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FITTSBURG, MONDAY, NOV. 2, 18st.

### THE ELECTIONS.

Latest and most accurate Election Returns will be given in THE DISPATCH early next Wednesday morning. Agents and Newsdealers should order early. Our arrangements for returns from all sources guarante prompt and reliable news.

### A SCHEME TO DEFEAT.

The popular mind is pretty clearly made up as to the constitutional convention project which is to be voted upon tomorrow; but it is vet doubtful whether the strong reasons why it should be emphatically negatived are fully understood. Especially as there is a respectable element supporting the convention from a sincere though mistaken belief that some alterations for the better can be secured in the fundamental law, it is worth while to review the points bearing on the question.

In the first place, it should be remembered that the present Constitution is an admirable document only seventeen years The conditions of politics and society in our State have not undergone any such complete change as to render this instrument antiquated or obsolete. On the contrary, the cases in which corporations have been permitted to aggress upon public rights, or politicians to betray public trusts, have been notably due to the fact that the Constitution has been ignered, and that legislation to enforce its provisions has been steadily refused by the Legislature. What reason is there to expect that the influences which for seventeen years have elected Legislatures that ignore the constitutional provisions will do better by a constitutional convention?

Labor leaders who imagine that the convention will furnish new and more stringent provisions against corporate abuses should not forget that the author of the bill is the man who first drew public attention to himself by a speech opposing a bill to prevent railroad discrimination to which he declared that he did not indorse the constitutional provisions restraining corporations. The bill forms the convention so as to give the influences he represents control of it unless there is a political revolution at this election. The nominations of delegates have with a few notable exceptions named men notable for their corporate and political affiliations; and the most probable result of the convention, if it should be held, would be the abrogation of the salutary provisions which now restrain the schemes of corporations and politicians.

Finally, the convention project deserve rejection because it is based on a false pretense. It was alleged that a constitutional amendment is necessary to secure ballot reform, which is wholly unfounded. The last Legislature could have given the people genuine and effective ballot reform if t had wished to. But it did not wish to; and, therefore, turned out a bogus and mutilated law. There is no reason for thinking that the same influences which predominated the Legislature will do better in a constitutional convention.

These reasons, and more that could be amplified, if the public did not already understand them, should inspire every man, when he casts his vote to-morrow, to see that a ballot against the convention is

## MR. EGAN'S PART.

Speaking of the demand from some anti-Administration journals for the recall of Minister Egan from Chile, the Washington Post says that Mr. Egan is not the issue, for two reasons. "One is," says that jourmal, "that the Junta has not asked for his recall: the other that the Government at Washington has not insisted on his reten-

This is probably correct, unless there is foundation for that report that the Junta has asked his recall because he suppressed the news of Senor Montt's appointment as Chilean Minister at Washington. But it is nevertheless the fact that the position of Mr. Egan is a vital factor in the present situation. There is the gravest reason for insisting on exact information as to whether the communications of the United States Government to Chile and the answers of the Chilean Government have been transmitted through Mr. Egan, without being colored by the prejudices and animosities which affect that offielal's relations with the Junta.

It is easy to see how the negotiations of the two governments could be affected by such a medium, so as to give an offensive tone to communications which were modcate and conservative in the original. There is no information that the full text of the dispatches has reached either government, that answer of the Chilean Government, which is so widely taken as belligerent and defiant, being notoriously Mr. Egan's pharaphrase of it. There is the most urgent reason for the inquiry whether the moderate dispatch of President Harrison was or was not colored by Mr. Egan's personality so as to make it blustering and offensive; and second, whether the cold and defiant tone of the version of the Chilean answer, which has been published in this country, is not as much due to Mr. Egan's translation and condensation as to

the document itself. Unfortunately, there are several distinct reasons for insisting on having this doubt cleared up before proceeding to ulterior The DISPATCH has already alluded to telegrams from Chile, representing Mr. Egan as presenting "demands for reparation" accompanied by threats as to what will follow if reparation is refused. This is backed up by the reference in the published version of the reply to the United States Government as "formulating demands and uttering threats," an

assertion which would be impossible if a faithful translation of President Harrison's moderate and guarded instructions had been laid before the Chilean Government. That document stated the facts as they were reported to the Administration, inquired for qualifying facts in the poss sion of the Chilean Government, and expressed confidence that the latter would make such reparation as the occasion might require. That was all that the occasion required; while to tinge the negotiation with peremptory demands and threats would be the surest way to make reparation impossible. Beyond that Mr. Egan's paraphrase of the Chilean answer gives it a tone of refusing to satisfy our request for an investigation; and the faithfulness of this report is rendered doubtful by the telegram of the Chilean Government to Senor Montt, which shows a de sire to have the United States informed that the judicial investigation into the riot is being pushed with a view of punishing the guilty parties.

Unfortunately, too, there are several reasons for doubting Mr. Egan's accuracy. Besides his impulsive and hot headed character, his reports during the Chilean civil war damaged his reputation for strict fidelity in statements of fact; and since then the charge has been made that he delayed informing the State Department of the appointment of Senor Montt as Chilean Minister at Washington for purposes of his own. Beyond that there is the fact that by embroiling the two countries in war, he could escape from the difficult position in which he has placed himself by his partisanship for Balmaceda, with more political credit in the United States than f he were recalled as persona non grata. -

There should be no disposition to convict Mr. Egan of such a course unheard; but there is sense in the assertion of the New York Herald that the exact text of the communications between the two governments should decide the matter. The United States must insist on respect to its flag and protection to its seamen. But it should not let itself be embroiled in a South American war, and ruin its commerce with that continent until it is certain that a moderate communication properly presented has been received with reection and defiance.

ORTHODOXY IN THE COURTS.

The practice of carrying disputes over church doctrine into the courts of law is a novel feature for this country; but it has been resorted to in one of the prominent cases of what is irreverently referred to as "heresy hunting," and our special telegrams inform the public that the courts are to be appealed to in another. The Andover case, which was the first, was decided against the orthodox disciplinarians last week. The case of the Union Theological Seminary of New York is the other, and this time it is the upholders of the strict and unvarying doctrine, who, undeterred by the ill-success of their Massachusetts brethren in that cause, are to ask the courts to maintain their verdict against Prof. Briggs.

