assailed by the proposition to are directly assailed by the proposition to limit the height of future structures within the city limits. But none of these facts will have any place in a proper discussion of the problem in hand. The gentlemen of the Real Estate Board who have taken up the matter have looked at it simply from the standpoint of the general good. They understand what is the opinion of medical experts as to the effect of the high buildings now in process of construction, and have been quick

process of construction, and have been quick to take the alarm.

The proposition is a simple one. There is no question as to the ability of the municipality to prevent all trouble by a simple act. No one denies the authority of the Building No one denies the authority extend in any direction it must be based upon a fundamental principle. Every capitalist understands the necessity of submitting to this department plans and specifications for buildings to be creeted. If it shall be the opinion of the administration, or of the legislative branch of the municipal government, that a limit shall be placed upon the height of buildings, it will be a simple matter to refuse acceptance of any plans involving a breach of this intent. This will place the onus of proving a right to so build as to interfere with the public health on the owners of the land to be thus occupied or the tenants thereof. The move in the direction cannot be too soon initiated. There is a manifest injustice in postnoning action while investments are being made with a view to such improvements as may be denied in the future. Inspector. If his authority extend in any

Omaha Wants the National Convention DENVER, Sept. 29 .- Colonel C. R. Scott, of Omaha, was in the city to-day. He will attend the Republican State Convention at tend the Republican State Convention at Glenwood Springs to-morrow and ask the convention to recommend Omaha as the place for holding the National Republican Convention in 1892. He bears letters from Senators Walcott, Teller, Hon. John M. Thurston and others, asking the convention to adopt a resolution to that effect.

# \* The Farmer Can Buy More.

The farmer can buy more now with the proceeds of a month's labor than he was ver able to buy before, which means that he does not need join any new party in order to get what justly belongs to

#### PATTISON'S PROCLAMATION. Cointed Opinions From Outside Sources as

Well as Those Within the State Lines-Partisan Blas Governs Many of the

New York Advertiser, Ind.] Pennsylvania has ceased to be a Paradise for boodlers. There is a decided tendency over there to make the way of the transressor hard and uncomfortable; nor has his tendency manifested itself too soon. Pennsylvania has been plucked and plundered as few other States have, and it is time the honest people of the State were baying the honest people of the State were having their innings. The bank revelations have smirched many persons in high places and apparently the truth is not vet all revealed. The Governor certainly is justified in this course by the character of the correspondence which passed between John Bardsley and the Auditor-General, and has been made public during the past few days. This correspondence indicated that the public funds were being ingrid with in an articollars. respondence indicated that the public funds were being juggled with in an extraordinary fashion. Bardsley is paying the nenalty for his part of the performance, and the business of the extra session of the Senate will be to ascertain if State officers enjoyed any part in the stealings.

Auditor General McCamant and State Treasurer Boyer have enjoyed the confidence of the people of the State to an unusual degree; but, for that matter, so did John Bardsley. If they are guilty of any wrongdoing the people should know it. The time seems to have come for the punishment of faithless public servants in Pennsylvania, and no guilty man should be allowed to escape, even if the jails have to be enlarged. enlarged.

#### A Fear of Pattison Blas

Baltimore Sun. Dem. 1 The scandals growing out of the defalca ons of City Treasurer Bardsley, of Philadelphia, who is now serving his term as a penitentiary convict, have culuminated action by Governor Pattison which looks State Treasurer of Pennsylvania for dereile-tion of duty in their relations to Bardsley. As the Pennsylvania Senate has a majority of Republicans it is doubtful whether the of Republicans it is doubtful whether the necessary two-thirds can be mustered in favor of the removal of the accused officials, both of whom are Republicans, but the Democratic Chief Executive has done his duty in calling upon the Senators to prove the charges, and their failure to act without bias in favor of the alleged offenders would probably have a serious effect upon the party fortunes in the coming election.

#### No Doubt About His Wisdom,

ancaster Intelligencer, Rep. ) There is do doubt at all about the wisdon of the Governor's call for the Senate: nor about the difficult position in which it puts the men who would defend the State officers, guilty or innocent. It puts the Republica leaders in no fresh difficulty if they really desire to detect and punish the guilty, as they claim to do. If this is their purpose their course is clear. They must meet the Governor's call with the manifestation of a purpose to answer his demand for a prompt and full investigation of the conduct of the accused officials. They will realize that this is the people's demand as well as the Governor's. It calls for the sacrifice of Republican officials, who have been guilty because they have been dominated by these leaders who thus throw them out. leaders in no fresh difficulty if they really

### For Political Purposes Only,

Harrisburg Telegraph, Rep.] Governor Pattison has called an extra se sion of the Senate for political purpose only. In doing so he has not surprised any body who has kept watch on the admini tration since it entered into posession of the highest offices of the State last January. It has been a political administration from the outset, and every one of its actions has been a means to an end-and that end the polit cal advancement of Governor Pattison. No body pretends to think—much less to say-that the Governor would ever have though of calling an extra session of the Senat if he was not desirous of scoring a politica

### A Courageous Action.

York Age, Dem. ] The people will recognize in the proclam tion of Governor Pattison calling the State Senate into extraordinary session to consider the charges made against the official conduct and integrit; of prominent State conduct and integrity of prominent state officers at this time, the courageous action of the man they invested with the duties of the commonwealth. The people will also recognize by this move of the Governor against those charged with high crimes against the State, that their confidence in the man they elevated for the second time to the Governor's chair has not been misulaced. air has not been misplaced.

