ozen on eggs. THE Philadelphia Inquirer, organ of the Constitutionalist-unconstitutional" policians, continues to cularge on the exsunny side of a million, and both are com-paratively young men. Both received their tures of the session of the Senate, placing the cost-at \$50,000. But it omits to education in the common schools, and both are industrious, untiring workers. They are the fact that the Senate wasted \$40,000

THE public can only be thankful that the Senate got adjourned without a resolution vindicating Bardsley and declaring that it

party's eye, is in need of an optical opera

RECIPROCITY with Brazil does not in-

A LETTER reported to have come from the imperor of Germany to a gentleman in the United States announcing that war will break out in the spring has not yet been riven to the public. But it makes no differ-ence. The watched pot never boiles and the

Mr. FASSETT might send a warning to Dictator Fonseca that the bitterness of the thing comes when he has to make affidavit

Fortunately it comes at a season of the year ous a visitant as the grippe.

Now Dakota proposes to resume busiess at the old stand as the manufacturer

With the memory of the Chilean reports bethe i razilian officials are doing their best to zil, but of Fonseca.

GRADY's appointment conveys to Mr. Cleveland the comforting assurance that he will not be burdened by Tammany's sup-

explosion of twenty tons of powder which let go unexpectedly and hurt no one. It is be hoped that the talk of exploding considerably more powder at Valparaiso, Chile. will prove equally innocuous.

WHEN Foraker begins to pitch into the dministration we think Foraker, as a party candidate, confesses that he is beaten.

PEGLE OF PROMINENCE.

COLONEL ALEXANDER MCCLURE is six

the Irish leader, recently sold in Australia MR. HENRY WATTERSON is in a state of

Wentworth, of Chicago MRS. GIDEON W. MARSH, the wife of the fugitive Keystone Bank president, and fam-ily have moved from the Ridley Park residence to New York. The old residence is

now for rent. EX-SENATOR INGALLS did not fancy Major McKinley's speeches, because they were not versatile enough. The vicissitudes of fortune show that they were versatile

TEN years ago Bernard Forst was a clerk in a men's furnishing goods store in Brad-ford, Pa. He dabbled in oil speculations, gave himself up to it, threw aside his legiti mate business and is to-day a millionaire

South America. Dr. Rafael Nunez, a lawyer, was made President of Columbia in 187 Since then he has been banished, recalled disgraced, and is now restored to honor and the presidency.

of those who bemoan the feminine tenden

majority of the women will stick to their

homes and all that pertains to the discipline

are in the vanguard carrying the banners of

full and free enfranchisement. It is unfair to accuse these women of desire for strife,

to accuse these women of desire for strife, pure and simple. Whether in the temperance field, in missionary work or social reform they are clearly actuated by enthusiasm to accomplish victory for womanly pufity and dignity, which men have neglected in the past. It is the woman's century, and more's the pity that a better understanding does not exist regarding its possibilities and its accomplishments.

Illustrating how savings bank denositor

frequently lose their heads in times like these, the story is told of a young woman employed in a family in the Back Bay who

had \$100 deposited in the Five Cents Savings Bank. When the run on the bank began she

asked for permission to go and draw out her

money, and was informed by her employer that her deposit was perfectly safe where it

was. In order to allay her anxiety her em-

ployer told her that he would be responsible

for the safety of her money, so that she

would not lose anything, whatever han

pened. Nevertheless, the woman persisted in her purpose, and after standing three

days in the line she drew out her savings,

which a great many women regard as the

Great Britain and the United States have

agreed to submit the Behring Sen question

to arbitration. By the time the arbitrators

get through there will be just about enough

and they are now deposited in her bos

safest bank in the world.

Minneapolis Tribune.]

me life. The more enthusiastic spirits

Toronto Empire.]

temporary waywardness.

its accomplishments

ston Herald.]

WOMAN IS ABROAD.

The Vanguard Carrying Banners for Full Boston Traveller.] and Free Enfranchisement,

It is high time to seriously investigate the character and standing in the community of the day. We are constantly being minded of impending calamity from the growing in-fluence of the opposite sex; it is the woman's century, and so no good can come of it. There are women's clubs, women's debating cieties, spinsters' halls, political petticoal leagues, a "ladies' entrance" to the harumscarum life of the student and other daneverywhere abroad through the land, in fact, and we are gloomily informed that she positively will not come home asking her proud and ancient protector to pardon her crime are often due quite as much to the in-efficiency of city officials as to the character The rebellion, however, is not organized, nor is it inspired with but one spirit. The

Dimensions of the Boom. st. Louis Globe-Den The boom which the Republic is now en oying is of dimensions which make any revious boom seem but a shadowy penun

KEYSTONE OPINIONETTES.

here is a great deal of dirt in it.-Connell tille Courier (Dem.) THE tariff was not an issue in Pennsylva nia this year, and the Republican po which claim it was are very wide of the ank. - Williamsport Sun (Dem).

AMERICAN diplomacy in Europe never was n better condition, in caring for our trade. sterests in that part of the world, than it is at present.-Parrisburg Star (Independent An exchange rightly says, that "Recon-ciliation, Reciprocity and Republicanism are the three R's that will unite the North

Livesy can now come to the surface and declare he was a-fishing. Republicans are anxious to believe any declaration he may make concerning his absence.-Lancaster In

elligencer (Dem). Suppression of newspapers is usually one of the first acts of a ruler who aspires to esablish any form of despotism. Newspapers

THE fog has somewhat cleared away from the tin subject, since Tuesday last: there is very little doubt now, but that the ore exist in this country and that it can be made into THE INDUSTRIAL SOUTH

The Days of Free Trade Are Beginning to Show Signs of Waning. Chicago Inter Ocean. 1 The dictatorship of King Cetton is past in York Goislp. ginning to wane. While cotton is still a

great product there, it no longer rules and drives out every other product and indus-try. Manufacturing is rapidly taking a prominent place in the South, and ir the NEW YORK, Nov. 14 .- Perhaps it will be little consolation to the political candidate who has been beaten by a few votes to reflect that there is always somebody who is just a trifle too late. It is certainly interestmovement is properly encouraged that sec-tion will soon take respectable rank with tion will soon take respectable rank with the North in the number and wealth of its home industries.

