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TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

POSTAGE PREE IN THE UNITED STATES.

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PITTSBURG, TUESDAY, NOV. 10, 1891.

WANTS TO RE MAYOR IN FACT. The State and county campaigns are over, and now Mayor Gourley gives the local politicians something to think about by returning to an assertion as to his claims the privilege of supervising the estimates, plans and specifications of work to be done and material to be furnished for the different departments before contracts are let; and he asks for an ordinance by Councils directing the Chiefs to comply

with this programme. Mayor Gourley's demand is in the public interest. It is also consistent with the plan of the city government. Otherwise the Mayor is a mere automaton-somewhat more ornamental, perhaps, than the wooden Indian which in the old times stood for a sign in front of tobacco stores, but not a whit more useful.

THE DISPATCH SUpported the new charter which was substituted in 1887 for the heterogeneous collection of Acts of Assembly under which an irresponsible and inefficient city government was formerly conducted. We have now a much more efficient administration in Pittsburg than ever before. But at the same time it is due to state that the theory under which the Charter of 1887 was advocated included a province of intelligent and useful work for the Mayor instead of the petty function of Police Magistrate, of which he was then stripped. The idea was that the Mayor should have a general supervision of affairs, of legislation in Council, and of the executive administration of the defar as in other cities where the Mayor is | tion 18 years after its enactment. vested with power of appointing the Chiefs. It was a grant of moderate authority which the Mayor would have the leisure to exercise intelligently and for the bene-

The Chiefs of the several departments should have no objection to a provision of this sort exercised in a right spirit. For tion for the use of the telephone. Both that reason the ordinance yesterday offered | the original claim and the "interference." ought to pass. Owing to the well-known or claim that it interferes with a previous friction some time ago between Mayor patent, are really owned by the Bell Tele-Gourley and some of the Chiefs it may be opposed. But such opposition will not be standing for some years, and the manifest in the public interest. All should aid in purpose of this suit of a corporation giving facilities for the best city govern- against itself is that the patent may date ment possible. If there is any complaint from the decision of the interference later on about the spirit in which the claim, and thus practically prolong the Mayor may exercise his power, it will then | life of the telephone monopoly for another be quite time enough for the public to seventeen years. judge the particular circumstances of each case as it may arise.

THE POOR FARM AGAIN.

The Poor Farm business came up in Councils vesterday by the report from the Chief of the Department of Charities of his selection of the Alexander farm, at Hulton, at \$350 per acre, or a total price of \$112,700. As this is one of the properties previously offered at \$600 per acre, it will be seen that the criticisms of the pres with regard to the former purchase have had a gratifying effect.

A reduction in cost of some \$75,000 on this property, and a saving of about \$100 .-000 on the first purchase is a decided mitigation of the extortionate sums originally presented as the cost of a Poor Farm. But since so much progress has been made it is worth while to consider if more cannot be secured. Mr. Elliot has demonstrated how much can be effected by private negotiation; and he may also profitably reflect on the further saving and consequent improvement in the buildings to be secured by limiting the quantity of land to what is necessary, and locating where it will be just as useful as on the river front.

It needs no argument to establish the fact that the attempt to raise corn and potatoes by pauper labor on land costing \$350 an acre is an economic absurdity The more land used that way the greater the loss. One hundred acres will give the buildings complete isolation so far as necessary and will furnish inmates with all the exercise they can be induced to take. As to the necessity of a river front for a water supply, a very emphatic commentary on that idea is presented by the fact that adjoining the site is a thriving suburb of between 1,000 and 2,000 population, which, although located along the river, prefers the water supply to be drawn from the springs and streams of the hills back of them.

The reduction in the cost is very well as far as it goes. But why not go farther? Why not get a site for \$30,000 to \$50,000, and use the money saved for other public

A THREATENED COMPLICATION.

The report that by recent discoveries the line between Ohio and Indiana is too far to the East and must be moved over 12 miles to the West, giving to the State of McKinley, Foraker and Sherman, the cities of Fort Wayne, Richmond, and a large slice of natural gas territory, which is not booming as much as it was, presents curious complications. "Here's a state of things," as they remark in Gilbert and Sullivan's musical strains. Indiana is not much to be commiserated. For her deed reads her title clearly to exactly so much territory measuring west from the Ohio line. If Ohio sticks over on to her territory there she will take the same amount from Illinois, and as that will locate Chicago in Indiana, the muddle will be only the worse confounded.

The sad plight of Illinois is indicated by the fact that she cannot get similar compensations on her Western border without moving the Mississippi river over 12 miles to the West. Chicago has moved a good many things, including Libby prison and has demonstrated her ability to deal with

source, but with Chicago moved over to Indiana, we fear Illinois would be una

to cope with the Mississippi single-handed. Besides, what will Chicago say to being transferred to the State of Hoosiers and hoop-pole back counties? The most obvious gainer in that respect is Judge Gresham, who thus finds the State of his residence and the city of his popularity brought together. But even he will be afflicted by the thought that under this arrangement he ought to be President of the United States. For with Chicago in Indiana he would have had the Indiana delegation in 1888, and the lightning which struck Benjamin Harrison would have had to hit him.

With all these and many other unname complications the country should urge Ohio to restrain her appetite for greatness Let her be satisfied with a few more-Presi dencies and Cabinet offices rather than take that twelve mile strip of territory which would plunge the central basin into woes unnumbered.