#### A Reckless Partisan Expedient. eranton Republican, Rep. J

The proclamation issued by Governor Pas tison on Saturday evening, convening the State Senate in extra session, on October 15, for the alleged purpose of investigating serious charges against the Auditor General and State Treasurer in connection with the Bardsley rascality, is perhaps the most reckless partisan expedient that has ever been attempted by the Executive of a Commonwealth.

#### A Rigid Examination Demanded. hambersburg Spirit, Dem.]

Governor Pattison has performed a plain luty in calling together an extra session to dury in calling together an extra session to investigate the serious charges against Audi-tor General McCamant and State Treasurer Boyer. The people of Pennsylvania will ap-plaud his preclamation and they will look to the Senate for a rigid examination into all he charges made against these officeholder

# Meets With General Approval.

farrisburg Independent.] The action of the Governor in convening the Senate in extra session for the purpose of considering the alleged charges against the Auditor General and the State Treasurer, though criticised in some quarters urer, though criticised in some quarters, seems to meet with general approval. In Republican circles it is regarded as a political move, and Democrats, rather indiscrectly, as we think, are rejoicing over it on that account. Now the truth is that the hat account. Now the truth is that the lovernor was obliged to take some action of this kind in order to discharge his official duty as well as to save himself from the criticism which he would surely have in-curred had he passed the matter over in

Most Obtain the Truth. Philadelphia North American, Rep. ] There is no doubt of the constitutions leht of the Governor to assemble the Ser ate in extra session for such a purpose as that which he declares to be the object of the convening which he has commanded by the proclamation published. Nor is there anything to be gained by treating his action as merely one of the maneuvers of a heated canvass. It is that, of course, and the Democratic officials now in office at Harrisburg are determined to avail themselves of every avenue of hope on which they fancy they may find progress toward the deteat of the Republican ticket. It is just as true, however, that the Republicans of Pennsylvania have no greater sympathy with official misdoing than their adversaries, while it by no means tollows that this extra session of the Senate will discover any greater evidences of maladministration than have already been made public. We should join with a hearty accord in approving any possible form of inquiry that may be honestly conducted with a view of obtaining the truth. of course, and the Democratic officials now

### A New York Republican Opinio Buffalo Express, Rep. ]

Governor Pattison has called an extra ses ion of the Pennsylvania Senate to ascertain thether cause exists for the removal of the Auditor General and Treasurer. There may be some politics in this call coming just at the present time, but the Republicans have only themselves to blame if any political capital is made out of the investigation.

# SMALL GUNBOATS NEEDED.

The Larger Vessels Are Too Unwieldy for Use in Harbors,

New York Herald, 1 If Secretary Tracy-as foreshadowed in the Herald's Washington dispatches-intends to recommend the construction of several small light draught cruisers for service in Chinese and South American waters he will provide the navy with a great aid to its efficiency. The larger vessels, such as the Baltimore, the Philadelphia, the Charleston and the Newark, have shown themselves of high rank in the class to which they belong, but they are not capable of entering some of the rivers where they may be needed, and even the 3,000 and 2,000 ton ships

are, in many cases, to deep in the water such service. guch service.

Great Britain has a number of composite built dunboars for this duty, and they are very efficient and economical. Being copper sheathed they keep a clean bottom, and being small the cost of their maintenance is not great. If we had a half dozen of such ganboats now in commission they would be specially valuable for the existing emergency in China. Lacking these, the new ships should be sent there instead of keeping them in New York harbor.

### NAMES OFTEN PUBLISHED.

LESS then a score of Russian scholars, it s asserted, can translate Count Tolstol's dramatic language directly from the origi-nal into English. MEISSONIER was to have painted one of

the frescoes of the Panheon, but he died be-fore he had finished his sketch. Detaille, Cagin or Constant will take his place. QUEEN VICTORIA'S gift to France will be a fine portrait of herself in a gorgeous frame, upon which will be blended the arms

of England and France, and other emblems of the Queen's respect for the Republic. QUEEN CHRISTINA, of Spain, is persistently carrying out, to the intense disgust of her household, the reforms which the late Duke of Aosta when King attempted to introduce-reforms by which the viands and wines coming from the royal table are retained instead of becoming the perquisites of servants, as was formerly the case.