The Manujacturers' Record, Baltimore, in reviewing the business situation in the South, notes in one week, ending November 7, the organization of new industrial enterprises which represent the investment of more than six and one-half millions of capital. The industrial enterprises represented by this capital are scattered through all parts of the Southern States, even into Texas. ing, if not instructive, to the other fellow Yet it is an incident of every minute in the netropolis, where life is a daily and mo-mentary scramble. You see it illustrated more or less humorously every time you take an elevated train, every time a ferry poat leaves its slip, every time a limited ex-press or any other train pulls out of a station, every time an ocean steamer leaves her pier. There is always somebody rushing up or down at the last moment frantically The day may come, and not very far in the

The day may come, and not very far in the future, when that eloquent free trader. Congressman Mills, will have the opportunity to receive an industrial education at home. When that takes place he will be much better fitted to give advice in regard to the industrial policy of the nation. When Texas becomes a manufacturing State Mr. Mills will not be a free trader, or, if he is, he will not be in Congress. Ask the scornful but vigilant officials. scarcely an elevated train leaves a platforn but one or more persons, male or female, dash up the stairs, fly past the ticket window and at the risk of life or limb attempt to board it. And how lucridously attempt to board it. And how hieridously angry and disappointed they look! Another train is within sight, due in one or two minutes, but that doesn't alter the matter—it aggravates it. Just as your ferry boat leaves the slip there is always somebody who runs the gauntlet of the main gates, comes tearing down the driveway with or without a ticket, and with a wild whoop tries to leap the rapidly yawning guif between the bridge and the deck. There is another boat in five or ten minutes, but what of that The bitterness of being too late warrants the risk. An express train slowly pulls out to the sound of the gong. Immediately from various quarters, as if they popped ont of the earth, some people with wildly swinging grips and parcels in hand rush at breakneck speed along the planking to get on board and are left panting and shouting and swearing—just too late.

Rarely an ocean steamer, booked for days to leave at a certain hour, begins to churn the salt water into foam, but a cab or carrange bearing a steamer trunk and display-England is now pleading at the bar of our Supreme Court.—St. Louis Republic. Is this not a sign that a change has come, over the spirit of Johnny Bull? when Senator Peffer goes to Washington.— Kansas City Times. What will the whistling wild Western winds do then? Poor thing!

New York is a bad State to make any pre-election estimates upon.—St. Lovis Globe Dem-ocrat. Those who placed wagers on the wrong man are sure to coincide with this view of the case. Progressive Democracy should be on its the sait water into foam, but a cab or carriage bearing a steamer trunk and displaying a disheveled head at the open window comes rattling down upon the crowded pier—just too late. The company has the passage money, the name is on the printed passenger list, but the berth is empty this trip. Hardly a ship leaves port but somebody is left by a hair's breadth. It seems odd, doesn't it? But it is nevertheless true. This great business world stops for nobody. A man must get up and come down on time or get left. And there is always some-body getting left. he sait water into foam, but a cab mettle at Washington this winter. A great record is expected of it.—Boston Post. What is "Progressive Democracy?" Will the Post kindly explain what it means by the term?

-The other day a couple of well-dressed

entlemen entered a downtown linch room

where four pretty barmaids wait upon those

requiring liquid refreshment. One of the

which ran itself down and up grade in the

weemers had an uncertain falsetto voice.

ha! ha!

"ne! no!"
Everybody in the place stred, and iluncher tell off his stool in the rear with it crush. The little white caps of the four bar maids rose simultaneously about an inch. The pretty (ash girl rang up a 75 cent cheel for a seared sandwich young man and girl rang up a 75 cent cheel for a seared sandwich young man and girl ranguage.

The young woman, who seemed to be un-

der the temporary impression that her cus-tomer was making fun at her expense, grabbed a glass and bottle of bitters, her face red as a woman's face cen get on short

notice, and proceeded sternly to business.
The other man took his plain, and both smiled. His friend paid the check, and the place fairly rang to his parting laughter—"Ha, hat"

chair at the National Theater during a per-formance of a rather funny farce comedy,

formance of a rather funny farce coinedy, and enjoyed the thing amazingly. So did-the audience. For she would every now and

the audience. For she would every now and then get into a fit of laughter that would terminate invariably in a well defined shriek. Before the play was half over she had the whole house in an uproar. The performers looked serious at first, then smiled, and finally broke down. One actor lost his lines completely, and had to leave the stage. It was nip and tuck from that moment between that one girl in the orichestra chair and the comedy company. The more the girl laughed the worse the company played, but the audience mirly shed tears in spots all the evening, and went home literally tickled to death.

She Sat Up for the Ghost.

-"I was up all last night washing for the

theater folks," said my old colored laund

ress, "and now I've got to set up all night to

get my money. You see the opera company goes away. This is their last night here and

if I don't watch 'em, they'll go 'way and leave me without a cent. Don't you tell me, honey-I know them. They've done fooled me lots of times. Its the ghost I want to see right now, I tell 'em, and nice big words don't buy no potatoes."

don't buy no potatoes."

Late that night I saw her sitting patiently at the stage door contemplating the Johnstein and the scenery wagons and waiting for the "ghost." What a world this is!

The Grandest National Air.

-It has often been remarked that the

amiliar air of "Dixie" will elicit more ap-

plause here than any other piece of music

that may be performed. A medley of na-tional or patriotic airs will usually contain

'Dixie" and that particular tune will be

creeted with a degree of applause that quite

throws everything else in the shade. This fact is attributed to Southern sentiment,

but it is far from correct. The Northern

Coming Out on Election Nights.

-"You'll see men out on election nights,"

said John Chamberlain, the club and hotel

man, "you never meet any other time unless

you go to their place of business. Perhaps you fellows who are always prowling around and see each other constantly don't think about this, but it is a curious thing. I meet

people election nights I never see at any other time. That is why I come out on those

other time. That is why I come out on those nights particularly myself. I have known men for 30 years whom I've never met at any other time. They know all about me and I know all about them, but our lines of life lie apart somebow, touching only on election nights. Funny, isn't it? And yet, your hotel crowd is but a very small part of the world. It is the same crowd almost, year in and year out, and you'll find somebody who has a life membership in it in any hotel in the world where you may happen to stop. I know it pretty thoroughly, and it numbers many good fellows who seem to worry along in this homeless fashion with no appreciation of the domesticity of the man who turns up in the lobby only on election nights, and then retires for another year or two."

