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PITTSBURG, THURSDAY, OCT. 8, 1801.

TWELVE PAGES

A GREAT POLITICAL LEADER. The sudden death of Charles Stewart Parnell terminates what in all its phases is one of the most remarkable careers in English polities. At the unexpected death of the man who for over a decade has controlled the course of Irish politics, and brought the cause of Ireland to its present prominence, the mind relegates to a secondary place the unhappy events which marked the close of Parnell's career and dwells chiefly on the characteristics of its

carlier stages which earned him the title of 'Uncrowned King of Ireland,' All sympathizers with Ireland must remember that nearly fifteen years ago Mr. Parnell perceived the results that could be obtained by constitutional agitation for the cause of Ireland. He took up that policy when he was able to muster hardly more than a corporal's guard of followers. He maintained through good and evil reports, and by his skill and steadfastness succeeded in rallying around him a party of cuthusiastic workers whose efforts aided in making the Irish cause the dominating issue of Britis's politics. Many great politicians have skillfully swayed the course of events by making a despised cause the slogan of a majority. But Parnell was one of the few statesmen who with a following less than the minority have controlled the outcome of polities, and forced even adverse events to result for the good of his rause. Throughout the long and unintermitted fight from the beginning of Home Rule to the final triumph over the Pigott forgeries, Mr. Parnell's devotion to the cause he had taken up, his unwavering faith in its final success, and his careful and skillful leadership of his steadily growing party make up a career which takes rank high in the records of popular

With this splendid record to contemplate there will be little disposition to dwell on the unfortunate events in Parnell's private life or the disputes growing out of it during the past year. That these things terminated his public career and perhaps hastened his death is to be recogzed. But, in estimating the place of Charles Stewart Parnell in political history, all men will consider the Parnell who showed the Irish the way to obtain their rights by constitutional agitation, and who led them along that road until one great English party has espoused their cause, and the other has reached the point of offering them large concessions as a measure of political compromise.

leadership.

That record of achievement entitles Parnell to a foremost place among Irish leaders. Only O'Connell accomplished as much for Ireland as he; and all his predecessors in the Irish cause together never brought it so close to the point of final and complete triumph.

NOT GIVING OUT AT PRESENT.

The effect of that wonderfu gusher out in the McDonald field on the chronic decinvation of the geologists that the Pennsylvania oil deposits are gradually giving out deserves especia! attention. unprecedented rush of oil from that lucky strike, exceeding the ability of modern agencies to restrain and store it, and the way in which it easts the famous Thorn Creek gushers in the shade, have already attracted public attention. But the way in which this powerful gusher extinguishes the extinction theory is in danger of being overcast by its other striking fea-

Some fatality must control the predic tions of those whom Truthful James calls the "scientific gents" in making their predictions of a failure of the Pennsylvania oil supply just before the dvelopment of some strikingly rich field. It was first heard a little less than two decades ago, just in time to be illustrated by the expansion of the field in Butler county. The next resumption of the theory of extinction was followed by the Thorn Creek discovery of 8,000-barrel wells; while the last averment of the geologists that the oil supply was limited, and must give out, has been succeeded in the fullness of time by the 15,000 Mevey gusher. Perhaps one more scientific opinion of the pessimist class will turn out 25,000 or 30,000 barrel

There is no indication in the McDonald field that the supply of petroleum is going to peter out and leave the interests of Western Pennsylvania without material to work on. The results in this industry make it worth while to hire some eminent scientific authority to write a prolonged opinion that the natural gas supply is doomed to exhaustion.

NO SOCIETY NEEDED.

A proposition has recently been set affoat, from one of those sources prolific with suggestions for people to magnify their descent, to form a Society of Sons of Abolitionists. Touching it the New York Tribune says: "To hundreds of men and women it is as lofty a source of pride to say that their fathers were Abolitionists as to say that their remoter ancestors fought at Bunker Hill or came over in the Mayflower. It is fitting that such should be enrolled in a permanent organization which, by its name and works, shall perpetuate the memory of the Abolitionists." The theory of the proposed society propounded in the last sentence sounds very nice; but it is subject to two criticisms. First, the memory of the Abolitionists is perpetuated in the results of their work; accord, the nature of the proposed society shows that it will not be so much to perpetuate their memory as to signalize the fact that its members are descended from

them. On such a project two statements con-

cerning the Abolitionists and their character are pertinent. They were exceptionally of that class which believes that a man should be ranked by what he does and in no manner with regard to whom he was descended from. This fact makes it cogent that, if any society were formed the Abolitionists should form their own society. But that makes it even more pertinent to point out the fact that they did have their own society-when there was something to do through it. The Abolition Society was one of the agencies of agitation against slavery; and, incomprehensible as it to the son's-society-organizers, when its work was done it dissolved. The Abolitionists thus put themselves on record as believing that organizing societies for practical work was very good; that keeping them up for purposes of self-glorification was silly.

If any memory should be free from the efforts of those who seek to call attention to the fact that they are the sons of their fathers, the Abolitionist memory ought to have that exemption. It is to be hoped that their descendants will not take such a method of emphasizing the difference between themselves and their fathers.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

The review of the Ohio situation from a correspondent who has been carefully studying the campaign shows that the weight of the battle is still to come. Heretofore the Republicans have done all the campaigning, while the Democrats have just commenced their fight. This undoubtedly gives the Republicans a start in the race which the Democrats will find it hard to overcome. But that will not prevent it from being a very interesting and lively one till the day of election.