THE Princess Ludwig, of Bavaria gave birth a few days ago to her thirteenth child. Twelve of her children are living. The Princess is the daughter of Duke Ferdinand, of Modena, and an Archduches of Austria. She was born in 1849 and was married in 1868. No other royal Princess in Europe is the nother of so many children as this popular Bavarian lady.

ARIZONA has a woman mining expert in e person of Miss Nellie Cashman, a young Miss in her early twenties. She came to lucson from Kansas nine years ago, and then, working with her brother in the mines, she became wonderfully expert in judging ore. It is said her judgment is so good that the oldest and most experienced experts are influenced by it

An American dentist by the name of Young has played a prominent role in connection with the recent differences between Queen Elizabeth of Roumania and her husband. It appears that he has formed part of the royal household for several years and that his influence on the impressionable "Carmen Sylva" was almost as great as that of Mi\*s Vacaresco or of Mr. Scheffer, her Majesty's Alsantian private ecrotury.

THE future Empress Eugenie was just 26 years of age when Napoleon III, fell in love with her at a ball. He had heard of her magnificent physique through the rumors of her appearance when dragged in flowing draperies from a little lake into which she and fallen on her mother's estate in Malaga. From a pale, thin, shy girl she suddenly lossomed out into a dazzling beauty. Eugenie and Queen Victoria are warm per sonal friends now.

MUCH to the distress of Lord and Lady alisbury, their relative, the Earl of Galloway, has returned to England, and it has been somewhat pointedly announced that he has "not reaped much advantage" from his trip abroad. This means that he is still as crazy as he was before he left. Indeed, he is scarcely responsible for his actions. having repeatedly got himself into the most horrible scrapes, from which he has been extricated only with the utmost difficulty.

### DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

Herman Melville, Author Herman Melville died Monday at his ome in New York, from heart failure. He was born in that city 73 years ago. In his early man-hood he shipped before the mast on a whaling vessel, which he deserted when the ship was off the vessel, which he deserted when the ship was off the Marquessa Islands, in the Pacific ocean, on account of the cruelty of the captain. He was cast ashore in a destitute condition, and was kept in captivity by the native savages until he was rescued several months afterward by a ship which cast anchor at one of the islands. He won considerable fame as an author by the publication of a book in 1847, entitled "Typee," which was an account of his experience while a captive in the hands of the savages. This was his best work, although he has since written a number of other stories, which were published more for private than public circulation, "Typee," was published simultaneously in London and New York. During the ten years subsequent to the publication of this book he was employed at the New York Custom House. Since then he has been engaged, in literary work exclusively, In his earlier years he was a contributor to Putnam's Magazine.

Lawyer Samuel F. Jones.

Samuel F. Jones died at his residence in Hartford, Monday morning, at the age of 64. Mr. Jones had for many years been the best known Jones had for many years been the best known criminal lawyer in Connecticut. He was born in Marlborough in 1827. In 1849 he began the study of law in the office of the late Governor Hubbard, and in 1851 was admitted to the bar. He was a member from Hartford in the Legislatures of 1873-4, and served on the Judiciary Committee during both terms. He leaves a wife and four grown children, During his practice at the Connecticut bar he was connected with nearly all the famous criminal cases in that State in the last 25 years. He defended the Malley boys, accused of the murder of Jennie Cramer, securing a disagreement of the fended the Malley boys, accused of the murder of Jennie Cramer, securing a disagreement of the jury. He was counsel also for Hayden, the Methodist minister, accused of the murder of Mary Siannard, Allen, the State prison murderer of Varchman Shipman, who was convicted of murder in the first degree, secured through him a new trial, which saved his neck and sent him to State prison for life.

Mrs. Sarah A. Johnson, Centenarian Mrs. Sarah A. Johnson died in the Colored fome in New York last Eriday at the reputed age of 103 years 8 months and 10 days. She was known as Aunt Sally. Long before the war she was a slave as Aunt Sally. Long before the war she was a slave in the South. She was a shouting Methodist, and when the Union A. M. E. Church was founded 40 ytars ago she turned up the first spadeful of soil for the old structure on Fifteenth street. In 1884 she became too feeble to care for herself, and, as her husband and children were dead, her pastor took her to the Colored Home. He was the Rev. James H. Cook, now the colored Methodist Bishop. The old lady, then 26 years old, was quite active, and did a great deal of kitting. She never used or needed spectacles. For the last five or six years her hearing has been poor. On the day of her death she was well and in good spirits. She moved around the building and tore up some carpet rags. Toward night she was seized with augina pectoris, and died almost immediately.

Rudolph Garrigue, Insurance Man. Rudolph Garrigue, President of the Ger-Rudolph Garrigue, President of the Germania Fire Insurance Comp any, New York, died in Vienna Menday morning. He was born in Copenhagen in February, 1822, and came to New York in 1845 on a commission from the United Booksellers of Germany to consider the advisability of establishing a branch in this country. In 1846 he went into the book business for himself. In 1846 the went into the book business for himself. In 1846 the late F. W. Christern became a partner, At one time Mr. Garrigue was a Commissioner of Enigration. In 1859 the Germania Insurance Company was founded. He was the Secretary and he became President in 1856. He was at one time President of the tierman Society, was a member of President of the German Society, was a member of the Liederkranz and was a Free Mason.

