Investigated and Condemned by the Civil Service Reform League.

CRITICISM OF HARRISON.

He Refused to Place the Bureau Under the Reform Rules.

CRIMINALS MADE ENUMERATORS.

Proof of the Deficiency of the Count in New York and Elsewhere.

WAYNE MACVEAGH ONE OF THE SIGNERS

BUFFALO, Sept. 29.-The Civil Service Reform League of the country will meet in this city to-morrow. A special committee has been inquiring into the condition of the Federal civil service and the question of the reform law. Their report, which will be resented to-morrow, is signed by Wm. Dudley Foulke, Charles J. Bonaparte, Richard H. Dana, Wayne MacVeagh and Sherman S. Rogers. It is as tollows:

the Executive Committee of the National Civil Service Reform League: In the last Republican platform it was de-clared, "The reform of the civil service, auspiciously begun under Republican admintration, should be completed by the further extension of the reform system, already stablished by law, to all grades of the serv ec to which it is applicable." This declara-ton was embodied in the platform as a spe-fic pledge, and the construction of this written agreement, made with the voters of he country, is not difficult. The law protides (civil service act sections 1 and 2) iat the President shall appoint three comissioners, whose duty it chall be to aid im in preparing suitable rules, providing open competitive practical examina ons, all places classified by the rules to be ted, with a period of probation before appointment. These rules are entirely der the control of the President and the ners appointed by him, and it is ithin his power under this act to extend em to any grades of the service to which ey are applicable. The promise of the epublican platform, therefore, was not at new laws should be enacted, but that he system should be extended by the Presi-Nor, within certain limits, could dere he any question as to the offices to thick the civil service system was applicate. The object of this system was to take bordinate administrative places out of the field of political controversy, and to ake appointments to these places depend non the fitness of the appointme, as proved y competitive examination and probation. competitive examination and probation, not upon patronage and political favor, as applicable, then, to non-political ad-

THE CENSUS SHOULD BE STRAIGHT.

If there was any branch of the service ideli should have been kept free from party ontroversy, it was the Census Bureau. It us the plain duty of those in charge of this areau to give to the people the exact facts all matters inquired of, unwarped by tion that, the promise of the Republican

Lt. then, the promise of the Republican autorm and any significance stall, it meant at the President would extend this constitute system to the clerks of the Census stems, when that bureau should be established. Mr. Harrison, in concurring with all adopting the platform, distinctly made its primise his own, and emphasized it by the declaration that, "in appointments to exty grade and department, lithess, and not stry service, should be the essential and scriminating test," and in the statement at "further extensions of the classified list its mecessary and desirable."

The act of March 1, 1889, providing for the lang of the course, gives the Secretary of a interior the power to appoint the clerks fin tensus Bureau, and provides that all animations for appointment and promo-

lations for appointment and promo-all be in his discretion and under his of the President, and subject to his it would have been easy for the dent, if desirous of extending the rein system, to have had appointments in can made without regard to political bureau made without regard to political iderations. This might have been done is appointment of clerks in the bureau aga competitive examinations under control of the Givil Service Commission, a course would, in the hands of the ent Commissioners, have given an absorgumentee of the fairness and non-parachameter of the appointments.

Title President and Sceretary were unlling to do this, they could have instituted impetitive examinations for this bureau one, publicly announcing that the places se open to all and that political influence anid not be regarded in making appointents. The President was indeed solicited the Civil Service Commissioners to cause ystem of competitive examinations to be onted for the clerks in this office; but he at merely tested the qualifications of nodidates only as might be designated mination by the superintendent of It times appears that the superintendent of It times appears that the superintendent of the times permitted to retain in his own he power of making nominations which admission to the Census was impossible. au was impossible, e well-known opinions of Mr. Porter, was selected by the President to ad-ster this office, made it certain that appointments would become in great matters of political patrons Porter's opposition of civil service re methods clearly appears in his testi before the House Committee on re in the civil service. September 9, 1890.

aid the civil service. September 9, 1890.

aid (p. 125) that civil service methods is "creating a system of barnacleism."

in: "There was some effort (p. 112) to a the census brought under the central factivil service commission. The main factivil service commission. The main the census orongin and the main tien I organized at the time was on account a temporary employment." Mr. Porter er stated that in the Census Bureau er stated that in the Census Bureau and the temporary explaints of the commended by

intees were, as a rule, recommended by A VIOLATION OF THE LAW.

One not of March 1, 1889 (section 4), proles that the Secretary of the Interior il, upon the recommendation of the perintendent of the Census, designate the mber of supervisors, who are to be ap-inted by the President with the advice a consent of the Senate, and directs that ch supervisor shall designate to the perintendent suitable persons, and with consent of the Superintendent shall emons as enumerators within for each sub-division, who district, one for each sub-division, who all be selected solely with reference to arms and without reference to their politiparty affiliations." It will thus be seen it the act itself endeavors to incorporate principle underlying civil service rem, which is that in these subordinate, political offices appointments shall we political offices appointments shall go perit, and not by political favor. If this rision had been fully enforced, comnts of the partisan character of the cen build not justiv be made: but, unfortumly, the supervisors were themselves ely appointed upon political considera-is, and the result was that the appoint

ns, and the result was that the appointmits of ent merators was in many localities
matter of political patronage.

topublican members of Congress nomited great numbers. Sometimes the recmendation of Democratic members and
merator influential politicians procured the
politiment of a few, the object being apmuty to add to the political strength of
a office. The great mass of officials, clerks,
mentions and camperators came from the avisors and caumerators came from the abilean party. Whatever the motive such a line of conduct was sure to dissuch a line of conduct was sure to disdit the result. Even had it been true
if it was not possible to select the enurators under eivil service reform methit was certainly possible to select both
rks and supervisors without reference to
tienl considerations; and the appointnt of supervisors in this way would to a
re extent insure the selection of non-parin enumerators, as the law required.