STRAIGHT ROAD TO BALLOT REFORM. The Constitutional Convention juggle is safely out of the way. They have not yet finished counting the vote against it in the populous counties, but we know it is the most completely snowed-under proposition that has been submitted to the people of Pennsylvania for many a year. It is therefore time for the friends of ballot reform to stir up the question of obtaining a genuine measure by the direct method of

legislation. Of course, those who were led off by the dogma, that the repeal of the ballot numbering clause of the Constitution was necessary to ballot reform, have still the course open to them of moving for that rights as Chief Magistrate of the City. He change by Constitutional amendment. That would give the subject a full chance to be discussed on its merits without lug ging in the possibility of scores of other Constitutional alterations, good, bad and indifferent. It is safe to say that in the two years' debate which that course would allow, the fact would be made plain that the clause in question is a safe-guard against fraud, not in conflict, but in harmony with the true purposes of ballot re-

But in that case why not move for full ballot reform at the next election of members of the Legislature? The secrecy of the numbered ballots is one of the provisions, and it can be enforced by legisla tion as completely as by any other measures necessary to the reform. The election officer who would violate the provision of secrecy would violate other provisions of the law in respects less easy of detection. A measure which shall supply the deficiencies of the act passed by the last Legislature can be secured if the supporters of the reform refuse to be led off again into the devious paths into which they were diverted by the Constitutional Convention ruse.

The overwhelming vote against the Constitutional Convention was not a vote against ballot reform, but a disapproval of the needless expense and obvious danger partments as well. This was not going as of tinkering anew at a first-class Constitu-

A PATENT REFORM The abuse of "interference" jobs in the Patent Office has already been commented on in these columns. It is practically admitted that a case of this sort is being kept standing there on a vital invenphone Company. They have been kept

The admission that this is so consists not only in all absence of denial, but in the preparation of a bill by one of the officials of the Patent Office to correct the abuse. This bill proposes that interference claims shall be taken into the courts, and as the process of courts of equity is put forward as hastening the decision we can gain an idea of the exemplification of eternity

presented by suits in the Patent Office. The measure is a moderately good one to cure this single evil. But if Congress is going to undertake to reform the patent system why not begin at the foundation and prevent the creation of monopolies in patents by giving the inventor a royalty on the use of his idea, which is to be free to all?

THE PENNSYLVANIA EXHIBIT The Governor's proclamation with reference to the exhibit of Pennsylvania at the World's Fair, published elsewhere should arouse people to active co-operation in the work. The purpose of making the State's display such as will win the admir. ation and attract the attention of all the spectators at the Fair is of the greatest

importance to the entire State. The Governor specifies a special obligation upon Pennsylvania to do well by the the Fair in the support given to the Centennial Exposition by the rest of the coun try. This is a sentimental motive worthy of weight; but there is a more cogent one in the great industrial and commercial gain to be secured by making the Pennsylvania exhibit an attractive and commanding feature. It is becoming apparent that this is a period when we must seek the extension of our markets. The time it past when Pennsylvania can afford to rely on buyers for her products coming to seek them. She must seek markets; and one of the means by which such a quest can be most successfully prosecuted is the one which the Governor's proclamation commends to the public notice.

The World's Fair at Chicago will enable Pennsylvania to bring her resources and products to the personal notice of people from every quarter of the land. Beyond that an exhibit that attracts and holds the attention of the observer will spread the fame of Pennsylvania industries in foreign countries. Here, then, is the opportunity-by a display of our industries, not in commonplace form, but in some shape that will be impressive and unique to extend the sale of Pennsylvania manufactures over an almost infinite field.

Every dollar expended in this way will come back ten-fold in increased business. and will distribute its benefits to all classes by greater activity and larger employment for labor. The whole State should unite in making the Pennsylvania exhibit one that shall eclipse all other efforts in its line.

CONSIDERING the constant threat of war in Europe for many years, and the pacific aspect of South American uffairs only a twelve-month ago, one can hardly help thinking that it might help our Spanish-American neighbors to keep the peace if they had a standing war scare.

ONE of the journalistic remarks that had better have been left unsaid is perpetrated in the editorial columns of the always free spoken and generally clear New York has demonstrated her ability to deal with streams by proposing to make the odoriferous Change river run from its mouth to for the decoration of a challee, that journal

cards stones for flowers in her adornmen she will have taken a step in civilization equal to one "reaching from the Mogul harem to perfect sensibility." All very fine; but where does this classification of precious stones as barbaric leave the Epis copal garments which they are to adorn?

SOUTH DAKOTA cast a total vote of 30,000 t this election, or about as much as Pitts burg. Yet the South Dakota vote elects two ors and three Presidental elec while Pittsburg elects a little over a twelfth of the two Senators. With regard to other new States the contrast is even greater. In other words, the appetite of the last Congress for creating new States gives the Western vote fifteen to eighteen times as much power in national affairs as the Pittsburg vote. The results of this on financial and ousiness legislation may be perceived in the

REV. PRICE HUGHES thinks this country needs to remember Matthew Arnold's lessor "that character is more important than the almighty dollar." Too true; but the lesson is applicable to other nations as well. Money has its potencies in Europe just as much as in America.

