Prisons May Be Too Popular.

The Dispatch.

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TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

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PITTSBURG, MONDAY, OCT. 19, 1801.

ALLIANCE CO-OPERATION.

The report from Kansas that the Farmers' Alliance organization is going to push its co-operative commercial features indicates the direction of its efforts into a field that will be of much more value to it than the agitation of political schemes of the Socialist class. If the Alliance can perform its operations of trade for its members at less cost than through the stereotyped commercial agencies, it is the best justification in the world for doing so.

The report of the effort which is being made in this direction shows a disposition to look at it as a monopoly. But it is plain that a monor oly is not possible in such an enterprise for two reasons. First, the Al-Bance will have no means of excluding competitors from business. Everyone will have the privilege of handling the goods that it does, and the one who sells the best and cheapest will get the trade. Second, the sole foundation on which the Alliance Exchanges can command the support of the members of the order will be in furnishing the goods or performing the commercial service at ss cost than the present merchants. If Kansas farmers find that the goods they are getting from the Exchanges cost them more in proportion to quality than if

bought from merchants, the Alliance Exchanges will be very promptly left without support. The value of these Alliance enterprises for the introduction of new competition is shown by the fact that small Ailiance elevators are scattered all over Kansas, with capacity to store half this year's crop. This is the sub-Treasury project in its proper form conducted by private enterprise Of course, the weakness of this scheme

is in the immense power intrusted to the managers and the difficulty of providing safeguards against incompetency or dishonesty. The damage that can be done by a manager who is either negligent or dishonest may be so great as to prove the rock on which the project will ultimately go to wreck.

COINAGE QUESTIONS,

In addition to former inquiries on the limits of our space.

power and authority to make money," the distraction as this. reply is that it has not, on a strict construction of the words. The power one sense; but the value of the coin will | wherewithal to construct, always depend on the universal estimate of the value of the coin contained in it. and that of the promise to pay on the public belief in the certainty of the Government to make good its promise.

It is, as our correspondent says, the duty of the Government to make full legal tender money in amount sufficient to carry on the commerce of the country, if it is able to do so. But there are other duties equally vital. The money or measare of values, like the standard of weights and measures referred to in the same section of the Constitution, should be as unvarying as possible, because every change in either standard works a mischief in the operation of all contracts. An increase or croaching freshets swept away a large decrease in the value of the dollar is placing an unjust burden on either the debtor or the creditor. It is equally the duty of the Government to refrain from fixing two standards. Suppose that it should take the notion of enacting that the old copper and iron cents which were about the size of the silver dollar should be a dollar? It is plain that such a step would be immensely injurious. The same thing in less degree would work the same injury

The parity of metals for coinage purposes is the relative weight of the two metals estimated by the coinage laws to Thus the European ratio of 15 to 1 fitteen times as much metal in weight as the greater relative value of silver when the ratio was fixed. The legal parity of 16 to 1 in the United States has not been changed since 1837, but the commercial value has widely altered under the increase and decrease in the production of

in the reduced proportion.

the respective metals. The silver dollar has been worth more than the gold dollar at various times. It was worth more in 1858, when the exportathen of our silver coins for that reason caused a seignorage to be charged on the comage of silver, and finally the Governthent ceased coining for individuals. It was also worth more in 1873, when silver was demonstrated, as THE DISPATCH has frequently pointed out of late. The of gold after the discoveries in California and Australia, the decresse in the produc-

preciation of silver and the appreciation of gold since 1873. In the payment of international bal-

ances the value of the coin is fixed by its of this sort, to resort to the equitable bullion or commodity value. This may be arrived at by tale or count; but it is the bullion value which fixes it. Thus if an English banker receives 1,000 gold eagles of Business Office-Corner Smithfield United States coinage he knows that they contain 258,000 grains of gold, and will accept the coin at the value of the gold. Our correspondent's criticism of our statement as to what would be realized on the sale of our silver and gold coins respectively in London is technical, and even the technicality is ill-founded. He thinks our statement that a sale of 1,000 gold dollars in London would realize \$1,000 is wrong because the British standard of fineness is higher than ours: but as the statement of the sum to be realized was made in dollars it is plain that it was correct. Of course, neither his criticism nor the technical loophole which lets us justify the statement make any difference as to the controlling fact that our silver dollar has 24 per cent less value in the markets of the world than our gold dollar.

All these points are worth considering carefully. When taken in connection Date: Disparce, including Sunday, 2 m the.

Date: Disparce, including Sunday, 1 m th...

So with the other factors of the coinage question they will support the conviction of The Disparce, that the true policy of the 1 25 THE DISPATCH that the true policy of the United States is to try to make silver circulate equally with gold; but that the only way to do that is to coin a silver dollar whose bullion shall be equal in value to the bullion in the gold dollar.

PESSING THE SALE OF CORN A very interesting story is told in our news columns of the efforts of Charles J. Murphy for the past three years to increase the knowledge of the people of the Old Country in the virtues of Indian corn as a food product. Mr. Murphy, having been finally appointed a special agent of the Agricultural Department to carry on the work, has the satisfaction of official recognition of his labors as well as the encouraging prospect of gaining a decided success in creating an active demand for Indian corn and corn products abroad.

This effort, especially at the present time assumes that philanthropic character which is the true benefit of commercial activity. The great need of the masses of Europe is cheap food; and especially this year, when wheat is high-priced and the supply of rye, which forms the principal breadstuff of the people of Germany, is wholly cut off, there is the greatest service to humanity in introducing a new supply of cheap and nourishing food to the masses who are in such need. We in America who know the uses to which Indian corn can be put, readily recognize its availability for the needs of the masses of Europe.

On the other hand the sale of our surplus corn in Europe would open up a new market for one of the chief products of the leading working class of this country. The masses of both continents are therefore to be benefited by the increased commerce in this stards, one by conferring a cheap staple on the consumer, the other by enlarged sale of the products of the

producer. This is the sort of commerce that is beneficial to both sides. It is to be hoped that the effort will be pushed vigorously and that it will gain the success of securing the sale of immense quantities of cheap food to the European masses, made from the products of American corn fields.

PARTISAN STUPIDITY.