-Why does a musician's hair stand on

end? Perhaps to encourage the bald-

headed row. Perhaps it is because of some

subtle mesmeric influence of rosin and cat-

gut. It is affectation, says a friend. It is from listening to his own horrible early dis-

cord, says another. . Whatever the cause it

is, generally speaking, a fact that the hair

of the orchestra has a decided upward and

bristling tendency. "There is no reason why

a snoc-brush head should attract more at tention in a musician than in a wniter, ob

serves a literary gentleman who frequents the French cafe. "You will see it in one as

the French cafes. "You will see it in one as often as in the other. It is purely foreign. I am not certain, however, that the shoebrush head is not a tuneful one. I'll investigate that. I rend a right elever Southern story once about the evolution of the hanjo and you may discover some 'corollation' of the shoe-brush head, the horse hair, the i mer feline and polished sheep and brass."

CHABLES THEODORS MURRAY.

the nearest white-aprone ha the bar. "If so, ha, ha, ha, ha,

ha,

for so long that some of the youngsters seen to think he can't fight.—Ishpeming Press. Uncle Sam is not anxious for a "scrap," but if he does get into one he can hold his own. A New York paper says it is con-How Bysterics Affected Him

The lambs of Wall street have thought so for years.—Buffalo Courier. Shorn lambs could not be expected to have any other Mr. Kendal has been so foolish as to sue New York mewspaper for calling him a cad most reckless manner imaginable. He laughed as he confronted the barmaids something like this:

all hands that Jay Gould is in need of rest

Uncle Sam bean't been engaged in a serar

TALK OF THE TIMES.

There will be a whiskers famine in Kansa

He ought to undergo treatment for toughen-ing his epidermis.—Botton Herald. Mr Ken-dal ought to know that "cad" is a compil-mentary term when applied by a New York Experts have made an exhaustive analy sis of the Croton drinking water used by

New York City and have declared it to b new fork city and nave declared it to be unfit for human beings. The only New Yorkers who now drink Croton water are the very poor.—Chicago News. Here's a chance for the Probibitionist, if the lusinuations of the News are to be believed. for a scared sandwich young man and gig-gled. Two stalwart waiters came forward to throw the humorous gentleman out, but were intercepted by his companion with a whisper.
"Can you make me a turf cocktail?" seriously inquired the hilarious gentleman of the nearest white-aproned divinity behind the bar. "If so, ha, ha, ha, ha,

IT IS ALL TALK.

Germany Will Not Dare to Go Far in War like Endeavors. New York Advertiser. 1

Germany, with her great army, is in no condition to go to war with any first-class power, least of all with Russia. If she advanced in that direction, she would find France pressing severely in her rear and possibly Austria would "pitch in" and help to humble Germany. It is natural enough for army officers who, in the dull times of peace, have but little to do, except to ounge in barracks and drink and play cards, to vary the monotony by "talking war." But it is "all talk." If Germany really wants to go to war, she must pick out some power that she can whip, and in the whipping of which she will not be interfered

The war story is much weakened by the declaration that Emperor William, in anticipation of war, has made arrangements for arms and military stores with New York houses "through the efforts of a United States Federal officer!" This is possible, but hardly probable. There have been rumors that some of the "officials" were interested

n nitrates down in Chile, but there is no evidence as yet that they have gone into the gun contract business.

Canadian Annexation

ew York Press. 1 It is significant that Prof. Goldwin Smith has openly asserted in a paper read to a re-form club in Toronto that he is in favor of he annexation of Canada to the United states because of the reasons he gave for his pinion. Annexation, he declares, is the evitable destiny of the Dominion, regard less of the desires of her people as to politial relations with Great Britian or to the Inited States. Canadians must share this outinent with Americans, and, in order to ossess security and prosperity, must be ound up with them in hundreds of ways that are inconsistent with remaining an En

lish colony.

Art on American Money, Philadelphia Times, 1 Americans are supposed to have more re-spect for money than for anything else in the world, and yet they show scant consid eration for its appearance. Our bank and Treasury bills, while admirable as specimens of engaving and printing, are perfectly com-monplace and stupid in design, and as for our gold and silver coinage it is simply a disgrace from every artistic point of view e new issue of small silver appears from the description and pictures given to be no advance on what we now possess. When the Goddess of Liberty and the American eagle et on a silver dollar they seem to lose their reeding and to become subdued to the vorst uses to which that dollar can be put

Monroe's Doctrine Still Lives.

but it is far from correct. The Northern soldiers sang "Dixle" and marched to "Dixle" in the great campaigns. Every Union band used to play it and every Union soldier has lightened the knapsack and accourrements by joining in the lively tune with his comrades. Besides this "Dixle" is a lovely bit of music and in the opinion of eminent composers is superior to almost all the national airs of the world—conspicuously to those of this country. Don't let anybody make you believe that only Southerners and Southern sympathizers love "Dixle." Toledo Commercial.] Great Britain has been so remarkably active in stirring up disturbances in this continent of late that it may become necesmry to call her attention to the M

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

Hon, Simpson Harmount, Hon. Simpson Harmount, for the past six cars Superintendent of the Tuscarawas County that institute at 7 o'clock yesterday evening hemorrhage of the bowels, after a brief it aged 66 years. Mr. Harmount was well and i aged 66 years. Mr. Harmount was well and favorably known throughout Eastern Ohlo. He represented his district with distinction in the State Senate from 1809 to 1870. He leaves a widow and five children, four daughters and one son. His widow is a sister of W. W. Card, a prominent citizen of Pittsburg.

M. M. Wilson, Railroad Man. M. M. Wilson, died of consumption yes-M. M. Wilson, died of consumption yesterday morning at Blairsville. He was on the street Friday. Mr. Wilson was a young man, yet for some years he was chief clerk of the West Penn Railroad under Superintendents Taylor and Kirtiand and was prosperous in business. He leaves a wife and three children, Ex-Collector D. O. Barr is, a brother-in-taw. He climbed the ladder, being the son of a poor widow, and his kindness to his mother and others and generous nature made him many friends.