Of course, none of these contestants intend to ask for a judicial ruling on orthodoxy, although in the decision of such cases it seems difficult to avoid trenching on that knotty subject. The determination of the legal right of each denomination to rule its own theological institutions is the ground on which the Briggs case is to be made a legal one. But the not ill-founded apprehension of the courts, that they may get into the bog of doctrinal difference was illustrated by the promptness with which the Massachusetts court threw out the Smith case on a technicality, and the same influence promises for the complainants in the Briggs case anything but a smooth road for their suit.

Nevertheless, we are informed that the with the vigor and skill that have characterized the anti-Briggs movement. What must be must; but it is necessary to remark on general principles that the less the courts meddle with the churches, and the less the churches meddle with the courts, the better it will be for both.

A NEW POET. The rise of a new poet is always an interesting event. The letter of THE Dis-PATCH'S Washington correspondent in Sunday's issue concerning the poetic work of Mr. Hovey, a hitherto unknown genius, has an especial value as bringing to the public notice for the first time a composer of verse who may be one of the lights of twentieth century literature. The blank verse drama on the Arthurian legends, from which extracts were given, is an ambitious effort, all the bolder because it clearly provokes a comparison with Tennyson's work on the same theme; but it exhibits a talent that fully justifies the lofty aim. The future career of Mr. Hovey, will be watched with interest, as his name is among the possibilities of a new literary era, which shall rise above the charming trivialities that form the most prominent characteristic of the fin de siecle

THE ARMOR TESTS.

poets.

The tests of armor plate which were made on Saturday add another interesting step to the progress of the steel industries of the country in turning out first-class naval material. The demonstrations made by the tests so far have successfully established a series of very important conclu sions, some of which go far toward revolutionizing the naval position of the world.

The first and most important of these was the proof that the compound plates largely used in the construction of British armored vessels are the most deficient of all modern armor. As this proves a considerable share of England's armored vessels to be inefficiently protected, it raises a doubt whether in the test of actual warfare her naval supremacy might not turn out less overpowering than is generally estimated. The superiority of all steel plates to the Cammell compound having been shown, it was next proved that the alloy of the steel by five per cent of nickel gives the metal a slight malleability, which diminished the tendency to crack. Finally, Saturday's tests were intended to show the relative values of high carbonization and low carbonization, as well as to compare the resisting power of Americanmade plates with the foreign ones previ-

ously tested. On the latter point the test was especially gratifying. The plates made by the Bethlehem Iron Works and Carnegie, Phipps & Co. showed a resisting power fully equal, if not superior, to the best armor of foreign make. As to carbonization, the test, while perhaps not fully conclusive, was strongly in favor of the high carbon plates, which have a much greater

resisting power, though the low carbon steel has less tendency to crack. Another point seems to be established by the tests, which should not be overlooked That is that the best plates now made cal be penetrated by high power projectiles at close range. As this makes absolute protection by the weight of armor that can be carried by sea-going battle ships a difficult, if not impossible task, it suggests the

superiority which can be given to coast and harbor defenders, and the wisdom of the policy which shapes naval expenditure

TRE man who is convinced, as most me are, that he does not approve of the expenditure of half a million dollars in tinkering the State Constitution with the prospect of emasculation, should not omit to morrow to see that his ballot is cast in proper shape against the Constitutional Convention.

THERE is a tinge of mawkishness in the lamentations of some of our Philadelphia cotemporaries over the fact that the law against fillicit liquor selling fixes a minimum sentence by which a woman convicted of keeping a speak-rasy for the support of an invalid husband and small children had to be sent to jail. It is well known that the minimum sentence was made necessary be cause the misplaced leniency of courts re duced the law to a dead letter. It is a pub lic duty to see that the woman's family does not come to want; but there is no public wis dom in alleging that a person who takes up an illegal calling to earn bread for her fam-ily should escape punishment.

SENATOR QUAY should have known better than to address the Comptroller of the Cur-rency for any information connected with the Keystone Bank. The force of habit is too strong to permit that official to letany in formation get out concerning that mysteri

THE Ohio Democrats are hard up for money, it is alleged, and the Washington Post, which ought to know better, asserts that "cash plays a much more im-portant part than tracts in a close campaign." Where a fight has been argued so as to arouse the people to a consideration of the issues, cash is a minor matter except for the enrichment of the political workers. If McKiniey wins it will not be cash, but the appeal to the rea son of the people, that gives him the victory

THE majority of the Senate was on Friday successful in knocking the investigation "into the middle of the next week;" but they have yet to discover whether their action was not equally effective in subjecting the party interests to a knock-out at about the

WHY should League - President - Congressman-and-State-Senator Jack Robinson slug Mr. Frank Willing Leach in the optic Has Mr. Robinson added to his other offices that of knocker-out-in-general, or is the act typical of the black eye which the Senatorial tion administers to the reputation of the person recommend the utility of whitewash to Mr. Leach? Republican managers? Does any scoffing

A Row at an Alliance meeting in Arkan sas, at which shot guns and Winchesters were used, with a list of five killed, serves to controvert and confound the slanderers who have been asserting that interest in Alliance matters is less lively out West than it has

THE political organs are putting large amounts of money into circulation through-out New York—in their minds. The Flower bribery fund is \$500,000, and the Republican \$1,400,000 where it will do the most good. It abundance of flat money will secure pros-perity New York ought to boom this week.