Martha T. Beck. Miss Martha T. Beck died at her home late Monday night. She was the daughter of Sergeant Beck, of the Twelfth ward police station, whose home is at No. 1888 Penn avenue. About four weeks ago Miss Beck was injured by a full down an elevator Miss Beck was injured by a full down an elevator shaft at Lippincott's store on Liberty street. She was taken to the West Penn Hospital almost dead, but after a week or two recovered sufficiently to be removed to her home. Later she became worse and dled at 12 o'clock Monday night. She was a member of the Smithfield Street Methodist Church, Her pastor, Rev. C. E. Locke, will conduct the funeral services, assisted by Rev. Dr. Turner, at the family residence at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoou. Interment in Allegheny Cemetery.

Lieutenant Guendenfeldt, Explorer. Lieutenant Guendenfeldt, the German explorer of Morocco, who recently returned from an expedition to Asia Minor prostrated in health, an expection to Asia Minor prostrated in health, died Sunday in Berlin at the age of 40. With him perished great hopes. His journey through Mo-rocco attracted the attention of geographers and scientists, and established his reputation as a dar-ing traveler, and scientific observer, and he was looked forward to as a future explorer of Africa.

#### Oblinary Notes. SAMUEL MORRIS, who settled in Dubuque, In

in 1832 and built the first log cabin on the site of the COMMODORE JACOB GLEN SANDERS, one of Albany's wealthiest citizens and quaintest charac-ters, died Monday morning. He was worth \$1,500,-JAMES E. GODDIN, 62 years old, at one time a wealthy lawyer of Richmond, died in poverty at the workhouse at Blackwell's Island, New York, Saturday night, DR. PRINCE W. PAGE, a prominent physician of Boston, died at Breckenridge, Col., yesterday

morning of paralysis. He was largely interested CAPTAIN GUSTAVUS A. HULL, U. S. A. (re tired), died Sunday evening of pneumonia at his home in San Francisco. Captain Huil was born at Fredonia, N. Y., in 1827. SAMUEL LYON RUSSELL died at Bedford, Sun-

SANCEL BIOS RUSSELL died at Beolord, Sunday, in his 76th year, For more than 50 years he has been a member of the Bedford county bar. In 1852 he was elected to Congress. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1873. He was a second cousin of James G. Blaine. CHARLES COOK, formerly of Boston, but for the past year a resident of York, Me., died suddenly Monday. He was well known in Boston, having

# NO IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

ittle Evidence of Any Closer Connection Between Great Britain and Her Colonies -The Effect of the Triple Alliance Upon European Trade Relations.

To the Editor of The Dispatch: In your editorial of Saturday last, on impending fiscal changes in England, you speak of "the likelihood of an imposition of a tax upon food products, raw materials, such as ton, which we export to England, and which a large party of English economists think could be obtained with greater reci-procal advantage from British colonies, which would in return admit British manu-factures." I was aware that the advocates of imperial reciprocity had been making a good deal of noise, but that they should be taken seriously, or that their vaporings should be dignified by such attention as they have received at your hands, I had not looked for.

looked for.
You will pardon me if I be plain spoken and characterize this idea of imperial foderation as a threadbare apparition that is periodically stalked about through England with never any greater probability of finding a lodging place in British politics than would a proposition to pension ghosts. You say that "political power to-day is more in the hands of British workmen than ever before." This is quite true. England to-day is ruled by is ruled by An Industrial Democracy,

wherein lies her safety against such legisla-tion. If she were ruled by a landed aristoeracy such a change might not seem im probable. Landlords are to well acquainted with Ricardo not to know what effect such legislation would have upon rents and the price of produce. Mr. Howard Vincent, M. P., who seems to be the head and front of the movement, during a recent visit to Canada industriously advocated, the scheme, but without arousing any enthsinsm. His proposition when offered in the British Parliament was contemptously ignored by both the Tory and Liberal parties.

The Imperial Federationists are nearly all Tories, yet Lord Salisbury, the Tory Premier, has upon more than one occasion spoken plainly on the matter. He stated, but recently, that the scheme contemplated would bring about a condition of affairs "scarcely distinguishable from civil war," and Prot. Bryce, from the other side of the political fence, thanked him for having put his foot upon a suggestion that would have encountered invincible opposition at home." Mr. Goschen, a member of the Tory Government, a man who has distinguished himself to the degree of eminence in dealing with fiscal questions. recently stated in relegislation would have upon rents and the

imself to the degree of eminence in dealing with fiscal questions, recently stated in re-fering to the scheme of imperial reciprodity, that in his opinion the question of making bread dearer "would never enter the region of practical politics in Britain." Gladstone's Thousand Objections. Mr. Gladstone, not many months ago, in public speech declared that he "saw a thou sand objections" to an imperial zollverein

While elaborating upon the subject he stated that the foreign trade of Britain amounted to about £550,000,090, while the colonial trade was something like £180,000,000. "Would it not be a most injurous policy," said he, "to clog the action of British energy and enterprise in a market of £550,000,006 in the year, even for the purpose of enlarging that action a market of one-third that amount." in a market of one-third that amount." As someone has said, England is not the dog to drop the bone to snap at the shadow.