THE EFFECTS IN NEW YORK. adoubtedly, the worst effects of the rounge system of appointments are apent in New York, One C. H. Murray, a

times been published without question of its authenticity, shows the manner in which is office a list of the applicants that the Republican of the state of the special which is a manner in the process was says: "It she can such has a method is also a violation of section 5 of the act providing for the present at the meeting on March 28 at 2500 hird a went of the supervisor's cath of office.

Farms Lie Fallow.

The Who are the old Carlists of Ciranqui-Mineru. The two parties, headed by women and armed with fewling pleces and of muskets, marched into the open to-day and exchanged fire, several persons being wounded. The combatants were finally dispersed by gendarizes. Isolated fighting, however, is continued.

EATING BREAD MADE OF4OFFAL, and armed with relying pleasantry.

Wheat Furnished for Seed Is Eaten While Farms Lie Fallow.

Farms Lie Fallow.

FIRES SWELL TRE LIST OF HOEXORS the horror of the famine which is nowfknaw. It is evident in the secure of the provinces of the horror of the famine which is nowfknaw. It is evident in the secure of the provinces of the horror of the famine which is nowfknaw. It is committee of the provinces of the horror of the famine which is nowfknaw. It is evident in the secure of the provinces of the horror of the famine which is nowfknaw. It is evident to be a discussed by the horror of the famine which is nowfknaw. It is committee of the provinces of the horror of the famine which is nowfknaw. It is the character of manifestor. Arrangements are now complete for the general elections. Provinces of the horr

CRIMINALS AS ENUMERATORS. It is evident enough that among men thus appointed there must have been a considerable number who were utterly unfit for the work. And it is not surprising that among these men Police Inspector Byrnes should recognize well-known criminals. Mr. Ryrnes "I know that some of the enumerators in this city were thieves. This very morning one of these enumerators came here to call upon me. He had been three times an inmate of the State prison. He was appointed upon the recommendation of a Republican judge. This thief's name is known to all the city detectives, and his picture occupies a prominent place in the octure occupies a prominent place in the logues' Gallery. He did not take the oath in his own name, and his dealings with the Census Bureau were under an alias." The danger of employing such men as census enumerators is very evident. Private houses were opened to them with the understanding that the Government was satisfied with their trustworthiness.

These things led to the belief that the count was inaccurate; and the police authorities, by order of the Mayor, had the population of the city recounted. The result showed a population nearly 200,000 greater than that shown by the 'ederal enumeration, and the Mayor accordingly asked the Census bureau for a recount. This was not granted. The request was then made to the Secretary of the Interior; and the books containing the names, as taken by the police authorities, were sent to Washington, where Mr. Kenny, their custodian, offered to the Secretary of the Interior to take them for his inspection to any place the Secretary might designate, and to keep them there for comparison with the Federal schedules as long as might be necessary, the books still remaining in Mr. Kenny, the policy and the policy and the secretary of the secretary might designate, and to keep them there for comparison with the Federal schedules as long as might be necessary, the books still remaining in Mr. Kenny's emitted. n his own name, and his dealings with the census Bureau were under an alias." The

long as might be necessary, the books still remaining in Mr. Kenny's custody. The Secretary refused to receive them unless they were absolutely surrendered to the exclusive custody of the Federal authorities, which Mr. Kenny was not authorized to do. The New York authorities, considering it impostices between the company of the second o to do. The New York authorities, considering it impracticable to procure copies of the entire Federal enumeration, which would involve vast expense, determined to take one of the wards of the city and make the necessary comparison, and a copy of the Federal enumeration in the Second ward was demanded, this being one of the smallest wards in the city, and one in which the comparison could be most easily made. A copy of the Federal list for the Second ward was furnished. It contained \$25 names, and eight of these were found upon inquiry to eight of these were found upon inquiry to belong to the First ward. The police enu-meration for the Second ward contained 1340 names—a difference of 414, or more than 41 per cent above the Federal enumeration. DEFICIENT ALL OVER THE COUNTEY.

Indeed, there is strong reason to doubt the completeness of the enumeration, not only in New York City, but throughout the entire country. Numerous corrections and addi-lons have been made; and, in cases where a recount was ordered the enumeration was ound to be greatly defective. Thus Multfound to be greatly defective. Thus Multnomal county, Orc., had a recount, the result of which showed a population of 75,657,
whereas the first enumeration gave only
\$1,000. In several other cases the enumeration was found to be incomplete when compared with the results of subsequent recounts by the local authorities. For instance, in the city of St. Louis over 12,000
names, and in Augusta, Ga., 4,150 (or over
125 per cent, of the whole), appeared to have
been omitted. Of course, there is always a
question which of the two enumerations is
the more trustworthy, where two have the question which of the two enumerations, the more trustworthy, where two have thus been made; but, since the total result falls har short of what is to be expected from the statistics of emigration, vital statistics and statistics of emigration, vital statistics and other evidences of growth, it is not unfair to presume that in many places where the first returns are still uncorrected they are probably inaccurate and unreliable. Your committee submit that the following

propositions have been established by the results of their inquiries: 1. That the refusal to apply the civil service reform system of open non-partisan con petitive examinations in appointments to the elerical force of the Census Bureau was the clerical lords of the Census Bureau was violation by the President of a promise contained in the Republican platform in 1888, and indersed in his letter of acceptance.

2. That by the appointment of cumerators on political grounds, in open violation of section 5 of the census act, great numbers of incompetent men have been engaged in taking the census, and that in many places attempts have been made to use official positions for the benefit of the party in power.