WITH Rudyard Kipling and Max O'Rell the prospects for a future enlargement of the stock of information about our customs and manners by some novel and original ob-

FOUR ships laden with American experts were loading at New York for Chile the day that the war talk was loudest. It may be well to be sure that our casus belli is not the product of Mr. Egan's imagination, before destroying that trade, together with a large share of the reciprocal commerce with other South American nations. So the French Chamber of Deputies

adopts a measure making railway directors responsible for accidents. They seem to order these things better in France. Now that Colonel Elliot F. Shepard has abandoned his projects of war on the South and the Chicago Sunday-breakers, in order

the Chileans will promptly perceive that there is nothing left for them to do but come down from their high horse an apologize. WILL the cold wave make it chilly

weather for the non-partisans or freeze ou

WHEN we read the accounts of that election at Cork, the campaign vagaries of New York and Ohio look like the mildnesses of a nmmer Sunday School picnic by compari son. There begins to be a doubt whether ons would not prefer to bea each other than to win success for Ireland

SNAP SHOTS IN SEASON.

THE man who wants the earth is satisfied f he secures the dust.

THE political prophets who are at sea IF Harrison should win the Presidental race again he will undoubtedly enter Baby

McKee for the futurity stakes. YES, yes, my son, the work's all done, We'll know to-morrow night The names of those the voters chose And who is out of sight.

THE good citizen should remember early corrow morning what he is here for.

IF the Delsartean instructors would teach women how to hold their tongues instead of their heads much of the abuse showered on ther-in-law would cease.

PEOPLE who are always in a hurry should it on rush chairs.

THE people have a splendid opportunity o-morrow to notify the practical politicians that they are in earnest.

SHE is Dolly, the farmer's daughter, But she doesn't help rake the hay: Nor does she drive ducks to the water, ecause she's not built that way.

can only crowd out their long-tongued sisters we will be closer to Paradise. SAILING ships carry a spanker, and it's erfectly right to class them in the feminine

I LOVE her, I love her, and who shall dare To tell me she powders and bleaches her

WE can assure our neighbors across th es that the American pig will not act like a nog in Europe.

AN aching void-The empty stomach. WREN the law is used to help along farce it will sooner or later lose its force.

GOLD dots on bridal veils are becoming

nore fushionable. Capital Seeking Investm

Grand Rapids Telegram-Herald,]

Calamity howlers bewall the stringency of the times—but in the money market, the pulse of trade, there is an active demand for investment securities, showing that capital is anxious to find its was into use. With capital already seeking that class of invest-ments, what good to the people would be an

crease of money. Gales Produced by Oratory. New York Commercial Advertiser.]
It does not seem to have occurred to teorologists to connect the gales off our coast with an excess of campaign oratory. Thep are prone to overlook manifest exTHE CRURCH AND THE PEOPLE.

(WRITTEN POR THE DISPATCE.) —There seems at first sight no particular onnection between Carthusians and Coven-nters, unless it is to be found in the fact that both names begin with the same letter. Beyond that, there seems no more actual likeness than is applied in the classic conundrum about the elephant and the brick: Why is an elephant like a brick! Because he can't climb a tree!

It is possible, however, to support almost any absurd statement by some sort of plausible argument. There was a book published, only the other day, which proved conclusively that the whole Old and New Testaments were actually composed by Benedic-tine monks in the thirteenth century. These holy men sat in some secluded cloister, with a stylus and a parchment, and beginning with the first chapter of Genesis wrote straight on, making it all up as they went along to the last chapter of the Revelation of St. John the Divine. There never was any Abraham nor Isaac nor Jacob, never any Joshua nor David nor Jeremiah, never any Moses nor Malachi nor Paul, nor one greater than them all. The Benedictine monks made it all up, as good Mr. Spalding made up the Book of Mormon, out of whose cloth. There were no Hebrews, according to this ingenious writer, until the tenth cen-

Evidently, we cannot believe all that we read in books. Print is not proof. Or else Bacon wrote Shakespeare, and the Garden of Eden was at the North Pole, and Jerusalem never existed.

When Monks Were Plenty in Edinburgh, -However, there is some connection between Covenanters and Carthusians. Of course, one may find a mystic link between monks and non-conformists in the fact that John knox was buried in ground that had long ago been blessed by the recitation of monastic benedictions, and that the Solemn League and Covenant was first publicly read and signed in old Grayfriars Church in Edinburgh. One finds some difficulty in imagin-ing monks in Edinburgh. There are plenty of plaids and kilts and tartans and bare knees to be met in those picturesque streets, but no cowls nor ecclesiastic gowns nor pendant crosses nor tonsured heads. Still, there was once a time when monks were as plenty was once a time when monks were as plenty in this Presbyterian Edinburgh as they are on the canvases in the old picture galleries. And my contention is that the Presbyterians have simply taken their places; that the formidable list of religious divisions, which fills such a considerable space in the Pittsburg directory, simply represents a similar list which would have been needed in a mediaval town when been needed in a mediaval town when Pittsburg was part of the primeval forest. For Presbyterians, and United Presbyterians, and Methodists and Baptists, write Benedictines, and Cistercians, and Carthus-

ians, and Franciscans.

That comes about in this way. In the Middle Ages the monastic orders were the refuge that men had out of the bonds of ecclesiastical conformity. Human nature does not greatly change from century to century. Ever since our restless forefathers colonized Eden and got expelled out of it, there have been discontented people. Re-ligion has a tendency to make men discontented. There are always dissatisfied re-ligionists who think that they are not good enough themselves, and there are always other dissatisfied religionists—these gener-ally in majority—who feel that other people are not good enough. The imperfections of our neighbors have always vexed the

A Perennial Experiment. -These discontented religionists have aldesire which their neighbors have in most instances been quite willing to have gratified. They have aspired to build up little fenced-in heavens here and there, and to be in the contract of gin the world over again perfectly good. All these experiments have, of course, failed. Last of all has come Satau also. \*The devil mouk would be." And the other line that rhymes with that has followed as the next hapter in the history, and the attempted heaven has proved a pretty poor sort of heaven, after all. Still, the good people have kept on trying. I have two pieces of stone which I like to look at side by side; one from the ruined wall of St. Mary's Abbey, at York, and the other from a running Fountain's Abbey, at Ripon. The people Fountain's Abbey, at Ripon. York, and the other from a ruined wall of people who hoped to set those stones be-tween them and an unworthy world, and to ole who built that second wall were dis he first, and went off into the woods to try These good malcontents of the old time.