Of the issues at stake our correspondent finds that the People's Party issues are not cutting any figure in the canvass, nor are State issues heard of. The fight is on National issues, with the silver question making more noise in the Republican speeches, while the Democrats are very largely shirking the avowal of their own platform in favor of free silver. This is one of the results of that stunid effort of the Democratic platform-makers; but it does not change the fact that the real leading issue is that of the tariff. With Mc-Kinley as the Republican candidate and the lines sharply drawn between the two parties on that question the controlling issue is bound to be the tariff. and a favorable vote will place Ohio definitely on the side of giving the McKinley act a fair and thorough trial.

Our correspondent finds that very little outside money is coming into Ohio in aid of either side. This is hard on the thrifty wire-puller; but it will not at all interfere with the free discussion of the public questions involved in the canvass or a clear expression of the popular verdict.

SILVER IN 1873.

Another of our free silver friends comes at us with a citation from the figures of the mint to show that prior to the demonetization act of 1873 silver dollars were coined at the rate of about one million per year. It is true that there were some silver dollars coined for use in the Oriental trade, and the trade dollars were at about that time authorized, as being more useful for that purpose. But these silver dollars were not coined for circulation in this country as money, and our correspondent furnishes the evidence of that fact him-

He cites the figures showing that the bullion in the silver dollar was then worth 103 cents. A man, therefore, getting \$1,000 coined for circulation in thiz country would lose just \$30, as compared with what he would realize if he had sold the bullion for use in the arts, or used the coin in the trade with China, where passed at its bullion value. The same fact utterly explodes the idea that the demonetization of silve; was secured by the monetary classes. The interest of the creditor class is to maintain the highest priced dollar. But the highest priced dollar in 1873 was demonetized and the

lowest priced one maintained. The subsequent reversal of these positions warrants a decided doubt as to the wisdom of that act. But the fact stated by our correspondent entirely answers the wild charge of "a conspiracy of the money lenders in 1873,"

THE LAW ON OPTION CONTRACTS.

The decision of the Minnesota Supreme Court with regard to option contracts draws the line between legality and illegality very clearly. It is asserted by some exchanges that the decision will interfere with the current exchange operations, as if it had not been well known for a long time that all the gambling done under the guise of business was outside the pale of the law. The decision asserts no new principle of law; but asserts more distinctly than previous rulings the power of the law to look into the intent and purpose of contracts and to judge concerning them

by that criterion. The Minnesota Court very well says that it will not rule out all contracts for future delivery. Such contracts as THE DISPATCH has very often pointed out are among the most legitimate forms of business, where they are made with a bona fide purpose for the delivery and receipt of the articles contracted for. But where the contracts are made solely with the in tention of settling differences caused by the fluctuations of the market, or in other words of betting on the staples, the con tract is illegal and the law will not en

force it. This is drawing the line at the proper point. The speculators and the combination theorists have held that the law could not go behind the letter of the contract, and tell whether there is any intent other than the one expressed in the agreement This is equivalent to asserting that the agencies which undertake to determine with what intent a man strikes a blow and makes his life depend on it, cannot determine with what purpose two men make a contract with merely pecuniary results dependent thereon. That is nonsense, of course. The courts need have no difficulty in distinguishing between contracts where the actual delivery of the staple is intended and those which are merely betting on the ups and downs of the market. And that is what the Minnesota court says they must do.

"THIS" exclaims the New York Evening on, "is a canvass in which Democrats ought to be sngry. They have been humbugged and cheated. No greeneys from the country in the hands of bunko men have been more grossly diddled of their money than the Democrats of New York of their rights. This fraud is what Statesman Platt and his can didates stand for." From this declaration that the Democrats have been especial sufferers in the World's Fair matter. is a decided inference that the New York Democrats regarded a rake out of that enter prise as their especial meat,

THE eccentricities of the German Em. peror are reported to be constantly produc-ing sensation in German court circles. So long as he abstnins from producing sensations in Europe the world at large will be very willing that German court circles shall stand it. What are court circles for, other

CONCERNING the expressed willingness

of China to pay an indemnity for the property destroyed and the lives lost during the riots, the New York Herald declares that what is wanted is a proper degree of protection for foreigners. Indemnities don't restore the dead." This is true enough; but does it not hit the United States rather hard? If our Government were to be set the task of resuscitating foreigners who have been killed by hoodlum mobs in this country it might find the task beyond the powers of even the great Nineteenth Century Re-

THE Navy Department, in view of the manifest difficulty of making the same ships go to China and Chile at the same time, has concluded that it must look after Chile and let China work out her own perdition. Is this an indication of the relative political values of Egan and the missionaries?

CHICAGO deals New York a stab in its tenderest spot by the dedicating with impressive ceremonies a \$200,000 monument to General Grant, while the Eastern metropolis is trying to raise that long-dragging fund by giving concerts. There hardly seems to be any way in which New York can respond to this last demonstration of her Western rival except by taking it out of the Repub lican State ticket. Besides the appropriate commemoration of General Grant's great career, Judge Gresham's dedication speech, like all his utterances, is well worth read-

Now Melbourne proposes to sell his alleged ain-making secret to the Government for \$1,000,000. That may not be a bigger humbug than some of the other Treasury raids, and it might be cheap to get rid of Melbourne at

IT IS a dull week now-a-days which does not record the burning of a new tenement house and the cremating of some of its inmates. This is hard on the inmates and insurance companies; but as the owners are able to bear up under the certainty that they will get either the rents or the insurance money we suppose that vested interest will keep it up.

"THERE is a great field for diplomatic genius in matters affecting the United States now," remarks a cotemporary. True enough; but the trouble just at the present juncture seems to be that there is more field than dis-

Now Tippo Tib is to be the lion of the next London season. The fact that he is a nunter of human flesh and has made a for tune out of murder and rapine will not deter the London lion-hunters. Why should it? Is not Tippo Tib's policy similar to that of the Great Powers, except that it is unglossed by the hyprocrisy of civilization.

