The Dispatch.

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY 8. 1846.

Vol. 46. No.200. -- Entered at Pitteburg Postoffice, Business Office-Corner Smithfield

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

New Dispatch Building. EASTERN ADVERTISING OFFICE, BOOM 21, TRIBUNK BUILDING, NEW YORK, where com-plete files of THE DEP ATCH can always be found. Foreign advertisers appreciate the convenience, Home advertisers and friends of THE DISP ATCH, while in New York, are also made welcome.

THE DISPATCHIS regularly on sale at Brontono's, t beion Square, New York, and II Am de l'Opera, Perris, Prance, where anyone who has been disappointed at a hotel news stand can obtain it.

TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

POSTAGE PREE IN THE UNITED STATES THE DAILY DISPATCH is delivered by carriers at 15 cents per week, or, including Sunday Edition, at 20 cents per week.

PITTSBURG, TUESDAY, NOV. 2, 1891.

TWELVE PAGES

THE INTEREST OF THE RETURNS. To-night's returns will show how far the average common sense of American voters transcends the sophistry of doctrinaires and the demagogism of smart politicians. The people of Ohio especially are put to a signal test of their good judgment. They sit as a jury upon the trial of protection against the insidious beginning of free trade, and of a sound and firm currency against the delusion of the cheap and produce commercial convulsion in place of bringing prosperity to anybody or to any interest. There can hardly be any manner of doubt as to the verdict.

in Pennsylvania, for reasons already given, the chances favor Gregg and Morrison; but nobody need feel surprised if the malfeasances of Republican State officials. and the course of the Senate in condoning their breaches of duty, have produced such an influence as to cut the majority very close. It is indeed highly probable that nothing but the proximity of the Presidental contest and the high standing of the Republican candidates, particularly General Gregg, could save the party this year from such a reverse as its representatives in office invited.

In New York and in Iowa two interesting contests are also being waged. But it is Pennsylvania and Ohio-most particularly the latter-that will chiefly occupy attention to-night.

THE FIGHT OF TRE PARTY WORKERS.

The acrimonious contest over the judiciary nominations in this county is now virtually finished. The signal feature of it to the reflecting voter will likely be that | precautions accordingly? in a contest otherwise so bitter, Governor Pattison's appointees were notably exempt from attack upon their fitness. The local leaders, both on the Republican and Democratic side, were subjected to hot and constant criticism from "straight-outs," but there was nothing maintained against the sitting judges personally. The only exception was the charge that Judge Porter, when District Attorney, failed to secure the trial and punishment of a great many defendants to true bills returned | will be no such case of bank-wrecking as by grand juries. This complaint was that in Philadelphia. But as early reports never against Porter while he was District Attorney. It is but just to note that that hope will have to be held in reserve in his published answer in a recent issue of THE DISPATCH he met It effectively by the assertion that in every case where an indictment was not tried a reason was first given and approved by the presiding indges.

Anything that is said about the matter now will not make voters one way or the other. But as the probability is that today's returns will re-elect Judge Porter along with Judges McClung and Kennedy to the bench of Common Pleas No. 3, it is fair to the individual, and due to the confidence which the public should have in the judiciary, to note that the solitary charge made in the heat of the canvass is fully dispelled by Mr. Porter's frank answer as well as by the testimony of those lawyers who practiced most in the criminal court during Porter's term of District Attorney.

When the election is over, "the straightout" movement will be visible in its true aspect of an eager contest for leadership within the party organizations. For this the action of the Executive Committee on the judiciary appointments merely furnished an opportunity. Though it is highly improbable that the "straight-outs" can defeat either of the three judges, Mc-Clung, Porter or Kennedy, it is on the other hand quite likely from the dimensions of the movement that the struggle for control in the party organ? tions will continue as other issues arise,

A SHOWER OF SUITS. Præcipes in libel suits darkened the political atmosphere yesterday. They flew thick and fast as the flakes of snow in a winter storm. Senator Quay pressed the button, and the Sheriff's officers of Philadelphia, Beaver, and Crawford counties did the rest. A writ is chasing Chairman Kerr to his home in Clearfield; and the "palladium of our liberties," called for short the press, is "stood up" in various sections of the State by the Senator with claims for damages in such big figures that to the imagination of the country editor, they must seem to imply a potentiality of riches surpassing even the

dreams of journalistic avarice. This strange denouement of a campaign which opened mildly as a summer's day will be contemplated with more than usual interest when the election is over. Then it will be seen whether the suits are merely Pickwickian, or intended to be followed to the bitter end.

PARTISAN INSANITY.

The species of partisan insanity which generally becomes epidemic prior to the election is strikingly exemplified by the Westmoreland county case. A candidate sent a letter inclosing a \$10 check to a political worker, which, while not an ideal act, does not of itself show criminality or even corruption. The bearer of the letter became drunk and the letter fell into the hands of the opposition.