Obltuary Notes. THE funeral of Rev. Martin Zerkel took place at reedom yesterday. REUBEN C. FREY, a prominent attorney of Meadville, died yesterday from paralysis, MISS MARY RAY, a centenarian, died at the Home for Aged Women, in Wilkinsburg yester-day.

JOHN ALEXANDER, father of John Alexander, Jr., of the People's Insurance Company, died yes-terday in his 8th year. He was one of the oldest residents of the county. MADAM BARTHOLDI, mother of the

French sculptor who gave to New York City her statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," died a few days ago at the age of 90 years. She stood as the model for that work of art. BARONESS VON WALDERSEE, the wife of Louis, Duke of Bayaria, is dead. The

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS. MURRAY'S MUSINGS.

-Africa has 700 languages. -Consuls were first appointed in 1485. -The average height of clouds above the earth is between one and two miles. -Chess is an old game. It was played

> -November was the ninth-month of the year at one time. -Water sells for 10 cents a bucketful in some Missouri counties. -Berlin has 1,315,600 people who live in

by the Chinese 174 years before Christ.

only 26,800 buildings, an average of 49 to each

-Taurus is a fortunate country. Its women are said to be models of physical beauty.

-Carp that have been frozen solid for 36 hours have been known to hop about in a lively manner after being thawed out. -At a recent auction sale of odds and

-During heavy gales the waves of the Atlantic are from 24 to 36 feet in height—half above and half below the mean level of the

at sea or in rivers and harbors in 1889-90

being made, are very endurable and imper-vious to any spirit or oil likely to be used in -The Russian Hebrew must serve in the

army, but can never be more than a private. He must pay taxes, but can never be a Mayor or "elder" of his town.

—About 30 years ago there were upward of 60,000 Irishmen in the British army. Twenty years ago there were 44,000. Now the number is only 27,786. -In 1815 a skeleton was dug up near

serpent. It has a dog's face and is from 15 to 20 feet long. It lives entirely in the water and has been seen several times lately. -The negroes in Louisiana believe that a rissly chicken will eat up evil charms that may put about their houses, and frequently keep one among their fowls for this pur-

-Pencil tracings cannot be affected by

-There are now 120 women in the Berlin elephone exchanges. It has been decided to employ only women in the future, as their voices are much more audible than men's, owing to the higher pitch.

-The Sacred Standard at-Constantinople is believed to be formed of the nether gar-ment of Mohammed, and a pair of his pyja-

common superstition that hair is a sign of strength, it it stated that the infant Samson can strike a powerful blow, as well as lift a barrel of flour and set it on end.

-Eight years ago H. H. Bowles, of Cherryfield, Me., planted in his garden a small flowering shrub. Near the shrub grew

-The British museum was visited last year by 530,172 persons, about one-seventh of whom came during the evening. This total is greater than that for any of the preceding four years, during each of which rather less than 500,000 passed the doors, but it is more than 54,000 less than the figures of 1885.

-Observation stepladders are the latest innovation in the Belgian field artillery. They are intended to enable the commander

-Judging from the number of children best educational country in the world. The number of children per 1,000 population who attend in the United States is 197; in Switzer-land, 179; Austria Hungry, 172; Norway, 154; United Kingdom, 143; Sweden, 142; Nether-lands, 125; Denmark, 123; Spain, 106; Italy, 87;

rance with 4,100, England with 4,000, Austria-Hungary with 3,500, Italy with 1,400, Spain with 550, Russia with 500, Switzerland with 450, Belgium and Holland with 300 each, and the rest are published in Portugal, the Scandinavian and the Balkan countries. The United States have 12,500 newpapers, Canada has 700, and Australia also 700.

-Certain stones, from their magic properties, have long been used as amulets in different parts of the world. In India the

our everyday bread come to our tables tied with yellow and green ribbons or decorated with golden stars, but there was a time in

with golden stars, but there was a time in England when so simple a thing as ginger-bread was treated in a much more extraordinary way. In its earlier form gingerbread was simply a bread paste, with ginger and sweetening added. A very crude imagination went to work at it, and the market places were crowded with gingerbread kings and queens, saints and roosters, adorned with gilt crowns and scepters, with halos, wings and tails.

"Well, Suc. I think if you'd break it into proper lengths you would have quite a lot of merchantable fles to sell." - Judge. Van Jay-You promised to write to me while I was away, but you did not keep your prom-

The maid was very, very green,

And when I asked har why, her keen Lips said, "I'm from the Emerald Isle." —Philadelphia Pre

Wife-Poor Mr. Zaneigh! I hear that his family tronbles are preying upon his mind.

Husband—Oh, if that's so, they'll soon be at an Wife-How? Husband-They'll starve to death.-Harper's

Mary had a little hat,

With modest crown and low, And everywhere that Mary went

Guest (at seaside hotel)-Are you a guest

here also?
Haughty Person (much offended)—No, sir; I am
the clerk.—New Fork Herald. "I am no particular friend of the Ital-

I do not love my fellow man,

By no means as I ought'er,
But great Jemima Goose-grease Jane,
How I do love his daughter!
—Detroit Free Press.

Impertinent fellow."
"What makes you think that?"
"Iasked him to come over to our pla
Tuesday evening and he wanted a retain
Judgs.

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This issue of THE DISPATCH contains 20 pages, made up of THREE PARTS. Failure on the part of Carriers, Agents, Newsdealers or Newsboys to supply patrons with a Complete Number should be prompt ly reported to this office.

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age thereon is Two (2) Cents. All double and triple number copies of The Dispatch require a 2-cent stamp to insure prompt delivery.