3. That while in some places the results of the work appear to be free from partisan color and to be accurately and well done, yet in many cases the work has been carelessly and badly done, and is open to the suspicion that partisan considerations have suspicion that partisan considerations hav not been absent, and that finally there is a widespread distrust of the accuracy of the census, which greatly impairs its value to the country, and which is caused in great measure by the fact that the Census Burgan has been conducted upon the spoils system.

MOONSHINERS CAPTURED.

They Are a Bad Gang and Have Defied Arrest for Fifteen Years.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Sept. 29 .- [Special.] CHARLESTON, W. VA., Sept. 29.—[Special.]

-Word has just been received here of the capture on Fridny last by Deputy Marshal It is stated that the Chinese ironclads, un-Dan Cunningham, of Pres Mullins, the leader of a gang of moonshiners, who for 15 years have operated on Mullins mountains on the State line between Buchanan county and McDowell county, A C. W. Va. The gang has been known as among the most desperate of mountain moonshiners, and have constantly defied arrest. Among other crimes charged to this gang are the murders of several persons. Party after party has attempted their capture, but all have hitherto been unsuccess ful, except for the capture of Harve Mullins, a son of Pres, who was arrested last spring and is now serving a sentence in the

penitentiary at Moundsville. Whisky has been their only teacher and the Winchester their preacher. Mullins is about 50 years old; has jet black hair, sprinkled with gray, and he has a piercing black eye. Along with him, Cunningham arrested his son, Bob Mullins, aged 22, who is under indictment for murder as well as for moonshining. The party under Cun-ningham also captured the still in which the "mountain dew" was made. It was of about 60 gallons capacity.

AIMED AT THE EXILES

The New York Citizens' Alliance Wishes Them Subject to Extra Taxation. NEW YORK, Sept. 29.-The New York Citizens' Alliance to-day adopted resolutions denouncing that class of American citizens who hold large real estate interests here, and putting them in the hands of agents, take up their residence in foreign lands, where they spend their money, free from all military or jury duties. The resolutions call on the United States and local governments to impose special taxes on the property of such citizens. Daniel McGowan, Vice President of the National Citizens' Alliance, was appointed a committee to present the resolution to the Irish National Convention to be held in Chicago this week, and request its endorse-

ment by that body.

kind of liniment, compounded of various drugs, but it is nothing of the kind. It is nublican politician, was made supervisor no census of that city. The following ropean plant, a sort of weed, called by a count tester from him, which has many German name translated leopard's bane.

scour the country in search of work. Hundreds of them have failed in the search and are begging along the roadsides. In numer ous cases the seed corn which was furnished the peasants by the Government has been eaten instead of being planted, and the land is lying fallow.

ONLY DEATH AND TAXES SURE. Notwithstanding the terrible condition of the peasantry, taxes continue to be extorted from the starving people. Everything is taken from them to satisfy the demands of the tax-gatherers. Where the peasants display any unwillingness to pay over their taxes, the collectors resort to physical means to extort the money from them. The knout is extensively employed by the offi-cials of the tax-collecting department of

The peasant boards have sent petitions to the Ministry, praying that the taxes and arrears of taxes be wiped out. The peti-tioners declare that the Government will be obliged to maintain the impoverished peo-ple for months, and that it will be utterly

ple for months, and that it will be utterly impossible for them to pay the taxes.

What little food it is possible for the the peasants to obtain is of the vilest description, but so sharp are the pangs of hunger that they glady eat food that at other times they would not touch. In many cases their only food is the sweepings and refuse from the flour mills. In Saratoff the lead owners found this refuse so injurithe land owners found this refuse so injuri-ous to their cattle that they would not feed it to them. But, though it was not fit for the cattle, the land owners made bread of it and sold it to the peasants.

BREAD OF STRAW AND BRAN. Rread made of finely chopped straw and bran, mixed with a very small quantity of rye, is considered a god send. In many districts the starving peasantry are not able to secure even these miserable substitutes for nourishing food, and are reduced to the most dire straits to procure anything that will prolong life. Imthese districts the starving population are keeping themselves alive by making what they call "hunger bread." It is hardly to be believed that human beings could be in such dire necessity and live upon such a compound as this so-called "hunger bread," yet it is stated as a fact that the ingredients entering into the composition of this bread are dried offal, the powdered bark of trees and ground peas and goose-foot, a plant more commonly known as pig weed. This mess is greedily eaten by the famished people. Heavy rains have fallen and the ground

inhabitants of the burning villages, weak from lack of food and with no prospect of improving their condition, made no attempt to check the progress of the flames, but stood

and watched their dwellings burn. EMBEZZLEMENTS BROUGHT TO LIGHT. A cable dispatch from Berlin says: The Cologne Gazette prints a letter in which the following incident is related in connection with the famine in the province of Saratoff: A Marshal of nobility quarreled with the President of the Zemstec, and the Presi-dent boxed his ears. The Marshal challenged the President to a duel, and the challenge was accepted on the condition that the Marshal account for the expendi-ture of 70,000 roubles of the famine fund As a result the Marshal was forced to re sign, and inquiries into further official rob

beries are pending. CHINA'S MULTIPLYING TROUBLES.

nable to Control the Hunanese Troops as Hounded by British Spies.

LONDON, Sept. 29.-The Times to-day publishes a dispatch from Shanghai saying that the Chinese Government will not be able to control the Hunanese troops unless a fleet is despatched to the scene of the A British customs officer named Mason

has been arrested by the Chinese Government. It is alleged that he wanted first to gain the confidence of the Government, able to ascend the Yang Tse Kinng, will be detailed to protect Shanghai and coast

A CATTLE SHIP IN A HURRICANE.

An Accident That May Have an Effect on the Trans-Atlantic Trade.