Now we learn that Roger Q. Mills has a new and sweeping tariff reduction firebrand to throw into the coming Congress. Mr. Mills should be wiser. If the Democratic House is to make a good impression it should give its attention to cutting down appropriations and leave tariff tinkering to that distant day when it has the power to pass it. Mr. Mills might profitably ponder the fact that the tariff bills worked out by his genius are the precursors of Republican

As a means of saving the Republic in Brazil Dictator Fonseca wiped out Congress on the ground that the majority of the members were hostile to his person. Gen-eral Fonseca's adoption of Louis XIV's 'L'Etat, c'est moi" is complete but not mod

Or course, now that we are clorifying ourselves, in the editorial columns of the Jingo press, by our vigorous foreign policy, there will at once be a universal call that the Government make a demand on Russia for reparation for the arrest and expulsion of Pennell, the American artist, It is im possible that any one expects us to take on course with small Chile and another with vergrown Russia. That policy would be the reverse of vigorous.

THE perverse elements soaked out the Lord Mayor's show and the spectators thereof with cruel impartiality. Experience should teach medieval mummery to pro vide itself with water-proof coverings.

"NOTHING to eat in the province of Nijni Novgorod. Corn riots in Simbirsk. Carcasses of 5,000 starved horses in the steppes near Voronesh," is the summary of a cotemporary. But this shows a lack of inventiveness on the part of the Muscovite. If they are so hard up why did they not salt down the 5,000 norses? Horse steaks are a long shot better than death by starvation.

SOUTH DAKOTA sets aside 720,000 acres of land for the support of schools and charities. A splendid gift—if the land does not yield more support to speculators and lobber than to charities and education.

THE agreement by the New York piano manufacturers upon a standard pitch, is a step that should have been taken long ago, but is better later than never. The new pitch is that adopted in Germany. It will enable the countless pianos exhibited at the World's Fair to sound their notes together without producing discord.

WE do not think Ohio is ready to commit the blunder of displacing Sherman in

BISMARCK is still in the ring. He has challenged a hostile editor to publish the correspondence between himself and the Emperor prior to his retirement. As this is really a challenge to the Emperor it is evidence that the old man is ready to air his grievance in the face of the loftiest noten-

INDIAN summer is giving us at least orief recompense for the earlier vagaries of the season.

SNAP SHOTS IN SEASON.

THE polish is taken off a man when he's roned, because the starch is taken out of

HONEST citizens can find some consolation

n the fact that elections are lost through lack of funds.

It is not safe to judge a woman by her

THE only thing Sullivan raised in Australia was a pair of mutton-chop whiskers He'll raise a disturbance here. THE hunter now takes oun and door

And tramps for miles and miles. Till, tired out, he hunts a log, And then takes several smiles DEAD men tell no tales but their bio

graphers are often liars. Propie who drink beer and partake of

in onion lunch are never out of breath. In Japanese Ohio means good morning

In the language of the Democracy it means good bye. IF the prudes would start a crusade against naked lamps in coal mines there would not be so many widows and orphans

THE elections are over, but the post mortem will never die.

in this country.

ning.

SUFFERING that touches the heart should untie the purse strings. A CLOSE analysis of the official returns

seems to leave Harrison outside the breast

HE cannot blow a brassy horn, Nor sound a note or flute, But he can take some horns of corn And go out on a toot,

THE man who hides his light under a

ushel will never be measured THOSE who blame the McKinley bill or everything high should not forget to

mention the Major's majority. THE cowhide shoe squeaks, but the cowrided man squeals.

THOSE who hold the mirror up to pature run the risk of having it shattered by light-

WOMEN should remember that it is better to be a good listener than a good looker.

Truth in the Well.

San Francisco Chronicle. A story comes from Minnesota of some men who were digging a well, and when they had got down about 150 feet received a series of shocks like those from a powerful electric battery. This would seem to verify the old saying that "Truth lies at the bottom of a well," for to many persons there could be nothing more shocking than the

plain, undisguised truth. The Plumed Knight's Popularity.

enton Harbor Palladium. The Presidential possibilities of James G. Blaine are daily improving. With the pro-foundest respect for the honored present in-cumbent of the office of Chief Executive. there is no disputing the supreme popu-larity of the Plumed Knight in the ranks of

MEMORIES OF PARNELL.

He Turned a Rabble Into an Army an Victory Followed Victory-Recollections of Some Flerce Struggles in House of Commons.

One day, over 20 years ago, I called on Isaac Butt, then leader of the Irish Parliamentary party, at his residence, Henrietta street, Dublin, writes a correspondent of the London Illustrated News. Butt came into the room in his pleasant, genial way, shook me warmly by the hand, and said: "My dear fellow, you will have to wait 20 minutes. I have got a splendid recruit, and I cannot leave him. It is young Parnell—an historic name—and I tell you what it is, my friend, the Saxon will find him an ugly customer, though he is a d—d good-looking fellow." This was the first I had heard of Mr. Parnell. I had joined the "Home Rule Confed eration" very soon after it was formed. I remember well the Parliamentary campaign of 1874-80. I saw the 1rish party of those days gradually fade away. It used to be the joke of the lobby in the years 1878-9 that "no two members of the Irish party were on speaking terms with each other." Mr. Par nell came and all was changed. A rabble was turned into an army, and victory on victory followed defeat after defeat. It was in 1881 that I first came to know Mr.

Parnell. During that year I was with him in the House of Commons constantly. It was a year of flerce struggle. In 1880 I had gone to Bradford, at the invitation of the Home Rule League, to induce the Irish of that division to "go solid for Mr. Forster." I met an "old Fenian" in the town-not a man to be classed with the dynamitards or agrarian murderers, but a man of the school of O'Mahony and Stephens, of Luby and O'Leary.

He Was With the Liberals.