THE weather of the past twenty-four hours might go far toward restoring the equinoctial storm superstition if it were not for the vital deficiency that this storm was

THE Grand Jury of Kings County, New York, has queer ideas of public duty. It recently passed a resolution favoring a certain candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn. With that start it is difficult to see why that body did not carry out its theory of duty to the full and bring in an indictment against all op

THE traction lines will consolidate and they will not. With this summary of the past 24 hours the public should be satisfied t having a large liberty of selection.

SNAP SHOTS IN SEASON.

Ir ghosts walked some of the epitaphs cemeteries would be effaced

FACTS, to be convincing, must be plainly

An author of note-Listz.

POVERTY is a very poor excuse for young Jimmy Blaine to make in that divorce

CLEVELAND should secure a cottage at THE football season is always opened

THE singer was young and fair, And the opera was packed; But when she struck the air,

Alas! her voice was cracked

PROOF-READERS are chock full of Chrisdan charity, and frequently overlook the

ADVICE, like medicine, should be well shaken betore taken.

CHANCE acquaintances-stock specula-THE dear little babies will be pleased

over the action of the Presbyteries here and It is perfectly natural for Campbell to

hump himself. WHISTLING girls and crowing hens are

iable to end in a dime museum. Now it is the Marquis De Leuville's turn to do as Balmaceda and Boulanger have done. He will go wild when he hears what

WHEN people begin to see visions they hould be watched.

Mrs. Leslie has done.

THE English taxpayer must tear his hair every time a new heir to a portion of his earnings is born in a royal household.

OLD Pluvius is now on deck, Low spots resemble mud lagoons; Drops full of soot white collars speck.

Loose bricks squirt stains on pantalo McKinley should be saved from his ool friends in the metropolitan sanctums.

THE wrapper is the proper garment for female spiritualists.

PARNELL is dead, but Home Rule and OLD timers can be seen daily at the

police courts. PEOPLE OF PROMINENCS

GOUNOD's lite is known to be in danger from heart disease, and this will prevent him from ever again undertaking the production of a great work. GENERAL LEW WALLACE can unbend

his mind at times and has recently evidenced this by inventing a fishing rod and a rail coupler for railways. THE Kaiser is said to be a dismal failure as a dancer. Possibly he is, but he can make the funds dance up and down the quotation

list just as he feels dyspeptic or otherwise. EARL DUDLEY's mother declines to a cept the title of Dowager Countess of Dudfey, which would naturally be hers, accord ing to usage, on the marriage of her son she desires to be designated as Georgina, Countess of Dudley.

MRS. FRANCES WOODRING is superin tendent of a coal mine at Ashland P ing occupied the position since the death of her husband several years ago. She is popular with the miners, who number 180, and is energetic and successful in her work. SIR HENRY WOOD and James Dredge

the World's Fair Commissioners from Great Reitain are in Washington on route to New York, whence they will sail for Europe on Wednesday. Mr. Dredge said Sir Henry he were pleased and satisfied with all that had been done to promote the Fuir.

THE Duke and Duchess of Teck and their daughter Victoria have discovered that there are discomforts and possible dangers in being overpopular. They experienced this on their recent visit to Winchester when the crowd swept away all police bar riers in a desire to get a closer view of the distinguished visitors, who were nearly crushed under their own carriage and trampled upon by the mob of respectables.

PAVEMENT PALAVER.

Water Scarce, Wood-Pulp Follows Suit-Effect of Drought Upon the Paper Trade .The Macintosh's Reformation-Points

in Electric Lighting-Talk of the Town. -"The rain, if it lasts and is general, will be as welcome to the wood-pulp makers and the paper makers as to anyone," said a paper manufacturer yesterday. "The long-continued drought has produced an unprecedented condition of affairs with the wood-pulp makers. The streams have dried up and the mills have had to stop. This means paralysis to wood-pulp manufacture, for nearly all of it is ground up by water power. The making of a ton of wood-pulp is such a costly process that it is essential that the cheapest methods are employed, hence water power is preferred. The wood-pulp supply has been running down very fast, and the demand to-day far exceeds the production. Six weeks more drought would put prices up fearfully, but, of course, with the fall here we have a reasonable assurance of suf-ficient rain to make conditions normal once more. cedented condition of affairs with the wood-Since the introduction of wood pulp as a

"Since the introduction of wood pulp as a material for paper-making, the price of pulp has been reduced gradually from \$35 to \$48 a ton, and 60 or 70 per cent of the newspaper and manila papers are now made of it. The drought, however, has raised the price of pulp to \$25, and it is mighty hard to get at any price in large quantities just now. I doubt if you could get 100 or 200 tons for delivery at any near date. Out of 50 wood pulp manufacturers to whom I applied the other day but ten replied, and they could fill small orders only. You see the embarassing part of it is that the manufacturers of paper have adapted their machinery to the use of wood pulp, and the changes they would have have adapted their machinery to the use of wood pulp, and the changes they would have to make if they were to return to the use of rags, old paper, etc.. would be very coshly. Most of the big mills are in the East, one or two only in this vicinity, but they are all feeling the effects of the drought, and as I say, if the rain had not come—I guess there's plenty in store for us now—the newspapers might have found white paper a very costly article.

Salvation in the Macintosh. -Women on a wet day don't look so woebegone as they used to do. The macintosh, worn by so many women nowadays, is not so hideous as the old-style gossamer. Of course wet weather still dims the giory of millinery and reduces to a dead level of simplicity the dresses of the fair, but yes-terday the observer could not but notice that the average woman who trod the pave-ment looked a great deal nester and drier than the average man.

Electric Lighting's Spread.