There is a congestion of partisan stupldity in the attack of the New York World on the Eiffel tower project at Chimonetary question a communication else- cago, because it is "Carnegie's tower" and where asks a number of inquiries which, "it is a pity to glorify Carnegie." The as they go to the foundation of the coin. disposition of the average Democratic orage question, we take pleasure in answer- gan to go into a fit of delirium every time ing as fully as is practicable within the that Mr. Carnegie's name comes within speaking distance of its perception has To the first inquiry, whether the United | had some remarkable illustrations, but States has not "the sole and sovereign none indicating quite so violent a case of

The statement has already been made clear enough that this is not Mr. Carnegranted by the Constitution is "to coin gie's tower. His only connection with it money, regulate the value thereof and of is that the Keystone Bridge Company, in foreign coins, and fix the standard of which he is a large owner, has contracted weights and measures," and that forbid- to furnish material for it. If this is suffiden to the States is to "coin money and cient to condemn the project in the rabid emit wills of credit." This may seem to be judgment of the World, there must be a synonymous with the words used by our terrible destruction of important structures interlocutor; but in view of the claim by throughout the country. The same comsome people that the Government can pany has furnished the material and built "make money" out of anything it is wise a large number of the greatest railroad to draw the distinction. The Government bridges. If the existence of these bridges can coin money; that is, it can put its is a glorification of Mr. Carnegie, the feel stamp on metal accepted as money by the ings of the World can hardly be appeared people, certifying that it contains a speci- short of tearing them all down and susfied amount of metal of a stated degree of pending transportation until some manufineness; so it can issue bills of credit or facturer who is less of a bugaboo in the promises to pay. This is making money in | imagination of the World can furnish the

> The World used to be a journal with in telligence enough to see a little way beyond party lines: but recent events in New York journalism have reduced it to the level of a stupidly rabid organ.

The Missouri river is a very troublesome stream, but it has never exhibited that quality in a more pernicious way than in producing a law suit that bids fair in duration and complication to rival the famous Jones county calf case. Prior to the offensive activity of this river a farmer named McDaniel had a farm on the Kansas side of the stream. One of the enshare of McDaniel's property, and at the same time deposited considerable additions on the farms of Reese and Downey, on the Missouri side. McDaniel claims to be able to identify the deposited soil, and, therefore, asserts it is his property and wants judicial sanction in taking possession of and raising a crop on it.

It is evident that this case has endless details, over which lawyers can grow rich and clients wear out their patience. First, as to jurisdiction, it seems that if McDaniel's case is well founded the land belongs to the State of Kansas, and the jurisdiction lies in the courts of the Alliance give the coins of both metals an equal. State. On the other hand, if the ground is strayed or waif property, the meant that a silver coin should have jurisdiction belongs to Missouri, where the Circuit Court of Platte county has the gold coin, the estimate being fixed on harshly decided against McDaniel, But the right of appeal and numberless suits of ejectment lie in reserve, by which the litigation can be strung out to the crack of doom, or until the lawless Missouri river

moves the land somewhere else. As to the subject matter of the case that is equally novel. The only precedent by which it can be decided is to be found in Twain's reports of an early date. In that case the ruling favors the McDaniel claim, for it was the final decision of the learned California Court that the man whose ranche had been covered up by the landslide which carried another ranche down the mountain on top of it might dig his ranche out and take it away. But that ruling is not sufficiently conclusive beason for it was the increased production | to prevent the Kansas and Missouri courts. when they really find out which has jurisdiction, from taking the opposite view or even holding that the disputed land, as flotsam and jetsam, is public property.

Pending the decision of the case itself,

power and get out a mandatory injunction on the Missouri river to abstain from such lawless-and vexatious proceedings. A NEW CRITERION.

The Synod of Pennsylvania and West Virginia, at Scranton, has passed a resolu tion recommending Congress to refuse the loan of \$5,000,000 asked for in aid of the World's Fair at Chicago, until the managers of that enterprise give a pledge that they will not permit the Fair to be opened on Sundays.

it would be wise for the Western courts, to

swamped by endless and costly litigation

preserve themselves

This carries the inference that if such a pledge is given the money is to be forthcoming. There would be no inducement for the pledge to be made to Congress unless the loan was to follow as a consideration. Besides the aspect which this assumes, of purchasing the strict observance of the Sabbath, which the Synod desires, it indicates that the clerical minds of the Syndod do not recognize any other considerations with regard to that loan than the Sabbatarian question.

Now it happens that there are several other important considerations. The chief of them is the fact that Chicago was chosen as the site for the Fair under the positive pledge of its representative that it would ask for no aid from Congress except the appropriation for the Government exhibit. Whether that pledge shall be insisted upon or not may be an open question for Congress. But it might occur to the minds of our friends of the Synod to inquire, if Chicago has so soon violated the first pledge, what the exact value of the

second pledge will be. Finally, do our friends of the Synod really mean to take the attitude that if people will adopt their views of Sabbath observance they shall have all the money they want from the National Treasury?

THE rise of Balfour and the eclipse of Randolph Churchill are emphasized by the reported choice of the former to be leader of the House of Commons. But Balfour's zenith may be a short one, as the next general election will put all the Tory constellaion in the shadow of a Liberal majority.

NORTHERN newspapers are noting with glee that the Alliance members of the Legislature of Georgia voted down a resolution prohibiting free passes the other day. If this were a new development it would only prove that the Alliance representative like other servants of the dear people (here in Pennsylvania for instance) is not proof against the charms of deadhead railway travel. But it is now over a year since it was known that the majority of the Georgia Farmers' Alliance machinery was captured by that enterprising Southern railway magnate, Mr. Patrick Calhoun

McCamant's assertion of his spotless nnocence enables us to believe that the blush of shame need not appear on the face

THE change in the method of choosing Presidental electors made by the Democratic legislature of Michigan last winter, under which electors are to be chosen by districts and the vote of the State is sure to be divided, is earning Republican denunciations all over the country, one organ declaring it to be unconstitutional. It is perfectly con-stitutional, but it is too smart and will cost the Democrats votes. The American people are not fond of seeing political victories won by juggling-a fact of which Republicans as well as Democratic politicians should take

IF Nancy Hanks did not beat the time of Mand S., she at least succeeded in going beyoud the record of the elder flyer as a trotter of fancy price.