PITTSEURG, SUNDAY, NOV. 15, 1891. THE GRADE CROSSING PROBLEM. The decision of Judge Stowe that the courts have not, under the act of 1889, the power to prevent street railways from crossing the tracks of steam railways at grade, but that they have the power to see that the crossing is watched and regulated so as to reduce the danger to a minimum, is a common sense solution. No one will be likely to object to such precautions as

will satisfy the Court that the safety of

the public is properly guarded. Yet the case presents one curious feature which, while it may not have any bearing on the legal aspects, has certainly some relation to public policy. The electric, or cable, or street railway is a feature of the street. It is res adjudicata that these tracks are to be placed on streets or public highways. The grade crossing at Wilkinsburg, like most other grade crossings of steam railroads, was due to the railroad having been built across the road at grade. Is not the real source of the difficulty to be traced back to the time when the railroad placed its tracks on the road at grade? Further than that, if an increase n traffic on the road or street in the shape of an electric or cable road increases the danger, would not the effort to prevent that public accommodation be similar in principle to declaring that the growth in the ordinary traffic of Liberty street. Sixth street or Federal street in Allegheny must be probibited for the same reason? As against the growth of the traffic properly belonging to a street or road, is not the railroad

which has put its tracks across the road at grade, the original interloper? Judge Stowe's order provides the best that can be done for public safety at present. But with reference to the future solution of the grade-crossing problem it may be well to remember that the difficulty dates back to the lack of foresight on the part of both the corporations and the

public, which permitted those crossings to be located at grade years ago. THE CITY FARM BUSINESS. Chief Elliot is understood to say that, when he recommended the Alexander

days before, the Court upon the testimony of the parties in interest appraised the same tract at but \$200 an acre and ordered a sale to a private purchaser at the latter But the Chief is certainly aware of this fact now. The records of the Court have been published and are not disputed. We

make of a predicament which cannot be

tract to Councils for a Poor Farm at \$350

an acre, he was not aware that but a few

a recommendation which, if adopted, would subject the taxpavers to a plain extortion of about 75 per cent upon the sworn value. Should this course not be taken Councils can only reject the recommendations. When they do, it is to be hoped they will bring to an end a business which so far refleets anything but credit upon the city officials. They should order specifically just what is needed, and no more, viz: the purchase of a farm not exceeding 100

acres at the usual price of Allegheny county farming lands, that is to say from \$100 to \$200 per acre. Public attention has now been aroused to the extent of complete assurance that no extertionate prices will be allowed, nor any big profit for a middleman out of the

taxpayers' money.

THE POLL TAX QUALIFICATION. Judge Finletter, of Philadelphia, in what partakes largely of the character of an obiter dictum, speaks plain language on the practice of party organizations to buy tax receipts in large blocks and distribute them among the voters. He cogently makes the point that if no one else as "based dollar for dollar on the cost can qualify a voter he must qualify him-"The law is," says the Judge, " 'he shall have paid a State or county tax.' Has he paid such a tax to whom the tax receipt was given? The right to vote is not a wift. It is a right earned by the voter by age, by citizenship, by residence for a fixed period, and by having paid a

This view if it were placed in the form of an effective judicial ruling would make a great difference with one of the most universal practices of our State politics. It is rather hard to classify the distribution | that the Government is under "pledge to of poll tax receipts. It is not petty maintain it at par." How does this state bribery, because the voter who is given ment cohere with the first, and what aua receipt does not get anything of thority isthere in the law for it? If it were value to him. Yet, on the other hand, true what would the issue of these notes be it is a contribution of money intended but putting out promises to pay in gold and o socure votes by the expenditure which | heaping up a lot of silver bars to make the would not otherwise be obtained. Judge promise good? If the Secretary should Farietter take: advantage of his discursive | administer the affairs of the Treasury as

and all of these things must be done by

the voter and cannot be done by any one

poll tax. "The right to vote should not depend upon the payment of a tax," he says. "No matter how small, it is still a property qualification and a restriction upon the right of a citizen to choose his

servants." It is true that while we in Pennsylvania turn up our nose at other localities which have a property restriction to the right of suffrage, we have exactly that restriction in this law, which we proceed to nullify by having political committees make a present to the voter of his property qualification. Two reforms are therefore necessary. One is to abolish the practice of political committees in sowing tax receipts broad-

cast among the voters; the other, when that is done, of repealing the qualification, which makes a tax payment necessary before a man can vote.

PITTSBURG AND THE CONVENTION. Like a good many other communities the people of Pittsburg have probably been so much occupied in watching the efforts of Chicago to advance its interests as shown in the World's Fair business that they have not given quite enough thought to what might be done for their own town. We are glad occasion has arisen to make our people bestir themselves. The discovery has been made that as Pittsburg more than thirty years ago was a good enough place for the Republican party to be born in, it ought to be of sufficient size and importance now to answer as a meeting place for the next National Convention. With the changes of years upon record-with the old issues which prought the party into being permanently adjusted, and new conditions involving new issues to be dealt with-it is once in a while well for political parties, like individuals, to be born again; and certainly

vest the occasion with such historic interest and moral weight as would attach to that gathering in Pittsburg. The only question in the case is whether our people have enough interest to present the opportunity to the National Committee with convincing force. There are signs of awakening interest equal to the occasion. Chicago is out of the race, having politely and considerately withdrawn because of the consideration shown in the location of the World's Fair. This

nowhere could the Republican party hold

its national council in 1892 that would in-

leaves St. Louis and Cincinnati as the only nland competitors of Pittsburg. Neither St. Louis nor Cincinnati is so convenient. The only objection to Pittsburg will be he stereotyped one that our hotel accommodations are inadequate. This will not bear examination. Pittsburg to-day has as much hotel accommodation as either St. Louis or Cincinnati; but it is a fact that special great occasions are provided for always by extraordinary efforts outside of the regular hotels. In almost every city there is an ordinary every-day de mand upon the hotelsfully or nearly equal to their capacity. The arrangements for

the crowds of visitors in Convention times have to be made independent of the regular caravansaries. Is not Pittsburg with its energy and money, its unequaled systems of rapid transit, and its railroad situation, as well fitted to undertake this task as any of the other places mentioned? This is a question which our business men who are bestirring themselves will have to answer to the National Committee. It will take determined co-operation, generous subscrip-

tions, and a lively support of interest among all classes to bring the result. The presence of probably not fewer than 50,000 strangers from all parts of the country, and the consequent advertisement of the city, not to speak at all of the money expended here, will be of inestimaand sufficient public spirit in the town to make a really earnest effort. Success should await Pittsburg in this matter, if our people will just put their shoulders to the wheel within the next few weeks with

all the faith and pluck which the occasion warrants.