"What is suggested," says the London Economist, "is that while continuing freely to admit all the products of our colonies, we should impose a duty upon all similar products coming to us from other countries. In the case of Australia this resolves itself into a proposal to tax wool, beef wheat In the case of Australia this resolves itself into a proposal to tax wool, beef, wheat and a number of other products which form the raw material for our manufacturers. Nothing, however, is more certain than that if we do this the colonial producers will take advantage of the opportunity and raise the price of their supplies to the extent of the duty we impose. It will be no advantage to them to have a privileged market accorded to them unless they take advantage of the privilege. If the foreign producers beat them just now it is

Because They Can Sell Cheaper, And if the foreign products are made artifi-cially dearer the colonists will not fall to raise their prices somewhat in the same proportion. But if the cost of the raw material, say of the wooten industries, is enhanced, there must also be an advance in the price of the finished goods. Not only, therefore will we have to pay more for all of these will we have to pay more for all of these goods which we ourselves consume, but our manufacturers, who already find it difficult enough to maintain their ground in foreign markers, will have a new disability imposed upon them." This should suffice, it seems to me, to show the sentiment of dominant British thought, both economic and political, on the question of imperial federation. Whatever may be said of the unsatisfac-tory condition of industrial affairs in En-gland, it must be admitted that the pro-tected continental countries are in a much

more desperate plight. Some of them, in deed, like Italy, are bordering on impover shment.
The wave of protection which is now roll-The wave of protection which is now rolling over Europe was born in the same cave as the triple alliance. Crispi, who in earlier years, when the heart of Italy was affisme with the idea of Italian unity, had stood shoulder to shoulder with Garibaldi, at a later day, when safely planted in power, ent himself to the witcheries of Bismarck, and, forsaking the spirit of Mazzini and the policy of Cavour, crossed over into the camp of militarism.

camp of militarism. The Policy of Bismarck,

It was the policy of Bismarck to make Italy powerful in a military sense, but it the advantage of that power, and to remove every possibility of its ever being employed to further the interests of France. The an parent understanding between Bismarck and Crispi excited the apprehension of France, and it required but a slight move-ment on the part of Italy inimical to French ment on the part of Italy inimical to French trade to cause France to retaliate.

Commerce breeds amity and binds nations in friendship. It was the policy of Bismarck to isolate France politically and commercially. How well he succeeded is evidenced by the unnatural friendship she is now entire the comment of the North," and the enormous diminution of Franco-Italian trade that has taken place since the northest.

rupture.

The recent policy of France was began in retaliation and has ended in her doing violence to the genius and universal spirit of the French people. England can well afford to view with complacemey her rivals in the world's markets so long as the ypresent the world's markets so long as the ypresent the spectacle of fettering themselves with restrictive legislation, and may rest content in the consciousness that whatever vicissitudes the future may bring to the nations of the earth, she will have on her side, at least, that freedom which exalts the prosperity of a people, and which, operating with all the force and persistance of natural law ends in triumphing over all obstacles.

J. B. Sharpe.

# PILTSBURG, September 29.

New York Press. 1

TRADE AND MONEY. The Country Is Growing Richer in Gold With Every Incoming Steamer,

Gold imports increase. It is estimated that the amount of gold in transit from Europe to the United States on Saturday night was in the neighborhood of \$10,000,000 The prediction of Mr. Robert Giffen, the British statistician, that before \$50,000,000 in bullion was sent to this country both the Bank of England and the Bank of France would raise their rates of discount and check the movement, is discredited by financial authorities everywhere. As the Press on last Thursday pointed out, Europe is deendent upon our breadstuffs to avert amine this year. It must have our cerenis to live. And it will have to pay for them in eash if we want cash. Raising the rate of discount would not after this fact. It would only make the operation of purchasing more

only make the op-costly to Europeans.

Mr. Giffen's other prophecy, that this

Mr. Giffen's other prophecy that this Mr. Giffen's other propacey, that this country has become overloaded with paper currency to such an extent that a great financial crash is inevitable, is simply ridiculous. The tremendous gold exports of last spring did not impair public confidence in the ability of the Government to redeem in gold all notes payable in that metal. Now that the specie tide is coming in instead of going out, and the country is becoming richer in gold every week, it is the height of absurdity to suppose that Americans are going to distrust the currency of whose ability they had no doubts when almost every departing steamship was lessening the amount of gold in the country. With the biggest harvest on record and an imperative foreign demand for all the food we can spare, Americans can afford to laugh at calamity shrickers, whether they are in Kansas or London.