-"The way incandescent electric lighting is jumping into popular favor surprises the most sanguine," said Gilbert A. Hays yester-day. "It will not be long before the gas will be as much a thing of the past as candles for general illumination. All through the electric trade the factories are being

electric trade the factories are being pressed to their utmost to meet the demand. Here in Pittsburg people were a little more cautious than elsewhere in catching on, but as usual, when they made up their minds that electric lighting was the thing they wanted, they embraced the new illuminant enthusiastically.

"It is remarkable how many people now are taking the etched in preference to the clear glass globes. By the use of etched or frosted glass the only substantial objection to incandescent electric lighting is done away with. I have found that I carried the impression of the dazzling filament of carbon seen in a clear lamp for hours in my eyes after leaving its presence."

Gossip About the Players.

-The public does not know much about the "dresser," yet he or she is a most important assistant to the actor. The dresser's duty is to get to the dressing room before the actor, light the gas, lay out the make-up box and the costume for the first act, and when the actor arrives assist in every way in his the actor arrives assist in every way in his make-up for the part. The dresser is kept busy attending to the actor's wants all the evening, be it actual dressing or such service as fetching beer and a sandwich between the acts. Most stars and leading actors employ dressers. Hitherto the dresser has always been of the samesex as the actor. but Marion Manola, the comic opera prima donna, has started an innovation. She has a man dresser. Miss Manola since she joined the "Tar and Tartar" company has employed her husband's (Jack Mason's) valet in this capacity. She says that Ernest, the dresser, ner nusoand's (sinck Mason's) valet in this capacity. She says that Ernest, the dresser, beats a woman at the work, takes better care of her clothes, and that his superiority compensates entirely for the loss of a dresser's services during the 15 minutes that he has to remain out of her dressing room during a performance. To some one who questioned the propriety of having a man dresser, Miss Manola quoted the reply of Louise de la Valliere, in Louis XIV.'s time, under similar circumstances: "Do you call him a man?"

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

She Is Not as Friendly to Us as Germany

Has Been Lately. New York Press. 1 According to the well-founded saying that actions speak louder than words, Germany o-day ought to stand much better than France with the American people. Thanks largely to the devoted efforts of Minister Phelps, the embargo on American pork has been removed, and that important product of the West has access to the German markets on the same terms as pork from other favored countries. France, on the other hand, remains closed to the great American staple. While pouring her wines and brandy, much of which is adulterated, into the markets of this Republic, she rejects the ealthy food which we offer in exchange Under one pretext or another the admission

Under one pretext or another the admission of American pork is put off until patience may well cease to be a virtue at Washington.

The McKinley law has placed in the hands of the President of the United States a weapon of retaliation against such countries as discriminate against American products. It is a weapon meant for use, and no man is batter qualified than President Harrison to use it effectively and wisely. Unless the French Senate, which convenes this month, takes action looking to the removal of the prohibition on American pork it may be prohibition on American pork it may be well for the President to put in force agains France the law's retaliatory clause. It not the first time that France has compelled not the first time that France has compelled this country to rudical measures of self de-fense, and the French republic should be given to understand that promises and toasts and diplomatic dinners amount to very little in the way of business; that, in the language of the Spanish proverb, "He is my friend that brings grist to my mill."

The Matchless Man From Maine

maha Bee.] "Matchless man from Maine" is an allitera ion which will set the Republican convention wild with enthusiasm in a second.

AMUSEMENT NOISS

CHARLES DARGUE, Secretary of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters, has written to Manager Davis, of the Alvin Theater. asking him if Mr. Willard would give a asking him if Mr. Willard would give a matinee performance of "The Middleman" on Thursday of next week, and promising that if such a performance were given it would be attended by hundreds of potters from Wheeling, East Liverpool, New Cumberland, Beaver Falls, Kittanning and other places. Mr. Davis referred the matter to Mr. Willard, and the latter's agent, Mr. Kirke La Shelle, said yesterday that some arrangement to suit the potters visiting this city would be made. In "The Middleman" plays Cyrus Blenkurn, a potter by trade, hence the anxiety of the potters in this neighborhood to see him.

NEXT WEEK the first of the season's novel ties in the comic opera line is to visit the Duquesne Theater. It is "The Tar and the Daquesne Theater. It is "The Int and the Tartar." which ran all summer long at Palmer's Theater in New York. In it are Digby Beil, Marion Manola, and a yery strong company. The opera is a very bright work beyond question, and Manager Harry Askin has retained the strength of the old McCaull organization if he has had to give up the name. up the name.

"AUNT BRIDGET'S BABY" is a farce comedy, but it is claimed for it that it possesses son of the brightest specialty features and a generally wholesome tone. George Monroe as Aunt Bridget is said to be very funny, and Nellie Rosebud as sweet as her name in th songs, dances and merriment of the "Baby It is next week's bill at the Bijou Theater.

MR. WILLARD, the actor who visits Pitts ourg for the first time next week, is one England's greatest. There is a general agreement of the best judges that he is an actor of very high ability. He will give two new plays at the Alvin Theater, "The Middleman" and "Judah," both works of note by Henry Arthur Jones.

J. W. McAndrias, the "Watermelon Man with his own minstrel tronpe, is to occupy the stage in Harry Davis' Fifth Avenue Museum Theater next Theater next week. A three-legged man will be one of the curiosities of this place of

amusement. THE "Two Hended Boy," Tocci Brothers, known as the "Laconi Twins' burn at La-coni, Italy, has been engaged to appear soon at the World's Museum Thester.

HOMES FOR THE BRIDES.