AN INDUSTRIAL LECTER It is unusual for a man to be honore with a monument in his life-time, and the case is still more exceptional when the honor is paid to an employer by his employes. Nevertheless the monument to Captain J. B. Ford, unveiled at Ford City vesterday, has a peculiar appropriateness If he who causes two blades of grass to grow where one grew before is a public benefactor, how much greater is the claim to public gratitude of the man who has founded two great industrial establishments, and caused an industry to expand from small proportions to a mammoth volume. The plate glass works at Ford City, Creighton and Tarentum are monuments to Captain Ford's enterprise; but the personal recognition of his work in building up those communities is most fitly rendered in the statue which the people of the first place unveiled yestershould judge about the best disposition to day. It is a satisfactory evidence of good feeling between employers and employed agreeable is to withdraw as soon as possible that this testimonial comes from Captain Ford's employes as a spontaneous offer-

> industry. SILVER COINAGE LITERATURE. The meeting of the American Bankers Association at New Orleans has been prolific of silver literature. Two papers especially attract notice—that of Secretary Foster on the silver act of July 14, 1890, and that of Mr. William P. St. John, of the Mercantile National Bank of New

York, on the free coinage question. The

first gains importance from the official

standing of the writer. The second is

noticeable for the radical and bold style

ing of their esteem and appreciation of his

successful efforts in building up a great

in which this exceptional New York banker argues for free silver coinage. Secretary Foster argues in favor of the act, with a statement of its provisions and the operations under it. As to the notes or certificates under it, he says, first, that they are "redcemable in gold or silver coin at the option of the Secretary of the Treasury." But in a subsequent paragraph he speaks of exactly the same notes value of silver bullion, redeemable on de mand in gold coin and with the pledge of the Government to maintain it at par." Here are two statements which in a matter of the utmost importance do not agree. In one breath the Secretary of the Treasury declares it is at his option to redeem the notes in either silver or gold coin. We be-State or county tax duly assessed. Each lieve this is the best construction that can be given to the law; but it may at some future time make a vast difference to the holders of the notes if the Secretary of the Treasury should take it into his head or be forced by necessity to make his payments in silver. But in another breath he asserts that the notes are redeemable in gold, and

the law his administration would very

quickly come to grief. Mr. St. John's radical advocacy of free coinage has a better basis of logic and fact than the Secretary's letter. We have not time to follow the details of his argument, much of which is true and much which is specious. But two points will serve to bring out the vital issue. Mr. St. John combats the talk about the seventyfive-cent dollar with the assertion that "the intrinsic worth of the dollar is always a thousand mills." Very true, for the sufficient reason that the cent must always be the hundredth part of the dollar. In 1864 when the dollar was about 30 per cent gold it contained 100 cents, but the cents were worth less than one-third of the hundredth part of a gold dollar. So in the future, if the country reduces itself to the silver basis at its present bullion value, the silver dollar will contain 100 cents, but

its value will be about seventy-five cents expressed by the present gold standard. With this point cleared up Mr. St. John goes on to combat the idea that in case of free coinage we should have an influx of silver from Europe. It is remarkable that one of the most effective safeguards he finds against this influx is the quotation of Secretary Windom's declaration that "before the swiftest ocean greyhound could land her silver cargo in New York, the last gold dollar within reach would be hidden safely away * * * to be brought out only by a high premium on gold." And Mr. St. John caps the cimax of this remarkable argument by asserting that 10 per cent would be a moderate premium. We can sgree with that estimate and even omit to join issue with Mr. St. John's assertion that this would not injure us in foreign trade. We might even suggest to Mr. St. John that if gold is to disappear and go to a premium the importation of some of Europe's silver would be a benefit. But that does not present the act itself, which would demonetize gold, in the light of a blessing. The real gist of the question is that the creation of the premium on goldor the reduction of the unit of value in the same proportion-be it ten, fifteen or twenty-five per cent, means taking away exactly that percentage from the existing creditors of the country, including savings banks, depositors, small investors in rail-

way mortgages, and giving it to the debt ors including the railway corporations with their \$5,000,000,000 of debts. We can hardly think that very much light is thrown on the silver question by either of these eminent pamphleteers Neither of them is able to recognize the vital truth that there is but one way to make gold and silver circulate side by side each on its own merits; and that is to coin dollars of each, which are equal in bullion

value.

A PROMISED FUEL, Interesting news with regard to the use of oil for fuel is contained in the statement that a process has been in successful operation for some months by which it can be successfully used in factories and dwelling houses; that natural gas pipes can be utilized for its consumption; that it is equal to natural gas in freedom from smoke and dust, and superior to it in safety, and, finally, that its cost is onehalf that of natural gas. If these claims are substantiated in real practice it will be a boon for both domestic and industrial consumers in Pittsburg. The oil process

that can be safely, economically and successfully substituted for natural gas will meet with an enthusiastic reception. But demonstration of these claims is what is wanted. That should include the guarantee that can be given to consumers against a repetition of the experience with bie value. We hope there is pride enough | natural gas, that after the people have invested their money in appliances they will

not find the rate of charges for the fuel multiplied at intervals by two or three. NEITHER CLEVELAND NOR HILL. Our staff correspondence from New York indicates that what was some time ago suggested in these columns as a political possibility is now forcing itself upon the attention of impartial observers in New York. That is that the factional

difference between the Cleveland and Hill wings of the New York Democracy has reached a stage which renders defeat practically certain, if either were nominated. If Cleveland were nominated he would have the Hill and Tammany faction ready to stab him in the back. If Hill were nominated he must not only overcome the lukewarmness of the Cleveland wing in New York, but must carry the burden of Tammany politics throughout the whole country. The result of this dilemma points to the unavailability of either leading candidate. A New York man-of

relations with either wing-must be nominated or the Democrats must find their andidate in some other State. This is good news for Governors Boies. Russell or Gray, and may not be without interest to Pattison, if the Democratic convention should disregard political superstitions sufficiently to nominate a man who cannot carry his own State. But its most emphatic feature is the grim warning

politics against the nomination of either Hill or Cleveland. Now we hear that Brice's election is to be contested on the additional ground of the orrupt use of money. Does any one with the memory of the Payne business in his

ind regard such a contest as practicable in

such heavy veins that a large increase in the

THE winning of the Liberals in the South Malton division of Devonshire is a significant indication of the growing strength of the Laberal party in England. The division which was carried by a Liberal Unionist at the last election with a majority of over 1,600 is carried by a Liberal now with a majority of 1,300. The handwriting on the wall war-rants the course of the Salisbury Cabinet in

graphical or arithmetical error has been

will do well to stop at the present time and give a little consideration to the question whether that gerrymander paid them all TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND voters at the