The opposition managers are, under usual conditions, honest and sensible persons; but in the excitement of politics they were betrayed into several foolish acts, for which the emotional insanity that seizes politicians at this season is the only excuse. First a private letter was opened by some person other than the one it betaken possession of by those who had no right." To this exposure of La Follette's claim to it; and finally the wild idea pos- Senator Sawyer denies the attempt at

sessed the minds of those who committed these acts that they could make political capital by getting the thing published. The consequence is that they find themselves confronted with the unpleasant prospect of a criminal prosecution, and

the political capital is the other way. We do not know what individuals committed these acts, nor do we wish to. We have no idea that any one of them would open letters or appropriate checks if not laboring under partisan delirium. But that such things can be done at the close of a campaign suggests the policy of putting all political workers in strait-jacke's for the last week before election.

NO NEED FOR WAR.

Latest reports concerning the Chilean difficulty indicate, not a change of Chilean sentiment as some of our jingo papers put it, but a different state of Chilean opinion than has been reported. So far from expressing enmity to the United States, the semi-official organ of the Junta deprecates the idea of war and assures the public that the rumors are unfounded. Doubtless there is a popular feeling in Chile against the United States for which we should remember that we have ourselves to blame, but the expression of the governing classes is the reverse of as belligerent as Mr. Egan

has represented. It is necessary to note that the approach to an improved understanding began when Chile was able to reach the State Department through the medium of its own representative, and that the communications received through that authority were conciliatory instead of warlike. This lends additional point to the inquiry whether it is true that the United States Minister at Santiago delayed the news of the Chilean Minister's appointment and has since then been coloring the communications by his own belligerent disposition to the Chilean Government.

This is a point which the Administration should clear up at once. It would be a nice morsel for the campaign next year to have it come out that the United States had been nearly plunged into war by the silver dollar which would derange values unreliability of its diplomatic representative, and nothing had been done to correct the misconduct.

BANK FAILURES AND RUMORS.

The Boston Traveller last Saturday denounced the mischief-makers who circulate cruel and unjust rumors concerning "a prominent bank man and his institu tion." The subsequent suspension of the Mayerick National Bank indicates what these rumors were and also permits the inference that they were not unfounded. Those who circulate baseless talk against the solvency of financial institutions are doing a silly and wicked thing. But there are several reasons why the editorial efforts to suppress that sort of thing, as exemplified in the case of our Boston cotemporary, are idle and in some cases ill-judged. As a newspaper cannot

name names without giving additional currency to the rumors, its editorial reproof of them must be ineffective. Beyond that there is some pertinence in the question whether the rumors are ill-founded or not. If they are well-founded, is it not the right of a business man to let his friends know of the fact and take their In the case referred to, it appears there

was good reason for the stories. The Maverick National Bank has been in a weak condition for the entire year; and the Comptroller of the Currency will have another case in which a scapegoat will be necessary to relieve him of the responsibility for letting an insolvent institution continue in operation long after he has known of the impairment of its capital. The early reports permit the hope that it of bank failures are always optimistic until the receiver makes his statement.

In the meantime there is urgent need for informing the Administration that to permit the safeguards of the national banking law to be broken down by weak enforcement is a very grave responsibility for any administration to assume.

AN OLD STORY.

It is well to keep the history of the epoch-making sixties fresh in the public mind; but sometimes that benefit can be marred by what is emphatically characterized in Shakespearean phrase as "damnable iteration." It is rather more amusing than exasperating to find in the New York Sun a letter from T. E. Chadwick. Commander United Stated Navy, asserting that "it is not generally known how strong is the claim of Russia upon our gratitude." After which Commander Chadwick repeats the oft-told story of the orders to the Admiral of the Russian fleet at New York, in case the Confederacy was recognized by France and England, to place his fleet at the service of the United States Government.

It has long been known that this story was authentic, and it certainly gives the people of the United States good reason to regard with kindness the memory of Alexander II .- a monarch who, especially in his early career, was as progressive and humane as his successor is reactionary and prejudiced. But it is not necessary to conclude that even Alexander II. was inspired solely by an altruistic admiration for the republic of the New World. At that time the memory of the humiliation of Russia by France and England in the Crimea was fresh in the Russian mind. and the opportunity to revenge that humiliation was probably as important to Russia as the preservation of the United

States from dismemberment, The United States should certainly remember the friendliness of Russia nearly thirty years ago. But gratitude to a past ruler can hardly be invoked to prevent our recognition of the fearful misgovernment which is now turning Russia back into the principles and practices of the Middle

SAWYER'S SELF-EXPOSURE.

A remarkable and highly unsavory story is told by ex-Congressman La Follette concerning Senator Sawyer, that amiable Wisconsin millionaire, whose wealth and liberality, with special pension claims, have made him one of the Republican lights of the latter day class. There is some dispute about the exact facts, but the most charitable view of the matter puts the wealthy Sawyer in a very bad light.

For some time the State treasurers of Wisconsin have increased their salaries by depositing State funds in various banks contrary to law and pocketing the interest. The Democratic State Government has brought suit to recover the funds before Judge Siebecker; and the other day that judge announced that he would be unable to try the case because propositions had been made to affect his decision. Ex-Congressman La Follette now tells that the proposition came from Senator Sawyer, who, visiting him because he was a friend of Siebecker's, declared "I do not want to pay \$100,000 or so," and offered \$500 or longed to; next a valuable document was \$1,000 "when Siebecker decides the case

bribery, but says he offered La Follette money to look up papers in the case and do other work.