Mothers That Keep Social Tongues Wagging in Pittsburg's Social World. BEN VENUE, that convenient locality on

the P. R. R., just past Lawrenceville, that was orstwhile known to travelers as Millvale, is rapidly becoming a settlement of newly married couples. It is a very cold and wretched day when some young man cannot be seen with a thoughtful face looking over the lots that are offered for sale, and vidently trying to determine which one "she" would like if she were there. In some cases "she" is with him, and then there is much discussion between them as to which of the four or five lots that she thinks "too lovely for anything," shall be picked out. All over the mountainous district, within easy reach of the milroad station, and not too far from lines of street cars, there are houses going up, or just finished, occupied by a young couple who think that bread and cheese and kisses are almost enough to live on. It is estimated that there are more brides within a radius of half a mile of the Ben Venue railroad station than anywhere else between the Pittsburg Union station and Philadelphia. Old folks have no business there. Cupid reigns supreme, as he looks over the ground and sees with a mischievious smile what sad havoc he has done during the past year, and how nicely he has gathered his victims luto a small space, where he can see what a great success he has made of it, and how the bright lights skining from dozens of windows of cozy little houses blazon forth a strong negative to the cruel question, "is marriage a failure." of the four or five lots that she

An entertainment entirely new to Pittsburg is to be given in the new Auditorium, on Penn avenue, early in December. It will be for the benefit of the Church of the Ascension and Children's Hospital, and there is every reason to suppose that the ladies who are managing the preliminaries will have the satisfaction of adding very largely to the funds of the church and hospital. The entertainment is known as the "National Pageant." It has been given in Chicago, Boston, New York and other large cities, and has always been a very great success. The ladies intend to make the "Pageant" the attraction of the season. Already they are hard at work preparing for it, having secured the hall for the dates they want, and made arrangements with the management of the entertainment to put it on in Pittsburg with all the spectacular effects that have pleased the people of other cities where has been presented. The Auditorium is now in the hands of carpentrs and bricklayers, and in less than a month there will be nothing about the large building, with its have the satisfaction of adding very largely be nothing about the large building, with its seating capacity of 3,500, to remind one of the Central Rink. It will be what Pittsburg-has so long needed, a comfortable, commo-dious hall, in which all sorts of lage enter-tainments can be given.

A PRETTY wedding will be that of Miss Laura Sones and Mr. Grant Hubley, which will be celebrated on the 22d instant in the Arch Street M. E. Church, Allegheny. The Arch Street M. E. Church, Allegheny. The young people are members of Christ M. E. Church, which was destroyed by fire some months ago. The members of that congregation have been holding services in the Duquesne Theater, but since it would be a manifest strain of the proprieties to have the solemn ceremony performed in a playhouse the prospective bride and groom will seek the hospitality of the Allegheny sanctuary.

THE wedding of Miss Nellie Bertha Abel and Mr. Elmer David Miller will take place this evening at fhe residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Abel, corof Bond and North Highland avenue, her of Bond and North Highland avenue, East End. The bride is a charming young lady with a very large circle of admiring friends, and the groom is one of the bright, rising young business men of the city. After the wedding ceremonies, which will take place at 6 o'clock, a reception will be given to the happy couple, who will start on a wedding trip through the East on the even-ing train. ing train.

Social Chatter.

GILMORE'S band is arranging for a concert in Pittsburg about the middle of November. Miss Harry Benny and Mr. Thomas Ashfort, Jr., of Mt. Washington, will be married this evening.

The marriage of Miss Mary Fisher, of Law-renceville, to Mr. Gray, of Dixmont, will take place to-night.

A BAZAAR and supper will be given this evening by the Woman's Christian Temper-ance Union of the East End. PROF. BLUES IS arranging to give a lecture in Pittsburg on methods of canning fruits. His lectures in the Eastern cities have been

very well attended. THE first attraction in the new Auditorium will be the bazzar of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Southside Hospital, commencing No-vember 2 and lasting five days.

THE faculty of the Duquesne Conservatory of Music gave aconcert last night in the col-lege building. The directors were Carl Ret-ter and Charles Davis Carter, assisted by Niss Sadie Ritts, soprano. Misses Ada Clark and Edith Coffin gave several recitations. A MUSICAL and literary entertainment will be given to-morrow evening by the young people of the Fourth M. P. Church, East End. The exercises promise to be of an interesting character. Among the participants will be Miss Margaret Wise and Prof. Buhl.

THE first cotillion of the season will be given Friday evening, October 16, by the Al-hambra Club in the Monongahela House. The club is composed of some of the best society young men of the East End and Alle-gheny, and is at present in a very flourishing condition.

A DAKOTA DANGER

The Divorce Business Is Taking on Large Proportions.

The divorce business in South Dakota take son large proportions, as seen by distant eyes. A prominent Eastern paper at hand speaks of it as "a reign of divorce such as, perhaps, the world never saw before. Sioux Falls as the center is reported as 'rapidly booming ahead under the influence of the capital brought thither by the di-vorce colony." Lawyers and ministers are sharing the boom, "the former in parting and the latter in remarrying the divorced to and the latter in remarrying the divorced to mates already on the ground." The view taken is that this business originally be-longed to Newport, R. I., but was captured by Chicago just before the war, and now has been taken in by the thrifty Dakota me-

tropolis.

The ancient Rhode Island town has resolved, as the East furnishes the bulk of the business, to take the prize from Sioux Falis It is announced that the divorce laws of that State are really easier than those of Dakota, with the single exception of the year's residence. The legislature will be asked to meet the Western situation on that asked to meet the Western situation on that point. In Rhode Island it is invitingly said that enterprising ladies do not consider themselves entitled to social recognition if they have less than three exhausbands. Cases are cited of recent occurrence where ladies have been given the Rhode Island divorce simply because nicer and handsome fallows. given the Khode Island divorce simply be-cause nicer and handsomer fellows were ready to marry them. The past week as high as eight divorces in a single day have been had at Newport. The Dakota industry is evidently in danger.