Possibly the Democratic leaders in Ohio

but they did not have enough onvention held it is to be presumed they could have voted for it; but if they had all one so, the convention would have failed

lant of invention the man, who invented the artificial eggs, must owe a debt of gratitude to the McKimley duty of five cents pe

out of that \$50,000, by going on and taking testimony on a subject which it subse-quently declares to be beyond its jurisdic-

was all Pattison's fault for having been

"BULKELEY, of Connecticut, will go down into history as the great American hold-over," says the Boston Globe. Why any more so than the Democratic Governor of West Virginia, who did exactly the same thing two or three years ago? The organ which can see only the mote in the opposing

volve any duty on the part of the United States to swear that a military dictatorship s a true Republican Government.

unced war rarely comes off.

of his campaigh expenses. YELLOW fever is reported to have eached New York on a vessel from Brazil, when the frosts will rob it of all its terrors for the people of this country. Yellow Jack in the North in November is not so danger-

of blizzards for the United States during the BRAZILIAN officials are vigorously denvng the existence of any trouble in Brazil.

VALPARAISO, IND., was the scene of the

fect three inches in height, and has a physique in keeping with his height. THE fame of some men is preserved by heir cast-off clothes. An old hat of Dillon,

ing and annexing Chile we would acquire 23 CLARENCE BOWEN, upon whom much of the glory of the Washington Centennial was reflected, is engaged to be married to Miss

enough to carry the day. IT is dangerous to acquire prominence in

such inconspicuous position as to hold no

conveyed by the intricacies of New York

SPEAKING of the fact that the census report shows an increase of 100 per cent in the utput of iron ore, a decrease in the cost of mining of 50 per cent, and of the value of the ore at the the mines of 95 per cent, with an increase of 82 per cent in the wages of the ore diggers, the Philadelphia Record says that the increase of 32 per cent in wages and the decrease of 50 cent in the cost of mining do not tally well. "Such a result," says the Record, "might possibly be explained by the use of improved machinery or by the opening up of mines more cheaply workable; but the Porter census is so thoroughly discredited that no part of it can be accepted without a questioning hesitation." It is pretty well known to be the fact that the recently opened mines have output is possible at the same or greater wages. But as the decrease of 35 per cent in the value of ore at the mines means that the ore is now worth just one-twentieth of what it was in 1879, it is plain that either the typo-

g in its deadly work. nanging on to the office until its last gasp.

election failed to cast any vote either the Smithsonian Institute and the British and a little cheaper than the imported.

Next.—Wellsburg Heraid.

ECHOES OF THE EXTRA. ries Caught at the Capital White the Leg-

islature Was There-Finances of the Law-Makers-A Sitting at Cinch-A Tale of Two Halls FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. 1 HARRISBURG, Nov. 14 .- The Senators of Pennsylvania as a rule are well-to-do and not a few of them are wealthy. Allegheny's substantial representative, William Flinn, is probably the richest in the body, unless it e Charles A. Porter, of Philadelphia. Both these gentlemen are contractors and both have been generously treated by the Councils of their cities. Both are rated on the

politicians of the same grade, but their politics has been but incidental to their money making. With the single exception of Senator Osbourn, all the Philadelphia Senators are rich. George Handy Smith, who has had both his hands in State legislation since 1871, and who has been a member of the Senate without interruption since 1876, has grown fat, physically and financially, with his experience. He has devoted his energies to his office, and, as Smull's Hand Book very tersely puts it, "he is now engaged in agricultural pursuits." In other words, he has accumulated enough money to buy a small but valuable farm just outside of Philadelphia. His city home on Broad street is a dream of beauty, and cost probably the legitimate salary of a Senator for a century. legitimate salary of a Senator for a century. Senator John C. Grady, of Philadelphia, is also a city farmer. He raises fancy stock, and his poultry yards and stables are steam heated and are finished with an utter disregard for cost. Senator Grady is an attorney, but he has devoted himself pretty generally to being Senator since 1878, when he was first elected. Boies Penrose, another Senator, is rich by inheritance, and he has a wealth of information, more extended than that of any of his colleagues. Senator Crouse is a rich carpet dealer of Philadelphia. Senator Becker, also of Philadelphia, has made a fortune in real estate, and Sena-

phia. Senator Becker, also of Philadelphia, ins made a fortune in real estate, and Senator C. Wesly Thomas, of the same city, made most of his money in real estate, but he has held several good paying appointments and is now private secretary to Thomas V. Cooper, collector of the Philadelphia port. Osbourn, the only Philadelphia Senator who is not rich, seems to have been losing money by being a plain, ordinary lawyer and not much of a politician. Why Gobin Quit the Cards. -Senator Gobin is well-to-do. He is not eckless with his money, but he lives well. The other day he entertained a number of his friends in the smoking room of the Senate telling "how, why and when he quit gambling." It was in New Oricans in 1865. Gobin was with General Butler. He was a Lieutenant Colonel and he and several of his fellow officers visited a gambling house on night. They broke the faro bank and the night. They broke the faro bank and the proprietors of the place turned off the lights and started a fight to recover their money. A desperate struggle followed, and Colonel Gobin and one of the gamblers linked arms in a desperate battle. They rolled down a long stairway, both being badly bruised. Gobin was cut in the back with a dirk and was confined to a hospital for a time, but his Commander never knew how nor where he had been injured.

commander never knew how nor where he had been fnjured.

"I have never touched a card since then," the General said. "I had not won much of the money that night, but one of my closest friends did, and before I left the hospital the winner had come North. A year later when I brought my commond to New York to be mustered out, and when our dingy looking soldiers were marching up Broadway, a police officer, handsome in his bright uniform, yelled at me calling me by name. I found it was the winner at New Orleans, he had spont his money and he was happy as a clam at high tide with his brass buttons and hickory mace."