He said: "You are going to help the Liberals. All right! They will introduce a coercion bill the moment they get into of-fice. But I won't interfere. I saw a telegram from Mr. Parnell, saying: 'Vote for the Liberals.' I won't go against him; but I wen't vote at all." The Liberals came in, and they did introduce a coercion bill. Over that bill there was one of the flercest parlia-

and they did introduce a coercion bill. Over that bill there was one of the flercest parliamentary fights on record. While the struggle lasted I spent many nights pacing the corridors of the House with Mr. Parnell.

Mr. Bright made one of his best speeches in support of the coercion bill. An Irish member was put up to reply. He failed utterly. The night afterward I said to Mr. Parnell, "Mr. Bright has not been answered, and his speech has produced a great effect upon the House." "Well, what do you wish me to do? I put up —, one of our best men, and he failed. I can do no more. I quite recognize that Bright has not been properly dealt with. He ought to be treated as an old friend who has gone wrong. In fact, the story of his past career ought to be told to him in the House. His old speeches ought to be read to him." "Well, it is not too late yet." "Oh, yes; these things ought to be done on the instant to have any effect." Then he pansed, and added: "But really it does not matter. Those people don't care for speeches; reasoning has no effect on them—force has. We must bind them by their own rules."

He Attacked the Speaker's Conduct. While we were walking up and down one f the corridors Lord Granville came along he was soon followed by Lord Kimberly and other members of the Cabinet. "A Cabinet Council," said Mr. Parnell, with one of his wonder what they are going to do? Some thing violent. Those men don't know it, but we are driving them into home rule. we are driving them into home rule.

wants me to stop this debate (on coercion).

Have you ever heard such nonsense? I shall hold out to the end. If they continue the fight according to the rules, we shall beat them. If they break the rules, and so force the bill through, they won't gain much by that." A newspaper reporter came up.

"Will you speak to-night, Mr. Parnell?"

"Well, I do not know. There is, I suspect, a Cabinet council going on. I shall just wait and see what will come out of it. I suspect they mean to do something violent." they mean to do something violent." A short time afterward the debate on the first reading of the bill was stopped by the Speaker, after the House had been sitting without interruption for 41 hours. Mr. Parnell was in bed at the Westminster Palace nell was in bed at the Westminster Palace Hotel early in the morning when news of what had happened was brought him. "What shall we do now?" said the member who had come. "Be in your places at 12 when the House meets," said the chief. It was Wednesday. The Irish members were in their places when the House met. Mr. Parnell was at their head. He attacked the conduct of the Speaker in stopping the debate. A warm discussion ensued. It was kept up until 545, when the House rose. No business was done.

He Plans for the Future, Sitting in the smoking room one evening, "The O'Gorman Mahon thinks that Lord Beaconsfield will be the man to intro duce home rule." He smiled, sipped his tea, and said: "Oh! I don't think so. Mr Gladstone will do it. Mark what I say! We are improving our position every day." I said: "What do you think of Chamberlain?" "Well, I haven't seen much of him. I met him with Mr. Morley. Morley is a good fe:low." "But our people will oppose him in Newcastle?" "Well, I don't know. They are placed in a difficult position. Personally, I should like to see Mr. Morley in the House. He is making a good fight for us in the Pall Moll."

These are recollections of old days. The ime for writing of more recent events has These are recollections of old days. The time for writing of more recent events has not yet come. But I may repeat the last words 1 heard Mr. Parnell speak; they show the dauntless spirit of the man. It was at Euston. He was on his way to Ireland. Someone said: "Well, Mr. Parnell, I do not think you will come back from the general election with five followers. In fact, I think you will come back absolutely alone." He smiled, and said calmly, "Well, if I do come back absolutely alone one thing is certain smiled, and said calmly, "Well, II I do come back absolutely alone, one thing is certain— I shall then represent a party whose inde-pendence will not be sapped." He passed into the train, and I saw him no more.

The Future of Fassett.

Philadelphia Times.] Mr. Fassett was not much of a success as a candidate, but he has been able to im-press himself on public notice with sufficient distinctness to arouse a mild sort of wonder people in New York seem to consider the estion whether he has or has not a political future to be worth discussing, and there has already been sprung that beautiful fake that Mr. Harrison was about to pour upon his head the precious ointment of a Cabinet position or some equally high distinction. If that were so how pleased Warner Miller would be. But it will be some time before Mr. Harrison and Mr. Platt find occasion to not together again in the Empire State and get together again in the Empire State, and when they do they will hang out a sign "Boy Wanted."

POINTS THAT ARE PERSONAL. ROSA BONHEUR is at work painting and de-

picting the last of the wild Indiaus and buffalo life from studies made when the Wild West show was in Paris. MAJOR ISRAEL B. DONALDSON, who was

United States Marshal in Kansas during the wild days of the pro-slavery conflict, is still living in San Marcos, Tex., at the age of 95. A Scotch expert named Amos Clarke says the only bona fide Shetland pony he has seen in this country is to be found in St. Louis. Thousands of so-called "Shelties." he says, are crosses between the Irish and the true Shetland ponies.