Now it is learned that notwithstanding the increased acreage of the sugar crop in that of last year. This will be sad news to the Democratic organs who have been howling over the immense sums the sugar unty is going to take out of the national treasury. The obstinate forces of nature are whipsawing the free traders this year.

FITZSIMMONS, like some politicians who might be mentioned, has yet to learn that writing letters may prove to be his ruin.

THE Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Alabama has written to the President urging the passage of a National bankruptcy nct. A large proportion of the best interests of the country have been urging such legislation on Congress for years; but it does not seem that there was either political capital or private profit in it sufficient to secure its

SNAP SHOTS IN SEASON.

WHEN a flue is choked the folks in the house are strangled.

THE weather sharps who predicted frost for Saturday were nearly sunstruck yester

PEOPLE who want to know where the eal trouble lies should hunt up the liar. THE rich girl is admired for her figure in-

THOSE who sink self float with the tide

stend of her face.

But he ogled the lasses

RED neckties are worn, and those wear them are easily read. THERE was a young man from the East. With trousers artistic'ly creased,

Through dudish eye-glasses Until he was whipped-then he ceased THE pet of the ball field is generally the

clown of the ball room. THE sisterly girls of the present run s great risk of being the old maids of the

DENTISTS should make good pioneers, as they know how to remove stumps.

BAD whisky and worse diplomacy are at the bottom of the Chilean trouble IF we were all leaders, there would be

none to follow us. THE woolly West is full of artists who draw guns cleverly.

IF the Law and Order folk had disturbed yesterday's peace and quietness, they would have served Satan instead of his Master.

SUPERIOR women can always be found in convents.

Her pretty gown outlined a shapely mold, Her blue-black eyes like flawless diamonds shone, Her cheeks were red as roses freshly blown. Her ruby lips moved fast, yet she seemed

HER jaunty hat sat on a head of gold,

ilas! she could not speak and chew her gum. BREATH is the only portion of the human

being strengthened by strong drink. A Constitution that has been badly broken would not seem to be a good thing to stand on. Yet those who broke it believe it

EXCHANGE editors who clip an editorial paragraph from the Albany (N. Y.) Sun should not forget to credit it to THE Dis-PATCH. A literary thief or the office boy is at work there.

will hold them nicely.

A MESSAGE TO POSTERITY. The Significance of the Documents Placed Under a Church Corner Stone-A Glance

Into the Future-The Possible Changes of a Century. WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATOR. -It was with a good deal of interest that I watched, one day last week, the mailing of

a letter to the twentieth century. The posting of a letter is always somewhat of an act of faith. It is dropped into an iron box at a street corner, and it falls in our friend's hand at the door of his own house in Halifax er Seattle. That is one of the modern miracles. With all our letter-writing, however, and with all our trust in the postoffice department, we do not often venture to open correspondence with the twentieth century. We ought to be fairly well acquainted with that interesting era. It has been sufficiently described by reputable authors. We have any number of pictures of it taken by enthusiastic amateur photographers. Nevertheless, the twentieth century is so far removed, it will take so long to get a letter to it, that there is such a from one sunrise to another, an instantane discouraging certainty that we will get no answer back, that most of us would as soon think of mailing a letter to the moon Among all the latest improvements in the new postoffice there is no provision made for the delivery of letters to the people whose names will not begin to appear in the directory until the year 2000.

The dispatching of this curious epistle, ac-

cordingly, made a good deal of stir in the neighborhood. It was mailed at a little town up in the coke country, and a great number of citizens and all the children from the public school were assembled to see it done. The letter was first wrapped in a stout covering of tin, with solder for mucilage, and was then inclosed in a good, big, heavy envelope, warranted to last 500 years, made out of solid limestone rock. It took half a dozen parsons to put the letter properly in the envelope and a bishop had to come all the way from Pittsburg to stamp it-with three good blows of a steel hammer.

A Message to the Future

-A corner-stone has various uses and meanings. It is the mark in a church wall of the progress of a new fortress in the old fight against the devil. And it is an excellent thing to strengthen a corner in a found. ation. But really the most interesting thing about a corner-stone is that it carries a message to the future. It is a letter to the people who will live here after we are both gone and forgotten. It is a lesson in ancient history, set down while ancient history is still cotemporary, and intended for the in-formation of coming generations.

Nobody can possibly predict the changes in living and thinking that will separate the readers from the writers. If they are half so curious about us as we are about them th y will hall this letter with jubilations. That is what it is, a letter. And the address is "To whom it may concern-in the twen-

tieth century." The most interesting part of this lette was composed of copies of the Pittsburg daily papers. Of course, they put a Bible in, but the Bible has lasted a good many centuries already, and is not likely to be news even in the day when the tourist from Australasia shall hitch his electric balloon to a broken arch of Smithfield street bridge, while he kodaks the ruins of the Court House tower. The citizen of the twentieth century will seiza upon these last-week's papers, which are duli enough to us, but which will be fresh enough indeed to him.

An End to the Cities.

-It is not likely that the coming man, who will think of the nineteenth century as belonging to the Middle Ages, will be greatly interested in much of our local matters, except so far as they help to inform him at that obsolete institution, the city. Mr. William Morris, the latest explorer of the undiscovered future, says that in the twentieth century there will be no crowden streets, no blocks of houses, ho smoke, and no factories to make smoke. There will be a distrioution of power. There will be no more need of great machines and great mills to them. The age of cities will come to an end and people will get back again into Paradisc. and which does not in erfere with American Naturally the coming man will be interested

imperfect and mediaval order of things. The man who gets that twentieth centur letter will read with curlosity, though with dim understanding, the discussions in the councils about the payment of the street improvement bills. The late Exposition will nterest him. The prices of food in the city markets will afford him many a significant omparison. He will note with attention possibly with surprise, the values of real estate. No doubt he will read all the advertisements.

A Lively Age at Present.