owever, were all within the boundaries o the one church. They were kept in by the which allowed these opportunities for indi-vidual preferences, and constructed these safety valves for religious discontent. If anyone objected to elaborate ser vices, and had scruples about the use of organs, there were the United Pres-byterian monks ready to receive him—the Cistercians; and he could satisfy his taste and his conscience, and stay ins great church. The monastic orders were the refuge of that nonconformist spirit which is forever whispering, for good or evil, in the hearts of men. They were a part of the secret of the unity of the mediaval hurch. They are a part of the secret to-day of the great successor of that church in this for such various minds, and its hold upon them. The Roman Church does not insist

upon uniformity. Wisdom of the Popes. -Foolish it is, to try to make all people, like the soldiers in a toy regiment, of the same height, of the same features, of the same attitude. We may have our opinion of the mediaval Popes, but they were wiser than a good many modern Protestants whose names we are reading nowadays in the daily papers. The effect of the Protestant policy of conformity has been division. The ionastic orders have been succeeded in Protestant countries by the religious de-nominations. Under a wider, wiser, and consequently more Christian managenent all these various sects, with all their peculiarities, would be in-cluded as orders in the one great united church. The Presbyterians would be Protestant Benedictines, the Methodists would be Protestant Franciscans, the Covenanters would be Protestant Carthusians. The old places of St. Dominic, of St. Francis of Assist, of St. Bernard, of St. Ignatins Loyola, would be taken by St. Martin Luther, and St. John Calvin, and St. John Knox and St. John Wesley. We will see that one of these days, after we have had enough ecclesiastical trials to teach us some Christian sense We will see that splendid comprehension, that fine inclusion of all differences and all temperaments, that place for every man and every man in his place, in the United Church of the twentieth century.

All this I thought, as I looked over an article in a current number of the Atlantic Monthly which, under the title "The Ascetic Jerome. The Atlantic is always cotemporary, and level with the times, sometimes ahead of a good many of us. It has recently given us a series of notable studies in biography, of which the paper on Lincoln by Carl Schurz, attracted perhaps the most attention. The October number, which I am now reading, contains in its table of contents the names of Sir John Macdonald, and James Russell Lowell, men dead only a day or two. And here beside them is this old St. Jerome, who departed this uncomfortable life fourteen hundred and seventy one years, one month and two days ago this morning. What can possibly make St. Jerome cotemporary? What can set Eusebius Hieronymus and John Macdonald

here together?

Human nature is always cotemporary.

And there was a great deal of human nature in this old Jerome. The past becomes present when it is written in the manner of the writers who tell this old story in these new pages. History, as we conceive of it to-day, is the young Prince who makes his way through the hedge of thorn and sets everything to living and breathing and moving again in the old place of the sleepers. St. Jerome is as real as if he lived in Pittaburg.

The Problem Before the Church. Jerome was a monk. He was the leader in all this Western world, of that old way

out of the bonds of conformity. If he had lived in the saventeenth century he would have founded a sect. Jerome was a popular preacher in Rome. He had a large Bible class of young ladies, and taught them that they ought never, never to think of getting married. All the young men in Rome hated him. In fact, he had to leave the town, and move away to Rathlebone where he scent Tides.

move away to Bethlehem, where he spent the rest of his life saying his prayers, read-ing his Bible, and abusing his neighbors-doing all three with equal industry, con-scientiousness and Christian enthusiasm. But he stayed in the church. That is the moral of it. The church had room in it in that old day, for that ascetic, eccentric, even abusive saint. And he proved of immense service to the church. He translated the Bible into that Latin form which is to-day the authorized version in the Boman Cath-

olic Church. The problem of the church, it seems to me, ought not to be how to get people out, but how to get all the different people, in all their different ways to work, and keep them in. There is something the matter with an ecclesiastical system which has no room in it for an earnest man. Though the man have as many angles to his mind as the old Boman tower at York, there ought to be some corner, in a church built after the right

# THE COURT OF LYNCH.

It Is Freely Commented Upon by an Old Country Paper. Edinburgh Judicial Review.]

Probably lynch law is indigenous to Amer ican soil. Some of its refinements may be due to red Indian sources. Its Lycurgus was one John Lynch, of Irish race, a farmer, perhaps a justice of the peace, who flour-ished in Virginia or Carolina in the sevenished in Virginia or Carolina in the seventeenth or eighteenth century. It is said that he was recognized as judge over a wide district, and chastised offenders by summary floggings, a punishment lynch law in its modern development retains. The court of lynch consists of a lawless mutitude, occasionally drunk, always savage, impelied by a common desire to maltreat or kill some object of their dislike. The number of judges varies with the force necessary to carry out their will. For they are accusers, judges, executioners, and legislators all in one and at once.

carry out their will. For they are accusers, judges, executioners, and legislators all in one and at once.

Its procedure cannot be reproached with delay. No charge is made, no proof taken, no defense allowed. In the case of a foreigner ignorant of the language, any opportunity of defending himself would be clearly superfluous. Even the identity of the accused is left to chance. Everything is arbitrary and undefined. Occasionally, to induce confession, torture is resorted to. The punishment, however, is the most interesting, and the only protracted part of the proceedings. At San Antonio, on the 7th of March last, lynchers dipped an alleged thief in petroleum, set fire to him, "lighting up the surrounding country," and after a sufficient enjoyment of his agonies, drew him up by the neck. Few countries have been free from occasional outbreaks of an excited populace. In the United States, however, the tendency drifts toward creating the casual will of any temporary majority into a standard of right and wrong. What value is set on individual liberty in a community like New Orleans, where killing is no murder, if a sufficient number of citizens of standing take part in it, and subservience to the "civium ardor prava, jubentium" is the special duty and virtue of ministers of justice?

### KNOWN TO THE WORLD.

MR. and MRS. J. ROBERT MCKEE and their children have arrived in Washington after a visit of several weeks to Auburndale. Mass. They were met at the station by the President, Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Dimmick and taken to the White House.