RUFUS HATCH amused the Chicago people by making it a daily practice, during his recent visit to the World's Fair city, to go out on the walk in front of his hotel afte breakfast and feed the birds that were picking up a precarlous living there. Junge Culbertson, the Texas Congression

arms around the man's neck and exclaiming, "Whar's the nearest grocery?" This was too much for the constituent. FROM his dark hair and mustache and swarthy face George Gould might be taken for a Spaniard. He has always been noted for a spruceness of attire that is giving

place, as he grows in years, to a neglect of

embittered constituent by throwing his

dress, such as characterizes his father. MR. THEODORE TILTON resides permanently in Paris. He has prettily appointed cham bers upon the Isle of St. Louis, almost under the shadow of Notre Dame, and opposite to his windows, upon the other side river, is the old house where Abelard and Heloise are said to have lived and loved. DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES states that the original of the ancient worthy whom he immortalized in "The Last Leaf," who wore the "old three-cornered hat," "the breeche and all that:" and at whom the then young "sit and grin," was Thomas Melville, the paternal grandfather of the late Herman Melville, the author.

OUR MAIL POUCH.

Jefferson's Environments. To the Editor of The Dispatch:

Our Wampum friend "comes back at us" nd squirms in a manner which shows quite conclusively how sharp we spurred him. Like all men when vanquished in an argugument, he forgets facts and logic, and hurls at us, with much harmless fury, what he no doubt conceives to be the keenest of irony and sarcasm. The manner in which our friend begs the question is quite amazing. First, we will say that nothing is so fre-

quently misquoted as the phrase in question in the Declaration of Independence by people generally, unless it be the passage in the Bible in which it is declared that "in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." It is almost invariably quoted: "Earn your bread by the sweat of your brow." And it is

is almost invariably quoted: "Earn your bread by the sweat of your brow." And it is not uncommon, as all newspaper men well know, for the average reporter, no matter how correctly he may hear the familiar phrase quoted by a public speaker, to put it in print in the commonly misquoted form. Our triend has evidently given more study to the peculiar terminology of some text book on grammar, and to "complex and compound sentences and modifying clauses," as these—wintever they are—relate merely to syntax, than he had to the true import of sentences and the rules of logic.

We did not, and do not blame Jefferson for "his unavoidable environments;" hence it was not necessary for "N." to defend him against any charge we did not make. We do, however, blame him, as all civilization has since July 4, 1776, and always will, for grafting the institution of human slavery in the organic structure of a government which was to be a model in the freedom of its citizens for all the rest of the world. While Jefferson and his compatitots "were not to blame for the sentiment into which they were born," the verdict of mankind is emphatically against them for declaring in trumpet tones that "all men are born equal," yet saying, sotto voce, and by their actions that the word "white" must be read between the words "ail" and "men." It is one thing to be born into a sentiment, and another to labor consistently to crush out a sentiment which all men abhor, and which is alike an outrage against the enlightened conscience of mankind, as well as a sin against the laws of God.

Jefferson and his associates well know, and acknowledged in their debates in the

as a sin against the inws of God.

Jefferson and his associates well know,
and acknowledged in their debates in the
convention which framed the Constitution, convention which framed the Constitution, that human slavery was wrong; that it was only a local institution, and that by a law that had existed among civilized nations from time immemorial, a subject of such institution, the moment he got outside the territorial limits over which the institution prevailed was free and no power on earth could again reduce him to the condition of a slave—return him to that from which he had escaped.

But what did these great founders of the Government, that was to be the freest the

overnment, that was to be the freest the Sun ever shone upon, do?

They deliberately built a monument by which to assure all future generations that they were familiar with the great law of nations to which we have referred, and at the same time willing to declare as clearly that their cupidity was stronger than their tentimetry of carrieties, that they creat that their cupidity was stronger than their 'sentiments' of patriotism; that they cared not for the rights or freedom of any but their own race, and in order to defend the institution of human slavery and to protect the mercenary interests of a portion of their fellow citizens, they were ready to abrogate, if possible, even the laws of the Almighty himself. And hence they sanctioned by organic law the slave trade for a certain number of years, and also provided indefinitely for the capture of slaves that might escape into free States of this gloricus Union. This certainly was "an environment," as well as "a sentiment." for which Jofferson, great as he was, good as he may have been in other respects, is most assuredly to blame. It is the inconsistency between the mere declarations and the posistready to Jame. It is the inconsistency between the mere declarations and the positive acts of the framers of our Constitution that subjected us as a nation to fleers and jeers of all civilized nations from July, 1778, to January, 1863, E. Pittsburg, November 3.

Make Pittsburg Attractive.

To the Editor of The Dispatch:
The idea of not opening the Pittsburg Exsition while the World's Fair is open. Vhy not fence in the town at the same time and advertise to the world that Pittsburg is closed on account of a few of its citizens being out of town. It seems ridiculous for any citizen to think of making Pittsburg anything but attractive during the World's

Mayor Gourley last year started out to organize the citizens for the purpose of diverting all the travel possible through Pittsburg in 1893, and call the attention of the entire world to Pittsburg. What has become of this movement? If Chicago or any other live city had the opportunity we have they would direct all travel through the city; blockade travel, so that passengers would be compelled to stop over, if each one only left \$1 in the city. And here we are

would be compelled to stop over, if each one only left \$1 in the city. And here we are doing nothing. Of course Pittsburg is a conservative town. This thing of being a conservative and wealthy city is liable to make it an old fogy city. The idea will grow, and the conclusion be reached that it is not necessary to rush the city to the front. You might as well ask a wide-awake merchant to stop advertising or keeping his stock up to the standard after he has done a certain amount of business. If he did he would dry up in a very short time, no matter how conservative or wealthy he might be.