LONDON, Sept. 29.-The British steamer, City of Lincoln, at Dundee from Montreal, on September 26, ran into a hurricane. Her cattle fittings on deck were smashed and many of the cattle in the deck pins were washed overboard. Others were killed and a number injured. Some of the injured cat-tle are in such a condition that it will be necessary to kill them before they are taken from the steamer.

The vessel presents a sickeniug sight, and there is no doubt that the incidents of this voyage will be used as arguments in favor of placing closer restrictions upon the trans-Atlantic cattle trade.

THE REPLY TO CHINA

Only the Evidence of Accomplished Facts

Will Satisfy the Powers. LONDON, Sept. 29 .- An identical note has been issued by England and Germany in response to the note issued by the Chinese Government, in which the Pekin authorities promised to protect the lives and property

of foreigners in China. In this note England and Germany state that only the evidence of accomplished facts will satisfy the powers.

A Prophecy of Continued Peace. BERLIN, Sept. 29.-Dr. Von Boetticher Prussian Minister of Commerce, delivered an address before the Rhenish Agricultural Association at Remscheid vesterday. The Minister said that the welfare of agriculture depended upon the preservation of the The Popular Arnica.

Most people have an idea that arnica is a legended upon the preservation of the golden gift of peace. It had been appresented upon the preservation of the golden gift of peace. It had been appresented upon the preservation of the golden gift of peace. It had been appresented upon the preservation of the golden gift of peace. It had been appresented upon the preservation of the golden gift of peace. It had been appresented upon the preservation of the golden gift of peace. It had been appresented upon the preservation of the golden gift of peace. It had been appresented upon the golden gift of peace. It had been appresented upon the golden gift of peace. It had been appresented upon the golden gift of peace. It had been appresented upon the golden gift of peace. It had been appresented upon the golden gift of peace.

Fighting Carlists Led by Women. MADRID, Sept. 29 .- A Carlist faction at Puenta de la Reina, in Navarre, has risen | Bardsley.

ing the principle of the payment of mem-bers. Dealing with the outlook for the coming session, the report says that the coming session, the report says that the Government is obviously preparing, in view of the elections, to reappeal to the fears of the half-hearted and to persuade them that a compromise may be found between home rule and coercion.

"It is impossible," said the report, "to believe that the country will prefer an incomplete liberal measure from the grudging hands of Tory Ministers who have assumed to associate themselves with a programme

to associate themselves with a programme which a few years since they vehemently denouncee. The electors would rather wait for more thorough provisions from the party from which the home rule idea origi-nally-emanated."

RUSSIA'S IMPERIAL FUNERAL

The Last Solemn Service Over the Rev of the Grand Duchess

St. Petersburg, Sept. 29.-The im perial funeral train bearing the remains of the Grand Duchess Paul arrived here this morning from Moscow. All the highest court officials, the members of the Ministry and other members of the Government were awaiting the arrival of the train, and as the funeral car entered the station everyone reverently bared his head. In the private waiting room were the Czar and the King of Greece, the father of the dead Grand

The coffin containing the body of the Grand Duchess was borne to the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul by the Czar, the King of Greece, Prince Waldemar of Denmark, Prince George of Greece, brother of the deceased, Grand Duke Paul, her husband, Graud Duke Constantine and Grand Duke Constantinovitch. The streets through which the funeral cortege passed from the station to the Cathedral were lined with troops. When the Cathedral was reached the royal bearers carried the coffin to the steps of the high altar, where they deposited it upon a dias covered with a pur ple pall bearing the imperial arms of Russia. A grand requiem mass was then celebrated. All the foreign diplomats were present at

A SECOND MUTINY ON THE PINTO. The Captain of the Chilean Craiser Again

Implores Foreign Police Aid. HAMBURG, Sept. 29.—The troubles between the officers and crew of the Chilean warship Presidente Pinto, which is at

present moored in the River Elbe, near this city, has broken out afresh. The crew are the assessment of Government employes for mutinous and have refused duty. The capthe second time he has appealed to the authorities to assist him in confining the A short time ago the crew were insubord-

captain was obliged to appeal to the Ham-burg police for assistance. On that occasion burg police for assistance. On that occasion the authorities decided that it was not within their province to board a warship of a foreign nation to assist her officers in restor-

NOT A CLOUD IN THE HORIZON.

M. Ferry Comments Upon the Unique Sit untion in Europe Now. PARIS, Sept. 29 .- M. Ferry, in his St. Die speech, said: "The present state of atfairs is unique in modern history. For 20 years we have not gazed upon a horizon so peaceable. There is not the slightest fear of a Ministerial crisis or of a popular agitation of any kind. The events at Cronstadt and Portsmouth administered a serious lesson to dissatisfied political and other parties, namely, that only a stable govern-ment could have secured such honors." The Temps comments upon the signifi-cance of a speech like the foregoing from a man of the bellicose reputation of M. Ferry.

The Russian Loan Agreement Withdrawn. BERLIN, Sept. 29.-The Mendelssohns and Warschauers have formally withdrawn from the Russian loan agreement. The Jerman opposition to the loan has greatly surprised Russia, but it is believed that German firms only offered to open a subscripion in Berlin in order to keep on friendly

erms with Russian financiers The Empire's Existence Threatened. BERLIN, Sept. 29 .- A sensation, or rather feeling like consternation, has been caused y an article in the Wursburg Frankisches Volkshiatt, a Catholic oraan, proposing the disintegration of the German empire and hment of the presidency of the Emperor of Austria.