# hicago Inter-Ocean.]

It is quite true, as Mr. Blaine tersely ob erves, that the re-election of Governor Campbell would be a victory for "free trade been superintendent of the Hawthorn red line of coaches and of the Quincy Railroad. Since his rettrement he had devoted all his time to his fine farm in York. His property is large. and the corruption of the currency." That

### SOCIAL PLEASURES.

A Number of Entertainments, Past and Yet

to Be Given. This evening the Young People's Society New South Wales. of the German Evangelical Church will give an entertainment at Mannerchor Hall, West End. A carefully prepared programme will be rendered, so that all who attend are sure to enjoy themselves. The proceeds are for the benefit of the Aged People's Home.

Social Chatter. AT a meeting of a large number of the young people of St. John's R. C. Church, Thirty-second street, a literary society was organized and the following officers elected: Rev. Father Keating, President; David Finn, Vice President and Manager; Miss Mollie O'Donnell, Secretary; Rev. Father McKeever, Treasurer. After the usual routine business was transacted an enjoyable entertainment was given by several of the members. John S. Miller, one of them, who has lately been admitted to the bar, made a short speech. Bellevue is falling into line with other enterprising towns, and will hold a series of entertainments on the Y. M. C. A. plan, this winter, in their new school hall, which will be fitted up with stage, opera chairs and other conveniences. The young men of the borough are engineering the scheme, and it is having the support of the best people in the place.

he place.

Miss Grace Banvourt Henderson, of Fremont street, Allegheny, has returned to Al-legheny Cotlege, Meadville. Miss Henderson intends to take the classical course, and will graduate this year.

MISS MARIA PARLOA, the famous authority on cooking, is the guest of Mrs. James Gay-ley, of Braddock. Miss Parloa gave the first of a series of lectures yesterday in Odeon Hall, Braddock.

A LUNCHEON was given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. F. Gemmil, of Park Place, Wilkinsburg, in honor of her guest, Miss Mary Foster, of Tarentum. ARRANGEMENTS are being made by the Mor

ris Social, of Wylle avenue, for a series of dances to be given during the winter. REV. J. F. Cone, pastor of the M. E. Church, at Wilkinsburg, leaves to-day to attend the Methodist Conference at Uniontown.

THE German Ladies' Society, of Wilkinsburg, will give a social this evening in the Rohrman building on Penn avenue. THE annual reception and contribution for the Children's Temporary Home, Wash-ington, is set for October 15.

THE Swedish male sextette gave a con-cert last evening in Old City Hall. Another will be given this evening The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Reymer to Mr. Robert D. Totten is announced to take

Miss Maggie McConwick and Adam Schat-fer, of the West End, will be married this

HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION

#### The Question Is Whether the Bargain Would Be Profitable. n Francisco Chronicle. 1

A dispatch from Washington says that pany rumors are in circulation in the neighborhood of the State Department on the subject of Hawaiian annexation There are those who look with apprehension upon the concentration of British strength on the American continent, and more conspicuously of late in the vicinity of the Hawaiian Islands. It is believed that Great Britain has designs upon the Hawaiian Kingdom, and that the present sovereign, Queen Liliuokalani, is decidedly amenable to Brit-

sh influence.
Such is the tenor of the dispatch, and it Such is the tenor of the dispatch, and it bears intrinsic evidence of having been concocted in Washington for a purpose. The plan evidently is to stir up the question of annexation, so as to induce the United States to take some definite steps toward bringing Hawaii under the American flag. To effect this the danger of annexation by England is suggested, it being apparent that this would arouse American sentiment and his would arouse American set lead to the expression of opinion that if the Hawaiian Islands are to be annexed at all it

Hawaiian Islands are to be annexed at all it must be by the United States.

The English press has expressed itself quite recently on this subject. One of the leading journals of London pooh-poohed the whole subject of annexation, saying that while it did not admit the validity or force of the Monroe doctrine to the extent claimed by the United States, it did concede its applicability in the case of the Hawaiian islands. It may be surmised very easily that the underlying idea in this annexation all is the Scents hountry on an annual sugar talk is the 2 cents bounty on an annual engar crop of something like 240,000,000 pounds. It may be that the islands are worth that It may be that the islands are worth that premium, or it may be that the price is excessive; but in either event if the United States wants Hawali she must get it upon a full and clear understanding and on her own, motion, and not be driven into it by a scare of British annexation. We could probably secure the islands with very little trouble. of British annexation. We could probably secure the islands with very little trouble, but the question is whether the bargain would be a profitable one for us. It certainly ould be for the Hawaiian sugar planters.

# RUSSIA WANTS TO BORROW.

Russia wants to borrow money, and the

French, it is said, have agreed to lend it.