No, keep right on; push the city to the front; attract all the travel this way. Let the citizens organize; have that live and active Chamber of Commerce of ours, that does so much to further the interests of Pittsburg, get a move on if it is not past resurrection. We do not want an unhealthy Western boom, but we can show the world American enterprise, and benefit the city without doing any financial damage to any of its citizens. You must invest money in anything to get a return. You cannot expect to put a city in the front rank and increase your holdings without first making an effort. If you do, you are not conservative, but selfish, and the world will consider us stupid to allow golden opportunities to pass.

PURTISBURG.

THAT BALTIMORE RUMOR. What Would Have Happened if It Had Been the Truth.

New York Advertiser. Had the Chileans blown up the United States ship Baltimore, as reported Saturday evening—what then? In the first place, it would have been the worst day's work tha Chile ever engaged in. Although a sister Republic, she would have repented it is with the church bells yesterday would have yard in the country would now be heard literally "the sound of closing rivets up."
Every ironclad that Uncle Sam could summon to his aid would speedily be steaming

The number of Americans who would en-The number of Americans who would engage in the business of compelling respect for the Stars and Stripes would be limited only by the transportation facilities that the Government could provide for them. This Monday morning finds us at peace with all the world, as we wish to be: but had the Chilean ruffians made the grave mistake which many-tongued rumor attributed to her—well, we can say to Chile that she made the hit of her life when she didn't do this. May the fate she has escaped be a warning to her.

TALK OF THE TIMES.

The workingmen engaged in clearing away the Ohio debris have not yet come scross the remains of Mrs. Helen Gongar .-Washington Post. The hope that they will be discovered is bound to be blasted. She will turn up next campaign as ready with her tongue as ever.

There are 1,000 female doctors in England, nd if they could only be turned loose upor the cranks with grievances, the country

If Uncle Sam is after Chile, it must be a clear case of ague. - Manchester Enterprise. If there is any shaking, it is not on this side of

Wanted-By the American farmers, inthat the McKinleyites predicted would be the result of the tariff tinkering process.—
Mt. Ciemens Press. The farmers don't want the information now. They have found the market just as McKinley said they would.

If, as the McKinley bill claims, the foreign manufacturer pays the tariff tax on imports, why this policy of free trade on some articles and a prohibitory tax on others?— Cinion Independent. Some people are still so stupid that they cannot see that reciprocity

American tin was a little too much for free silver in Ohio.—Boston Traveller. Yes, and it is likely to be heavier than free silver in the next campaign.

CLUB CONVERSATION.

How the Old Pittsburg Club House Is Being Changed into a New One-Lady Henry Somerset Writes an Explanatory Letter.

About \$30,000 or \$40,000 is being spent on the Pittsburg Club house. The interior is being extensively renovated, and in some remodeled. The folding doors, which divided the reception rooms, have been re-moved, making one apartment. Corinthian pillars with foliaged capitals, alone denote where the dividing wall stood. Of more interest to the general public is the change in the theater, which is now reached directly from the side entrance on Penn avenue. This is effected by a new flight of stairs of easy ascent leading to an ante room, constructed where the old winding stairs once were. Underneath the thea ter, what was formerly the kitchen offices, is now a handsome billiard and smoking room about 48x30 feet in size. Adjoining with communication to the reception room are new lavatories. The style of the decorr tion is tasteful. The effect can only be im agined, but the promise is for a very handsome house when the work is completed. This is expected in six weeks. The programme for the house warming has not yet been arranged, but there is talk of a ball, to mark the occasion, of unusual brilliancy about December 15.

THE Duquesne Club, dignified and staid. as befitting the character of its members, does not give promise so far of any unusual departure. Andrew Carnegie calls this his home when here. He always retained rooms in the old house. He does not do so rooms in the old house. He does not do so in the present clubhouse, casting in his lot for accommodation with the members, as he requires it. When he arrived in his special car on Saturday morning, in company with Messrs. Lauder, Phipps and Frick, he went direct to the Duquesne Club. Gessip has it that the iron king will entertain a select party at the clubhouse prior to his return to New York. Mr. Carnegie is here in part for attendance on his niece's wedding, the young lady being one of his particular favorities.

MRS. E. D. C. MAIR heard from Lady Henry Mrs. E. D. C. MAIR near tropical and the post-ponement of the promised address by Lady Henry last Sunday to the Welsh Iron Work ers in Pittsburg. In substance the letter explains that Lady Henry's chief object in this country was to be present at the World's this country was to be present at the World W. C. T. U. in Boston this week. Had she remained in Pittsburg for Sunday, she could not have reached Boston in time. Her lady ship promises that she will speak in burg between Christmas and New 1 and she has lengthened her American that she may do so.

THOUGH Monday night generally is not the fashionable night in Pittsburg, "The Bostonians" gathered an audience that in briltonians" gathered an audience that in brilliancy has never been surpassed. The parquet was dotted with the small theater parties that Pittsburg delights in. Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Magee entertained a party of friends, among whom were Mrs. Stanley Matthews and Mrs. Paxton, wife of Chief Justice Paxton, of Pennsylvania, in a lower right hand box. An air of elegance was apparent everywhere, and evening dress seemed almost de riger.

THE marriage of Miss Melissa McKee and Wm. Erwin Carnahan will take place to-morrow evening at5 o'clock, in Mrs. McKee's home, on Fifth avenue, with befitting cere-monials. The bride's sister-in-law to be, Miss Carrie Carnahan, assists at the ceremony as Maid of Honor.