-The coming man will get some queer otions about law and order in this century. He will read the accounts of several mur-ders and of several horrible suicides. He will notice in the proceedings of the criminal court that men were amazingly ready with knives, razors and pistols to take each other's blood. He will learn that in two different places at the same time men were a work deliberately wrecking trains on the railroads for the sake of plunder, pulling out the spikes "from seven rails on the edge of a 50-foot embankment," He will make the acquaintance of Judge Lynch. He will get tidings of riots in Montevideo and lehang. He will discover that the Governor of Pennsylvania was accusing magistrates and constables in Philadelphia of conspir ing to defraud the treasury of the State. He will be informed as to the progress of the printers' strike, and the pipe-mill strike, and the miners' strike. He will learn of wars between competing railroads, and contentions between competing oil companies t will be told him that a man was bitten to death by mosquitoes in the swamps of New Jersey. And all this is in the history of the world-and really of only a small part of the world-for one day. New fights, murders, suicides, train-wreckings, strikes, stealings to-morrow. This, I hope, will amaze the twentieth century man, and give him cause for profound gratitude

The reader of the epistle in the stone envelope will be interested in the debates about the tariff. This contention will be almost as far away from the living issues of the twentieth century as that old murmuring which arose of the Grecians against the Hebrews because their widows were neglected in the daily ministrations. It will be as mediæval as the strife of the old Guelphs and Ghibellines.

They Will Regulate the Weather.

-The experiment of a man in Kansas at the rain business will have a funny sound in the days when not only the rain but the sunshine and the wind, and all the variations of the thermometer, will be under the thumb of the weather clerk in Washington, who will press a button, and the accomodating laws of nature will do the rest.

The faith cure preachings will read curiously in the light of twentieth century medicine. The Baltimore blue laws will be of interest in the reign of twentieth century religion. The man who gets the letter will look over the society column, and the accounts of the plays at the theaters, and the scores of the old ball games, much as we read of the jousts and tournaments of the past age. The funny column will probably be as amazing to his taste as the jokes of Plautus. He will read again and again these selected gems of the nineteenth century jest, these quips and quirks which cause cotem-porary laughter; he will parse them, and analyze them, and try by all sorts of surgical operations to get them into his head, and will have to give them up.

Of course, there will be no Kings in the days when that tin wrapper is unfolded and that letter read. The Pan-Republican Congress at Philadelphia will be viewed with even greater interest than it is to-day. It will be a small progenitor of the "parliament of man, the federation of the world." Of course, there will be no partisan adjectives in that day such as we set now, with expenditure, financial and spiritual, to do it, before the great word "church." But stu-dents of ancient history will remember that there was once a division of Christian people known as Methodists, and they will be giad to read what was said at one of their conferences. They will notice what was thought

Holy Universal Synod of United Christen-

-As for the prisons, I see that a hardheaded Massachusetts lawyer, in this month's Forum, predicts that at the present rate the prison associations will one of these days make these institutions so pleasant and inviting that the whole poptry to get into them. Evidently there is danger in too generous a supply of roast beef and ginger bread, of bouquets and tenor solos, of Christmas cards and checker boards, of illustrated lectures and libraries of interesting novels. But the twentieth century is to be the era of universal regeneration. We have Mr. Bellamy's word for that. Everybody will wear a halo. The prisons will be closed up, like unprospe coarding houses, for lack of lodgers. Who, indeed, can tell what sort of gold bichloride may be discovered which will vaccinate men against the contagious malady of sin?
What more interesting and instructive let-Murphy has been well known in Berlin, ter could be sealed up in a stone envelope London and Paris for the last three years as for the reading of the future than a copy of a daily paper, a history of our own times

TALK OF THE TIMES.

ous photograph of the busy world !

Kansas is the hardest place on earth t work fakes on the people, -Topeka Journal, How about Simpson and Peffer? They don't seem to have had a very hard time working their fakes.

Secretary Proctor is at a loss to devise means of occupation for the army since the Indians have ceased fighting. As the Treas ury is a little hard up just now, how would it do to rent out our fighting men to some bellicose South American republic?—Chicago Times. They might be sent to Chile to protect our sailors.

The apostle Peter says of Paul that som hings in his epistles are "hard to be under stood," but he doesn't accuse him of heresy In some things Peter may be regarded as ex-tremely old-fashioned and out of style.— Chicago Tribune. If some of these old styles could come into style again how pleasant a place the world might be.

Campbell was elected to Congress from Ohio by a majority of three. While he hopes to be elected Governor by a large ma forty, it is understood he will be satisfied if it is no less.—New York Advertuer. Generous nature never entirely disinherits any of her creations. Campbell will have to be satisfied with a minority by a large majority.

Cleveland and Hill meet effusively in pul lic, but to judge by the expressions of their respective supporters what they think in private would send the political mercury below freezing point.—Baltimore American, They might be hypnotized by Fassett and made to write their opinions of each other. They would create a new interest in the situation.

Free trade and free silver are unpopula issues in the Empire State, and the Demo crats are sorely pressed for subjects to talk about. The usual cry that the Republican party is the party of the rich, and the Demo cratic party that of the poor, does not go this year.—Springfield Union. The reason for this is because the Democratic leader is naire. Some say it is his only claim to distinction

arrangements are pressed by the Adminis-tration shows that the home market dodge is losing force, even officially. Every such treaty is a confession of the futility of retreaty is a confession of the fatility of re-stricting trade and an argument by protect-ionists in favor of freer trade.—St. Lucts Post-Dispatch. Every such argument is a con-fession of ignorance. Reciprocity does not conflict with protection. It simply extends our markets and admits articles we cannot produce. None are so blind as those who won't see.

Reciprocity Winning.

Omaha Bee.] Reciprocity goes on winning victories for America in the markets of the world in spite of all the efforts of Eastern Democrats to discredit the principle. In exchange for free sugar Germany admits wheat, flour, and potted and corned meats. This is the house them, and great gangs of men to feed sort of reciprocity which the agricultural industries or American labor. It is a form to know the conditions of life under this of free trade that is entirely consistent with the American system of protection.

NAMES OFTEN MENTIONED.

JUDGE NOAH DAVIS was born on farm and made his first coin selling eggs. WILLIAM EVARTS, the New York Senstor, has been in Boston for some time. He is a cousin of Senator Hoar's.