An All-Night Seance at Cinch.

-Few of the Senators play cards. The

Philadelpnia and Allegheny Senators all know the difference between a straight flush and a stack of hay, but many of the country statesmen don't know whether poker is taught in the public schools or bought in the egular way at college. There are a few of the Senators who can beat a Chinaman at fantan, however, and there are a few of them who would take chances with the man who made the cards at a game of "einch."

The last night of the recent session a party of Senators played "cinch" until morning. One of the Allegheny county delegation won all the money, and after buying a cigar spiece for his fellows he had \$1 20 left. That is true, absolutely, and Senator Upperman

might be an important witness to call on the A Senator's Wife's Constituency. -As good fellows go there are many princes among the Senators, and Harry Alvin Hall, of Elk county, is at the head of them. Among other things concerning that Senator's life, Smull's handbook says: "He married on June 10, 1886, Miss Currin Mo-Nairy, of Nashville, Tenn." His wedding, of course, has nothing to do with his being s good fellow, but his union with a Souther lady got him into a peck of trouble recently. Senator Hall was elected in 1890. The Democratic papers of his wife's home congratulated the handsome young Senator. The Northern Democratic husband and his Southern Democratic husband and his Southern Democratic husband and his Southern Democratic husband and his suthern Democratic husband and his suffered to the publican State Convention Hon. Harry Hall, he of Mercer county, presided temporarily over the convention. The papers of Tennessee knew of but one Harry Hall, and in language louder and more emphatic than that in which their original applause was conched they denounced the eloquent young Senator as a traitor to his party and as a disgrace to both Pennsylvania and Tennessee.

It required a personal visit of the Senator from Elk to convince his wife's constituency that the bold, bad Republican Harry Hall was the brainy little ex-member from Mercer county. lady got him into a peck of trouble recently.

Maybe We Are Too Good In the past Pittsburg has been regarded as a disorderly and immoral city. A great change has come, and this is credited to the efficiency of the police. The members of hat force have been made to realize that they are held responsible for the proper dis harge of their duties, and have been made to understand that they must enforce the law. The licensed saloons are kept closed on Sundays, the gambling houses are shut, and the unlicensed saloons and low dives the resorts of thieves, have been done away with. The Sundays were never so quie and never was there so little crime. This shows what can be done when the authorities have courage and put efficient men in places of responsibility. The disorder, the disregard of law and the prevalence of

of the citizens.

THE Senate whitewash was well made, but

and South America.-Lewisburg Chronicle (Rep.)

are natural enemies to oppression and are one of the safeguards to civil liberty.—Brad-

Baroness was formerly Fraulein Mendal, and until her marriage was one of the best known artists on the Munich comits stage. To marry her the Doke renounced his right to the succession to the duchy in favor of his brother Charles.

omebody's Always Late—An Amusing Form of Hysterics-Why the Air of Dixie Is So Popular-Stray Bits of New PROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

waving hands or yelling-just in time to be ends in Paris a woman bought an old mat-tress in which she found 14,000 francs in gold.

> -The loss of life on board British vessels -Papier mache oilcans, which are now

Mazrino, Sicily, the skull of which was as large as a common wine cask. Each of the teeth weighed seven ounces. -Lake Kenosha, Conn., has a wonderful

acids. There is no solution or agent known to science which can dissolve pine carbon or its equivalent, plumbage of which lead-pencils are composed.

-A new element, named "damaria," is said to have been discovered in the crater of an extinct volcano in Damarland. It is reported to have an atomic weight of only 0.5, or half that of hydrogen; and, therefore, it is the lightest known substance.

mas, which are reverentially preserved at Labore, are held by the faithful to have mir-aculously extinguished a fire at that place no longer ago than 1849. -New Jersey has developed an unheard of boy of 5 years, who is already gifted with a moustache, and, as if in verification of the

a greengage and a cherry tree. Last year the shrub put forth cherry blossoms, but bore no guit. This year it produced lusci-ous fruit of the greengage variety.

ha,
ha—hs, ha, ha—
As the door closed behind him the giggles and grins down the long room broke into a ripple of louder mirth, and a dozen people went by the cnah girl forgetting to call for their checks. No, it was not a conspiracy. The laughing young man—had the hysterics, and he could no more control his voice than you can control your hiccups.

There used to be a young lady in Washington who was afflicted the same way. One evening she occupied a central orchestra chair at the National Theater during a perof a concealed battery to better direct the fire of the gunners. Every ladder is about who attend school the United States is the

> Greece, 72: Hussia, la. -The number of newspapers published in all countries is estimated at 41,000, of which number about 24,000 appear in Europe. Ger-

different parts of the world. In India the "salagrama" stone is supposed to possess extraordinary qualities. It is apout the size of a billiard ball, and is believed to be found only in the Gandaki, a river in Nepaul. The lucky possessor of this enchanted stone preserves it in a clean cloth, from which it is frequently taken and bathed and perfumed. The water in which it has been placed acquires a sin-expelling potency, and is therefore drunk and greatly prized.

We havely be greatly supprised to see -We should be greatly surprised to see

HUMORESQUE HITS. "Amy, what do you think of my voice?"

Miss Tomax—I certainly meant to keep my word.
Van Jay—That's the reason, I suppose, you sever sent it.—Brooklyn Eagls. But free from anything like guile:

She wore it to the theater And when the people saw the hat

They made a giad salsam.

—Nee Fork Press.

ians but I do draw the line at one thing."

"And what is that?"

"Why, this report of the railroad accident. It says: "Three Men Killed! and Twenty-seven Ital-

"That young lawyer Blackstone is a very

deliverance to express his opinion of the loosely as he makes statements concerning for or against the Constitutional Conven- Museum.

TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

THE DAILY DISPATCH is delivered by carriers at the cents per week, or, including Sanday Edition, at

throwing rejected summarripts will be extended then simply for that purpose are inclosed, but the Editor of Ten Disparch will under no circumilance be responsible for the care of unsolis-POSTAGE-All persons who mall the Sunday issue of The Dispatch to friends should bear in mind the fact that the post-