MR. AND MRS. NATHAN B. HENRY have taken their Lares and Penates to Highland avenue, where they have been joined by their son-in-law and their daughter, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Normecut.

HE WANTS BESSARABIA.

The King of Roumania Will Side With Germany and Austria. Spectator.]

The King of Roumania, who is a Hohenzol lern, though of the Catholic branch, has been received in serlin with unusual honor, especially by the people, who are firmly con-vinced that he has joined the Triple Alli-ance. It is stated that he could give valuable help to Austria, as, by calling out his Re serves and taking advantage of the new fortifications of Bucharest, he could delay the march of a Russian army into Hungary for

many weeks.

His hoir-presumptive, Prince Ferdinand, will also, it is stated, be betrothed to the eldest daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh, a Princess who is at once German and Russian and English. Both stories need confirmation: but though these of war, is almost certain to join Austria and Germany. He wants Bessarabia back again, and does not want to see Roumania turned into a vassai State, to be occupied by a Ru sian army under pretext of guarding road to Constantin

France and Sahara.

Le Bolell, 1 France is going to take possession of the oasis of Touat in the Sahara Desert. Where-upon the editor in chief of La Justice makes an outery, declaring that the proposed ster would be a grave mistake and embroil us with Morocco. But Morocco will have no reason to complain because we send a column of troops to occupy Touat. It is France right to complain, because the Sultan of Morocco has seized Touat. to which he is not entitled. If the Sultan, in order to sustain any claim he may make upon us, chooses to invade Algiers with his 10,000 cavalry, I suppose we have cannon and guns enough to receive him and escort him back to his own dominions. It is not the intention of France to take from Muley-Hassan that which belongs to his He ought to see the justice of our not allo Muley-Hassan that which belongs to him. He ought to see the justice of our not allowing him to take that which belongs to us. The ouly road between our Algerian and our Soudan possessions is by the way of Touat. To permit Morocco to make herself mistress of Tonat would be to cut our African Empire in twain. Nothing could possibly justify such an act of weakness.

Edison's Mystery of Life, Philadelphia Press.] Mr. Edison, who steals time from his lab-oratory to take an occasional dip in literaturn contributes a brief paper to the pres the belief that every atom is imbued with consciousness. He makes no claim to be an expert in the misty science of biology; nor d is his theory strictly new. derives new interest as a speculative theme from his personality; and as a sweep at materialism from one whose highest honors have been won in the realms of material

POOR OLD BRAZIL.

Don Pedro would like to get his old situa tion as Emperor back again. It cannot be American revolutions never go backward.-N. Y. Recorder.

Poon Brazil! If she keeps on producing

convulsions and "crises" she will soon drop to the low plane occupied by Salvador and Chile.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat. BRAZIL is also having domestic trouble. In borrowing ideas from the United States, the South Americans have evidently overlooked

the free schools.-Kansas City Star ATTEMPTING to play the dictator is dan gerous in these modern times of free ideas.
Da Fonseca, of Brazil should recall the fate
of Boulanger and Balmaceda.—Shicago Inter-

grief over the new turn of affairs in the Bra-zilian republic. The Brazilians are all de termined to be brigadier generals. - Louisville Courier-Journal. It is suspected that the latest revolution

Our man Brazanga is doubtless in deer

in Brazil has for its object the restoration of the monarchy. The reignmakers there are exploding powder just as Dyrenforth did here.—Chicago Times. Ir it is true that a revolution is impending and that martial law has been proclaimed the outlook is far from pleasing. The back

ground to which the recent monarchy was

removed is not far enough in the dim dis

tance to prevent a good many regrets, which

may ripen, in the case of an upheaval, into

a determined effort' for restoration .- Detroit

Ir anybody has set himself up as a dictator in Brazil, the occurrence is unfortunate for that country, as it will retard its development and the progress of trade; but the change will not be permanent. There will be another revolution by and by which will restore the republic. The state of equilibrium to which the political oscillations tend is one of self-government.—Philadelphia

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-"Cooter" is what they call terrapin in

-Kansas has a school marm whose name

Gossip.

-Gorapius once saw a girl of 12 years ho was ten feet high. -San Diego, Cal., will ship 100 tons of

oney to New York by steam -Santa Barbara has a live pelican which

neasures eight feet from tip to tip. -Versailles; Mo., claims a vein of coal 80 eet thick, the thickest vein on earth.

-It costs \$2 to talk three minutes over elephone wires between London and Paris. -Nevada, Mo., has a citizen named De Spair, and with that name he got married

-When the French zouaves were first in Africa a new sort of rat made its appearance there. It was called the "trumpet rat," having a long probocis.

-There are extroardinary cases of longevity among the colored people of Chile, nearly 500 persons, according to the last census, being returned as over 100 years of

-The Burmese, Karens, Hangese and Ghans have no coined money, lead and silver in buillon being the ordinary tender in trade, weight and purity being the standard of value. -The Carthagenians were the first to in-

troduce a stamped leather currency. Leather coins with a silver nail driven through the center were issued in France by King John the Good in 1306. -A French beekeeper has experimented

with his bees as carriers of dispatches. One difficulty of the bee service is that the in-sects will not return over a distance of more than two or three miles. -Twelve thousand silk worms when newly hatched scarcely weigh one-quarter of an

ounce, yet in the course of their life, which lasts only about 33 days, they will consume between 300 and 400 pounds of leaves. -The defendant in a murder case at Carthage, Mo., has just been cleared on two grounds; first, that the deceased was killed while committing an assault, and, second, that he was not killed at all, but died of heart

-It is reported that the plains of Tulare Cal., are covered with bald-headed rabbits, parties having scalped the poor creatures in order to obtain the bounty and then turned them loose to replenish the earth that the scalp supply may not fail.