The Apology Is Accepted.

Lima (O.) Daily Times.] We hasten to tender our apologies to Tur PITTSBURG DISPATCH paragrapher. He remarked a few days ago that Grover Cleveland was nearing a cry-sis of his career. challenged the assertion on the ground that matters could not be accurately told, but recent developments prove that THE DISPATCH man knew whereof he spoke. We cannot understand, however, why Grover gave the tip to a Republican paper.

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

FRANK A. BOEHMER, for nine years President of the School Board at Harrisburg, died Monday, in his 63d year. REV. E. B. SMITH, a Baptist minister of Bellefontaine, O., died at a sanitarium in Chicago, Tuesday morning. DAVID B. HERMAN, the heaviest man in Adams

county, is dead. He was 6 feet 5 inches tall and weighed 462 pounds. His age was 31. MRS. MARGARET BARNARD, widow of Dr. Bar nard, late President of Columbia College, died in Litchfield, Conn., Sunday, in her 66th year, of apopiexy. J. C. DILLEM, who represented York county in

the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in 1887 and 188), died Monday. He was proprietor of the Central House at Hanover. FREDERICK HYDE, of Pomfret, Conn., one the wealthiest and most prominent residents of Eastern Connecticut, died Monday of heart disease,

aged 65 years. He ran for Congress on the Demo cratic ticket in the Third Connecticut district, on was defeated by Colonel Russell. TUCKER DAVID, a well-known member of the CCRERIBAVID a well-known member of the Congregation Shearith Israel, died Thesday at his Yonkers residence. Mr. David was formerly editor of the Dady Witness, and at the time of his death was proprietor of the Lumber Trade Journal. He was as member of the Canadi in Club, High Priest of King Solomon's Lodge and a trustee of the Congregation Shearth Israel. He was also at one time Captain of the Victoria Rifles in Canada.

OUR MAIL POUCH.

Early Glass Muking.

To the Editor of The Dispatch: I have been interested in the various communications to your paper regarding the early glass making in Pittsburg. Your correspondent "W." as published in The Dis-PATCH of Monday last, is mistaken when he writes that the glass works of O'Hara and Craig were "suspended by the withdrawal of Mejor Craig in 1:03 or 1804," i. e., if he means Major Craig in 1803 or 1804," I. e., if he means by suspension that the enterprise was abandoned. General O'Hara continued the manufacture of glass at these works from Major Craig's withdrawal until his death in 1819; at different times enlarging the plant, so that in 1816 he writes of operating two works for the manufacture of window glass and hollow ware. Following are extracts of two letters written by him bearing upon the subject and interesting in this connection: [Copy.]

Pirrsburg, June 24, 1805.

James Morrison, Esq., Lexington, Ky. James Morrison, Esq., Lexington, Ky.

DEAR SIR—I received yours of the 4th.
Your question on the probable expense of
erecting glass works may be answered correctly. My works, you know, stand at the
coal pit on the river bank. I was engaged
one year before we made glass.

The first bottle (a very ordinary one) cost
me \$10,000. This bottle was all the blast produced. Had the works pulled down and
began on the new, and continued from 1797
till my disbursements exceeded \$32,000,
Major Craig gave up his connection in them
last year. There is no person concerned
with me at present.

with me at present.

I have not been able to reduce the balance due me by this manufactory under \$30,000, exclusive of the fee simple property.

You are safe on your bet. They cannot make glass with propriety before the first of June next. The clay will not bear handling in cold weather, and no good workman wishes to employ pots in less than six months after

they are made.

My works have not averaged \$1,000 worth per month, with eight blowers perfectly You shall see my books when you arrive.

Yours sincerely,
JAMES O'HARA. [Copy.]

PITTSBURG, 26 May, 1805. Mr. Frederick M. Amelung, Baittmore: Sir.—I received yours of the lith in answer to mine of the 19th ulto. * * * My works have been improving seven years, and must be pers vered in—there is no person con-cerned with me in any respect. I have a large stock of materials on hand, and the tools complete; a horse mill for pounding, pot ash works and smith's shop, all on the pot ash works and smith a snop, all on the ground belonging to the works in operation. Coal and wood are now laying in for the winter. The pots are in hand. Fifty will be finished by Falleur in a few days, who made for the last fire. My wish is to have at

least 100 beforehand.

The last fire continued very good eight months, the benches of our sandstone remained unimpaired.
Having so many pots ready your next furnace must be on my old proportion, except that you can prepare for ten pots instead of eight. I shall not touch the furnace till you arrive. I wish, however, to blow on the lst of September. My hollow ware almost out and window glass going fast.

I began on the lst of August. * *
Two white rlassmakers will be acceptable. We have tried this in the same furnace with the window glass with perfect success. **
Your friend and humble servant, (Signed)
JAMES O'HARA.
Pitrisurae, October 7. months, the benches of our sandstone re-

(Signed) Pittssung, October 7.