SECRETARY FOSTER'S portrait is being painted for the Treasury Department by Miss Blanche F. King, of Washington. MRS. WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT and Mr. George Vanderbilt are passing the au-

tumn at Mr. George Vanderbilt's estate, "Biltmore," Asheville, N. C. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR JONES, of New York, is still occupying a darkened room, but the operation upon his eyes for glancoma is regarded as a successful one, and be

hopes to be at his home in Binghamton in about two weeks. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS has been an pointed by the Massachusetts Historical Society to write the memoir of Edmund Quincy, and H. M. Scudder the memoir of Henry W. Longfellow, which had previously

been assigned to Mr. Lowell. Some criticism has been made of the Prince of Wales for shooting in kid gloves and calling him a butterfly sportsman. The English press are indignant at this accusation and say he is by far the finest shot in the royal family and can hold his own in

any country. BRIGADIER GENERAL KAUTZ, who closes his duties in the active list of the army in a few months, feelingly alludes to the fact that he entered the army as a pri vate soldier 45 years ago, and says his parting advice is to enlist recruits for the army from the young, ambitious and energetic sons of patriotic citizens, and not from the indolent and wandering element of the

country. MR. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, who has a larger annual income than any other man in America, has been hard at work in pur suit of his lost health the last summer. He has spent four months on his farm in Ohio, and has given himself up entirely to outdoor pursuits. Arrayed in overalls and shirt sleeves, he has worked with his men plow ing and planting his fields and cultivating and gathering in his crops. He has sawed wood for days, and has shoveled the earth for roadways in his township.

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

Pandit Iswara Chandra,

The Pandit Iswara Chandra has just died in India. For 40 years he was the most famous prose writer in Sanscrit and Bengall. He was also noted as having been more infuential than any other person in securing the abolition of the sutce, or burning of widows on the funeral pyre of their husbands. For years he had dropped out of public view, because he chose that the rest of his life should be devoted to less conspicuous achievments. At an early age he set himself to renificate true Brahmin idea of self-negation, almagiving, meditation and the gradual refirement from the ambitions and unrest of the world. He and able means, which he devoted to the public good. A small sum sufficed for his own food and raiment, On his journeys through the country he either walked or traveled in the simplest manner. At his home he had a distribution of food on Sunday to all who came to his door. He evolved also a careful system of stipends to widows and orphans, to needy students, to the disabled and to many a stray and walf who had broken down in life. His tavorite form of charity was seeking out the unfortunate in their own dwellings, bringing a doctor to visit the sick, feeding families during an illness of the bread winner, and taking upon himself the humblest of mental dutles. The Pandit Iswara Chandra has just died

Obituary Notes. OTTO H. DIETZ, a well known druggist, died vesterday morning at his home in Baltimore. Mr. Dietz was only 24 years of age.

JAMES TIEBNEY, a variety actor, died yesterday afternoon at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York, of consumption. He had been ill about three weeks. He was well known on the vaudeville stage. REV. FIRMIN COPPIN, S. M., Supervisor of the REV. FIRMLY COPPLY, S. M., Supervisor of the Marist Community and the Rector of the French Catholic Church of Notre Dame des Victoires, in Boston, died Friday, aged 54. He had been at the head of the French priests in charge of the French Catholics of Boston for three years. He was a native of Lorraine.

CAPTAIN GEORGE TROWELL, aged 77, died at Kingston, Ont., Friday night. He had navigated the occas and Great Lakes for 63 years. He was a Welshman. For many years he commanded the tourist steamer Algarian, from Toronto to Mon-treat, and resigned in 1880. Bright's disease was the cause of death. about church unity in this ancient day, and they will comment upon it with congratula tions over their own enlightenment in the

AMERICAN CORN FOR EUROPE.

ecretary Rusk's Deserved Recognition of a Man Who Has Been Pushing Johnny-Cake at His Own Expense-A New and Important Market Opening for Our

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.) WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 .- The recent appointnent by Secretary Rusk of Charles J. Murphy to be a special agent of the Agricultural Department in Great Britain, France and Germany recalls an interesting story and marks the first step in the sustained and determined effort which the Agricultural De partment will make to introduce American corn into Europe for use as a breadstuff. Special Agent Murphy's dunes will be to use means at his discretion to bring before the public of Europe the knowledge of the virtues of corn bread and the other food prodects of the great American staple

"Corn-cake Murphy." He derived this dubriquet from his long-continued and earnest efforts to convince the skeptical foreigners that Indian corn is good to eat. He went abroad for the express purpose of introducing corn among the European people, and for three years he has labored constantly to this end, expending his own money and time in the effort. The writer's acquaintance with Murphy began in London. While dining at the Ho tel Metropole with a party of Americans I

was very much surprised to have the waiter place upon the table a great dish of hot 'Johnny ca es." Actually, the little round, browned and fragrant Johnny cake you can find on any table to-day south of Mason and Dixon's line. There was also a big "pope" of hot "erg bread " that delicious combination of cornmeal, eggs and yeast powder that ravishes the taste at a Southern breakfast.

A Surprise for Visiting Americans Accompanying this unlooked-for donation was a card upon which was written: "With the compliments of Charles J. Murphy." I learned subsequently that it was Murphy's

habit to surprise visiting Americans with delicious cornbread, especially if an Eng-glishman or two or a Frenchman or German happened to be at table. Murphy had with him an old Virginia darkey as cook, and she prepared all the specimens of cornbread with all the art in her power. He told me he had visited all

the prominent cooking schools in the United Kingdom, had prepared before the principals and pupils the various products of corn. from blane mange down to Johnny cake and corn-starch pudding. But the Britons were slow to relish the new food. They seemed to be unable to get rid of the idea that they were eating horse feed, for they were accustomed to seeing corn in the feed trough and not in the dough tray. Poor Murphy had tried a hundred different ways to get his corn bread before the people, had proven its virtues to the commissary department of virtues to the commissary department of the army and navy, but he did not report any great increase in the importations of American corn as the result of his efforts. Some time after this I met Murphy again, this time at the Exposition in Paris. He looked a bit seedy and as though a £5 note would not come amiss. They call me a crank," he said, bitterly. "I have tried to get an opportunity to exhibit our corn food products at the Exposition, but the Director General has snubbed me and treated me with actual rudeness. I have spent all my money in these efforts of the past two years, believing that the time must surely come money in these efforts of the past two years, believing that the time must surely come when they will recognize our corn. Then our own farmers would be benefited and the half-starved poor of Europe v ld find a veritable God-send in the bread ade from our corn. I have no mercenary interest in the matter. I am working for what I believe to be a philanthropical end, and it is hard to be treated like a long-haired crank with a flying machine or the recipe of the elixir of life."