La Follette is a Republican of as good standing as Sawyer, and the charge cannot therefore be looked upon as a partisan slander. But back of all that the fact remains that even by his own admission the Wisconsin Senator was urgently interested in working to prevent the State from getting back money that had been made with its funds. This provokes the inquiry: What is the connection of Senator Sawyer with the interest paid on State deposits' Why should a Senator be so much opposed to having the State recover the interest money paid on her funds? Is it possible that the wealth which has given Sawyer such weight in the Senate has been built out of a political system which gave him a rake at the interest money as well as an

inside track in purchasing timber tracts? The exposure is striking, but not surprising. There have been plenty of indications heretofore that the plutocratic Sawyer is a gilded sham, who regards the dollar as an ultimate and unanswerable argument in all political questions.

in determining the fate of Tilden's will as it did in regard to his political ambition. It was first sustained in the lower court by one was first sustained in the lower court by one judge. In the general term of the Supreme Court it was decided against by two judges to one; and in the Court of Appeals by four judges to three. Eleven judges having passed on the will, six decided against it and five for it. Thus in the Electoral College, before the Electoral Commission, and before the New York courts in a whole and in parts the odd vote has always been cast

TO-DAY is the day when the figured-out majorities of the political managers are reduced by the actual facts to the value of a last year's bird's nest.

A SOLID stone roadway has been unearthed in Illinois, and is credited to the Aztecs before they were driven out of that region by the Indian tribes. This looks as if the Aztecs were ahead of the present population in the United States in the matter of roadways; but when we learn that the roadway was made of cobblestones, we perceive that they were only up to the progress of Pittsburg in its early stages of develop-

NEXT Monday the Prince of Wales will be fifty years old. It is thus high time for that jovial youth to settle down and become

Now it is heard that Emin Pasha is marching across Africa and will come out by either the Cameroons or Morrocco. The attempt to rival Stanley by this feat is some what too obvious for comment. At all events if Emin's followers rebel on this trip he will be left to rescue himself.

TENNESSEE should make her miners obey the statute laws, and should herself obey the laws of humanity and advanced

A COTEMPORARY figures out the cost of ratsing a boy till he is 21 years of age at \$4,150. The trouble with that expense is that in-fluences entirely outside of the expenditure determine whether when the boy is raised he is worth the money or would be highly valued at the odd fifty dollars.

To-morrow it is understood that the Senate will place itself on record as to whether the Constitution is unconstitu-

THE foolish talk of some people in New York who think that society is making too much of the coming football match on Thanksgiving Day is properly reproved by the World. Shall not the development of our great educational institutions be recogrized by society.

ONE of the pleasant prospects of the next few weeks is that the American tin issue may now be given a much needed rest.

THE reported decision of the Administration to await full mail advices before further action on the Chilean question is a discreet intimation that it will know exactly what the Chilean attitude is, without relying or Mr. Egan's version of it.

COLD weather for the political workers to-day. Which side will find it the chilliest at midnight?

A VOTE against the Constitutional Convention is a vote in favor of public economy and a fundamental law which, if enforced

NOVEMBER leaves no doubt as to th fact that it is here with all of its vigor-and

SNAP SHOTS IN SEASON.

WE are rocked when young and clubbed we grow old. 'Tis a cruel world.

THE German Emperor shaved off those whiskers because he did not want to be considered a harum-scarum sort of chappie.

DRUMMERS have things easier than ballet girls and burlesque actresses. They do .'t have to wash their trunks.

In choosing friends you are sure to make

IF life did not contain some bitterness its weets would not taste so pleasant.

MORE interest is felt in the farmers' vote

than in his crops just now THE shouters will be out in force To-night, to-night.

They'll yell until they all are hoarse

To-night, to-night. But, oh, what a difference in the morning, What a difference will come with the dawn They'll wake up with a head that'll pin then

to the bed, They'll wish that they were dead to-morrow

IT would never do for a baker to stick up sign "No loafing here." YESTERDAY they were guessing, to-day

they are voting, to-morrow they will be SCHLEY is in command in Chilest waters, and is only waiting the word to slay

IF all the campaign liars were dragged to the libel court the other sinners would die while awaiting trial.

THE winners can eat quail, but the losers must munch crow.

A GOOD way to punish wife beaters would be to hold them until enough are secured to form a pair of football teams, and then let em at each other.

THE murd'rer takes his gun in hand And bags his human game. The small boy grasps his Flobert and He gets there just the same.

WARD heelers wear collars, but trouble is they don't wash them.

THERE'S many a slip 'twixt the cup and the dancing hole that fits the latchkey.

MARRIAGE is a partnership, but, unfortunately, it is subject to the laws of dissolu-

Ir is a mooted question whether Was ington or his blographers lied.

IN SOCIETY'S WORLD.

of the Things That Are Needed in Hospital and Church Confer for Mutual Modern Penitentiaries. Benefit-The French Mission Again-A Springfield Republican. Bride's Homecoming and the Other Gay The punitive system of a half century ago has been generally discarded—with such penalties as death for stealing, and the bar-

PROTECT THE FRONTIER.

The Fortifications Should be Strengthened

at Various Points.

Britain.