CLIMATES FOR THE SICK

prological Statistics Are Now Carefully

Studied by the Physicians. A man who comes over to New York from Philadelphia every week makes a pretty little pile of money by telling New York physicians where to send their patients for new air, says Dr. St. Clair Smith in a letter to the St. Louis Globs-Democrat. He makes the climate fit the disease. I refer to Dr. Bushrod W. James, who runs over two hours every week and spends them in a couple of rooms at the Windsor, closeted with brother physicians or with patients. Climatology has only begun to be reduced to a study resting on known data. Any physician will tell you if you have consumption to go to Colorado, or if you Northern woods, but there are men now at work collating the meteorological statistics furnished by the Government with histories of dieases submitted to varying climatic influences, and reducing the thing to some certainty and precision. All sorts of chronic troubles are found to

All sorts of chronic troubles are found to be bettered by certain distinct atmospheric influences. Here will be the humorist's chance, probably, and he will lay out the country in zones, basins and valleys, the liver complaint zone, the sick headache pasin or the diarrhea valley. All the same, the treatment of disease is resolving itself more and more into putting the patient where nature will get best the chance of doing him a good turn.

CLEARFIELD, Sept. 29 .- [Special.]-The Republicans of the county met here to-day and nominated their ticket. The resolutions indorsed President Harrison mildly, but gave Blaine the cream, while Mayor Stuart received recognition for punishing

GOV. RUSSELL AGAIN. Massachusetts Democrats Renominate Their Former Leader.

OUTSPOKEN FOR HONEST MONEY.

The Platform Also Strong for Civil Service and Tariff Reform.

FREQUENT BURSTS OF ENTHUSIASM

WORCESTER, MASS., Sept. 29.-The Democratic State Convention opened at Mechanic's Hall this morning. It was nearly 11:45 when Hon. John Corcoran, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, called the convention to order. He made a brief answer, which was frantically applauded. The Chairman and Secretary of the State Committee served as temporary officers of the convention.

The convention permanently organized by the choice of Hon. P. A. Collins, of Boston, with a long list of vice-presidents. On making his appearance Mr. Collins was given a rousing welcome. His address had a telling effect upon his hearers and at the close bedlam was again let loose. John E. Russel, of Leicester, mounted

the platform and renominated William E. Russell for Governor. In the course of his remarks he said the independent voters should be with the Democratic party this year. "Their votes for our candidates on our platform will not be protests against the early records and original creed of the Republican party, but against a party bearing a once honored name that is now controlled by Quay, Platt and similar spirits, and whose leadership will be taken or given at its next convention for James G. Blaine.'

GOVERNOR RUSSELL RENOMINATED. The nomination was seconded by Hon. Edward G. Donovan, of Boston and William Eustes Russell, of Cambridge, was unanimously declared the nominee by acclama-

A platform, of which the following is ynopsis, was then adopted: The principles of the National Democratic party are endorsed and the State adminis-tration commended. The demands that all commissions and administrative appointees be responsible to the people, through their Governor; believes in free schools, provided with free text books. with free text books; congratulates the peo-upon the action of the Legislature in regard

o the constitutional amendment; renews

to the constitutional amendment; renews the party's declaration upon the subject of labor, affirming sympathy with all wise and constitutional measures in its interest.

"The McKinley tariff bill, against which the Democratic party of Massachusetts protested at its last convention, was repudiated at the polls by one of the most emphatic votes ever cast by a free people. We renew our demand for the repeal of all of its provisions which increase rates of duty, and for the enactment of a genuine measure of or the enactment of a genuine measure of

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM. "We believe that public office is a public trust, and that appointments should be made for fitness, capacity, integrity and the spirit of Civil Service Reform. The Repub-lican administration has shown the

hypocrisy of its pretentions in favor of this reform by destroying the efficiency of the Census Bureau for the sake of political spoils by neglecting to bring prosecutions for the punishment of violations of the Civil Service law, by ignoring the recommendations of the Civil Service Commission for the dismissal of officials who have openly defied the law, by reviving the active participa-tion of office holders in partisan politics, and

and silver coinage of the constitution and in a currency convertible into such coinage without loss. This declaration, expressing the uniform opinion of this party, we uninate and refused to perform the tasks. The reservedly reaffirm as contained in the plat-We believe that all dollars coined by the United States should be of intrinsic value and that all paper currency ssued by the Government should be eemable in either gold or silver coin at the option of the holder, and not at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. We are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

AN OVATION FOR THE GOVERNOR The various planks were warmly ap-plauded, especially those relative to free schools and honest money, while the denun-ciations of the McKinley bill were followed by derisive laughter without a murmur of

opposition. Governor Russel entered the hall a few minutes before 1 o'clock. If the uproar which greeted him could not be heard all over the State it was no fault of the delegates. When silence was finally restored His Excellency addressed the convention. He followed substantially the same line of argument used by previous speakers, and reiterated the principles and denunciations of the platform.

John W. Corcoran, of Clinton, was unani-

ously nominated for Lieutenant Governor. The committee on the remainder of the icket reported as follows: For Secretary of State, Elbridge Cushman, of Lakeville: for Treasurer and Receiver-General, James S. Grinnell, of Greenfield; for Auditor, W. D. T. Trefry, of Marblehead; for Attorney General, J. M. Stearns, of Chicopee. The eport was adopted.

A CONVENTION'S QUICK WORK.

Nominates a State Ticket and Adopts Platform in Two Hours.

DENVER, Sept. 29 .- The Democratic State Convention, called to-day to nominate a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, broke the record for conventions by meeting at 11 o'clock this afternoon and adjourning sine die at 1 o'clock this morning. There being no contested delegations the appointment of all committees, except on Platform, was dispensed with. Hon. Luther M. Goddard, of Leadville, being the only candidate, his nomination was made unanimous for Chie

Justice. The platform approves of the Australian system of election laws enacted by the last General Assembly, favors free coinage of silver, recommends the speedy completion of the State Capitol building and the issue of an additional \$300,000 worth of bonds for this purpose, sends greeting to Governor Campbell, Governor Boies and brother Democrats in Ohio and Iowa, and congratulates them for the brave stand they have taken in behalf of "constitutional, money." J. H. Broady to-night sent a letter to Chairman Ogden, of the Democratic State Central Committee, positively declining to be a candidate.