-A Port Huron, Mich., diver will endeavor to recover the treasure that went down in the Pewabic, in Lake Huron, 26 years ago. Sixty feet is about as far down as a diver can work with safety, but this one will work in 166 feet of water.

-During a single year 500,090,000 mail packages passed through the Chicago post-office, in addition to 27,000 tons of mail mat-ter transferred from one train to another. The inspector in charge has under his juris-diction 10,000 postmasters and their em-ployes.

-One of the largest poultry farms in the

vicinity of New York City is managed by

two young women, who, only three years ago, were pupil's in Dr. West's Seminary for young women, on the heights in Brocklyn. The farm is located near Baldwin's, Long Island. -The yote of a Riley county, Kan., man was challenged because he had been in the penitentiary seven times. He was, how-

ever, equal to the emergency; he produced the pardoning papers for each offense. A voter always goes londed in Kansas; he takes no chances. -In different parts of the country have long existed a number of magic stones said to possess the most remarkable properties. Tradition tells how certain so-called "speak-ing stones" called out when a dead body was placed upon them, or contradicted a person who swore falsely by them. -In the interior towns of Northern China

elips of the bark of the mulberry tree bear-ing the imperial "chop" and a stamp which denotes their worth, have long been used as we use bank notes. Marco Polo found this kind of money there in his time, and they still have an extensive local circulation. -After four years' work, the tunnel rough the Khwaja Ameran mountains, in the northwestern frontier of India known

as the Khojak tunnel, has been completed. It is about two miles and one-third in length, twenty-three feet in height, and thirty-two feet in width. Only two shafts were used -The Dalles (Oregon) Four Corners says that Oregon girls "take the cake" when it comes to "buckarooing." Last week an emi-grant wagon and band of cattle from Ore-gon passed through town with two good-looking web-foot girls driving the cattle riding "straddle" and sitting the saddle with as much ease and grace as the most accom-plished vanqueros.

-It is estimated that there will be 2,000 carloads of 20,000 pounds each in Ventura and Santa Barbara counties, Cal. This would make a train nearly 14 miles long, not in cluding the locomotives Supposing one locomotive pulls 20 cars it will take 100 cargines to move the crop. There will be 600,000 sacks of beans, allowing 207 sacks to a car. The empty sacks cost the grower \$30,000, but the beans will bring \$1,100,000 into Ventura and Santa Barbara counties.

-Seven has by old writers been called the number of perfection, and it is curious to notice how often this idea seems to be involved in its use. Thus, to quote some few volved in its use. Thus, to quote some few representative examples out of many: Baalam, as an effectual test of the will of God, built 7 altars and prepared 7 oxen and 7 rams for sacrifice. Job, referring to the effectual protection of Providence, says: "In 7 troubles there shall be no evil touch thee," and again, "Wisdom hath hewn her 7 pillars."

-In Russian Turkestan, on the right bank of the Amou Daria, in some rocky hills near the Bokharan town of Karki, a number of large caves have been explored, which were found to lead to an underground town were found to lead to an underground town built apparently before the Christian era. Edigies and inscriptions have been found, and also designs upon gold and silver money which lead to the belief that the town dates buck to some two centuries before the birth of Christ. There are a number of streets and squares surrounded by houses two and three stories high. Urns, vases, cooking pots, and other utensils have been found in great abundance. The symmetry of the streets and squares and the beauty of the streets and squares and the beauty of the haked clay and metal utensils, attest the fact that the people had reached an advanced stage of civilization. It is supposed the town was concealed in the earth to give the population a refuge from the incursions of savages and robbers.

PHALANXES OF PHUN.

Young Mangler (to fair but total straner)-I believe I have the pleasant memory of havng met you once.

Fair Stranger—Then I advise you to make the
nost of it.—Boston Courier.

The people shout, the bands all play. And louder every minute, The base drum has all things its way; The ear drum isn't "in it. -Philadelphia Press.

Mrs. Hicks-There is one thing about a an I never could understand, Hicks-What is that? Mrs. Hicks—Why he chains up his watch and pectacies and gives his collar button the freedom of the whole house,—New York Herald.

Admiring Pupil-Master, you seem to mave a taking way of doing things. Master Thief—Yes: I fancy I don't leave much to o destred. - Puck. A handsome, shiny, new silk hat

He wears to-day with proper pride.
The evidence conclusive that
He voted on the winning side.
—New York Press. "Fair charmer," exclaimed the enrapured youth, "be mine!"
"Alas: Adolphus!" sighed the lovely queen of
he chorus girls, "there are obstacles in the way?"
"Name them!" he cried impetuously.

"Name them?" he cried impetuously.
"Namette, Iphigenia, Lucille, Helene and Ara-elle-my grandchildren, you know. They might And the wild winds mouned and whistied with-out and the sun sak like a huge ball of frozen blood in the gloomy west, -Chicago Tribune,

The long-delayed millennium Would seem less dimly far, If men were only half as good As their sweethearts think they are.

— New York Herald.

Mrs. Gazzam-Why, Mrs. Swayback, the ast time I saw you your hair was blonde, as dark. Mrs. Swayback-Yes; you know my hu

"Yes."
"And I dyed, too."-Smith, Gray & On.'s