In the event of the disturbance of friendly relations between the two countries England could put an immense fleet of light draught vessels of war and torpedo boats into the Lakes at almost a moment's notice. In view of her military activity on the border this is not a very comfortable position to be

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

Its Use Has Been Authorized but Never

Enforced in This Country.

warned their countrymen they were losing considerable trade in foreign countries

price lists, which were frequently unintelligible to most of the foreign dealers, whereas their French, German and other competitors

used the metric system, which was familiar

to everybody, and naturally attracted cus-tom. These warnings apply equally well to the exporters of the United States. The use

of the metric or decimal system was authorized by our laws many years ago, but the use has not yet been made compulsory; hence the majority of people cling to the old system and dislike to change, although the metric is more simple and easily understood.

nooth as the system itself.

Vashington Post.]

VICUNA NOT IN IT.

He Is Not Entitled to Recognition as Presi-

Senor Don Claudio Vicuna, who was elected

President of Chile while the late war was

oing on, is now an exile from his country,

and will shortly leave New York for Europe,

to remain until the present strain of affairs is relaxed or perhaps permanently. He is

in no wise entitled to recognition as Presi-

such idea himself, although the suggestion has been made that in certain contingencies be might be so recognized by the United States. No such contingency is possible. The United States has recognized the exist

The United States has recognized the existing provisional government. It recognizes
the legality of the machinery by which the
people of Chile have just chosen an electoral
college for the choice of a President.

Even in the event of war, there would be
ne occasion to go back of this action. The
present difficulty is with the present Government. It has to be settled with the junta
or its excessor. Seven Victure is not in it.

ernment. It has to be settled with the junta or its successor. Senor Vicuna is not in it. The Balmaceda regime is not in it. It is the obstreperous and impracticable organization which has risen upon the ruins of that regime with which our administration has to do, and with which it will doubtless deal in a manner salutary to the Chileans and satisfactory to the American people,

British Marksmanship.

Great Britain must have some remarkable

gunners in her navy. A couple of days ago

while target practice was in progress, fish-

ing vessels were struck and sunk, several

lives of fishermen lost and the deadly nature of the artillery fully manifested

The accuracy of the aim, however, is to be inferred from the fact that the, shing ves-sels are said to have been four miles from

Not for Any One Class.

The blessings of the McKinley law are not

for any one class or section, but for the whole population and for every part of the

country. That is why the measure gains friends so rapidly now that it is being prop-

PERTINENT AND PERSONAL.

first author to sell a manuscript.

GLADSTONE thinks that Milton was the

WALT WHITMAN has not lost the clear-

ness of his mind though his bodly powers are

SENATOR PEFFER has written a book,

THE "Duke of Bedstead" is the title of

a London millionaire. He began life as a bedmaker and now his establishment covers

QUEEN VICTORIA does not intend to

have the Ameer of Afghanistan at close quarters with her. She will turn him over

to a hotel instead of inviting him to Windsor.

GOVERNOR RUSSELL, of Massachusetts,

occupies his spare moments by studying the "Letters of Junius" and Henry Cabot Lodge is much interested in the "Merchant of

THE most noted woman novelist of Aus-

tria is Baroness Marie von Ebner-Eschen-

boch. She is a woman of 61 years, the mothe

of seven children, and for 20 years she has

SENATOR STANFORD, who aspires to be

President, once refused to buy a book from a woman on the ground that he never spent

noney foolishly. The Farmers' Alliance

Ex-GOVERNOR HOUSER, of Montana, be

ran live as a surveyor on the Missouri Pa-

cific Railroad. He emigrated to Last Chance

Guich, where Helena now stands, and got a job to turn the windlass of a mine hoist. Now

been writing works of fiction.

evidently do not believe this tale.

but it has been lost to sight since the cam

Toledo Commercial.]

Los Angeles Express.]

erly understood.

paign commenced.

two blocks of city land.

dent of Chile.

New York Recorder.]

Doings of Yesterday. The managers of the Oakland Hospital for Children and a number of ladies from the Church of the Ascension met at Miss Sallie Killikelly's house last night. They forms of torture—not because of its inhumanity alone, nor from a sentimental desire to make the convict's lot an easy one, but from a conviction that the true end of all punishment should be the reform of the prisoner. It has been and is now the study of penologists how to so combine punishment and kindness, severity and education as to accomplish this result. The prisoner, no matter how degraded, is a man, and if the State takes him into its keeping for its own protection for a term, it is keeping for its own protection Sallie Kilikelly's house last night. They have combined interests in the coming pageant to be given in the Auditorium in December, the plans of which were fully discussed at this meeting. The list of patronesses, and auxiliary honorary committee of ladies and men will be formed this afternoon at the church, composed of prominent people of the city and Allegheny. There might be one point made regarding the coming pageant. Usually benefits mean an expensive, poor entertainment, when people give their money to expect nothing in return. Those who have seen the pageant declare that it is most delightful and entertaining, as well as novel. The managers of the benefit are to be congratulated on their keen business instinct in obtaining something that every one must desire to see.

THE friends of the French Mission will be pleased to know that it reopens for the winter on next Sunday afternoon. Last year the mission interested so many in the Pittsburg French colony, as well as in Polish circles, where the French tongue prevails, circles, where the French tongue prevails, that there has been a universally expressed desire for its continuance. Its force will be strengthened this year by the promise of its Secretary, Prof. Henri Rollin Parker, to officiate at every other meeting. Rev. Mr. Launitz will preach next Sunday. Mr. Carl Retter presides at the organ, and a voluntary choir will lead the singing. As with last year, these will take place at the chapel of the First Presbyterian Church at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Social Chatter.