EUGENE WINCHET, of Dayton, O., allows all working girls to ride for half fare on his street rallway, and to say that he is popular but faintly expresses it. EX-MAYOR HEWITT is trying to make up his mind to vote for Fassett. He won't vote for Flower anyhow, and finds the Re-

publican pill rather hard to swallow. MRS. MACKAY has returned to London from Scotland where she spent the atumn and is installed for the winter in her big town mansion in Carlton house terrace. THE marriage is about to take place between Mr. John George Cox, heir to the Broxwood estate in Herefordshire, England

when asked by a visitor how she managed to pass the time, said: "Sometimes I play with my dolly, but usually I meditate over mamma's career." JOHN W. MACKAY is stock lode again, as hard at work as in the

and Mrs Mary Porteous, of New Orleans.

MME NEVADA'S little daughter Mignon,

days when he was foreman of one of the mines (Consolidated Virginia) and wore a red fiannel shirt and rough boots. GENERAL HAYES is expected to visit South Carolina in November. If he goes to to visit that city since ex-President Polk stopped there in 1849 when on his way home

THE report comes from Paris that Charles T. Yerkes, the street car baron, has spent 1,000,000 in the purchase of works of art. The Chicago patrons of the cars may reflect on the truth of the adage that "many a nickel

makes a mickle." ARTHUR BALFOUR, the new leader of the British Parliament, is a thorough Tory, cool, reticent, self-possessed, plucky, full of facts, ready in debate, complete master of himself and the situation. Besides, he can

## Should Read It All the Time

Presport Journal. 1 Indiana county have signed a petition asking a vote on the poor house question, and, singular as it may seem, the News opposes the measure. The News people ought to read the recent articles in The Pittsburg DISPATCH on the present method of keepin our poor.

## DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE

H. A. P. Carter, Minister to the United States from Hawaii, died at 1:30 o'clock vesterda Carter is a native of Hawali, being the son of a Massachusetts elergyman who went to the islands as a missionary more than half a century ago. The son was educated in the United States, and afterward served his Government in many capacities. He became the Minister to the United States in March, 1832. For eight years, therefore, Mr. Carter has been the Minister to the United States from Hawaii, and is outranked in length of service by only two Ministers—Romero, of Mexico, and De Struyre, of Russia. Baron Fava, of Italy, was the dean of the corps when his service closed last apring, and M. Houslan, of France, was No. 3 on the list when recalled a few weeks ago. Minister Carter's household in Washington consisted of his wife and two daughters, and the family generally spent their summers in Europe or the Hawaiian Islands. His son is now a realdent of one of the

John Gripp, Jr., the 7-year-old son of Magistrate Gripp, died at 11 o'clock yesterday morning at the family residence, Montour way. He was the oldest child. A few weeks ago the

Brigadier General Truman Seymour died Brigadier General Truman Seymour died Saturday at Florence, Italy, aged of years. He graduated from the West Point Academy in 1846, served in the Mexican and Seminole wars, was commissioned Brigadier General of volunteers in 1862, served in the Army of the Potomac, commanded the left wing at Mechanicsville, and was taken prisoner in the battle of the Wilderness. After his exchiange he fought in the last battles in Virginia and was brevetted Major General of Volunteers and Brigadier General in the regular army for gallantry at the capture of Petersburg. He was present at Lee's surrender. After the war he commanded forts in Florida, Fort Warren, Mass., and Fort Freble, Me., and in November, 1878, he was retired from active service. After his retirement he resided in Europe.

Thomas McGregor as McGregor, the 13-year-old son Mrs. Maggie McGregor, at No. 18 Franklin street, NOVEMBER HEAVENS.

Sights That May Be Seen Through an Opera Glass-Slackening of the Speed of the Sun-Effect of the Moon and San on the

November is an interesting month for star-gazing, particularly if one can reinforce the naked eye with an opera glass or a field glass. At 10 o'clock in the early evenings of the month, and at 8 o'clock at its close, some-of the finest constellations are above the horizon, while over us and about us is a host of smaller objects, interesting to study even with method vision. with unaided vision.

The speed of the sun perceptibly slackens in November, says the New York Times, there being but seven degrees increase in southerly declination for the month, whereas

of motion will continue to decrease until the time of the winter solstice is reached, when the speed will again be accelerated. The decrease in the length of the day for the month is a little over an hour, being more in the morning than in the afternoon. The day is now almost six hours shorter than it was at the summer solstice, a fact that becomes far too apparent as the chilliness of evening overtakes us at an earlier hour from week to week. The month is quite a noticeable one in astronomical circles, as it contains two eclipses—one of the moon on the 15th and one of the sun on the 20th. The inter is only a partial eclipse, invisible in this latitude, but visible quite generally in antartic regions, in which, in its greatest magnitude, it embraces somewhat over one-half the disk of Old Sol.

The Part That Luna Plays.

The November moon comes in promptly with the first day of the month, and this early appearance admits of there being another new moon on the last day of the month, thus giving us the somewhat un-usual number of five phases for the calendar nonth. There are six conjunctions for November, in which Luna plays a more or less prominent part. The first event is with Mer-cury to-day, but the crescent as well as the planet is far too pale for us to see, both being engulfed in the powerful rays of the su l'o-morrow Venus and the mo lose together, and we shall see a pretty pio

close together, and we shall see a pretty picture in the Western sky, as the young moon, seemingly poised on the crest of some aerial wave, drifts down toward the horizon, all gilded by the sun that has but barely passed from view, and carries almost in her arms the fairest gem of the evening heavens.

The next conjunction is with Jupiter, on the 10th, but the four degrees separating the two hardly tend toward enhancing the beauties of the panorams. As the meeting with Neptune occurs on the day after the full of the moon, the light is too brilliant for proper effect, even were the planet within our natural vision. Satura bears about the same relation to the waning that Jupiter does to the growing moon, and the conjunction is of but little interest. Mars closes the record for the month without adding the least to its beauties.