GONGRESSMAN GAMBLE'S SUCCESSOR. outh Dakota Republicans Name Colone John J. Jolley For the Seat.

ABERDEEN, S. D., Sept. 29 .- The Republican State Convention was called to newspaper canard. On the principle that the devil ought to have his due, I want, in order at 2 o'clock this afternoon by Chairman Clough, of the State Central Comthis case, to defend the Bernhard mittee, and Hon. Carl G. Sherwood was chosen Permanent Chairman. The was chosen Fermanent Chairman. The convention got to work without speech-making, and the informal ballot for Congressman to fill the term made vacant by the death of Gongressman Gamble, resulted:
Jolley, 133; French, 108; Lucas, 86; Starr, 52; Kennedy, 49; Gardner, 46; Good, 34; Preston, 12; Goodykontz, 14; Melville, 3. The first formal ballot was sections of the control of the Preston, 12; Goody and the first formal ballot was so strong for The first formal ballot was assured be-Jolley that his nomination was assure fore the list of counties was more than half called, and it was made by an unanimous vote. Colonel John L. Jolley is at present

State Senator from Clay county.

The platform endorsed the administration

gress in passing the McKinley law, asks for additional appropriations for developing the Northwestern artesian belt, favors antipool legislation, favors such further increase in the coinage of silver as is consistent with a sound financial policy, and favors complete demonetization of silver.

It endorses the Inter-State Commerce law and favors Government regulation of tele-graph and express companies.

COLORADO REPUBLICANS.

They Indorse Harrison's Administration but Not His Monetary Views.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, COL., Sept. 29 .-

The Republican State Convention was called to order at 12.30 this afternoon with nearly 300 delegates in their seats. Their being no opposition to Chief Justice Joseph C. Helm, his nomination was made by acclamation.

The Committee on Resolutions made their report. The platform heartily indorses the administration of President Harrison, and administration of President Harrison, and while not agreeing with him upon the question of coinage of silver it recognizes his administration as square and upright; recommends the voting of additional bonds or the completion of the State Capitol building; favors protection against every form of convict or servile labor, the prohibition of children in factories and mines and adjustment of different controls. factories and mines, and adjustment of dif-ferences between employes and employers by arbitration; denounces all trusts and obines; urges the speedy ratification by Congress of the removal of the Southern Utes from Colorado; reaffirms a belief in the Republican doctrine of protection and favors free coinage.

ALABAMA'S EXPERIENCE.

The State Once Indulged in the Sub-Treasury Idea to Its Cost,

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Sept. 29.—[Special.] -In his speech in Camden county, Govrnor Tho mas G. Jones formally accepted the issue of the pending campaign as being the Democracy against the Alliance. He charged the Alliance with the defeat of the soldiers' home in Georgia, saying: "They humiliated Georgia before the world." He combatted the Alliance ideas in detail, but his best point was his reference to Alabama history as a warning against the s b-treas-ury scheme and the Government land loan

He said on this subject: "As we all know, the State of Alabama once indulged in the business of banking or loaning money to the people. As a result the State was compelled to wind up the banks and the taxpayers to foot the bills, which were

THE OYSTER IS A FIGHTER.

How One of the Bivalves Killed a Star Fish in Four Bounds. ew York Sun. 1 "To look at an oyster you would never

imagine that there was any fight in in it, would you?" asked the observant fish man, as he pried open the shell of one. "No one would, unless he had been a witness some time to the oyster's fighting qualities. One of the most exciting contests I ever saw was between an ovster and one of its most deadly enemies, and I am glad to say that the ovs-ter won the fight. The enemy was a star-

"I saw the starfish working warily along over the oyster, and then settle slowly down upon it. The bivalve was on the lookout, however, and when the starfish was near enough the oyster's shell closed like a steel trap on one of the starfish's five rays, and cut it off as slick as if it had been done with a knife. A starfish doesn't mind the loss of a ray or two; in fact, it can stand the loss of four of its rays, and then go off and in a short time sprout and grow the lost mem-bers again. But if the fish loses all five of its rays its doom is sealed. It will die al-

nost immediately.
"The oyster has no sooner clipped off one of its foe's legs than it sets its trap again and awaited a renewal of the attack, which was not long in coming. The starfish dropped itself slowly, and with a confidence that I could almost see and was soon astride of the oyster again. Again the trap flew shut, and the starfish arose with only three of his five rays left. But the starfish was pluckly, and returned for the third round arently not the least impaired. The round was a repetition of the other two, and the starfish was bereft of another leg. The persistent enemy of the oyster had apparently set his mind on hav-ing that particular bivalve, and, without a moment's hesitation turned his crippled body to the assault. The oyster was mad all the way through, and shifted its position, turning its open shell upward as the starfish dropped down toward him. This was the round of the battle, for the caught both remaining rays of the starfish in the trap and snipped them off at one bite. The rayless starfish turned over and sank to

the bottom, dead." NO FUN IN TAR AND FEATHERS.

The Pain When the Coat Hardens Is Awfu

and Its Removal Is Torture. People who read of tarring and feather ng by White Caps and others know that the punishment is very unpleasant one, but tew imagine how terribly painful and dangerous it is. In Wyoming I once saw a man who had been tarred and feathered, and, though he fully deserved the discipline, I could not help pitying him, says a writer in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Hardened tar is very hard to remove from the skin, and when feathers are added it forms a kind of cement that sticks closer than a brother. As soon as the tar sets the victim's suffering begins. It contracts as it cools, and every one of the little veins on the body are pulled, causing the most ex-

quisite agony.