Social Chatter.

MR. AND MRS. JOSEPH PHILLIPS are home from a honeymoon spent in the East. Mrs. Phillips was pretty Miss Nellie Brown, who had a charming home wedding a fortnight ago. The first "at home" where the bride will be present is at one to be given by her aunt, Mrs. J. G. Bennett, of South Highland avenue, next Friday. The reception does not include Mr. Phillips, as it is a ladies' affair, and takes place in the afternoon from 4 to 6. The hostess will be assisted in receiving by Mrs. Phillips and several friends.

The agreeable entertainment given by a number of clever and kindly disposed musi-cians last year at Dixmont will be repeated this season. The first one takes place on this season. The first one takes place on saturday evening next, when a good, varied programme will be presented by Miss Carried Torrant, Miss Margaret McCallister, Miss Mary Byron, Miss Hattie Nichol, Messrs, Henry S. Armstrong, Theodore A. Rentz, R. Frank Emery, Frank Thuma, Joseph Nogle and several others.

ONE of the pleasant echoes from Hollowon was a party given by Mr. and Mrs. J.
W. Orr, of Arch street. A bill of fare which
would have been a delectable sight to our
graudmothers, including pumpkin pie,
sweet cider and gingerbread, ushered in the
evening's pleasure. Before midnight the
more modern ice cream, cake, candies and
fruits were served, bringing to a close an
evening every guest will remember with
pleasant thoughts.

A MANAGER of the Newsboys' Home (who is charitable, but who also prefers that his right hand should know nothing of what his, left hand is doing) contributed to Halloween gaieties by giving an unlimited feast of nuts and apples to the boys at the Home.

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Hartley, of Lockbart Place, celebrated the second anniversary of their marriage on Saturday by a pink dinner; Near relatives were the guests.

A New cotillion club has been formed in Allegheny, adopting the name of Alvin out of compliment to Charls Davis' theater. A RECEPTION will be held to-night at the Linden Club,

TALK OF THE TIMES.

By accepting the resignation of Secretary of State Chapleau, Canadian Premier Abbott has assumed the responsibility of a governmental crisis.—N. Y. Recorder. It remains to be seen whether he can weather the storm

by a smash-up on his railroad, in Arkansas, Friday last, was a deplorable event.—N. Y. Advertiser. It may work for the benefit of the people, though, by making the other superinte donts use all their power to prevent other accidents.

stood.

The metric system is so much more convenient, saves so much time and has now become so generally adopted throughout the world, that the United States ought no longer refuse to fail into line. A very little pressure would suffice to bring about the change. It would do the business, probably, if Congress were simply to pass a law requiring that estimates, contracts and bills specifying weights or measures, when not made out metrically, must bear a revenue stamp of one dime. Rather than pay a small tax, everybody would at once use the decimal system, and the change would be as A California grand jury has indicted a member of the Legislature for accepting a bribe.—Tulore Sentinel. This is an invasion of an American right, and will have to be kept from spreading eastward.

Contact with civilization is doing a great deal for the noble red man. He has learned the absurdity of standing around waiting t be executed when an opportunity of escape is afforded.—Kannas City Star. Education has its results even upon the savage. Why should he not follow the example set by Marsh, Livesey, and their Canadian prototypes.

Good roads are the best proof of an intellieent government,-Providence Journal. The

Protection, reciprocity, and the honest dollar are the present cardinal doctrines of the Republican party, and they have the sympathy and support of a sufficient number of voters to elect the next President.—
St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Protection and reciprocity have already the support of all except the calamity croakers, and they are nearly silenced.

It is so seldom that an elective office unac companied by salary is sought by or offered to a competent man.—*Nebraska World-Herald*. If this is the case, then there should be a change very shortly.

NEW LIFE IN TRADE.

Industries Have Been Encouraged Prices Have Been Lowered. Grand Rapids Telegram-Herald,]

Even admitting that free trade is better for England, it is no proof that it would be better for America. Instead of a little is land, there is here an immense continent capable of producing almost every variety of natural production and mechanical inlustry. The general policy of the United States has been to encourage home industry and products by imposing a high enough duty on articles from outside that the purchaser may discriminate in favor of the home market. This has had the effect to bring the United States into competition with many new lines of industry, and the effect of this competition has been the usual one— that of putting new life into trade, and of re-ducing the price of the products of these in-dustries.

ducing the price of the products of these industries.

The months following immediately after the passage of the McKinley bill may safely be said to be the most unfavorable to the growth of industry, and yet during the first three months alone, 15 new shoe and leather factories were started, 19 cotton factories, 21 woolen, 15 pottery and glass, 15 paper and pulp, 16 iron and steel, 6 mers working, 33 machinery and hardware, and 6 firms either began the manufacture of tin plate, or built new mills or additions to old ones for that purpose. Again, it was confidently promised by the Democratic party that the passage of the bill would raise the prices of everything. And yet it is perfectly true that the cost of the necessaries of life are but very little changed from what they were a year ago. changed from what they were a year ago, and the change has been toward lower

SOLAR SPOTS.