An Appointment From Rusk.

There was something touching in the story of this man, and his apparently fruitiess endeavors in a good cause. But the tide was about to turn, and in his favor. One day he received a letter from Secretary Rusk of the Department of Agriculture. "Uncle Jerry' had heard of his efforts and his objects, and the object was directly in line with a policy which the Department of Agriculture determined upon. Would Mr. Murphy accept a position as special agent of the Agricultural Department at a salary of \$2.000 per year? And would be continue his efforts to find a great foreign market for the corn which the Kansas farmers were using for

The first thing that Murphy did after ac The first thing that Murphy did after accepting the position was characteristic of him. He posted off to Edinburgh where an exposition was in progress, and pledged \$1,000 of his year's salary as payment for some space at the exposition. Then he put in \$600 additional of his salary for cooking apparatus, etc., and commenced the manuture of johnny-cake and combread upon a large scale, much to the delight of the canny large scale, much to the delight of the canny Scots who found Murphy's corner in the building very attractive about lunch time. This effort had an immediate and import ant result. The Edinburgh Gas Company became interested in the matter, and agreed became interested in the matter, and agreed with Murphy to furnish every cooking school in Scotland with a gas stove upon which to cook the corn bread. Then Murphy visited other great cities in Britain, and has created a vigorous demand for cornmeal.

A Trial in Germany. Last week the Agricultural Department received a cablegram from Berlin announcing the fact that Murphy had succeeded in interesting the German Government in cornmeal, and that a fair trial will be given the cereal with a view to recom mending cornmeal for general use in this time of scarcity of breadstuffs on the continent. This welcome news is of far more importance to the American farmer than appears upon the face of the bare statement, or it means that vast quantities of corn will be shipped from the United States this winter, not only to Germany, but to the other countries on the continent that are also suf-fering from a short crop of breadstuffs this

year.

Everyone is familiar with the desperate strait in which Germany finds herself, as the result of her own short crop of cereals, and the Russian ukase, forbidding the exportation of rye from Russia, litherto the chief source of supply for Germany. The middle and lower classes of Germany ear very little source of supply for Germany. The middle and lower classes of Germany eat very little pure wheat bread. Their staft of life is a coarse black bread, made from a flour ground from a mixture of rye and an inferior quality of wheat. The consumption of this inaterial is so enormous that in 1890 Germany imported 947,375 tons of it, 83 wer cent of which came from Russia, as well as 55 per cent of the total import of wheat. The Czar's edict, therefore, cuts off nearly flve-sixths of the entire foreign rye supply of Germany.

The difficulty of filling this deficit by increased importation from other sources will be readily perceived when it is remembered that the entire export of rye of the six countries which rank next to Russia as producers of that cereal is barely one-fourth of the rye import of Germany from Russia alone for the year 1890.

the year 1890. Must Look to America. The deficit for Germany cannot be sup-

plied in Europe, therefore. It must come from the other side of the Atlantic. The knowledge of this fact has "builed" the rye market to a startling degree. One year ago rye was selling in Berlin for \$30 per gross t of 2,240 pounds. On August 3 last the knowl edge of the short crop had raised this price to \$52 24 per ton. Within 12 days after the publication of the Russian ukase the price and risen to \$61 88 per ton, and is still going up.

The outcome of this situation will be that

The outcome of this situation will be that Germany must find a cheaper bread staple. The United States offers commeal, and the Department of Agriculture is confident that as soon as the Germans become familiar with johnnycake and mush and milk the exports of American corn will increase.

The late Samuel J. Tilden was the first public man to suggest neoualntin. Europe public man to suggest acquaintin,: Europe with the virtues of cornme 1. He persuaded with the virtues of corning it. He personal Abrain Hewitt, then in Congress, to introduce a bil. appropriating \$100,000 to enable the Government to illustrate to the foreignth the could find in ers what a boon they could find in cornment. When the bill was called up for consideration "Sunset" Cox saw an oppor-tunity to poke a little fun at the idea of a cornmeal crusade, and he actually had the bill laughed out of the House. If it had not been for this bit of ill-timed morriment Amarican corn might long and have formed American corn might long ago have formed the chief article of export.

The Senate's Splendid Opportunity. Norristown Herald.

The Senate need not imitate what it can not help regarding as conduct intended for partisan effect. There can be no objection to probing the matter to the very bottom, even though the investigation be deemed untimely. No effort should be spared to as certain who is guilty and punish accordingly. The Republican majority will not for a moment hesitate in their whole duty They have a splendid opportunity to show that they have no partisan feeling that will Interfere with the work in hand.

OUR MAIL POUCH.

Too Much Superstition.

To the Editor of The Dispatch: One would think in this enlightened age, and especially in the United States, under the beneficent influences of our free institutions and the innumerable highways oper to education and wisdom, that supersti and its accompanying ignorance would be banished from among us. Such, however, is not the case. It appears that the human mind, and especially the mind of the young, is in some indefinable manner ever reaching out after the supernatural, and a "well authenticated" ghost story published in a reputable newspaper or magazine finds its adult votaries in every community, who have witnes ed just such unaccountable phenomena and are ever ready to produce them as proof positive of the probable authenticity of the published report under discussion. Moreover, this condition of things is not by any means confined to the lower and reputed ignorant classes, but exists in more pretentious and refined homes, and may even find nourishment in the sanctum of some of the newspapers and educational journals of the day.

Thousands upon thousands read the glowing accounts from time to time of wonderful and unaccountable occurrences, such as fires originating at intervals in all parts of some poor victim's residence; the scattering of dishes in the explored to the greyowners. banished from among us. Such, however,

fires originating at intervals in all parts of some poor victim's residence: the scattering of dishes in the cupboard to the four corners of the room: the displacement of heavy furniture by an invisible hand; or, as published in the dailies recently, a chair with its fair occupant lifted bodily from the floor to the center of the table by Spiritualistic means. Yet how very few ever read a truthful exposition of these mammoth supernatural frauds.