The perspiration is entirely stopped, and unless the tar is removed death is certain to ensue. But the removal is no easy task, and requires several days. The tar caunot be softened by the application of heat, and must be peeled off bit by bit, sweet oil being used to make the process less painful. The irritation to the skin is very great, as the hairs cannot be disengaged, but must be pulled out or cut off. No man can be leaned of tar in a single day, as the pain of the operation would be too excruciating for

SARAH BERNHARDT'S TOMB.

Widely Circulated Canard Exploded by

Dispatch Correspondent. While in Pere Lachaise, writes Ida M. Tarbell to THE DISPATCH, I recalled a newspaper item of the summer, which traveled widely: that Sarah Bernhardt had erected a tomb in her own memory, and was in the habit of going mornings to lay the laurels of the night before upon it. I made a pilgrimage in search of the tomb, and found it easily, a granite affair, chaste and handsome, with the name Bernhardt in handsome, with the name permaner in huge, plain letters. There were no fresh flowers on it, and by inquiry I discovered that instead of its being one of the actress' fantastic freaks, it was really a family monument erected by her over the bodies of her mother, father and sister. her mother, father and sister. Certainly such a proper and commendable action does not descrive to be used as a

Diamonds and Finance.

The diamond is always a barometer of finance. If money is plentiful everybody is wearing them. When there is a stringency in the money market the diamonds are sold. The New York money market has been in a state of stringency for some time, and that accounts for the scarcity of dia-monds in that great city, which so many visitors have noticed.

The Language We Use. Jones-Dobson, is it right to say when water is still that the water stands? of President Harrison, commends reciprocity, congratulates the Republican Con-

The Final Entertainment to the World's Fair Commissioners.

our renowned method of scientific electrical and medical treatment for disease, the ELECTROPATHOLISHIPUTE, of 507 PENNAVENCE, will treat all patients applying during THE NEXT 30 DAYS FOR THE SUM OF SIX DOLLARS PER MONTH. This amount A FLORAL GLOBE WAS A FEATURE.

Three European Countries Are Awarded Their Chesen Space.

GERMANY WISHES A VILLAGE BESIDE

CHICAGO, Sept. 29 .- A royal foretaste of America's welcome to the world in 1893 was given to-night at the Palmer House. The recipients were the Government World's Fair Commissioners from various European nations, and the entertainment took the form of a banquet. Nearly 300 of the city's most eminent business and professional men paid their respects to the envoys. The royal and imperial commissioners have been in Chicago about ten days investigating plans and prospects, and banquets have been tendered them on every hand, but to-night the grand finale eclipsed all its predecessors.

W. T. Baker, ex-President of the Chicago Board of Trade, presided at the feast, he being the President of the Exposition and the Chairman of the Committee for the Reception of the Distinguished Foreigners.

SOME DISTINGUISHED GUESTS. By the side of President Baker, at raised table, sat Sir Henry Truman Wood and James Dredge, representing the Government of Great Britain; Herr Adolph Wermuth, Imperial Commissioner from Germany; Dr. Emil Meyer, Royal Commissioner from Denmark; Major Moses F. Handy, General Ben Butterworth, Ferd W. Peck, Judge Lindsay and Commissioner Bullock, of the National Commission to Europe; Director General Davis, Vice President Bryan, Secretary Dickinson, Lyman J. Gage, Consul General Bunz, of Germany, and the other speakers. The other guests were placed at 30 smaller

Gorgeous floral decorations filled every available space. The largest and most magnificent piece was in the shape of a globe about five feet in diameter. It somewhat resembled the grand floral map of the three Americas that was arranged for the banquet to the Pan-American delegates two years ago. The globe was placed just opposite the entrance, and was the first thing to meet the eyes of the guests. The name of each country was lettered across this floral globe in flowers of beautiful color. The geographical outlines were traced in roses of various colors, dahlias, weet peas and carnations.

STRAINS OF HIDDEN MUSIC. Ravishing strains from a concealed orchestra and a quartette of voices made the air clysian, while the company were deep in a menu beginning with blue points on the deep shell, and continuing with such inci-dental: as Maryland terrapin in cases, fillet of sole, and breast of partridge with truffles, to say nothing of other rare delicacies.

to say nothing of other rare delicacies.

The toasts responded to began with "The Society of Arts"—response by Sir Henry Wood. Then fellowed "The Exposition Abroad," Benjamin Butterworth; "Germany at the Fair," Herr Adolph Wermuth; "The States at the Exposition," William Linders, "Great British at the William Lindsay: "Great Britain at the Fair," James Dredge; "Internationalism," Lyman J. Gage, and "Denmark at the Fair," Dr. Emil Meyer. The final address was by E. B. Mason on the apt theme, "Rewards of Columbus." The banquet was the climax of an important day, another notable event being that the World's Fair sites for England

and Germany were finally awarded by the

Committee on Grounds and Buildings. SITES FOR FOREIGN EXHIBITS. England will build its State pavillion in a triangular-shaped tract at the extreme southeast portion of the improved part of Jackson Park. It will have a canal on the south and Lake Michigan on the east. As the ground there is in the nature of promontory a series of stone steps will be built leading down to the paved beach. Germany is located northwest of England on an irregular-shaped tract 375 feet in its longest dimensions and 225 in its widest. Dr. Emil Meyer, the Danish Commissioner, was promised a special building for an exhibit of the dairy p oducts of Denmark. It is to be 80x150 feet. Dr. Meyer said he would confer with his Govern upon returning home, and then advise the committee as to whether his plan was to be

carried out or abandoned. Herr Wermuth asked, in addition to site for Germany, that one-tenth of the space in the Midway Plaisance be granted for a German village. The Plaisance is 600 feet wide and over a mile long. The

matter has not been determined. The Transportation Committee of the World's Fair has secured from the railroad special low rates from the Eastern seaboard for the transportation and unloading of ex-hibits for the World's Fair. Exhibits will be returned free, with the exception of a charge of 8 cents per 100 pounds for switching. This arrangement applies to all ex-hibits except horses and other fancy animals, except cattle, sheep and hogs, on which tariff rates will be charged in both

IMPROVING THE MONKEYS.