Silver Demonetization To the Editor of The Dispatch:

You say editorially in your issue of the 3rd inst,: "Silver coinage was free prior to 1873. Anyone wishing to have silver coined could take bullion to the mint and get it done." The statement thus far is true. You, however, continue the statement further and say: "No one did so for years prior to 1873." I have seen the same statement made in other papers. If you will examine the report of the director of the mint for 1886, page 278, exhibits XXX and XXXI of the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances, you will find that the state of the finances, you will find that the statement is incorrect. Now for the facts: There was coined of gold from 1793 to 1848 inclusive, \$76,341,080; from 1793 to 1852 inclusive there was coined of silver \$79,208,-371 90, mostly fractions of the dollar, naif and quarter dollars. Until 1853 two half and four quarter dollars had as much silver as had one dollar. From 1807 to 1839 inclusive there was but 1,000 of the dollar coins minted, while there was coined of silver minted, while there was coined of silver nearly \$75,000,000—half and quarter dollars and dimes. From 1840 to 1873 there was not a year but what silver dollars were coined. In 1873 there was of silver dollars coined \$1,to the passage of the silver demonetization act there had been of silver dollars coined \$964,150. At the time the 1873 act became a law the silver in the dollar was worth 103 cents in gold. One ounce of silver was worth \$1.29 8.10 in London. It was quoted in London at \$1.29 7.10 in 1833, the lowest at which it was quoted in London from that date to 1873 inclusive. My figures given as the prices of silver are taken from the same report as the director of the mint. to the passage of the silver demonetization the same report as the director of the mint, as were the coinage figures. There was nothing in the history of silver as money to warrant its demonetization in 1873, or at any warrant its demonetization in 1873, or at any other time. On the contrary, there was every reason to warrant its continuance as money. In 1816 Great Britain passed an act boycotting silver, yet not until the acts of Germany in 1871 and 1873, framed after Great Britain's act of 1816, was there any great monetary disturbance. The boycotting act of Great Britain was passed, as is quite evident in her interest evening out of her of Great Britain was passed, as is quite evident, in her interest growing out of her trade with nations that had adopted sliver as their only legal tender. London to-day buys the sliver with which she pays her India balances for 97 cents an ounce from the American markets, realizing from India, who has sliver as a legal tender at 15 to 1 of gold, \$1 30 per ounce. Is it not fair to conclude that Germany and the United States have acted in the interest of Great Britain by demonetizing silver?

SHAS C. PARKER.

MANSFIELD, O., October 7.

The Result Will Be a Surprise. Bay City Tribune, 1 We predict that the elections this fall in New York, Ohio and Iowa, will prove a source of surprise to most everybody. We believe that the Democratic tide that swept over the country last fall will be followed by a Republican wave of even greater mag-

nitude than its predecessor. They Are Barely Alive.

Chicago Inter Ocean, 1
Democratic editors continue to say "the United States cannot make tin plate." It is the only way in which they can assure their renders that they are alive and still able to

San Francisco Chronicle,]

Prophets Without Honor,

lie for the party.

The calamityites are strangely silent over "the enormous advance in prices" which a few months ago they were asserting would be evident to all. They are "prophets without honor."

How Protection Strangles. (Reveland Leader.] We are selling the world more of our products this year under the McKinley law

than ever before, yet the free traders de-clare protection strangles foreign trade. PEOPLE WHO COME AND GO. H. K. Porter, J. F. Robinson, R. S. Smith, Rev. M. B. Riddle, Benjamin Thaw, H. C. Westervelt, E. J. Morrow, W. T. Lyon, W. C. Lilley, W. K. Jennings, Dr. J. L. Ferson, W. S. Fraser, C. A. Edsall, G. S. Davis, J. B. Griggs, C. E. Pope and E. E. Miller are delegates to the twenty-fifth annual convented by Young Men's Christian Associa-

delegates to the twenty-tion of the Young Men's Christian Associa-tion of Pennsylvania which opens at Frank-W. H. Clarke, the oil operator, of New York, and Mrs. Clarke, and George F. Al-bright, the business manager of a newspaper in Albuquerque, N. M., and Mrs. Albright are registered at the Duquesne.

H. C. Ellis, Archie Gray, Amos Vandergrift, E. R. Moore, W. C. Reid and S. W. Moore, of Philadelphia, and H. R. Breneman, of Lancaster, are guests at the Du-Major A. P. Buckholtz, of Eric City, was

at the Seventh Avenue yesterday. The Major is the Quartermaster of the Fifteenth egiment, N. G. P. Captain Peter Ganster and a party of friends have gone to Virginia on a two weeks' hunting expedition A. A. Plumer and W. J. Welsh, two

veli-known men of Franklin, are at the Anderson, Thomas Branard of the Western Union Telegraph Company, is at the Anderson. William L. Cook, an iron man from

Theeling, is a guest at the Albic Dr. Frank McDonald and Samuel Gordon ent to New York last night.

Hon. H. T. Dorrance, of Stockton, Cal. was in the city yesterday. Francis Rawle, the well known lawyer,

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-The largest railroad station in the world is at Birmingham, England. It covers II -Ripe strawberries were gathered at

Southington, Conn., and at Farmington, N. H., last week. -Russia is experimenting very exten-

sively with the idea of using metal sleepers upon the railroads in that country.

-It is claimed that the Eiffel Tower in Paris attracts so much electricity as to causy great cloudiness and an increased amount or rain in that vicinity. -A foolish partridge flew into the shop

of a Connecticut taxidernist a few days ago Five minutes later preparations were being made to stuff and mount it. -A recent invention introduced in facto-

ries enables any person in any part of the

factory to stop the main engine simply by pushing an electric button. -A peculiar bird was captured a few days ago near Cheyenne, Wyo. It has the head, beak and talons of an eagle, but its plumage is shaded green and blue, resembling that of

a parrot

-A Charlotteville, Va., man was a few days ago sent to jail for stealing 10 cents' worth of corn fodder. It required two men to arrest him and cost the State \$19 for the proceedings, -In 25 life insurance companies doing

usiness in Massachusetts to-day, there were in force at the close of last year 1,213,442 pol-cles, and the number is increasing at the rate of over 120,000 a year. -The recent losses by fire in the cargo of

ships carrying cotton has shown that cot-ton seed oil, when held in the cotton on the outside of the bale rapidly oxidizes and generates spontaneous combustion. -A Truckee saloonkeeper has a curiosity in the shape of a couple of big trout joined together like the Siamese twins. The body of each is perfect, but they are united by a membrane attuched to their bellies. They are alive and frisky.