A Mysterious Phenomenon on the Surface of the Sun. .

The curious and suggestive phenomer of the fall of a solar protuberance into a sun spot has been recently reported by M. Tron-velot, the French astronomer. He was enabled to observe this fall very distinctly The sun spot in which the protuberance was lost was very quiet, giving not the slightest evidence of any volcanic eruptions going on. There are in or near a sun spot usually jets of incandescent matter, frequently thrown up to great heights, but this voracious spot

up to great heights, but this voracious spot which swallowed up the protuberance in question was in almost entire repose.

M. Trouvelot hints that the most probable explanation of this most mysterious phenomenon is that the class of spots which are in a state of repose exercise some kind of attraction upon certain protuberances. These solar clouds, sometimes flamentary, sometimes diffuse, sometimes seen to be gyrating like a cyclone, are composed mainly of hydrogen and helium. Around the spot the motion of filaments is usually inward toward a central spot and then downward. It might, therefore, be supposed that the prominence seen by M. Trouvelot approached the spot by aspiration.

OUR MAIL POUCH. PRISON REFORMATION.

Ingalls on Jefferson To the Editor of The Disnatch:

The very righteous and learned indignation with which your Wampum correspondent calls ex-Senator Ingalls to account for something he did not say in a recent lecture at Boston is amusing to the ordinary reader

barities of the dungeon, the lash and other forms of torture—not because of its inhu-manity alone, nor from a sentimental desire if it is anything.

Mr. Ingalls may not know as much about Jefferson and the Declaration of Independence as the Wampum savant but we venture to assert that he did not in Boston misquote

to assert that he did not in Boston misquote that famous instrument as reported in the newspapers.

And, we venture further to assert, even at the peril of exciting the wrath of the learned Wampum citizen, that Jefferson was not infallible, and that his theory was vastly superior to the constant practice, at least so fur as the rights of was now a governed. And his the rights of man were concerned. And his declaration in the famous instrument of which he was at least the reputed author, that "all men are born equal," is not true, and the phrase following in which "certain inalienable rights are specified, wil' not bear the construction the Wampum statesman

Two distinct and separate affirmations are equal by their Creator; this has reference simply to bringing them into being, and has no connection with what follows. They are endowed with certain inalienable rights by

no connection with what follows. They are endowed with certain inalienable rights by their Cleator.

That men possess certain inherent or inalienable rights, and that these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, no man worthy of the name will deny. On the other hand, no man, even of the most ordinary intelligence, will claim that all men are created equal, or that equality in creation is at all necessary to the enjoyment of life and liberty or the pursuit of happiness.

We are, therefore, in view of all the stubborn facts of history, and especially the one that Jefferson, with other leading men of his day, laid the foundations of our government, in part, on the cornerstone of a barparous institution, which has been well characterized as the sum of all villatnies, and which eventually drenched his country in fraternal blood, we are driven to the conclusion that Thomas Jefferson equally with the modern politician, was prone to indulge in rhetoric and buncombe, quite as much, if not more, than in fact and in principle. And we feel safe in saying that, in declaiming on the equality and inalienable rights of man, while at the same time he was dealing in human beings as though they were born only equal and endowed with no higher rights than the beasts of the field. Thomas Jefferson affords an historic example of inconsistency which the most reokless and audacious of statesmen of the present day will not dare to imitate.

New Brighton, PA., November 2. It is semi-officially intimated from Washington that the question of our relations with Canada will be very emphatically discussed in the President's message. The British Government is strengthening its fortifications in the regions of the Lakes and it is only natural that we should not be in different to its movements in this direction. The present modus vivendi between ourselves and England is based on the treaty of that either country may maintain on the Lakes is limited. The arrangement was favorable to us when it was made, but the construction of the Canadian canals has completely reversed the conditions of three-quarters of a century ago so that all the advantages are now on the side of Great Britain.

OPENING THE MISSOURL The River Improvement Idea is Spreading in the West. Kansas City Star.;

view of her military activity on the border this is not a very comfortable position to be in, and the scouer it is changed the better. The ideas of the President and Mr. Blaine on the question have not been made known. One of two courses is open: first, a new treaty, and, second, the strengthening of our fortifications at various points. This we are now doing a small scale. There is, of course, no immediate danger, but we should be pre-pared for whatever may arise. It is the experience of all sections where there is permanent water transportation that rates on all classes of freight are greatly reluced. In that part of the United States known by the railroads as the North Central division the rail rates are the lowest in the country. This is solely on account of the competition afforded by lake transportation. While, owing to the great difficulty of river navigation, opening the Missouri river would not bring the rates down as low as the tariffs of the North Central division, the reduction would still be material and of great value to cientific American.]
Several British Consuls have recently the producing classes. This ought to be reason enough, not only for Congress to act, but for the people to work unitedty to the deowing to their persistent use of English weights and measures in their circulars and

sired end. Openiug the river would not alone cheapen rates. It would also develop resources of a country now inaccessible, which is of greater importance than cheaper rates. It would open transportation for the extensive deposits of iron and coal and valuable tim ber forests now unused, and stimulate in ber forests now unused, and stimulate industry in regions at present practically uninhabited. It was cheap lake transportation
which brought the coal of Pennsylvania and
the iron and copper of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan together and established
the great industries which now exist in the
Lake Superior country. Ther sources of the
Missouri valley are greater and more diversified than those of the Superior region, and
the improvement of the now comparatively
unused stream and its tributaries would
be the cause of results that nobody now can
estimate.