The total cellpse of the moon on the 15th

for the month without adding the least to its beauties.

The total eclipse of the moon on the 15th of the month will be visible here and also in Asia, Africa, Europe, the Atlantic, and the eastern portion of the Pacific ocean. The moon remains five hours and a half in the shadow, the period of total eclipse lasting one hour and a half. The entire magnitude of the eclipse is one-third larger than the face of the moon. The performance begins at 930 in the evening, and the curtain does not drop until after 3 o'clock the following morning, when, to reverse the usual order of things, the chief performer makes his appearance instead of his exit.

The Effect Upon the Tides. The question of tides and the part the the moon and sun play in regulating the height of the water does not seem to be clearly understood. It is quite the popular thing to attribute tidal action to the moon only, whereas, in point of fact, it is caused by the joint action of both sun and moon, and it is due to this double influence which ometimes pulls in the same and at other times in a contrary direction that we have the ever-varying phases in the times and heights of high and low water. Tide waves occur simultaneously at points of the earth's surface diametrically opposed to each other and are termed superior and inferior, ac-cording as they are formed on the side next

cording as they are formed on the side next the moon or on the one opposite. As water cannot be raised at one point without being lowered at another, it iollows that between each of these waves of high water there are depressions of the surface corresponding to what we call low water.

At the period, of "change," or new moon, when it and the sun are in conjunction, that is to say, when they are on the same side of the earth, and at the period of full moon, when they have the earth between them, the greatest tidal effect is produced, as at such times the solar and lunar influences are exerted in the same straight line. This is the period of springs, and should it occur when both luminaries happen to be at their nearest approach to the earth the effect is greatly enlarged. If at such times we are also

enhanced. If at such times we are also treated to a severe northeasterly storm those of us situated along the river front in the lower portion of the city and other similar places will do well to consider the possibility of our cellars being flooded.

When the moon and sun are 90° apart—in quadrature, as it is termed—their actions neutralize each other to a large extent by the tendency to produce independent waves under both sun and moon. Each pulls in a different direction to the other, and thus the tides at such times are less in every way and get the name of neaps. get the name of neaps.

The Center of the System.

The sun is the center and controlling orce of the system to which we belong, and his attractive power upon the earth, as a comparatively puny satellite; for, though the sun's mean distance from us is nearly \$90 times that of the moon, it is more than counterbalanced by his mass, which is 26,-000,000 times greater than that of the moo Nevertheless, the latter's influence upon the tides is nearly two and a half times more

than that of the sun.
At that delightful moment when night is not yet and day is no more, and when twi-light has already begun to cast its soft tones and fantastic reflections over everything, if we cast our eyes toward the western sky we we cast our eyes toward the western sky we shall be rewarded by seeing the fairest of all the planets as she makes her first appearance after her many weeks' retirement from our celestial tableaux. She comes brilliant and smilling, but is not as large as when we bade her goodbye and Jupiter was left to reign in her stead; but she is fast growing, and as she comes nearer she will appear larger and larger, so that before she again disappears she will have regained her full size and radiance.

Jupiter, as the month opens, is still the star performer of the company, and, rising earlier on each succeeding evening, will be a prominent object throughout the month, although his disk is daily decreasing in size. He is in the constellation of the Water Bearer, and now sets shortly after 10 o'clock in the morning.

Saturn the Morning Star.

Saturn is a morning star, is in the constel-lation of the Virgin, and is also gradually inereasing in size as he gets nearer the earth.
He has again donned his jewelry, as his rings
can now once more be seen, and they will be
more plainly visible as he continues to turn on his axis and present a different face to us from what we have lately been accustomed until the 27th, when he passes the sun to reappear on his opposite side as an evening star. We are not now permitted to gaze on the face of this planet, as he is far too close to the sun, and, in fact, we shall not again see him until after the year draws to a close. Mars is also a morning star, and, although almost three hours distant from the sun, is so small a point that his ruddy glare cannot be perceived at present. He is, however, coming this way rapidly, bringing with him the promise of wonderful things for the coming year, when he will be a glorious spectacle to attract both scientist and amateur. He is to be found in the constellation of the Lion, rising to-morrow morning shortly after 3 o'clock.

Neptune is another of the morning stars, and is in the constellation of Taurus in about 20 degrees north declination, and rises at about 8:15 o'clock in the evening. He is in opposition to the sun on the 29th, after which he will be an evening star.

Uranus comes under the banner followed by the morning stars until the 28th, when he is in conjunction with the sun, and after which he will be an evening star. Terrestrial observers can take but little interest in these conjunctions, as the smaller actors are entirely hidden from view, being completely ingulfed in the sun's beams. until the 27th, when he passes the sun to re-

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

About \$21,000,000 in gold has come to the country from Europe in the past six weeks. The other \$50,000,000 which we sent out earlier in the year will also doubtless be hack here before midwister.

ack here before midwinter.

Secretary Blaine is on deck, and the new navy is in good running order. We don't think Chile will gobble us all up without

ALLIANCE DEGRADATION.

It Has Been Transformed Into a Disret ble Hunt After Office.

It is a melancholy thought that the p purposes and principles of the Farmers' Al-liance should be thus soused by selfish poli-ticians who have crept into its secret coun-cils. There was nothing wrong or unjust, unpatriotic or unwise, in this organization as it was originally established. Neither was it weak is its farmers on utblic policy. was it weak in its influence on public policy. It was a powerful organization for political resistance to political wrong and injustice It was inspired with the thought in which the higher liberties of the people have often had their birth—the redress of grievances. had their birth—the redress of grievances.

It was made necessary as a means of resistance to legalized monopoly, to legalized tax robbery, to trusts that sprang up everywhere to choke down business rivalry and honest competition, and to the accumulated advantages given to corporations and great combines by the legislation of the country. It was the first grand effort of the farmers to combine in resistance to others who had combined for argression upon them: and its failure, if it is destroyed by a misplaced confidence in its political leaders, will result in weakening, if not in dissipating, an influence that would otherwise have blessed the country. The sincere defenders of the people against the aggressions of monopoly, trusts and combines, armed with the control of taxation and finance, will miss the powerful support of the Alliance, when its noble mission has been degraded into a disreputable hunt after office.