-The Dublin National Gallery has been curiously fortunate in making its recent purchases, having acquired a portrait by Sir Peter Lely for 30 shillings, a portrait of Sir Richard Steele by Kneller for £20 and a group of saints by Paul Veronase for £30. -During the year ending March 31, 1891,

the inhabitants of Great Britain consumed 27.828,294 gallons of whisky. Of this amount 4.821,146 gallons were disposed of in Ireland, almost a gallon per head. In Scotland the average was even greater, amounting to 134 gallons per head. -When a Chinese compositor sets type re places them in a wooden frame 22x15 inches. This frame has 29 grooves, each for

a line of type, and the type rests in clay to the depth of a quarter of an inch. The types are of wood, perfectly square, and the com-positor handles them with pincers. -There is a boy in Nebraska, according to the Niobrara Tribune, who is now shedding his skin for the sixth time in 11 years. This time he caught a bad cold about the time it came on, and he is now having the second attack. The skin pecis off from head to foot in pieces as large as the hand.

fornia are seen from the following: Raisin culture in Fresno county yields from \$150 to \$400 per acre, walnuts from \$200 to \$400 apri-cots, peaches and primes average \$250 per acre, and in the vicinity of Riverside the recelpts per acre on oranges have been as high as \$1,200. -Artificial bitter almonds are produced at a triffing cost, and with such skill that they can scarcely be detected when used as

-The profits from fruit culture in Cali-

an adulterant of the genuine. This is flavored with a very small quantity of nitro benzole, and when pre-sed in molds the pro-duct is made to resemble the natural seeds very closely. -If it were possible for man to construct a globe 800 feet in diameter, and to place upon any part of its surface an atom one-

apon any part of its surface an atom one-four thousand three hundred and eightieths of an inch in diameter and one-hundred and twentieth of an inch in height, it would cor-rectly denote the proportion man bears to the earth upon which he stands. -A little girl of Los Angeles, while visiting the ostrich farm with her father the other day, had her thumb bitten off by one of the bears kept confined there. The father dared not let go the child to get help or a weapon, but beat the brute over the jaw with his fist until his knuckle bones were breed, before bruin would release his hold or the hid? hard

-The astronomer royal for Scotland states that when the moon is half full its brilliancy is not nearly one-half as great as when it is quite full. He attributes the brightness of the full moon to the bright streaks which are then seen over the lunar surface, starting from the craters. He sup-poses these to be convex or concave, and largely invisible under cross lights, and brilliantly illuminated when the sun shines full moon them.

full upon them. -The recent advocacy by some of the use of atmospheric air as fuel is pronounced one of the most remarkable results of modern experiments with one of the essential ele ments of the universe. As is well understood, air is mixed with coal gas and with hydrocarbon vapors, and the compound, when burned, generates a much greater heat than if the air was absent. The new fuel, however, is the air itself, which, in a power-ful blast is directed upon an incandescent substance—say, coal made white hot, pure carbon, or any other materials that can be

-Prof. J. L. Ray, of Ashland, Va., who has been studying the moon through a telescope, says there has recently been extraordinary volcanic action on the planet. He says that on the night of June 22, tremendous energy over the whole surface presented itself. "I saw that what of late have been considered great gray plains are in reality great seas, or else a molten mass, as I saw immense sheets seemingly of water, thrown through the lunarian atmosphere and find a resting place at least a thousand miles from where they formerly were. I saw several great mountains sink—the whole moon swayed to and fro and everything in the lunar heavens was in the wildest confu-I gazed with intensest awe upon this spectacle for hours, until the confusion awful spectacle for hours, until the confusion in ally subsided and there seemed to be a dead caim as before. I feel fully confident that the moon was thrown several degrees out of her course, and she is also perceptibly nearer, perhaps 20,000 miles. No other astronomer appears to have noticed these disturtances. tronomer : turbances.

JOKELETS FROM JUDGE.

"My grandfather hasn't had his hair cut for ten years, "remarked Twyn.

"Bald, I suppose?" replied Triplet with the air
of one who is not to be caught so easily.

"No; dead."

Still "wants the earth," while failure frets him; But yet don't seem to realize The earth wants him-and finally gets him. Mr. Bradley Smyth in passing under the rear window of his house receives the contents of a pail of water on his head, Mrs. Bradley Smyth-Oh, Bradley, dear, I'm so sorry! Believe me, it was an accident. I did not

'Most any man, until he dies,

throw it at you. Mr. Bradley Smyth-I know you did not, dear, Mrs. Bradley Smyth-How, love? Mr. Bradley Smyth-Because you hit me. Though ministers have preached and poet

This maxim trife, what boots it to be told That all our best days come when we are young? We never find it out till we are old. "What do you think of the admission of the Chinese to this country?"
"Well," answered the man with a passion for billiards, "In my opinion it is decidedly a political

"Here's my photograph, Alice, taken last week, "said Helen. "Isn't it good?"
"Very nice indeed," said Alice; "but how

ou've changed!" Though she no doubt would be perplexed If you should love another, Yet if you'd make her really vexed

You've but to praise your mother Gazzam-I don't see how any farmer can se unhappy with the present prices of wheat.

Meddergrass-Stranger, I only sowed 28 acres,
then I might have put in an even hundred just as

Halligan (of Canajoharie)-Did the foire

fistoorb you lasht noight? Tim Crough (same place)—It did. Divil a wink Hulligan-They used t' bother me the same way, crough-An' don't they now? Halligan Not a bit. I lined the volconteer folio department foor years ago an' haven't heard of foire alarm since!

St. Peter-Who's there? Female voice-A dress reformer from Chautau-

St. Peter-Well, put this Asbury Park bathing