THE RECIPROCITY HUMBUG.

It Compels South America to Purchase From the United States.

Confectioner's Gazette. 1

"The reciprocity humbug!" What does the "reciprocity humbug" amount to. It compels South America to purchase from this country something in exchange for the large amount of produce we have been buy-ing from them. Heretofore they have been ding us their sugar, coffee and other ar ticles—in some instances making us pay, as in the case of coffee, an export duty for the privilege of buying it from them, and then putting a heavy duty on American flour and other products.

This country was good enough for them to sell coffee and sugar to, but in their buying the favors were all shown to the Europeans Reciprocity has changed this. It has com Reciprocity has changed this. It has compelled them to give Americans fair play. It has been the cause of abolishing discriminating duties, and now it has opened the German market to the American bog, which has been barred out heretofore. American farm products gain also in the same treaty. This insures an immensely increased market for A merican pork and American corn, which is not such a very bad result of "the reciprocity humbug."

CARTER MARRISON IN A NEW ROLE. He Purchases and Assumes Control of the

Chicago Times Newspaper. CHICAGO, Nov. 2.-Hon. Carter H. Harriso who served two terms in Congress from Il-linois and who was four times chosen Mayor of the city of Chicago, has purchased and to-day assumed control of the Chicago Times. The price is not made public, but it is unnerstood that the sum is well up in the six

since the death in 1885 of the late Wilbur F. Storey, the founder of the newspaper, it has been more or less involved in legal complications, which this transfer promises to put an end to. Mr. Harrison says that, finding the intermittent activities of an occasional political campaign insufficient to deep him from growing rusty between times, he has bought the Times to to give himself active occupation. He announces that the paper will be Democratic in all things.

He Is Entirely Healthy.

Pomona Times. 1 Mr. Blaine takes hold of the Chilean business in the manner of an entirely healthy man.

SHADOWS CAST BEFORE.

be rolling down to the Harlem.-N. Y. Recorder (Rep.) It is significant that Republican organs are less confident of success in lows than in

A NIAGARA of Republican votes will soon

any other of the five great battle grounds of this campaign.—Kansas City Star (Dem.) PRESIDENT HARRISON should not forget to enumerate among the reasons for celebrating Thanksgiving Day the cheering fact that there can be no more joint debates this year. Chicago Times (Dem.)

With Boics, Flower and Campbell all win ners, the Democrats will have three more first-class men right at the front of the political procession as it moves over into 1892.

—St. Louis Republic (Dem.)

THE victory that is within sight for the lottery men in Louisiana will partly com-pensate the Democrats for such defeats as they will sustain next Tuesday in the other States.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.) THE Republicans unanimously declare that Fassett will be elected Governor. The

Democrats are equally positive that Flower will be elected. This enables us to say that the election will be a close one .- N. Y. Advertiser (Ind.) THE Iowa Republicans have been s

what handicapped this year by the fact that their candidate for Governor is not a public speaker; but then Governor Boies has done them considerable service in that respect.

Los Angeles Times (Ind.) Onio's Republican plurality in 1888 was 19,363. If Governor Campbell wins against such overwhelming odds it will be an unprecedented victory for tariff reform, and a

magnificent indorsement of an able and fear-less executive.—Illinois State Register (Rep.)

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-Joseph Walker, of Massachusetts, inrented the wooden shoe peg in 1818.

—On the average a boy costs a parent about \$200 a year until 20 years of age. -Apple trees set out 80 years ago in New faven, Conn., bore excellent fruit this fall. -A Florida man found "25 fish" in the

tomach of a moccasin snake, which he shot -Thunder and lightning are exceedingly rare on the Pacific coast. A genuine thun-der storm has visited California but twice in

-Rigid examination of the applicants for certificates to teach in Willis, Tex., has re-sulted in the idleness of half the schools of the county.

—It is said that, including the officers holding honorary rank, there are 2,050 gen-erals in the British army, or nearly one for

-The mother of a Kansas City, Mo., baby is 16 years old, its grandmother, 33, and its great-grandmother is but 52 years old. All reside in the same house.

-Tacoma, Wash., has a well 100 feet deep from which the wind blows continually. As there is 30 feet of water in the well the source of the wind is a mystery.

-The giraffe is now threatened with per-—The girane is now threatened with permanent extinction. Ten years ago herds of 70 and 80 could be found where to-day is would be an exceptionally large herd.

—Venezuela has 56 holidays every year.

On these occasions the people close their stores and enjoy themselves in chicken fights and other tropical amusements. -In the last seven-and-twenty years the

number of students attending Scotch universities has more than doubled; for in 1851 the number was 3,389, and in 1890 it was 7,900 -When a Missouri cabbage was cut open,

— when a missouri cabbage was cut open, it was found that the outer coating contained 28 perfectly developed little heads in a cluster, about the size of a walnut and nearly as hard. -The low volcanic island which rose so

suddenly out of the sea near Palermo, and from which fire was emitted, has entirely disappeared, even the water that covers it having ceesed to boil. -A healthy girl of 17 who devotes her-

self to hospital work will die 25% years sooner than a girl of the same ago in the general population. This is supposed to no due to her liability to tuberculosis. -A fine deposit of asbestos has been discovered in Jackson county, Oregon. It is pronounced by Eastern experts to be of the very best quality. The machinery for clean-ing, baling and shipping will soon be put in.