### TALK OF THE TIMES.

Ex-President Cleveland has done nob service for his party and the cause of good government during the present campaign in New York.—Boston Globe. This is intended as a pointer for 1892.

According to the party o gans, the bliz-zard in the Northwest has arrived four days ahead of time.—New Fork Advertiser. It has not reached this section yet, but it is ex-pected to strike some time to-morrow.

tion met this year but has shown an enthusiasm for Blaine that indicated he was its choice for President.—Springfield Resister. The conventions only represented the feeling of the public at large.

One hundred thousand soldiers at the World's Fair would have a big effect on any foreign despots visiting the big show.—
Louisville Courier-Journal. The chances are that the despots won't dare leave home. There is such a thing as a throne growing cold from lack of use.

Too much plug tobacco is said to have nade a Californian speechless. We sho like to have had a supply of that kind of tobacco to administer to some of the candidates in this campaign.—New Fork Telegram. Was this what alled Flower? Some of the New York papers say he has been speechless and others say Fassett's speeches were

THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH shows that \$5 000, to have been expended on the public roads of Pennsylvania during the current year, and with no permanent improvement in the highways. How much longer is this stube kept open? The folly of the present system of roadmaking and repairing, however, tem of roadmaking and repairing, however, is surpassed by the tenacity and fierceness with which any proposition looking toward a change is fought by a large class of citizens.—Cammuburg Notes. They will learn after awhile that good roads, properly made, mean money in their pockets. They are being taught by the experience of other people.

### DANGER IN THE DUST.

phere of the Streets. New York Herald, J

Few persons reflect on the danger of in-haling the bacteria of tuberculosis or dipu-theria when they go out of doors. But M. Manfredi has recently shown that on the cleaner streets of Naples in every 15 grains crobes, the number varying according to the hygienic condition of each street. In the dirtiest thoroughfares the number varies from 1,600,000,000 to 5,000,000,000. All bacteria are not injurious to human health. But M. Manfredi's researches indicate that about 7 per cent of those examined by him were pathogenic or infectious. This was ascer-tained by inoculating guines pigs with a culture of the microbe-infested dust. The result showed that the dust was colonis the micro-organisms of suppuration, malig-nant codema, tetanus and tuberculosis. For these diseases were communicated to the animals upon which the experiment was

animals upon which the experiment was made.

Nothing could more clearly demonstrate than this experiment does the necessity for thorough sanitation of all public thorough fares. We water some of our streets in summer to keep down the dust. This procedure is wise and well. But if it is demanded by health considerations in summer, when the imperatively called for in the windy, wintry season, when pedestrians are exposed to gales of filthy and fatal dust. Other important subjects discussed by our medical correspondent are the treatment of carbuncle by total excision, the use of hydrochloric acid in diphtheria, the treatment of uramia and the management of pulmonary tuberculosis,

## THE FREE TRADE DOCTRINK Its Apostles Talk Without Studying the Sub

ject Seriously. Our free-trade cotemporaries who talk about the McKinley bill raising taration should take the trouble to learn som about the measure. If they do they will dis cover that it does nothing of the kind, but that it largely reduces customs taxes. The criticisms of the free-traders show that they

as to the Republican method of levying What they want is a tariff which will tax those things which we cannot produce our-selves but must have for consumption, such as tea, coffee, sugar, etc., while they insist on as tea, collec, sugar, etc., while they insist on letting in free manufactured articles which will compete with American products. The reason they favor this British system is because they believe that it is an economic crime to encourage home industries, or in the slightest degree favor the American producer, their theory being that the consumer should get things cheaply, no matter what the effect may be so far as the producer is

# EGAN AND SAUCY CHILE.

MINISTER EGAN is a casus belli.-Boston Ir the Chilean Junta want to fight can no arrangements be made for a spectacular ex-hibition? It should take place on land, how-

Those Chile people seem to ache for a warming, and Uncle Sam should put his spanking machine in order. He might practice a little first on Pat Egan.—Nebraska World Herald.

THE instructions sent by our State Depart

ever, as our sea legs are not steady.-Kansa

ment to Minister Egan are firm and digni-fied. We are too big to bully Chile, but are -Louisville Commercial. Ir the peremptory demand of our govern ment for explanation or apology and indem-nity be ignored or refused, there seems to be

no reason why bombardment should not be-gin.—Memphis Avalanche. Ir is reported that Pat Egan has been taken aboard the Baltimore. The com-mander of that noble craft has it in his power to end the whole trouble with Chile

Chicago Times. CHILE and the United States have post tively fallen out, and unless the peace party ties up the United States navy the edifying spectacle of two republics clutching at one another's throats will soon be seen. Thus

does "Liberty enlighten the world."-Torons The strip of real estate known as Chile seems after all to have a navy that could give the navy of this broad land a pretty severe tusele. Pretty soon the necessity of keeping up a formidable marine force will dawn upon our legislators. If we ever gos at Chile on land we could take her slender figure in one hand and break her narrow back with case. But how will it be on the waters—Chicage Nace.

### CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-In the reign of Queen Victoria, England

-Porter got its name from the fact that corters in London drank the liquid about

-A vegetable cartridge shell, which is entirely consumed in firing, is now coming into general use in the French army. -An electric drill in an Idaho mine re-

cently performed the feat of boring a 2-inch hole through 20 feet of solid granite in four -The only purely platinum mine in ex-

stence has been discovered in Oregon. This mineral usually occurs in conjunction with other minerals. -A mountain of mics is reported to have been discovered on the Cance river, about 300 miles north of the British Columbia boundary line.