If She Gets the Money She Will Be Able to Keep Nations Quiet. Chicago Tribune. ]

The amount of the loan is problematical. According to one statement the sum to be received will be about \$50,000,000 net, the face of the loan being nearly \$59,000,000. Another tory makes the loan \$96,500,000, on which \$82. 000,000 will be realized. In either case the money is to be borrowed at 84 to 85, with interest at 3 per cent., a large consideration to of the rock was an altar with the sacrificing be paid for the use of the money, which is talked about by some people as if it were wanted "to preserve the peace of Europe."

If Russia gets the money that country will be able to keep the rest of the nations quiet for quite a little while, provided they consent to remain peaceable.

If they will not consent, but insist on bor-If they will not consent, but insist on borrowing money for the purpose of preserving the said peace on their own account, the result may be different. Apparently some of them are so much impressed with a sense of the value of peace that they are determined to have it, though at the cost of fighting to secure it. At this distance it is not easy to say which of the great powers is most anxious for peace at that price, but it would seem to be Russia, with France to belp her in the laudable effort. It is thought that the terms of the loan, by which Russia is to gain possession of a large part of the sum before the end of this year, will be complied with by France without causing any financial trouble in that country, though the result may be depression in some other lands where apprehension is felt in regard lands where apprehension is felt in regard to the kind of peace to be secured by the

#### ise of the money. Heard at the Capital.

Washington Post, Ind. 1 The buzzing sound that may be heard in the still watches of the night from the direction of the old Keystone State has been tracked to Harrisburg. It is a phenomenally large bee that is just now nesting in Go ernor Pattison's bonnet.

#### SOME PEOPLE WHO TRAVEL George M. Pullman was on the limited

last evening for Chicago. He said the new double-decked street car which his company has been working upon will be exhibited in Chicago to-day. It will also be fully de-scribed at the convention of street railway men, which will meet here this month. Bishop C. S. Fowler, of San Francisco, was at the Monongaliela yesterday. He left in the afternoon for Uniontown. A number of ministers left during the day to attend the annual session of the Pittsburg Conference of the M. E. Church, which opens to John Ogelive, of Savannah, Ga., is at the

Anderson. He is interested in the S-Florida Land Improvement Company. L. W. Bigham left yesterday for Albany where he will be married this afternoon to Miss Blanche L. Brainard of that city. Bishop Foss, of the Methodist Church passed through yesterday from Iowa, wher he has been holding conterences.

building the electric road at Beaver Falls, is at the Anderson. Judge Reed, who went to New York from Williamsport, is expected to arrive in town Cook Bausman, of the Union Nationa lank, left last evening on a visit to friends

W. R. Kimball, of Cincinnati, who

Dr. J. C. Barr and wife, of Mars station, are visiting friends in the East End. Frank B. Von Sielen, of the Scientific American, is at the Duque Mr. and Mrs. Anton Aur, of Paris, France

James Duncannon returned yesterday from a visit to Ireland. J. F. Muirhead, of London, England, is at the Duquesne. W. L. Mellon went to New York last

Robert Pitcairn went East last night.

### CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-Uncle Sam has 1,000,000 French Cana

-The Labor party polls 68,000 votes in

-It has been discovered that almanae date back to the year 100 A. D. -The negroes of the United States now pay taxes on \$264,000,000 worth of property.

-Immense flocks of crows have extermi nated the grasshopper pest in parts of Call -The earliest coin for American use with ade about 1612, and bore as a design th

picture of a hog. -Yucca blossoms 81/2 feet long from ba to tip are said to be abundant in the Se Gabriel Canyon.

-Indians who live along the Pacific Rai road in Western Canada make a living b selling polished buffalo horns. -There are in Old Orchard, Me., three apple trees which bear each year loads o apples shaped almost exactly like pears.

-There are said to be nine inmates in th Camberwell, England, workhouse who hav -Mexice has a rock that serves as weather prophet by changing color with every approaching change in the weather.

saying that the crazy King of Bavaria wa the most useful monarch in Europe, becaus he spends his time peeling potatoes. -The forest areas of Germany are rearned as follows: Prussia, 6,000,000 acres

-A man has been arrested in Prussia for

Bavaria, 2,800,000 acres; Wurtemberg, 470,000 acres; Saxony, 416,000 acres, and Baden, 235, -Astronomers say a shot fired on the equator of Jupiter would travel with a ro tary motion at a speed 46 times greater than that of a cannon ball fired as the earth's equator.