There is a broad field open for useful and commendable work for the newspapers that

commendable work for the newspapers that will condemn on sight all such supernatural phenomena and ghost stories and later expose the same to the light of truth, thus conferring an uvaluable boon upon the youth of our land, and, through them, upon the nation and the world.

Dr. J. O. McCazzar.

Dr. J. O. McCheert.

Some Coinage Conundrums.

To the Editor of The Dispatch: In the issue of September 29, "N," of Wampum, Pa., asked some plain and direct questions. In your editorial you answer, but in such a way and such language that I, as wel as many others, fail to comprehend or un-derstand. Perhaps the fault is in me-But as you are the educator will you please make plain by answering the following

Has not the Government of the United

Has not the Government of the United States the sole sovereign power and authority to make money? Are not all other powers or persons forbidden and probibited from making money and a penalty attached on conviction for so doing?

Is it not, then, the duty of the Government to make full legal tender money and in amount sufficient to make the exchanges of products and do all the business of the country with legal tender money?

What kinds of money are full legal tender? What is the parity between gold and silver for coining purposes? Has it ever been changed; if so, when, what and how?

Was the silver dollar at any time in the United States worth more than a gold dollar; if so, when and why?

In your editorial of September 29 you state that if a man now should take 1,000 silver dollars to London, England, that he would realize but \$760. But if he would take 1,000 gold dollars he will realize \$1,000. I cannot see how that can be, as English coin is eleven-twelfths fine while ours is but ninetenths fine, payment being made by the Soulis see the state of the more than ours. enths fine, payment being made by the English standard, which is finer than ours, in payments of balances between countries loes money pass by tale or count or go at its sellion or commodity price. FRANKLIN, PA., October 16.

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

The citizens of Pittsburg are too slow to do anything to help make it what it should be. Why can't we have a public building like other cities to accommodate any convention that may be held. To hold the Re publican convention here would do Pitts-burg good in many ways, and to have the honor of nominating the Hon. James G. Blaine would be a feather in our cap. should keep pace in all things with the ou

Pittsbung, October 17. IDYLS OF THE HOUR.

All He Wanted to Know. Chicago Tribune. 1 He was a stranger from out West. He paused as he went inside the door of the city

"Sermon's begun, haint it?" "Yes," answered the usher. "What's he preachin' about?" "I hardly know yet. The text is the first verse of the second chanter of Lamenta

rch and whispered to the usher:

"I don't want to hear him," said the stranger, with decision, as he backed hastily out of the door, "He's a calamity howler."

Traveling for Safety.

eattle Telegraph.] An American who was on his first trip of an English railway quite held his breath at the rapid running. When his nervousness rather overcame him he approached the mard:

"I say, guard," he ventured, "this is pretty fast traveling for safety, isn't it?"
"Oh no, sir," replied the guard; "we never enn off the line here sir." "But," said the Yankee guickly, resenting the natronage, "it is not the line-I'm afraid

of running off your little island."

One for Buttons

Detroit Free Press 1 The doctor and his wife were looking for bright boy, well-shaped, to be uniformed and wait at the door on patients. "Here's just the one for our Buttons," she said of a cheerful little chap. "That's so," responded the husband, "he'll make a lively buttoniere," and they took

the bird of promise home with them.

Hints for Christmas Texas Siftings.] Already the little boy begins to insinuate bont Christmas. "I dreamt last night that you gave me a five-dollar gold piece for Christmas, and that pa gave me a ten-dollar bill."

"My little boy, don't you know that dreams go by contraries. You will be disappointed," said the mother. Mamma-Why, Johnny! why do you call traries, then you will give me the ten-dollar oill, and pa will give me the five-dollar gold

piece. 1 am safe, anyhow.' A Regular Maelstrom,

Boston Courier.] Wooden-Did you hear those eight fellows playing a double quartet on four pianos? Bulfinch-I should think I did. "It was a perfect cataract of music, wasn't

"A cataract! Why it was a regular male It is Reducing Taxation

Philadelphia Press.) The Mckinley tariff is reducing taxation on the people at the rate of \$20,000,000 a quarter. Four years of President Cleveland did not reduce the burdens of taxation a cent.

THE SUMMER CAR.

A line of pictures fairly hung,

Well placed in advantageous Will readily be classed among The things that bring the eye delight: But here a gallery fairer far Exhibits in the summer car.

Just glance along the comely row,
What gracious attitudes we meet:
What heauteous cheeks with pleasure glow,
What lovely eyes our wonder greet; he's out of sight, and more than par The beauty show in th' summer car,

Two dudes with mouths wide open, stare, Two dudes with mounts were open, stars Completely rattled at the sight, Forget to pose with asual care, Forge memselves with quick delights tus eries, with brisk hurrah Now, twig those gaerls in th' summah cah!"

And, gazing, note that frowsy maid, With dress untidy, and no shoes, Who ings a babe, and seems afraid To dump it, lest her charge she loss She says: 'How sweet them ladies a A riding in th' summer car.''

A colored brother on a walk His speech he checks with sudden balk And says, in tones less plainly heard, 'Sam Johnstog! lift yo' eyes up dar,

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-The population of the Fiji Islands is 123,000.

-Of the 44,000 lady teachers in France, 11,000 are Sisters.

-Only 134 per cent of the population of India can read and write.

-The Imperial University of Tokio, Japan, has 2,000 scholars enrolled. -There are over 12,500,000 pupils in the

public schools of the United States. -Hypnotle patients obey the phonograph is readily as they do the living speaker

-Over \$100,000 worth of pearls was found n mussels on the Sugar river, Wisconsin, ast summer.

-A new colonial coin issued by Great Britain has on its obverse the Arabic word "Adil," meaning justice. -Eleven thousand applications for ad-

mission as students to the Stanford University in California have already been -In an English coal mine plants have grown at a depth of 1,000 feet. They were perfectly erect and their foriage

-A number of Boston workmen struck the other day because their "superintendent" was referred to in some printed statement as a "foreman."

-A vein of gray copper ore four feet wide and assaying \$900 per ton silver has been struck at Mullan, Idaho. It is said to be the biggest strike of the senson.

-In one day recently a good wife in Murray County, Ga., pulled 200 bundles of fodder and tied up 110 bundles. The report doesn's state what the old man was doing. -The earliest traces of algebraic knowl edge are found in Egypt. Ahmes who lived in 1400, B. C., dealt with geometric and alge-braic problems in a papyrus manuscript.