-Texarkana, Ark., has a woman whose neight is 8 feet 254 inches. She has two cousins traveling with circuses who are

-A farmer living near Eugene, Ore., has raised the largest potatoe on record. It is a Burbank seedling and weighs 4% pounds; is 15 inches long and 15 inches around. -The electric light which Sir E. Watkin

intends to have fixed on the summit of Snowden is to be so powerful as to light up every erag and precipice of the great mount-ain, even in misty weather. -For 5 cents a Belgian or a Hollande can get a cigar fit for a King. The ordinary well-to-do Hollander smokes cigars worth half a cent, but the nobility prefer the finer kind, coating twice that sum.

-In some of the old countries men who toil have almost lost their names, and have become only a number. Every workman in Japan wears on his cap and on his back an inscription giving his business and his employer's name. -Montana and Idaho are new countries

for the oldest of circus performers, and they have had some rough experiences there this season. The sand storms compelled everybody to wear goggles to protect the eyes, and it was almost impossible to keep the costumes clean. -Some years ago American cotton seed

was planted in Turkestan, and the develop-ment has been something phenomenal. In 1884 about 260,000 pounds of cotton were ex-ported, while the product for this year is expected to reach 3,500,000 poods, or about 126,000,000 pounds. -Berylium, for instance, is worth about ten times its weight in pure gold, and vena-dium is five times as costly as the precious

metal. Iridium, also, is more than twice as costly as gold. The text books used to say that platinum was the only metal more valuable than gold, but it now costs about -A curious fact, revealed by the figures of the recent census, is that, while there are in the United States three cities of over 1,000,000 inhabitants each, one of between 800,000 and 900,000, three of between 400,000 and 500,000 each, and nine of between 200,000 and 300,000 each, there is not a single one having between 300,000 and 400,000 inhabitants.

-A prospector in Montana has found a strange mineral that takes fire and consumes itself when exposed to the air. When taken from the ground it has much the appearance of iron ore and is quite as heavy. The first shaft one evening and the next morning was found to be smoking. It continued to grow notter until it arrived at almost a white heat, remaining in that condition several days, after which it gradually cooled off. It was then found to be but half its first weight and resembled much the frage. first weight, and resembled much the frag-ments of meteors that are found on the sur-

-There is probably not a civilized roof in South Africa which covers people of only one nationality; as a rule, they are of three or four. We take a typical Cape household before us at the moment: the father is English, the mother half Dutch and half Franch-Huguenot, with a French name, and the children sharing three nationalities; the governess is a Scotch woman, the cook a Zulu, the housemaid half Hottentot and half Dutch, the kitchen girl half Dutch and half Slav, the stable boy a Kaffir, and the little girl who waits at table a Basuto. This household is a type of thousands of others to be found everywhere throughout Africa. one nationality; as a rule, they are of thre

-A French journal describes the case of a woman 21 years of age but whose physiog-nomy is that of a woman fully 70 years old. The appearance of the young woman is so deceiving that her father, who is only 50 years old, has frequently been asked if she were not his mother. The surface of the skin is the only part affected. The doctors describe it as a decrepitude of the outaneous system. Beyond this the young lady has nothing old-appearing about her. Her hair is blond and of ordinary length, and her memory, judgment, and intelligence very good. Drs. Charcot and Souques, under whose observation the case was studied, state that the wrinkling of the girl's skin began when she was about II years old.

-At Ledro, S. D., there is a specimen of the man-fish, was found in the wind caves of the Bad Lands in the State of South Dakota. The animal is petrifled and is in a perfect state of preservation. The head of the creature is exactly of the same shape as that of the human cranium, only it is much smaller. The eyes, nose, ears and forehead, smaller. The eyes, nose, ears and forehead, in fact, every portion of the head, resembles that of a mans. The neck is slender and the shoulders uniform, and the entire anatomy appears the same as that of the human body. The arms are perfect, as are also the hands, with the exception of the nails, which have dore the appearance of a canine's nail. Then the ribs and spinal column are perfectly formed, making the upper portion of the body as nearly alike the form of a man's as is possible. Below the ribs the body resembles that of a fish.

BAZAR BUZZINGS.

Mr. Pinkbam—How do you do, Mrs. Willist You are the last person I expected to see in Florence.

Mrs. Willis-Why. if it isn't Mr. Pinkham! Yes. we are spending the winter here. You must call or us often. You know just how it is—persons we never think much of wille home seem like dear friends when we meet them in a strange place.

There was once a young woman of Chester, Who was eager to stag when one pressed her: When she once got a start That it took twenty men to arrest her "How is it you have remained a bachelor all your life, Mr. Tupton?"
"Oh, I was born so," returned Tupton.

"Hello, Cad! What are you eating? "Yes. Only got 20 cents, and after I've tipped the waiter I'll only have 5. Can't get anything here for 5 cents."

"You are most entertaining," remarked

the gallant old gentleman to his fair partner at dinner. "I sesure you that I envy your future

The maid turned an appealing face toward him. "Would—would you mind introducing him?" she "I hear you fought a duel with Parker." "Weren't you afraid to stand up before a load

"Not with Parker holding it. I'm insured in his "Is there a resident of Paterson in this ear?" shouted an excited passenger, poking his head in the smoking-car door. "I am one," said Barkins, rising from his seat,

"I have here the full and complete history of raterson, New Jersey. Seven volumes. For sale mly by subscription." But his words were unvailing. Barkins had leaped from the train. We met. She smiled upon me when

Enchanted at her side I tarried.

I asked her to be mine; but then
She said, "I'm married." Bo ended all my dream of love; But I will never quite forget The girl who were the tiny glove

Young Husband-My dear, you remem ber that note for thirty days that your father gave you for a wedding present?"

Young Wife-Yes; dear old father! I she'n's forget his kindness very soon.

Young Husband-No, I don't believe you will. He dropped in this morning and said he wanted to renew it for slaty days more."

Customer-Mr Baggs, there seems to be a

Grocer-I'm very sorry I'm sure.

Grocer-I'm very sorry I'm sure.

Customer-And the butter is three-quarters oleo.

Grocer-Well, I must look into that.

Customer-But what surprises me the most is that the isa is pure, and weights sixteen ounces to the nound.