-About 300 Klickitat Indians are bus on the ranch of the Snoqualmie Hop-grov ing Association in Washington. It is est mated the crop of this ranch will be abor 250 tons this season. -The remains of about 100 elephants havbeen found at Mont-Dall, in Brittany, where

they are gathered on a surface of about 1,00°

quare meters. All the bones are broken and it is shought that the animals must have been eaten by prehistoric men. -Cremation is very economically conducted in Japan, and in consequence is quite popular. In Tokio there are six cremato ries, in which one-third of the dead are burned. The highest price for burning t body is £1 and the lowest 5 shillings. -A report comes from Moberly, Mo.

odist church of that town have started ou to pay off the church debt in a somewha novel way. They have pledged themselve to pay 10 cents into the church treasur; every time they are kissed, the young mer who do the kissing to pay the freight. -French Canadians who move over th border into New England usually Angliciz their names in the course of a generation of so. Dubois becomes Wood, Des Ruissen; and Lariviere become Rivers, etc. Occasionally curious freaks in appellation resul

that the young lady members of the Meth

from the practice. Not long ago a Frenci Canadian named Noel Roquette took our his pate-railwall. his naturalization papers as Christma -Many uses have been proposed for aluminum, and in some instances this mets has been brought into actual use. One of it latest applications is in the making of pho tographic flash lights in the place of magne sum. A mixture of powdered aluminum and chlorate of potash gives a brilliant fissl without the smoke that is produced by mag nesium, and this quality is in itself a stron-

-Many of the country residences in Eng

land are now supplied with electric lightin

machinery, and consequently great num pers of electrical adaptations are rendere possible. Among these is an electric garder pump, which is said to do its work in a mos efficient manner. It is only necessary to fir it by a pond or fountain and attach a suction and delivery pipe and the water is prejected as desired. -A rancher from a backwoods district engaged a room at a hotel in Seattle, Wash The house is lighted by electricity, and th bell boy turned on the light in the newcom

er's room. The farmer didn't know how t extinguish the light, and, after exhaustin, his ideas, uncolled the length of wire b which the light hung and stuck the lamp t e bureau drawer, smothering it u othing. The next day the lamp was foun stowed away there and still burning. -A man named Brown, who hails from near Portland, Ore., drove 100 head of horse all the way from Oregon to the Hagwilghe Valley, near the headwaters of the Skeen river. The animals were sold to the Indian and brought high prices. He was accom

and brought high prices. He was accom-panied by his wire, who rode the whole dis-tance (over 1,000 miles of wild country) on horseback. Brown reports having passes through some beautiful valleys, suitable fo-farming and stock raising. He left Orego-early in May, and reached Hagwilghet Val-ley in July. -A cavern was discovered lately on the slope of the mountain at Baden which ha evidently been used in the Middle Ages. Re mains of the foundations of a vestibule wer found at the entrance. In a niche hewn on of the rock was an altar with the sacrincus stone table. In front of the cavera was regularly constructed building, fully to feet below the surface of the ground above designed probably to conceal the cavern be hind, which may have been employed as: temple to Mithra. There were two stall for horses, fragments of utensils, knives flint arrow-heads and carved bones, mixes any with Roman coins lamps and stamped

up with Roman coins, lamps and stamper tiles. ... The State of Wisconsin Is in a curion predicament and the State officials in treadful state of mind. The State Constitu tion has been lost, and all sorts of dire legs complications and awful possibilities ar suggested. A few days ago Allen Warden, o Sheboygan, one of the signers of the Constitu-tion, asked permission to see the original draft. The officials said "Certainly," but a careful search failed to discover the preciou document and revealed the fact that it has been missing for years. Then efforts were made to show that no engrossed copy was ever made, but that theory was soon floored by Mr. Warden. The document should be among the archives of the Secretary of State's office, but doubt is expressed that I was ever there, the most probable theory being that some delegate carried it away by mistake. The officials still hope that the valuable historical relic is stowed away is some corner and will yet be found. draft. The officials said "Certainly," but

#### ome corner and will yet be found. RHYNKLED RHYMLETS.

Restaurant-keeper-It poured torrents a His Wife-I suppose it affected trade somewhat? Restaurant-keeper-It did worse. It compelled to lunch with the customers. - Harper's Basis "Two hearts that beat as one-A heavy step—a scare— And when her pa arrived One heart alone was there.

"Can you help me?" said the tramp, ad ressing the doctor, who was riding past,
"Perhaps I can," said the doctor, humorously
'I'm a physician. What's your trouble?" I think, sir, I need a little change most." H St. Louis Girl-These flannel shirts an

or my brother, and I hope they are all right. Clerk-They are the best quality, miss, but the my shrink some. St. Louis Girl-Shrink! What does that mean?lothier and Furnisher The parson thus the lesson brings

of progress to his son and heir,
"No lowly aims your mind should share,
Beach ever after higher things," And when thereat the youth clate Did seek the jam on top shelf hid, The cierical adviser did

His epidermis la cerate, -Baston Courier Journal. "Have they discovered yet why the water of Lake Hopatoong have subsided so much?"
"Yes; there was a prohibition camp meeting u ear the inlet."-Judge.

As the couple sat by the parlor fire Through the early hours of the winter night, It often aroused her father's ire As he thought of the waste of fuel and light. Now thoughts of the waste as the hour grows late

"Somebody had half milked that cow o ours, " said the amateur farmer, indignautly, as heame into the house.

"Well, I do hope they didn't get the cream half,"

No longer torture the parent's soul; The summer spoon by the garden gate Needs neither kerosene, gas nor coal.