-More white children are color blind

than Indians. An examination of 250 white

children disclosed five who were color blind, while among the same number of Indian boys none were found. -A Southern exchange is the authority for the statement that in a Georgia settle ment is a "school with 21 scholars, all carrying the same surname—Dreggers. Aunt Tabitha Dreggers is the grandmother of the lot."

-An initial velocity of seven miles a secand would be needed to send a projectile beyond the earth's attraction. This may soon be made possible if the rate of progress the science of explosives is making be kept up. -The inspectors at Whatcom, Wash.

are so keen in their search for smuggled opium that the other day when a man came n with 100 salmon and rockeed, the customs in spector cut them all wide open in search of "dope," without finding any. -The Carson Appeal says that Nevada has never had such an apple crop as this year. The trees are breaking under the loads of fruit, and there are no pests, cinch bugs or cottony scale to interfere with the biggest crop ever raised in that State.

-A Leeds, England, inventor, claims that he has constructed several electric clocks which are driven by natural electricity from the earth itself. "I find," he says "by the galvanometer that the earth's cur-rents vary very much, but by an automatic arrangement fixed by the pendulum, I can keep time to within one minute in 12 months." -Even in hats there is poison. Alcoholie

bevernges, tobacco, tea, coffee, milk, water, air, the money we interchange, all are dangerous, toxic; any of them enough, in fact to give a nervous man nightmare. But the 'top' hat, this is the last blow. Man has clung to it so long and so loyally. Lead poisoning is the danger in hats, particularly -In boring artesian wells on the Pacific

Coast great depths are reached before strik-

ing water. At Jaral and Monclara the wells are 1,536 and 1,280 feet in depth. The supply is inexhaustible, but the water has to be pumped. In Texas water has been struck at 2.63 feet at Haskell, 1.870 at Longfelder, and 1.608 at Spofford. The water is good, but it did not flow in August. -There is a woman hermit in Massachusetts whose life's story, according to the Boston Journal, sounds like a tale in the fletion. She is 62 years old and is suid to have \$129,000 concealed in hier house. She belongs to a wealthy Louisiana family, but ran away from boarding school when a way from boarding school when a

girl and married a young man with modera means. -A carpenter named Porsley from Bards town, Ky., while hunting with a party on the plains in 1804, was driven by hostile Sloux to the high ground in the rear of Sloux to the high ground in the rear of Pike's Peak. Near the headwaters of the La Platte river he found a little gold and carried it in his shot pouch for months. Some time later, while in Santa Fe, he told the Spaniards there of his discovery, and they tried to induce him to lead them to the place, but he refused on the ground that it was on United States territory. Being afraid that the Spaniards would carry him away he appealed to Lieutenant Z. M. Pike, who was in Santa Fe in 1807, for protection. The facts were published by the lieutenant after his return from Mexico, but no Americans took the hint.

—At the recent International Congress of

-At the recent International Congress of Hygiene the mortality of persons in various professions between the ages of 25 and 65 was rated as follows: Ecclesiastics, 100: gardeners, 100; farmers, 114; grocers, 129; fishermen, 143; cabinet makers, 148: lawvers, 152: workers in silk. 152; mechanics, 153: merchanics, 158: clothiers, 159: minors, 150: shoemakers, 150: clothiers, 159: minors, 150: shoemakers, 150: commercial travelers, 171: bakers, 172: millers, 172: unhoisterers, 173: masons, 174: blacksmiths, 175: clerks, 179: road laborers, 185: workers in wool, 186: gunsmiths, 186: tailors, 189: natters, 192: printers, 183: workers in cotton, 196: physicians, 202: stone quarry men, 202: binders, 210: butchers, 211: glassmakers, 214: plumbers, painters, etc., 216: cutters, 229: browers, 245: cab drivers, 257: wine merchants, 274: notters, 304: Coruwall miners, 331; weavers, 338: hotel boys, 337. cabinet makers, 148; lawvers, 152; workers in

BAZAR BUZZINGS. "Carton has written a story that'll make your hair curl, '' said Mawson.
"Get it for me, for goodness' sake!" said Mrs.
M. "11"ll save me from burning my fingers off with

the tongs. But yestermorn he loved this life As lovers love the stars. To-day he's filled with inward strife: He smoked his pap's cigars

grandpa grandma? Johnny-'Coz papa said he was an old woman Customs Inspector (to Chappie, wearing very loose-fitting suit)-You'll have to pay duty on those clothes, young man. That little game won't work. They're three sizes too big. You've ught 'em in for some one else, happle-Go 'way, you insulting man! This is

Inspector-Oh, excuse me! I didn't know that. The wisest of all mortals is The man who, dell and slow,

Doth silent keep the tongue that's his On what he doesn't know. Mr. Howard-Lillian, what shall we do with George? He is a good servant, but he goes Mrs. Howard-Can't you get him a position in he postoffice as an outgoing domestic mail? "I don't like our new waitress," said lit-

tle Waldo,
"Why not?" asked his mamma.
"She spoke to me before we were introduced," returned Waldo. "There is one man in the world that is

invariably bound to rise, " said Hicks,
"What one is that?" queried Mawson,
"The man who sits on a tack," "Mrs. Garrill fell down stairs and bit her

tongue in two."
"Poor Garrill! If that woman has two tongues,
Heaven knows what will become of him!" "Before we were married you used to compare me to spring," said Maud, after the "You're like it yet," retorted John. "You

"Well. Rastus, were you convicted of stealing that goose?" "No, sah. I was acquitivated, sah, on an errah in de indictment, sah. De fowel were not a goose, out a goslin, sab." "Why, driver, it's only three blocks from

o charge for inst.
"But, don't you see, sir, the streets is so hobstructed these days hi'll 'ave to drive down a
harf-dozen blocks, then hover seven or height, and then hup and hover again." "Did Bronson save anything from the

here to Cortlandt street. Two dollars is too much to charge for that."

wreck of his fortune?"
"Yes. Fortunately far him, his wife had been shopping the day before he failed, and all the goods had been sent home," ALTTHE TABOR.

tion of eilver, the enlarged use of silver in the arts and other co-ordinate causes, the reversal of which has caused the de-