A Rich Man's Plan to Produce an A listo racy of Intellectual Simians.

Washington Star.] A man of large means, who resides in Washington, has recently declared his intention, privately, to devote \$100,000 to a very original purpose. The idea is that no satisfactory opportunity has ever been afforded for the development of the intellect of the brute. This rich man proposes that monkeys or spes shall be taken as subjects. Let 50 of them, half males and half females be placed in a paddock, suitably provided with separate quarters for the sexes. Then have them breed, pair by pair, as shall be directed by those who superintend. Some of them will develop certain abilities more conspicuously than others. For example, conspicuously than others. For example, certain individuals will exhibit a superior understanding of the commands addressed to them, or will show a greater dexterity in

the handling of objects.

Those which appear stupid are to be expelled from the colony, their places being filled by fresh recruits. When a male and a female are found who exhibit the same sort of aptitude in any direction they are to be mated. This process, carried on for generations, would necessarily result in the development of superior characters until finally, after the lapse of 25 years, perhaps, there would almost certainly be spes or monkeys far higher in the scale of reason han any known up to the present time.

Born in Jail; Married in Prison The career of Robert Western, who was

drowned at St. Louis recently, was remarkable. He was born in jail, and spent 11 years in the penitentiary, yet he and his parents were eminently respectable people. Robert's father was keeper of the county jail here at his birth. For 11 years he drove the prison carriage, and was te a reception at his marriage, which took place at the penitentiary.

Those Two Spooney Nations New York Sun. ]

A mechanic of St. Petersburg has invented a Franco-Russian brandy bottle. It can be filled with two kinds of liquor without mixing the one with the other. On one side of the bottle is inscribed "Vive la France!" and it is destined for French cog-nac; the other side is destined for Russian brandy, and bears the inscription "Vive la Russie!" Pressing the cork you may get either kind of the spirits.

Electrical and Medical Treatment

at 507 Penn Avenue.

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to include all medicines and the proper ap-plication of all needed electrical treatment. This offer holds good until October 22, and applies to old patients as well as newcomers within that time. Who They Are.

Who They Are.

The staff of the Electropathic Institute recognize the fact that they are not open to the charge of "nameless," or to that of using obscure or doubtful people in any way, in connection with their institute. In proof of this we call attention to the fact that Lawis G. Davis, M. D., is at the head of the staff of physicians and surgeons of the Electropathic Institute of 507 Penn avenue, Pittsburg. Dr. Davis gradmated first at Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1872. After two years of private practice he took the post-gradmate course of Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York City; graduating in 1892. In addition to these distinctions, Dr. Davis has special-course diplomas in Physical Diagnosis under Professor Janeway; in Chemistry under Professor Shoemaker, and in Surgical Anatomy under Professor Keen. His staff of able associates have no less honomble credentials of their training, experience, skill and knowledge needed to practice medicine safely and successfully.

WHAT THEY CAN DO. Mr. Thomas F. Robinson, the well-known boat-builder of Lafayette street, Hazelwood, Twenty-third ward, says of the Electro-pathic Inscitute, as 507 Penn avenue:



"After I began to recover from the grip I was attacked with facial neuralgis, and suffered pain, continuous and almost crazing, in my face and head. I was also afflicted with lumbago. The constant strain upon me finally resulted in complete nervous prostration and insomnia or sleeplessness, that nearly set me crazy. I was induced to apply to the physicians of the Electropathic Institute, at No. 507 Pena avenue, this city, and was under treatment less than a week when I began to grow better and I am now completely cured. I better and I am now completely cured. I cannot speak too highly of the physicians of the Pittsburg Electropathic Institute."

Electropathic Institute, 507 PENN AVE., PITTSBURG, PA.

(DON'T MISTAKE THE NUMBER).

The physicians in charge of this Institute are registered and qualified physicians. They receive and successfully treat all patients suffering from chronic aliments. Nervous diseases, shood diseases, required and catarril, paralysis, neuralgia, scrofula and catarril, and all diseases of the Eye and Ear. Operations in electrical surgery performed by the consulting physicians of the Institute. Drunkenness Cared. Opium Hadit Curet, Consultation and diagnosis free. Ladies will find a trained female assistant in charge of their special department. Office hours 9 A.M. to 12 M., 2 to 5 P. M., 7 to 8:30 P. M. Sunday: 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. (DON'T MISTAKE THE NUMBER).

Some people, for the sake of a few cents difference in price, buy Whiskies that they know nothing about. Isn't it worth the difference to get Whisky sold under a sworn guarantee of purity? Klein's celebrated 'Silver Age" and "Duquesne" are both accompanied with the distiller's affidavit certifying that they are unadulterated. Physicians everywhere prescribe these brands, and leading hospitals use them exclusively. "Silver Age" sells at \$1 50 and "Duquesne" at \$1 25 per full quart. Once

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WM.AYRES & SONS. PHILADELPHIA

Thirty-six years ago Dr. Griffith discovered the best remedy on earth for la grippe, coughs, colds, bronchitis, pneumonio, asthma, consumption, all diseases of the throat and lungs. The first dose gives relief in ten minutes. Every bottle gmaranteed or money refunded. Sweet as hency. Children like it. Thousands in Pittsburg and Western Pennsylvania testify that Ta-va-zon Lung Cough Syrup has no equal. Price-25c, 50c and \$1. Take Ta-va-zon Pilis for biliousness, sick headache, etc., 25c a box.

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