-At a communion service in a Hanwell pauper school a little girl who had charge of the chalice dropped it, and some of the wine was spilled on her pineafore. The chaplain ordered the pinafore to be burned.

—A luminous crayon has been invented which enables lecturers to draw on the blackboard when the room is darkened for the use of the lantern. It is likely to prove of value also to the students who take notes. -There is a farmer in Ventura county, another named Haymaker. Los Angeles, Cal., has still another honest granger who bears the cuphonious name of John Bean-blossom -A Bay City, Mich., family were taken

with alarming symptoms after eating a quantity of English walnuts. The physician called said that they had been poisoned with minute particles of prussic acid, which had formed in the kernels. -Florida is probably the best timbered State in the Union. Out of about 38,000,000 acres, only some 3,000,000 are included in

farms, the rest, nineteen-twentieths, exclusive of the area covered by lakes and rivers, being covered with heavy forests. -It would seem that the ladies of the —It would seem that the ladies of the harem possess a wonderful capacity for dis-posing of sweet things. France alone last year exported to Turkey and Egypt for the harems 1,600,000 francs' (£64,000) worth of fondants, prailines and marrons glaces.

.One of the missionaries of the Seamen's Mission in England has during the year vis-ited 3,000 vessels, and read the Scriptures in English, Danish and Norwegian. He has dis-tributed 2,900 New Testaments and 700 Gos-pels to English and foreign seamen and emi-

-The timber cut in one year in Florida averages a little short of 200,000,000 feet, which is over 3 per cent of the whole amount of mercantile timber standing in her forests. At this rate, in about 30 years Florida would be cleared of her timber, if there was no natural increase.

-Ontside passengers by one of the London road car services were recently aston-ished to find fixed to their seats a funnel containing an umbrella, which might be used withing textra charge on wet days. The only condition attaching to its employ-ment was the modest request that it should be replaced. -The Montana sapphires embrace a great

—The Montana sappnires embrace a greas variety of the lighter shades of red, yellow, blue and green. The latter color is found quite pronounced, being rather a blue green than an emerald green. Nearly all the stones, when finely cut, have an apparent metallic luster which is strikingly peculiar to those from this locality. Neither red which you thus samplings have yet been rubies nor true-blue sapphires have yet be -An Indian tomahawk was recently cut

from the center of a saw log 22 inches in diameter in Wisconsin, six inches in length, and has a 2%-inch blade made of ros forged iron. There were 10 inches of solid timber over the head, showing the indent-ure of a portion of the handle in the timber, which was a different wood from the tree. It is supposed to have been in the tree for nearly 200 years.

-The Japanese practice refined cruelty to delight their palate. They believe that the fish called the dai is most delicious when eaten alive. An expert Japanese carver can dextrously remove five-sixths of the edible matter from its bones without touching a vital part. During this cruel operation the fish is kept alive by wet seaweed, which, being placed over its gills, enables it to breathe.

-Washington, Ga., has three trees of which it is vastly proud. One is a white oak, under which the Commissioners began the work of laying out the town in 1783. A second is a poplar, under the shade of which in 1790 took place the first ordination of a Presbyterian minister west of the Savannah river. The third is a huge oak, under which in 1856 occurred the memorable debate between Robert Toombs and Benjamin Hill, one of the greatest intellectual contest the history of Georgia.

SOME SMALL SMILES,

"What a lovely morning!" he said. "It is a perfect morning," she replied.
"True," he said, "I haven't seen anything this norning that isn't perfect," and he looked her straight in the face.

Then she blushed.—Cape Cod Item. "What is the trouble between them?

"She can't cook as well as his mother."
"When did he find it out?" "At the end of the honeymoon."-New York Minnie-So, Bessie Smith is going to

marry Jim Lathy! He's so thin, I don't see what the can see in him. Kitty-I should think-everything! Smith, Gray Bulfinch-I tell you what it is, that Miss

Smilax is simply out of sight.

Wooden—Yes, I've noticed it every time I've called.—Boston Courier-Journal. I craved a kiss with prayer and sigh,

Long, long I craved, and long in vain;
At length in pity for my pain,
The gift she granted, tenderly,
I cannot tell the reason why
This grade, alas! should prove my band,

For now, still far more hungrily, I'm wishing day and night that I Could kiss her fifty times again. Patriotism-The expansion of egotism-'My country."
Plagiarism-A lack of skill in effacing coin

Originality-Leaving an idea in the mind to grow

intil you forget how it was planted there The man who looked upon his past Was grieved and sore amazed:
'I am surprised,'' he said at last;
'I'm simply yesterdayzed.'' -Washington Star

"She's awful, isn't she?"

"Dreadful."
"She firts with everybody, except Mr. Meke."
"Yes: why doesn't she firt with him?"
"He's her flauce, you know."—Coluse Sus.